

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AGENDA

Friday 6 December 2016 14:00 – 18:00
Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre

Agenda Items

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14	Gambling Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gambling-Related Harm Risk Index • Draft Gambling Policy 	Richard Parkin	Verbal Update
<u>For Noting</u>			
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16	Any Other Business	All	
17	Date of next meeting: Community Safety Partnership 1 March 2017 Venue TBC	Chair	

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
Councillor Geddes	Cabinet Member for Economic & Social Development	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Matthew Cole	Director of Public Health	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Sean Wilson	Temporary Chief Superintendent	Metropolitan Police Service
Sharon Morrow	Chief Operating Officer	Barking and Dagenham CCG
Steve Thompson	Chair	Barking and Dagenham Safer Neighbourhood Board
Rick Tyson	Superintendent	Metropolitan Police Service
Erika Jenkins	Chief Executive	Barking and Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service
Emma Jones	Senior Service Delivery Manager	Barking and Dagenham Victim Support
Cllr Laila Butt	Portfolio Holder for Crime and Enforcement	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Greg Tillett	Head of Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Newham London Division	National Probation Service
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
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

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**COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP
MINUTES**

Wednesday 14 September 2016
Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre
14:00 – 17:00

Community Safety
Partnership

Members Present: Anne Bristow (Chair), Matthew Cole, Rita Chadha, Stephen Norman, Sean Wilson, Jonathan Toy and Kim Roberts- Waldron

Apologies: Douglas Charlton, Erika Jenkins, Greg Tillett and Sharon Morrow

Advisers, Officers and Guests Present: Gareth Tuck, Katherine Gilcreest, Sonia Drozd, Dan James, Kanta Craigen-Straughn, Theo Lamptey, Sharon Harrington and Richard Parkin

Action by

1. Introductions and Apologies for Absence

The Chair welcomed the attendees and the apologies were noted.

2. Declarations of Interests

None declared.

3. Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO) – Presentation

This agenda item was presented by Katherine Gilcreest and Jonathan Toy. It was noted that The Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, set out a number of changes to the legislation connected to anti-social behaviour.

The act aimed to simplify the legislation related to addressing anti-social behaviour, since the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, by reducing the numbers of powers to just six:

- Civil Injunctions
- Criminal Behaviour Orders
- Community Protection Notices
- Closure Orders
- Public Space Protection Orders and
- Dispersal Powers

The introduction of PSPO's brings to an end a range of area based control orders such as Dog Control Orders and Designated Public Places Orders. Where these types of areas based controls are in place, they will come to an end no later than 2 years from the introduction of the above act.

A local authority can make a PSPO if it is satisfied that two conditions are met:

First condition – Activities carried out on a public place within the

local authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and they will have such an effect.

Second condition – That the effect of the specified activities is or is likely to be of a persistent or continuing nature, is or is likely to be unreasonable and justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

The order identifies the area that the restriction applies and prohibits specific things from being done, and/or requires specific things to be done by persons carrying out specified acts in that area. For example, a Public Space Protection order can include such activities as:

- Drinking alcohol in a specified public place
- Control of dogs in a specified public place
- Playing loud music in a specified public place
- Parking inconsiderately near a school
- Persistent disturbance from motor vehicles driving inconsiderately to the detriment of local people
- The breach of the order is an offence, discharged by the local authority through a fine. These will be issued through the council's Enforcement Service

The order is for a period of no more than 3 years. However, there is provision to extend the order, both in terms of the time period and the area that it covers and Local Authorities across England and Wales have been introducing Public Spaces Protection Orders.

It was noted that the public must be assured that the council have done that everything possible before a PSPO is enforced and it was further noted that the PSPO would be enforced on an evidence based system through public consultation and driven by community concerns.

It was reported that the use of PSPO's could be used for travellers which is a community concern at the moment along with fly tipping and street racing which is also a current issue in the area and causes resources to be depleted.

It is proposed that every item is led by a consultation placed on the portal which invites every agency to comment. The consultation will also cover evidence which is clear and understandable, technical details. Ultimately the order will go to the CSP for their recommendations who will steer the course of action necessary.

It was agreed that:

The initial consultation will begin with street racing and nitrous oxide; the initial consultation document will be circulated to the CSP so that members are able to comment on the process.

**Katherine
Gilcreest and
Jonathan Toy**

4. Prevent Strategy 2016-18

This agenda was presented by Matthew Cole, it was noted that the draft of the Prevent Strategy 2016-18 was at consultation stage and had been circulated to the Community Safety Partnership Board for additional comment.

The Strategy has been drafted in line with The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which places Prevent and Channel provisions on a statutory footing, it also includes the implementation of a 'Prevent Duty' for all responsible authorities "to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism."

To develop and oversee the implementation of the 'Prevent Duty' locally, the Barking and Dagenham Prevent Strategy and Steering Group was organised.

Through consideration of the Local Authority Prevent Duty Guidance, the Channel Duty Guidance and the Counter Terrorism Local Profile, the Barking and Dagenham Prevent Strategy and Steering Group have identified the vision, priorities and objectives.

It was further noted that the Strategy should also include Growth and Cohesion in the local context, there were also some concerns as to how the results would be measured and where they would report into, it was reported that the success of the strategy will be reported annually against the plan.

It was also noted that the CSP may also be provided details of Channel Panel data as a restricted item going forward.

5. Licensing Policy

It was noted that the Licensing Policy will be available for public consultation between 3 October – 23 November. The Licensing Act 2003 established the licensing regime for alcohol, regulated entertainment and late night refreshment. The Act gives the Council, as local licensing authority, responsibility for issuing premises licences; club premises certificates; personal licences and temporary event notices. In carrying out these responsibilities the Council is required to promote four stated licensing objectives:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm

Under the Act the Council is required to establish a statement of licensing policy which sets out how the Council intends to carry out

its licensing responsibilities. The policy must be reviewed every five years. As part of the review process, a public consultation exercise must take place. All responses to the consultation will be considered and published. Through December 2016, the draft policy will be further revised, as considered appropriate, in the light of comments received.

It is intended that a final draft will be completed in December 2016.

The draft policy is currently pencilled in for consideration by Cabinet on 17 January 2016 and Council Assembly for 25 January 2016, with other required timetabling currently under consideration.

Once the policy has been formally adopted by the Assembly it must be published together with public notices giving one month's notice of the date the policy is to take effect. It is intended that the revised policy will be in place and operable by the end of the 2016-17 financial year.

It was further reported that that consideration is being given to training shop owners regarding selling to underage customers.

6. Parking Strategy

This agenda was presented by Richard Parkin who advised the members that the Parking Strategy is being developed and is currently out on consultation. The strategy will review the pricing structures for parking across the borough and will also review residential parking areas, permit licensing and parking for local business which will allow for the first 30 minutes of parking being free.

The Strategy has received positive feedback from local councillors and over 100 comments have been received since the beginning of the consultation, the majority of which agreed with the council's priorities.

It was noted that the Ringo payment system and the tariff charges across the borough differ and it was further noted that the borough will be moving towards a cashless payment system.

It was also reported that the issues around faith group activity with parking was difficult to write into the strategy.

7. Alcohol Awareness and White Ribbon Day – Proposed Timetables

It was reported that that the Alcohol Awareness week is a national campaign by Alcohol Concern to highlight the dangers and effects of Alcohol on people, their lives, health and the society they live in. Although dictating a unique theme every year, it is up to individual boroughs to interpret that theme how they want.

This year alcohol awareness week will run from 4-20 November

and the theme is:

“Knowing the Risks”

The Borough will be running a series of events targeted to those who would be more receptive to alcohol messages and those who are more vulnerable to the dangers of alcohol abuse. There has also traditionally been a public event aimed to highlight to residents that LBBB has a community alcohol service and that the Borough does have an overall plan to tackle the effects on society that alcohol abuse can bring.

It was noted that consideration should also be given to businesses which sell alcohol and the areas in which that can help as part of the campaign such as look out for counterfeit alcohol and promote ‘Responsible Retailers’ as part of the campaign.

In addition The White Ribbon Campaign runs from on 25 November as part of the **International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women**.

The principle of the day is to raise awareness of women around the world are subject to rape, domestic violence and other forms of violence; furthermore, one of the aims is to highlight the scale and true nature of the issue that is often hidden.

It is encouraged that all partnership agencies participate in scheduled activities with the Domestic Violence Forum and the local commissioned advocacy provider being at the forefront of activities.

It is also anticipated the events will also be publicised on buses providing information for those using the transport system those travelling on foot. In addition, leaflets containing information on support services available to those affected will also be provided.

It was suggested by the Fire Service to provide a demonstration of a clean car being cut open as part of the Alcohol Awareness Week, it was noted that the demonstration could take place in the town square.

In addition thought is also been given to scrolling ads and advertisements on public service websites.

It was agreed that:

The dates for these event will be reconsidered as both events take place in timeframes very close to each other.

Sonia Drozd

The outcome of the Alcohol Awareness and White Ribbon Days will be reported at the first CSP in 2017

Sonia Drozd

8. Minutes

The minutes of the previous meeting were reported as an accurate reflection of discussions.

9. Performance Update

Borough Commander Sean Wilson provide the members of a brief outline of the tragic event that took place within the Marks Gate area of the borough.

In addition It was also reported that Chief Inspector Tracy Goddard-King will be taking on the duties of Chief Inspector Rick Tyson whilst he recovers.

Daniel James noted that as at May 2016, good performance has been seen in the following areas:

- Adult and juvenile (combined) reoffending – we are now below the National and London averages on all measures.
- Violence with Injury is down 4%
- We are on track to achieving the target for successful completions of Alcohol / Drug Rehabilitation Requirements
- Barking & Dagenham drug treatment system is now back in the top quartile range of performance for opiate users successfully completing treatment and not representing. Work continues to improve outcomes for the non-opiate
- service users and to get back in the top quartile range
- Overall MOPAC 7 crimes continue to be down 20% compared to the 2011/12 baseline although there have been increases in some of the individual crime types – see below.

Areas for improvement at the same time include:

- Total Offences are up 7%. The majority of this increase has come from Theft and Handling Offences including:
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle up 41% (MOPAC 7)
 - Theft from Motor Vehicle up 16% (MOPAC 7)
 - Theft from shops up 26%
 - Theft from person up 40% (MOPAC 7)
- Violence Against the Person offences – although only a small increase (1%) they still contribute to 34% of overall offences.
- First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System is increasing
- Young people sentenced at court and receiving a custodial sentence is increasing
- Serious Youth Violence is up 19%
- Arson incidents are increasing
- The level of MARAC repeat referrals are not within the range expected by Safelives
- Following the result UK's vote to leave the European Union Hate Crimes have been added to the list of indicators for the Community Safety Partnership to monitor. A lot of work has been carried out across the partnership to address this issue.

It was agreed to:

Circulate the most recent performance report.

Daniel James

Using the performance report data draw out longer term trends which form a 5-year picture of the borough.

Daniel James

10. Safer Neighbourhood Board Update

The minutes and supporting papers for the last SNB Meeting are available for noting.

11. Roadside Tributes

Members were asked to note the contents of this report which sets the practice of laying floral tributes at the site of fatal road accidents has become more common. These can become elaborate, a distraction and occasionally a road safety hazard. A policy on managing this would help officers and bereaved families involved during difficult and sensitive times. Due to recent fatalities in the borough where tributes have grown into shrines, discussions with the local police, highway maintenance engineers and those representing and supporting bereaved families has led to the development of proposed policy guidelines.

12. Chairs Report

The Chairs report is available for noting.

13. Any Other Business

It was noted that the Act Now table top exercise which is delivered by colleagues from the Counter Terrorism Command will be deferred to December.

It was further felt that the three strategic groups are not working at their best and a review was necessary.

Members of the group were asked to be aware of the high profile case currently going through the judicial process which is subject to IPPC Scrutiny.

It was agreed that:

The members of the strategic groups would be written to and their views invited.

Stephen Norman

Draft and circulate summary document on what the alternative approach to the sub groups would look like.

Stephen Norman

14. Date of Next Meeting

6 December 2016

14:00 – 17:00

Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre

Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over

PERFORMANCE REPORT

Subject: Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over report

Date: Tuesday 6 December 2016

Authors: Daniel James

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Security: Restricted

1. Introduction

1.1 This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership with an overview of performance across the key performance indicators for Crime and Disorder, at September 2016. The report aims to highlight those indicators that:

- are of particular concern due to poor performance;
- deserve attention due to particularly strong performance; or
- have changed significantly since previous reports.

1.2 Members of the Community Safety Partnership are invited to raise any further issues or to request additional information on any of the indicators not provided in detail in this report.

1.3 Please note that whilst performance measures have been split into sub-groups, the indicators themselves are everyone's responsibility.

Executive Summary:**Good performance using rolling 12 month figures to September 2016**











- Adult and juvenile (combined) reoffending – we are now below the National and London averages on all measures.
- Overall MOPAC 7 crimes continue to be down 20% compared to the 2011/12 baseline although there have been increases in some of the individual crime types.
- Burglary is down 19% - down 327 offences.
- Successful Completions for Alcohol Treatment Requirements – we have 15 successful completions at September 2016, which means we are on target for reaching our end of year target (21). Performance is good.





Areas for improvement using rolling 12 months' figures at September 2016




- Total Offences are up 5%. The majority of this increase has come from Violence Against the Person Offences and Theft and Handling Offences including:
 - Violence With injury (MOPAC 7) is up 2% (up 34 offences).
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle up 22% (MOPAC 7); and
 - Theft from Motor Vehicle up 8% (MOPAC 7).
- First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System is increasing (up 20.8%).
- Young people sentenced at court and receiving a custodial sentence is increasing (up 22).
- Serious Youth Violence is up 17%.
- ASB Calls to the police are up 24.2%.


2. Overall performance summary

2.1 A full breakdown of Total Notifiable Offences is available in Appendix 1. The Community Safety Partnership indicators are highlighted below: using 2016/17 rolling 12-month figures compared to the previous rolling 12-month period. One-page performance summaries for each indicator are available in Appendix 2.


Crime		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
1	Total Notifiable Offences	Y	Y	Y	 5%	12of15 / 21of32	Appendix 2 – page 2
2	MOPAC 7: Violence with Injury	Y	Y	Y	 2%	13of15 / 27of32	Appendix 2 – page 3
3	MOPAC 7: Robbery	Y	Y	Y	 7%	14of15 / 20of32	Appendix 2 – page 4-6
4	MOPAC 7: Burglary	Y	Y	Y	 19%	3of15 / 10of32	Appendix 2 – page 7-8
5	MOPAC 7: Criminal Damage	Y	Y	Y	 16%	8of15 / 32of32	Appendix 2 – page 9
6	MOPAC 7: Theft from the Person	Y	Y	Y	 15%	13of15 / 12of32	Appendix 2 – page 10
7	MOPAC7: Theft of Motor Vehicle	Y	Y	Y	 22%	15of15 / 30of32	Appendix 2 – page 11
8	MOPAC7: Theft from Motor Vehicle	Y	Y	Y	 8%	4of15 / 11of32	Appendix 2 – page 12
Domestic Violence		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
9	Domestic Violence Offences		Y	Y	 7%	32 of 32*	Appendix 2 – page 13
10	MARAC: Number of repeat referrals		Y		 24%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 14
11	IDAP (Probation): No. of B&D residents on the programme			Y	TBC – Data to be received	TBC – Data to be received	Appendix 2 – page 15
12	IDAP (Probation): Total successfully completing the programme			Y	TBC – Data to be received	TBC – Data to be received	Appendix 2 – page 16


13	The number of sexual offences including rape		Y	Y	 15%	12of15 / 24of32	Appendix 2 – page 17
Gangs and Serious Youth Violence		Responsible Strategic Group					
	Indicator	Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
14	Serious Youth Violence	Y	Y	Y	 17%	27 of 32	Appendix 2 – page 18
15	Gun crime		Y	Y	 51% (+21 offences)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 19
16	Knife crime		Y	Y	 1% (+2 offences)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 20




Youth Offending		Responsible Strategic Group					
	Indicator	Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
17	First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System			Y	 609/100,000	See body of report	Appendix 2 – page 21
18	YP receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custod			Y	 1.00 (Up 22)	See body of report	Appendix 2 – page 22
19	Proven Re-offending of young people			Y	 44.5%	London=43.2% / England = 37.7%	Appendix 2 – page 23



Proven Re-offending (all cohorts)		Responsible Strategic Group					
	Indicator	Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
20	Rate of Proven Re-offending (Adults & Juvenilles)			Y	 25.6%	London=25.8% / England = 26.0%	Appendix 2 – page 24


ASB		Responsible Strategic Group					
	Indicator	Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page




21	The number of calls to the police reporting ASB			Y	 24.2%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 25
22	The % of victims who are satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with		Y		TBC	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 26


Alcohol		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
23	The % of offenders who complete an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) successfully			Y	 83%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 27

Drugs		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
24	PHOF 2.15: The number and % of opiate users successfully completing drug treatment and not representing	Y			 7.5%	B&D is just outside the top quartile performance amongst our family group	Appendix 2 – page 28
25	PHOF 2.15 The number and % of non-opiate users successfully completing drug treatment and not representing	Y			 34.0%	B&D is just outside the top quartile performance amongst our family group	Appendix 2 – page 28
26	The % of offenders who complete a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) successfully			Y	 38%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 29

Victim Support Commissioned Services		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
27	Victim Support: Safer Homes – No. of homes visited and secured	Y	Y		 32%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 30-31
	Victim Support: Safer Homes Scheme: total referrals received	Y	Y		 26%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 32-33

Victim Support: Safer Homes Scheme: Total re-referrals	Y	Y		 42.8%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 34-35
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Fire Service		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
28	Outdoor rubbish fires (all motives) YTD	Y	Y		 20%	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 36
29	Arson incidents(all deliberate fires) YTD	Y	Y		 11% (225 Incidents)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 37
30	Vehicle arson - deliberate and unknown YTD	Y	Y		 98% (91 incidents)	N/A	Appendix 2 – page 38

Tension Monitoring indicators		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
31	All Hate Crime (breakdown available on one page summary)	Y			 -5.8%	+15%	Appendix 2 – page 39

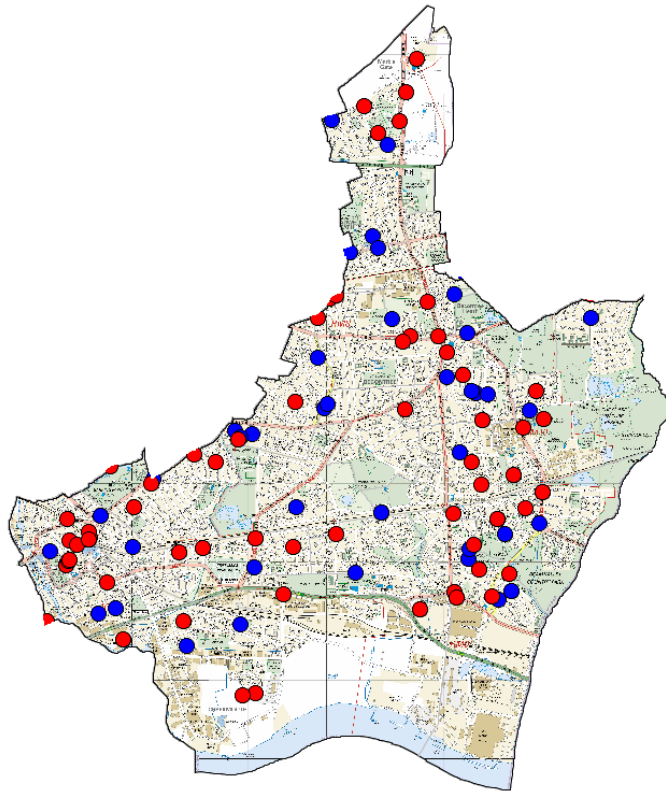
*Benchmarking figures for Metropolitan Police Service only. The performance data is calculated manually on police data reports by the Service Support and Improvement Team keeping to the same methodology used with the rest of the crime indicators. The Service Support and Improvement Team currently only receive data for areas within the Metropolitan Police force.

3. Areas for Improvement

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's) are up 5% (+ 919 offences) using rolling 12 month figures to September 2016. However, we are in line with the Metropolitan Police force average for TNO's (See Appendix 2). The majority of the increase at September 2016 has come from Violence Against the Person, Theft and Handling Offences (See Appendix 1 for TNO breakdown using rolling 12 month figures).

Violence With Injury (VWI): up 34 offences + 2%

- 3.1 This is a long term priority for the Police and Community Safety Partnership. Violence With Injury (VWI) has increased in Barking and Dagenham by 2%. It has also increased across the Metropolitan police service by 5%.
- 3.2 The key findings from the Police Tactical Assessment on VWI is that the main cluster of offences is centred around the town centre with secondary groupings spread throughout the borough.



- 3.3 The peak times for VWI offences in Barking & Dagenham is 18:00-00:00 which comprise 48% of all offences. The offences occur on all days of the week with a slight increase at the weekend. Suspects tend to be adult males, aged 20-50.
- 3.4 Crimes of note under VWI: There has been some drug fuelled VWI taking place. There has been evolving activity in the following areas indicating that more sophisticated drug dealing is taking place that may be attracting wider interest across county lines:
 - Sunningdale Avenue
 - Heath Park / Stansgate Road

- Marks Gate (including the suggestion that the Hainault boys moving back onto the estate).
- Academy Central

These areas are not believed to be linked but gives a general picture of what is happening in the borough.

- 3.5 High profile crimes under the VWI offence category include, the two recent murders, and the tragic murder of a baby found on a bus in Newham which is subject to a serious case review under the Community Safety Partnership. Further information is restricted to the cases being sub judice.
- 3.6 Other areas to note for VWI include:
- There has been an increase in youth violence and whilst they are low numbers in comparison to other crimes this is being addressed as a priority (see update under Serious Youth Violence).
 - Barking and Dagenham's sanction detection rate for Violence With Injury and other offences is also higher than a year ago (from 32.4% to 35.3% at September 2016).
 - The Crime-recording: making the victim count report published by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in November 2014 found that violence against the person offences had the highest under-recording rates across police forces in England and Wales. Nationally, an estimated 1 in 3 (33%) violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. Action taken by police forces to improve their compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in the increase in the number of offences recorded. Therefore, current increases seen in certain crime types in police recorded crime data, and across various police forces, are likely to be influenced by the implementation of the HMIC recommendations.

What is being done to address violent offences:

- 3.7 The Police, have daily grip meetings to examine violent offences (ensuring good reporting standards and seeking opportunities to identify and arrest offenders). They have also set up a specific fugitive team under Operation Autumn Nights to track down wanted violent suspects. There is also ongoing daily mapping of violent offences and taskings are altered each day in response.
- 3.8 As part of the Metropolitan Police's activity to tackle an increase in knife and gun crime offences Operation Teal is in place and is led by the Met's 'Trident' command in conjunction with Local Policing Teams and the Territorial Support Group. The units use overt and covert tactics to prevent and disrupt knife and gang crime and make London a difficult place for those intent of causing harm.
- 3.9 Operation Sceptre is in place and aims to reduce knife crime across the whole of London. The launch was designed to coincide with new legislation that means that those convicted of carrying a knife for the second time will face a mandatory custodial sentence. Operation Sceptre seeks to target not only those who carry and use knives, but also the supply, access and importation of weapons.

- 3.10 The Police are also carrying out weapons sweeps and visiting gang members across the borough.
- 3.11 The Police and the council licensing team are working together to jointly task and coordinate resources to deal with issues relating to licensed premises immediately.
- 3.12 The Gangs and drugs team have been expanded and are addressing the incidents which are related to gangs and drugs.
- 3.13 The priority areas for VWI are:
- Academy Central
 - Sunningdale Avenue
 - Heath Park / Stansgate Road
 - Marks Gate
 - Barking Town Centre

Theft and Handling Offences: Up 434 offences (+8%)

- 3.14 Within this category Theft of Motor Vehicle accounts for the largest increase up 156 offences (+22%). Theft from Motor Vehicle is also up 73 offences (+8%).
- 3.15 The police tactical assessment shows that there has been an increase in BMWs targeted in Motor Vehicle offences, especially being stolen, or attempts made to steal, using the On-Board Diagnostics (OBD) Port. Access to the OBD port is gained by smashing the window.
- 3.16 These offences happen in the more residential areas of the borough, hence small clusters in Goresbrook, Valence, Whalebone and Chadwell Heath Wards. Offences usually happen overnight. Peak times are 20:00-06:00.

Recommendations from the Police Tactical Assessment include:

- Stops of BMW vehicles being driven in the early hours.
 - Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) data to be requested as a standard part of the initial investigation.
- 3.17 A summary of current work being undertaken to address theft of and from a motor vehicle includes:
- Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) are now carrying out patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
 - ANPR cameras (which can be deployed to hotspot areas for short periods with data gathered being used to aid subsequent investigations) are now available within the ANPR Interceptor Teams and Traffic Units.
 - The Operation Lockdown initiative targets travelling priority crime nominals across East Area (and Essex, Herts and City of London). Operation Funnel Web is also in place which is a specialist ANPR operation which targets criminals along the MET / Kent boarder.
 - Operation Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method).

- Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) have conducted large scale crime prevention delivery across three key wards for this offence type.

Serious Youth Violence (Up 17% +38 offences):

- 3.18 Please note that Serious Youth Violence counts the number of victims, not the number of incidents.
- 3.19 Using the rolling 12 month figures to September 2016 Serious Youth Violence is up 38 victims (258 victims compared to 220 the year before +17%). Key points to note:
- There has been a steady increase in the number of Serious Youth Violence (SYV) victims since December 2015. However SYV remains at a level comparable to neighbouring boroughs.
 - Both victims and suspects are usually male and within the 11-17 age range, and from a range of ethnic backgrounds.
 - A proportion of SYV offences committed in Barking and Dagenham are committed by young offenders from other boroughs.
 - Crimes involving noxious substances have also shown an increase in the last six months although the numbers remain low.
 - There is no single set of circumstances that leads a young person to engage in violence. SYV in relation to gangs, in particular, is determined by a number of key underlying dynamic factors including environment, culture, emotional trauma, materialism and respect and reputation.
 - Effective engagement with young offenders involved in violence should focus on providing tangible opportunities.
- 3.20 Attendees were subsequently given the opportunity to propose specific actions that would collectively contribute to a reduction in SYV. This discussion formed the basis of the action plan and is designed to complement the Policing Plan to tackle this issue.
- 3.21 During the workshop it was further agreed that each of the newly established Community Safety Partnership Sub-groups should have a role to play in combating SYV. The action plan is therefore split into four 'sections', with each of the sub-groups taking responsibility for overseeing the delivery of a section. The respective roles of the sub-groups in relation to the action plan are:
- Prevention Sub Group: Leading on education, awareness raising and early intervention in order to prevent young people from being drawn into SYV.
 - Protection Sub Group: Leading on engaging with and supporting victims of SYV and those most vulnerable in the community.
 - Perpetrators Sub Group: Leading on managing and enforcing against offenders of SYV.
 - Intelligence and Analysis Group: Leading on providing further analysis of the SYV issues and monitoring overall performance in relation to the action plan.
- 3.22 The action plan sets out a clear plan for achieving a reduction in SYV in the borough. The intention is for this to deliver a reduction in SYV as measured by performance against agreed performance indicators which will be reported on to the Community Safety Partnership by the Intelligence and Analysis Group.

- 3.23 Given the range of issues and actions incorporated within the plan, it is likely that successful delivery will have further positive outcomes beyond tackling SYV. These are expected to include: improved partnership working between schools and Police, improved education, training and employment outcomes for young people, and a greater awareness of the mental health needs of young people.
- 3.24 The action plan was also presented to Council staff during the Serious Youth Violence Conference on 28 September 2016. The conference was an opportunity for staff to gain further insight into some of the key issues around SYV; to hear about some examples of best practice and to present the action plan and to discuss how they may support delivery.
- 3.25 SYV is a complicated issue and we know we need to make sure that it is tackled in a comprehensive and cooperative way. The Community Safety Partnership's action plan to address SYV within the borough recognises the need to work closely with all local partners, including the Police, the Council and the voluntary sector, to ensure the issue is dealt with effectively.
- 3.26 Already the Community Safety Partnership has taken a number of important steps from the action plan including:
- We have committed additional resources to a new Police team, with more Police officers dedicated to tackling SYV and dealing with gang activity.
 - We have adopted a new Police model called 'saturation policing' which means more Police are available if any incidents occur that are focused in a particular area.
 - We have increased the number of Safer Schools Officers in order to strengthen the relationship between schools, the police and our young people.
 - We have a trained team of local volunteers to work with our young offenders as mentors in order to offer them support and help with accessing positive opportunities. We have also commissioned a specialist service to deliver targeted mentoring to 'hard-to-reach' cases.
 - We are improving our work with victims and offenders of violence, to ensure that victims are protected and supported and that offenders are managed and encouraged to make the right choices.

Calls to the police reporting ASB (Up 24.2%, up 1,198 incidents):

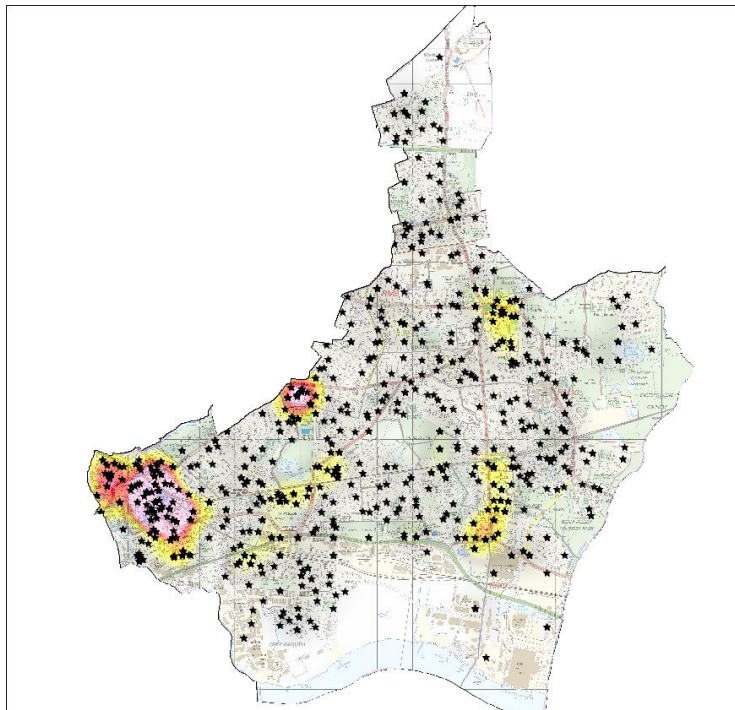
- 3.27 Looking at CAD data for ASB from March 2016 to September 2016, there has been an increase in code 215 (ASB – Nuisance), especially in July and August.

Count of CAD-DATE	OP01			Grand Total
	214	215	216	
Month				
3	45	423	14	482
4	42	431	19	492
5	62	562	16	640
6	50	488	15	553
7	55	606	24	685
8	61	610	18	689
9	49	574	16	639
Grand Total	364	3694	122	4180

3.28 When we look at the secondary codes for the 215 calls (ASB Nuisance), we find that the top 3 are 201 (Vehicle Nuisance), 202 (Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour) and 204 (Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours). The main increase is in code 202 (Rowdy / Inconsiderate Behaviour) calls although there was an August spike in code 204 calls (Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours).

Count of CAD Inc No	Month								Grand Total
OP02	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
201	75	94	121	93	71	79	90	623	
202	160	174	226	200	292	273	253	1578	
204	61	41	63	49	74	95	71	454	
Grand Total	296	309	410	342	437	447	414	2655	

3.29 There are 2 main hotspots for code 202 calls (Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour). The hotspots are Abbey/Gascoigne and Academy Way. Both of these areas have several repeat callers with comparatively high volumes of calls to police over the past 6 months.



3.30 Code 202 calls (Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour) are fairly spread out across the days of the week, but with clear peak times of 1600-2200 hours. There is also a small isolated peak in the early hours of Sunday morning.

3.31 There is a plan in place around the Academy Central location.

- 3.32 The Council have met with police and the Registered Social Landlord (London and Quadrant). The Council have provided a price for monitored CCTV for the estate and further meetings are being arranged to discuss this further and see what can be provided for the budget available.
- 3.33 The police have increased the number of Dedicated Ward Officers for Becontree Ward.
- 3.34 The police have run a number of operations in this area to deal with antisocial behaviour at the times that residents are reporting issues. These operations have taken place at the weekends and specifically in the evenings and have resulted in arrests and intelligence.
- 3.35 Action is being taken against key individuals who are believed to be involved in antisocial behaviour to manage their behaviour in the longer term
- 3.36 The police have developed a plan for the autumn period to ensure that events like bonfire night do not result in increased disorder in this area. This plan includes increased patrols but also use of legal powers.
- 3.37 The police are now preparing to go to a BCU model in January 2017 which will shape how the police deliver services.

Update on ASB regarding street racing on Choats Road:

- 3.38 There have been a number of previous operations to deal with the issue of street racing in Choats Road/Halyards Road in Thames Ward during November and December 2015 which were called Operation Nova.
- 3.39 The current issues started again in April 2016 and further operations along the Operation Nova model started on the 21 October 2016.
- 3.40 Alterations to the road surface in Halyards Road have taken place from the 24 October 2016.
- 3.41 Proposals for a Public Spaces Protection Order have been consulted on with partners. The next step would be public consultation on these proposals which is due to go live on Monday 7 November 2016. This consultation will run for a month.
- 3.42 Update from police estates teams:
- 3.43 In addition to the above activity the tenant funded estates teams also carry out visits to housing estates on each ward. The Estates Teams and the dedicated ward officers encourage the reporting of ASB from the community. The table below summary the number of visits the Estates Team have carried out and latest issues they have been tasked with:

Ward	Estate Team Visits per ward for period: 26.09.2016 to 17.10.2016	Latest issues the estates team have been tasked to look at: wc 17.10.2016
Abbey	50	Barking Town Centre - enforcement of no drinking area. Enforcement of injunction conditions. Ripple Road/Junction with Sunningdale Ave-enforcement of no drinking area. Concern from residents about public urination, rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour and drug dealing.
Alibon	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Becontree	29	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Chadwell Heath	34	Community reassurance and security following fatal stabbing. Allegations of ASB at Roles Grove. Assist in patrolling and working with Council and other units in resolving issues.
Eastbrook	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Eastbury	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Gascoigne	41	Allegations of drug dealing. Continue to patrol and investigate.
Goresbrook	36	Allegations of drug dealing and stolen motorbikes.
Heath	53	Community reassurance and security following fatal stabbing. Allegations of drug taking including Hawkwell House and stolen mopeds patrol and feedback to Council officers.
Longbridge	28	Specific address - pay attention regarding allegations of drug supply.
Mayesbrook	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Parsloes	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
River	28	Street drinkers around the Heathway to be monitored and where appropriate injunction enforced.
Thames	36	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Valence	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Village	49	Ensure the times of patrols and any individuals stopped at Bartletts, Oldmead, Millard and blocks in Rainham Road South opposite Leys are logged and reported to Housing ASB coordinator.
Whalebone	28	No current issues identified. Continue to patrol.
Total visits	580	

First Time Entrants (FTE) into the criminal Justice System: (Up 20.8% compared to the previous rolling 12 months (+23 individuals):

- 3.44 There has been a deterioration in FTE performance, expressed as a rate per 100,000 of the local 10-17-year-old population (21,461 – 2014 mid-year estimate) Barking and Dagenham has above average rate of FTE for the last 18 months.
- 3.45 Based on rate per 100,000 10-17-year-old population Barking & Dagenham's rank amongst our Family Group is 3 of 10 (with 10 being the lowest rate of FTE's which is the best performance) this is the same as the last quarter.
- 3.46 Based on rate per 100,000 10-17-year-old population Barking & Dagenham's rank amongst London is 6 of 32 (with 32 being the lowest rate of FTE's which is the best performance).
- 3.47 FTE is an issue for Barking and Dagenham Youth Offending Service (YOS) as the numbers are above the London and National average and have been on an increasing trend over the last 18 months. Whilst our position within the family group has remained the same and the rise in the actual numbers of young people entering the criminal justice system over the space of a year has only increased by 23 it is still an area of focus for the YOS and will continue to be over the coming months.
- 3.48 Barking and Dagenham has seen an increase in more serious offences such as possession of an offensive weapon over the last six months which has added to the recent increases in FTE's.
- 3.49 Over the last six months there has been further monitoring completed on the out of court disposals to begin to understand the numbers given as well as the range of disposals given. For a reduction of FTEs to occur you would expect to see an increase in out of court disposals at the triage stage. The analysis shows there has been an overall decrease in the use of out of court disposals over the last six months but of more concern is that the use of triage has decreased in contrast to an increase in the use of conditional cautions. This would fit with an increase in young people coming to the notice of police with more serious offences at their first contact such as being in possession of offensive weapons that may have received a charge or conditional caution rather than a triage to ensure that they would comply with the work identified.
- 3.50 The YOS has been working very hard to look at the out of court disposals given by the police and how the early work can be delivered in a more robust package at the triage stage to reduce the numbers that then re-offend and become a FTE into the criminal justice system. This will also assist in the police confidence to give a triage for most charges at an early stage.
- 3.51 A programme of groupwork has been developed to address a wide range of issues such as substance use, emotional health and wellbeing, victim awareness and empathy, peer influences as well as early identification work with parents and specifically work to focus on using and carrying weapons.
- 3.52 There has previously been a more detailed analysis of FTEs presented to the YOS's Chief Officers Group which explored some of the similarities in the presenting issues identified for this cohort which have been considered in the development of the groupwork programme.

- 3.53 A further meeting has been arranged with the police to discuss further the robust programmes now available and identify those cases that may be appropriate for triage.
- 3.54 Young People (YP) receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody (Up 1.00 – Up 22 custodial sentences):
- 3.55 The custody rate per 1,000 YP, Barking and Dagenham (1.00) between July 2015 to June 2016. In comparison the London average is (0.47).
- 3.56 Barking and Dagenham has the highest custody rate within its family group for this quarter.
- 3.57 Barking and Dagenham YOS is currently 4 out of 32 London boroughs (with 32 being the lowest) for its custodial sentences given.
- 3.58 Whilst the rate has increased and we are one of the highest across London and the family group the actual increase in sentences is an increase of 12 young people in comparison with this time last year.
- 3.59 This increase in custodial sentences was in line with the predictions for this year as there were still a number of young people who were awaiting sentence for quite serious matters. During the quarter April to June 2016 there have been seven young people who have received a custodial sentence. All seven of these young people were male. Three of these cases were young people that had transferred into the Borough due to their family moving into the area. More than half of the cases were black ethnicity which is disproportionate when compared to the YOS caseload and general population figures.
- 3.60 During the most recent audit by the Youth Justice Board one of the things that was highlighted was the complexity and risk of a large number of cases that the YOS is dealing with, which would be consistent with the rise in custodial sentences. There are a number of young people who are receiving short custodial sentences due to more than one offence of carrying a knife. Half of the young people receiving custodial sentences are gang affiliated and therefore much more likely to become involved in ongoing offences that are more likely to involve drugs and weapons.
- 3.61 One of the areas of focus for the YOS has been to commission a specific mentoring service for those young people coming out of custody to have an enhanced focus on education training and employment. It can also be utilised for those young people at risk of custody. The mentors have often had experience of gang associations and being on the peripheries of custodial sentences and have moved on to a new phase in their life. It is hoped that this work will assist not only to reduce future custodial sentences but also re-offending rates as young people are much more likely to re-offend and/or receive a further custodial sentence after serving time in custody. This service was not commissioned until July 2016 so we are yet to see the impact that this will hopefully have on assisting in reducing custodial sentences and or re-offending.
- 3.62 Proven Re-offending (Young Offenders) (up 44.5%):
- 3.63 Over the last 2 quarters the data shows that Barking and Dagenham is seeing an increase in the proportion of Juvenile Offenders who offend and the number of re-offences committed. This is despite a continuing decrease in the number of juvenile

offenders. This indicates that those juvenile offenders who continue to offend are persistent prolific offenders as seen by the increase in the number of re-offences per reoffender graph. We are above the regional and national averages for all juvenile reoffending measures.

- 3.64 Binary rate in London: 9 of 32 (32 being the lowest and therefore the best).
- 3.65 B&D rank amongst Family Group: 3 of 10 (10 being the lowest therefore the best).
- 3.66 B&D rank amongst Family Group based on frequency rate: 2 of 10 (with 10 being the lowest reoffending rate and therefore the best).
- 3.67 B&D rank amongst London based on Frequency rate: 1 of 32 (with 32 being the lowest reoffending rate and therefore the best).
- 3.68 The re-offending rate within Barking and Dagenham has increased over the last two quarters after a consistent decrease previously. Over the last six months the re-offending data shows that there are more young people within Barking and Dagenham that are re-offending and when they do reoffend the amount of offences they commit is also increasing. (It should be noted that this data is nearly two years old due to the need to track young people for two years).
- 3.69 Current data taken from the re-offending tracker tool shows that the current re-offending rate of those young people on statutory orders is currently showing a re-offending rate of 27.3% however these are cases that have only been on the re-offending tracker tool since July 2015.
- 3.70 The service has also been monitoring the re-offending rate of the Out of Court Disposals which is currently 8.7%, however these cases have only been tracked since January 2016.
- 3.71 This would suggest that young people that are now coming to the attention of the Youth Offending Service are usually those that commit more serious offences and may have already started a pattern of offending. This is why it is particularly important to focus on those young people at the beginning of their offending career and divert them into alternative lifestyles. The YOS is focusing on maintaining a bank of well trained volunteers that can assist in the mentoring of young people alongside the work that they complete with their case officers. Those young people that are more likely to re-offend are those that have already started a pattern of continued offending and often those higher risk cases, therefore specific mentoring has also been commissioned for those young people who are deemed at higher risk of re-offending and potentially at risk of receiving a custodial sentence.
- 3.72 There has been some work done with a small number of young men that have been identified as needing additional input and this will form the basis of the development of some specific groupwork with young men. The re-offending and future development of the participants of this group will be monitored over the next six months in order to measure impact of this work.

4. **Areas of particular success**

Burglary (Down 19% -325 offences)

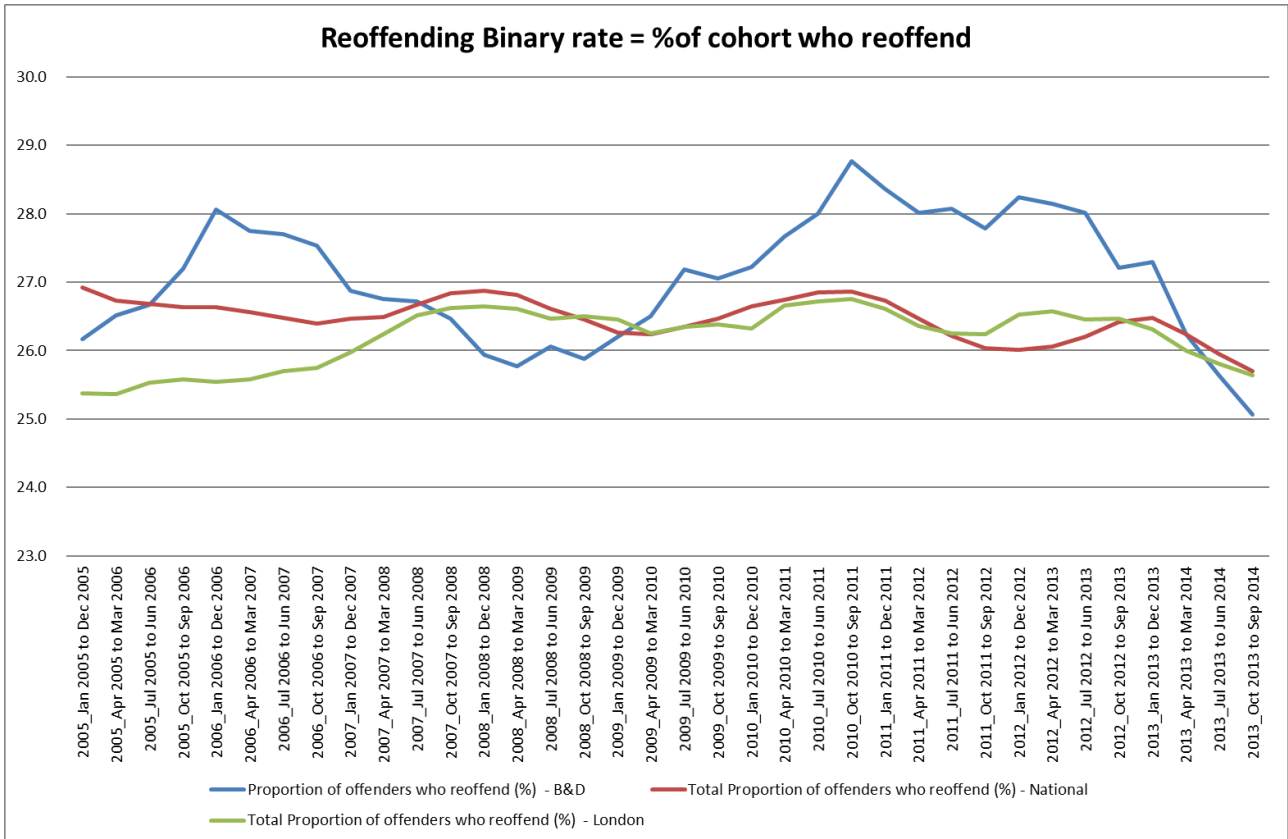
Key findings from the Police Tactical assessment

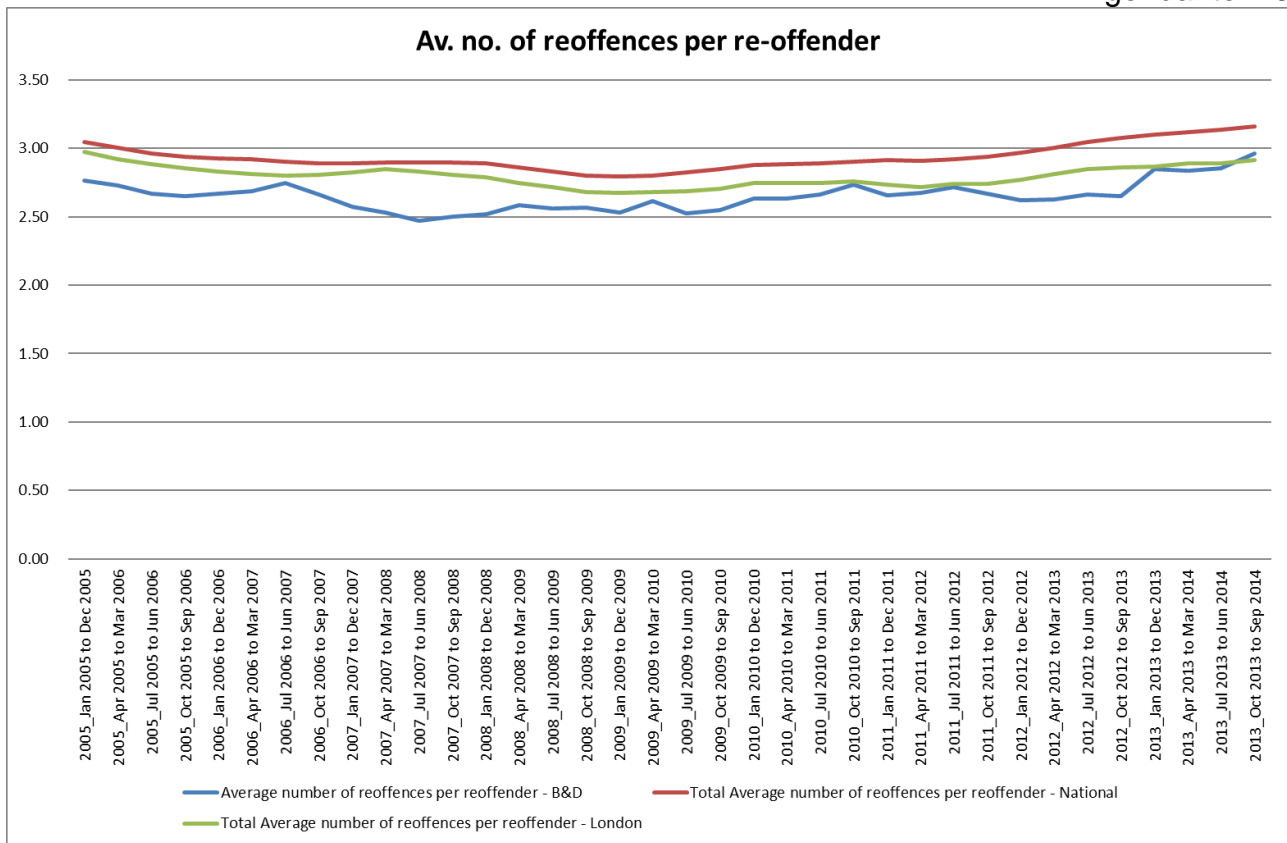
- 4.1 Barking and Dagenham is performing better than the East area and the Metropolitan Police Service as a whole on reduction.
- 4.2 Whilst offences continue to be fairly well spread throughout the borough, there is a small cluster of Non-Residential offences around the Heathway near the shopping centre.
- 4.3 There is no standard time frame for residential burglaries, as offences are occurring from 1200 hours to Mid-night. Non-Residential offences occur on average 00:30 to 03:30 hours with a current spike in till/float thefts from shops.
- 4.4 Activity to address burglary includes:
- 4.5 The Safer Homes Project commissioned by the Council and delivered by Victim Support to give free security checks and home improvements to victims of burglary, as well as victims and witnesses of other crimes such as Domestic Violence.
 - Close partnership work between the Police and the Council in targeting those who commit burglary, including the speed of offenders being arrested once identified and tight control of offenders' movements through the use of bail conditions.
 - Proactive and sustained policing of prolific suspects, following up of intelligence around burglary nominals and handling addresses.
- 4.6 Proactive patrols by both plain clothes officers and Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) that are now targeting patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
- 4.7 Safer Neighbourhood Teams conducting 'cocooning visits' to all residential burglary victims within 24 hours to offer reassurance and crime prevention advice but also to alert people living in the neighbourhood that there is an active burglary issue in their area and that they should take additional security measures.
- 4.8 In 2015/16 as part of the MET Trace scheme, which is joint funded by the police and council services, a total of 9515 traceable liquid marking kits have been delivered to residents in areas identified as vulnerable to burglary. This achieved a saturation rate of 85.4% and reduced burglary by 33% in these areas. For 2016/17 the police and council have received funding to deliver 7657 kits. 3022 of these kits have been delivered to premises so far this year.
- 4.9 A number of perennial Burglary hotspots have been highlighted in advance of expected seasonal spikes and neighbourhood Police Inspectors are producing bespoke plans for enforcement and prevention activity in their wards. This has included a mixture of plain clothes and uniform activity involving local officers and resources deployed to the Borough from central reserves.

4.10 Good performance can be seen across a range of indicators. The following has been highlighted in this report by exception.

Reoffending rates for adults and juvenile offenders (combined):

4.11 The proven reoffending rate for adult and juvenile offenders is now below the England & Wales average and the London average which is good.





Successful completions for Alcohol Treatment Requirements:

4.12 According to the local figures we have achieved 18 starts for Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR’s) and 15 successful completions. We needed to be on 17 and 10 respectively to be on track to achieving the end of year target for starts (35) and successful completions (21). Performance is good.

5. Indicators for monitoring

5.1 The Community Safety Partnership actively monitors the level of domestic abuse reported, as well as sexual violence. Currently these indicators are not RAG rated, as an increase in reporting can be seen as a willingness of victims to come forward. However, we still monitor increases and how we compare to our peers.

Domestic Abuse (Down 7% - 178 offences):

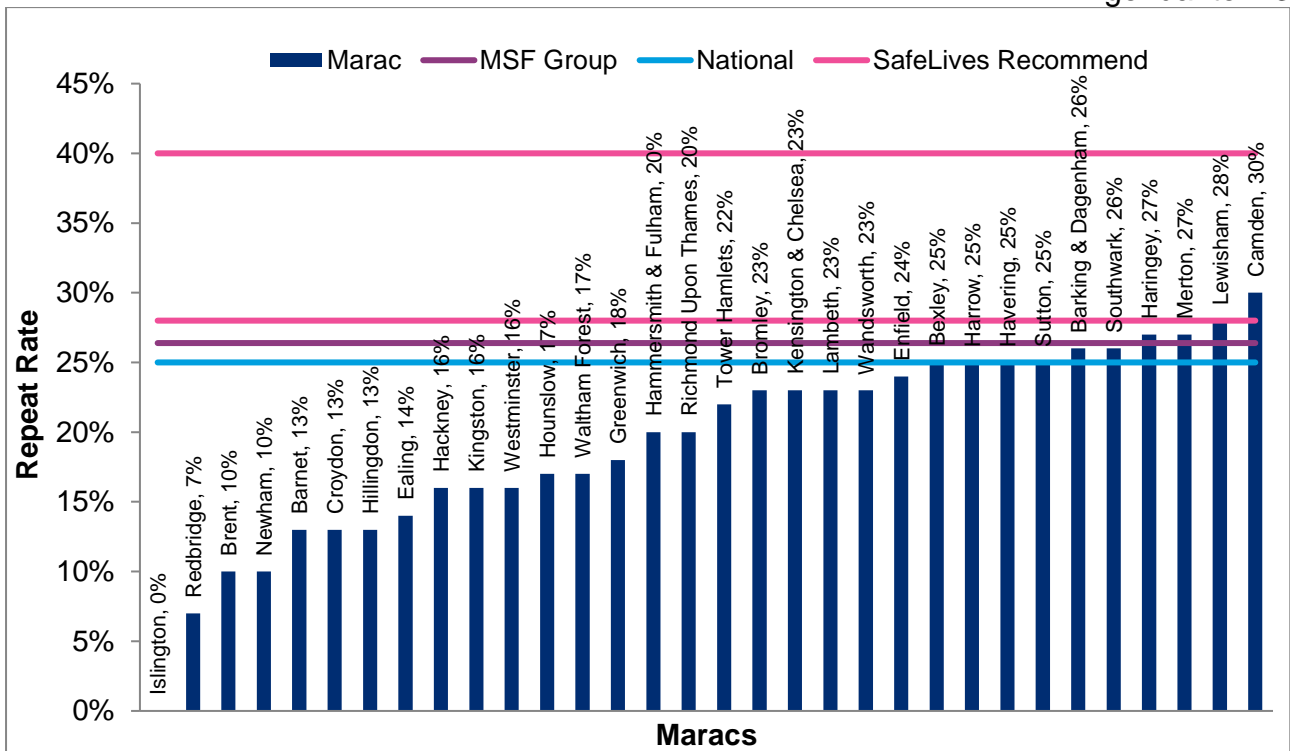
5.2 Overall the decrease in numbers of Domestic Abuse reports are low. The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) crime report 2015/16 published by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) also notes a small decrease in reporting of Domestic Abuse but slight increase in offenders being charged. In 2015-16, 124,737 defendants of ‘VAWG’ crimes were referred to CPS a slight fall of 4,320 referrals. http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps_vawg_report_2016.pdf

5.3 The volumes of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) crimes prosecuted in 2015/16 rose from 107,104 in 2014/15 to 117,568, a rise of 10,464 defendants, 9.8% more than the previous year and the highest level ever recorded.

- 5.4 “The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is prosecuting and convicting more defendants of domestic abuse, rape, sexual offences and child sexual abuse than ever before. In 2015/16 the CPS secured over 8,500 more convictions for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) crimes an 11% rise from 2014-15 and the third year running that we have seen an increase. These prosecutions now account for 18.6% of the CPS’ total caseload.” Forward by (Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) – Alison Saunders.
- 5.5 In Barking and Dagenham a wide range of actions are in place to reduce the level of domestic violence offences occurring and hold perpetrators to account.
- 5.6 MOPAC provided funding to carry out an audit of the efficiency of the LBBB MARAC process. Catalysts in Communities have now carried out the audit and the final report has been drafted. The recommendations from the report will be considered by the Community Safety Partnership.
- 5.7 Funding was also secured from MOPAC to enable a pilot scheme where restorative justice principles are employed in low to medium risk cases of domestic and sexual violence to be undertaken. Catalysts in Communities are in the final stages of this pilot.
- 5.8 Once the work with the current piloted cases is completed, a final workshop will be held where the main learning from working with the pilot cases will be presented to relevant staff. It is hoped that learning from this will help contribute to improve/tackle rates of domestic abuse in the Borough through use of an innovative and preventative approach.

The number of repeat referrals Year to Date (YTD) to MARAC: 24% (needs to be between 28%-40%)

- 5.9 Barking and Dagenham are currently not reaching the set target of 28 - 40% for repeat referrals which has been recommended by Safelives.
- 5.10 Benchmarking data is available with the latest data covering 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. The averages for London, our Most Similar Police Force Group and nationally were 20%, 26% and 25% respectively.
- 5.11 Safelives have told local performance officers that repeat rates varies across the country, with some achieving less than 15% repeat referrals.
- 5.12 The Barking and Dagenham MARAC coordinator has now received the levels of repeat referrals across each London Borough for the 2015/16 period. As you can see below we have the 6th highest repeat referrals rate out of all the London MARACs and that only 2 London Boroughs achieved the lower end of the recommended level. Taking this and the corporate performance teams guidance on RAG rating into consideration we have updated the performance to Amber (performance is within 10% of the target).



5.13 Safelives guidance states that to manage high risk cases if another incident were to occur within a 12-month period the case should be referred back to MARAC and counted as a repeat. We note locally that we have some clients return to MARAC but they are outside of the 12-month time-frame and therefore are not counted as a repeat. Additionally, if the same clients return to MARAC but with another perpetrator these are not counted as a repeat. This is standard practice amongst all boroughs.

Why is the repeat referral target set at 28-40%:

5.14 Domestic violence is rarely a one-off incident. Cases that are managed by MARAC are typically those with many previous incidents and that are escalating in severity.

5.15 This target was set during the first study of MARACs where Amanda Robinson from former Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA now Safelives) observed repeat rates of around 40% with some variance. A lower than expected rate usually indicates that not all repeat victims are being identified and referred to MARAC. All agencies should have the capacity to ‘flag and tag’ MARAC cases to identify any further incidents within a year of the last referral and re-refer the case to MARAC. A low repeat rate often indicates that these systems are not or only partially in place.

‘Flagging and Tagging’ of repeat domestic abuse cases across Barking and Dagenham partnership services:

5.16 In Barking and Dagenham, a static action is for all agencies to flag and tag their systems that a client is known to experience Domestic Violence and/or abuse. The main referrers to MARAC are the Police and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advisers (IDVAS) who always refer a client back to MARAC if a repeat incident is to occur. Other in house systems such as the Adult Integrated Systems (AIS), Integrated Children’s Services (ICS), which are used by Adults and Children’s Social Services, along with the RIO system used by Health Visitors and Mental Health Services, have updates on Domestic Violence or Abuse incidents within their

case notes. At this point in time the information systems used by the Council's housing services do not have the ability to 'flag and tag' cases.

What the Barking and Dagenham MARAC is doing to address this

- 5.17 All partnership agencies are aware to refer a victim back if another incident were to happen. Furthermore, Barking and Dagenham have concentrated on having a very robust membership of MARAC, and all representatives work together very well outside of the MARAC and thus once a case has been to MARAC agencies can liaise with each other for advice.
- 5.18 Barking and Dagenham Community Safety obtained MOPAC funding to commission Griffin Research Consultancy to conduct an independent review of our MARAC in late 2015 whereby several recommendations were made. MARAC repeat referrals was identified as a need for improvement due to the low repeat figure in comparison to the recommended Safelives target. Suggested improvements include the following;
- To provide MARAC training regarding referral processes or all front-line practitioners across all agencies which will cover the need to flag and tag and refer repeat cases into MARAC.
 - To work with perpetrators and children to ensure the concerns are tackled holistically as a family and not individually focussed around the victim.
- 5.19 By highlighting the process of referral to the MARAC and through better identification of individuals who have been victims in the past will ensure that those who require high level support will receive it.
- 5.20 The above recommendations for improvement have been taken on board by the commissioners for the Domestic and Sexual Abuse services who are coordinating the necessary action.

Successful completions for Drug Rehabilitation Requirements:

- 5.21 According to the local figures we have achieved 10 DRR successful completions against a year to date target of 12 (83%). We need to achieve 2 successful completions each month to be on track to achieve the new target of 24 by end of year. We also need to achieve 48 starts so far we have achieved 26 starts up until September 2016 (our target is to hit 4 starts per month).

Sexual Violence (Up 15% - (Up 60 offences):

- 5.22 Using the rolling 12 months' figures (October 2015 to September 2016: 458 offences) Barking and Dagenham shows a 15% increase (up 60 offences) when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015: 398 offences). Generally, an increase in crimes reported is considered a good thing. If crimes reported is going down it should prompt services to ask "what are we not doing?".

Appendix 1: Crime and Disorder Overview Rolling 12 month figures at September 2016

(Breakdown of Total Notifiable Offences)

		Rolling 12 month s at Sept ember 2016	% of TNO	Compariso n to September 2015	% Chang e	Diff
Violence Against The Person*	Murder	4	0%	2	100%	2
	Wounding/GBH	731	4%	690	6%	41
	Assault With Injury	1400	8%	1411	-1%	-11
	Common Assault	1669	9%	1521	10%	148
	Offensive Weapon	111	1%	72	54%	39
	Harassment	1894	11%	1683	13%	211
	Other Violence	392	2%	363	8	29
	Total	6201	35%	5742	8%	459
Sexual Offences	Rape	169	1%	172	-2%	-3
	Other Sexual	289	2%	226	28%	63
	Total	458	3%	398	15%	60
MOPAC 7 - Robbery	Personal Property	541	3%	507	7%	34
	Business Property	46	0%	44	5%	2
	Total	587	3%	551	7%	36
MOPAC 7 - Burglary	Burglary in A Dwelling	942	5%	1272	-26%	-330
	Burglary in Other Buildings	471	3%	466	1%	5
	Total	1413	8%	1738	-19%	-325
Theft & Handling	MOPAC 7 - Theft/Taking Of Motor Vehicle	870	5%	714	22%	156
	MOPAC 7 - Theft From Motor Vehicle	1024	6%	951	8%	73
	Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering	252	1%	202	25%	50
	Theft From Shops	960	5%	838	15%	122
	MOPAC 7 - Theft Person	353	2%	307	15%	46
	Theft/Taking Of Pedal Cycles	181	1%	234	-23%	-53
	Other Theft	1953	11%	1887	3%	66
	Handling Stolen Goods	28	0%	54	-48%	-26
	Total	5621	32%	5187	8%	434
Fraud and Forgery	Counted Per Victim	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Other Fraud & Forgery	16	0%	30	-47%	-14

MOPAC 7 - Criminal Damage	Total	16	0%	30	-47%	-14
	Criminal Damage to a Dwelling	467	3%	404	16%	63
	Criminal Damage To Other Buildings	165	1%	137	20%	28
	Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicle	893	5%	776	15%	117
	Other Criminal Damage	400	2%	365	10%	35
	Arson	79	0%	83	-5%	-4
	Total (Inc Arson)	2004	11%	1765	14%	239
Drugs	Drug Trafficking	66	0%	54	22%	12
	Possession Of Drugs	1071	6%	1096	-2%	-25
	Other Drugs	3	0%	2	50%	1
	Total	1140	6%	1152	-1%	-12
Other Notifiable Offences	Going Equipped	9	0%	8	13%	1
	Other Notifiable	376	2%	335	12%	41
	Total	385	2%	343	12%	42
Total Notifiable Offences		17825	100%	16906	5%	919

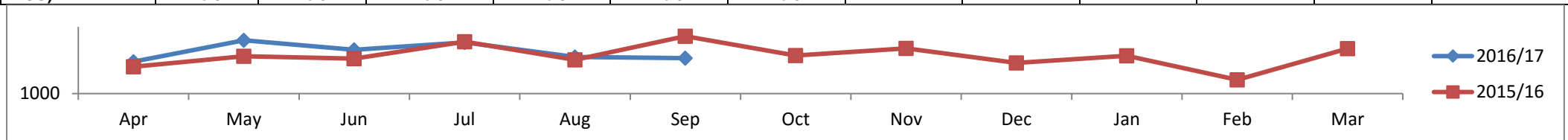
Data Source: MET stats

Appendix 2: Community Safety Partnership one page performance summaries

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's)

Definition	Total Notifiable Offences counts the total of all incidents reported to / discovered by the police and recorded as a crime.						How this indicator works	The Home Office maintains a list of 'notifiable' offences. Police recorded crime, as entered on the Police National Computer, is aggregated and reported back to local boroughs. Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/court-robbery-july-2014.pdf					
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.						Why this indicator is important	The data allows us to make performance comparisons with other areas and provides a broad overview of how well the borough is dealing with crime and disorder.					
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 17,428 offences (+8%), 87.89 per 1,000 residents (21of32/8of15) 2014/15: 16,201 offences (+1%), 83.36 per 1,000 residents (21of32 / 8of15) 2013/14: 16,062 offences (-4%), 84.058 per 1,000 residents (22of32 / 11of15) 2012/13: 17,236 offences (- 8%), 92.15 per 1,000 residents (21of32 / 13of15) 2011/12: 18,825 offences (- 2%), 100.65 per 1,000 residents						Any issues to consider	Proactive policing operations and campaigns that encourage reporting can lead to increases without necessarily an underlying increase in the prevalence of crime.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	1,383	1,639	1,532	1,614	1,438	1,425							
Year to date	1,383	3,022	4,554	6,168	7,606	9,031							
% change from previous year	+3%	+6%	+6%	+5%	+5%	+4%							
Rolling 12 month period (for use below)	17,469	17,612	17,704	17,734	17,761	17,754							
Per 1,000 Res	88.10	88.82	87.65	87.80	87.93	87.90							
Rank (MET / MSG)	11of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	11of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32							

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Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 4% increase (up 326 offences) at September 2016 (9,031 offences) when compared to September 2015 (8,705). In comparison the MET average YTD is +4%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Total Notifiable Offences is up 5% (+ 333 offences) at August 2016. The majority of the increase at August 2016 has come from Theft & Handling offences, which is up 4% (+ 47 offences) compared to last year. Within this crime category the main increases have been in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of Motor Vehicle • Theft From Motor Vehicle • Theft From Person
RAG Rating: R	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 17,825 B&D shows a 5% increase up 919 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 16,906. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +4%.		

Benchmarking	For total crime Barking and Dagenham is currently ranked 21 out of the 32 CSP areas across the Metropolitan Police Service and above the MET average (86.85 crimes per 1,000 residents). B&D on average has a rate of 87.90 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our position within our Most Similar Group (MSG) is now 12 of 15. The MSG average which is 83.65 per 1,000 residents.
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Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio	September 2016
MOPAC 7: Violence with injury	Source: IQuanta

Definition	Violence with Injury includes the following offences: Attempted murder, intentional destruction of a viable unborn child, causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving under the influence of drink or drugs, cause or allow death or serious physical harm to child or vulnerable person, causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving, causing death by driving; unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers, assault with intent to cause serious harm, endangering life, assault with Injury, Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury, causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.	How this indicator works	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Violence with Injury can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340326/court-violence-july-2014.pdf Overall count of the offences listed opposite.
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What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Violent crime is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures		

History with this indicator	2015/16 = 2,134 (+9%) 2014/15 = 1,960 (+16%) 2013/14 = 1,693 (+6%) 2012/13 = 1,600 (+16%) 2011/12 = 1,897 (-5%)	Any issues to consider	Interpretation of what an injury is: Injury now includes pain regardless of whether it is visible or lasting pain this will now be recorded as ABH - thus putting it in VVWI. This is a change in MPS Interpretation regarding crime classification
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	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	163	194	201	207	175	190						
Year to date	163	357	558	765	940	1,130						
% change from previous year	-13%	-4%	-2%	+2%	+1%	+1%						
Rolling 12 month fig	2,109	2,120	2,125	2,148	2,142	2,145						
Per 1,000 Res (rolling 12 month)	10.64	10.69	10.52	10.63	10.61	10.62						
Rank (MET / MSG)	13of15/ 28of32	12of15/ 27of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 27of32						

Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% increase (up 11 offences) at September 2016 (1,130 offences) when compared to September 2015 (1,119). In comparison the MET average YTD is +5%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 15 to September 16) 2,145 B&D shows a 2% increase up 34 offences compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 14 to September 15) 2,111. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +5%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	The Police have daily grip meetings to examine Violence offences (ensuring good reporting standards and seeking opportunities to identify and arrest offenders). The police set up a specific Operation Equinox arrest team to track down wanted violent suspects - There is daily mapping of violent offences and tasking's are altered each day in response.
RAG Rating: A			

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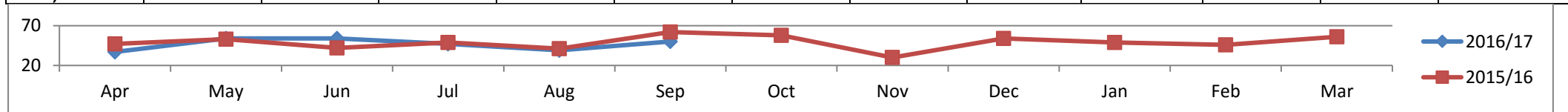
Benchmarking	We are currently ranked 27 out of 32 CSP across the Metropolitan Police Service with 10.62 crimes per 1,000 residents compared to the Metropolitan Police Service average of 8.69 per 1,000 residents. Our positioning amongst our Most Similar Group (MSG) is 13 of 15 or 3rd highest and therefore above the MSG average of 9.50 per 1,000 residents.
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Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Robbery Overall

Definition	This indicator includes Personal Robbery and Robbery of a business property.	How this indicator works	The number of incidents of robbery. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 residents is measured (population based on mid-year 2013 estimate from 2011 census figures). Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/count-robbery-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Robbery is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17: Target:	5% decrease from previous year		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 587 offences (+21%), 2.96 crimes per 1,000 residents (22of32/14of15) 2014/15: 485 offences (-8%), 2.50 crimes per 1,000 residents (17of32 / 13of15) 2013/14: 492 offences (-21%), 2.58 crimes per 1,000 residents (14of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: 619 offences (-41%) 1.44 crimes per 1,000 residents (16of32 / 14of15) 2011/12: 931 offences (+7%) 1.25 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 868 offences	Any issues to consider	Personal Robbery will not include crimes such as theft from a person e.g. bag dipping. There has to be that threat of violence present.

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	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	37	54	54	47	39	50						
Year to date	37	91	145	192	231	281						
% change from previous year	-20%	-8%	+4%	+3%	-0%	-1%						
Rolling 12 month fig for use below	578	579	593	592	586	584						
Per 1,000 Res	2.91	2.92	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.89						
Rank (MET / MSG)	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 21of32	14of15/ 20of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% decrease (down 3 offences) at September 2016 (281 offences) when compared to September 2015 (284 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Operation Neptune has seen local officers regularly visiting second hand sellers and pawnbrokers on the borough to inform them of their responsibilities and to ensure good governance on site. Where intelligence has suggested such sellers have been involved in illicit activity search warrants have been executed – a continuing approach.
RAG Rating: R	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (587 offences)) B&D shows an 7% increase (up 36 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (551 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -0%.		
Benchmarking	Currently the borough is 14 out of the 15 areas in our most similar group with 2.89 crimes per 1,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham are considerably above the average for our Most Similar Group (1.77 per 1,000 residents). However, the borough is above the Metropolitan Police Service average (2.52 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham are currently ranked 20 out of the 32 CSPs in the Metropolitan Police Force.		

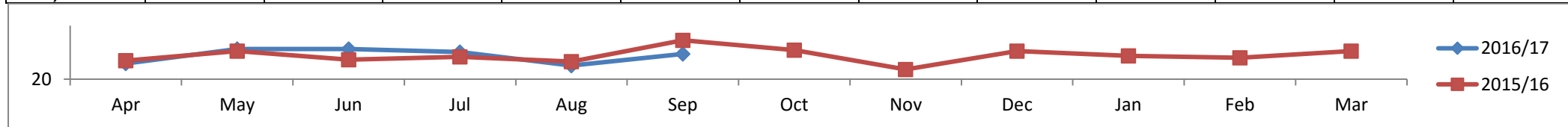
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio
MOPAC 7: Personal Robbery

September 2016
 Source: IQuanta

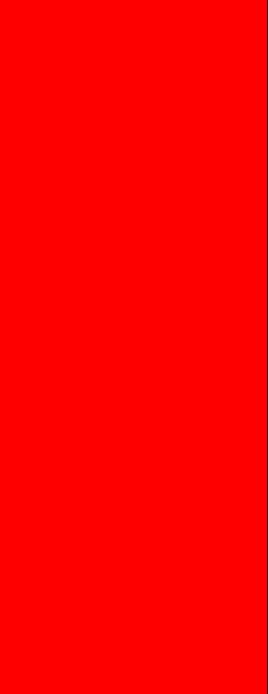
Definition	Personal Robbery is the use of threat or force in a theft from a person.	How this indicator works	The number of incidents of personal robbery. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 residents is measured (population based on mid-year 2013 estimate from 2011 census figures). Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/cou-nt-robbery-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.	Why this indicator is important	Serious Acquisitive Crime is a CSP priority and personal robbery makes up a section of SAC
2016/17 Target:	5% decrease from previous year		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 533 offences (+19%), 2.69 crimes per 1,000 residents (22of32/14of15) 2014/15: 447 offences (-9%), 2.30 crimes per 1,000 residents (18of32 / 13of15) 2013/14: 492 offences (-21%), 2.58 crimes per 1,000 residents (14of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: 619 offences (-41%) 1.44 crimes per 1,000 residents (16of32 / 14of15) 2011/12: 931 offences (+7%) 1.25 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 868 offences	Any issues to consider	Personal Robbery will not include crimes such as theft from a person e.g. bag dipping. There has to be that threat of violence present.

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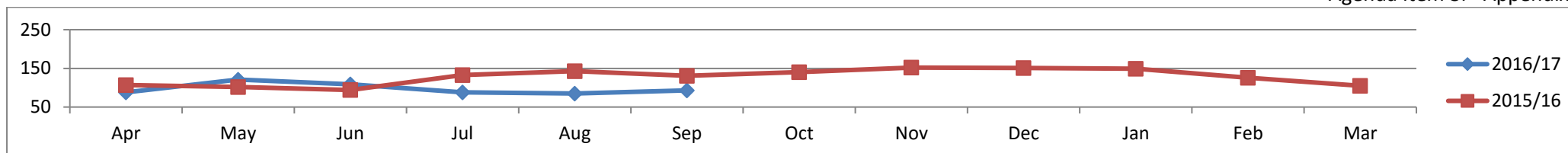
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	36	51	51	48	34	46						
Year to date	36	87	138	186	220	266						
% change from previous year	-5%	No change	+10%	+11%	+5%	+2%						
Rolling 12 month fig for use below	531	533	546	552	544	539						
Per 1,000 Res	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.73	2.69	2.67						
Rank (MET / MSG)	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 21of32	14of15/ 20of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 2% increase (Up 6 offences) at September 2016 (266 offences) when compared to September 2015 260 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +4%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust targeting of offenders and visible policing in areas identified through crime mapping.
RAG Rating: R			

	<p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (541 offences)) B&D shows 7% increase (up 34 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (507 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -0%.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Schools Officers remain committed to their schools, there continues to be a drive to improve and widen youth diversion activity by the schools officers and increasing Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) visibility in high footfall areas has also contributed. • The work of the Safer Neighbourhood Estates Team and the continued focus on parks has also contributed to tackling this issue. • More police officers are visible in the town centre and we continue to work with officers from the Safer Transport Command to reduce offences on the bus network. • The proactive work of the CCTV Team has also lead to arrests and robbery prevention. • Operation Neptune has seen local officers regularly visiting second hand sellers and pawnbrokers in the borough to inform them of their responsibilities and to ensure good governance on site. Where intelligence has suggested such sellers have been involved in illicit activity, search warrants have been executed. • The Council's trading standards service will be participating in the national 'Operation Liberal' which is a day of action (June 2016), patrolling the borough to disrupt any doorstep criminal activity. Trading Standards will be using intelligence on the national database to identify and list top offenders operating nationally and /or regionally, as well as improve intelligence sharing regarding doorstep organised crime groups.
	<p>Benchmarking</p>	<p>Currently the borough is 14 out of the 15 areas in our most similar group with 2.67 crimes per 1,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham are considerably above the average for our Most Similar Group (1.60 per 1,000 residents). Barking and Dagenham are above the Metropolitan Police Service average (2.33 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham are currently ranked 20 out of the 32 CSP's in the Metropolitan Police Force.</p>	

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016	
MOPAC 7: Burglary overall											Source: IQuanta	
Definition	This indicator includes residential burglary and burglary of a business property						How this indicator works	The number of incidents of residential burglary. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 households is measured. Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for burglary can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/count-burglary-april-2014.pdf				
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal						Why this indicator is important	Burglary is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment				
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures							It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type				
History with this indicator	2015/16: 1,533 (-18%), down 341 offences 2014/15: 1,874 (-7%), down 132 offences 2013/14: 2,006 (-21%), down 534 offences 2012/13: 2,540 (+4%), up 104 offences 2011/12: 2,436 (+10%), up 224 offences						Any issues to consider					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	88	121	109	88	85	93						
Year to date	88	209	318	406	491	584						
% change from previous year	-18%	No change	+5%	-6%	-15%	-17%						
Rolling 12 month fig for use below	1,514	1,533	1,548	1,505	1,445	1,411						
Rate Per 1,000	7.64	7.73	7.66	7.45	7.15	6.99						
Rank (MET / MSG)	4of15/ 15of32	4of15/ 16of32	4of15/ 16of32	3of15/ 14of32	3of15/ 10of32	3of15/ 10of32						



Performance Overview:	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows an -17% decrease (down 122 offences) at September 2016. (584 offences) when compared to September 2015 (706 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is -1%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	A number of perennial Burglary hotspots have been highlighted in advance of expected seasonal spikes and neighbourhood Police Inspectors are producing bespoke plans for enforcement and prevention activity in their wards. This has included a mixture of plain clothes and uniform activity involving local officers and resources deployed to the Borough from central reserves.
RAG Rating: A	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 15 to September 16) 1,413 B&D shows an 19% decrease down 325 offences when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 14 to September 15) 1,738. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -3%.		
Benchmarking:	Barking and Dagenham now has 6.99 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 3 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 8.72 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham is ranked 10 of 32 per 1,000 population. The MET average is 8.00 per 1,000 residents.		

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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016		
MOPAC 7: Residential Burglary											Source: IQuanta		
Definition	Entering any residential building as a trespasser with the intent to steal or cause unlawful damage.						How this indicator works	The number of incidents of residential burglary. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 households is measured. Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for burglary can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/cou-nt-burglary-april-2014.pdf					
What good looks like	Good performance would be achieving a lower number of residential burglaries and a higher number of attempted burglaries which indicates that homes in the borough are becoming secure.						Why this indicator is important	Serious Acquisitive Crime is a CSP priority and residential burglary makes up a section of SAC					
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 1,045 Offences (-25%) 15.00 per 1,000 residents 2014/15: 1,399 Offences (-5%) 20.08 per 1,000 residents 2013/14: 1,470 Offences (-20%) 21.10 per 1,000 residents 2012/13: 1,835 Offences (+7%) 26.334 per 1,000 residents 2011/12: 1,710 Offences (+9%) 24.54 per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 1,573 Offences						Any issues to consider	This would exclude areas such as commercial property, sheds, outbuildings etc. Residential burglary typically increases in the winter months November to March showing a strong correlation with shortening of daylight hours.					
Month	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Year to date	47	79	62	55	53	47							
% change from last year	-28%	No change	-3%	-14%	-20%	-24%							
Rolling 12 month fig	1,027	1,045	1,039	1,005	969	939							

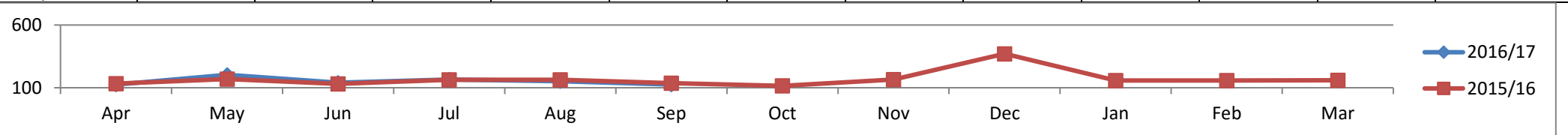
Per 1,000 HH	14.74	15.00	14.91	14.42	13.91	13.48						
Rank (MET / MSG)	10of15/ 24of32	10of15/ 26of32	11of15/ 25of32	9of15/ 21of32	8of15/ 20of32	7of15/ 20of32						
Performance Overview	<p>Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows an -24% decrease (Down 106 offences) at September 2016, (343 offences) when compared to September 2015 (449 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +1%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (942 offences)) B&D shows 26% decrease (down 330 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) (1,272 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest 12-month period is -3%.</p>					<p>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</p>		<p>Proactive and High Visible patrols concentrating on the RM8 postcode linked in with cross border work with Redbridge has seen significant reductions.</p> <p>The recent identification of a Romanian male from a series of 18 offences where blood was left at the scene of burglaries around North London and Home Counties (6 in B+D) - remanded in custody</p> <p>The arrest of a Romanian male who was re-entering the country at Gatwick who was wanted for numerous offences across NE London - remanded in custody In both the above offences conspiracy evidence is now being put together to look at potential associates</p>				
RAG Rating: G												
Benchmarking	<p>With 13.48 crimes per 1,000 households Barking and Dagenham is now ranked 20 of 32 or 10th highest residential burglary rate per 1,000 households across the MET. The average across the MET is 13.50. The average across the MSG is 13.29 per 1,000 households.</p>											

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Criminal Damage

Definition	This indicator includes criminal damage to: a dwelling a building other than a dwelling a vehicle other criminal damage, racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage.	How this indicator works	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Criminal Damage can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299327/count-damage-april-2014.pdf Overall it is a combined count of the offences listed opposite.
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	Criminal Damage is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures	Any issues to consider	
History with this indicator	2015/16: 1,791 (+17%) 2014/15: 1,528 (-1%) 2013/14: 1,552 (-2%) 2012/13: 1,583 (-17%) 2011/12: 1,928 (-14%)		

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	125	203	141	165	152	126						
Year to date	125	328	469	634	786	912						
% change from previous year	-5%	+6%	+9%	+7%	+9%	+7%						
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	1,784	1,809	1,828	1,831	1,853	1,851						
Per 1,000	9.00	9.12	9.05	9.07	9.17	9.16						
Rank (MET / MSG)	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32						

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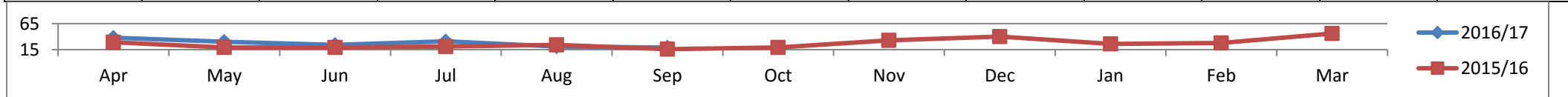


Performance Overview:	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 7% increase (up 60 offences) at September 2016 (912 offences) when compared to September 2015 (852 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 1,851 B&D shows a 16% increase up 256 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 1,595. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +3%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	The Police's proactive response to criminal damage has increased, leading to an increase in the number of arrests for going equipped to commit criminal damage. For non domestic abuse crime work is currently underway to look at volume Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) generators and to target these areas for problem solving. There is overlap here with Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) and some of this is addressed through partnership activity under the Victim Offender Location Time (VOLT) meeting and standing case conferences.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking:	Barking and Dagenham now has 9.16 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 8 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 10.79 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham has the 3rd highest rate per 1,000 population for Criminal Damage (32/32). The MET average is 6.94 per 1,000 residents.		

Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Theft from the person

Definition	A theft without the use of threat or force should be recorded as theft from the person if one of the following circumstances applies at the time of theft. 1) The goods stolen were being worn by the victim, or 2) The goods stolen were physically attached to the victim in some way, or carried by the victim or 3) The goods stolen were contained in an article of clothing being worn by the victim If none of these circumstances apply, the theft should be recorded under one of the other theft codes as appropriate	How this indicator works	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Theft from the Person can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340325/count-theft-july-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 320 2014/15: 313 2013/14: 349	Any issues to consider	However, we have seen a 22% decrease over the MOPAC period when using the latest rolling 12 month figures (October 2014 –September 2015 = 308 offences)

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	38	30	24	31	21	19						
Year to date	38	68	92	123	144	163						
% change from previous year	+36%	+42%	+35%	+38%	+29%	+26%						
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	330	340	344	354	352	354						
Per 1,000	1.66	1.71	1.70	1.75	1.74	1.75						
Rank (MET / MSG)	13of15/ 12of32	12of15/ 13of32	12of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 13of32	13of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 12of32						



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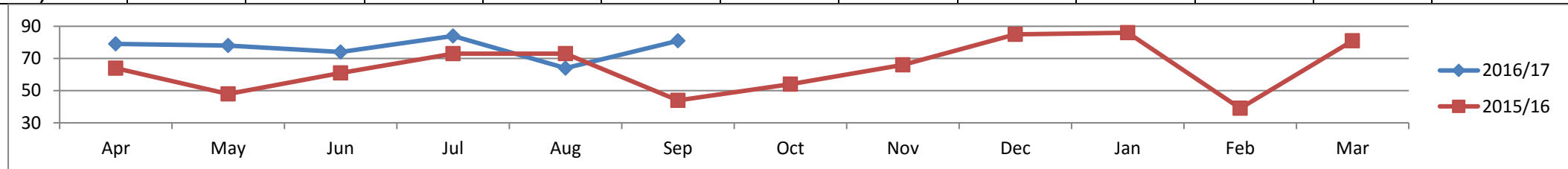
Performance Overview	<p>Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a +26% increase (Up 34 offences) at September 2016. (163 offences) when compared to September 2015 (129 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +2%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 353 B&D shows a 15% increase up 46 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 307. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +1%.</p>	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>In order to continue to tackle theft from person, the police are currently working on an initiative with the Safer Transport Command aimed at identifying and targeting known 'dippers'. Operation Neptune has also seen borough officers visit second hand shops / markets and sign them up to a good practice code of conduct ensuring for example proper checking of mobile phones before they accept them when offered for sale. Where irresponsible resellers are identified then proactive search warrants are considered.</p>
RAG Rating: R			

Benchmarking	Barking and Dagenham has 1.75 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 13 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 1.41 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham is ranked (12/32). The MET average is 3.99 per 1,000 residents.
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Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime, Justice & Communities Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: IQuanta
MOPAC 7: Theft of Motor Vehicle

Definition	This is when a Motor Vehicle is taken without consent from the owner or a lawful authority.						How this indicator works	As described					
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal						Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment					
2016/17 Target:	5% Decrease from previous year							It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type					
History with this indicator	2015/16: 774 offences (+5%), 3.90 crimes per 1,000 residents 2014/15: 738 offences (-5%), 3.80 crimes per 1,000 residents 2013/14: 773 offences (-5%), 4.06 crimes per 1,000 residents 2012/13: 811 Offences (-21%) 4.336 crimes per 1,000 residents. 2011/12: 1,106 Offences (-3%) 5.92crimes per 1,000 residents. 2010/11: 1,146 Offences.						Any issues to consider						
	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	
Month	79	78	74	84	64	81							
Year to date	79	157	231	315	379	460							
% change from last year	+23%	+40%	+34%	+28%	+20%	+28%							
Rolling 12 month total	789	819	833	843	836	875							
Per 1,000 Res	3.98	4.13	4.12	4.17	4.14	4.33							
Rank (MET / MSG)	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32							

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Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 28% increase (Up 101 offences) at September 2016 (460 offences) when compared to September 2015 (359 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +26%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (870 offences) B&D shows a 22% increase (Up 156 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) (714)	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of the Motor Vehicle Crime Unit (MVU) and the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) are now currently out patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily. The Police have bid for Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras (which can be deployed to hotspot areas for short periods with data gathered being used to aid subsequent investigations), ANPR Interceptor Teams and Traffic Units.
RAG Rating: R			

	offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest 12-month period is +15%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Operation Lockdown initiative targets travelling priority crime nominals across East area (and Essex, Herts and City of London). Operation Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method).
Benchmarking	B&D rate per 1,000 population = 4.33, MET average = 2.89, MSG average = 2.19. This places B&D at 30 of 32 across the MET and 15 of 15 in our Most Similar Group.	

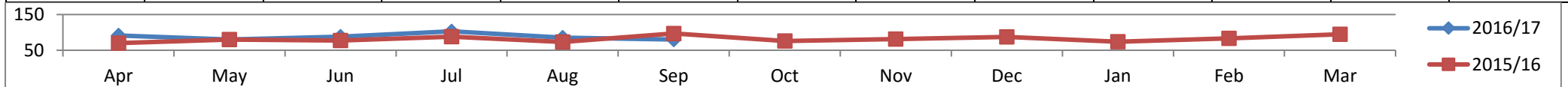
Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio
MOPAC 7: Theft from a Motor Vehicle

September 2016
 Source: IQuanta

Definition	The number of thefts from a motor vehicle. This includes thefts of removable items both inside and on the outside of the vehicle. Examples include but are not limited to, theft of radios, sat nav's, handbags / bags, petro / diesel siphoning, exhausts, alloy wheels, theft of number plates and badges from vehicles.	How this indicator works	These are published monthly on IQuanta. Below shows the monthly and accumulative year to date figure. For benchmarking the rate of incidents per 1000 residents is measured (population based on mid-year 2013 estimate from 2011 census figures). Home Office counting rules at August 2014 can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306656/count-vehicle-april-2014.pdf
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures	Any issues to consider	
History with this indicator	2015/16: 981 offences (-15), 4.95 per 1,000 residents (10of32/6of15) 2014/15: 986 offences (-38%), 5.07 per 1,000 residents (9of32 / 6of15) 2013/14: 1,595 offences (-4%), 8.37 per 1,000 residents (22of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: 1,659 offences (0%) 8.87 per 1,000 residents (20 of 32 / 14 of 15) 2011/12: 1,655 offences (-3.4%) 2010/11: 1,714 offences		

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	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	91	80	88	103	85	80						
Year to date	91	171	259	362	447	527						
% change from last year	+30%	+14%	+14%	+15%	+14%	+8%						
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	1,002	1,002	1,013	1,028	1,037	1,022						
Rate Per 1,000 residents	5.05	5.05	5.02	5.09	5.13	5.06						
Rank (MET / MSG)	4of15/ 10of32	5of15/ 10of32	4of15/ 10of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 11of32						



Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 8% increase (up 41 offences) at September 2016. (527 offences) when compared to September 2015 (486 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 1,024 B&D shows a 8% increase up 73 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 951. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +1%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of the Motor Vehicle Crime Unit (MVU) and the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPTs) are now currently out patrols from new predictive crime maps which are updated daily.
RAG Rating: R			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Police have bid for Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras (which can be deployed to hotspot areas for short periods with data gathered being used to aid subsequent investigations), ANPR Interceptor Teams and Traffic Units. The Operation Lockdown initiative targets travelling priority crime nominals across East area (and Essex, Herts and City of London). Operation Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method). 									
Benchmarking	B&D rate per 1,000 population = 5.06, MET average = 5.82, MSG average = 5.75. This places B&D at 11 of 32 in the MET and 4 of 15 in our Most Similar Group											
Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio											September 2016	
Domestic Violence											Source: Local Police Figures	
Definition	Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family, regardless of gender.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and Year To Date (YTD) count of offences reported. Rate per 1,000 residents is used to compare against other areas. For the rate per 1,000 population we use rolling 12 month figures against the 2011 Census figure for all individuals residing in the borough (187,029). This is consistent with Iquanta.				
What good looks like	For monitoring. DV is likely to be an under reported crime. An increase in offences could show that more people recognise domestic abuse as a crime and report it rather than the situation getting worse.						Why this indicator is important	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment				
2016/17 Target:	Generally, an increase in crimes reported is considered a good thing. If crimes reported is going down it should prompt services to ask 'what are we not doing?'							It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type				
History of this indicator	2015/16: 2,597 offences, 13.97 crimes per 1,000 residents 2014/15: 2,398 Offences, 13.99 crimes per 1,000 residents 2013/14: 1,991 Offences, 10.65 crimes per 1,000 residents 2012/13: 1,588 Offences, 8.49 crimes per 1,000 residents 2011/12: 1,718 Offences, 9.19 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: 1,790 Offences						Any issues to consider	Potential under reporting of crimes to the Police.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	170	222	196	221	229	195						
Year to date	170	392	588	809	1038	1233						
Rolling 12 months (for use below)	2,565	2,550	2,533	2,483	2,469	2,433						
Rate per 1,000	13.80	13.72	13.62	13.36	13.28	13.09						
Rank (MET Police)	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32						
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using YTD totals there was a decrease of 164 (-11.7%) crimes reported between September 2016 and September 2015. The Year To Date (YTD) MET average is +3.0%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) 2,433 B&D shows a -7% decrease (178) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (October 2014 to September 2015) 2,611. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12 month is +6.4%. 						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Barking & Dagenham is the first in London to use the DV Protection notice. When police attend DV call out they can issue the notice to the alleged perpetrator which bans them from attending the premises for 28 days. If breached the individual is arrested and taken to court and there is the possibility of a prison sentence.				
RAG Rating: None								MOPAC provided funding to carry out an audit of the efficiency of the LBB D MARAC process. Catalysts in Communities have now carried out the audit and the final report been drafted. The recommendations from the report will be considered by the Community Safety Partnership.				

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Benchmarking	% Change compared to same time in the previous year (YTD at September 16 vs YTD at September15): B&D = Down by 11.7% London average is up by 3.0% Rate per 1,000 residents (rolling 12 months): B&D = 13.09, Metropolitan Police Average = 9.19 this places B&D 32 / 32 or the highest in London.
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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016	
MARAC: Number of repeat referrals to MARAC											Source: MARAC	
Definition	Repeat victimisation refers to another incident occurring with the same perpetrator within 12 months of the original incident coming to the MARAC.						How this indicator works	Victims of domestic violence referred to a MARAC will be those who have been identified (often by the police) as high or very high risk (i.e. of serious injury or of being killed) based on a common risk assessment tool that is informed by both victim and assessor information.				
What good looks like	<p>The local target recommended by Safelives is to achieve a repeat referrals rate of between 28-40%. The target is based on the level of DV in the borough and rate of referral to MARAC.</p> <p>This target was set during the first study of MARACs where Amanda Robinson from former Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA now Safelives) observed repeat rates of around 40% with some variance. A lower than expected rate usually incidents that not all repeat victims are being identified and referred back to MARAC. All agencies should have the capacity to 'flag and tag' MARAC cases in order to identify any further incidents within a year of the last referral and re-refer the cases to MARAC. A low repeat rate often indicates that these systems are not or only partially in place.</p>						Why this indicator is important	<p>Safelives recommends a rate of 28-40% because domestic violence is rarely a one off incident. It is a pattern of behaviour that escalates over time. Therefore, for high risk cases even where a support plan has been put into action, it would be normal for other incidents of DV to occur. So in order to manage high risk cases, if another incident occurs within a 12 month period, the case should be referred back to MARAC and is counted as a repeat.</p> <p>Where MARACs are not receiving the recommended levels of repeat referrals Safelives recommend that the MARAC review information flows from partnership services to the MARAC to ensure MARAC is well informed about all incidents and developments in the case, that these changes are being assessed and that the victims are receiving ongoing support.</p>				
2016/17 Target:	To achieve a repeat referral rate between 28% - 40%.						Any issues to consider	Safelives guidance states that to manage high risk cases if another incident were to occur within a 12 month period the case should be referred back to MARAC and counted as a repeat. We note locally that we have some clients return to MARAC but they are outside of the 12 month time-frame and therefore are not counted as a repeat. Additionally if the same clients return to MARAC but with another perpetrator these are not counted as a repeat. This is standard practice amongst all boroughs.				
History with this indicator	2015/16: 86 (25%) 2014/15: 58 (20%) 2013/14: 90 (25%) 2012/13: 82 (21%) 2011/12: 68 (22%)											
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	8	6	8	9	7	8						
Year to Date	8	14	22	31	38	46						

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Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Year To Date figures at September 2016 there was 46 repeat referrals to MARAC. This works out as 24% of all MARAC referrals received YTD which is slightly below the 28-40% range recommended by Safelives (formerly CAADA). Performance has now been RAG rated as Amber in line with the Guidance on Corporate RAG ratings (Performance is within 10% of the target) Using the latest rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 to September 2016) (88 repeat referrals) out of 352 = 24%. 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Commissioners of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse services are putting the following in place following review of MARAC: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MARAC training regarding referral processes for all front line practitioners across all agencies which will cover the need to flag and tag and refer repeat cases into MARAC.
RAG Rating: A			

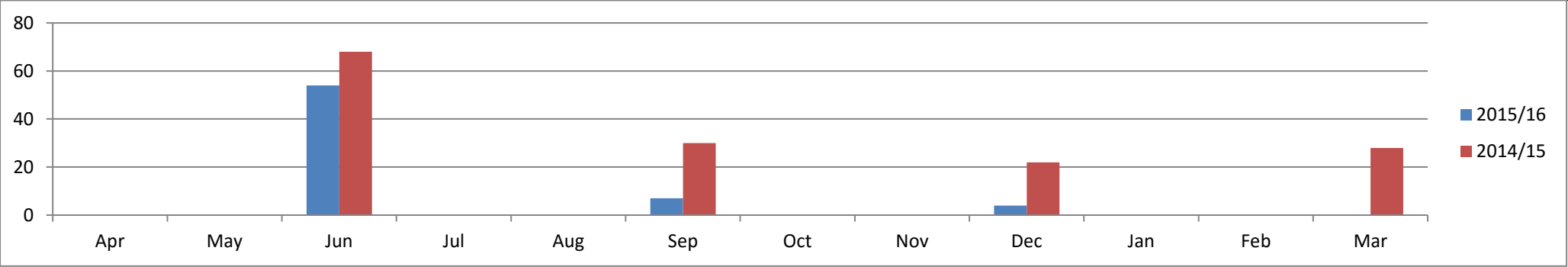
			2. Work with perpetrators and children to ensure the concerns are tackled holistically as a family and not individually focussed around the victim.
Benchmarking	<p>Some benchmarking data is available from Safelives on the level of repeat referrals to MARAC. The latest data is for 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016 where there averages for London, our Most Similar Group (MSG) and national was 20%, 26% and 25% respectively.</p> <p>Safelives have produced a comparison of all 32 boroughs repeat rates. Barking and Dagenham are had the 6th highest rate of repeat referrals to the MARAC in 2015/16.</p> <p>Taking this and the corporate performance teams guidance on RAG rating into consideration we have updated the performance to Amber (performance is within 10% of the target).</p>		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Total number of Barking and Dagenham Residents on the Programme - Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP) Source: Probation (Roger Picard)

Definition	IDAP is a group work programme for men who have abused their wives, partners or ex-partners and is a court order.	How this indicator works	As described
What good looks like	We would be looking for the number of residents on the programme to decrease in line with a decrease in the amount of domestic violence incidents.	Why this indicator is important	
2016/17 Target:	For monitoring.		
History with this indicator	2015/16: end of year = 65 active on the programme 2014/15: TBC 2013/14 end of year = 28 active on the programme	Any issues to consider	Figures are currently taken as a snapshot of the caseload at that particular time. The figures therefore only reflect those <u>currently active</u> on the caseload when the report was run for that month.

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DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Number currently on programme	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly		Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	



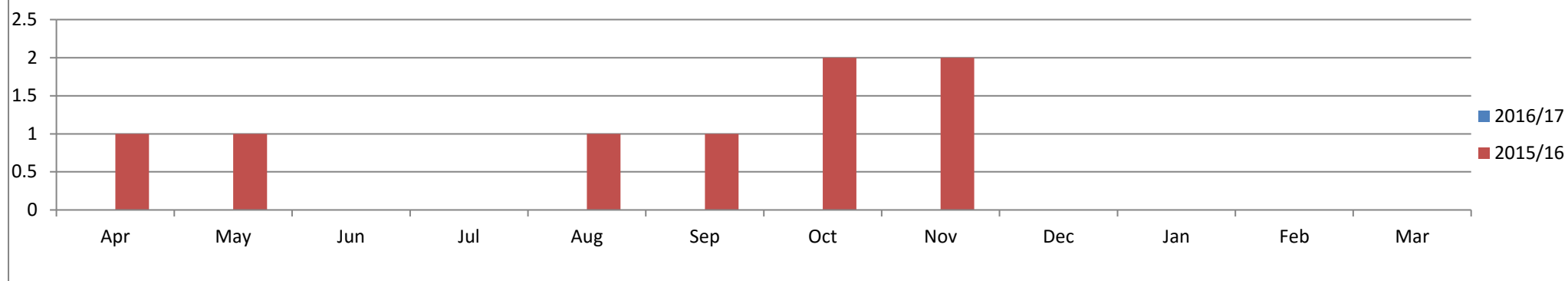
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We haven't received any data for this indicator as of yet, Probation is going through changes. We are waiting for the figures to come through. 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Figures provided by probation are a snapshot of the active caseload. It is difficult to get total number of individuals who have been on the programme for the year.
RAG Rating: G			
Benchmarking			

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio	September 2016
Total Successfully Completing Programme of Total Discharges - Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP)	Source: Probation (Roger Picard)

Definition	The amount of people that have been discharged from their IDAP and the amount of those that successfully completed their course	How this indicator works	As described.									
What good looks like	We would be looking for an increased majority of successful completions on discharge.	Why this indicator is important										
2015/17 Target:	For monitoring											
History with this indicator	2013/14: 42 Males living in LBBB were referred to the programme. Of those 42, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 completed their programme, of these, 6 completed without being suspended 12 are still attending the programme, of these, 5 have been previously suspended but are now attending again 22 have had the programme abandoned, of these, 14 were suspended before being abandoned 1 currently suspended – figures accurate at August 2014. 	Any issues to consider	Figures are currently taken as a snapshot of the caseload at that particular time. The figures therefore only reflect those currently active on the caseload when the report was run for that month. IMPORTANT: London CRC probation is currently undergoing major changes which include new IT systems. Probation doesn't have access to reporting so they are unable to provide any data for January 2016 and February 2016 at this moment.									
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Monthly	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC						

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2016/17 IDAP Successful completions



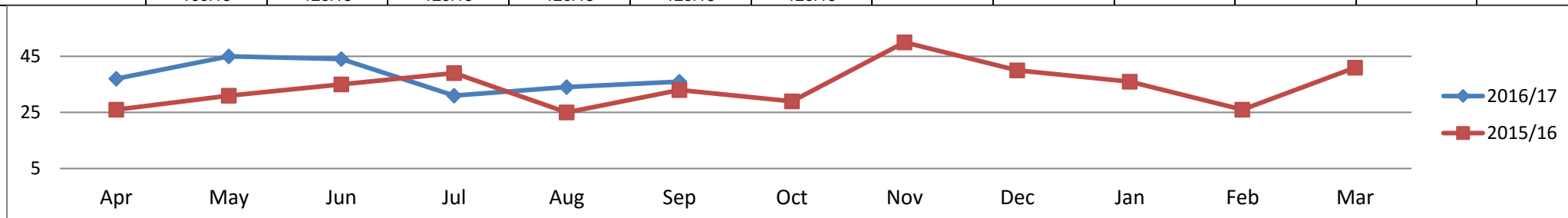
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Performance Overview	DATA TBC.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	London CRC probation is undergoing major changes, including new IT systems. Probation doesn't have access to reporting so they are unable to provide any data since January 2016.
RAG Rating: G			
Benchmarking	N/A		

Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio	September 2016
The number of Sexual offences Including Rape	Source: IQunta

Definition	All offences of rape, sexual activity involving a child under 13, sexual assault, causing sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder, abuse of children through prostitution, pornography or trafficking.	How this indicator works	Only offences reported to the police within the period are counted.									
What good looks like	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving a lower number of offences than in 2010/11 (263) Reducing our ranking from 3rd highest in the most similar group (MSG) 13/15. 	Why this indicator is important	Sexual offences have increased in Barking and Dagenham with a higher number of reports compared with the London average.									
2016/17 Targets	Generally, an increase in crimes reported is considered a good thing. If crimes reported is going down it should prompt services to ask 'what are we not doing?'											
History with this indicator	2015/16: 411 offences (+2%), 2.07 per 1,000 residents. MSG 8/15, MET 21/32 2014/15: 404 offences (+38%), 2.07 per 1,000 residents. MSG 12/15, MET 26/32 2013/14: 292 Offences (+16%), 1.53 per 1,000 residents. MSG 10/15, MET 22/32 2012/13: 252 Offences (-8%) 1.35 per 1000 residents. MSG 11/15 2011/12: 274 Offences (+7%), 1.47 per 1,000 residents MSG = 12/15 2010/11: 263 Sexual Offences, MSG = 3 rd Highest (baseline) = 13/15	Any issues to consider	Offences could have taken place some weeks, months or even years before being reported to the Police.									
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	37	45	44	31	34	36						

YTD	37	82	126	157	191	227						
% change since last year	+42%	+46%	+40%	+21%	+22%	+23%						
Rolling 12 months (for use below)	422	437	447	438	445	453						
Rate Per 1,000 Population	2.13	2.20	2.21	2.17	2.20	2.24						
Ranking MET / MSG	21of32/ 10of15	25of32/ 12of15	24of32/ 12of15	21of32/ 12of15	22of32/ 12of15	24of32/ 12of15						



Page 53	Performance Overview	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows 23% increase at September 2016 (227) when compared to September 2015 (185). In comparison the MET average YTD is +11%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Increases in sexual offences reported are being attributed to national media coverage of sexual abuse and more victims coming forward to report crimes.
	RAG Rate: None	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (458 offences)) B&D shows a 15% increase (up 60 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015 (398 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +11%.		
	Benchmarking	At September 2016 Barking & Dagenham had a rate of 2.24 sexual offences per 1,000 residents and is ranked (24/32) in London. Against our Most Similar Group (MSG) Barking and Dagenham is ranked 12 of 15. Our MSG average is 2.10 per 1000 residents and the Metropolitan Police Service average is 1.95.		

Youth Offending Service Chief Officers Group							September 2016						
Serious Youth Violence (Barking & Dagenham)							Source: Local Police Figures						
Definition	Serious Youth Violence is defined by the MPS as 'Any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.'						How this indicator works	We use the following formula using the latest rolling 12 month figures and the 2011 Census figure for individuals aged 1-19 in the borough (55,021).					
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal.						Why this indicator is important	Serious Youth Violence (SYV) is a CSP priority. The 2011 Strategic Assessment showed that it constitutes the next most significant element of the violence that occurs, after Domestic Violence. Analysis of robberies shows that it is part of a growing pattern of gang-related violence.					
2016/17 Target:	Reduction on last years figures												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 248 offences 2014/15: 181 offences 2013/14: 176 offences (+21%), 2.73 crimes per 1,000 residents						Any issues to consider	The charts below are taken from the MOPAC Gangs Dashboard where the latest data available at time of writing the March 2016 update.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	19	31	16	24	16	26							

Year to Date	19	50	66	90	106	132						
% Change compared to previous year	-17%	+19%	+18%	+25%	+18%	-19%						
Rolling 12 months (for use below)	240	256	258	266	264	258						



(Barking and Dagenham)



(London Overall)

Performance Overview	At September 2016 (26) Barking and Dagenham shows a 19% decrease when compared to September 2015 (32).	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Community Safety Partnership has developed an action plan to address Serious Youth Violence. Youth Violence is a complicated issue and we know we need to make sure that it is tackled in a comprehensive and cooperative way. The Community Safety Partnership's action plan to address youth violence within the borough recognises the need to work closely with all local partners, including the Police, the Council and the voluntary sector, to ensure the issue is dealt with effectively.
RAG Rating: R	When using YTD figures (At September 2016) there has been an overall increase of 10 SYV incidents reported (8%) on the 122 reported at the same period last year. The MET average is 7%. The rolling 12-month figure (October 2015 – September 2016) 258 shows an 17% increase up 38 offences when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 – September 2015) 220.		
Benchmarking			

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Local Children's Safeguarding Board		September 2016	
Gun Crime		Source: Local Police Data	
Definition	The number of crimes reported to the police where guns / firearms were involved. A 'gun crime' is not necessarily one that involves a firearm being seen and an intimation of a firearm is now considered a 'gun crime'.	How this indicator works	As described. Rate per 1,000 population calculated using a crime figures over a rolling 12 month period against the 2011 census population estimate. In time this will allow comparisons to be made against other boroughs and benchmarking information to be added.
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal	Why this indicator is important	Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community.
2016/17 Target:	Monitoring		Crimes involving guns or knives are always of great public concern and understandably attract a great deal of attention. Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are monitored by the Local Safeguarding Childrens Board (LSCB) on a quarterly basis.

History with this indicator	2015/16: 53 offences (+2%) 2014/15: 52 Offences (-4%) 2013/14: 54 offences (+10.2%) 2012/13: 49 Offences (-49%) 2011/12: 77 Offences						Any issues to consider	The numbers are generally small and will therefore impact on.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16		Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17
Month	4	2	3	8	6	5						
Year to date	4	6	9	17	23	28						
Rolling 12 month total	57	55	55	59	61	62						
Rate Per 1,000 Residents	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3						

Performance Overview	Using rolling 12 month figures at September 2016 there have been 62 Gun crime offences reported. Up 21 offences (+51%) on the 41 offences reported at the same time last year. The average across London is +17%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots, most recent weapon sweep took place on the 20th November 2016. • Engagement from gangs and multi-agency approach to deter youths and habitual knife carriers away from a life of crime by doing home visits and using the gang exit programme and box up crime. • Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized) • Habitual Knife carriers and any known priority firearms offenders are circulated on local briefings so all officers are aware of who they are. • Knife carriers also receive an awareness letter taken to them by the Gang's unit advising them they have been identified as being a habitual knife carrier and offering support/advice.

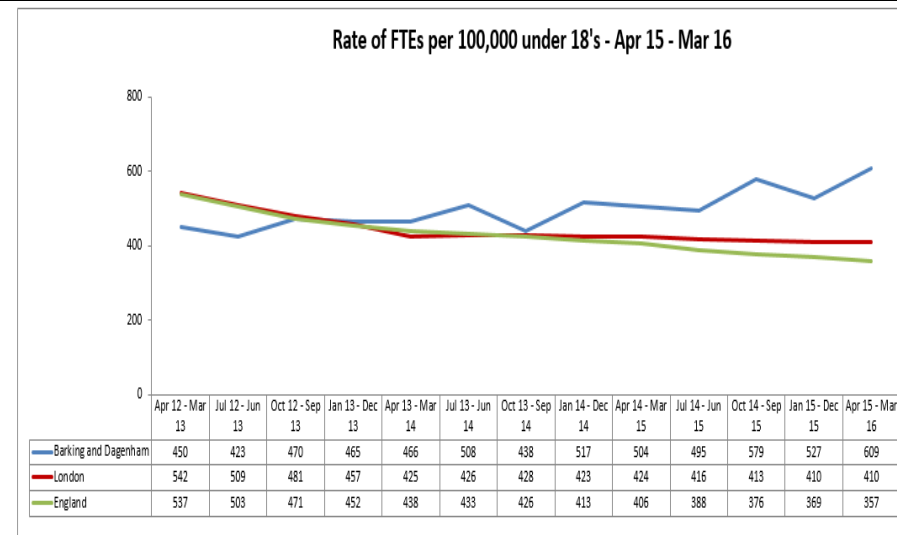
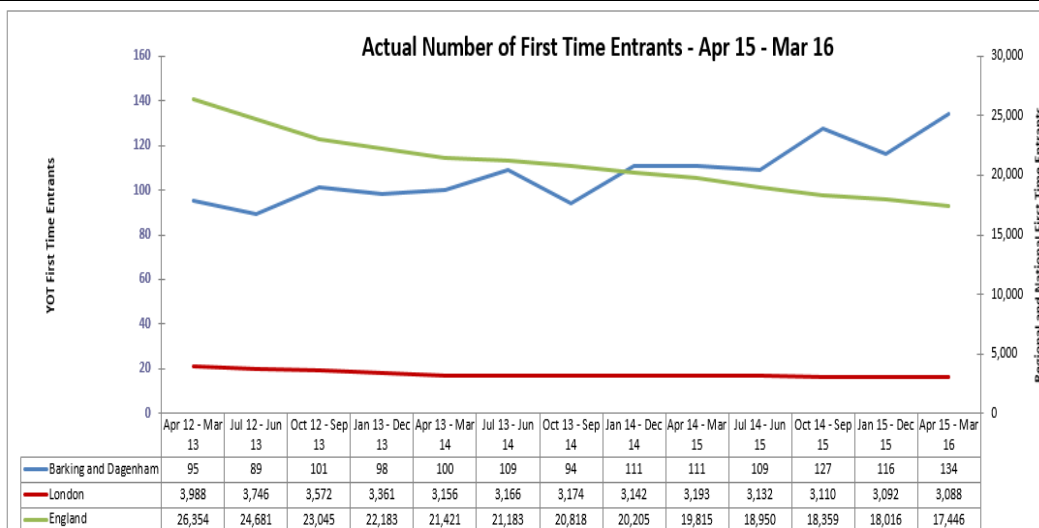
Local Children's Safeguarding Board Knife Crime		September 2016 Source: Local Police Data	
Definition	The number of knife crime offences reported to the police. Knife crime includes threats and attempts, in addition to actual stabbings. When the victim is convinced of the presence of a knife, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression then incident counts.	How this indicator works	As described. Rate per 1,000 population calculated using a crime figures over a rolling 12 month period against the 2011 census population estimate. In time this will allow comparisons to be made against other boroughs and benchmarking information to be added.
What good looks like	We are looking for a decrease in this figure, and would normally compare with the same period in the previous year, as crime is (broadly) seasonal		Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community. Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are monitored by the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) on a quarterly basis.

2016/17 Target:	Monitoring						Why this indicator is important					
History with this indicator	2015/16: 363 offences (+21%) 2014/15: 300 offences (+9%) 2013/14: 274 offences (-14%) 2012/13: 320 Offences (+39%) 2011/12: 231 Offences (-3%)						Any issues to consider	We are coming off the back of two years of continual reduction.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	22	29	23	29	21	29						
Year to date	22	51	74	103	124	153						
Rolling 12 month total	341	342	347	353	344	339						
Rate Per 1,000 Residents	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8						

Page 56 RAG Rating: A	Performance Overview	Using the latest rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 – September 2016 (339 offences)) B&D shows an 1% increase (Up 2 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 – September 2015 (337 offences)) In comparison the London average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +3%.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots, most recent weapon sweep took place on the 20th November 2016. Engagement from gangs and multi-agency approach to deter youths and habitual knife carriers away from a life of crime by doing home visits and using the gang exit programme and box up crime. Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized) Habitual Knife carriers and any known priority firearms offenders are circulated on local briefings so all officers are aware of who they are. Knife carriers also receive an awareness letter taken to them by the Gang's unit advising them they have been identified as being a habitual knife carrier and offering support/advice.
	Benchmarking			

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio			September 2016
First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System (Barking & Dagenham)			Source: YOS
Definition	First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system are classified as offenders, (aged 10 – 17) who received their first reprimand, warning, caution or conviction, based on data recorded on the Police National Computer	How this indicator works	The measure excludes any offenders who at the time of their first conviction or caution, according to their PNC record, were resident outside of England or Wales. Penalty notices for disorder, other types of penalty notices, cannabis warnings and other sanctions given by the police are not counted.
What good looks like	We would look for this figure to decrease when compared with the same period last year		Reducing youth crime is a priority in the Young Peoples Plan 2011-2016. The life chances of young people who have a criminal conviction may be adversely affected in many ways in both the short term and long term.

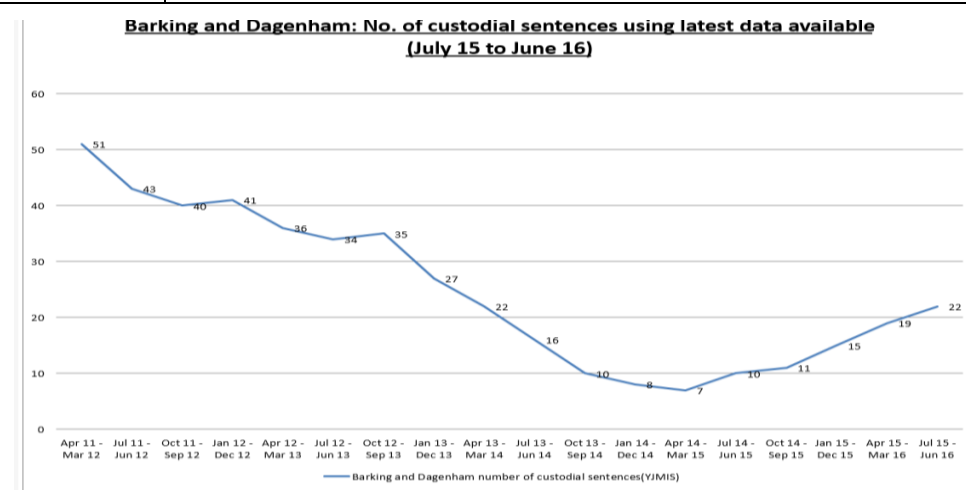
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures	Why this indicator is important	
History with this indicator	2015/16 = 134 2014/15 = 111 2013/14 = 100 2012/13 = 96	Any issues to consider	A rising young population is expected which could lead to a natural increase in youth offenders.



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Performance Overview			
RAG Rating: R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest quarter shows a decrease in the number of actual FTE. However there has been a slight increase compared to the previous year (April 15 to March 16) (134) (April 14 to March 2015) (111) up 23 individuals. 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>Further analysis of recent cases of FTE's has been completed in order to develop a better understanding of the circumstances behind a young person entering the youth justice system, with a view to partners being able to effectively address the current level of FTEs in the borough.</p> <p>The YOS Chief Officers Group are reviewing partnership work to tackle the current level of FTEs, as well as other linked issues, including the current work being undertaken to address youth violence across the borough.</p>
Benchmarking	Barking and Dagenham's rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) per 100,000 population has reduced from the previous quarter but remains significantly higher (609) than the London rate (410).		
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio			
YP receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody			September 2016 Source: YOS
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences issued to young people as a proportion of all young peoples convictions (given in court only and so does not include pre-court disposals).		How this indicator works
	The proportionate use of custody is the percentage of young people (aged 10-17) sentenced to custody out of all those receiving a conviction in court (total of first-tier disposal, community service, and custodial sentence). Age is measured at time of arrest.		

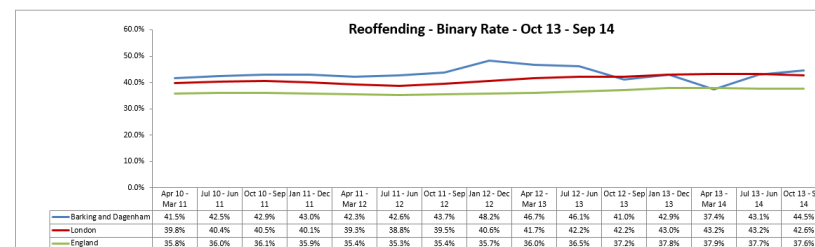
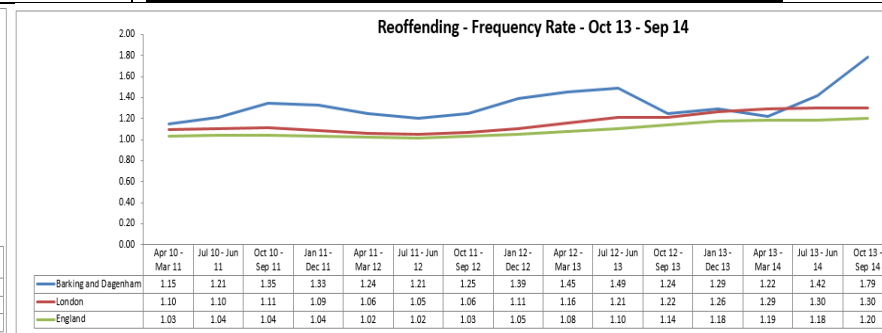
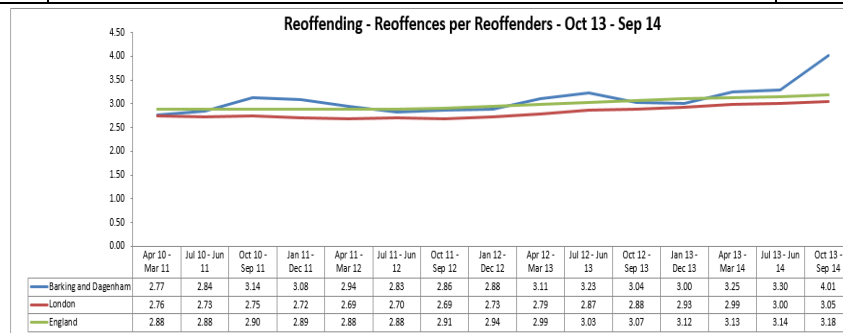
What good looks like	We are looking for fewer young people to be sentenced to custody than previous months and years.	Why this indicator is important	Reducing youth crime is a priority in the Young Peoples Plan 2011-2016
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures		
History with this indicator	2014/15: 7 2013/14: 22	Any issues to consider	A rising young population is expected which could lead to a natural increase in youth offenders.



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Performance Overview	The custody rate per 1,000 YP, Barking and Dagenham (1.00) between July 2015 to June 2016. When compared to London (0.47) we are 0.53 above the London custody rate for July 2015 – June 2016.	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is also improved joint working between the YOS and social care to access appropriate placements for young people and to support comprehensive bail packages. The YOS project that the increase in custodial sentences will continue into 2016 due to the number of serious offences still to be concluded within the court arena. The YOS will continue to monitor the quality of PSRs, particularly ensuring that recommendations are specific to the individual needs of the young person as recommended in the January audit.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking	N/A		

Definition	Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow up period where the offender has received a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning.	How this indicator works	The Ministry of Justice's methodology tracks the proven re-offending rate of the identified offenders over a one year period. Offenders are defined as all offenders in any one year who received a caution (for adults), a final warning or reprimand (for juveniles), a non-custodial conviction, or were discharged from custody. A proven re-offence is defined as committing an offence or receiving a court conviction, caution, or reprimand in a one year follow-up period. Following this one year period, a further six months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts. This means that the latest data refers to a cohort that originally offended at least 18 months ago.
What good looks like	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time.	Why this indicator is important	Reducing re-offending is a CSP priority.
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures		
History with this indicator	The first release of these figures was produced in October 2011. The figures for the latest cohort (October 2013 to September 2014) were released on 19 th September 2016.	Any issues to consider	From October 2014 it will not be possible to produce drug misusing and PPO breakdowns. The latest reports unfortunately do not have these breakdowns. PPO will be replaced with IOM and the MOJ will no longer be able to produce drug misusing offending data as DIP no longer exists in a number of areas. <u>The latest figures at a borough level are presented below and were released in September 2016. Totals for juveniles are shown below.</u>



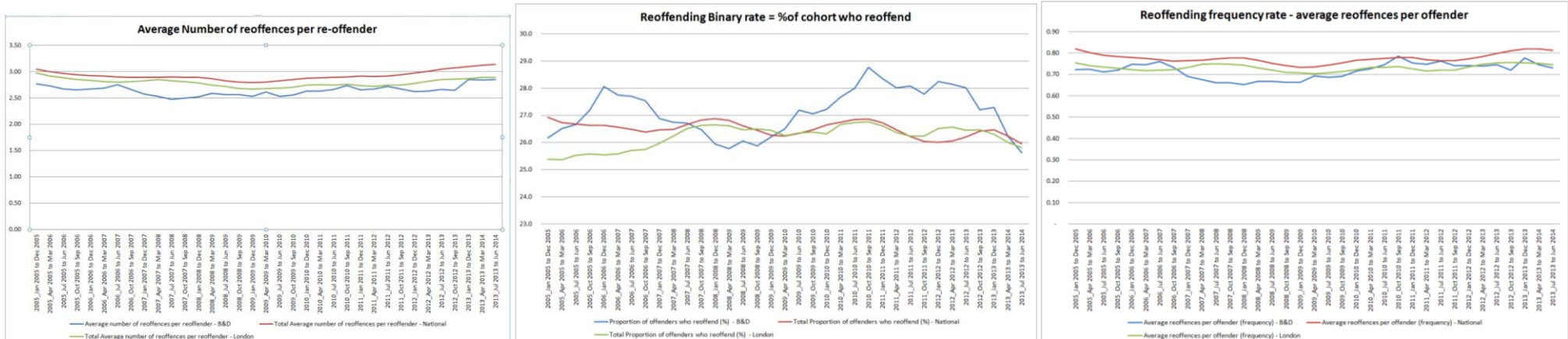
Performance overview	The latest cohort was identified between October 2013 – September 2014 and then their offending was tracked for 12 months with a further 6 months are allowed for the cases to progress through the courts. The reoffending rate for the September 14 cohort was 44.5% and now is above the London average for this period.
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Community Safety & Offender Management / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio
Rate of Proven Re-offending (All cohorts)

September 2016
 Source: www.gov.uk

Definition	Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow up period where the offender has received a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning.	How this indicator works	The Ministry of Justice's methodology tracks the proven re-offending rate of the identified offenders over a one year period. Offenders are defined as all offenders in any one year who received a caution (for adults), a final warning or reprimand (for juveniles), a non-custodial conviction, or were discharged from custody. A proven re-offence is defined as committing an offence or receiving a court conviction, caution, or reprimand in a one year follow-up period. Following this one year period, a further six months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts. This means that the latest data refers to a cohort that originally offended at least 18 months ago.
What good looks like	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time.	Why this indicator is important	Reducing re-offending is a CSP priority.
2016/17 Target:	Decrease on last years figures		
History with this indicator	The first release of these figures was produced in October 2011. The figures for the latest cohort (October 2013 to September 2014) were released on 19 th September 2016.	Any issues to consider	From October 2014 it will not be possible to produce drug misusing and PPO breakdowns. The latest reports unfortunately do not have these breakdowns. PPO will be replaced with IOM and the MOJ will no longer be able to produce drug misusing offending data as DIP no longer exists in a number of areas. <u>The latest figures at a borough level are presented below and were released in September 2016. Totals for adults and juveniles combined are shown below.</u>

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Performance overview:
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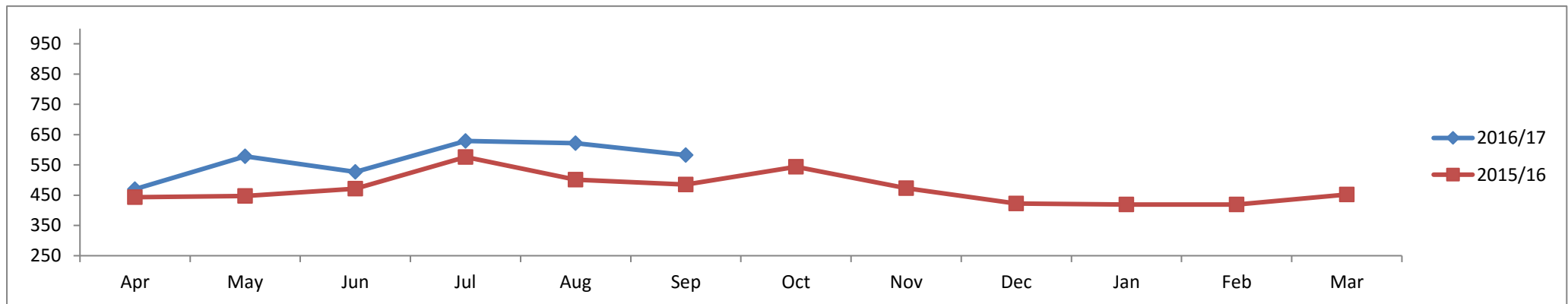
Barking and Dagenham is now below the London and national average for all key reoffending measures which is good.

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio

The number of calls to the Police reporting Anti-Social Behaviour

Definition	Anti-social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.						How this indicator works	As defined, it is a count of all calls reported to the police.					
What good looks like	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.						Why this indicator is important	ASB is a CSP priority and the police generally receive the highest amount of calls for ASB in the bough.					
2016/17 Target	Decrease on previous year						Any issues to consider	None					
History with this indicator	2015/16: 5,652 calls (9.8% on previous year) 2014/15: 5,143 calls (-31.8 on previous year) 2013/14: 7,541 calls (-2.8% on previous year) 2012/13: 7,717 calls (-18% on previous year) 2011/12: 9,455 calls												
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	470	578	527	629	622	582							
YTD	470	1,048	1,575	2,204	2,826	3,408							

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Performance Overview	<p>YTD Totals shows an increase from (2,923) September 2015 to (3,408) at September 2016. Up 485 incidents, +17%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016 (6,137 calls to the police)) B&D shows a 24.2% increase (Up 1,198 calls) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015 (4,939 calls to the police)).</p>	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>There has been a large increase in the number of begging / vagrancy calls reported to the police (60, up 33). The data shows that the majority of these incidents are taking place in Barking. Repeat areas include the London Road multi storey car park (11 of the 60 incidents), Shell Garage in London Road (5 of the 60 incidents) and Bathhouse in Barking (4 of the 60 incidents). The increase in reports is down to the Police and Council ASB team encouraging partners (including local businesses) to report incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour for the top 10 ASB perpetrators in the area so that appropriate enforcement and interventions can take place. This includes the council CCTV reporting incidents taking place in the London Road Multi Storey Car Park.</p>
RAG Rate: R			

Benchmarking	Not applicable													
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016			
The number and % of victims who were satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with											Source: Council ASB Team – Katherine Gilcreest			
Definition	Anti social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.						How this indicator works							
What good looks like	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.						Why this indicator is important	ASB is a CSP priority and the police generally receive the highest amount of calls for ASB in the borough.						
2016/17 Target	For monitoring													
History with this indicator	2015/16: 628 surveys returned, 624 satisfied (99%) 2014/15: 15 surveys returned, 11 satisfied (87%) 2013/14: 20 surveys returned, 19 satisfied (95%)						Any issues to consider	None						
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	YTD	
Total sent out	37	69	62	34	TBC	TBC							202	
Very Satisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Fairly Satisfied	37	69	62	34									202	
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Fairly dissatisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Very dissatisfied	0	0	0	0									0	
Overall % satisfied	100%	100%	100%	100%									100%	
Performance Overview	YTD at July 2016 there have been 202 ASB Satisfaction surveys send out to closed cases by the council ASB team. (100%) are satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with.						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance		<p>The Councils ASB Team has taken the following action to address the low levels of responses to their postal questionnaire as seen in previous years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As with other Council satisfaction measures customers will be advised that if no response is received from them it will be counted as satisfied for the purpose of measuring satisfaction. This has been sent out in all case closures letters from the Councils ASB Team. A web-based satisfaction survey has been developed to give customers increased choice about how they provide feedback. However, so far the Councils ASB Team have not received any surveys via the website. The Councils ASB team are currently working with Elevate IT to further improve website reporting of ASB and to see if we can increase the number of reports made on-line. The councils ASB Team in discussion will work with Environmental & Enforcement (E&E) services around developing customer feedback mechanisms for E&E service users. 					
RAG Rate: G														
Benchmarking	Not applicable													

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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement											September 2016	
The % of offenders who complete an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) successfully											Source: Probation	
Definition	A successful completion of an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) as recorded on the Probation case management system. A successful completion is defined as an ATR running its full course or has been revoked early by the court for good progress.						How this indicator works	Count of individuals successfully completing an ATR divided by the total number of individuals who had their ATR terminated.				
What good looks like	Good performance is measured by achieving the set targets.						Why this indicator is important	This indicator is used by London Probation and the local Substance Misuse Strategy Team to monitor how well the current provision is working.				
2016/17 Targets	24 individuals, 70% success rate											
History with this indicator	2015/16: TBC 2014/15: 26 individuals, 67% success rate 2013/14: 33 individuals, 62% success rate across B&D and Havering (85% of target) 2012/13: 20 individuals, 67% success rate (target 18 individuals, 70%) 2011/12: 47 individuals, 70% success (Barking, Dagenham and Havering total)						Any issues to consider	The official National Probation reporting system is not reporting all Barking and Dagenham residents in the monthly reports. This means that the official reports do not truly reflect local performance in Barking and Dagenham.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Terminations month	4	3	2	4	5	0						
Successful terminations	3	0	1	9	1	1						
Total terminations YTD	4	7	9	13	18	18						
Total successful terminations YTD	3	3	4	13	14	15						
% Successful (YTD)	75%	43%	44%	100%	78%	83%						
Performance Overview	According to the local figures we have achieved 18 start for ATRs and 15 successful completions. We needed to be on 8 and 5 respectively to be on track to achieving the end of year target for start (35) and successful completions (21). Performance is good.						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers in substance misuse services have been given clear targets for the number of individuals starting DRR/ATR to ensure there is enough individuals on a DRR/ATR in order to complete it by the year end. Substance misuse services staff is now meeting face to face with the offender managers from CRC and NPS to improve communication on individuals and to continue to ensure that appropriate offenders are put forward for a DRR and ATR to the courts. A monthly case conference is held and chaired by the Substance Misuse Commissioning Officer and Senior Probation Officer to ensure performance is on track and that clear communication is taking place between the parties. Regular 3 way progress review meetings between the substance misuse staff, the offender managers in CRC / NPS and the offender are now taking place to ensure any issues are jointly addressed prior to offenders being breached. A DRR/ATR review will feature in the Substance Misuse Strategy Team Needs Assessment which aims to identify what the root causes are for individuals not successfully completing their DRR / ATR and will include recommendations for improvement. 				
RAG Rate: G												

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Benchmarking	Please Note: Local Data is only available, probation data isn't available as of yet.
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Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio (NEW)	September 2016
PHOF: Indicator 2.15 – Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 month	
Source: SMST	

Definition	The number and proportion of clients in treatment in the latest 12 months who successfully completed treatment and who did not then re-present to treatment again within six months.	How this indicator works	This indicator measures the proportion of all individuals in treatment, who successfully completed drug treatment and did not re-present within 6 months, within Barking and Dagenham.
What good looks like	Being within the top quartile range for comparator LAs is considered good performance.	Why this indicator is important	The effectiveness of a treatment system is measured by the successful completions that it produces. Public Health England monitor areas on successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment. This ensures that areas are not holding on to clients for longer than necessary. Including re-presentations as part of this indicator ensures the effectiveness of treatment is measured over a substantial period of time.
2016/17 Targets	To remain within the top-quartile range for comparator LAs.		
History with this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015/16 B&D: Opiates 8.2% (top quartile range 9.04% to 13.62%) Non-opiate 42.5% (top quartile range 44.74% to 51.02%) 2014/15 B&D: Opiates 11.4% (top quartile range 9.9% to 26.6%). Non-opiates 49.4% (top quartile range 46.9% to 55.8%) 2013/14 B&D: Opiates 16.2% (top quartile range 10.5% to 16.2%). Non-opiates 45.5% (top quartile range 46.9% to 57.6%) 2012/13 B&D: Opiates 15.4%. Non-opiates 45.6% 2011/11 B&D: Opiates 10.5%. Non-opiates 47.9% 	Any issues to consider	There is a considerable time lag with this indicator. For example figures released for April 2015 represents the completion period 01/11/2013 to 31/10/2014 and re-presentations up to 30/04/2015.

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	Baseline (2014/15) (Completion period: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015 Re-presentations up to 31/03/2016)		August 2016 (Completion period: 01/03/2015 to 29/02/2016 Re-presentations up to 31/08/2016)		Direction of Travel from Baseline	Top Quartile Range for Comparator LAs
	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)		
Opiate Clients	9.1%	42 / 460	7.5%	34 / 454	↓	8.16% - 16.80%
Non-opiates	41.7%	154 / 369	34.0%	129 / 379	↓	43.60% - 52.65%
Performance Overview	At August 2016, Barking and Dagenham is outside the top Quartile range for comparator LAs for opiate and also outside the top Quartile range for comparator LAs for non-opiate.			Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	The declining performance has been raised with service providers and new contract monitoring procedures have been introduced for Q2 2015/16 onwards. The new procedures will ensure providers are held more accountable for the core	

RAG Rate: A			service targets. They will also be provided with monthly performance updates to ensure they understand the key areas to focus on.									
Benchmarking	According to the NDTMS Successful Completions and Representations report, August 2016, Barking and Dagenham were outside the top quartile for comparator LAs for non-opiates and opiates.											
Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio											September 2016	
The % of offenders who successfully complete a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)											Source: Probation	
Definition	The Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) is a court order designed to reduce offenders' abuse of drugs and their associated crimes. This indicator measures the percentage of offenders successfully completing a DRR out of the total DRRs terminated within the period.						How this indicator works	This indicator measures the successful completion rate of those offenders on a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)				
What good looks like	Good performance is measured by achieving the set target for 54.						Why this indicator is important	Crime and substance abuse was identified as a priority area in the 2005 Crime and Disorder Audit and has continued to be an area of focus to date in the borough.				
2016/17 Targets	24 individuals (Barking and Dagenham only)											
History with this indicator	2014/15: 75% (28 people). Target= 54% (24 people) 2013/14: 61% (57 people). Target= 54% (38 people) B&D and Havering 2012/13: 41% (11 people). Target = 54% (23 people) 2011/12: 51% (24 people). Target = 54% (26 people) 2010/11: 51% (23 people). Target = 50% (26 people)						Any issues to consider	The official National Probation reporting system is not reporting all Barking and Dagenham residents in the monthly reports. This means that the official reports do not truly reflect local performance in Barking and Dagenham.				
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Terminations (month)	2	5	4	4	6	5						
Successful terminations	3	1	1	0	3	2						
Terminations YTD	2	7	11	15	21	26						
Successful terminations YTD	3	4	5	5	8	10						
% Successful (YTD)	67%	57%	45%	33%	38%	38%						
Performance Overview	According to the local figures we have achieved 10 successful completions of DRRs', against a year to date target of 12 (83%). We need to achieve 2 successful completions each month to be on track to achieve the new target of 24 by the end of year. We also need to achieve 48 starts by end of year. So far we have achieved 26 starts up until September 2016. (our target is to hit 4 starts per month).						Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers in substance misuse services have been given clear targets for the number of individuals starting DRR/ATRs to ensure there is enough individuals on a DRR/ATR in order to complete it by the year end. Substance misuse services staff is now meeting face to face with the offender managers from CRC and NPS to improve communication on individuals and to continue to ensure that appropriate offenders are put forward for a DRR and ATR to the courts. A monthly case conference is held and chaired by the Substance Misuse Commissioning Officer and Senior Probation Officer to ensure performance is on track and that clear communication is taking place between the parties. 				
RAG Rate: G												

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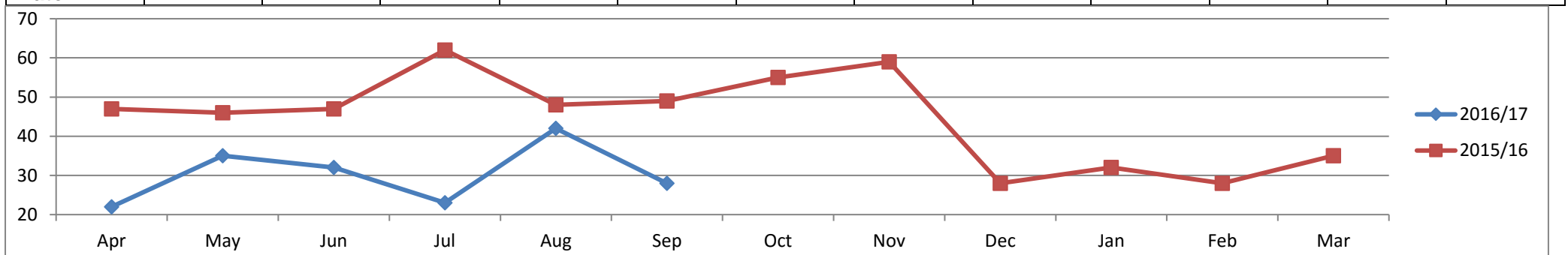
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular 3 way progress review meetings between the substance misuse staff, the offender managers in CRC / NPS and the offender are now taking place to ensure any issues are jointly addressed prior to offenders being breached. A DRR/ATR review will feature in the Substance Misuse Strategy Team Needs Assessment which aims to identify what the root causes are for individuals not successfully completing their DRR / ATR and will include recommendations for improvement.
Benchmarking	Please Note: Local data is only available, probation data isn't available as of yet.	

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio	September 2016
Victim Support Number of Homes Visited and Secured	Source: Victim Support

Definition	Normally this is provided to the victims of burglaries. This involves visiting the home and providing measures to secure the property against burglary.	How this indicator works	As described
What good looks like	The more homes that are visited the more properties that should be secure against burglary in the future.	Why this indicator is important	The number of homes visited and secured makes them less likely to be burgled or re-burgled.
2016/17 Target:	For monitoring only – Activity should reflect local trends in burglary figures		
History with this indicator	2015/16: 536 2014/15: 721 2013/14: 988 2012/13: 1,117 2011/12: 1,200	Any issues to consider	The amount of work produced by the number carpenters employed by the Victims Support Safer Homes Scheme. The number of repeat call outs to premises shows how effective the scheme is.

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	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Month	22	35	32	23	42	28						
Year to Date	22	57	89	112	154	182						



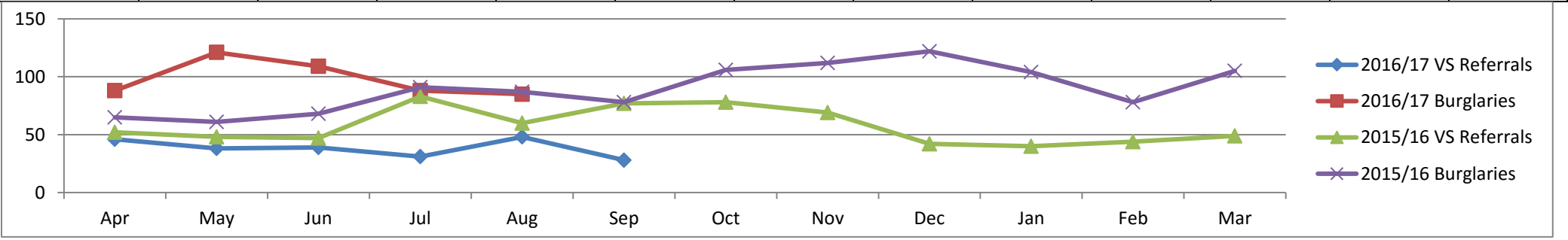
<p>Performance Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2016, the service visited and secured 28 properties. This is in comparison to 49 in September 2015. • Using YTD totals the service has visited and secured 127 fewer properties compared to last year (182 vs 309, -41%). • Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (419 number of homes visited and secured) B&D shows a 32% decrease (down 201 homes visited and secured) compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 to September 2015) (620 homes visited and secured). 	<p>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</p>	<p>The new Victim Support manager in charge of the Safer Homes Service has attributed the decrease in referrals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) MOPAC (which funds the pan London Victims Support service) has changed their service requirements for burglary victims. Burglary victims used to get a telephone call from Victim Support which locally promote the local Safer Homes Service. Burglary victims now receive a standard text message contact which does not promote the Safer Homes Service. This has reduced Victims Support's ability to promote area specific projects such as the Safer Homes Service in Barking and Dagenham. 2) There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police. <p>The new Victim Support service manager has an action plan in place to increase the referrals. This work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service. - Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out. - The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity. - A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.
<p>Benchmarking</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>		

RAG Rating: A

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Victim Support: Total Referrals Received Source: Victim Support

Definition	The victims of burglary can be referred to victim support where they will be offered guidance or possibly visit the person to help secure their home						How this indicator works	As described					
What good looks like	An increased rate of referral would lead to more homes being secured and more justification for the programme.						Why this indicator is important						
2016/17 Target:	Service is demand driven and activity should be compared against the number of burglary offences.												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 689 2014/15: 871 2013/14: 1,270 2012/13: 1,657 2011/12: 1,418						Any issues to consider	Victim Support will re-secure a property if there is a known risk.					
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	46	38	39	31	48	28							
Year to Date	46	84	123	154	202	230							

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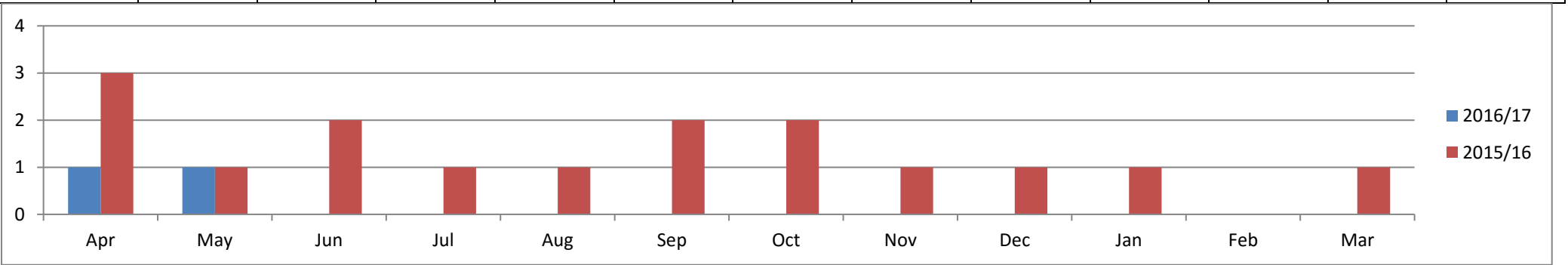
Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2016 there were 28 referrals to the service compared to 77 referrals received in September 2015. YTD figures show a decrease of 98 (230 vs 367 -37%) in referrals compared to the previous year. Residential burglary shows a 24% decrease compared to the previous year. YTD for Residential Burglary (September 2016) 343. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (552 referrals) B&D shows a 26% decrease (down 197 referrals) when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 to September 2015) (749 referrals). 	RAG Rating: A	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The new Victim Support manager in charge of the Safer Homes Service has attributed the decrease in referrals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) MOPAC (which funds the pan London Victims Support service) has changed their service requirements for burglary victims. Burglary victims used to get a telephone call from Victim Support which locally promote the local Safer Homes Service. Burglary victims now receive a standard text message contact which does not promote the Safer Homes Service. This has reduced Victims Support's ability to promote area specific projects such as the Safer Homes Service in Barking and Dagenham. 4) There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police. <p>The new Victim Support service manager has an action plan in place to increase the referrals. This work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service. - Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity.- A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.
Benchmarking	N/A		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio
Victim Support: Total Re-referrals Received **September 2016**
Source: Victim Support

Definition	If someone is burgled again after they have been referred to victim support they will be re referred to victim support.						How this indicator works	As described					
What good looks like	We would be looking at the amount of re referrals being lower than the same period last year as burglary is a seasonal offence and looking at month by month change isn't always the best method.						Why this indicator is important	A re-referral to the service indicates that the home has been either re-targeted by burglars successfully or as an attempted burglary and extra security measures are needed. A low number of re-referrals indicates an effective service.					
2016/17 Target:	Keep as low as possible												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 16 2014/15: 22 2013/14: 13 2012/13: 6 2011/12: 0						Any issues to consider						
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-1	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Month	1	1	0	0	0	0							
Year to Date	1	2	2	2	2	2							

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Performance Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 0 repeat referrals in September 2016, which brings the YTD figure to 2. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (October 2015 to September 2016) (8 re-referrals) B&D shows a 42.8% decrease (down 6 re-referrals) when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (October 2014 to September 2015) (14 re-referrals). 	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	<p>The new Victim Support manager in charge of the Safer Homes Service has attributed the decrease in referrals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MOPAC (which funds the pan London Victims Support service) has changed their service requirements for burglary victims. Burglary victims used to get a telephone call from Victim Support which locally promote the local Safer Homes Service. Burglary victims now receive a standard text message contact which does not promote the Safer Homes Service. This has reduced Victims Support's ability to promote area specific projects such as the Safer Homes Service in Barking and Dagenham. There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police. <p>The new Victim Support service manager has an action plan in place to increase the referrals. This work includes:</p>
RAG Rating: A			

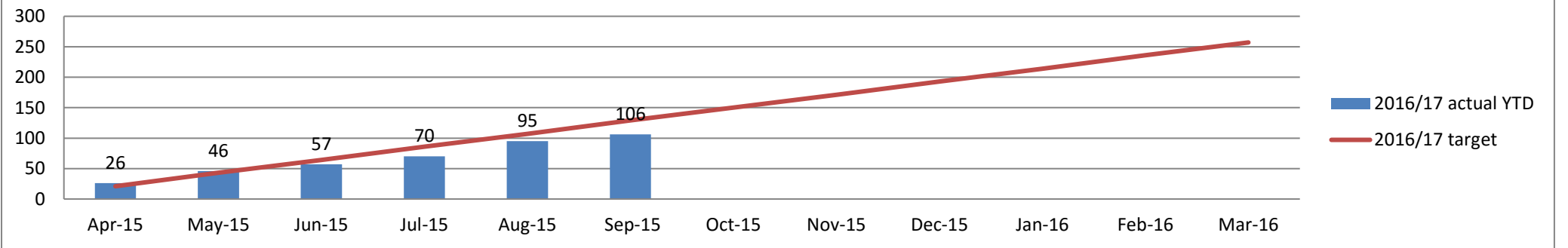
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service. - Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out. - The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity. - A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Fire Service: Outdoor Rubbish Fires Source: Paul Trew, LFB

Definition	A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke attended by a UK fire brigade. Outdoor Rubbish fires are typically classified as secondary fires and are generally small fires which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
What good looks like	Fewer Outdoor fires that the target specified for the month						Why this indicator is important	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Outdoor Rubbish fires in Barking and Dagenham					
2016/17 Target:	No more than 257												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 211 2014/15: 241 2013/14: 234						Any issues to consider						
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	26	20	11	13	25	11							
Accumulative YTD	26	46	57	70	95	106							
Target	21	43	64	86	107	129	150	171	193	214	236	257	

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2016/17 Actual no. of Outdoor Fires against maximum annual target for Barking & Dagenham Fire Service

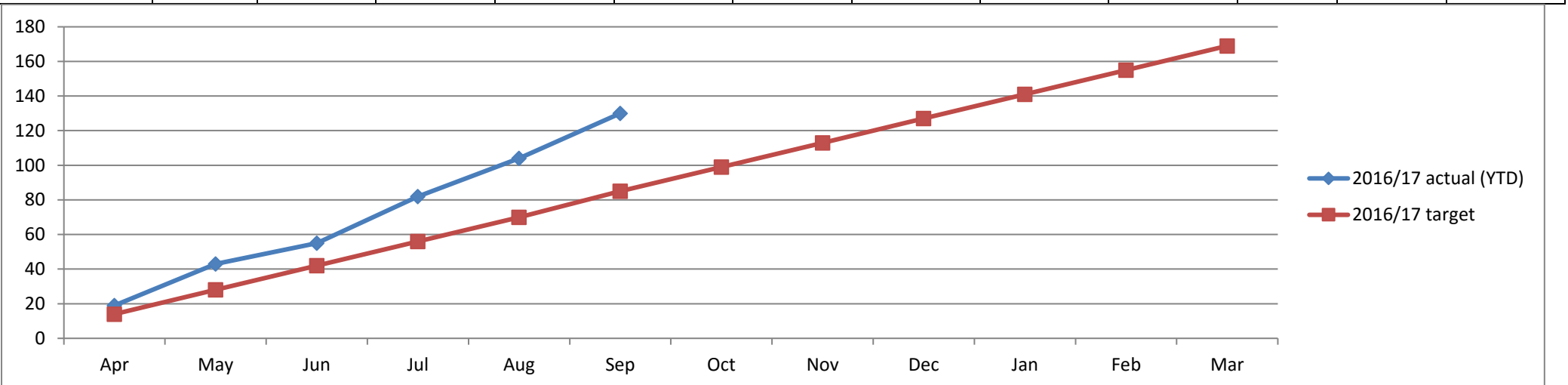


Performance Overview	There were 11 outdoor rubbish fires at September 2016 bringing the YTD at September to 106 which are below than the expected figure (129). Using the rolling 12 months' figures (October 2015 to September 2016) (185) Barking and Dagenham shows a 20% decrease down 46 incidents compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (231).	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	July shows a rise in trends of Arson & Rubbish fires after June's slow down due to very wet weather. Steve Norman and Rick Tyson from MET Police are working together to reduce further.
RAG Rating: G			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Fire Service: Arson Incidents (all deliberate fires) Source: Steve Norman, LFB

Definition	The malicious burning of a dwelling or other.						How this indicator works	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
What good looks like	To achieve fewer Arson incidents that the monthly target specified						Why this indicator is important	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham					
2016/17 Target:	No more than 169												
History with this indicator	2015/16: 219 2014/15: 194 2013/14: 195 2012/13: 198 2011/12: 289						Any issues to consider						
DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	
Monthly	19	24	12	26	22	26							
Accumulative YTD	19	43	55	82	104	130							
Target	14	28	42	56	70	85	99	113	127	141	155	169	

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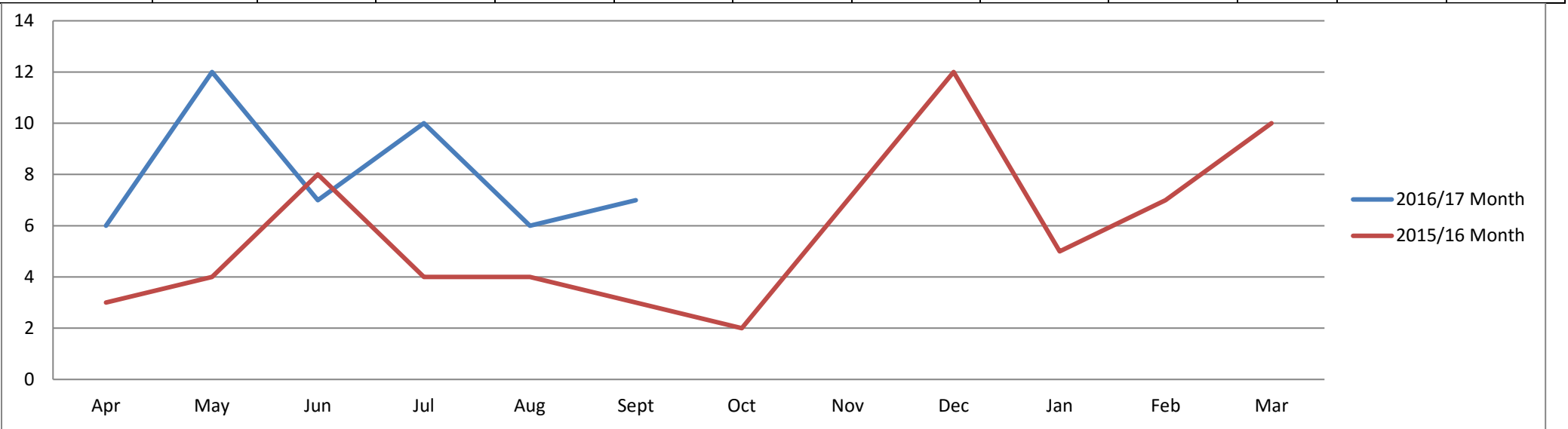
Performance Overview	There were 26 arson incidents at September 2016. YTD at August is 130 which are higher than the expected figure for the month (85). Using the rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 to September 2016) 225 incidents, Barking and Dagenham shows an 11% increase up 22 incidents when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (203 incidents.)	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	July shows a rise in trends of Arson & Rubbish Fires after June's slow down due to very wet weather. Steve Norman and Rick Tyson from MET Police are working together to reduce still further.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Fire Service: Vehicle Arson (deliberate and unknown) Source: Paul Trew, LFB

Definition	The malicious burning of a vehicle.	How this indicator works	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.
What good looks like	A year on year reduction of incidents reported	Why this indicator is important	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Vehicle Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham
2016/17 Target:			
History with this indicator	2015/16: 69 2014/15: 43 2013/14: 42	Any issues to consider	

DATA	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Monthly	6	12	7	10	6	7						
Accumulative YTD	6	18	25	35	41	48						

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Performance Overview	The rolling 12 months' figures at September 2016 (91) show an increase on the 2015/16 total (69). Using the rolling 12 month figures (October 2015 to September 2016) (91 incidents) Barking and Dagenham shows an 98% increase up 45 incidents when compared to the previous rolling 2 months (October 2014 to September 2015) (46 incidents).	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	Arson and vehicle arson are continuing to be a problem and we are working to share data with the police to identify who may be committing these offences.
RAG Rating: R			
Benchmarking	Not applicable		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio **September 2016**
Source: MOPAC Dashboard
Hate Crime

Definition	Hate crime involves Racist and religious, Anti – Semitic, Disability, Faith, Islam - phobic, Sexual Orientation and Transgender hate crime.					How this indicator works	The MOPAC hate crime dashboard allows all the hated crime offences that take place get recorded for each borough, Barking and Dagenham being one. The Hate Crime dashboard can be found here: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research/crime%20hate-crime-dashboard					
What good looks like	For monitoring – an increase in reporting is encouraged.					Why this indicator is important	The data allows us to make performance comparisons with other areas and provides a broad overview of how well the borough is dealing with Hate Crime.					
2016/17 Target:	For monitoring only											
History with this indicator	N/A					Any issues to consider	Please note that hate crimes are any offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. To avoid unintentional disclosure any counts of less than 10 have been reduced to 0. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. Adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence and will not equal the All Hate Crime total.					
	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Hate Crime (Rolling 12 month)	398	384	368	355	375	373						
Racist & religious hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	374	358	340	329	352	346						
Anti-Semitic hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Disability hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	10	0	0	11	11	13						
Faith hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	24	19	18	21	22	22						
Islam-phobic hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	20	16	15	17	18	18						
Sexual orientation hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	16	17	18	15	13	15						
Transgender hate crime (Rolling 12 month)	0	0	0	0	0	0						

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Performance Overview:	In September 2016, there was a total of 373 hate crime offences reported: 346 – racist and religious 22 – Faith 18 – Islam – Phobic 15 – Sexual orientation	Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance	
RAG Rating: A	September 2016 (373) compared to the previous year September 2015 (396) B&D shows an -5.8% decrease (Down 23 offences).		

Benchmarking:	
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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: MOPAC – London Crime Prevention Fund

Date: 6 December 2016

Author: Katherine Gilcreest

Contact: katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk

Security: Unprotected

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report

- 1.1 This report is provided to the members of the Community Safety Partnership and details information provided by MOPAC relating to the Mayor's Decision on the future of the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF).
- 1.2 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:

Note the changes to the application process for the London Crime Prevention Fund.

2. The New Approach to the London Crime Prevention Fund

- 2.1 The details of the new approach to the LCPF are set out in the Deputy Mayor's letter to London Leaders. Key points of the communications received have been set out below:
 - The LCPF budget will continue at the same level for four years (2017/18 - 2020/21).
 - Borough's will not face decreases to current funding allocations in the first year of the fund.
 - Direct funding in year 1 allocated to boroughs remains the same or increases.
 - In order to support a gradual changeover to the redistribution of the direct borough funding according to need and demand, an uplift has been provided in the first year of the fund to those boroughs which were previously allocated less than their share of the LCPF budget. An assessment will be undertaken to determine current levels of need and demand.

- 70% of the LCPF budget is allotted between direct borough funding and (30%) for funding for co-commissioned services which will start in year 2 of the fund (2018/19 to 2020/21).
- To allow a flexible approach direct funding to boroughs is committed for 2 years in terms of spend over a 24 month period.
- It is intended that there will be no roll over in funding between the two funding periods (between years 2 and 3) in addition, the borough allocations in the second funding period (years 3 and 4) will be reliant on a renewed assessment of the boroughs need and demand.
- Funding levels for Boroughs years 1 and 2 have been allocated and are not dependent on a bidding process and any changes in local commissioning arrangements
- Boroughs are asked to note that MOPAC will need to be provided appropriate information to understand the details of their proposed spend. This will ensure that the funding will positively support the priorities of the new Police and Crime Plan
- Full details of the communications from MOPAC relating to the London Crime Prevention Fund can be found in the appendix section of this report.

3. Time Scale

- 3.1 By the 23 December 2016 MOPAC require details of how Barking and Dagenham are proposing to use their LCRF allocation for 2017/18.

4. List of Attachments

- 4.1 Appendix 1 – Deputy Mayor’s letter to London Leaders
- 4.2 Appendix 2 – LCPF Guidance Notes



London Heads of Community Safety

via email

18 November 2017

MOPAC18112016-24303

Dear colleague

I am writing to you to set out the process for implementing the Deputy Mayor's decision on the future of the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) which was sent to your Leader on Friday 11th November.

As set out in the Deputy Mayor's letter to London Leaders, the new approach to the LCPF involves the following:

- The continuation at the same level of the LCPF budget for four years from 2017/18 to 2020/21 with no decreases to current borough funding allocations in the first year of the fund.
- In year 1 direct funding allocated to borough remains the same or increases.
- An uplift has been provided in the first year of the fund to those boroughs which were previously allocated less than their share of the LCPF budget according to an assessment of current levels of need and demand. This is in order to support a gradual transition to the redistribution of the direct borough funding according to need and demand. For the following three years of the fund (2018/19 – 2020/21), the direct borough funding budget will be distributed according to a calculation of local levels of need and demand.
- The LCPF budget is apportioned between direct borough funding (70%) and funding for co-commissioned services (30%) starting in year 2 of the fund, from 2018/19 to 2020/21. Boroughs will be core partners in the development of the criteria of the new co-commissioning funding pot and will be significant beneficiaries of the fund.
- Direct funding to boroughs is committed for 2 years to allow for flexibility in terms of spend over a 24 month period.

There will be no roll over in funding between the two funding periods (between years 2 and 3). The borough allocations in the second funding period (years 3 and 4) will be dependent on a refreshed assessment of the need and demand funding formula in year 2 of the fund. We would however advise you to use your year 2 funding allocation as guide when planning future commissioning decisions.

Borough funding level for years 1 and 2 has been allocated and are not dependent on a bidding process. However we do require that boroughs provide MOPAC with sufficient information to understand the details of their proposed spend and any changes in your local commissioning arrangements in order to ensure that this funding will effectively support the priorities of the new Police and Crime Plan.

Samantha.Cunningham@mopac.london.gov.uk

To support us in this process we would ask that you complete the attached spreadsheet by **Friday 23rd December** and submit it to CrimePrevention@mopac.london.gov.uk and copy in your borough SPOC. Please also find a guidance and FAQ document to support you.

MOPAC will endeavour to ensure all 32 boroughs receive formal approval of their proposals by the end of January/ beginning of February with grant agreements signed before the next financial year. I expect these timescales align with your local commissioning timeframes and there will be no need for any unplanned decommissioning to take place. If this is not the case and you have concerns about how this may impact your future commissioning/ decommissioning then please contact your borough SPOC at the earliest opportunity.

In respect of monitoring arrangements going forward, invoicing will continue to be quarterly in arrears so boroughs will continue to be expected to provide information on spend on a quarterly basis. There will then be yearly reviews of the projects/programmes impact against what you agreed to deliver and the relevant area of the Police and Crime Plan performance framework. Further details on the process and timeframes for these monitoring arrangements will be made available in due course.

We recognise that is this to going to boroughs ahead of the formal draft of the Police and Crime Plan. However, this is intentional to provide you with more time to discuss and agree locally your priorities for this fund. We anticipate that the draft Police and Crime Plan will go out for formal consultation in early December. This will provide you with more detail on key areas of committed spend and performance measures, which will help shape your response.

I look forward to working closely with you over the next four years on delivering the Mayor's next Police and Crime Plan.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Samantha Cunningham', is positioned above the typed name and title.

Samantha Cunningham
Head of Services
Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime

London Crime Prevention Fund - Guidance for submitting proposals for spend

Contents

1. Background of the London Crime Prevention Fund	2
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4. Police and Crime Plan priority areas and minimum standards.....	4
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7. Frequently asked questions	9

1. Background of the London Crime Prevention Fund

In 2013 MOPAC launched the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF), a four year fund with a value of over £70 million to enable local areas to prevent crime, support safer communities and to reduce reoffending. The fund was created by bringing together previously disparate national and regional community safety funding into one place. From 2014/15 the LCPF comes out of the main policing grant.

Despite significant pressures on the overall policing grant, there is a commitment from the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to sustain overall funding levels for the LCPF budget over the next four years.

2. Principles underlying the new approach

The new approach is intended to ensure that Local Authorities can continue to target commissioned services on local priorities. It is also intended to provide a fairer allocation of resources in recognition that London is changing both in terms of demand and need. This will also enable a focus on prevention as well as intervention and enforcement.

The key elements of the new approach include the following:

- **2 two year funding commitments** - enabling services to be commissioned over two 2 year funding cycles. Funding allocations for each cycle are guaranteed to the Local Authority and will not change irrespective of the funding amounts in the yearly main policing grant. Local Authorities will also benefit from the fact that funding can be apportioned within each two period, regardless of yearly allocation. No unspent funding can be rolled over between the 2 two year cycles, between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Previously a four year commitment was made but annual allocations.
- **Performance reviews** – Invoicing will continue to be quarterly in arrears so boroughs will continue to be expected to provide information on spend on a quarterly basis. There will then be yearly reviews of the projects/programmes impact against what you agreed to deliver and the relevant area of the Police and Crime Plan performance framework. Further details on the process and timeframes for these monitoring arrangements will be made available in due course.
- **Co-commissioning funding pot** – This will focus on sub-regional and regional issues that cannot be adequately resourced or prioritised at a single borough level. The aim is to drive improvements in the quality and consistency of services by through sub-regional and regional commissioning by co-commissioning with regional partners and the creation of sub-regional and regional commissioning consortia. Consultation on the development of the criteria for accessing the fund will commence in the New Year as the decision states it is intended that Local Authorities will be significant beneficiaries.

3. The process for submitting proposals for spend

Local Authorities are not asked to bid for their direct borough funding. The funding levels for each Local Authority are fixed for financial years 2017/18 and 2018/19 and can be found in the Appendix A of the Deputy Mayor decision.

In order to access this funding Local Authorities must provide details of their anticipated uses for the funding on a Proposal for Spend form, subscribe to the relevant minimum standards, and agree to comply with the funding conditions which are to be set out in their grant agreements.

The Proposal for Spend form is an Excel workbook with seven worksheets including:

3.1 Contact details & outcomes

Please select your borough from the drop down menu then complete the contact details section for the key contact at your Local Authority for LCPF matters. Then provide up to five outcomes you expect this funding to deliver. Please ensure the outcomes are SMART and you are able to report against them. Performance of these projects will be monitored using the Police and Crime Plan performance framework. Local Authorities will not be asked to provide a quarterly update on the performance against these outcomes; however, they may form part of the annual review process.

3.2 Programme/Project/Activity proposal (x5)

There are five worksheets to provide details of five programmes, projects, or activities you intend to utilise this funding for. There is no expectation that all five worksheets should be used. We ask that you please group similar projects and activities where sensible (e.g. all gang prevention, intervention, and enforcement proposals on one worksheet).

Please categorise each proposal by one **primary Police and Crime Plan priority areas** and if necessary a **secondary priority area**. For example, substance misuse services for women involved in prostitution as part of a wider programme of work would have VAWG as a primary priority area and wider criminal justice as secondary. The five priorities include:

1. Neighbourhood policing
2. Children and young people
3. Violence against women and girls
4. Hate crime and extremism
5. Wider criminal justice system

Please then provide an appropriate **title** for the project/programme and provide its **anticipated spend** over two years. In the description box provide a concise explanation of what the service entails and its deliverables/outputs. As this is not a bidding process, please do not go into detail on the rationale for this commissioning decision unless it supports our understanding of what the service will deliver.

The **VCS and match funding** questions are intended to support MOPAC's strategic oversight of LCPF funded services, providing a clear picture of the true cost of delivery and supporting MOPAC to identify any potential double funding that could result from regional and sub-regional commissioning.

In the **transitional arrangements** section please set out what the planned changes are to services currently funded by the LCPF, particularly any projects you intend to decommission.

There are general and priority-specific **minimum standards** which Local Authorities are asked to subscribe to as requirement of utilising this funding. The minimum standards are regional and national guidelines, MOPAC require funding to align with these. There is recognition that not all commissioned services will be in an immediate position to meet minimum standards for a number of reasons. Those services are not precluded from using LCPF funding; we do ask that you provide an explanation as to why it's not immediately possible for the commissioned service to achieve the relevant minimum standard at this time. For a description of the types of services which fall under each priority and the minimum standards please see section four below.

3.3 Summary of proposals

After providing details of your intended uses for the funding on the project/programme worksheets please review the summary of proposed spend and agree to the statement of compliance before submitting their proposals. The funding criteria in the statement of compliance are conditions of funding that will form part of the grant agreement. Please see section six for more details on the conditions of funding.

4. Police and Crime Plan priority areas and minimum standards

Please find below an explanation of the priority areas stemming from the draft Police and Crime Plan, examples of activities that fall under each priority, and the relevant minimum standards.

4.1 Neighbourhood policing

Projects which involve the community and/or seek to improve the quality of the service received from contacting/interacting with the police would fall under this priority.

Examples of activities covered by this area:

- Services addressing anti-social behaviour
- Community engagement activities
- Awareness raising initiatives including crime prevention advice
- Activities which support the work of the police

The minimum standards include:

- Projects should utilise local community involvement and engagement, preferably narrowing the gap on confidence and trust within specific cohorts of the community.

Please note this funding can not be used to fund the Metropolitan police or buy police officers.

4.2 Children and young people

Projects/programmes under this category should seek to provide stronger protections of children at risk of harm, including child sex exploitation, and reducing youth offending. This would involve interventions involving schools, local authorities and youth services to prevent young people from being drawn into trouble to begin with, particularly serious youth violence including knife crime and gang-related crime.

Examples of activities covered by this priority area:

- Activities aimed at preventing child sexual exploitation and abuse or supporting victims
- Services for young people who have or are at risk of offending
- Services which support young offenders transitioning into the adult criminal justice system (young people up to 24 years old).
- Gang intervention work
- Services addressing serious youth violence like anti-knife crime initiatives

The minimum standards include:

- Projects should make use of the Early Intervention Foundations Commissioning Mentoring Programme Checklist

<http://www.eif.org.uk/publication/preventing-gang-involvement-and-youth-violence-advice-for-commissioning-mentoring-programmes/>

- All frontline staff must be CRB checked, including externally commissioned providers.
- Projects should explore opportunities recruit ex-offenders who can act as peer mentors to service users.
- Young people should be involved, where possible, in the design and development of services.

4.3 Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Project/programmes under this category should seek to deliver a service for victims of VAWG specifically domestic and sexual violence, and should seek to address wider forms of violence including hidden harms, such as FGM and modern day slavery by ensuring women are confident to report crime and are supported through the CJS. This includes projects seeking to bring perpetrators of domestic abuse, rape and other sexual violence to justice.

Examples of activities covered by this priority area:

- Services which address all forms of sexual violence
- Services which address domestic violence and abuse
- Services addressing hidden harms like female genital mutilation, slavery, and forced marriages
- Services to get people out of prostitution

The minimum standards include:

- Projects must ensure all Independent Domestic Violence Advocates are working to nationally recognised standards.
- All perpetrator programmes are RESPECT accredited or working towards accreditation.
- Projects must have regard to national VAWG commissioning guidelines (https://1q7dqy2unor827bqjls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/successful_commissioning_guide.pdf) and The Rape Crisis National Service Standards (http://rapecrisis.org.uk/nationalservicestandards_1.php).
- Projects should have due regard to the needs of female offenders.

4.4 Hate crime and extremism

Projects/programmes under this priority heading should seek to support community-based work to counter extremist ideology and drive down hate crime.

Examples of activities covered by this priority area:

- Services addressing hate crime
- Services addressing extremism

The minimum standards include:

- Projects which seek to counter extremism should align with the national Prevent agenda.
- That organisations working to combat hate crime do not themselves demonstrate or promote intolerance or prejudice towards any other communities who are subject to hate crime.

4.5 Wider criminal justice system

Projects/programmes under this priority heading should seek to deliver a more seamless service for victims of crime and break the cycle of repeat offending with a particular focus on women, young adults, greater use of mental health diversion, and joining up employment and skills for offenders.

Examples of activities covered by this priority area:

- Services which improve the effectiveness of criminal justice system including triage services
- Services which seek to reduce reoffending and improve the seven key pathways of support
- Substance misuse programmes
- All other services for victims and offenders which do not clearly fall in any other priority areas

The minimum standards include:

- Projects should work to any future pan-London IOM agreement.
- Projects which relate to GPS tagging must be aligned with the regional approach.
- Projects which provide services for female offenders must have due regard to the minimum standards under the *Tackling violence against women and girls priority area*.

4.6 Overarching minimum standards

The following minimum standards are considered universal and must be adhered to in all proposals:

- Projects must deliver crime prevention approaches in partnership with other local and regional agencies.

- Projects must identify communities disproportionately affected by crime types and be based on narrowing the vulnerability gap.
- Projects which provide services to victims of crime must have due regard to the victim's code of practice.
- Projects adhere to child and adult safeguarding and child protection guidelines and policies, seeking to achieve best practice.
- Projects have had due regard to the equality and diversity implications.

5. Conditions of funding

The following are conditions of funding which will form part of the grant agreements:

- That the performance of the project will be measured using the appropriate indicators of the PCP - this will be available in December.
- Agree to abide by the minimum standards, unless an exception is agreed with MOPAC and documented as part of the grant agreement.
- In developing these proposals I have had due regard to the equality and diversity implications of using this funding for the proposed purposes.
- I agree to provide data to MOPAC's Evidence and Insight team in order to assess the impact of the commissioned services.
- This funding will not be used to fund the Metropolitan police or buy police officers.
- This funding will not be used for capital purchases above a value of £1,000 (anything greater than this value will require prior approval from MOPAC).
- No management costs exceed 10% of the total funding allocation
- This funding will not be used for party-political or religious purposes.
- Adhering to standard financial practices and submit details of spend each quarter and an annual return for each year of the fund.
- Commit to ensure MOPAC is updated as soon as possible on new information on the delivery of a programme or project.
- Commit to keep MOPAC updated on changes to the VCS and match funding arrangements.
- MOPAC reserves the right to conduct an audit of any partners in recipients of this grant.
- All unspent funding to be returned to MOPAC and there will be no roll over of funding between 2018/19 and 2019/20.

6. Timescales

The timescales and deadlines for completing the proposal for spend form are provided below:

1	Local authorities informed of the process for submitting proposals for spend.	Friday 18 November
2	Local authorities are able to contact MOPAC to discuss proposals and seek further information.	Monday 21 November – Friday 22 December
4	Deadline for proposals for spend forms to be submitted to MOPAC.	Friday 23 December
5	MOPAC to review proposals and seek further information and assurance sought from Local Authorities if necessary.	January 2017
6	Letter from MOPAC's Chief Executive sent to Local Authorities approving proposals for spend.	Early February 2017
7	All funding arrangements for 2017/18 and 2018/19 are finalised and grant agreements sent by MOPAC to Local Authorities.	31 March 2017

7. Frequently asked questions

1. Who can put forward proposals to utilise this funding?

MOPAC will only consider proposals from Local Authorities which have been submitted on the Proposal for Spend form.

2. How much funding can I apply for?

Funding levels are set out in Appendix A of the Deputy Mayor decision. Any proposals for funding above the funding levels set out in the decision, over a combined two year period, will not be considered and the relevant Local Authority will be asked to revise and resubmit their proposals.

3. How many forms can I submit?

Each Local Authority must complete and submit only one proposal for spend form. This form can be refined as part of the review process and finalised to form part of the grant agreement in January 2017.

4. Do I have to submit all my proposals at once?

MOPAC will take flexible approach in order to best support local commissioning decisions. Should your Local Authority require more time to make local commissioning decisions for a portion of the funding allocation, e.g. for the uplift in funding, then by agreement with MOPAC the submission of some proposals can be delayed; however, all funding proposals must be agreed in principle by end of January 2017.

If you anticipate requiring an extension for all or a portion of your funding then please contact your borough single point of contact at the earliest opportunity, far in advance of submitting a partial form on 23rd December.

5. How will my bids be assessed?

Borough funding allocations are fixed and therefore the proposals for spend will not be graded or assessed. MOPAC requires information on the proposed uses for funding before project/programme allocations can be agreed in order to ensure the funding will be used for its prescribed purposes, to gain an overview of services the funding supports, and to gauge the pan-London impact of changes in LCPF funding arrangements.

6. Should one of the proposed uses of the funding not be within the scope of this fund, will MOPAC consider further proposals?

Yes, MOPAC will allow local authorities to put forward alternative proposals for utilising their funding; however, all funding proposals must be agreed in principle by end of January/ early February 2017.

7. Is the funding ring-fenced for any initiatives?

The funding must be used to deliver against one of the five priority areas which align with draft Police and Crime Plan. There is no expectation that the funding must be used to deliver services against all five priorities. For details on the different priorities and the broad range of services they cover please see refer to section four above.

8. Can LCPF funding be used for victims' services or will other funding streams become available?

LCPF funding can be used for victims' services as long as they relate to one of the five priority areas. There are no immediate plans to create another funding pot for victims' services which boroughs can access.

9. What are the monitoring arrangements for the fund? What information will boroughs be expected to provide and how often?

Quarterly, boroughs will be expected to provide details of their spend by project and update details of their VCS and match funding arrangements before invoicing.

Annually, the relevant indicators in the Police and Crime Plan performance framework will be used to measure the performance of LCPF funded projects. Should further information be required to assess the projects then MOPAC may ask boroughs to report against the outcomes provided in their Proposal for Spend document as part of the annual review process.

10. How flexible will the project funding allocations be?

Significant upscaling or downsizing of the approved projects as well as proposals to commission new projects/programmes or decommissioning approved projects will require pre-approval from MOPAC. This approval will not be unreasonably withheld; if it is for an activity that works towards the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan and is in line with commissioning best practice then it will be approved. Local Authorities are asked to propose any amendment to their future project funding allocations as part of the quarterly return process.

11. Can I rollover funding?

MOPAC has provided a boroughs with a two year funding allocation and expects spend proposals to cover the two years. Boroughs may spend more or less in year 1 or 2. However, any unspent funding at the end of year 2 (2018/19) cannot be rolled over into the second part of the fund (2019/20 – 2020/21).

12. What are the terms and conditions of funding?

In addition to the conditions of funding in section 5 above, Local Authorities will be expected to sign grant agreements in February/March 2017. The new grant agreements will contain similar terms to previous LCPF grant agreements.

13. Will MOPAC continue to fund drug testing in custody?

Yes, all custody suites will continue carry out drug testing and DIP referrals.

14. Can this funding be used to appoint Local Authority staff?

Yes, if the Local Authority believes this is the most appropriate use of the funding in order to deliver on the Police and Crime Plan priorities and that due consideration has been given to the sustainability of any such arrangements.

15. Can I submit more than five proposed programmes/project/activities?

If you feel in the interests of clarity that further programme/project/activities worksheets are required in order for you to put forward your proposals for spend then please speak to MOPAC SPOC.

Community Safety Partnership Board

DRAFT Terms of Reference

<p>Responsibility:</p>	<p>The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is the statutorily required Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership for the Borough.</p> <p>It is responsible for compliance with the statutory duties and responsibilities set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Police and Justice Act 2006, Policing and Crime Act 2009, the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and subsequent Home Office regulations.</p> <p>The CSP is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responding to the crime and disorder priorities which emerge from the annual Partnership Strategic Assessment; ▪ The development and implementation of strategies to ensure the effective response to identified crime and disorder priorities for the local area; ▪ Contributing to the implementation of the both the Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and Local Safeguarding Children’s Board (LSCB) Strategies by ensuring that all work undertaken by the CSP demonstrates clear links with the wider safeguarding agenda; ▪ Agreeing whether or not to carry out a domestic homicide review in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom they were related or with whom they were or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or a member of the same household in line with Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004).
<p>Purpose of Group:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide strategic leadership for the CSP; ▪ To develop a strategic vision and direction for the CSP that will enable a diverse range of agencies and bodies to work together effectively to achieve common goals; ▪ To agree the focus and priorities for the CSP strategy and ensure that the CSP three year Partnership Strategy and annual delivery plan is agreed and implemented, and that agreed targets are met; ▪ To set the framework for resource allocation and commissioning. ▪ To hold the partners to account for the delivery of agreed outcomes; ▪ To ensure an evidence-led and problem-solving approach is used within the CSP, including commissioning processes.

<p>Priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure CSP compliance with the statutory duties and responsibilities stated in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Police and Justice Act 2006, Policing and Crime Act 2009, the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015b and any subsequent Home Office regulations. ▪ To ensure that Partnership Strategic Assessments are undertaken annually. ▪ To consider the Partnership Strategic Assessment and agree strategic priorities, objectives and targets for the three year Partnership Strategy, which will be updated annually. ▪ To ensure that delivery plans are in place to support the strategic objectives and provide good value for money and have been proofed for capacity/risk, equality and sustainability. Put in place controls to reduce risk. ▪ To oversee performance in relation to the CSP outcomes and the targets set out in the CSP Strategy, and to instigate any necessary action to address areas of under-performance. Issues requiring consideration by the CSP Board will be highlighted at the CSP Callover meeting to consider additional measures or allocation of resources. ▪ To agree clear objectives, targets, responsibilities for CSP Strategic Sub-Groups. ▪ To approve the allocation of CSP resources, agree the annual spending plan for the CSP and set the commissioning framework. The Board is responsible for considering major resource issues, mainstreaming and sustainability. ▪ To ensure clear communication exists between the CSP levels and groups, and ensure that information is cascaded into partner agencies. ▪ To ensure regular reports are provided to the Local Safeguarding Children’s Board, Safeguarding Adults Board and Health and Wellbeing Board on overlapping issues such as Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence. ▪ To undertake an annual skills audit to ensure that the CSP has the requisite skills and knowledge to meet the statutory requirements.
<p>Frequency:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly
<p>Chair & Vice Chair:</p>	<p>Chair:</p> <p>Vice Chair:</p>
<p>Process owner:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Safety and Offender Management

Voting Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quorum must be achieved to proceed with a vote. • Each member will have one vote • Votes shall be cast by a simple show of hands • In the advent of a tied vote, the Chair will hold the final decision. • Support officers and advisors do not hold voting rights.
Quorum	<p>It is important that sufficient members are present at all meetings so that decisions can be made and business transacted. The quorum for the Board will comprise of one third of its total membership or four members, whichever is the greater. If a meeting has less members than this figure it will be deemed inquorate. Matters may be discussed but no decisions taken.</p>
Urgent Decisions	<p>If an urgent decision is required which cannot wait until the next meeting, a special meeting can be arranged. If this is not practical then the Chair in discussion with the Vice-Chair may take a decision. The decision will be reported to the next scheduled meeting.</p>
Membership	<p>All representatives attending Board meetings must have sufficient seniority within their own organisations to be able to make decisions, implement change and commit resources within their own organisation's governance arrangements.</p> <p>All members of the Board should be able to commit to regular attendance and represent their organisation effectively by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bringing strong influence to bear on the objectives, targets and allocated resources in their organisation's own business plans and activities; ▪ Communicating and championing the work of the CSP within their individual agencies; ▪ Ensuring that their organisation has a designated person responsible for the provision of agreed data to the CSP for Partnership Strategic Assessments and performance monitoring purposes and attendance at the Intelligence and Analysis Group; ▪ Discussing potential conflicts and differences to seek the most effective solutions; ▪ Identifying and committing resources to deliver actions they have agreed their organisation will undertake to support the delivery of the CSP Plan; and ▪ Promoting equality of opportunity both in the operation of the Board and the work commissioned by it. <p>Deputising is permitted when necessary, but only to a nominated and agreed deputy.</p> <p>Any organisation failing to send a representative for two consecutive meetings will be asked to confirm their commitment.</p> <p>The Board will keep its membership under review and has the</p>

	right to invite additional members to join.
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barking and Dagenham Council – Cabinet Member for Crime and Enforcement • Barking and Dagenham Council –Title(s) to be confirmed • The Metropolitan Police – Borough Commander • London Fire Brigade – Borough Commander • The National Probation Service – Assistance Chief Officer • Community Rehabilitation Company – Head of Stakeholders and Partnerships • Barking and Dagenham Clinical Commissioning Group – Chief Operating Officer • Safer Neighbourhood Board - Chair • Barking and Dagenham Council for Voluntary Services – Chief Executive • Victim Support – Area Manager • Refugee and Migrant Forum East London (RAMFEL) - Director
Advisory:	<p>Officers attending in an advisory or support role will not have voting rights, these will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPAC Advisor • Metropolitan Police – Chief Inspector Partnership • Barking and Dagenham Council – Group Manager – Community Safety and Offender Management • Barking and Dagenham Council – Service Improvement Officer
Input to meeting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates on crime and disorder performance from the Intelligence and Analyst Group • Updates on progress against annual delivery plans from each Strategic Sub-Group
Output from meeting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Strategic Assessment • 3 Year Community Safety Strategy. • Annual Community Safety Strategy Delivery Plan • Report to Safeguarding Adults Board • Report to Safeguarding Children’s Board (LSCB)
Sub- Group Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention Strategic Group • Protection Strategic Group • Perpetrator Strategic Group • Intelligence and Analysis Group
Linked meetings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Safeguarding Children’s Board • Adult Safeguarding Board • Health and Wellbeing Board
Transparency and Confidentiality	<p>The CSP meeting will be a public meeting, held in a venue with unrestricted public access. Papers for the meeting will be published 7 days in advance of the meeting on the internet at modern.gov.barking-dagenham.gov.uk.</p>

	<p>On occasions there may be a need for the CSP to restrict items this will be done in accordance with Part 2 (Exempt Information) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.</p>
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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Community Safety Partnership - Sub-Group structure review

Date: 6 December 2016

Author: Gareth Tuck

Contact: Gareth.tuck@lbbd.gov.uk
Tel: 020 8227 3875

Job title: Prevent Coordinator

Security: Unprotected

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

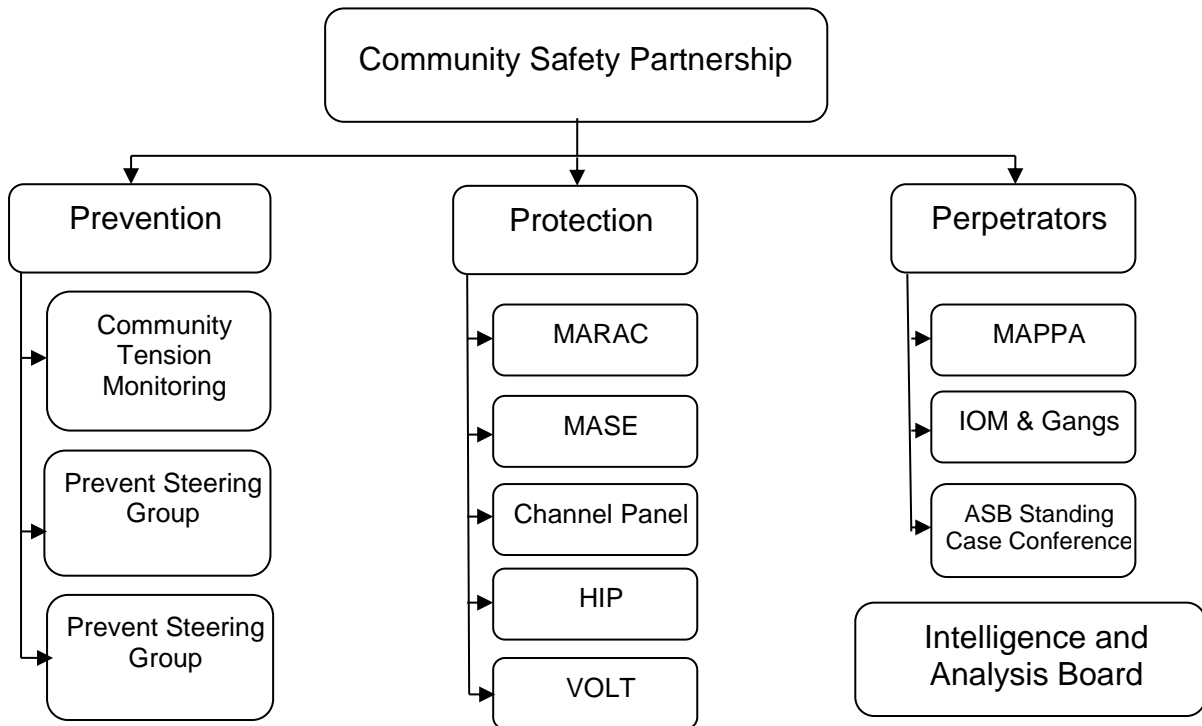
- 1.1 This item provides an overview of the current sub group structure of the Community Safety Partnership including comments on its strengths and weaknesses provided by the CSP membership.
- 1.2 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership give consideration to the following options;
 - Continue with the current structure of the CSP.
 - Propose an alternative to the structure of the CSP.

2. LBB Community Safety Partnership sub-group structure

- 2.1 The sub group structure is based on three themes; Prevention, Protection and Perpetrators.
- 2.2 The Prevention sub-group leads on the strategic approach to coordinating partnership resources and activity in relation to the prevention of crime and disorder issues which have been identified as existing or emerging borough priorities.
- 2.3 The Protection Strategic Group oversees the performance and delivery of a number of Sub-Groups to ensure delivery and effective use of partnership resources in relation to protecting vulnerable people and communities.
- 2.4 The Perpetrator Strategic Group leads on the strategic approach to coordinating partnership resources and activity in relation to managing prolific offenders living in or offending in the borough.

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CSP SUB GROUP STRUCTURE



2.5 The Community Safety Partnership have been asked to review this structure. CSP members have provided details of the strengths and weaknesses of the sub-groups which can be found in appendix 1. Furthermore an initial proposed structure has been provided and members are asked for their comments.

3. List of Attachments

3.1 Appendix 1 - CSP structure review presentation

Community Safety Partnership

REPORT

Subject: Domestic Violence Service Review

Date: 6 December 2016

Author: Sonia Drozd

Contact: Sonia.drozd@lbbd.gov.uk ext 5455

Security: None

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report

- 1.1 This item is being brought to the Community Safety Partnership meeting to comment and agree priority actions of the Domestic Violence Service Review.

2. The Domestic Violence Service Review

- 2.1 Recently the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) undertook a Serious Case Review. One of the recommendations was that:

.... the local Community Safety Partnership undertake a review of the availability of domestic violence services, with particular reference to those available where there are child protection concerns.

- 2.2 The Community Safety Partnership agreed to re-visit the previous review and refresh the information.
- 2.3 The Domestic Violence Service Review has been written in a similar format to the previous Review presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board July 2013.
- 2.4 The findings and recommendations from the review should be used to inform future commissioning of domestic abuse services.

- 2.5 Any agreed recommendations will be added to the action plan of the Domestic and Sexual Violence Strategy.

3. Main findings of the Review

- 3.1 Perpetrator programmes - Perpetrator work is a noticeable gap area for the borough. Currently the borough does not commission any perpetrator work and only those perpetrators within the criminal justice system are referred to a mandated perpetrator intervention. Evidence suggests that most programmes are costly and yield minimal positive outcomes. However, if the Borough continues to not provide support and intervention for perpetrators the cycle of domestic abuse will be difficult to end.
- 3.2 Training for front line staff - There is a clear need for training for front line services but this needs to be bespoke to different agencies. For example, those working with vulnerable adults need to be skilled in neglect and financial abuse and those working with children need to understand domestic violence, control and coercion.
- 3.3 Links with substance misuse - There is limited evidence to suggest that substance misuse is a causal factor in domestic abuse incidents. However, a local police report has highlighted that Barking and Dagenham has a higher number of reported alcohol use at the time of domestic abuse incidents than the rest of London. The Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (sobriety tag) has had successful results for offenders whose alcohol use has impacted on their behaviour. This may be a useful scheme to use for those domestic abuse perpetrators where alcohol is a contributory factor.
- 3.4 Early intervention - Prevention work is imperative to ensure that the cycle of domestic abuse diminishes. Those that have been exposed to domestic abuse require adequate support to give them the coping skills to ensure they do not become the next generation of perpetrator or victim. Similarly, those individuals that have experienced trauma require the same support and coping skills. Young people need to learn about healthy relationships in schools but they also need to know what support is available to them if they need advice and information.
- 3.5 The review highlights the services within the Borough, some of which are commissioned by LBBD and some of which are part of wider consortiums. The services are fully to capacity and the children's domestic abuse service has a waiting list. The Borough could benefit from expanding existing services to allow for wider outreach work amongst the underserved cohorts, for example LGBT and older adults.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 Following consultation with a number of services the following recommendations have been put forward:
- (i) The existing IDSPA service provided by Victim Support, could benefit from expansion. This would ensure that more specialist support could be provided and it would also give more resources to outreach the underserved cohorts.

- (ii) Commissioners should ensure that pathways between substance misuse and domestic abuse are better linked and that there is provision to work with perpetrators within substance misuse services.
- (iii) External training for front line staff should be commissioned to give front line staff the tools to work with families experiencing domestic abuse. This may prevent more children being removed from the family home.
- (iv) Robust referral pathways into specialist domestic violence services are required in order for front line services to be confident in making repeat referrals. This includes pathways for services that work with adults at risk and LGBT support services.
- (v) To improve early identification of domestic abuse including those young people coming through the criminal justice system, accessing substance misuse services and those young people whose behaviour at school raise concerns.
- (vi) To have sufficient support packages in place for those young people identified as at risk of domestic abuse to prevent them from becoming the next generation of either victim or perpetrator.

5. Next steps

- 5.1 The Domestic and Sexual Violence strategy will incorporate the commissioning priorities agreed at the Community Safety Partnership within the action plan so they can be implemented, monitored and reviewed.



**A Review of Services for Those Affected by Domestic Violence
Barking and Dagenham
2016**

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Summary

Reducing domestic violence is a responsibility shared by all the partner organisations and there are also various statutory duties to fulfil. For services the main priority for intervention is to increase the safety and protection of women and children.

The aim of undertaking a service review of domestic violence services is to determine what provision is in Barking and Dagenham and the perceived gaps. Commissioned services for 2016/17 which directly address domestic violence total £689,900 funded through various partner agencies. Services have evolved over time and this review provides the opportunity to ensure our provision is in line with current and future needs.

The review highlights the current prevalence of domestic abuse both Nationally and in the Borough. Barking and Dagenham continue to have the highest rate of reported incidents in London. Locally the evidence suggests that women more than men are likely to experience domestic abuse and those that are under 24, of low income and disabled are also relevant factors.

There is limited evidence to suggest that substance misuse is a causal factor in domestic abuse incidents. However, a local police report has highlighted that Barking and Dagenham has a higher number of reported alcohol use at the time of domestic abuse incidents than the rest of London.

The Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (sobriety tag) has had successful results for offenders whose alcohol use has impacted on their behaviour. This may be a useful scheme to use for those domestic abuse perpetrators where alcohol is a contributory factor.

Safeguarding of adults and children remains a priority for the Borough. Domestic abuse is not just physical but can be experienced in a number of ways which unfortunately means that the most vulnerable in the Borough can be targeted. Cases of neglect and financial abuse are most commonly reported in older adults. Furthermore, a high number of children are taken into care or placed on a protection plan as a result of domestic abuse in the family home.

The review highlights the services within the Borough, some of which are commissioned by LBBD and some of which are part of wider consortiums. The services are fully to capacity and the children's domestic abuse service has a waiting list. The Borough could benefit from expanding existing services to allow for wider outreach work amongst the underserved cohorts, for example LGBT and older adults.

There is a clear need for training for front line services but this needs to be bespoke to different agencies. For example, those working with vulnerable adults need to be skilled in neglect and financial abuse and those working with children need to understand domestic violence, control and coercion.

Perpetrator programmes remains a gap within the Borough. Evidence suggests that most programmes are costly and yield minimal positive outcomes. However, if the Borough continues to not provide support and intervention for perpetrators the cycle of domestic abuse will be difficult to end.

Prevention work is imperative to ensure that the cycle of domestic abuse diminishes.

Those that have been exposed to domestic abuse require adequate support to give them the coping skills to ensure they do not become the next generation of perpetrator or victim. Similarly, those individuals that have experienced trauma require the same support and

coping skills. Young people need to learn about healthy relationships in schools but they also need to know what support is available to them if they need advice and information. Continuous awareness raising campaigns will ensure that both professionals and the residents of Barking and Dagenham will know where to go to get advice and support. The message of Barking and Dagenham is that there is zero tolerance with regards to domestic abuse.

Background to review

Recently the Local Safeguarding Children's Board undertook a Serious Case Review. One of the recommendations was that:

....the local Community Safety Partnership undertake a review of the availability of domestic violence services, with particular reference to those available where there are child protection concerns

The Community Safety Partnership agreed to re-visit the previous review and refresh the information.

Definition of domestic violence

The Government published an update definition of domestic violence on 14 February 2013:

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- *psychological*
- *physical*
- *sexual*
- *financial*
- *emotional*

This definition includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Whilst this is not a legislative change, the definition is intended to send a clear message to victims about what does constitute domestic violence and abuse.

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capabilities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape by regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.’

Information about domestic violence

Analysis of the British Crime Surveys 2013/14¹ gives an insight into the national picture about who is most affected by domestic violence:

- In 2013/14, 8.5% of women and 4.4% of men reported having experienced domestic abuse during the year, equivalent to an estimated 1.4 million female victims and 700,000 male victims.
- The 2013/14 British Crime Survey estimated that 28.3% of women and 14.7% of men had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16.
- Among both men and women, the prevalence of intimate violence was higher for younger age groups. Women aged between 16 and 19 and between 20 and 24 were more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse (13.1% and 10.1% respectively) compared with those aged between 45 and 54 and between 55 and 59 (7.1% and 5.9% respectively). Similarly, younger men were also more likely to have experienced domestic abuse than older men. Men aged between 16 and 19 (7.5%) and between 20 and 24 (6.5%) were more likely than men aged between 45 and 54 (3.5%) and between 55 and 59 (2.4%) to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year
- The likelihood of being a victim of any domestic abuse tended to increase with decreasing household income. Women living in households with an income of less than £10,000 were at particularly high risk of any domestic abuse (15.3%).
- There is little variation in risk of any domestic abuse by ethnic group (between white and non-white groups).
- Both women and men with a long-term illness or disability (including learning disability) were more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse in 2013/14 (15.7% and 8.4% respectively), compared with those without a long-term illness or disability (7.1% and 4%).

Domestic Violence and Abuse in Barking and Dagenham

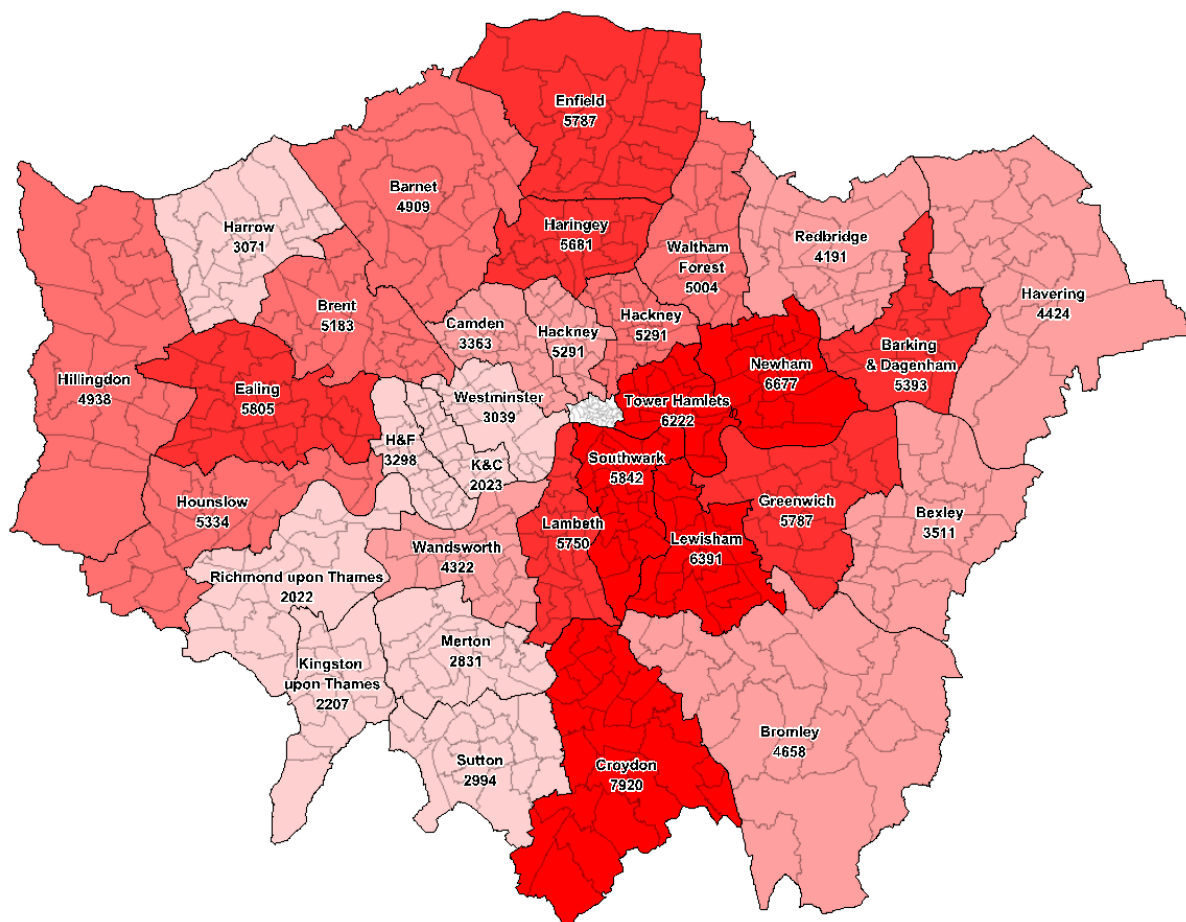
Domestic violence and abuse continues to be a significant issue in Barking and Dagenham. Using year to date totals, there were 2,568 offences in 2015/16 which represents an increase of 5.4% compared with 2, 436 offences in 2014/15.

During 2016/16, all the London boroughs recorded their highest level of domestic abuse offending with the exception of both Redbridge and Southwark. In terms of recorded domestic abuse incidents, Barking and Dagenham is ranked 11th out of all London boroughs

¹ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_394500.pdf

with 5393 incidents considerably less than Croydon with the highest level reporting at 7,920 incidents (see fig 1).

Fig 1. MOPAC Dashboard for domestic violence across London by borough 2015/16.



When considering the rate of Domestic incidents per 1,000 population² (see Fig 2), there are slight changes in the key boroughs identified. The below chart shows the rate (red represents five highest volume Boroughs whilst green the five lowest volume). When considering the rate of domestic incidents per 1000 population, Barking and Dagenham, although not within the top five boroughs in volume has the highest rate of domestic incidents at 27.2 % in relation to its population size. Barking and Dagenham is significantly higher any other borough with Tower Hamlets and Lewisham joint second highest at 21.9% and Greenwich at third highest with 21.5%.

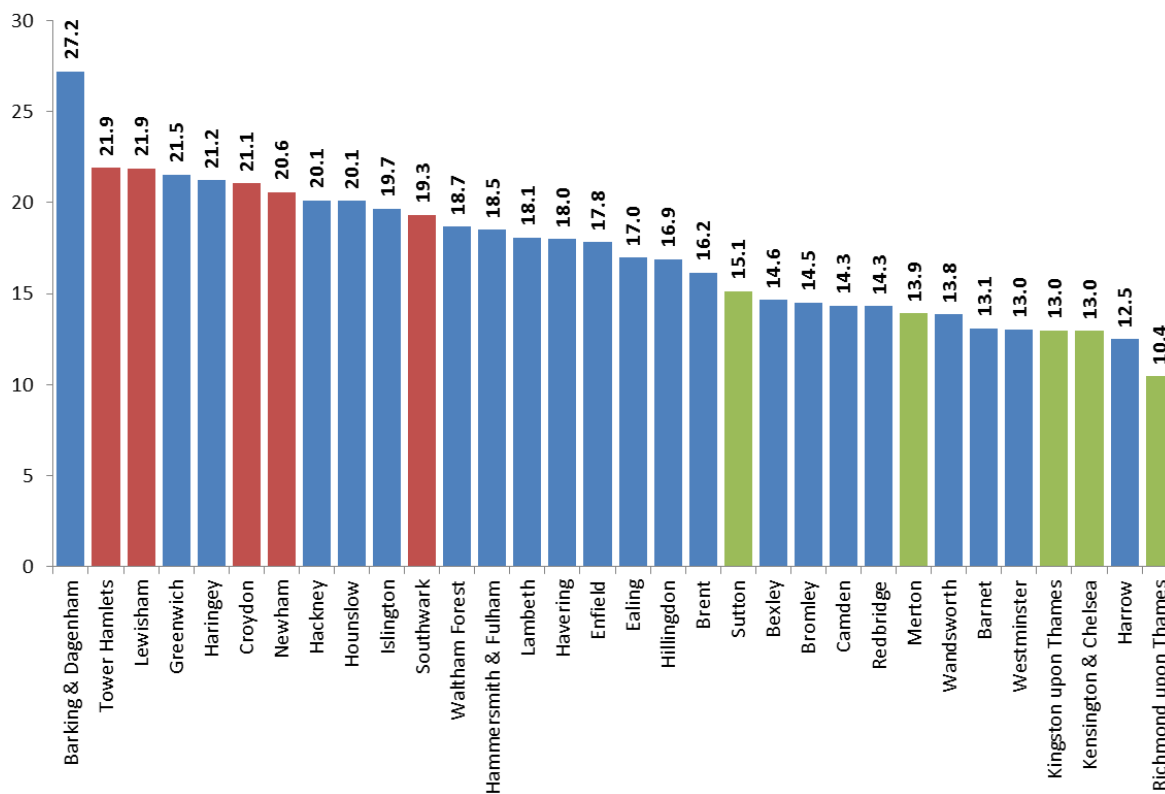


Fig 2 – Rate of Domestic incidents by 1,000 resident population

The majority of recorded domestic violence is reported as violence against the person. Violence with injury accounted for 46.2% of all recorded incidents the borough in 2015/16.

During 2015/16, pan London there were 26 recorded domestic violence homicides in London. This represented a 44% decrease compared to 2014/15. However, Barking and Dagenham saw an increase with one homicide on the borough compared with nil in 2014/15.

Information on Refuges

The Women’s Aid Annual Survey 2014/5³ confirms the following for England and Wales:

Many women were unable to get the crisis accommodation they needed for safety and support. Nearly a quarter (23.27%) of referrals in 2014/15 to those refuges responding to the annual survey were declined because of lack of space (18,249 referrals received, data provided by 112 services).

³ <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/womens-aid-releases-annual-survey-2015-statistics/>

92 women and their 75 children were turned away from the refuge services responding to the annual survey on just one day in 2015 because they could not be accommodated (data provided by 129 refuges).

During 2015/16 Barking and Dagenham accommodated 70 women with 52 children within the two refuges located in the Borough.

Presence of drugs or alcohol

According to the Office of National Statistics⁴, victims were more likely to report that they believed the offender was under the influence of alcohol (24%) rather than illicit drugs (9%). Female victims were more likely than male victims to perceive that the offender was under the influence of alcohol (28% compared with 18%). This was true also in relation to the influence of drugs (11% of female victims compared with 5% of male).

Barking and Dagenham has the highest level of alcohol related domestic violence across the Met Police at 70% compared with 40% across the East London region and 25% for London. There are many factors that may influence this including deprivation. However, there is no national evidence to show that alcohol use directly causes domestic violence. The reasons why domestic violence occurs are complex and varied. The presence of alcohol must be viewed with caution and viewed against the societal factors and underlying beliefs and gender inequality that underpin domestic violence.

Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR)

It is estimated that Alcohol related criminality costs the country between £9 and £13Billion a year.

In July 2014, The AAMR, Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement, was a 12month proof of concept pilot program introduced for those habitual offenders, where alcohol was considered a mitigating factor. In Courts across London (Croydon, Lambeth, Southwark and Sutton) magistrates could impose “alcohol tagging” for an offender for up to 120 days. During that period of time, a “sobriety tag” was fixed to the ankle of the offender. This tag is normally used in conjunction with an activity requirement order (unpaid work). The ankle bracelet measured the amount of alcohol secreted by the skin. This was linked back to a base station and an average of 45 readings a day were transmitted. This was forwarded to a central monitoring system, where police would be alerted to any breach by the wearer.

Any breaches by the offender would be re-assessed by the courts and the order may be extended based on the circumstances

⁴ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_352362.pdf

The project was not aimed at people who are alcohol dependent and who need specialist support, and all offenders subject to the requirement received advice on alcohol consumption and were signposted to relevant advice agencies.

In the first year of the project 112 orders were imposed with a total compliance rate of 92%.

Although the scheme requires full abstinence, interviewees after the pilot felt that “a period of abstinence on the AAMR had the potential to give offenders a ‘pause’ in drinking, time to reflect on alcohol consumption and its impact on offending behaviour, relationships and work, and an opportunity to break the cycle of routine drinking”.

This could potentially be used for those domestic abuse perpetrators where alcohol has been indicated at the time of the incident.

It is intended to rollout AAMR across London in the next couple of years, probably starting in the west side of London, moving East.

Profile of the needs of service users

It must be noted that the profile of needs of service users has been become increasingly complex over time. Service providers have stated that there is a notable increase in management issues within the refuges, highlighting the difficulties for some in terms of communal living and the need for greater housing and support options. The service types and solutions have been considered in Barking and Dagenham and in the context of more specific needs, such as:

- Substance misuse
- Mental health
- Learning disabilities
- Minority ethnic groups (particularly travellers, Asian women and Eastern European migrant communities)
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people
- Single people without children (including older people)
- Female and male victims and survivors of domestic abuse
- Children and young victims and survivors of domestic abuse

Domestic violence and pregnancy

Successive reports have suggested that the incidence of domestic violence increases while women are pregnant. Some reports suggest that between 30% and 40% of domestic violence starts while a woman is pregnant.

A full time Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) funded by MOPAC, commenced in September 2015 in a co-located post between Victim Support and the Barking Havering

and Redbridge Hospital Trust (BHRT). The IDVA has regular input into domestic violence training, takes direct referrals from staff, makes initial contact with the person affected within 24 hours and can respond immediately in cases of acute need when required. The IDVA is supported by a newly appointed Interim Senior Manager in Victim Support and by the Named Midwife Safeguarding Children / Domestic Violence Champion in the Trust.

In June and July 2016, new IDVA contact business cards, provided by Victim Support, were distributed to staff in key areas to allow easy access to IDVA support contact details and DV pathway flowcharts and posters were re circulated. In June 2016 the role of the IDVA and awareness of the availability of the Domestic Violence and Abuse Policy and the Domestic Violence Intranet site were cascaded to all Trust staff via the LINK.

Seven nurses in Queens ED (Emergency Department) have volunteered to act as link nurses for domestic violence and a domestic violence link meeting has been arranged for them with a named midwife and IDVA on 26th August 2016, by which time they will have attended the stand alone domestic violence training. Their role will help to promote awareness, confidence and support for staff in ED when enquiring and responding to DV concerns. A similar process is being arranged at King George Hospital.

Economic analysis

There has been no further work carried out in this area regarding the cost of domestic violence since the previous service review.

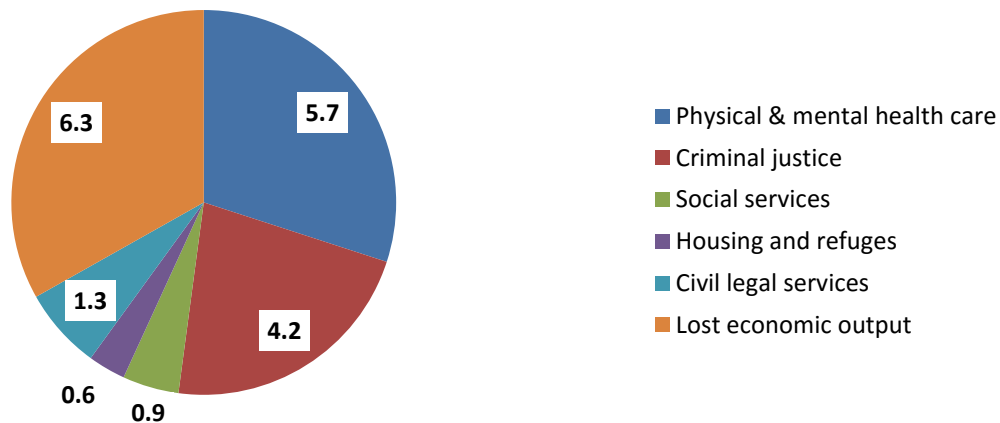
The estimated cost of domestic violence in Barking and Dagenham is shown in Figure 3. This is based on work done at Lancaster University⁵ looking at costs in seven areas:

- The criminal justice system includes police, prosecution services, courts, probation and prisons.
- Health care (both physical and mental health), including costs to primary care and hospitals.
- Social services – only the costs linked to children and safeguarding are included.
- Housing and refuges: includes the cost of emergency Local Authority housing and refuges.
- Civil legal services: the cost of solicitors and injunctions are included.
- The cost of lost economic output due to time off work for injuries.

⁵ Walby, S. "The Cost of Domestic Violence: Up-date 2009" Project of the UNESCO Chair in Gender Research, Lancaster University.

Figure3

Cost* of domestic violence in Barking and Dagenham 2009
 (cost in £ millions - total £19.1 million)



* Based on 2009 population estimate (93,000 16–59 year olds, males and females). The estimated cost of lost economic output was limited solely to that due to time off work due to injuries. The chart excludes human and emotional costs.

With acknowledgment to the Trust for London and the Henry Smith Charity

The figure shows the majority of the £19.1 million is spent on direct health care (£5.7 million) or lost economic output (£6.3 million) due to time off work with injuries sustained. Investment in identification and preventative services should be a priority for health service commissioners in order to reduce the impact on use of hospital and primary care services and save money in the longer term.

Local investment in Domestic Abuse services

In 2016/17 funding of £689,900 is being invested in domestic violence services from multiple sources which are summarised below:

Barking and Dagenham General Fund	£189,900
Public Health Grant	£410,000
Housing Revenue Account	£40,000
MOPAC	<u>£50,000</u>
Total	£689,900

Safeguarding

Addressing domestic violence and abuse is a key priority for the Local Safeguarding Children’s Board and the Safeguarding Adults Board.

A number of research projects have identified various types of abuse experience by adults that have disabilities, mental health issues and older adults. For example, older women are more likely to experience neglect whilst older men (over 65) are more likely to be a victim of

financial abuse.⁶ The perpetrators are more likely to be their relative such as their children or grandchildren. Therefore, the abuse may be more difficult to identify as there are no obvious physical signs.

Since November 2015 there have been 72 incidents of reported cases of domestic abuse within adult services. On 63 occasions the abuse took place in the victim's own home, 5 were reported as taking place in the alleged perpetrator's home.

Further work to establish the type of abuse and the alleged perpetrator should be explored.

Children on a Child Protection Plan or Coming into Care

Figure 4 CPP and Coming into Care 01/04/14 – 31/03/2016

Data covers the period 1/4/14 -31/3/16. Count is of children not instances. DV & substance misuse data is gathered from Factors identified at Assessment and from Referral Stated Issues and can relate to any person in the child's household.

Children coming into Care						
Number of children coming into Care	Number with DV indicated*	% with DV indicated	Number both DV and Alcohol	% Both DV & Alcohol	Number of DV, Alcohol and Drugs	% DV, Alcohol & Drugs
465	77	16.6%	17	3.7%	5	1.1%

Children becoming subject of a Child Protection Plan						
Number of children becoming subject to CPP	Number with DV indicated*	% with DV indicated	Number both DV&Alcohol indicated	% both DV&Alcohol indicated	Number with DV, Alcohol and Drugs indicated	% with DV, Alcohol and Drugs indicated
860	265	30.8%	35	4.1%	13	1.5%

* Relates to all children coming into care/becoming CPP and does not indicate that this was the only factor.

The table above highlights the number of children who have been taken into care or put onto a Child Protection Plan in the last two years in Barking and Dagenham. This is clear evidence that shows many children (N=77) are removed from their family home as a result of domestic abuse. Similar numbers (N=79) of children were removed from parents that used drugs or alcohol in a problematic way. More robust training for front line staff is needed, not just to understand local referral pathways but also to be able to recognise signs that domestic abuse may be taking place.

⁶ O'Keeffe, M. et al. (2007). UK study of abuse and neglect of older people: prevalence survey report. London: National Centre for Social Research.

Current service provision in Barking and Dagenham

In Barking and Dagenham there are a number of commissioned services which seek to support victims of domestic violence in the borough. The services work together to ensure a co-ordinated community response model. The service review has been driven by consideration of the following three categories that the services fall into:

- Core – a service which is essential for the protection of individuals.
- Supporting – a service which is necessary to support one of the core services.
- Supplementary – a service that while valuable is not essential to protecting individuals or preventing immediate harm.

Core Services

Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy (IDSVA) community based service

The Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service provides crisis and emergency support to all low, medium and high risk victims of domestic violence. This service provides specialist advice and support to victims ensuring that they access services including: housing, benefits, criminal justice services, education for children, employment and health services. Their role is to discuss the range of suitable options and develop safety plans with the victims. They are pro-active in implementing the plans, which address immediate safety, including practical steps to protect themselves and their children, as well as longer-term solutions.

Refuge supported accommodation for women and children fleeing domestic abuse

Refuge places for women and their children are co-ordinated through the National Domestic Violence Helpline (which is run by Women's Aid and Refuge). The general premise is that women are placed outside of their borough to avoid the risk of future victimisation by the perpetrator or extended family and friends. This means that boroughs fund provision in their own borough on the assumption that their residents will be able to access other boroughs' provisions.

Locally there are two refuges that can offer medium to long term accommodation support to 13 victims of domestic violence and their children. The Refuges are able to offer a raft of intensive support provided by experienced specialist staff who work with victims and their children throughout their stay to address emotional and practical needs. Support is provided with the following: benefits, housing, counseling, legal advice, registering with a GP and schools etc, support with education, training and employment.

Supporting services

Multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARAC)

Multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARAC) are multi-agency meetings where statutory and voluntary agency representatives share information about high-risk victims of

domestic abuse in order to produce a co-ordinated action plan to increase victim safety. The agencies that attend MARAC include: police, probation, IDSVAs, children's services, health and housing.

Barking and Dagenham received funding from the Mayor's Office For Policing and Crime (MOPAC) to conduct a review of the MARAC process; in essence to evaluate and assess the current process with a view to establish new, innovative and effective ways of working. The recommendations from the review will be part of the overall recommendations as part of this review.

The number of repeat victims that are discussed at MARAC is monitored locally.

The local target set by Safelives is 28-40%. The target is based on the level of domestic violence in the borough and rate of referral to MARAC. This is because domestic violence is rarely a one off incident. It is a pattern of behaviour that escalates over time. Therefore, for high risk cases even where a support plan has been put into action it would be normal for other incidents of domestic violence to occur. So in order to manage high risk cases, if another incident occurs within a 12 month period, the case should be referred back to MARAC and is counted as a repeat. Where MARACs are not receiving the recommended levels of repeat referrals Safelives recommend that the MARAC review information flows from partnership services to the MARAC to ensure MARAC is well informed about all incidents and developments in the case, that these changes are being assessed and that the victims are receiving ongoing support. Locally it is reported that 23% of MARAC cases are repeat victims.

Sanctuary project

Sanctuary is a service for domestic violence survivors who wish to remain in their own homes. Sanctuary is one aspect of the borough's safer homes project which provides more secure homes.

Supplementary services

White Ribbon day

The Community Safety Partnership is an active supporter of the White Ribbon Campaign UK working to involve men in opposing violence against women and is set up to co-operate with work done by Womankind Worldwide.

The ASCENT Consortium

Ascent is a pan – London consortium of 22 women's services funded by London Councils to deliver advice, advocacy and counselling services. Ashiana have provided counselling to women once a week for the last three years. They support victims with complex needs including those that have experienced forced marriage, honour based violence, female genital mutilation and serious sexual assaults.

Children's Domestic Violence Service

The service delivers a cycle of 12 week domestic abuse programmes for children and their mothers. The programme aims to reduce the harm caused by Domestic Abuse.

Participants receive support from an Integrative Child Psychotherapist and monthly support group, Time for Me.

Time for Me is a peer support group for mothers who have completed the programme and was established in 2015. Since the introduction of the programme the mothers who have taken part have reported an increased level of confidence. 7 participants have secured employment, adult education or have taken up voluntary work. Each month there is a different theme around self empowerment and barriers to life choices.

ARC theatre

ARC theatre's OUT OF SCHOOL Forum performances were designed in 2015/16, in order to raise awareness and tackle the issue of Child Sexual Exploitation in the borough.

ARC Theatre has continued with its successful RAISED VOICES project, which is aimed at addressing gender inequality by reducing the risks young women and girls face of being abused by intimate partners or peers, through performance and direct engagement.

Women's Trust

The Women's Trust delivers counselling and therapeutic services within the borough.

Gaps in service provision

Perpetrator work is a noticeable gap area for the borough. Currently the borough does not commission any perpetrator work and only those perpetrators within the criminal justice system are referred to a mandated perpetrator intervention. The Mirabal Research, led by Durham and London Metropolitan universities in 2015, suggests that domestic violence perpetrator programmes play an important role in the quest to end domestic violence. Measurements of success include: changes in respectful communication, safety and freedom from violence and abuse for women and children; safe, positive and shared parenting; awareness of self and others; safer, healthier childhoods.

There are a variety of programmes for perpetrators that are available and running in neighboring boroughs.

Improved training and referral pathways. The noticeable lack of referrals into IDSVA service and the MARAC highlight the lack of identification of victims by many services. This could be improved by developing a training strategy and improved referral pathways across the borough. This would improve the identification of victims including those with additional vulnerabilities including younger victims.

Expansion of prevention work. Although some prevention work is delivered in the borough there is a need to map this and improve its coordination.

Domestic abuse support within the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub. Existing provision within the commissioned IDSVA service does not allow for a full time practitioner to support the team working within the MASH. This is essential for working with victims coming through the MASH and providing advice and safety planning.

More provision for supporting children that are in the family home where domestic abuse continues is required. There is a children's post within the IDSVA service that can work with the children in terms of doing joint visits. The IDSVA will be able to do safety planning with the children to ensure they know what to do to keep themselves safe in the event of an

incident. Therapeutic work is also essential to enable the children to develop coping skills to ensure they do not become future victims or perpetrators.

Conclusion and recommendations

The review of services for those affected by domestic violence has identified that the borough has in place a range of services that support and safeguard vulnerable women and children who experience domestic violence.

The high incidence and prevalence of domestic violence in this borough means that there is still work to do to reduce the need for these specialist services and to also improve the quality of existing services. The following recommendations should be considered:

- (i) The existing IDSVA service provided by Victim Support, could benefit from expansion. This would ensure that more specialist support could be provided and it would also give more resources to outreach the underserved cohorts.
- (ii) Commissioners should ensure that pathways between substance misuse and domestic abuse are better linked and that there is provision to work with perpetrators within substance misuse services.
- (iii) External training for front line staff should be commissioned to give front line staff the tools to work with families experiencing domestic abuse. This may prevent more children being removed from the family home.
- (iv) Robust referral pathways into specialist domestic violence services are required in order for front line services to be confident in making repeat referrals. This includes pathways for services that work with adults at risk and LGBT support services.
- (v) Engage Health services including GPs in the coordinated response to domestic abuse to improve early identification of cases. To consider commissioning a pilot of the IRIS Project with GPs to improve identification and response to those affected by domestic abuse.
- (vi) To improve early identification of domestic abuse including those young people coming through the criminal justice system, accessing substance misuse services and those young people whose behaviour at school raise concerns.
- (vii) To have sufficient support packages in place for those young people identified as at risk of domestic abuse to prevent them from becoming the next generation of either victim or perpetrator.
- (viii) A recent Domestic Homicide Review has been undertaken and the recommendations from the published document should be implemented and continuously reviewed.

Recommendations from the MARAC review:

- (i) Steering Group re instated with clear terms of reference. The terms of reference and operating protocols need to be revisited, aims re-affirmed and improved links with strategic and operational issues made;
- (ii) Accountability needs clarifying. Develop partner agreement on what defines success;
- (iii) Develop monitoring and evaluation framework/systems to provide valid evidence of risk;
- (iv) Training in information sharing, data management and qualitative analysis;
- (v) SMART outcomes and evaluation processes put in place so progress can be actually measured;
- (vi) Partners need training in risk assessment and their MARAC role and responsibilities to improve the case assessment and action plans;
- (vii) Work with partners to improve data collection, analysis, feedback and use;
- (viii) Pre-screening and MARAC case management software need to be formally introduced to improve data collection, risk assessment and case action plans;
- (ix) Formal MARAC meetings should only consider the high risk cases– informal MARAC decision making outside of the meeting should be discouraged; and
- (x) See the MARAC as a basis for learning

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Fire Safety

Date: 6 December 2016

Author: Stephen Norman

Contact: Stephen.norman@london-fire.gov.uk

Security: Unprotected

1. Fire Safety

- 1.1 This item is being brought before the Community Safety Partnership to raise awareness of the performance of the London Fire Brigade for this reporting period.
 - 1.2 Members of the Community Safety Partnership are asked to note the contents of this report.
-

2. Performance

- 2.1 Two fires were reported in sheltered accommodation in October which fortunately due to appropriate detection remained minor with both being caused by distraction from cooking. This does demonstrate the great value in Telecare linked full coverage smoke detection both from a life and business continuity perspective.
- 2.2 October has also seen a significant drop in arson incidents. I have met with the Met Police and we are working together to reduce still further through the VOLT, LINK and local authority.
- 2.3 The trend in unwanted fire signals from Automatic Fire Alarm systems is still concerning although it dropped significantly in October. We will continue to monitor and address any rise in these calls through our crews and fire safety regulation inspecting officers by education, enforcement and financial penalty as appropriate.
- 2.4 The shut in lifts are still coming from Oban House and Earls down House with 5 and 3 calls respectively in the last three months.

BOROUGH TARGETS: BARKING & DAGENHAM		Total / Target	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Rolling 12 months	2015/16 Total	Trend
Dwelling fires Primary fires - (all motives)	Monthly total	14	10	8	9	14	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159	tu
	Year to date	14	24	32	41	55	73	83									
	TARGET	12	25	37	50	62	75	87	99	112	124	137	149				
Non-domestic building primary fires (RRO Yes) (all motives).	Monthly total	0	6	2	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	tu
	Year to date	0	6	8	12	13	15	16									
	TARGET	3	6	8	11	14	17	19	22	25	28	30	33				
Injuries arising from primary fires	Monthly total	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	p
	Year to date	1	2	4	6	8	9	9									
	TARGET	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14	15	17	18				
Care Home fires	Monthly total	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	tu
	Year to date	0	1	2	3	3	3	5									
	TARGET	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7				
Shut in lift releases	Monthly total	7	5	12	7	7	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	82	p
	Year to date	7	12	24	31	38	52	64									
	TARGET	6	13	19	26	32	39	45	51	58	64	71	77				
AFA in non-domestic buildings	Monthly total	27	23	28	23	18	32	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	255	p
	Year to date	27	50	78	101	119	151	166									
	TARGET	17	35	52	69	87	104	121	139	156	173	191	208				
Outdoor Rubbish fires (all motives)	Monthly total	26	20	11	13	25	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	213	q
	Year to date	26	46	57	70	95	106	119									
	TARGET	21	43	64	86	107	129	150	171	193	214	236	257				

2015/16

Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	Monthly total	20	24	12	26	22	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	227	221	p
	Year to date	20	44	56	82	104	130	140								
	TARGET	14	28	42	56	70	85	99	113	127	141	155	169			
HFSV by LFB staff - volume	Monthly total	205	240	229	223	192	271	191	-	-	-	-	-	2527	2585	q
	Year to date	205	445	674	897	1089	1360	1551								
	TARGET	176	352	528	704	880	1056	1232	1408	1584	1760	1936	2112			
P1 HFSVs - high risk people/places (%)	Monthly total	101%	119%	115%	101%	93%	118%	89%	-	-	-	-	-	97%	93%	p
	Year to date	101%	110%	112%	109%	106%	224%	313%								
	TARGET	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%			
HFSV - area risk (geographic borough)	Monthly total	208	219	185	199	185	245	173	-	-	-	-	-	2352	2535	q
	Year to date	208	427	612	811	996	1241	1414								
	TARGET	40	80	120	160	200	241	281	321	361	401	441	481			
Vehicle arson - deliberate and unknown (F & SF)	Monthly total	6	12	7	10	6	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	94	69	p
	Year to date	6	18	25	35	41	48	53								
Arson in open land (outdoor secondary fires (excl. rubbish) with deliberate or unknown motive	Monthly total	3	4	3	9	9	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	60	55	p
	Year to date	3	7	10	19	28	42	45								
All fires	Monthly total	57	67	37	57	88	67	44	-	-	-	-	-	671	714	q
	Year to date	57	124	161	218	306	373	417								
Primary fires	Monthly total	20	34	19	29	25	32	20	-	-	-	-	-	332	335	q
	Year to date	20	54	73	102	127	159	179								

Secondary fires	Monthly total	37	33	18	28	63	35	24	-	-	-	-	-	339	379	q
	Year to date	37	70	88	116	179	214	238								
Fires in care homes	Monthly total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	p
	Year to date	0	0	1	1	1	1	1								
Fires in sheltered housing	Monthly total	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	q
	Year to date	0	1	1	2	2	2	4								

Community Safety Partnership

REPORT

Subject: Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement

Date: 6 December 2016

Author: Sonia Drozd

Contact: Sonia.drozd@lbbd.gov.uk ext 5455

Security: None

1. Purpose of Presenting the Item

- 1.1 This item is being brought to the Community Safety Partnership meeting to highlight a new Community Sentence for those offenders whose crimes are linked to the consumption of alcohol.

2. Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR)

- 2.1 London experiences disproportionate levels of alcohol related crime, with the highest rate per 1,000 population compared to other English regions and a fifth (20%) of Londoners think that people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a problem
- 2.2 Following the Mayor's successful lobbying for the introduction of a new sentencing power, the AAMR, to tackle the significant problem of alcohol related violence in London, a pilot scheme commenced on the 31 July 2014. This operated in Southwark, Lambeth, Croydon and Sutton.
- 2.3 The pilot was a 'proof of concept' to test how the courts use the AAMR orders, effectiveness of the tags themselves and compliance rates. The one year pilot targeted 100 to 150 offenders

- 2.4 It is envisioned that AAMR will allow Judges and Magistrates to impose a requirement as part of a Community or Suspended Sentence Order to an offender convicted of an offence where the consumption of alcohol was a contributing factor. Whilst it is expected that the majority of AAMRs will be imposed by the Magistrates Courts, a small proportion of cases may also be imposed by the Crown Courts situated within London.
- 2.5 The “Tags” are an ankle bracelet that measures alcohol sweat from the body, reporting its readings back to a monitoring company at two pre-agreed times a day from a base station installed within the offenders home to the monitoring company. These readings are monitored and any breaches are investigated by the company, and reported to CRC. The maximum time for the order is 120 days, with an average of 75 days in the pilot.
- 2.6 If an offender breaches the sobriety order, they can be returned to court where further sanctions can be imposed. These sanctions can include a fine or revocation of the order which will lead to resentencing of the offender. Persistent non-compliance may ultimately result in imprisonment.

3. AAMR phased roll out

- 3.1 The phased roll out across London will be as follows:
- April 2016 – South East and South West. London LJAs
 - July 2016 – West and Central London LJAs
 - October 2016 – North and North West London LJAs
 - January 2017 – East and North East London LJAs

4. Next Steps

- 4.1 To identify which prolific offences and offenders should be targeted for the Order
- 4.2 To ensure local magistrates and partners have timely training for when the AAMR goes live in January.

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Dementia in Barking & Dagenham

Date: 6th December 2016

Author: Alli Anthony, Alzheimer's Society Barking & Dagenham

Contact: alli.anthony@alzheimers.org.uk

Security: Unprotected

1. Dementia in B&D

- 1.1 This item is being brought before the Community Safety Partnership to raise awareness of both services for people affected by dementia in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham and to gauge the level of interest in the Board participating in initiatives for B&D to work to becoming a dementia friendly community.
 - 1.2 Current services for people with dementia in the borough – a very brief update on what is currently available
-

2. Dementia Action Alliance in B&D

- 2.1 A small group of organisations including B&D Clinical Commissioning Group, the local authority and Care City have come together with Alzheimer's to look at the feasibility of establishing a Dementia Action Alliance in the Borough – this report seeks the approval of the CSP to approach significant service providers who interact with older people to become more dementia aware.

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Safer Neighbourhood Board Meeting Update

Date: 6 December September 2016

Author: Kanta Craigen-Straughn **Contact:** kanta.craigen-straughn@lbbd.gov.uk
020 8227 5181

Job title: LBBB Interim Support Officer

Security: Protected

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 The Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) met on 15 September 2016. The minutes for all parts of the meeting are attached at Appendices 1, 2 and 3 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 meetings on 15 September 2016; and
 - discuss any items from the Safer Neighbourhood Board if required.
-

2. List of Attachments

- 2.1 Appendix 1 – Safer Neighbourhood AGM Minutes
- 2.2 Appendix 2 – Safer Neighbourhood Board Minutes
- 2.3 Appendix 3 – Open Public Meeting Minutes

Safer Neighbourhood Board – Annual General Meeting

MINUTES

Date: 15 September 2016

Time: 16:30 -17:00

Venue: Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Boardroom

Chair: Matthew Cole

Divisional Director – Public Health

Cllr. Laila Butt

Cabinet Member for Crime and Enforcements

Stephen Thompson

Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

Present: Rita Giles MBE
Prince Kumar

Dagenham Neighbourhood
Barking Neighbourhood

Katherine Gilcreest

Antisocial Behaviour Manager

Keith Hutton

Chair of the IAG

Emma Jones

Victim Support

Dan Neville

Whalebone Neighbourhood

Jim Campe

Forum for the Elderly

Kanta Craigen-Straughn

Support Officer (**Minutes**)

Apologies: Erika Jenkins
Diane Worbey
Cheryl Deane
Louise Choppy
Erika Jenkins

Barking and Dagenham CVS
Neighbourhood Watch Vice Chair
Community Payback
Victim Support
Barking & Dagenham CVS

1. Introduction

1.1 The introductions and apologies were noted

2. Chair's report

2.1 Steve Thompson reported that the group began as the Community Engagement Group which then developed into the Safer Neighbourhood Board. This then allowed the group to engage with the

borough and the Mayors Office. Notable successes for the group have included:

- Holding the Borough Commander to account
- Challenging the police
- A memorial held for a young biker in Cross Keys raising money for the Air Ambulance Service
- Assisting the LBGT Community
- Funding from the Mayors Office
- A very success arts project
- Reassuring residents

Overall the Safer Neighbourhood Board had demonstrated a good success rate.

3. Election of Chair

3.1 During the last Safer Neighbourhood Board, it was agreed to hold an election for Chair and Vice Chair of the Board.

3.2 All board members were invited to stand if they wished to do so, however only one candidate decided to stand for Chair; Steve Thompson. Therefore, the safer Neighbourhood Board were asked to confirm their decision to retain Steve Thompson as the Chair of the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

It was agreed that:

Steve Thompson should be retained as the current chair of the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

4. Election of Vice Chair – Results

4.1 This agenda item was presented by Matthew Cole. It was noted that two members of the group stood for the position of vice chair, the voting papers had been received and it was announced that Rita Giles had successfully been voted in as Vice Chair. The group wished Rita every success in her new role as Vice Chair.

4.2 Rita also extended her congratulations to Steve Thompson for remaining as the Chair of the group and for Charing the group so successfully in the past.

5. Any Other Business

5.1 No further business was discussed.

Safer Neighbourhood Board – Board Meeting

MINUTES

Date: 15 September 2016

Time: 17:15 -19:15

Venue: Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Boardroom

Chair: Stephen Thompson

Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

Present: Cllr. Laila Butt
Matthew Cole
Rita Giles MBE
Prince Kumar
Katherine Gilcreest
Keith Hutton
Emma Jones
Dan Neville
Jim Campe
Kanta Craigen-Straughn
Sean Wilson

Tracy Goddard King
Jo Philips

Cabinet Member for Crime & Enforcement
Divisional Director – Public Health
Dagenham Neighbourhood
Barking Neighbourhood
Antisocial Behaviour Manager
Chair of the IAG
Victim Support
Whalebone Neighbourhood
Forum for the Elderly
Support Officer (Minutes)
Borough Commander
Temporary Chief Superintendent
Superintendent
Officer

Apologies: Erika Jenkins
Diane Worbey
Cheryl Deane
Louise Choppy
Erika Jenkins

Barking and Dagenham CVS
Neighbourhood Watch Vice Chair
Community Payback
Victim Support
Barking & Dagenham CVS

1. Introduction

The introductions and apologies were noted.

2. Minutes of the last meeting

The minutes of the previous meeting were noted as correct.

3. Election of Chair and Vice Chair

It was reported that it had been agreed at the Safer Neighbourhood Board Annual General Meeting that Steve Thompson would remain as the Chair of the SNB and that Rita Giles M.B.E had been voted in as Vice Chair.

4. Inspectors Reports

Barking

It was noted that the key priorities for Barking include:

- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour and Violence with injury within the vicinity of Barking Town Centre, it was reported that the meetings held with residents of the Thames Ward would be re-introduced to address these issues.
- The second priority covered the issue of dangerous driving in the Thames Ward this would be intelligence led, working alongside the council to influence local plans.
- It was further noted that the street racing had been problematic and the council were looking to impose a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to address this as well as enforce fines for those watching. Additionally, the council were also considering traffic calming measures to deter street racing such as road humps and changes to roads.

Dagenham

The key priorities for Dagenham were reported to be as the following:

- Violence with injury and Drugs
- Issues in Heathway and the surrounding areas
- Additional maintenance of CCTV within the area
- Increasing patrols within ASB hotspots

Whalebone

Priorities within Whalebone are reported as:

- Burglaries across the five wards is currently a focus, MET trace kits have been issued to residents with a total of 12075 kits being issued to date.
- Motor vehicle crime in Beacontree ward has been a persistent issue in the area. Activity in motor vehicle crime has seen a slight increase over the last three months.
- ASB activity in relation to motorcycles, mopeds, quad bikes and other inconsiderate behaviour is also a priority.

It was agreed by the group that priorities presented by the inspectors reports fully met the needs of the areas to resolve the issues highlighted.

5. Performance Summary

Borough Commander Sean Wilson provided the group an update on the tragic events that occurred in the Marks Gate area and informed the group that everything was being done to uncover those responsible.

The following borough wide data analysis was reported as below:

- A spike had been seen in May within the area of violence with injury.
- Overall burglary within the area has seen decline.
- Criminal damage has seen an increase and has been linked to Anti-Social behaviour
- A decline in activity has been seen in the area of robbery by person
- Incidents relating to domestic violence have stabilised over the period.
- Youth violence and actual bodily harm has seen an increase
- The use of noxious substances has also seen an increase and seems to be the weapon of choice currently.
- Incidents related to robbery have been lower in numbers compared to the previous year.
- Compared to other boroughs Barking and Dagenham have seen smaller numbers of dipping.
- Motor Crime is still an issue with keyless entry systems where criminals are able to capture signals and will be an ongoing problem going forward with further developments in car technology.
- Millennium burglaries remain an issue and residents being urged to keep their car keys somewhere safe following a number of high value car thefts, often these cars are either broken down for parts or taken abroad. In addition, work is being done to clamp down on companies making number plates that are not being registered.
- Moped crime has seen an increase and it was noted only specialist drivers are permitted to pursue criminals, criminals are now aware that if they remove their helmets they will not be chased.

It was noted that the priorities for the London Mayor have been revised and will cover:

1. Protecting Vulnerable People and Adults (PVP)
2. Domestic Abuse
3. Missing Persons
4. Serious Youth Violence
5. Volume Crimes

It was further noted that:

- Dedicated Ward Officers will be increased to 34 with 7 being made available to the borough immediately, however it was noted that the officers will linguistic skills are needed to deal with the demographics of the borough.
- Public confidence has increased to 72%
- Satisfaction has slipped down to 73%, demonstrating a 4% decline on the last few years and it is a police priority is to change this.
- Awareness around anti-social behaviour has altered and this has led to an increase in reporting.

6. Updates

Community Payback

It was noted that information on community payback need to be report back to Safer Neighbourhood Board as assurance to the community that payback was taking place in the area.

Independent Advisory Group

It was reported that Keith Hutton, chair of the IAG attended the Gold group and found it to be very productive, members of the IAG also attended to observe the training sessions in Firearms and Tasers which was beneficial in understanding the police process.

Stop and Search Group

It was noted that the previous Stop and Search Meeting took place on 8 August 2016, the group were pleased results and positive effects of stop and search across the borough had been demonstrated. It was agreed that the reporting and monitoring of performance would continue.

Victim Support

It was reported that Safer Homes funding has been received and that a new Domestic Violence role has been created to support the Children and Young People.

It was noted that crimes reported to the police are forwarded to Victim Support who are able to provide victims with emotional support and provide guidance with home security. Training days are provided to volunteers and staff to

equip ensure they are equipped to manage victims and specialist training is provided to those dealing with Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence.

Neighbourhood Watch

It was noted that Neighbourhood Watch were given MOPAC funding to run activities, approximately £2k was provided for signage, training and to set up website etc. Currently the situation with funding and activities is unclear and an update is needed.

It was agreed to:

Facilitate a meeting with neighbourhood watch to clarify the funding arrangements and to progress commitments

Action: Katherine Gilcreest

7. Any Other Business

It was noted that the level of begging has increased in the borough it was felt that this has increased through homelessness and rough sleepers. It was felt that individuals are being trafficked for the purposes of begging and some individuals are intentionally made disabled for this purpose.

Barking Town Centre has seen Asian youths begging for money using the story that leads the victims to believe that their mother has died and they are being asked to hand over money for their travel to see the family. It was further reported that the Met Police will be conducting an operation to displace these individuals.

The issue of quad bikes also remains an issue for residents and reported incidents will be attended to.

8. Date of Next Meeting

SNB Board Meeting

Thursday 12 January 2017, 17:15 – 19:15

Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Boardroom

SNB Open Meeting

Thursday 12 January 2017, 19:30 – 21:00

Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Victoria Lounge

Safer Neighbourhood Board – Open Meeting

MINUTES

Date: 15 September 2016

Time: 17:30 -21:00

Venue: Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Victoria Lounge

Chair: Stephen Thompson

Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

Present:	Cllr. Laila Butt	Cabinet Member for Crime & Enforcement
	Matthew Cole	Divisional Director – Public Health
	Rita Giles MBE	Dagenham Neighbourhood
	Prince Kumar	Barking Neighbourhood
	Katherine Gilcreest	Antisocial Behaviour Manager
	Keith Hutton	Chair of the IAG
	Emma Jones	Victim Support
	Dan Neville	Whalebone Neighbourhood
	Jim Campe	Forum for the Elderly
	Sean Wilson	Borough Commander
		Temporary Chief Superintendent
		Superintendent
		Officer

Tracy Goddard King

Inspector

Jo Philips

Inspector

Nick Harrold

Inspector

David Jones

Inspector

Jon Reeves

Inspector

Kanta Craigen-Straughn

Support Officer (**Minutes**)

Apologies:
Erika Jenkins
Diane Worbey
Cheryl Deane
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Barking and Dagenham CVS
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Borough Commander Sean Wilson provided the group an update on the tragic events that occurred in the Marks Gate area and informed the group that everything was being done to uncover those responsible.

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- The use of noxious substances has also seen an increase and seems to be the weapon of choice currently.
- Incidents related to robbery have been lower in numbers compared to the previous year.
- Compared to other boroughs Barking and Dagenham have seen smaller numbers of dipping.
- Motor Crime is still an issue with keyless entry systems where criminals are able to capture signals and will be an ongoing problem going forward with further developments in car technology.
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- Moped crime has seen an increase and it was noted only specialist drivers are permitted to pursue criminals, criminals are now aware that if they remove their helmets they will not be chased.

It was noted that the priorities for the London Mayor have been revised and will cover:

1. Protecting Vulnerable People and Adults (PVP)
2. Domestic Abuse
3. Missing Persons
4. Serious Youth Violence
5. Volume Crimes

It was further noted that:

- There will be an increase of 34 Dedicated Ward Officers, 7 of which will be made available to the borough immediately, however it was noted that the officers will linguistic skills are needed to deal with the demographics of the borough.
- Schools officers are also due to be increased.
- Recruitment into the Cadet Corp and Special Constables is encouraged, which requires 16 hours of time each month.
- Public confidence has increased to 72%
- Satisfaction has slipped down to 73%, demonstrating a 4% decline on the last few years and it is a police priority is to change this.
- Awareness around anti-social behaviour has altered and this has led to an increase in reporting.
- An action day is being planned to deal with the issue of quad bikes and ANPR cameras will be used to do this within Whalebone and Chadwell Heath.
- The issues of threatening behaviour by beggars is being dealt with by the Town Centre Team

5. Questions to the Borough Commander

Q. What is being done about the increase in violent crime in the local area?

A. Violence with injury is increasing across the borough, particular focus has been given to the education of knife crimes through schools by school's officers. A successful arrest rate of those in possession of knives has been seen. An increase in the use of noxious fluids has also been seen however Barking and Dagenham is comparable with other boroughs.

Q. How are the members of the community who do not use the internet able to access information and how can they be informed of what is going on in the borough?

A. *Information is available in leaflet format and accessible through the Barking Learning Centre / Police Shop.*

6. Inspectors Reports

Barking

It was noted that the key priorities for Barking include:

- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour and Violence with injury within the vicinity of Barking Town Centre, it was reported that the meetings held with residents of the Thames Ward would be re-introduced to address these issues.
- The second priority covered the issue of dangerous driving in the Thames Ward this would be intelligence led, working alongside the council to influence local plans.
- It was further noted that the street racing had been problematic and the council were looking to impose a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to address this as well as enforce fines for those watching. Additionally the council were also considering traffic calming measure to deter street racing such as road humps, and changes to roads.
- Over the period 12 injunctions have been against street drinkers
- Beggars in the town centre and around supermarkets is also being addressed.
- The police event that took place on Sept 10th was well attended.

Dagenham

The key priorities for Dagenham were reported to be as the following:

- Violence with injury and Drugs
- Issues in Heathway and the surrounding areas
- Additional maintenance of CCTV within the area
- Increasing patrols within ASB hotspots
- Year on year statistics show that violence with injury has seen a decline of 12%
- Vehicle offences are also being closely monitored.

Whalebone

Priorities within Whalebone are reported as:

- Burglaries across the five wards is currently a focus, MET trace kits have been issued to residents with a total of 12075 kits being issued to date.
- Motor vehicle crime in Beacontree ward has been a persistent issue in the area. Activity in motor vehicle crime has seen a slight increase over the last three months.
- ASB activity in relation to motorcycles, mopeds, quad bikes and other inconsiderate is also a priority.

It was agreed by the group that priorities presented by the inspectors reports fully met the needs of the areas to resolve the issues highlighted.

7. Any Other Business

Q. How are we able to stop lorries double parked or parked incorrectly, as disabled members of the community are unable to pass by on the footpath.

A. Members of the community should contact the council with registration numbers for enforcement on parking.

8. Date of Next Meeting

SNB Open Meeting

Thursday 12 January 2017, 19:30 – 21:00

Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Victoria Lounge

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

In this Chair's Report, I discuss the Basic Command Unit, changes in MPS rank structure, Public Spaces Protection Order and the results of the MPS – Public Confidence Survey. CPS Board members are welcome to talk about any of these updates at the meeting.

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

Basic Command Unit (BCU)

A recent announcement from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) informed us that they are considering a pilot Basic Command Unit (BCU) structure which Barking and Dagenham are involved in. An operational plan is being developed in parallel with the Police and Crime Plan known as the '**One Met Model 2020**'.

The current MPS model has 32 units across London replicated in each borough. The new proposal being considered is to move to the BCU model, which sees larger units that cover a number of boroughs to meet the changing demands of crime and public safety.

The main principal of this model will provide more officers at a local level and teams can be shared across boroughs. These are anticipated to be Response Team Units and Senior Management but the detail of these proposals have still to be confirmed.

In order to test this model, two areas have been agreed and it is expected that this will go live in the New year. One of the test areas sees Barking and Dagenham merged with Havering and Redbridge. Camden and Islington have also been selected for testing.

Trials will be undertaken on the understanding that:

- The tests/trials will be reviewed with the Mayor taking a view whether to support implementation across London
- The pilots would be reversible
- The tests would be evaluated in terms of service delivery for each Basic Command Unit and for individual boroughs engaged in the test. The evaluation criteria would be agreed with local authorities involved.

Changes in MPS rank structure

The MPS has decided to phase out two of its eleven ranks by summer 2018. The ranks of Commander and Chief Inspector will no longer appear in the new leadership model.

The ranks of Superintendents and Chief Superintendents (the rank of borough commanders) will continue to play significant leadership roles across the Metropolitan Police.

The MPS envisage that these changes will support front line officers in boroughs and specialist units. In addition, it aims to reduce bureaucracy, enable more officers to better use their professional judgement to make quicker decisions, and allow talented officers to be recognised and shine through.

Public Spaces Protection Order

Update on the Public Spaces Protection Order regarding Antisocial Vehicle Use in Thames Ward:

The Council and the police have been dealing with issues connected to antisocial vehicle use in Thames Ward for at least a year. A large number of vehicles arrive in the area in the evenings and race or watch others racing on the roads in the area. People also engage in 'drifting' which is the practice of steering a vehicle through water. Following a high number of complaints from residents and local businesses about the noise from the activity, the rubbish left in the area and the risk to the safety of other road users, the Council is consulting the public on a Public Spaces Protection Order. This Order would prohibit those involved in antisocial vehicle use in the area either as driver, passenger or spectator. This consultation opened on the 14 November 2016 and will close on Monday 19th December 2016. Road closures in the area to manage the behaviour are continuing.

Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) - Public Confidence

Public Confidence figures are out and the borough is shown in a very good light with yet another rise from 72% to 77% for our Public Confidence figures. Whilst this is a small sample size, the borough has seen a steady improvement in Public Confidence over the past two years.

Much of this improvement is down to the success of our partnership and the joint community evenings have all led to a very valuable partnership.

Confidence of citizens in the police and satisfaction of service users have been identified as key to good policing. The public surveys allow the MOPAC and Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to understand what London residents say they want from the police. This table looks at overall confidence and satisfaction and also the key factors driving these crucial issues.

The below table provides three types of information:

1. If a borough is close to, well above or below the MPS average;
2. The direction of travel for the key drivers since the previous quarter;
3. The position of the borough relative to other boroughs

The main measure of confidence is:

The 'good job measure': 'Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?'

		Confidence of citizens: key factors						Satisfaction of service users: key factors			
	Good job local' confidence	% local conf change since previous quarter	Engagement	Fair Treatment	Effectiveness	Perceptions of ASB	Overall Satisfaction	Police Actions	Follow-up	Treatment	
MPS AVERAGE	69%	0					79%				
Barking & Dagenham	77%	5	👍	👍	👍	👎	78%	👍	👎	👎	
Barnet	66%	-1	👍	👍	👎	👍	78%	👎	👎	👍	
Bexley	73%	-1	👍	👍	👎	👍	80%	👍	👎	👍	
Brent	62%	0	👍	👍	👎	👎	78%	👎	👎★	👎	
Bromley	69%	0	👍	👍	👍	👍	📁	👍	👍	👍	
Camden	72%	3	👍	👍	👎	👎	81%	👎	👍	👎★	
Croydon	59%	-3	👍	👎	👍	👎★	83%	👍	👍	👍	
Ealing	66%	-2	👎	👎	👍	👎★	77%	👎	👎	👎	
Enfield	58%	2	👎	👎	👎	👎★	79%	👍	👎	👎	
Greenwich	71%	1	👍	👎	👍	👍	80%	👍	👎	👎★	
Hackney	68%	3	👍	👍	👍	👍	72%	👎	👎	👎★	
Hammersmith & Fulham	82%	-2	👍	👎★	👍	👍	82%	👍	👍	👍	
Haringey	61%	2	👍	👍	👍	👎	79%	👍	👎	👍	
Harrow	63%	7	👍	👍	👎	👎	79%	👎	👎	👎	

Havering	73%	1						81%				
Hillingdon	56%	-2		★				80%			★	
Hounslow	65%	1						80%		★		
Islington	68%	-4					★	79%			★	
Kensington & Chelsea	80%	-2						76%				
Kingston upon Thames	77%	-1						82%		★		
Lambeth	69%	-2					★	78%				
Lewisham	68%	1						78%				
Merton	66%	-2						82%				
Newham	75%	6						75%				★
Redbridge	70%	-1				★	★	77%		★		
Richmond upon Thames	79%	0						82%				
Southwark	74%	2				★	★	78%				
Sutton	70%	-6		★				84%				
Tower Hamlets	72%	2						75%			★	
Waltham Forest	72%	1						81%				
Wandsworth	73%	0										
City of Westminster	78%	-1		★				78%				