

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## AGENDA

Wednesday 1 March 2017 14:00 – 17:00  
Barking Town Hall Chambers

### Agenda Items

	Item	Presented by	Pages
1	Introductions and Apologies for Absence	Chair	
2	Declarations of Interest, Minutes and Action Log	Chair	
<b><u>Discussion Items</u></b>			
3	<b>Serious Youth Violence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conference – 6 months on</li> </ul>	Katherine Gilcreest	1 - 10
4	<b>London Crime Prevention Fund</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full Programme of Funding Spend and De-commissioning</li> </ul>	Katherine Gilcreest	11 - 44
5	<b>CSP Restructure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal</li> <li>• Terms of Reference Review</li> </ul>	Matthew Cole	45 - 58
6	<b>SNB – Chair’s Report</b>	Stephen Thompson	59 - 80
7	<b>Basic Command Unit</b>	Ch Supt Jason Gwillim	Verbal Update
8	<b>Public Spaces Protections Orders</b>	Katherine Gilcreest	81 - 122
	<b><u>Performance Monitoring</u></b>		
9	<b>Performance Report</b>	Dan James	123 - 184

	<b><u>Restricted Items</u></b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>Fire Safety</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of Fire Safety in the Borough</li> </ul>	<b>Stephen Norman</b>	<b>Verbal Update</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Domestic Violence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homicide Review – update</li> </ul>	<b>Matthew Cole</b>	<b>Verbal Update</b>
	<b><u>For Noting</u></b>		
<b>12</b>	<b>Youth Offending Service</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Update</li> </ul>	<b>Angie Fuller</b>	<b>185 - 184</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Alcohol Awareness and White Ribbon Day</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes</li> </ul>	<b>Sonia Drozd</b>	<b>189 - 192</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sobriety Tags - update</li> </ul>	<b>Amit Sethi</b>	<b>193 - 200</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Chairs Report</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>201 - 204</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Forward Plan</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>205 - 206</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Any Other Business</b>	<b>All</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Date of next meeting:</b>  <b>Community Safety Partnership</b> <b>8 June 2017, 14:00 – 17:00</b> <b>Conference Centre</b> <b>Barking Learning Centre</b>	<b>Chair</b>	

## 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
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

Rob Bills

Chief Inspector

Metropolitan Police Service

MOPA

**Contact Officer:** Kanta Craigen-Straughn  
Tel.: 020 8227 5181  
E-mail: [kanta.craigen-straughn@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:kanta.craigen-straughn@lbbd.gov.uk)



# YOUTH VIOLENCE BRIEFING REPORT

**Subject:** Tackling Youth Violence

**Date:** 9 February 2017

**Author:** Katherine Gilcreest

**Contact:** [Katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:Katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk)  
020 8227 2457

**Job title:** Antisocial Behaviour Manager

**Security:** Protected

## Executive Summary

- This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership board with an update on youth violence in Barking and Dagenham.
- Progress is being seen in reducing indicators around Serious Youth Violence (Victims) and First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System, although there is further work to be done
- Proposals around utilising a substantial amount of the London Crime Prevention Fund allocation for 2017/18 on this work stream are currently with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime with feedback on these proposals expected by the end of February 2017
- This funding will enable the continuation of work around preventing first time entrants, offering a strong diversionary programme and supporting our highest risk offenders make positive changes.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership board with an update on youth violence in Barking and Dagenham. This report is following a briefing provided in June 2016 which outlined the issues at that time and to update the Partnership on progress 6 months on.

## 2. Youth Violence in Barking & Dagenham February 2017

- 2.1 The Serious Youth Violence (SYV) indicator counts the number of victims of serious violence offences or weapon enabled crime. This data is publicly available and can found at [MOPAC Gangs Dashboard](#)
- 2.2 As of June 2016 the number of young victims in Barking & Dagenham had been steadily increasing since 2013/14.
- 2.3 In June 2016 the Community Safety Partnership was provided with figures for Serious Youth Violence (which counts victims under the age of 19) from January 2012 to June 2016. As of June 2016 these showed a 33% increase on the previous year (183 to 244 victims - fig 1). In comparison the London average showed a 3% increase for the same periods (6041 to 6223 victims - fig 2).

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

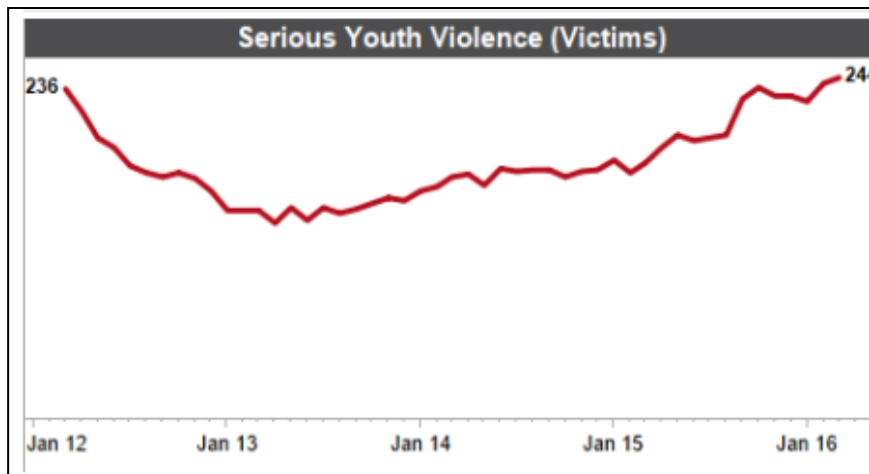
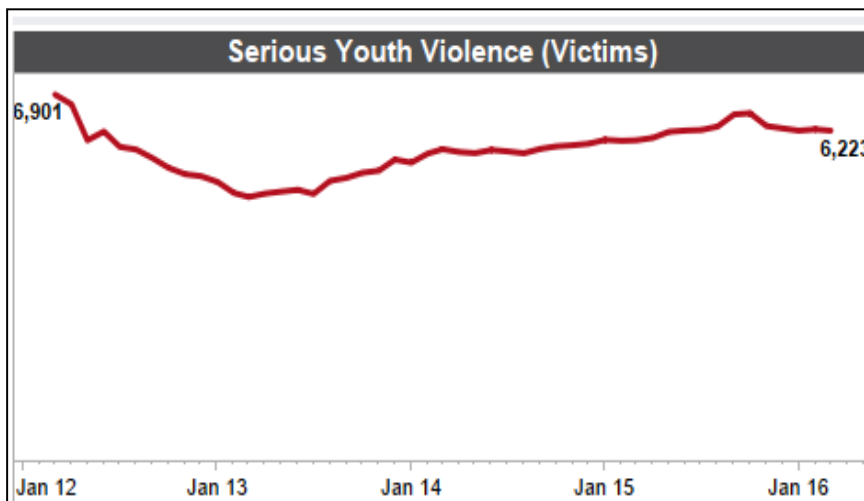


Fig 2: Serious Youth Violence (victim count) London (rolling 12 months)



2.4 Figure 3 shows the same data for serious youth violence in Barking and Dagenham up to January 2017. While number of victims are still much higher than we would want, the number of victims have started to decrease since June 2016. This is compared to figures for serious youth violence (victims) for the whole of London which shows continued increases in victim numbers (Fig. 4)

Fig 3: Serious Youth Violence (victim count) Barking and Dagenham (rolling 12 months)



Fig 4: Serious Youth Violence (victim count) London (rolling 12 months)



2.5 While any downward trends should be welcomed, comparing the number of offences between January 2016 (226 victims) and January 2017 (251 victims) there is still a year on year increase in offences. This is being closely monitored and there is continued work being done to tackle this issue to ensure reductions are maintained.

2.6 Fig 5 shows knife crime with injury offences for those under 25 the whole of London. There is an upward trend in these offences in the past 6 months: 1665 in June 2016 compared to 1844 in January 2017. Fig 6 shows knife crime with injury offences for Barking and Dagenham over the same period. This data shows 61 offences in June 2016 and 57 offences in January 2017.

Fig 5: Knife Crime with Injury (under 25s) London

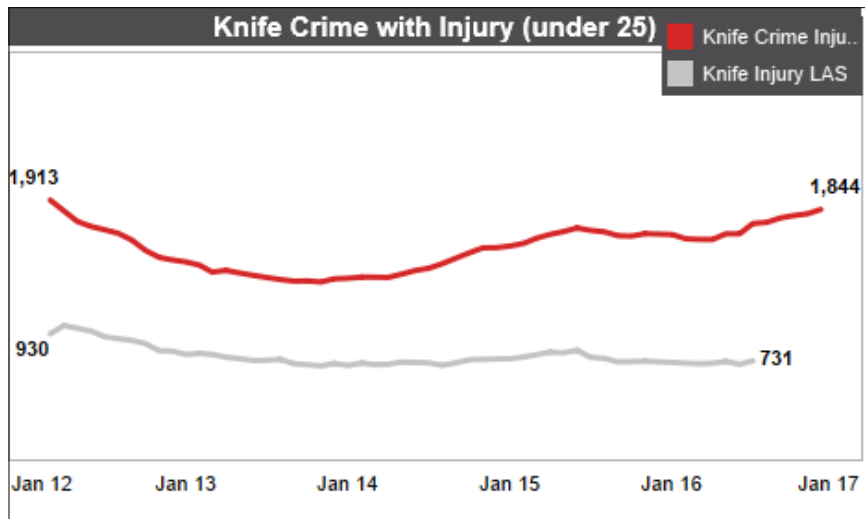
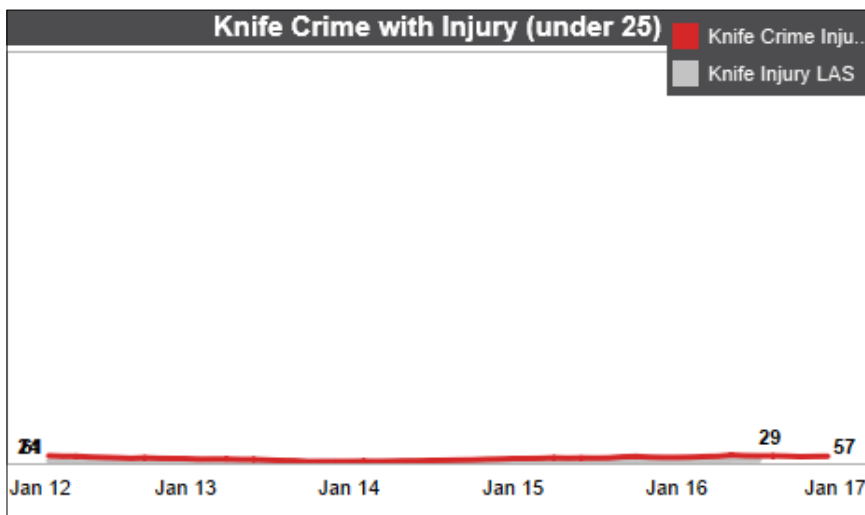


Fig 6: Knife Crime with Injury (under 25s) Barking and Dagenham



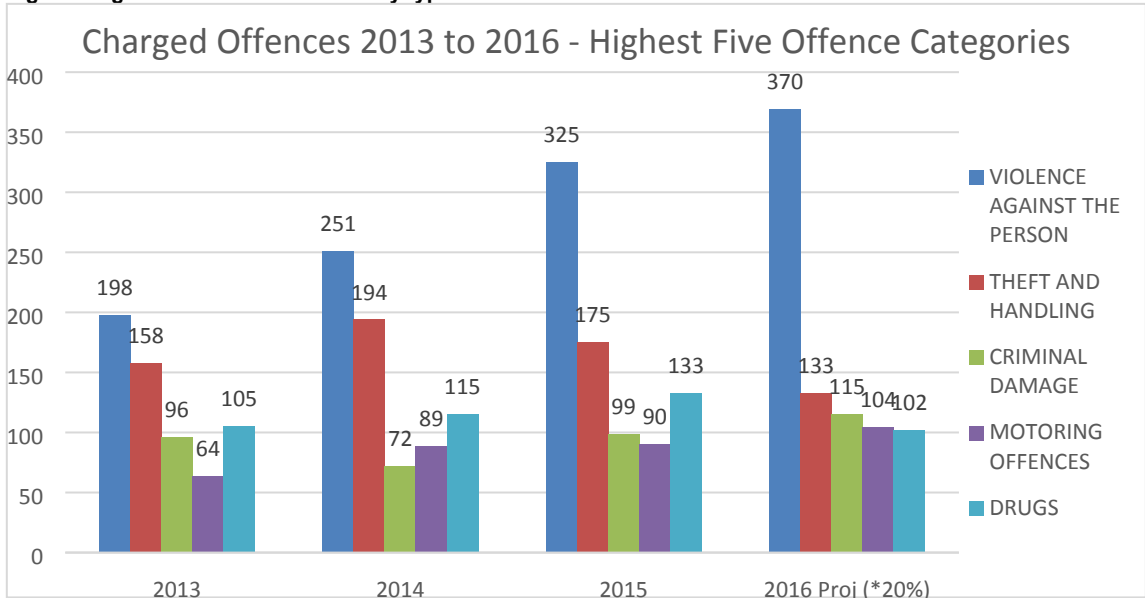
2.7 This suggests that while London is continuing to see an increase in knife crime offences with injury to victims under 25, in Barking and Dagenham our offence rate is remaining largely static.

### 3. YOS Perspective

3.1 The YOS has looked specifically at its cohort and violence against the person has shown a 14% increase over the last rolling 12 months. The emerging pattern over the last three years is that violent offences now make up a larger percentage of the YOS cohort.

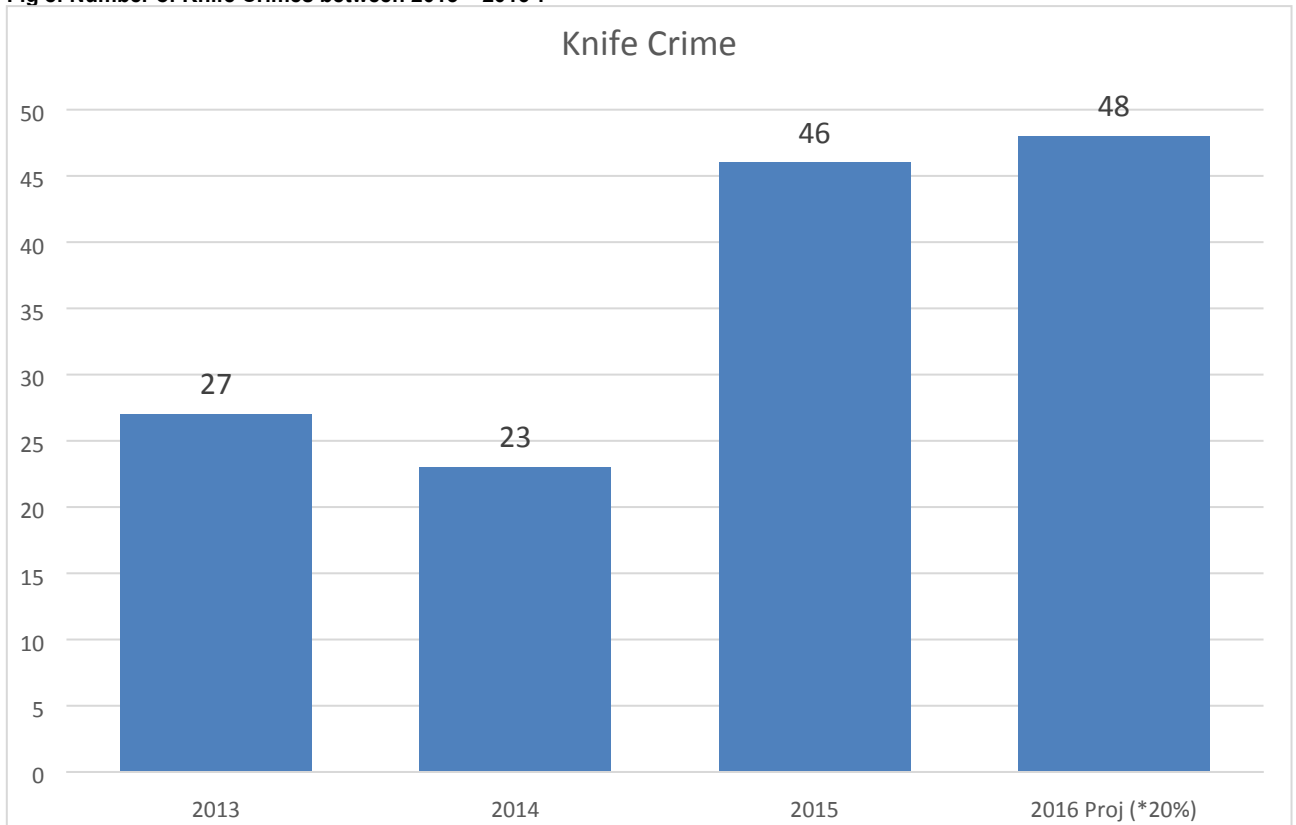


Fig.7 Charged Offences 2013 – 2016 by type



3.2 More concerning is the increase in knife offences which have shown a dramatic jump from 2014 to 2016. However this is a projected value, with 40 knife incidents in 2016/17 to date.

Fig 8: Number of Knife Crimes between 2013 – 2016\*.



3.3 The First Time Entrants (FTE)s into the youth justice system has continued to increase over the last rolling 12 months which is of concern. However there has been a reduction in the latest quarter which is optimistic and the YOS are working hard to maintain this The YOS has completed two detailed reports for the partnership management board (YOS COG) to identify the cohorts that are coming into the system and the presenting issues. This also provided an opportunity for partners to identify how they can also impact on this figure at an earlier stage.

- 3.4 Groupwork has been developed at the very early stages of contact with the YOS and areas of focus are:-
- Weapons awareness and safety work
  - Substance misuse, to include addressing county lines issues
  - Emotional health and wellbeing
  - Parenting work to assist parents in identifying when their children may be involved in gangs or serious youth violence.
  - Education training and employment and positive activities
- 3.5 The service has been monitoring the re-offending of those young people receiving an out of court disposal and this is showing good progress in comparison with last year. Those young people that receive a triage will not then enter the criminal justice system as a FTE if they do not re-offend. Rate for those that received an OOCOD in 2016 currently stands at just 8%. However, this will still need tracking for a further 12 months.
- 3.6 Recent Community Safeguarding and Public Protection Incidents (CSPPI) reports have identified potential areas for earlier intervention and this has been fed into the potential bids for MOPAC funding. Specifically, the development of a youth 'at risk' matrix, and support for victims of stabbings in order to reduce the likelihood of them going on to become a perpetrator.
- 3.7 The youth 'At Risk' matrix will identify young people at a much lower level, primarily years 6 and 7 at school in order to identify concerning or risky behaviours at school that may suggest that a young person is at a higher risk of becoming involved in youth crime. This list will be reviewed regularly with partner agencies to ensure that pertinent information is shared and informs a fuller picture of a young person and their behaviours.
- 3.8 Intensive mentoring is currently being provided for those most high risk and complex young people and those young people due to resettle back into the community after a custodial sentence. This support focuses primarily on education training and employment and getting young people into alternative activities to reduce the risk of re-offending.
- 3.9 Wherever possible we try to get young people and victims to participate in a restorative process. In a lot of circumstances victims do not want to participate but we will still get young people to complete letters of apology etc. We are also utilising surrogate victims taken from a pool of volunteers to put across the victims point of view and be the surrogate victim during referral order panels to try and bring alive the victims perspective when addressing the behaviours with the young person.

#### **4. Action Taken Since June 2016**

- 4.1 The discussions at the Community Safety Partnership meeting in June 2016 were developed into a plan to address youth violence. This plan was divided into the areas of:
- Prevention
  - Protection

- Perpetrators

4.2 A Youth Violence Conference was held on the 28 September 2016 which enabled the partnership to engage with a wide range of professionals around this plan and seek their ideas about the work required to address this issue. Alongside this all staff and all Member briefings were delivered across the Council to ensure that everyone was aware of the work being done to tackle this issue and to see the views and engagement of staff.

4.3 In the area of prevention the following work has taken place:

- The number of Safer Schools Officers have been increased to strengthen the relationship between schools, the police and young people
- Increased neighbourhood policing levels across Barking and Dagenham
- Conducted test purchasing of knives and engaged with businesses around the issue of noxious substances
- Reviewed the diversionary activities available for young people and commissioned projects to work with young people in schools around weapons
- Completed audits at locations where violence has occurred to prevent further incidents
- Delivered a Job Fair targeted at young people involved with or at risk of involvement with gangs
- Engaged with communities directly affected by youth violence to agree how we can support them to deal with the issues they think have contributed to the problem.
- Developed a trained team of local volunteers to work with our young offenders as mentors to offer them support and help with accessing positive opportunities.

4.4 In the area of protection the following has been completed:

- A trained team of local volunteers has been developed to work with our young offenders as mentors to offer them support and help with accessing positive opportunities
- 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
- Continued Sceptre Operations focused on removing knives from the streets.

4.5 In the area of perpetrators the following work has been delivered:

- A specialist service has been commissioned to deliver targeted mentoring to 'hard-to-reach' cases, particularly high risk offenders who are leaving custody
- The membership and processes in the Tactical Gangs Meeting have been reviewed
- Work has been completed to ensure that all relevant staff are aware of targeted interventions available to young offenders
- A problem profile into violence has been completed to aid our understanding of what contributes to people becoming involved in violence.

## 5. Work to Address SYV 2017-18

- 5.1 The London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) is a four-year fund with a value of over £70 million to enable local areas to prevent crime, reduce reoffending and support safer communities.
- 5.2 Barking and Dagenham has received an uplift of £241k, amounting to a total of £644k for 2017/18. In year two, the LCPF budget is allocated between direct borough funding (70%) and funding for co-commissioned services (30%).
- 5.3 A full report on the LCPF has been prepared for the Community Safety Partnership.
- 5.4 In recognition of the importance of to tackle the issue of youth violence a substantial amount of the LCPF is proposed to be allocated to the area of keeping children and young people safe. In total the funding proposed to be spent in this area totals 268,000 (42% of the total funding).
- 5.5 The specific work streams which have been proposed under this funding are:
- Expansion of the trial of high level mentoring support – Those identified as high risk of involvement in violence, gang involvement or resettling back into the community after a custodial sentence.
  - Out of Court Disposal – Supporting the delivery of Out of Court Disposals work in a bid to work with young people at an earlier stage to avoid entry into the criminal justice system.
  - Diversionary Activity – This will come in the form of counselling, mentoring, workshops and performances with targeted groups of young people in schools and other settings. Some of these are gender based with a focus on CSE, offences with weapons such as knives and noxious substances, which has been an evolving issue in offending locally.
  - Youth Risk Matrix – Create and maintain a matrix that identifies the most at risk young people through schools, police, youth service and Youth Offending Service (YOS).
  - Full Time Support Workers – This is early intervention of young people identified through the Youth Risk matrix. Support workers will work within schools and partner agencies to provide one to one mentoring. They will also support the Young people ward panel meetings encouraging engagement with police and the Council, giving young people a voice in their community.
- 5.6 As well as the work stream with the main aim of keeping children and young people safe, this work would also be supported by work in the areas of 'neighbourhood policing' and 'violence against women and girls'. Neighbourhood policing contains a proposal to commission a High Risk Victim Worker to work intensively with the highest risk victims. This may include victims of serious youth violence. The violence against women and girls proposal includes the proposal to commission a service to work with young women around issues such as FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage and domestic abuse. This project would also contribute to work around reducing youth violence as it would assist in the safeguarding of young women through positive peer support and education.
- 5.7 MOPAC are anticipated to provide feedback on our proposals for LCPF spend by the end of February 2017. Work to prepare to commission this work is currently on-going so that work can start promptly on the 1 April 2017.

Protected

Protected

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** London Crime Prevention Fund

**Date:** 7 February 2017

**Author:** Katherine Gilcreest

**Contact:** [Katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:Katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk) 020 8227 2457

**Security:** Unprotected

### Summary

This report is to provide the Community Safety Partnership with information on the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) funded work programme for 2017-18. The proposal for spend is attached in Appendix 1.

In November 2016 LBBDD were informed of an uplift of £241k to the allocated LCPF, this total now comes to £644k for 2017/18. The London Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 has also identified five priorities which must be reflected in any project proposals submitted, these are:

- i) Neighbourhood Policing
- ii) Children and Young People
- iii) Violence Against Women and Girls
- iv) Hate Crime & Extremism
- v) Wider Criminal Justice

The proposals identify that there are number of local priorities which require additional support. These include an increased understanding of issues such as hate crime and extremism and work to address the increase in serious youth violence.

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) will be providing final feedback on the proposals around the 23 February 2017.

The CSP are asked to:

- (i) Note the changes to the London Crime Prevention Fund
- (ii) Note the priorities in the London Police and Crime Plan 2017-21
- (iii) Consider the indicators that are likely to be used for performance management of the London Police and Crime Plan 2017-21
- (iv) Endorse the proposal for programmes in 2017-21

---

## **1. London Police and Crime Plan 2017- 2021**

- 1.1 In December 2016 the Mayor published his [draft 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan “A Safer City for All Londoners”](#) which is now out for a formal public 12 week consultation starting between 1 December 2016 and ending 2 March 2017. The final plan will then be published at the end of March 2017. This plan identifies five priorities:
- i) Neighbourhood Policing
  - ii) Children and Young People
  - iii) Violence Against Women and Girls
  - iv) Hate Crime and Extremism
  - v) Wider Criminal Justice
- 1.2 Each priority also has several objectives such as the reduction of priority crimes in the local area, encouraging the reporting of hate crime, violence against women and girls, sexual exploitation, and harmful cultural practices.
- 1.3 MOPAC is the strategic oversight body tasked with devising the Police and Crime Plan and ensuring that it is delivered over four years. Delivery of the plan is ensured through the LCPF funding and range of performance measures which are discussed in section 5.

## **2. The London Crime Prevention Fund**

- 2.1 The London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) is a four-year fund with a value of over £70 million to enable local areas to prevent crime, reduce reoffending and support safer communities.
- 2.2 All work delivered through the LCPF must align with one of the 5 priorities outlined in the London Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021.
- 2.3 The details of a new approach to the LCPF were received in November 2016. The LCPF budget will continue at the same level for four years (2017/18 - 2020/21) and the Council will not face decreases to current funding allocations in the first year of the fund.
- 2.4 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 London boroughs which were previously allocated less than their share of the LCPF budget.
- 2.5 Barking and Dagenham has received an uplift of £241k, amounting to a total of £644k for 2017/18. In year two, the LCPF budget is allocated between direct borough funding (70%) and funding for co-commissioned services (30%).
- 2.6 Funding can be rolled over between years 1 and 2, however, it is intended that there will be no roll over in funding between the two funding periods (between years two and three). In addition, the allocations in the second funding period
-



---

(years three and four) will be reliant on a renewed assessment of each London borough's need and demand.

### **3. LBBD Proposals for the LCPF**

- 3.1 Detailed below is the draft proposal for 2017/18 covering each priority identified by the London Police and Crime Plan 2017-21.

#### **Neighbourhood Policing**

- 3.2 Victim Support Project Worker – A full time commissioned role within Victim Support to work with victims and witnesses of hate crime, serious violence, child sexual exploitation (CSE) and vulnerable repeat victims of anti-social behaviour (ASB).
- 3.3 Local Environment fund – Members of the community and community groups can bid to access local funds to improve their environment. Where bids are made for capital items, a resident's contribution will also be expected to encourage ownership of the improvement and encourage social responsibility.

#### **Children and Young People**

- 3.4 High level mentoring support – Those identified as high risk of involvement in violence, gang involvement or resettling back into the community after a custodial sentence.
- 3.5 Out of Court Disposal – Supporting the delivery of Out of Court Disposals work in a bid to work with young people at an earlier stage to avoid entry into the criminal justice system.
- 3.6 Diversionary Activity – This will come in the form of counselling, mentoring, workshops and performances with targeted groups of young people in schools and other settings. Some of these are gender based with a focus on CSE, offences with weapons such as knives and noxious substances, which has been an evolving issue in offending locally.
- 3.7 Youth Risk Matrix – Create and maintain a matrix that identifies the most at risk young people through schools, police, youth service and Youth Offending Service (YOS).
- 3.8 Fully Time Support Workers – This is early intervention of young people identified through the Youth Risk matrix. Support workers will work within schools and partner agencies to provide one to one mentoring. They will also support the Young people ward panel meetings encouraging engagement with police and the Council, giving young people a voice in their community.

#### **Violence Against Women and Girls**

- 3.9 VAWG Counselling – Offer support and therapeutic interventions for women who have experienced complex issues such as CSE, domestic violence, sexual violence, rape, forced marriage, 'honour based violence' and FGM.
-

- 
- 3.10 Domestic and Sexual Violence Young Person Community Outreach Worker – Providing a specialist advocacy service to young women aged 16-18 who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing domestic abuse and sexual violence. This is a contribution to a service which in total costs £236,905.
  - 3.11 Engagement with young women – Theatre based diversion delivered in schools. This project aims to reduce CSE and violence against women and girls (VAWG) by engaging young women through drama and arts to learn about issues like FGM and forced marriage and then use their productions to educate peers.
  - 3.12 Gender Based Harassment & Misogyny Awareness raising campaign – The STOP HATE CRIME UK reporting mechanism below is actively promoted across the borough. Campaigns to target local businesses such as betting shops, hotels, gyms and taxi companies.

### **Hate Crime and Extremism**

- 3.13 STOP HATE CRIME UK – A commissioned 3rd party who provide a 24 hour helpline to report incidents via phone, online chat, email, by text or post.
- 3.14 Hate and Hostility referral centres – A number of locations which support the boroughs Hate Crime pledge which provide a safe space to report incidents.
- 3.15 Counter narrative fund – To provide the Office for Counter Extremism funded Community Coordinator with a local fund. This fund will support individuals and groups who counter hate and extremism (including gender-based harassment) and support them to consolidate and expand their reach.

### **Wider Criminal Justice**

- 3.16 Drug Intervention Programme – Contribution towards Recovery Management and Prescribing service contract.
- 3.17 Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Female Offenders Rehabilitation Initiative – Identifying, supporting and finding routes out of offending for adult female offenders.
- 3.18 IOM Coordinator - Coordinates police, probation, council, drugs and alcohol and other services with the aim to prevent reoffenders re offending by providing appropriate support.

## **4. Finance**

- 4.1 Services such as the Integrated Offender Management, the Drug Intervention Programme and the Domestic and Sexual Violence programme all receive funding from multiple sources, and the funding in this proposal is consistent with the previous financial year (2016/17).
  - 4.2 The costings of the new services in 2017/18 are based upon the provision previously provided by organisations e.g. the Diversionary Activities, quotes from some 3rd party organisations and estimations of costs where there are posts.
-

Consideration has been given to the programmes which could be utilised for the 30% co-commissioning pot from 2018/19 onwards. The programmes which particularly lend themselves to co-commissioning include:

Victim Support Project Worker	40k
High Level Mentoring Support	40k
VAWG Counselling	13k
Domestic Violence Advocacy	40k
Stop Hate UK	6k
Drug Intervention Project	110k
IOM Female Offenders Initiative	48k
IOM Coordinator	32k
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£329K</b>

The co-commissioning pot top slice is 30% of the Council's total allocation, which based on the allocation for 2017/18 would be £193.2k. Clearly the opportunities for co-commissioning are considerably higher than the 30% reduction.

## 5. Measuring Performance of the Police and Crime Plan

- 5.1 On 27 January 2017 MOPAC published a draft framework of how they will measure performance. MOPAC are scrapping the MOPAC 7 Priority crimes. These targeted Burglary, Robbery, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Criminal Damage, Theft From Person and Violence With Injury and had been the focus for the Metropolitan Police over the past 4 years and featured prominently in all performance reports relating to community safety in Barking & Dagenham.
- 5.2 MOPAC wants to move away from a "one size fits all" approach which the Mayor believes was used to dictate to local police teams what they had to focus on, even if the priorities of the communities they were policing were different.
- 5.3 Instead, through the draft 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan, MOPAC have set out new proposals to give local areas greater control of local police priorities, ensuring that police and councils are focused on the issues of greatest concern in their areas and that serious, high harm, high vulnerability crimes for the whole city are not overlooked.
- 5.4 There will be new London-wide performance measures on London-wide priorities

---

set by the Mayor such as tackling violence against women and girls, and keeping children and young people safe. But MOPAC will also give flexibility to local areas and ensure that police priorities are set locally and based on evidence and data.

- 5.5 The draft performance framework outlines volume priorities that can be set locally and the proposed frameworks for the Mayor's priorities beyond local policing. The draft performance framework is now out for public consultation and MOPAC will be discussing this change and how to implement with councils and the Metropolitan Police Service in each Borough.

## **6. Draft Performance Indicators**

- 6.1 Appendix 3 provides an overview of the proposed measures of success. There are some areas which will be the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police Service and Criminal Justice Service only.
- 6.2 This report highlights the mandatory measures of success that will be used by MOPAC to monitor and hold Local Authorities and the Metropolitan Police Service to account for performance within all London boroughs. A number of these performance measures are already monitored in the Barking and Dagenham performance reports previously listed and where we already record this indicator is shown by asterisk (\*).

### **Overarching London Priorities:**

#### **Keeping Children and young people safe:**

- Reduce the number of young victims of crime
- Reduce the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System\*
- Reduce the number of Knife Crimes – by volume and numbers of repeat victims\*
- Reduce the number of gun crime including discharges\*
- Reduce the levels of Serious Youth Violence by volume and repeat victims\*
- Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward and report

#### **Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls:**

- Encourage more victims of domestic abuse to come forward and reduce the number of repeat victims\*
- Encourage more victims of sexual abuse to come forward and reduce the number of repeat victims\*
- Encourage more victims of harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, honour based violence, and forced marriage to come forward and report
- Work with the Criminal Justice Service to reduce the rates of attrition in cases of violence against women and girls as they progress through the criminal justice process

---

### **Standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance:**

- Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report\*
- Reduce the levels of repeat victimisation
- reduce the rates of attrition in cases of Hate Crime as they progress through the criminal justice process
- Improve the level of satisfaction of victims of hate crime with the service they receive with the police and criminal justice service

### **Local priorities to be agreed with Local Authorities and the MPS**

- Two to four priorities are to be agreed between MOPAC, the Local Authority and the Police. This will be around tackling the crime and antisocial behaviour priorities of our communities

6.3 Work is taking place to identify and put a clear case to MOPAC on what the high volume crime and Anti-Social Behaviour indicators are that are of concern in Barking and Dagenham; based on an assessment of local crime figures, trends and local residents views. The Draft Police and Crime Plan also implies that MOPAC will provide tools to assist in setting local priorities.

6.4 MOPAC are currently in the process of organising meetings with Local Authorities and Police. A date for Barking and Dagenham has not been set but is in progress.

## **7. Appendices**

7.1 Appendix 1 – LBBD Proposal for LCPF 2017/18

7.2 Appendix 2 – LCPF Guidance Notes

7.3 Appendix 3- Draft Performance Measures for the LCPP 2017-21



## London Borough of Barking and Dagenham draft proposal for the London Crime Prevention fund (2017/18)

---



**One borough;  
One community;  
London's growth opportunity**

# Contents

	<b>SECTION</b>
Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime – London Crime Prevention Fund	<b>1</b>
Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 priority areas	<b>2</b>
Barking and Dagenham Context	<b>3</b>
Neighbourhood Policing	<b>4</b>
Children & Young People	<b>5</b>
Violence Against Women and Girls	<b>6</b>
Hate Crime and Extremism	<b>7</b>
Wider Criminal Justice	<b>8</b>
Costs	<b>9</b>

## Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime – LCPF

# 1

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.

In November 2016, the Council were notified of the commitment from the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to sustain the overall funding levels of the LCPF over the next four years. Further to this there are 2 x two-year funding commitments enabling services to be commissioned over two-year funding cycles. The funding allocations for each cycle are guaranteed to the local authority and will not change. However no unspent funding can be rolled over between the 2 x two year cycles.



The local authorities are not required to bid for their direct borough funding. The allocation for Barking and Dagenham has been provided for 2017-2018 is £644k, which is a £241k uplift. In 2018/19 30% of this funding will only be available through a co-commissioning pot, this is to focus on sub-regional and regional issues that cannot be adequately resourced or prioritised at a single borough level.

The following Police and Crime Plan priority areas must be reflected in all proposals for projects and activities:

Page 21

Neighbourhood policing	Children and Young People	Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)	Hate Crime and Extremism	Wider Criminal Justice System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects which involve the community</li> <li>• Seek to improve the quality of service received from contacting the police</li> <li>• Must utilise local community involvement and engagement.</li> <li>• Cannot fund MPS or buy police officers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to provide stronger protections of children at risk of harm. Including Child Sexual Exploitation and reducing reoffending.</li> <li>• Preventative measures in targeting serious youth violence including knife-crime and gang related crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to deliver a service of VAWG specifically domestic and sexual violence.</li> <li>• Should seek to address wider forms of violence including hidden harms, such as FGM &amp; modern slavery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to support community-based work to counter extremist ideology and drive down hate crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to deliver a more seamless service for victims of crime and break the cycle of repeat offending</li> <li>• Focus on women, young adults and use diversionary activities.</li> </ul>

## Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 priority areas

2

Each programme/project must link with at least one of the Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 priorities. These will also address the key priorities for Barking and Dagenham, i.e. tackling serious youth violence, reporting and responding to hate crime and addressing domestic violence.

The Police and Crime Plan has also identified the following objectives for 2017-2021:

### Neighbourhood policing

- Reduce the number of neighbourhood crimes of greatest concern in each London borough
- Reduce the total number of victims of crime, especially high harm crimes
- Improve the job satisfaction of MPS officers and staff

### Children and Young People

- Reduce the number of young victims of crime
- Reduce the number of first-time entrants to the criminal justice service
- Reduce the number of knife and gun crimes
- Reduce levels of Serious Youth Violence
- Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward and report.

### Violence Against Women and Girls

- Encourage more victims of sexual violence, harmful cultural practices and domestic abuse to come forward and reduce the number of repeat victims
- Work with the criminal justice service to reduce the rates of attrition in cases of violence against women and girls as they progress through the criminal justice process

### Hate Crime and Extremism

- Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report
- Reduce the level of repeat victimisation
- Reducing the rates of attrition in cases of hate crime as they progress through the criminal justice process
- Improve the level of satisfaction of victims of hate crime with the service they receive from the police and criminal justice service.

### Wider Criminal Justice System

- Reduce offending on bail
- Reduce reoffending rates of targeted cohorts, which cause disproportionate amount of harm or risk
- Reduce rates of attrition in court cases
- Improve victims' satisfaction with the service they receive

## Barking and Dagenham Context

## 3

In the 2016/17 LCPF programme there was a clear focus on gang reduction initiatives, reducing re-offending, domestic abuse and substance misuse programmes. Some of the projects were diversionary activities or mentoring used to identify young people potentially at risk. There were also programmes which addressed female offenders and going into 2017/18 these initiatives are still relevant. For example, the Integrated

Offender Management (IOM): Female Offender Rehabilitation initiative, the Drug Intervention Programme and the Sexual Exploitation Programme in schools are specifically mentioned within the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021.

However, it is recognised that there has been significant challenges this financial year which will require additional support. The increase in Serious Youth Violence across the borough with fatal incidents occurring in Village, Heath and Marks Gate wards has had significant impact on the community. There has been a widely-reported increase in Hate Crime nationally since the European Referendum election and whilst we have not seen the increase locally in police provided figures, anecdotal information has led to concerns that this is an area which is not being properly reported. Furthermore, gender-based harassment has been reported anecdotally with information that women do not feel safe walking through Barking Town Centre. The Council has begun to address these issues following the release of the Gender Equalities Charter, but more needs to be done understand any issues of under-reporting and the potential safeguarding issues of challenging this behaviour.

The Council in consulting on the Borough Manifesto has begun a conversation as the first step in a process to address the genuine concerns of the local population, about jobs, housing, education and health care. To ensure that the LCPF 2017-2021 draft proposal integrates with the Council's transformation into Community Solutions three themes have been identified:

**Support and Preventative Measures** - Providing young people, those who are victims of crime and other residents with access to the support they require. In addition, identifying risks at an early stage so the most appropriate intervention can be provided.

**Early Resolution** - The Council will identify and assess problems at an early stage to prevent escalation, re-offending or repeat victims. Providing victims with the opportunity to take ownership of the problem and access services. Where they feel appropriate, victims will engage with the perpetrator to challenge their behaviour and actions.

**Improving Resilience in the Community** - Giving our community the opportunity to improve their environment, support cohesion and counter hate. Community and Voluntary groups will be supported by the Council through the process of accessing national and local funding and promoting their messages to expand their reach.

Page 23

## Neighbourhood Policing

4

No.	Outcome	Theme	Activity	Links to other priorities	Cost (£)
1.1	Victims of	Support and	Victim Support Project Worker – A full time role	Hate Crime &	40,000

	serious violence, hate crime and repeat anti-social behaviour (ASB) are supported.	Preventative Measures	<p>commissioned within Victim Support to work with victims and witnesses of hate crime, serious violence, child sexual exploitation (CSE) and vulnerable repeat victims of ASB to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support victims and witnesses immediately after the crime and as the case goes through the criminal justice system.</li> <li>• Work closely with partnership to improve victim satisfaction and confidence.</li> <li>• Perform outreach at community hubs/ events, schools, doctors etc.</li> <li>• Encourage engagement with the criminal justice system.</li> <li>• Work with repeat victims to assess what other factors are making them more vulnerable.</li> <li>• Act as an advocate (with housing, police, for security and any other additional needs).</li> <li>• Provide emotional support.</li> <li>• Link in directly with Hate and Hostility referral centres.</li> <li>• Work directly with victims of stabbings.</li> </ul>	Extremism  Children & Young People	
1.2	Communities can access funding for improving security or their environment.	Improving resilience in the community	<p><b>Crime Prevention - Target Hardening Project (£25k)</b>– Working in partnership with the police and to use local authority and police indices to identify geographical areas of the borough with the highest reports of crime and ASB. Target hardening equipment and any relevant works such as locking gates on car parks, new locks, anti climb paint etc. will be used where there are identified vulnerabilities to the reduce crime and ASB in those areas. This will be evidenced by showing a reduction in the reports of ASB and crime in those areas as recorded by LBBB and the police.</p>		25,000

Total Cost: £65,000

## Children and Young People

5

No	Outcome	Theme	Activity	Links to other priorities	Cost (£)
		Support and	<b>High level mentoring support</b> – Those at high risk of involvement in violence, gang involvement or resettling back into the community following a period of	Neighbourhood	10,000

2.2	Reduce first time entrants	Early Resolution	of Court Disposals work in a bid to work with young people at an earlier stage to avoid entry into the criminal justice system.	Neighbourhood Policing Wider Criminal Justice	75,000
2.3	Reduce the number of first time entrants and re-offenders	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>Diversions Activity</b> – This will come in the form of counselling, mentoring, workshops and performances with targeted groups of young people in schools and other settings. Some of these are gender based with a focus on CSE, offences with weapons such as knives and noxious substances, which has been an evolving issue in offending locally. In addition, they will target those at risk of potentially becoming involved in offending and those who are on community orders or resettling into the community after a custodial sentence. <b>This was commissioned in 2016/17.</b>	Neighbourhood Policing  VAWG	48,000
2.4	Reduce the number of first time entrants	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>Youth Risk Matrix</b> – Create and maintain a matrix that identifies the most at risk young people through schools, police, youth service and Youth Offending Service (YOS). This is assessment based to signpost young people to one to one support from the <b>Full-Time Support workers</b> where necessary.	Neighbourhood Policing	30,000
2.5	Reduce the number of young victims and first time entrants	Early Resolution	<b>Full time Support workers</b> – This is early intervention of young people identified through the <b>Youth Risk matrix</b> . Support workers will work in schools and partner agencies to provide one to one mentoring. They will also support the Young people ward panel meetings encouraging engagement with the police and council, giving young people a voice in their community.	Neighbourhood Policing	75,000

Total Cost: £268,000

## Violence Against Women and Girls

6

No	Outcome	Theme	Activity	Links to other priorities	Cost (£)
3.1	Victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, FGM and 'honour	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>Ashiana Network</b> – Offer support and therapeutic interventions for women who have experienced complex issues such as CSE, domestic violence, sexual violence, rape, forced marriage, 'honour	Hate Crime & Extremism  Neighbourhood	13,000

	based violence' are encouraged to come forward and reduce repeat victims.		based violence' and FGM.	Policing	
3.2			<b>Domestic and Sexual Violence Young Person Community Outreach Worker</b> – Providing a specialist advocacy service to young women aged 16-18 who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing domestic abuse and sexual violence. This is a contribution to a service which in total costs £236,905. <b>This was commissioned in 2016/17.</b>	Children & Young People	40,000
3.4	Educating and Empowering young women	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>Raised Voices</b> – Theatre based diversion delivered in schools to young women. This project aims to reduce Child Sexual Exploitation and VAWG by engaging young women through drama and arts to learn about issues like FGM and forced marriage and then use their productions to educate peers. <b>This was commissioned in 2016/17.</b>	Children & Young People	10,000
3.5	Reporting of gender based harassment is encouraged.	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>Gender Based Harassment Awareness raising campaign</b> – The STOP HATE CRIME UK reporting mechanism below is actively promoted across the borough. Separate campaigns to target local businesses such as betting shops, hotels, gyms and taxi companies.	Hate Crime & Extremism	0 – See Hate Crime and Extremism

**Total Cost: £63,000**

## Hate Crime and Extremism

7

No	Outcome	Theme	Activity	Links to other priorities	Cost (£)
4.1	Victims of hate crime are encouraged to report incidents.	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>STOP HATE CRIME UK</b> – A commissioned 3rd party who provide a 24-hour helpline to report incidents via phone, online chat, email, by text or post.	VAWG	6,000
4.2	Victims of hate	Support and	<b>Hate and Hostility referral centres</b> – Several	VAWG	3,000

	crime are encouraged to report incidents.	Preventative Measures and Early Resolution	locations which support the boroughs Hate Crime pledge which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a safe space to report incidents</li> <li>• Refer directly to Stop Hate Crime UK and/or police.</li> <li>• Support through the investigating/prosecuting process.</li> <li>• Advice around preventing escalation.</li> <li>• Assist with mediation/restorative justice.</li> <li>• Examples of centres can include – Community Checkpoints, DABD, local faith institutions, The Vibe, Flipside.</li> </ul>		
4.3	Reduce the rate of attrition in cases of hate crime as they progress through the criminal justice system	Support and Preventative Measures and Early Resolution	<b>Victim Support Project Worker</b> – See Neighbourhood Policing	Neighbourhood Policing	0 – See Neighbourhood policing
4.4	Community and Voluntary groups have increased capability to respond to hate and hostility.	Increasing resilience in our community	<b>Counter Extremism Review</b> - To gain a better understanding of community concerns, especially in the east of the Borough to fully understand the potential drivers in hate crime and extremism locally. In addition support will be provided to support individuals and groups who counter hate and extremism (including gender-based harassment) and support them to consolidate and expand their reach.	Neighbourhood Policing	45,000

**Total Cost: £54,000**

## Wider Criminal Justice

8

No	Outcome	Theme	Activity	Links to other priorities	Cost (£)
5.1	Drug Intervention Programme	Support and Preventative Measures	<b>Drug Intervention Programme</b> – Contribution of £110,000 towards Recovery Management and Prescribing service contract totalling £1,082,015 This service provides the criminal justice element to	Neighbourhood Policing	110,000

			adult drug treatment ensuring that those individuals testing positive for Class A drugs in police custody and those leaving prison have a full assessment of their needs and a gateway to recovery. <b>This was commissioned in 2016/17</b>		
5.2	Reducing Reoffending	Early Resolution	<b>IOM Female Offenders Rehabilitation Initiative</b> – Identifying, supporting and finding routes out of offending for adult female offenders. This role focuses on working with this cohort to engage them in employment, training and education and dealing with the practical elements of their lives - children, housing etc. <b>This was commissioned in 2016/17.</b>	Neighbourhood Policing	48,000
5.3	Reducing Reoffending	Support and Preventative Measures and Early Resolution	<b>IOM Coordinator</b> - Coordinates police, probation, council, drugs and alcohol and other services with the aim to prevent reoffenders re offending by providing appropriate support; housing needs, access to drug and alcohol services, benefits etc. <b>This was commissioned in 2016/17.</b>	Neighbourhood Policing	32,000

**Total Cost: £190,000**

Total Costs

9

Priority	Cost
Neighbourhood Policing	£65,000
Children and Young People	£268,000



<b>Violence Against Women and Girls</b>	<b>£63,000</b>
<b>Hate Crime and Extremism</b>	<b>£54,000</b>
<b>Wider Criminal Justice</b>	<b>£190,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£640,000</b>

This page is intentionally left blank

## London Crime Prevention Fund - Guidance for submitting proposals for spend

### Contents

1. Background of the London Crime Prevention Fund .....	2
2. Principles underlying the new approach .....	2
3. The process for submitting proposals for spend .....	3
4. Police and Crime Plan priority areas and minimum standards.....	4
5. Conditions of funding.....	8
6. Timescales.....	9
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](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](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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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.

# Measuring the things that matter – an overview

<p><b>A Safer London</b></p> <p>A focus on <i>volume</i> and <i>high harm</i> priorities</p> <p>(MOPAC in consultation with MPS and Local Authorities)</p>	<p><b>Mandatory High Harm priorities</b></p>	<p>Action plans &amp; problem solving</p> <p>Trajectory and monitoring</p> <p>Some volume <u>may go up</u></p> <p><b>Repeat victimisation decrease</b></p>	<p>Sexual offences, Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime, Child Sexual Exploitation, Weapon based (<i>Knife &amp; Gun</i>)</p>
	<p><b>Two – four volume Priorities</b></p>	<p>Provision of tools (borough &amp; ward: rank, trends, peaks)</p> <p>Problem solving action plans (locally driven, geographically focused (i.e., vulnerable areas).</p> <p>Annually refreshed</p> <p><b>Year on year reductions</b></p>	<p>Local priority may be evidenced by:</p> <p>Theft (from MV, shops, person), Non DA VWI, Common Assault, Harassment, Burglary dwelling, Criminal Damage, Robbery person +ASB</p>

Page 43

**A Better Police Service for London**  
(MPS)

**Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:**

- Victim Satisfaction with police service (User Satisfaction Survey)
- Bonds between Police and Public (Public Attitude Survey - new 'actionable' composite score)
- Challenge the inequalities in Satisfaction & public perceptions (i.e., BAME present lower perceptions)
- More representative Police workforce (More BAME/ More female recruitment)
- Officers treated with fairness and respect by colleagues

**A Better CJS for London**  
(CJS / MPS)

**Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:**

- Reduce *offending behaviours* of targeted cohorts (i.e., offending, frequency, severity)
- Reduction in overall victimisation (total number of victims / rate of victimisation)
- Better engagement for victims (i.e., VCOP compliance)
- Improve victim satisfaction with the service they receive through the courts (**new survey for London**)

MOPAC will continue to routinely monitor ***all recorded crime*** & ensure action

# Measuring the things that matter - A deeper look at the High Harms - London priorities

## Keeping children and young people safe

### Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- Reduce the number of young victims of crime
- Reduce the number of first-time entrants to the criminal justice service
- Reduce the number of knife crimes – by **volume** and numbers of **repeat victimisation**
- Reduce the number of gun crimes (including discharges)
- Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward and report

## Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

### Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- More domestic abuse victims to come forward / reduction in repeat victimisation
- More victims of sexual violence to report / reduction in repeat victimisation
- Work with the CJS to reduce the rates of attrition in cases of violence against women and girls as they progress through the criminal justice process
- Encourage more victims of harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), 'honour'- based violence and forced marriage to come forward and report

## Standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance

### Active monitoring & reporting – looking for improvements within:

- Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report
- Reduce the level of repeat victimisation
- Reducing the rates of attrition in hate crime as they progress through the criminal justice process
- Improve the level of satisfaction of victims of hate crime with the service they receive from the police and criminal justice service



# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Community Safety Partnership - Sub-Group structure review

**Date:** 1 March 2017

**Author:** Gareth Tuck

**Contact:** [Gareth.tuck@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto: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 proposed sub group structure of the Community Safety Partnership.
- 1.2 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership give consideration to the options outlined in the presentation.

### 2. List of Attachments

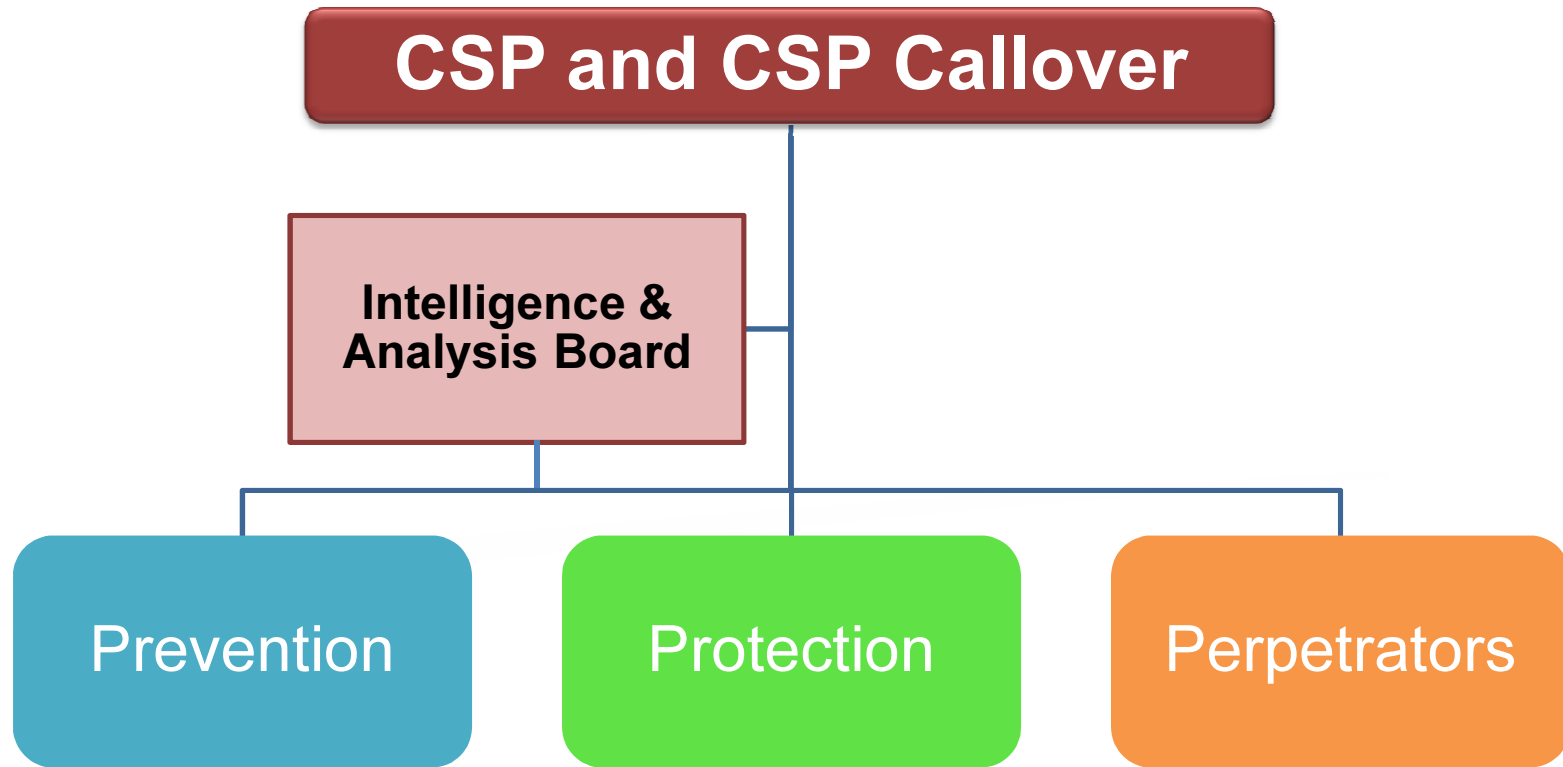
- 2.1 Appendix 1 - CSP structure review presentation

This page is intentionally left blank

# Community Safety Partnership

## Current Structure and review

# Current Structure



# Current Structure

## Prevention

- Community tension monitoring group
- Prevent Steering Group
- Hate Crime Strategy Group

## Protection

- MARAC
- MASE
- Channel
- HIP
- VOLT
- BRF

## Perpetrators

- MAPPA
- IOM & Gangs
- ASB Standing Case Conference

# New Structure

- Quarterly
- Reviews progress
- Provides direction

## CSP

- Quarterly
- Reviews Performance
- Determines Agenda for CSP

## CSP Executive Group

- Chaired by CSP member
- Actions to maintain/improve performance
- Identifies difficulties to be raised at CSP

## Priority Group

**One borough; one community;  
London's growth opportunity**

# CSP Requirement

Specified authorities work in partnership to tackle:

Crime & Disorder

ASB

Alcohol & Substance Misuse

Reoffending



Crime & Disorder Act 1998

# MOPAC Priority Areas

Children and  
Young People

Hate Crime and  
Extremism

Violence Against  
Women & Girls  
(VAWG)

Wider Criminal  
Justice System

Neighbourhood  
policing

**MOPAC** | MAYOR OF LONDON  
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

**One borough; one community;  
London's growth opportunity**



# MOPAC Priority Areas

Hate Crime and  
Hostility Prevention  
Group

Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward.  
Repeat victimisation  
Reducing the rates of attrition in cases of hate crime  
Victim satisfaction

Neighbourhood  
Policing

Victim satisfaction  
Geographically focused action plans. Annually refreshed, year on  
year with reductions  
Reduce volume crimes of greatest concern  
Reduce total victims

Wider Criminal  
Justice

Reduce Reoffending  
Reduce Offending on Bail  
Reduce rates of attrition  
Increase number of offenders proceeded against

# MOPAC Priority Areas

## Children and Young People

**Young victims      First-time entrants      Knife and gun crimes**  
**Serious Youth Violence**  
**Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward**

## Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)

**Encourage victims of sexual violence, FGM, Honour Based Violence and domestic abuse to come forward.**  
**Repeat victims**  
**Reduce the rates of attrition in cases of VAWG**

# LSCB proposed structure

LSCB are proposing a complex safeguarding approach encompassing:

CSE	Care & Education	Honour Based Violence & Abuse	FGM
Missing from Home	Modern Slavery & Trafficking	Gang Activity	Prevent



**One borough; one community;  
London's growth opportunity**

# Questions for the CSP

Is this something to be covered by CSP?

**Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward**

**Encourage victims of sexual violence, FGM, Honour Based Violence and domestic abuse to come forward.**

Are there areas in the LSCB proposal which should be covered by the CSP?

CSE	Care & Education	Honour Based Violence & Abuse	FGM
Missing from Home	Modern Slavery & Trafficking	Gang Activity	Prevent

# CSP Priority Groups

Youth Justice  
Management Board  
(YOSCOG)

Young victims      First-time entrants      Knife and gun crimes  
Serious Youth Violence  
**Encourage more victims of Child Sexual Exploitation to come forward**

Hate Crime and  
Hostility Prevention  
Group

Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward.  
Repeat victimisation  
Reducing the rates of attrition in cases of hate crime  
Victim satisfaction

Violence Against  
Women & Girls  
(VAWG)

**Encourage victims of sexual violence, harmful cultural practices and domestic abuse to come forward**  
Repeat victims  
Reduce the rates of attrition in cases of VAWG

Safer Borough

Offending behaviours of targeted cohorts  
Victim satisfaction  
Geographically focused action plans. Annually refreshed, year on year with reductions  
Reduce volume crimes

# One borough; one community; London's growth opportunity



g g p



Enabling social responsibility



Growing the borough

For more information visit  
[lbbd.gov.uk/visionandpriorities](http://lbbd.gov.uk/visionandpriorities)

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Safer Neighbourhood Board Meeting Update

**Date:** 1 March 2017

**Author:** Kanta Craigen-Straughn      **Contact:** [kanta.craigen-straughn@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto: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 12 January 2017. The minutes for all parts of the meeting are attached as Appendices 1 and 2 to inform Community Safety Partnership Board members of the issues discussed at the meeting. The Chair of the SNB, Steve Thompson MBE, will provide a verbal update to the CSP Board meeting to outline discussions held at the SNB and raise any items which may require discussion at the CSP Board.
  - 1.2 The Community Safety Partnership Board is asked to:
    - note the minutes of the Safer Neighbourhood Board meetings on 12 January 2017; and
    - discuss any items from the Safer Neighbourhood Board if required.
- 

### 2. Current Concerns

- 2.1 The SNB are very concerned about the high level of murders within the Borough over the past months and although reassured that all appear to be unconnected were particularly concerned over the level of violence.
- 2.2 The SNB continues to monitor the Stephen Port case and await with interest the findings of the current reviews. It is mindful of the undertaking it gave to fully consult with residents once all investigations have been concluded.

- 2.3 The SNB was concerned at the lack of consultation around the roll out of the Basic Command Unit (BCU) covering Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge. In particular it is concerned about how local consultation and reporting will be fed in

and the roles of the SNB itself, the Ward Panels and Stop & Search Scrunity Group. The Chair has written to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and the Leader of Barking & Dagenham Council for clarification.

### **3. List of Attachments**

- 3.1 Appendix 1 – Safer Neighbourhood Board Minutes
- 3.2 Appendix 2 – Open Public Meeting Minutes



# Safer Neighbourhood Board – Board Meeting

## MINUTES

**Date:** 12 January 2017

**Time:** 17:15 -19:15

**Venue:** Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club – Boardroom

**Chair:** Stephen Thompson

Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

**Present:** Matthew Cole  
Rita Giles MBE  
Prince Kumar  
Katherine Gilcreest  
Keith Hutton  
Emma Jones  
Kanta Craigen-Straughn  
Sean Wilson

Divisional Director – Public Health  
Dagenham Neighbourhood  
Barking Neighbourhood  
Antisocial Behaviour Manager  
Chair of the IAG  
Victim Support  
Support Officer (Minutes)  
Borough Commander  
Temporary Chief Superintendent  
Barking & Dagenham CVS  
Community Payback  
Neighbourhood Watch Vice Chair  
Superintendent

Erika Jenkins  
Cheryl Deane  
Diane Worby  
Mandy Beacher

**Apologies:** Councillor Butt  
Louise Choppy  
Jim Campe  
Hamera-Asfa Davey  
Dan Neville

Cabinet Member for Crime & Enforcement  
Victim Support  
Forum for the Elderly  
MOPAC  
Whalebone Neighbourhood

### 1. Introduction

The introductions and apologies were noted.

### 2. Minutes of the last meeting

A small correction to the minutes were noted. Diane Worby was incorrectly reported in the previous minutes as having sent her apologies. Diane was in fact present during the meeting.

### 3. Safer Neighbourhood Board – Chair's Report

Since the last meeting a lot has happened within the Borough, there was the tragic murder of Ricky Hayden and since we last met a further murder, this

time Duran Junior Kajama, just 17 years of age as well as Raja Ali and Clemuth Roberts.

There has also been the trial and conviction of Stephen Port who was found guilty of killing 4 men in Barking. Media reports suggest that there are 17 police officers currently under investigation following on from this case an IPCC investigating in underway.

In addition to these recent events January 2107 sees the implementation of a restructuring of how this Borough is policed. From January 16<sup>th</sup> the current model moves away from Borough-based policing to a Basic Command Unit (BCU) where a tri borough approach will be taken and Barking & Dagenham policing will be combined with Havering and Redbridge police.

The main focus of the meeting will be further discuss the implications of the tri-borough policing model.

#### **4. Police Priorities**

Due to time restrictions members of the board were asked to review the meeting pack for the details police priority reports.

#### **5. Performance Summary**

Borough Commander Sean Wilson provided a brief overview of performance:

- Statistics on violence with injury have shown a slight decrease on the previous year.
- Knife crime has been replaced by the use of noxious substances.
- Car registrations involved in street racing in the Choats Road area are being monitored and letters concerning the issue have been sent to local residents.
- The reporting period has seen a general decline in Anti-Social Behaviour.
- Some crimes go unreported and the public are encouraged to submit reports.
- Public Confidence stands at 77% dispute the level of current activity taking place in the borough.
- The public confidence calendar is in place to ensure officers are available to attend major events.
- Crime levels over the Christmas period saw a decline.
- Residents are asked not to leave doors and windows open and ensure that keys are not left near letterboxes.
- The trend of keyless car thefts continues and residents should be aware that criminals can capture signals. Residents are also being asked to be careful about leaving valuables close to windows and car seats.

- Moped enabled crime remains an issue, drivers of mopeds are aware that they will not be perused if helmets are removed. Residents are being asked to report youths seen driving up and down for no apparent reason.
- Incidents of crime taking place in groups have been reported locally and the vulnerable have been targeted.

## **6. Borough Policing**

### **Overview**

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 these went 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.

### **Basic Command Unit**

The agenda item was delivered by Superintendent Mandy Beacher. It was reported that Superintendent Beacher will be responsible for the implementation of the BCU and will be available for the next 9 weeks before retirement.

It was noted that after the new mayor was elected it was decided to restructure the MPS this had led to the tri borough policing model.

The timeframes of the implementation have been speedy with Camden and Islington also being piloted.

It was reported that consultation with local groups had not been great due the fast pace of implementation. January 16 is the deadline to deliver some parts of the BCU. There will be no additional assets assigned but existing teams will be reallocated to where there is a need, however it was reported that there would be an increase in Dedicated Ward Officers across the 3 borough some of which will be placed across Barking and Dagenham

DWO's will be ring fenced and will be dedicated to attend ward panels and working in wards according the priorities of the ward. 35 Officers will be placed in schools however the split is undecided and recruitment is underway. Each borough will be allocated 3 partnership inspectors and sergeants have not yet been selected and the remaining teams will be placed in the response teams who will investigate crimes and it is hoped that relationships can be built by the dedicated teams.

It was reported that the tri-borough policing learning experience will be fed back to MOPAC.

It was noted that very little consultation had taken place and very few within the council (including local MPS) were unaware of the proposal it was also frustrating that systems are in place through the Safer Neighbourhood Board and Ward Panels which have not been utilised. It was reported that similar views have been expressed from neighbouring SNB's.

Clusters will no longer exist although neighbourhoods and wards will remain and would be able to set their own priorities for local issues. Currently priorities are police led rather than led by local residents. It was reported that ward officers would not be removed and enhanced arrangements would be put in place if needed. There would be no overall increase in officers but simply a reallocation of resource.

It was questioned whether under the tri borough policing system different priorities will be set for each borough or whether single priorities will be applied across all three boroughs.

It was reported a map of the borough have been drawn up and should be made public in the next few weeks. The results of the model would be feed back to MOPAC and that the BCU could be amended according to the results received, however it was unclear what the end date of the trial is.

Members agreed that a process map showing exact numbers of staff would be helpful and could be shared.

It was further reported that those officers placed in neighbourhood teams have done so on a voluntary basis and it is encouraging that they have done so. It was also stated that provisions are in place to cover all areas and that no elements have been dismantled and no changes will be made to YOT and other officers with specialist skills as information flow is based on these relationships. It is also unclear when partnership hubs will be in place.

It is envisaged that the remainder of the current phase will complete by the end of February, with other functionality being completed by the end of March with the model being implemented in full by the end of the financial year. No building closures are envisaged within this model as this is not one of the

drivers behind the changes however it was acknowledged that the changes in hand are in response to crimes especially those that cross borough boundaries.

Data analysis remains an issues and the MPS were being asked to consider the capacity for data analysis and to ensure that data provided is broken down for each borough.

The MPS were asked to note that their resource had to be placed where the need is but had to be justified to the Safer Neighbourhood Boards and Ward Panels.

The MPS were asked to confirm who would be attending SNB meetings going forward, members were advised that there would be one BCU Commander and Superintendents will be responsible for neighbourhoods. The MPS were also requested to confirm the membership of the BCU Board and if SNB chairs were part of the board to ensure community engagement and participation.

The MPS were also asked to provide details of the mechanism put in place for reporting and feedback of key issues within the new model.

It was reported that the response strand of the model will see an uplift with some element of the emergency response team workload being moved across to the response teams, it was reported that minor offences will be dealt with over the phone which will ensure better use of officer's time and major offences would be attended to. The Investigation strand will cross borders and focus on dedicated investigations, Inspectors will decide on the resource implications.

The members were advised that the control room would be responsible for the notifying the local councils, authorities and neighbourhood teams of incidents, however it was noted that communications need to be reinforced and improved. Additionally, the BCU operations group meetings were taking place and the co-chairing arrangements need to be clarified. Confirmation and guidance was also needed on how the Stop and Search Groups and Safer Neighbourhood Boards across the three boroughs were expected to operate within the new structure and how it is envisaged that the priorities will be agreed. Guidance is also need on how priorities set at ward level are fed back to residents.

Members were asked to note that this is a very testing time of change and de-layering for the MPS and a period of adjustment will be needed for the BCU to settle.

**It was agreed that:**

**The Chief Executive of MOPAC should be invited to attend the next SNB Meeting.  
Action: Matthew Cole**

**The BCU would be placed on the SNB Agenda as a standing item.**

**Action: Kanta Craigen-Straughn**

**Examples of minor and major incidents would be of benefit for the members to review.**

**Action: Borough Commander Sean Wilson**

**The Chair of the Barking and Dagenham Safer Neighbourhood Board would write to the MOPAC regarding the lack of consultation.**

**Action: Steve Thompson**

**The MPS would share the mechanism for feedback by MOPAC to be shared with the Barking and Dagenham Safer Neighbourhood Board**

**Action: Borough Commander Sean Wilson**

### **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.

## **7. Ward Panels**

It was reported that Ward Panels across the borough are being supported and in light of the tri-borough policing model the ward panels will continue to be supported.

Diane Worby reported that the Longbridge was well represented and other ward panel chairs have also reported that their panel meetings are also well attended.

It was noted that holding meetings in different locations could be a hindrance with some residents. Village Ward meetings are permanently held in the community hall and are held earlier in the day during the winter months and reasonable attendance has been reported. It was further reported that no meetings have taken place in Whalebone Ward in the last quarter due to a change in management and there were also concerns that Ward Panels Meetings are not being attended by Local Councillors

Discussions took place about additional publicity to ward panels, this could be done through additional notices, electronic publication, mail outs, the one borough newsletter and twitter notification.

It would also more beneficial if the panels had diverse representation. Police and council colleagues also need to be attendance to ensure a two way feedback with the community.

**It was agreed that:**

**Ward Panel date to be supplied to Erika Jenkins for further publicity.  
Action: Katherine Gilcreest**

**Further consideration should be given the administration of the Ward Panels by the ASB Team Members.  
Action: Katherine Gilcreest**

**The Chair of the SNB would write of the Council Leader concerning the restructure of the Ward Panels, establish who attends and their function in terms of how concerns are feed into and out of the Panel Meetings.  
Action: Steve Thompson**

## **8. Recent Major Events**

The agenda item was reported by Borough Commander Sean Wilson, the following was noted on recent events:

**Ricky Hayden** – Allegations were made that gangs in the Hainault area crossed over in to Barking and Dagenham. The needs of the residents in the Marks Gate area have been addressed in several public meetings and it is believed that cheaper housing within this area has led to people coming into the area coupled with imports and exports affecting the flow of placements.

**Raja Ali** – An update on the case was reported to the group.

**Duran Kajiana** – The stabbing has led to an increase in support by the local community in the ward panel meetings with young people also standing up against knife crime. The family of Duran in association with their church have organised a march from Barking Town Centre to Village Ward. The procession will leave at 12pm and will proceed to Barking train station via Arboretum Place and Ripple Road to get a tube to Dagenham Heathway. The procession will then disembark at Dagenham Heathway and turn right down the Heathway, then left into Church Elm Lane and onto Wyhill Walk via Church Street where the Beatrice the mother of Duran will say a few words in memory of her son. It is expected that 400 individuals will be taking part in the procession.

There have been allegations of gang involvement and a dedicated team have been put in place to support the family.

**Clemuth Roberts** - An update on the case was reported to the group and it was not thought that the case was drugs or gangs related.

It was noted that arrests and charges have been made for all four cases and it does not appear as though the deaths are connected in any way. Knife crime has been replaced by other noxious substances.

Recent events have proved that there are significant differences in the crimes that are taking place. Crimes now include organised violence with extreme outcomes, crimes have seen links to music, the drugs culture and more territorial based incidents. Operation Sceptre an anti-knife crime initiative is due to take place which will help remove knives and weapons from the streets and combat the rise in knife crime.

The London Crime Prevention Fund are offering funding to address issues in local hotspots to ensure that the problems are not displaced and replicated in other areas.

Following the Stephen Port trial an IPPC investigation is underway which will scrutinise the way in which the Metropolitan Police Service's response to the deaths of four individuals in the borough.

**It was agreed that:**

**The SNB should be kept informed of the Port trial IPPC investigation into the MPS.**

**Action: Sean Wilson**

## **9. Updates**

Due to time restrictions members of the board were asked to review the meeting pack for the details updates of updates from Community Payback, Independent Advisory Group, Stop and Search Group, Victim Support and Neighbourhood Watch.

## **10. Any Other Business**

No further business was discussed.

## **11. Date of Next Meeting**

SNB Board Meeting

Thursday 23 March 2017, 17:15 – 19:15

Barking & Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service – Board Room

121-125 Ripple Road, Barking, IG11 7FN.

SNB Open Meeting

Thursday 23 March 2017, 19:30 – 21:00

Barking & Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service - Hall

121-125 Ripple Road, Barking, IG11 7FN.

Member and residents are kindly asked to note that parking in this venue is restricted, if anyone would like to book a space please contact [mala.alina@bdcvs.org.uk](mailto:mala.alina@bdcvs.org.uk) or call 0208 532 7300 to do so.





This page is intentionally left blank

# Safer Neighbourhood Board – Open Meeting

## MINUTES

**Date:** 12 January 2017

**Time:** 17:30 -21:00

**Venue:** Dagenham & Redbridge Football Club

**Chair:** Stephen Thompson

Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

	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
	Sean Wilson	Borough Commander
	Gareth School	Acting Inspector
	James Kent	Inspector
	Jon Reeves	Inspector
	Diane Worby	Neighbourhood Watch Vice Chair
	Erika Jenkins	Barking & Dagenham CVS
	Cheryl Deane	Community Payback
<b>Present:</b>	Kanta Craigen-Straughn	Support Officer ( <b>Minutes</b> )
	Mary Carroll	Resident
	Ruby McCrudden	Resident
	Tim Brown	Resident
	James Brown	Resident
	Gemma Seargeant	Resident
	C Butterfield	Resident
	K Butterfield	Resident
	Linda Jennings	Resident
	Gary Jennings	Resident
	Pat Harding	Resident
	Dee Hunt	Resident
	Terry Flint	Resident
<b>Apologies:</b>	Councillor Butt	Cabinet Member for Crime & Enforcement
	Dan Neville	Whalebone Neighbourhood
	Jim Campe	Forum for the Elderly
	Hamera-Asfa Davey	MOPAC
	Val Shaw	Resident
	Heather Charles	Resident
	Brian Brown	Resident

## **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. Borough Commanders Report**

This agenda item was presented by Borough Commander Sean Wilson, who advised on the following:

### **Recent Events**

- The MPS have embarked on a pathfinder pilot project known as Basic Command Unit, the project involves sharing officer assets across 3 boroughs, essentially creating tri-borough policing in Barking and Dagenham, Redbridge and Havering.
- Recently statistics show transitional crimes being committed in and outside the borough.
- The community has shown great support in light of the recent murders within the borough, arrest have been made for all three however the murders are not linked. The community meetings that followed the murders were well attended and there was significant engagement with residents, the police and council attendees. Each incident saw use of social media uploads to convey events as they happened.
- The Stephen Port trial has received much media coverage and an IPPC investigation is underway the conclusions of which are currently unknown.

### **Crime Statistics**

- Statistics on violence with injury have shown a slight decrease on the previous year.
- Knife crime has been replaced by the use of noxious substances.
- Car registrations involved in street racing in the Choats Road area are being monitored and letters concerning the issue have been sent to local residents.

- The reporting period has seen a general decline in Anti-social behaviour.
- Some crimes go unreported and the public are encouraged to submit reports.
- Public Confidence stands at 77% despite the level of current activity taking place in the borough.
- The public confidence calendar is in place to ensure officers are available to attend major events.
- Crime levels over the Christmas period saw a decline.
- Residents are asked not to leave doors and windows open and ensure that keys are not left near letterboxes.
- The trend of keyless car thefts continues and residents should be aware that criminals can capture signals. Residents are also being asked to be careful about leaving valuables close to windows and car seats.
- Moped enabled crime remains an issue, drivers of mopeds are aware that they will not be perused if helmets are removed. Residents are being asked to report youths seen driving up and down for no apparent reason.
- Incidents of crime taking place in groups have been reported locally and the vulnerable have been targeted.

#### **4. Proposed Merger of 3 boroughs – Impact on Policing**

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 these went 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.

## **5. Questions to the Borough Commander**

*Q. Before Christmas there was a lot of publicity about the use of spit guards being trialled on high risk violent prisoners, what was the reasoning about their use?*

*A. A police consultation took place on the matter and it was decided that officers needed to be protected.*

*Q. How much negativity has been displaced about the use of spit Guards?*

*A. The results of the evaluation have yet to be seen, but the use of spit guards has not been seen in great numbers.*

Q. *Are there any age restrictions on the use of spit guards for juvenile use?*

A. *There are regulations and safeguarding measures put in all place to address the use of spit guards on individuals.*

It was noted that the use of spit guards go over the head of the offender which may have health implications for offenders and will be implemented across London in the coming months. It was further reported that currently spit guards are only used whilst offenders are in custody and reports have been made that youths and young adults are spitting at bus drivers and spit kits are being supplied to drivers who can the pass samples to the police.

Q. *How long does it take for officers to attend call outs and how are the details being relayed?*

A. *Calls to either 101 or 999 are assessed on an individual basis and all calls should be dealt with and responded to within an hour. Standard call pick up times are 10 seconds for calls to 999 and 30 seconds to 101 for non-emergency calls.*

It was noted that a resident was pleased with the police response time in a recent incident and an acknowledgement of the swift service and attendance was made.

**It was agreed that:**

**A brief presentation on MET detention and the use of spit guards will be arranged for the next meeting.**

**Action: Kanta Craigen-Straughn**

**The use of spit guards will be placed on the agenda for the next stop and search meeting**

**Action: Kanta Craigen-Straughn**

## **6. Priorities for Policing**

### **Barking**

This agenda item was delivered by Acting Inspector Gareth School, the Inspector reported that positive action has been taken against drinking and drug offences in the Town Centre and wards. Additional patrols have also been put in the town centre

A plan has been developed working along partners to tackle Anti Social Behaviour and dangerous driving in Thames Ward.

In comparison levels of crime are lower than last year, key priorities for Barking are alcohol zones and street racing in the Choats Road area.

Improvements have been seen in the town centre and peak time of activity have been identified as being 2 – 10pm. 12 stop and searches have been carried out in the reporting period and a 20% reduction in crime has been seen in town centre offences.

Sunningdale Ave has also seen a decline in anti-social behaviour and leaflet drops have also taken place in Eastbury Ward regarding speed awareness.

Ongoing work around the Town Centre is being conducted to tackle ASB, Street Drinking & Begging as part of larger work to tackle Violence With Injury Risk and the results of the Speed Bumps on Halyard Street & PSPO Consultation will continue to be monitored.

Changes under the new Basic Command Unit Model will also continue to be implemented and monitored to ensure that all policing operations can continue.

Q. *Although begging around supermarkets has been reduced. There still seems to be a lot of drinkers and begging in the Town Centre.*

A. *Drinkers and beggars are being move on by the Town Centre Team, who are also carrying out focused investigations on these issues.*

Q. *How can residents report drinkers in the neighbourhood?*

A. *Residents can report street drinkers by using the 101 non-emergency number.*

## **Dagenham**

This agenda item was presented by Inspector Jon Reeves, it was reported that in spite of continuous patrolling of identified crime & ASB hotspots throughout Dagenham continuing focus has been made on arresting outstanding offenders. The reported offences in the period has seen a slight increase of by 3%, to 1163, compared with the same period in 2015. In the last 3 months there has been a 14% increase on Eastbrook Ward and River has remained the same. There have been significant decreases of 9% on Village, 12% on Alibon, & 37% on Parsloes.



2 additional DWOs have already been posted to Dagenham NPT (River & Village). The planned amalgamation with Havering and Redbridge Boroughs early next year, there will be a significant uplift in NPT staffing with a minimum of 2 DWOs & 1 PCSO dedicated to each Ward.

It was also reported that there will be a reduction in the number of spare NPT PCs overall, Ward Sergeants reduced to 5 and NPT Inspectors to 1.

The MPS Met trace system of burglary reduction has seen positive results.

Inspector Jon Reeves also reported on the funeral arrangements of Duran Kajjama, the stabbing has led to an increase in support by the local community in the ward panel meetings with young people also standing up against knife crime. The family of Duran in association with their church have organised a march from Barking Town Centre to Village Ward. The procession will leave at 12pm and will proceed to Barking train station via Arboretum Place and Ripple Road to get a tube to Dagenham Heathway. The procession will then disembark at Dagenham Heathway and turn right down the Heathway, then left into Church Elm Lane and onto Wyhill Walk via Church Street where the Beatrice the mother of Duran will say a few words in memory of her son. It is expected that 400 individuals will be taking part in the procession.

*Q. Why is the funeral being allowed to take place on a Saturday when the normal burial days are usually Monday to Friday?*

*A. It is not known actually why the funeral is taking place on Saturday and there maybe a number of unknown factors as to the reasoning behind this, but it is the role of the police to ensure that the day goes smoothly.*

*Q. Will there be police presence around the procession?*

*A. There will be police and council presence during the procession, the procession is a celebration that youngsters do not want this to happen again and are keen to demonstrate against knife crime. The mother of Duran has given police assurances that they are free to deal with any incidents not related to procession.*

## **Whalebone**

The report on Whalebone was presented by Inspector James Kent on behalf of Inspector Tracey Roffey.

It was noted that Burglary offences across Whalebone SNT continues to drop, following a brief rise from September to November, 28 recorded offences in November indicated a 20% decrease compared to last year. This can be attributed to a number of factors one of which was the Met Trace project which has led to a dramatic reduction in burglaries, the project will be continued to be rolled out across the wards.

Motor vehicle crime remains an issue, statistics show that Motor vehicle crime of all types remain static across the wards. 11 offences for Becontree for October and 7 for November compared to 40 and 42 across the Borough as a whole have been recorded. ASB against motor vehicle crime has reduced and will continue to be monitored.

Drugs offences have dropped from 24 to 9 offences in the last month due to increased patrolling and autumn nights. Total notifiable offences compared to last year have reduced by 8%.

January 2017 will see wards have 2 DWO's and one PCSO. The service is working towards an uplift of 7 in the Town Centre and Thames.

Over the period 3 arrests were made against intent to supply and residents have been made aware of the increase in property being targeted for asian gold, residents are being asked not to store gold in the house.

## **7. Victim Support**

This agenda item was presented by Emma Jones from Victim Support who advised the group of the services that are provided to those that have been directly or indirectly affected by crime.

Victim Support are a national charity with over 40 year of experience whose experienced team are fully trained to provide emotional, practical, advocacy support. Victim support will provide their services whether the crime has been reported to the police or not and will receive receive referrals through the police, other agencies and those who wish to self refer.

In addition, Victim Support provides a IDSVVA service which offers support to those affected by domestic and sexual abuse and a Safer Homes service which offers free home security and advice to any resident.

Victim Support is run by volunteers who are trained to a high standard of service and City and Guilds Accredited.

Support is available from 8am-8pm Monday to Friday and 9am to 5pm on Saturdays and a live chat option is also available online 9am to 6pm Monday to Friday.

Details of the Victims' Code leaflet can be found online:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/341367/adult-victims-code-leaflet.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/341367/adult-victims-code-leaflet.pdf)

## **8. Any Other Business**

It was reported that Powerhouse International and Barking and Dagenham CVS are organising a marathon to raise money for charities who work with communities in the borough. Those interested in taking part were asked to review the Powerhouse international website. [www.phim.org.uk](http://www.phim.org.uk)

It was also reported that the 'China freight train' would be arriving in Barking in the next few days. The service passes through Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Poland, Germany, Belgium and France before it arrives at Barking Rail Freight Terminal in East London, which is directly connected to the High Speed 1 rail line to the European mainland. It was further noted the arrival of the train in Barking would have a positive effect on the borough.

The CVS are running a Bedding Scheme which provided rough sleepers with a bedding pack over the winter months. Packs can be collected from the Ripple Centre.

## **9. Date of Next Meeting**

SNB Open Meeting  
Thursday 23 March 2017, 19:30 – 21:00  
Main Hall, Barking & Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service  
121-125 Ripple Road, Barking, IG11 7FN

Member and Residents are kindly asked to note that parking in this venue is restricted, if anyone would like to book a space please contact [mala.alina@bdcvs.org.uk](mailto:mala.alina@bdcvs.org.uk) or call 0208 532 7300 to do so.



# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Public Spaces Protection Order- Thames Ward

**Date:** 7 February 2017

**Author:** Katherine Gilcreest

**Contact:** [Katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:Katherine.gilcreest@lbbd.gov.uk) 020 8227 2457

**Security:** Unprotected

---

### Summary

The issue of antisocial vehicle use, sometimes described as 'street racing' has been a persistent issue in Choats Road in Thames Road and surrounding roads. This issue has been the subject of numerous complaints from local residents and businesses. The activity draws large crowds, sometimes up to hundreds of spectators and vehicles which block the road and leave large amounts of rubbish and other debris. The activity is complained about by local residents who can hear the noise from the vehicles at an intrusive level in their homes.

Public Spaces Protection Orders are made under the Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 and can prohibit a wide range of behaviours. It is proposed that the Council implements a Public Spaces Protection Order which prohibits people from engaging in antisocial vehicle use and also from being a spectator to this activity.

This Order would provide the Council and the police with additional powers to deal with this activity. Neighbouring Local Authorities have used public Spaces Protection Orders to deal with this behaviour and have been effective.

The Group is asked to:

1. Consider the proposal regarding the implementation of a Public Spaces Protection Order to tackle the issue of antisocial behaviour connected to vehicles in Thames Ward.

---

## 1. Public Spaces Protection Orders- The Legislation

- 1.1 The Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, set out several fundamental changes to the legislation related to antisocial behaviour.
- 1.2 In summary, the act aimed to simplify the legislation related to addressing antisocial 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
  - Dispersal Powers
- 1.3 A local authority can make a Public Spaces Protection Order 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.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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 and can also be issued by Police and Police Community Support Officers.
- 1.6 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 and the area that it covers.

- 
- 1.7 Local Authorities across England and Wales have been introducing Public Spaces Protection Orders. One of the key challenges has come from human rights campaigners who argue that these types of controls impacts disproportionately on protected rights. These include Article 8, the right to a private and family life, Article 10 the right to freedom of expression and Article 11 the Freedom of assembly and association.

## **2. A Council Wide Framework**

- 2.1 Barking and Dagenham is seeing significant changes socially, economically, and demographically. These changes both increase opportunity for our current and future residents and business, but also increase behaviour that can have a detrimental effect on the quality of live in our town centres and residential areas.
- 2.2 Public Space Protection Orders provide a valuable tool by placing a framework in an area which controls behaviour which has been evidenced as a significant nuisance to local people. As such, Public Space Protection Orders are a key part of our enforcement activity, as set out in our Enforcement Policy. They support our aim to change behaviour, increase civic pride, alongside an ability to deal with matters quickly.
- 2.3 Public Spaces Protection Orders are a useful tool that provide the Council with the ability to control activities that cause persistent antisocial behaviour to local communities.
- 2.4 Several council departments have been looking at the possibility of introducing these orders for a range of different issues, across different areas of the borough.
- 2.5 A formalised council approach for the introduction of Public Spaces Protection Orders was agreed by Cabinet on the 15 November 2016.
- 2.6 To ensure that Barking and Dagenham has a robust and responsive process that minimises delay, the following principles in relation to the Introduction of a Public Spaces Protection Order were agreed:
- Principle 1 – for an application for a Public Spaces Protection Order, there needs to be a clear evidence base that the nuisance is a persistent nuisance in the defined area. Evidence will need to be gathered through statistical data and/or resident’s survey feedback to demonstrate this.
  - Principle 2 – There needs to be a period of consultation of no less than one month prior to the creation of an Order. Consultation must include council and partnership services as well and the public, specific interested bodies and ward councillors. This will take place through a range of communication sources, including the council’s Community and Voluntary Sector portal, Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels and Public Notices.

- 
- Principle 3 – The Public Spaces Protection Order must be supported by the Police. In addition, the Public Spaces Protection Order must be endorsed by the LBB Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board. The membership includes the relevant Cabinet Member and senior representatives from the 6 co-operating authorities: the Local Authority, Police Service, NHS, National Probation Service, Fire Authority and Transport for London. The CSP Board meetings are open to the public, enabling public participation. The CSP Board would also be responsible for review applications.
  - Principle 4 – The final report seeking formal adoption of a Public Spaces Protection Order must be signed off by the relevant Strategic Director and the Director of Law and Governance, or their authorised nominees. That final report must include consideration of the Human Rights convention in adoption and be accompanied by an Equality Impact Assessment.
  - Principle 5 – Once adopted there must be signage around the area defined by the Public Spaces Protection Order, clearly identifying the order and the relevant restrictions.

### **3. The Evidence for a Public Spaces Protection Order for Street Racing**

- 3.1 The area effected by antisocial vehicle use is shown on the map marked as appendix 1. The area shown in the inner circle is the area where the antisocial behaviour has persistently occurred and the wider area is the proposed area for the Public Spaces Protection Order. This area is a ‘public place’ as defined by the Act. It is an area to which the public have access, although the ownership of the roads is varied and the ownership is also indicated on appendix 1.
- 3.2 The activity occurring in this location is antisocial behaviour connected with vehicle use in Thames Ward. Many vehicles arrive in the area in the evenings and race or watch others racing on the roads in the area. People who attend also watch or participate in ‘drifting’ which is the practice of steering a vehicle through water. Photographs of the size of the gatherings of vehicles is shown as appendix 2.
- 3.3 This issue, sometimes described as ‘street racing’ has been a persistent issue in this area and one which has been the subject of numerous complaints from residents and businesses. The police have reports about this issue on their intelligence (CRIMINT) system dating back to 2008. By November 2015 this issue was the largest generator of ASB calls to the police that year.
- 3.4 The activity is causing significant nuisance to the residents of Scrattons Farm estate and the area of Thames Ward including Great Galley Way due to the noise from the vehicles. The land around Choats Road and Halyard Road is largely undeveloped and sound of the activity travels across the open land to the



---

residential premises some distance away.

- 3.5 The businesses in the areas are the most persistent complainants due to the disruption this causes to their businesses. The businesses are largely 24 hour operations and have difficulties getting through the vehicles to access their premises and are concerned about the health and safety of their employees who have to navigate through the activity. The businesses also complain about the noise and the rubbish left by those who engage in the activity. Choats Road and Halyard Street are frequently littered with cans and food waste as these are large scale social events. The roads are also littered with parts from vehicles which have been involved in collisions.
- 3.6 The EL2 bus route travels through Choats Road. Transport for London have reported concerns from their drivers about their safety during 'events'.
- 3.7 There have been 2 recent significant incidents connected to this behaviour: on the 27 September, a male who was riding a motorbike was seriously injured when his motorbike collided with a vehicle turning out of Halyard Street. The motorcyclist was riding only on his rear wheel immediately before the collision and could not see the vehicle, which hit the motorcyclist head on. On the 10 October 2016 police vehicles attempted to disperse the crowds gathered in Halyard's Street. The police vehicles and police officers had missiles thrown at them by the crowd and were forced to retreat. On this date the helicopter had to be deployed to assist police officers on the ground and central police units were called in from other areas to assist.
- 3.8 From November 2016 to January 2017 the police and Council have been running operations to close roads in the Choats Road area to reduce issues. While these operations have been successful in reducing the impact of the antisocial behaviour use these operations cannot be run every night and therefore there are still issues with antisocial behaviour use when the road closures are not in place. The road closures are also resource intensive and limit the police's ability to respond to other issues. Therefore, the road closure tactic, while effective, is not a sustainable solution to this issue.

#### **4. Proposal and Issues**

- 4.1 That the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee consider the proposed Public Spaces Protection Order a draft of which can be found at appendix 3.
- 4.2 That comments on this proposed order are made to the Community Safety Partnership to assist the Community Safety Partnership decision on implementation of this Order.

#### **5. Options Appraisal**

- 5.1 Other work to tackle the issue of antisocial vehicle use has been taken. This work includes:
-

- 
- CCTV deployed to the area to assess whether this deterred street racing in the area. The CCTV was in place for over a month in September 2015 and there was no reduction in the activity.
  - Overt filming authority of vehicles involved in the behaviour. This did not deter the behaviour as many of the vehicles either removed or obscured their vehicle registration number plates and the riders of motorbikes would ride up to police vehicles making their tyres 'smoke' to obscure the riders and bait police.
  - Options for changing the road layout were explored in September 2015. This area is a regeneration area and therefore the current road layout is not permanent. Choats Road was assessed as not suitable for raised tables or other traffic calming measures.
  - Following exploring other ways of dealing with the issue the police initiated Operation Nova. Operation Nova was a large-scale operation which mobilised the entire Neighbourhood Policing Team across the Borough along with all available pan-borough officers and staff, as part of a joint operation with the Council. On the 13/14<sup>th</sup> November 2015 Operation Nova began a week earlier than planned, following intelligence of a large-scale road racing event called 'Shutdown Dagenham'. The Council put in place road closures which allowed access to the area to be controlled. Police Officers took details of vehicles attempting to attend the location to race or watch and dispersal powers were used. Over the 4-week operation, over 500 vehicles were stopped under the Road Traffic Act within the Dispersal Zone area, and over 200 people were issued with Dispersal Notices.
  - Following Operation Nova there was a steep reduction in street racing, with no reports about this activity being received from mid-December 2015 to April 2016. Complaints about cars and motorbikes gathering in this location started again in April 2016. A further Operation Nova was initiated starting on the 21 October 2016.

5.2 Further changes to the road layout have been considered and while these are likely to occur in the future this behaviour is causing significant nuisance and action needs to be taken to deal with this issue as soon as possible.

5.3 While the police and the Council could continue to run operations like Nova without the implementation of a Public Spaces Protection Order the increase in issues in this area is considered to have been impacted on by the use of this tool in other areas. Thurrock, Newham, Southend and Westminster have all used Public Spaces Protection Orders to combat this issue which has resulted in huge reductions of street racing in these areas. It is likely that without such an order in Thames Ward the police and council will have to continue to run these operations which is resource intensive.

5.4 The proposed Public Spaces Protection Order would make gathering for the purpose of watching street racing a prohibited activity. This option would provide

---

---

the opportunity to issue a financial penalty to those people watching, which would have a positive impact on disrupting this activity.

- 5.5 The public have an expectation that the Council and the police will use all the powers available to them to respond to concerns.

## **6. Consultation**

- 6.1 The Community Safety Partnership on the 14 September 2016 looked at the issue of Public Spaces Protection Orders. The Community Safety Partnership agreed that a PSPO responding to the issue of street racing in Thames Ward is an order which should be consulted on with the public.
- 6.2 Public consultation was undertaken via the Council's consultation portal. This consultation was open from the 14 November 2016 to Monday 19th December 2016. 900 premises in the area affected by this behaviour were written to on the 18th November 2016 making them aware of the public consultation and asking them to give their views. The police also emailed their contacts on the 11 December 2016 to alert them to the consultation. The consultation was also raised at Scrattons Farm Residents Meeting on the 25 October 2016.
- 6.3 32 responses to the public consultation were received. 31 (96.8%) of these responses supported the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order to deal with antisocial vehicle use in Thames Ward. A full breakdown of the consultation responses can be found at appendix 3.
- 6.4 The results of the consultation were taken to Safer Stronger Select Committee on the 7 February 2017. SSCSC were in agreement with the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order to deal with this issue.

## **7. Financial Issues**

- 7.1 There are limited financial issues. The making of a Public Spaces Protection Order in this area would require the Council to erect signage to publicise the order. This work would have an approximate cost of 5,000.

## **8. Legal Issues**

- 8.1 Details of the legislation under which Public Spaces Protection Orders are made are found in Section 1 of this report and the governance framework that the Council has adopted is found in Section 2.

## **9. Other Issues**

### **Risk Management**

- 9.1 The proposed Public Spaces Protection Order is to provide greater powers to deal with antisocial vehicle use and therefore limit this activity and the associated

---

risks. The making of the order carries the risk of an individual or group taking the Council to judicial review, however this risk has been mitigated by the consultation on this proposal and the opportunity given to the public to challenge this order.

- 9.2 The risk of not putting in place a Public Spaces Protection Order to deal with this issue is that the activity continues, with the associated risks to public safety, of public nuisance and a loss of confidence from the community that we effectively deal with antisocial behaviour.

### **Contractual Issues**

- 9.3 No contractual issues.

### **Staffing Issues**

- 9.4 No staffing issues.

### **Corporate Policy and Customer Impact**

- 9.5 The Council has a clear vision of 'One borough; one community; London's growth opportunity'. Dealing effectively with antisocial behaviour is important part of creating a cohesive community. Therefore, the proposal of providing greater powers to deal with antisocial fits with the Council's vision and expectations of our communities.

### **Safeguarding Children**

- 9.6 Safeguarding children is a priority throughout work to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour and has been considered throughout these proposals. Antisocial vehicle use is predominately an activity which is engaged in by adults although children and young people are attracted to this which carries significant risks. Therefore, the proposals to provide additional powers to deal with this behaviour and keep roads safe is one which would positively impact on our safeguarding duties in respect of children.

### **Health Issues**

- 9.7 An individual has already been seriously injured while engaging in antisocial vehicle use in this area. Therefore, it is considered that having greater powers to deal with this activity would have a positive impact on health. The noise and rubbish caused by the activity is also reported by complainants to have a negative impact on residents and their health and wellbeing. Therefore, this would also be positively impacted on by the proposals.

### **Crime and Disorder Issues**

- 9.8 The crime and disorder issues in relation to this issue are contained in the body of this report.
-

---

**Property / Asset Issues**

9.9 No property/asset issues

**List of appendices:**

9.10 Appendix 1- Map of area

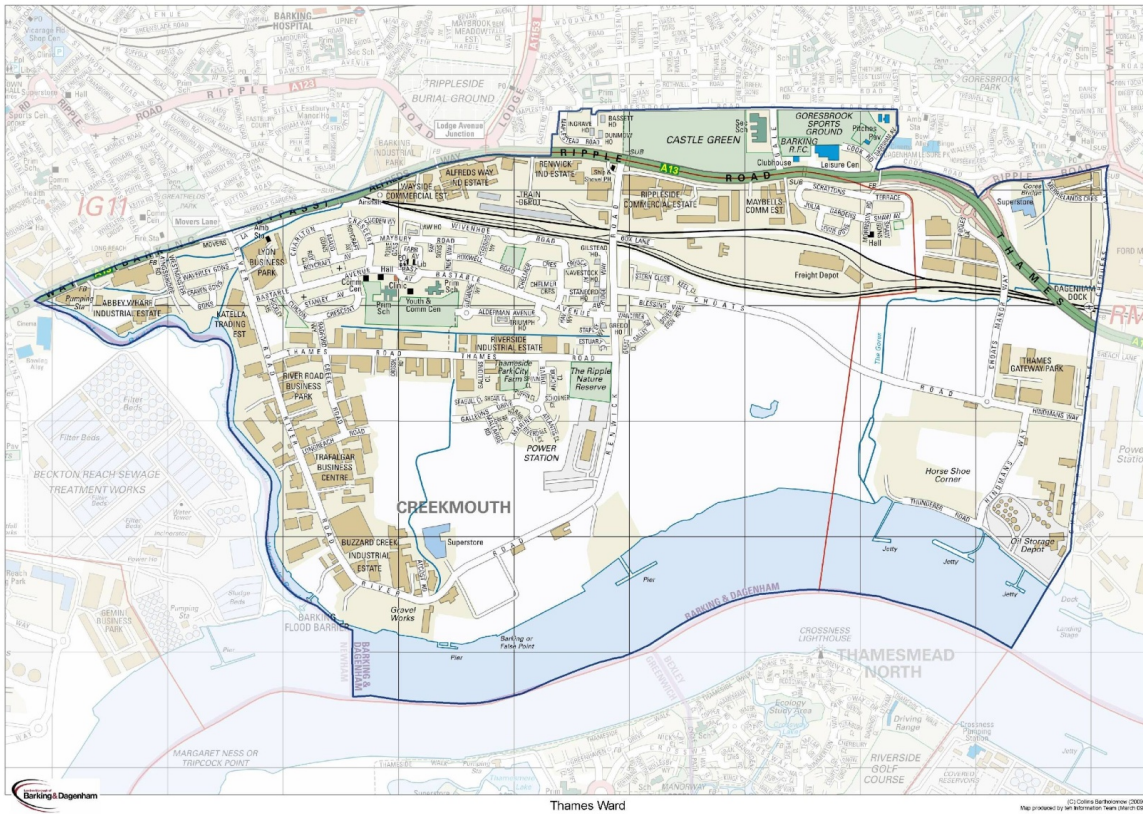
9.11 Appendix 2- photograph of motor vehicle meeting

9.12 Appendix 3- Consultation Summary

9.13 Appendix 4- Draft Public Spaces Protection Order

---









Images of Issue





**Report Settings Summary**

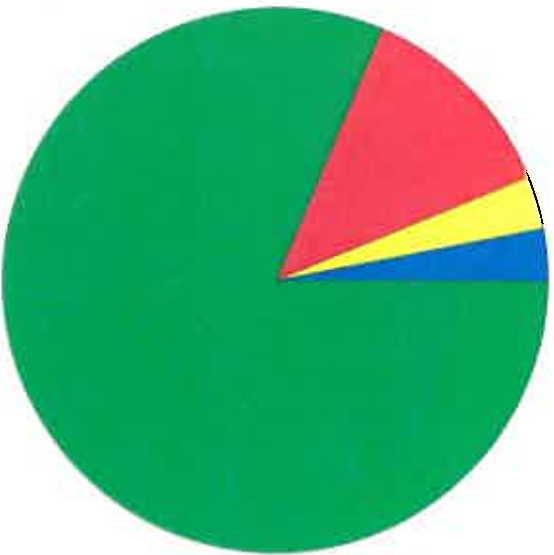
<b>Event</b>	<b>Thames Ward PSPO</b>
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Questions</b>	<i>Custom selection (see Table Of Contents)</i>
<b>Filter</b>	<i>(none)</i>
<b>Pivot</b>	<i>(none)</i>
<b>Document Name</b>	
<b>Created on</b>	<b>2017-01-10 15:31:08</b>
<b>Created by</b>	<b>Nick Saunders</b>

<b>Respondent Info</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Respondent Info</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Negative / Positive</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Impact Scale</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>PSPD yes or no</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Respondent Info</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Other Comments</b>	<b>9</b>

## Respondent Info

Are you: (please select the one that best applies)

Question responses: 32 (100.00%)

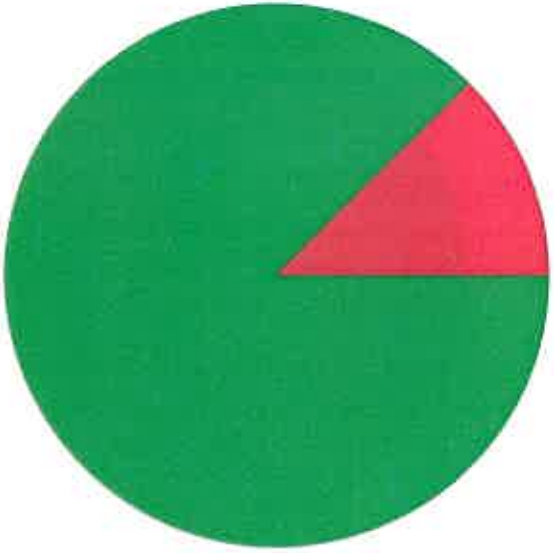


	% Total	% Answer	Count
<span style="color: green;">■</span> A resident of Thames Ward?	81.25%	81.25%	26
<span style="color: red;">■</span> A resident of Barking & Dagenham?	12.50%	12.50%	4
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> A business with premises in Thames Ward?	3.13%	3.13%	1
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> A business with premises in Barking & Dagenham?	3.13%	3.13%	1
<span style="color: brown;">■</span> A stakeholder in the area?	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: darkred;">■</span> Another interested party?	0.00%	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

**Respondent Info**

Question responses: 32 (100.00%)

Have you been impacted on by antisocial vehicle use in Choats Road and Halyard Street?

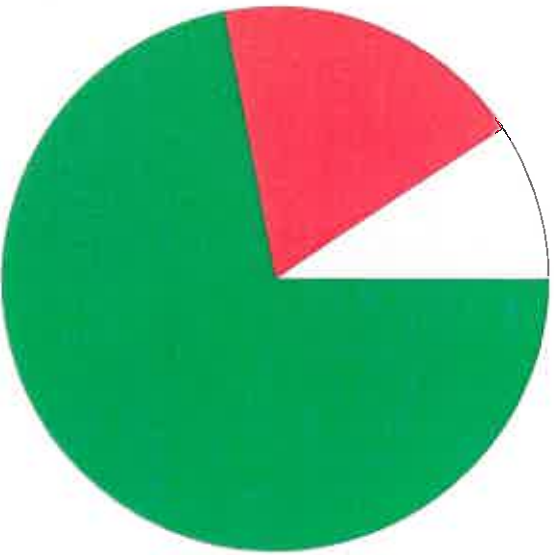


	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	87.50%	87.50%	28
No	12.50%	12.50%	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

**Negative / Positive**

Question responses: 29 (90.63%)

If so, has the impact of this behaviour on you been? (either / or answer)

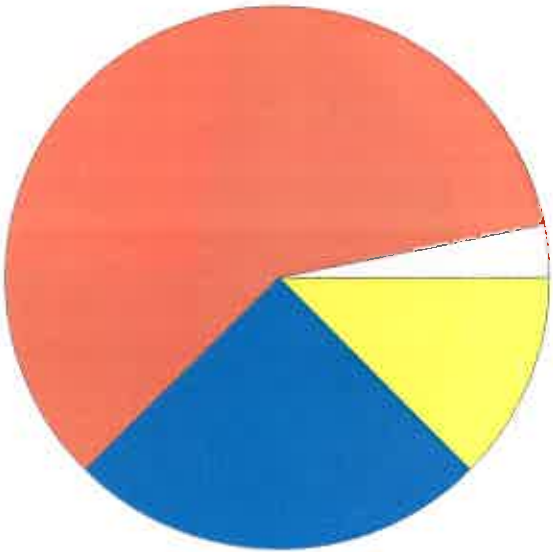


	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative	71.88%	79.31%	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive	18.75%	20.69%	6
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	9.38%	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

### Impact Scale

Question responses: 31 (96.66%)

Please rate on the scale below how much of an impact you feel this activity (negative or positive) has on the area:



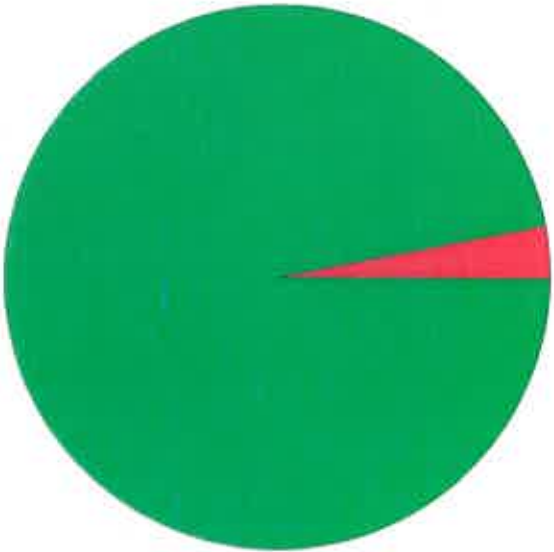
	% Total	% Answer	Count
1 - no impact	0.00%	0.00%	0
2 - very little impact	0.00%	0.00%	0
3 - some impact	12.50%	12.90%	4
4 - significant impact	25.00%	25.81%	8
5 - extreme impact	59.38%	61.29%	19
[No Response]	3.13%	--	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>



**PSP0 yes or no**

Question responses: 32 (100.00%)

Would you support a Public Spaces Protection Order prohibiting antisocial vehicle use in the location shown on the attached map:

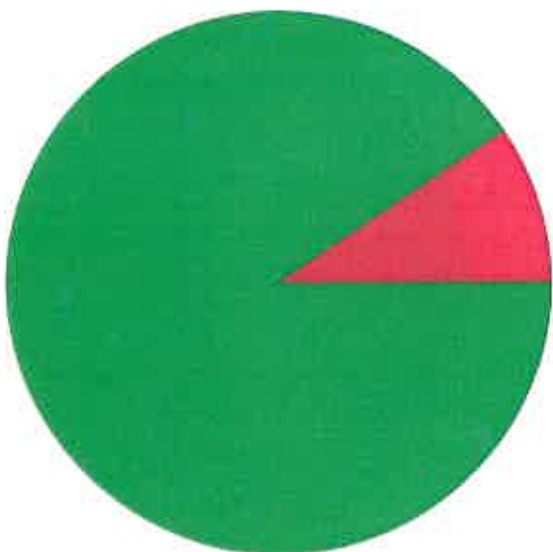


	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	96.88%	96.88%	31
No	3.13%	3.13%	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

**Respondent Info**

Question responses: 32 (100.00%)

If yes, should this Public Spaces Protection Order prohibit? (either/or answer)

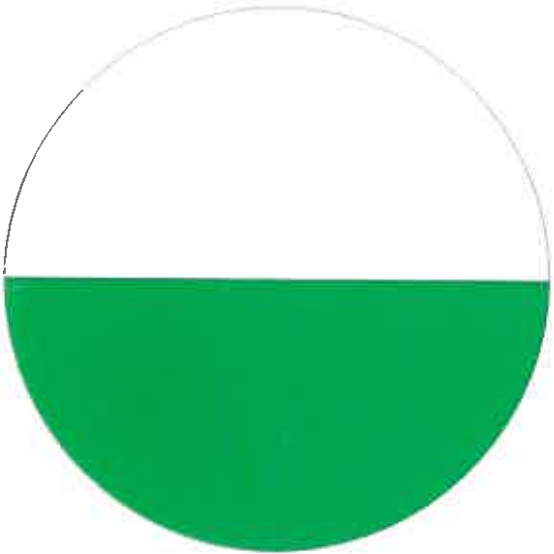


	% Total	% Answer	Count
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Driving or being a passenger in a vehicle used for antisocial vehicle use	90.63%	90.63%	29
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Being a spectator to others driving in an antisocial manner	9.38%	9.38%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

### Other Comments

Any other comments?

Question responses: 16 (50.00%)



	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Responses]	50.00%	100.00%	16
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	50.00%	-	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>



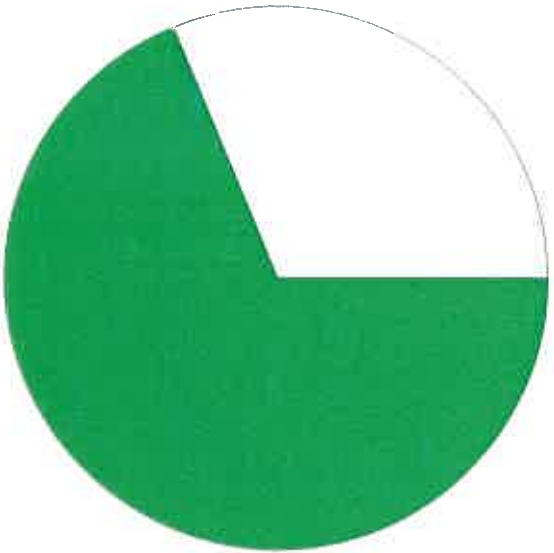
### Report Settings Summary

Event	Thames Ward PSPO
Total Responses	32
Total Respondents	1
Questions	Custom selection (see Table Of Contents)
Filter	(none)
Pivot	(none)
Document Name	
Created on	2017-01-10 15:51:52
Created by	Nick Saunders

### Contact Details

Question responses: 22 (68.75%)

Please leave your name and email or postal address if you would like to be sent the results of this survey after the closing date.



	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Responses]	68.75%	100.00%	22
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	31.25%	--	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

### Report Settings Summary

Event	Thames Ward PSPO
Total Responses	32
Total Respondents	1
Questions	Custom selection (see Table Of Contents)
Filter	(none)
Pivot	(none)
Document Name	PSPo About You details
Created on	2017-01-10 15:53:17
Created by	Nick Saunders

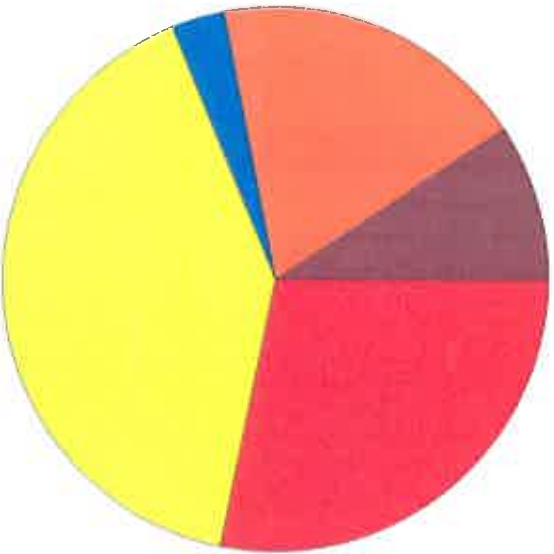
<b>Age Range</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other ethnic group</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Disability</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Disability - please specify</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Religion</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>11</b>









### Age Range

Please indicate which age group you fall in to:

Question responses: 32 (100.00%)



	% Total	% Answer	Count
 Under 20	0.00%	0.00%	0
 20 - 39	28.13%	28.13%	9
 40 - 59	40.63%	40.63%	13
 60 - 65	3.13%	3.13%	1
 66 - 75	18.75%	18.75%	6
 76+	9.38%	9.38%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

**Gender**

What is your gender?

Question responses: 32 (100.00%)

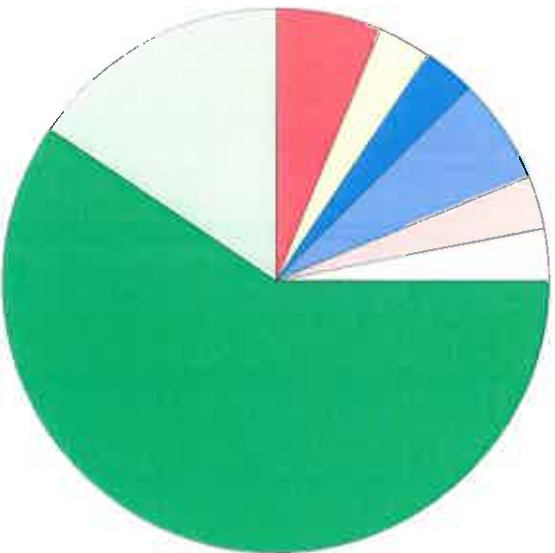


	% Total	% Answer	Count
Male	43.75%	43.75%	14
Female	56.25%	56.25%	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

## Ethnic Group

What is your ethnic group?

Question responses: 31 (96.88%)



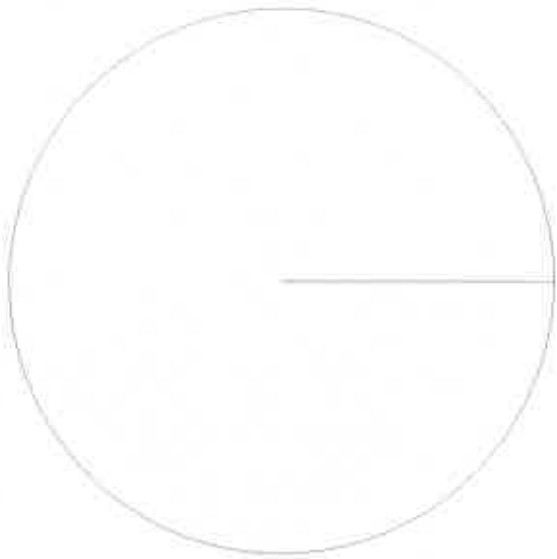
	% Total	% Answer	Count
<b>A. White</b>			
 English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	59.38%	61.29%	19
 Irish	0.00%	0.00%	0
 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.00%	0.00%	0
 Any other White background	15.63%	16.13%	5
<b>B. Mixed / multiple ethnic groups</b>			
 White and Black Caribbean	6.25%	6.45%	2
 White and Black African	0.00%	0.00%	0
 White and Asian	0.00%	0.00%	0
 Any other mixed / multiple ethnic background	0.00%	0.00%	0
<b>C. Asian / Asian British</b>			
 Indian	0.00%	0.00%	0
 Pakistani	0.00%	0.00%	0

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi	0.00%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	3.13%	3.23%	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other Asian background	0.00%	0.00%	0
<b>D. Black / African / Caribbean / Black British</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> African	3.13%	3.23%	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean	6.25%	6.45%	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other Black / African / Caribbean background	0.00%	0.00%	0
<b>E. Other ethnic group</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Arab	0.00%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other ethnic group	3.13%	3.23%	1
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	3.13%	--	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

### Other ethnic group

Other ethnic group, please write in

Question responses: 0 (0.00%)

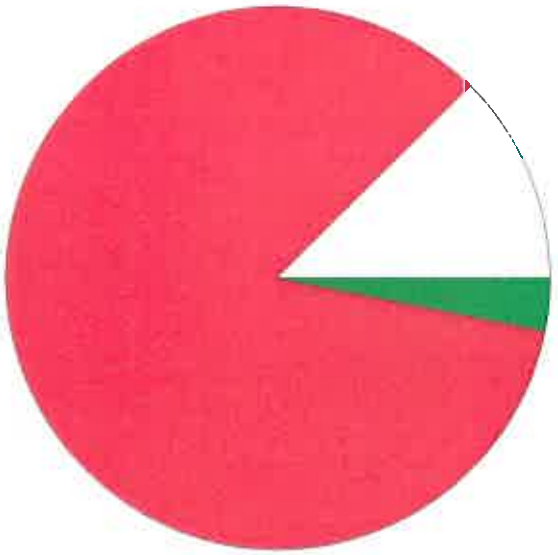


	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Responses]	0.00%	0%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	100.00%	--	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>

## Disability

Do you consider yourself disabled?

Question responses: 28 (87.50%)

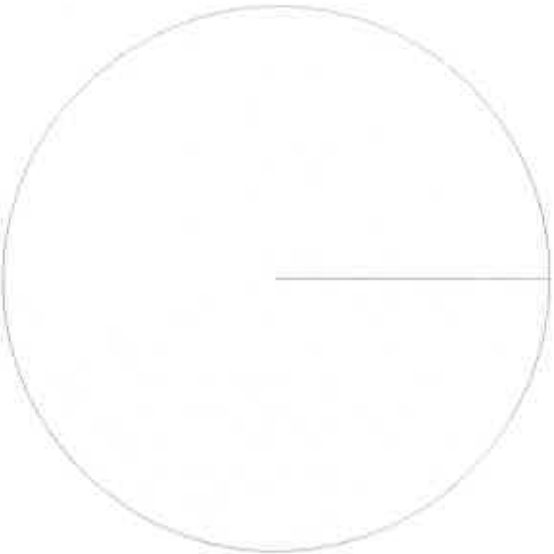


	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	3.13%	3.57%	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	84.38%	96.43%	27
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	12.50%	--	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>

### Disability - please specify

Please specify your disability

Question responses: 0 (0.00%)

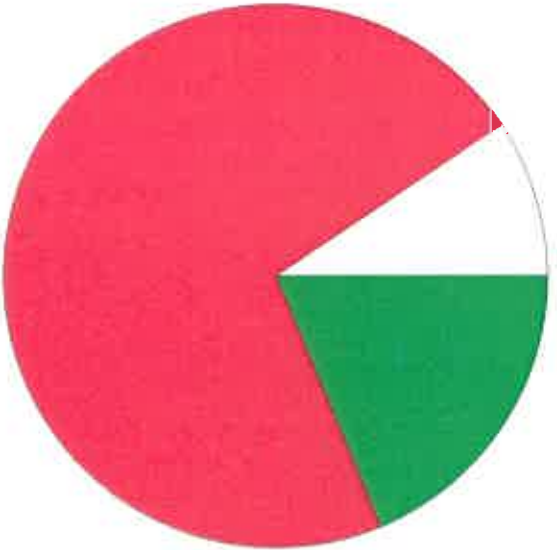


	% Total	% Answer	Frequency	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Visual impairment	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Speech Impairment	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing impairment	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Wheelchair user	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health issues	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted mobility	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Learning difficulty	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Other impairment	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	100.00%	-	100.00%	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>

## Religion

What is your religion?

Question responses: 29 (90.63%)



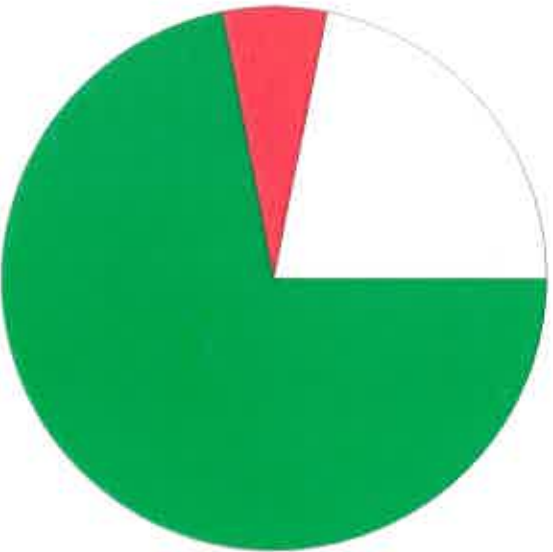
	% Total	% Answer	Count
<span style="color: green;">■</span> No religion	18.75%	20.69%	6
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)	71.88%	79.31%	23
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Buddhist	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Hindu	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Jewish	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Muslim	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Sikh	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Any other religion	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: white;">□</span> [No Response]	9.38%	--	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>



## Sexual orientation

What is your sexual orientation?

Question responses: 25 (78.13%)



	% Total	% Answer	Count
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Heterosexual (straight)	71.88%	92.00%	23
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Gay man	6.25%	8.00%	2
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Lesbian	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Bisexual	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Other	0.00%	0.00%	0
<span style="color: white;">■</span> [No Response]	21.88%	--	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>32</b>



Barking and Dagenham Council

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

**BARKING AND DAGENHAM COUNCIL,**

**PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER**

Barking and Dagenham Council (herein “the Council”) makes this Order under section 59 of the 2014 Act, having consulted as required by section 72.

The order takes effect on xxx and has a duration of 36 months.

It applies to the public place: As marked in red on the attached map. This will be known as “The Restricted Area”.

The Council is satisfied that activities have been carried out in this Restricted Area which have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. Further, it is satisfied that the effect of these activities is or is likely to be of a persistent or continuing nature and is or is likely to be such as to make the activities unreasonable and the effect justifies the restrictions imposed.

The activities carried out are as follows:

1. Speeding
2. Driving in convoy
3. Racing
4. Performing stunts
5. Sounding horns (as to cause public nuisance)
6. Revving engines
7. Wheel spins
8. Playing music (as to cause public nuisance)
9. Recording any of the listed activities on any device
10. Flooding the road to facilitate vehicles ‘drifting’
11. Using foul or abusive language
12. Using threatening, intimidating behaviour towards another person
13. Causing obstruction on a public highway or in a publicly accessible place, or private land, whether moving or stationary
14. Creating excessive noise
15. Creating a danger or risk of injury to road users including pedestrian
16. Causing damage or significant risk of damage to property
17. Creating significant risk of harm
18. Creating significant public nuisance
19. Creating significant annoyance to the public
20. Engaging in anti-social behaviour covered by any existing legislation
21. Committing any traffic offence covered by existing legislation

22. Congregating to spectate the above activities
23. Engaging in any other activity that a reasonable person would consider it to be 'car cruising'.

**The Council therefore under section 59 (4) prohibits:**

1. Participating in car cruising activity as a passenger or driver of a vehicle within the area designated in the Public Spaces Protection Order
2. Congregating in the area to spectate cruising activity undertaken by vehicles in the area designated in the Public Spaces Protection Order
3. Using any water outlet for the purpose of flooding the road to facilitate performing stunts in the area designated in the Public Spaces Protection Order.

Failure without reasonable excuse, to comply with the prohibitions or requirements imposed by this Order is a summary offence under section 67 of the 2014 Act. A person guilty of an offence under section 67 is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

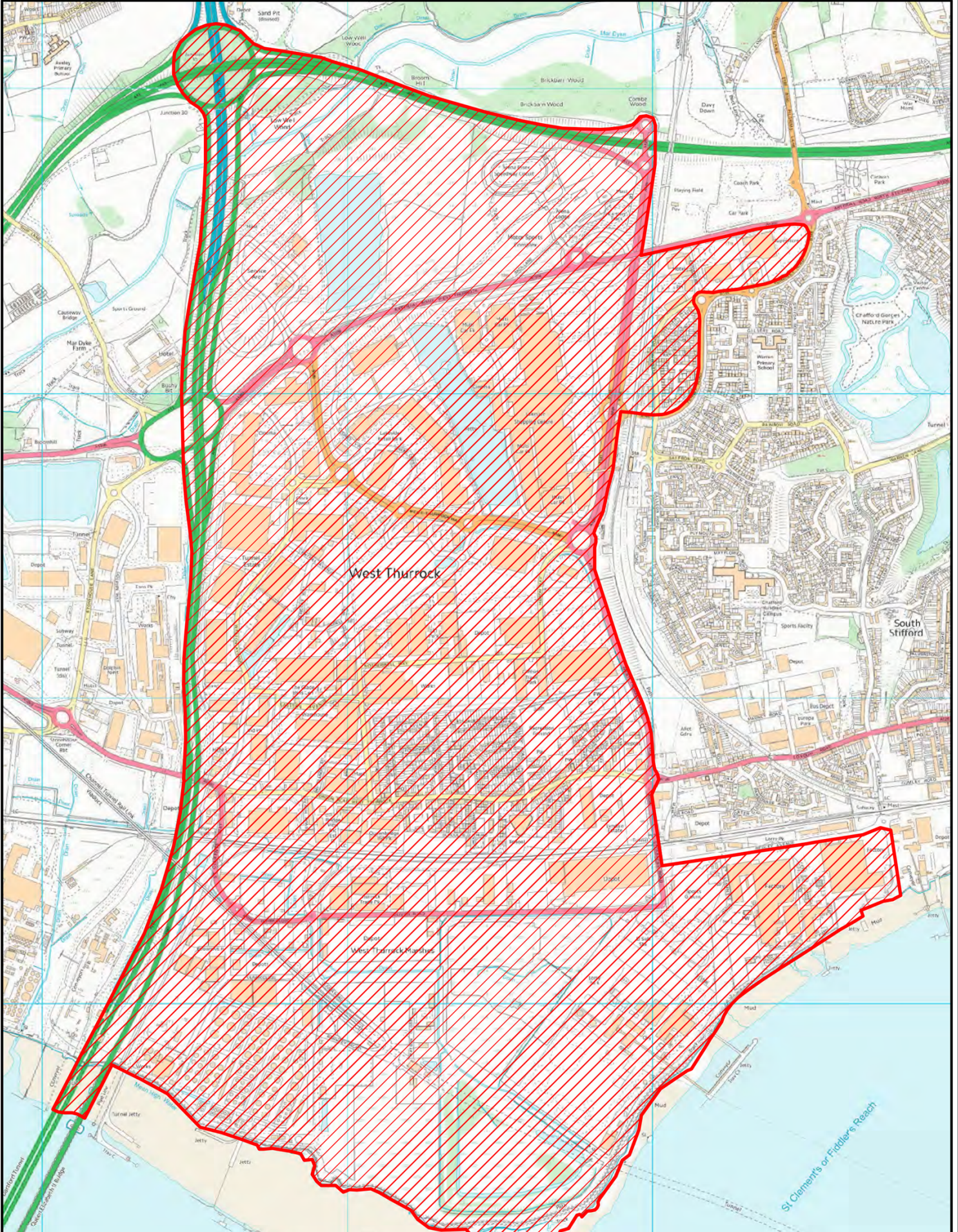
A constable or an authorised person may under section 68 of the 2014 Act issue a fixed penalty notice to anyone he or she has reason to believe has committed an offence under section 67 in relation to this Order.

Signed

Dated

By authority of Barking and Dagenham Council under section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972

Town Hall, 1 Town Square, IG11 7LU





## Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over

**PERFORMANCE REPORT**

Subject: Community Safety Partnership Performance Call Over report

Date: Monday 1 March 2017

Authors: Daniel James

Contact: daniel.james@lbbd.gov.uk  
0208 227 5040

Job title: Community Safety & Offender Management Research & Analysis Officer

Security: Protected

## **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 December 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 December 2016**

- Adult and juvenile (combined) reoffending – we are now below the National and London averages on all measures.
- Burglary is down 21% - down 338 offences.
- Robbery is down 4% - down 21 offences.
- Successful Completions for Alcohol Treatment Requirements – we have 21 successful completions at December 2016, which means we are on target for reaching our end of year target (24). Performance is good.










### **Areas for improvement using rolling 12 months' figures at December 2016**




- Violence With injury (MOPAC 7) is down 0.1% (down 3 offences).
- Theft of Motor Vehicle up 25.0% (MOPAC 7)
- Theft from Motor Vehicle up 9.5% (MOPAC 7); and
- First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System is increasing (up 18.0%).
- Young people sentenced at court and receiving a custodial sentence is increasing (up 25).
- Serious Youth Violence is up 9.6%.
- ASB Calls to the police are up 14.8%.
- Arson Incidents has increased by 10% and vehicle arson by 63%.







## 2. Overall performance summary


2.1 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 1.

Crime		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
1	Total Notifiable Offences	Y	Y	Y	 3%	10of15 / 21of32	Appendix 1 – page 2
2	MOPAC 7: Violence with Injury	Y	Y	Y	 -0.1%	13of15 / 29of32	Appendix 1 – page 3
3	MOPAC 7: Robbery	Y	Y	Y	 -4%	14of15 / 19of32	Appendix 1 – page 4-6
4	MOPAC 7: Burglary	Y	Y	Y	 -21%	3of15 / 5of32	Appendix 1 – page 7-8
5	MOPAC 7: Criminal Damage	Y	Y	Y	 7%	7of15 / 32of32	Appendix 1 – page 9
6	MOPAC 7: Theft from the Person	Y	Y	Y	 17%	13of15 / 12of32	Appendix 1 – page 10
7	MOPAC7: Theft of Motor Vehicle	Y	Y	Y	 26%	15of15 / 30of32	Appendix 1 – page 11
8	MOPAC7: Theft from Motor Vehicle	Y	Y	Y	 11%	4of15 / 12of32	Appendix 1 – 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	- 8.9%	32 of 32*	Appendix 1 – page 13
10	MARAC: Number of repeat referrals		Y		 25%	N/A	Appendix 1 – 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 1 – page 15
12	IDAP (Probation): Total successfully completing the programme			Y	TBC – Data to be received	TBC – Data to be received	Appendix 1 – page 16
13	The number of sexual offences including rape		Y	Y	+ 7%	13of15 / 23of32	Appendix 1 – page 17


Gangs and Serious Youth Violence		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
14	Serious Youth Violence	Y	Y	Y	 9.6% (Up 22 victims)	25 of 32	Appendix 1 – page 18
15	Gun crime		Y	Y	 23% (+11 offences)	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 19
16	Knife crime		Y	Y	 - 8% (-28 offences)	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 20




Youth Offending		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
17	First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System			Y	 595/100,000	See body of report	Appendix 1 – page 21
18	YP receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custod			Y	 1.14 (Up 25)	See body of report	Appendix 1 – page 22
19	Proven Re-offending of young people			Y	 43.0%	London=43.2% / England = 37.7%	Appendix 1 – page 23




Proven Re-offending (all cohorts)		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
20	Rate of Proven Re-offending (Adults & Juveniles)			Y	 25.1%	London=25.7% / England = 25.6%	Appendix 1 – page 24




ASB		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
21	The number of calls to the police reporting ASB			Y	 14%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 25

22	The % of victims who are satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with		Y		TBC	fN/A	Appendix 1 – page 26
----	--	--	---	--	-----	------	----------------------

Alcohol		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
23	The % of offenders who complete an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) successfully			Y	 70%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 27

Drugs		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT 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			 6.7%	B&D is just outside the top quartile performance amongst our family group	Appendix 1 – page 28
25	PHOF 2.15 The number and % of non-opiate users successfully completing drug treatment and not representing	Y			 31.8%	B&D is just outside the top quartile performance amongst our family group	Appendix 1 – page 28
26	The % of offenders who complete a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) successfully			Y	 39%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 29

Victim Support Commissioned Services		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
27	Victim Support: Safer Homes – No. of homes visited and secured	Y	Y		 40.3%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 30-31
	Victim Support: Safer Homes Scheme: total referrals received	Y	Y		 40%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 32-33
	Victim Support: Safer Homes Scheme: Total re-referrals	Y	Y		 50%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 34-35

Fire Service		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
28	Outdoor rubbish fires (all motives) YTD	Y	Y		 -20.1%	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 36
29	Arson incidents(all deliberate fires) YTD	Y	Y		 10% (Up 21 incidents)	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 37
30	Vehicle arson - deliberate and unknown YTD	Y	Y		 63% (Up 40 incidents)	N/A	Appendix 1 – page 38

Tension Monitoring indicators		Responsible Strategic Group					
Indicator		Prevention	Protection	Perpetrators	Performance DOT RAG Rating	Benchmark MSG / MET	One page summary report on page
31	All Hate Crime (breakdown available on one page summary)	Y			<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>	Appendix 1 – 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

#### **Serious Youth Violence (Up 9.6% +22 victims):**

- 3.1 A separate briefing report on tackling youth violence is also included with the Community Safety Partnership Papers for the meeting on 01 March 2017. Below is a summary of the main points in relation to performance.
- 3.2 Please note that Serious Youth Violence counts the number of victims, not the number of incidents.
- 3.3 While number of victims are still much higher than we would want, the number of victims have started to decrease since June 2016. This is compared to figures for serious youth violence (victims) for the whole of London which shows continued increases in victim numbers (Fig. 2)

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

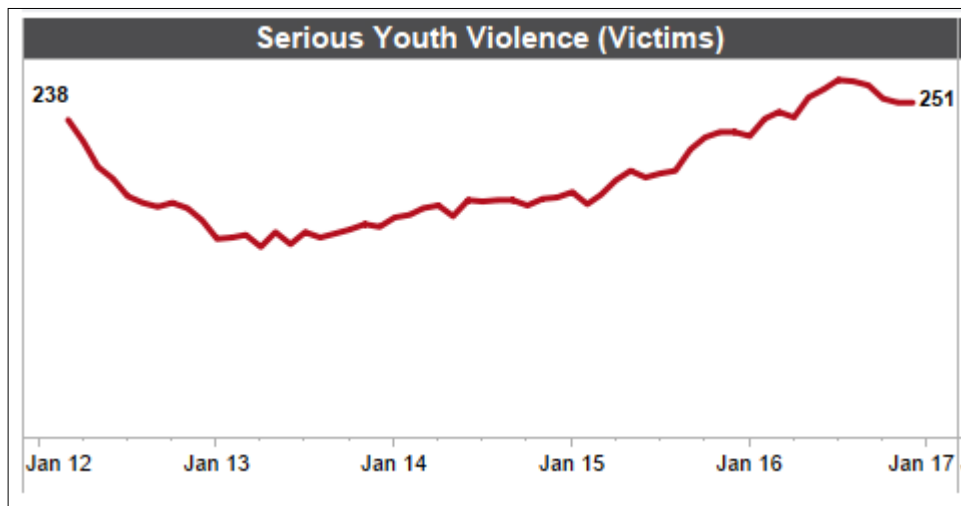
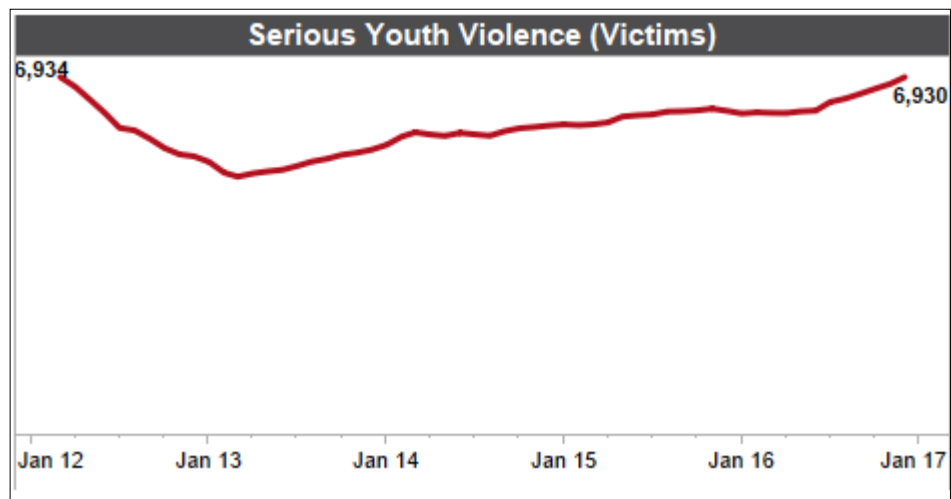


Fig 2: Serious Youth Violence (victim count) London (rolling 12 months)



- 3.4 While any downward trends should be welcomed, comparing the number of offences between December 2016 (229 victims) and December 2017 (251 victims) there is still a year on year increase in offences. This is being closely monitored and there is continued work being done to tackle this issue to ensure reductions are maintained.
- 3.5 At the Community Safety Partnership meeting in June 2016 an Action Plan was developed to address youth violence. This plan was divided into the areas of:
- Prevention
  - Protection
  - Perpetrators
- 3.6 A Youth Violence Conference was held on the 28 September 2016 which enabled the partnership to engage with a wide range of professionals around this plan and seek their ideas about the work required to address this issue. Alongside this all staff and all Member briefings were delivered across the Council to ensure that everyone was aware of the work being done to tackle this issue and to see the views and engagement of staff.

3.7 In the area of prevention the following work has taken place:

- The number of Safer Schools Officers have been increased to strengthen the relationship between schools, the police and young people
- Increased neighbourhood policing levels across Barking and Dagenham
- Conducted test purchasing of knives and engaged with businesses around the issue of noxious substances
- Reviewed the diversionary activities available for young people and commissioned projects to work with young people in schools around weapons
- Completed audits at locations where violence has occurred to prevent further incidents
- Delivered a Job Fair targeted at young people involved with or at risk of involvement with gangs
- Engaged with communities directly affected by youth violence to agree how we can support them to deal with the issues they think have contributed to the problem.
- Developed a trained team of local volunteers to work with our young offenders as mentors to offer them support and help with accessing positive opportunities.

3.8 In the area of protection the following has been completed:

- A trained team of local volunteers has been developed to work with our young offenders as mentors to offer them support and help with accessing positive opportunities
- 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
- Continued Sceptre Operations focused on removing knives from the streets.

3.9 In the area of perpetrators the following work has been delivered:

- A specialist service has been commissioned to deliver targeted mentoring to 'hard-to-reach' cases, particularly high risk offenders who are leaving custody
- The membership and processes in the Tactical Gangs Meeting have been reviewed
- Work has been completed to ensure that all relevant staff are aware of targeted interventions available to young offenders
- A problem profile into violence has been completed to aid our understanding of what contributes to people becoming involved in violence.

### **Further work to address Serious Youth Violence in 2017-18**

3.10 The London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) is a four-year fund with a value of over £70 million to enable local areas to prevent crime, reduce reoffending and support safer communities. Barking and Dagenham has received an uplift of £241k, amounting to a total of £644k for 2017/18. In year two, the LCPF budget is allocated between direct borough funding (70%) and funding for co-commissioned services (30%).

- 3.11 In recognition of the importance of tackling the issue of youth violence a substantial amount of the LCPF is proposed to be allocated to the area of keeping children and young people safe. In total the funding proposed to be spent in this area totals 268,000 (42% of the total funding).
- 3.12 The specific work streams which have been proposed under this funding are:
- Expansion of the trial of high level mentoring support – Those identified as high risk of involvement in violence, gang involvement or resettling back into the community after a custodial sentence.
  - Out of Court Disposal – Supporting the delivery of Out of Court Disposals work in a bid to work with young people at an earlier stage to avoid entry into the criminal justice system.
  - Diversionary Activity – This will come in the form of counselling, mentoring, workshops and performances with targeted groups of young people in schools and other settings. Some of these are gender based with a focus on CSE, offences with weapons such as knives and noxious substances, which has been an evolving issue in offending locally.
  - Youth Risk Matrix – Create and maintain a matrix that identifies the most at risk young people through schools, police, youth service and Youth Offending Service (YOS).
  - Full Time Support Workers – This is early intervention of young people identified through the Youth Risk matrix. Support workers will work within schools and partner agencies to provide one to one mentoring. They will also support the Young people ward panel meetings encouraging engagement with police and the Council, giving young people a voice in their community.
- 3.13 MOPAC are anticipated to provide feedback on our proposals for LCPF spend by the end of February 2017. Work to prepare to commission this work is currently on-going so that work can start promptly on the 1 April 2017

**London Fire Brigade (LFB) Arson incidents (Up 10.6% +21 incidents rolling 12 months):**

Arson incidents ( all deliberate fires)	Monthly total	20	24	12	26	22	26	11	13	11
	Year to date	20	44	56	82	104	130	141	154	165
	TARGET	14	28	42	56	70	85	99	113	127

- 3.14 Although 12 month figures are showing an increase there has been a decrease over the last three months. There has been a considerable reduction in arson incidents thanks to some specific targeting of moped fires and co-ordination of joint agency resources to address the problem. The last quarter showed more than 50% reduction in arson incidents in the borough. The LFB will continue to share data and intelligence gathered by crews and improve incident reporting to support the Police in reducing vehicle crime and arson with attention being given to moped fires due to their connection with other types of crime.
- 3.15 The LFB has secured £97,000 of Community Safety Intervention Funding (CSIF) funding for the borough including a match funded sheltered accommodation sprinkler system, three Personal Protection Systems (PPS) and up to thirty-five Telecare enabled detection systems with monitoring.

- 3.16 LFB held a very successful Christmas dinner for 12 socially isolated vulnerable people. This was made possible by the Co-op supplying food, B&Q supplying lights and decorations and Webbs garden centre supplying a Christmas tree but predominantly by the watch and fantastic volunteers who gave up their Christmas Day time to make the day happen.
- 3.17 At Barking and Dagenham, the LFB were pleased to be given the opportunity to host the Police Cadet Mark Straker and Fire Cadet Kyle Orton as part of the Voice of Youth programme. LFB focussed on meeting or exceeding the aim and objectives of the Voice of Youth programme for the cadets to be involved in senior manager's daily decisions acknowledge that we could gain a fresh and younger perspective on what the LFB do, breaking down barriers between generations, giving young people an insight into more senior roles within the MPS and LFB, and encourage young people's active involvement in decisions that affect their communities.
- 3.18 This quarter also saw two people jailed for firing high power fireworks into a care home in Barking and Dagenham which left a resident who has severe learning difficulties fighting for her life. One offender was sentence to six years' imprisonment and was ordered to pay £500 in compensation. The other offender was sentenced to six years and four months' imprisonment and was ordered to pay £2,100 in compensation. The cost of the damage and re-housing repairs came to over £42000. Two firefighters were commended by HHJ Lees at court for life saving actions to the scene. Without their actions this would ultimately have resulted in a murder investigation. The MPS is now working with the London Fire Brigade and the victims family to highlight the dangers that fireworks can cause and how it can impact on several lives.
- 3.19 In addition a successful prosecution was brought for the fire safety offences in a 'hotel' in Bastable Avenue.

**Violence With Injury (VWI): Down 3 offences -0.1%:**

- 3.20 Although improvements have been seen this is a long term priority for the Police and Community Safety Partnership. Violence With Injury (VWI) has decreased in Barking and Dagenham by 0.1%. In comparison it has increased across the Metropolitan police service by 3%.

**What is being done to address violent offences:**

- 3.21 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.
- 3.22 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.
- 3.23 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.

- 3.24 The Police are also carrying out weapons sweeps and visiting gang members across the borough.
- 3.25 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.

### **Theft of and Theft From Motor Vehicle:**

Theft of Motor Vehicle accounts for the largest increase up 189 offences (+26%). Theft from Motor Vehicle is also up 103 offences (+11%).

### **3.26 What is being done to address Theft of and Theft From Motor Vehicles:**

- 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.

### **Calls to the police reporting ASB (Up 14%, up 620 incidents):**

- 3.27 The majority of calls reported to the Police are categorised as 'ASB Nuisance' (88%). There has been a 17% increase in 'ASB Nuisance' cases reported to the Police compared to the same period in the previous year. Within the Nuisance category the largest type of ASB reported is for 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate behaviour / which makes up 38% overall ASB reported to the Police and there has been a 16% increase in this type of ASB being reported to the Police compared to the previous period.
- 3.28 The next highest type of ASB reported to the Police this year within the nuisance category is 'Vehicles/Inappropriate use' which has seen an 18% increase and then 'Rowdy Nuisance neighbours' which has seen a 16% increase compared to the previous period.
- 3.29 There are 2 main hotspots for code 202 calls (Rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour) – 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 Actions being taken to improve performance - ASB calls to the Police for Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour particularity at Abbey/Gascoigne and Academy Way:

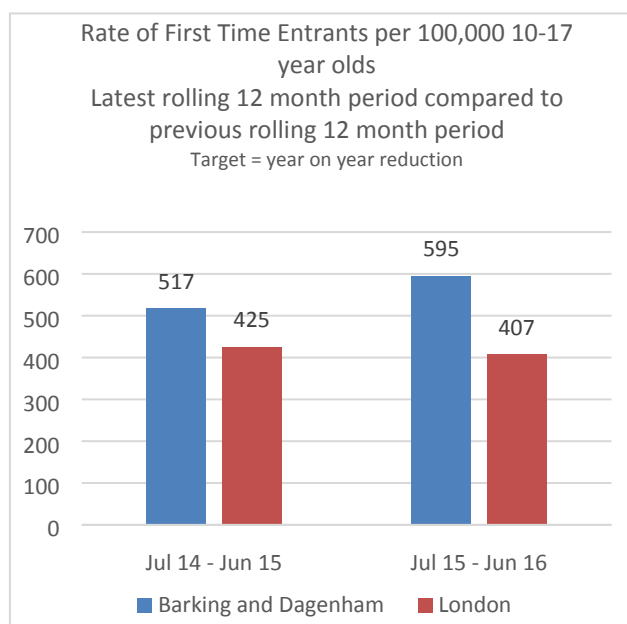
- 3.31 Operation Avarice targeting antisocial behaviour and disorder in Barking Town Centre. This has resulted in:
- 7 Arrest (including pointed/bladed Articles, thefts & racially aggravated Public Order)
  - 12 stop & searches resulting in 3 Cannabis Warnings
  - 42 stop & Accounts
  - 7 Alcohol seizures
  - 3 Dispersal zones implemented for Fri & Sat night time economy
  - 10 persons dispersed from area suspected for involvement in ASB
  - 5 licensed premises visited and 3 prosecutions for under age sales (partnership with TSU, Licensing & Police cadets).
- 3.32 The Police have increased the number of Dedicated Ward Officers for Becontree Ward which has allowed for greater capacity to deal with issues in Academy Central. Since this increased resource there have been operations throughout 2016/17 Quarter 3 focusing on ASB and crime issues on the estate.
- 3.33 Actions is being taken against key individuals who are believed to be involved in antisocial behaviour in the longer term. This action includes the extension of 2 injunctions against people involved in persistent street drinking and begging in Barking Town Centre which were obtained in December 2016 and are now extended to December 2017 with an extended area from which these individuals are banned. ASB action has also been taken against an individual involved in antisocial behaviour and crime in and around Academy Central.

**Young People (YP) receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody (Up 1.14 – Up 25 custodial sentences):**

- 3.34 It should be noted that custodial sentences have shown a decrease within the last quarter in comparison but looking further back we have seen an increase over the last 12 months. Barking and Dagenham have seen more possession and use of weapons within the borough that fall within the mandatory custodial sentencing guidelines which causes concern.
- 3.35 There have also been a number of serious violent offences within the borough that have attracted custodial penalties. There are not huge discrepancies shown between recommendations and sentencing, however types of offences and any trends within the custodial cohort continue to be monitored.
- 3.36 The intensive mentoring whilst available to those within the community setting, it is also available to those young people who are due for release and resettlement back into the community after a custodial sentence. The mentor will meet with them whilst they are still within the custodial setting and support them upon release to lessen the chances of them returning to custody.

**First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System (595/100,000):**

- 3.37 There has been a deterioration in FTE performance, expressed as a rate per 100,000 of the local 10-17-year-old population for Barking and Dagenham.



- 3.38 Whilst it is of concern that the FTE's have continued to increase over the last twelve months the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and the YOS Chief Officers Group (COG) are aware and monitoring this closely. There has been a detailed report compiled on the young people entering the system and this was presented to the YOS COG in January 2017. There will be a follow up discussion regarding this area at the next YOS COG to ensure that the YOS and partner agencies are doing all they can to impact this area.
- 3.39 Specific areas of work have been identified to support those young people receiving triage to ensure that they do not become a FTE. These areas include weapons awareness work, substance misuse, emotional health and wellbeing and parenting work. Recent CSPPIs have identified potential areas for earlier intervention and this has been fed into the Youth Violence action plan within the borough and the recent submissions regarding the anticipated spend for MOPAC funds.
- 3.40 Part of the MOPAC funding will be used to develop a lower level youth risk matrix so that earlier identification and intervention can be completed to avoid those coming to the attention of the Police or YOS.
- 3.41 The YOS has been monitoring the re-offending of those young people receiving an Out of Court Disposal (OOC) and this is showing good progress in comparison with last year. Those young people that receive a triage will not then enter the criminal justice system as a FTE if they do not re-offend.

**Successful completions for Drug Rehabilitation Requirements: At risk of not meeting the set target.**

DRR	Target	Achieved (YTD up until December 2016)	Remaining
Starts	48	37	11
Completions	24	14	10

- 3.42 There are challenging issues regarding the Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) starts and completions targets. This is due to the Magistrates courts imposing Rehabilitation Activity Requirement (RAR) orders as the courts will not adjourn and wait for a substance misuse assessment to be undertaken; therefore, as the RAR's can be imposed on the day, it is felt that the Magistrates are choosing this option. Working in partnership with National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) they have identified several offenders who are subject to RAR orders and misuse drugs and/or alcohol; however, their order will not include referrals into treatment services.
- 3.43 It has been agreed that Offender Managers will identify these offenders who are subject to a RAR order and make appropriate referrals to substance misuse workers who will provide brief advice, information, and assessment, which could result in the offender being referred into treatment services. The pilot will run for three months from January to March 2017, with two substance misuse workers one from Change, Grown, Live (CGL) and one from Addaction who will run a drop-in service at the Romford Probation Office every Friday between 1pm – 3pm, each worker will provide approximately 20 minutes' slots. The slots will also be available to Offender Managers for advice to discuss any offender's case.
- 3.44 The Senior offender managers from NPS and CRC will promote the drop-in service and ensure that offender managers identify suitable referrals and the substance misuse services will produce posters promoting the drop-in service. This will be monitored through the monthly DRR and ATR case conferences and at the quarterly contract monitoring meetings which are undertaken by the SMST alongside the provider's performance meetings. The first drop-in session took place on Friday 6<sup>th</sup> January 2017.

### **Areas of particular success**

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

#### **Burglary (Down 20.5% -327 offences)**

Barking and Dagenham is performing better than the Metropolitan Police Service as a whole on reduction.

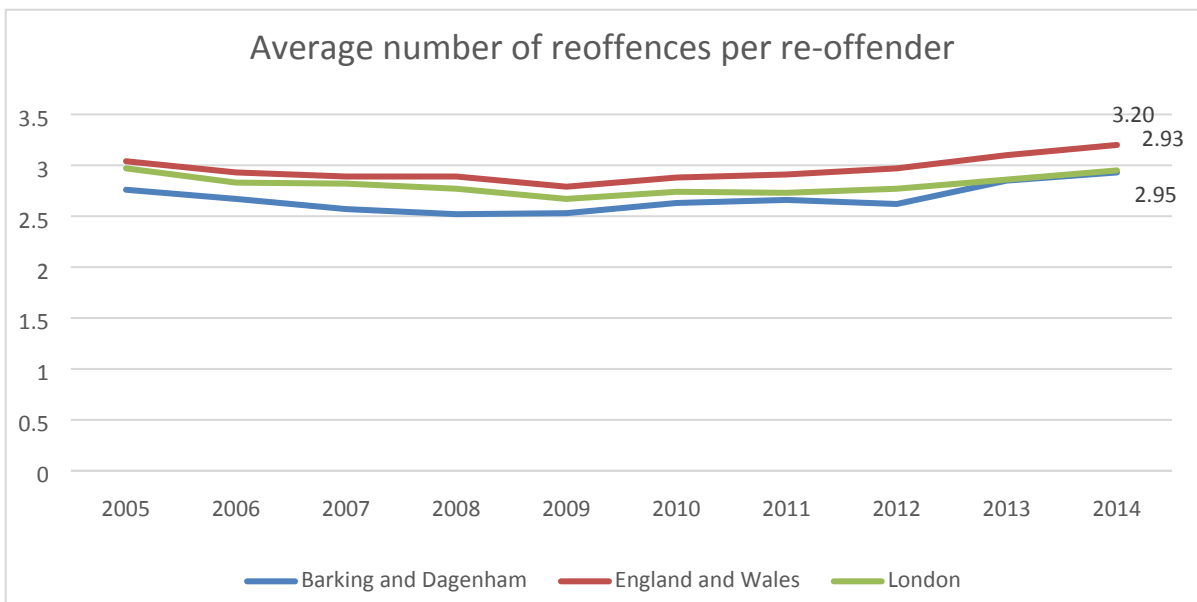
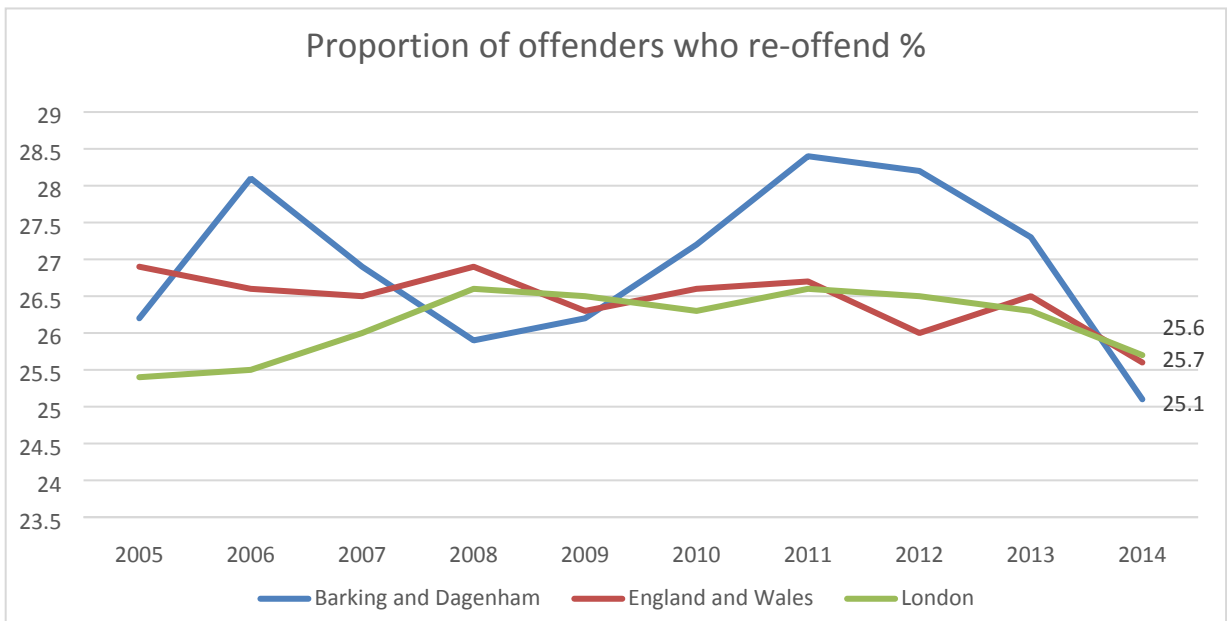
- 3.46 **Activity to address burglary includes:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

#### **Reoffending rates for adults and juvenile offenders (combined):**

- 3.47 The proven reoffending rate for adult and juvenile offenders is now below the England & Wales average and the London average which is good. (Please note the graphs only go up to 2014 as this is the only data available).



**Successful completions for Alcohol Treatment Requirements:**

3.48 According to the local figures we have achieved 31 starts (end of year target 36) and 21 completions (end of year target 24). Which means we are on track to achieve both end of year targets set. To achieve this, we need five more ATR starts and three more successful completions. Overall Performance is good.

**4. Indicators for monitoring**

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 8.9% - 238 offences):**

4.1 Overall the decrease in numbers of Domestic Abuse reports are low.

### **Sexual Violence (Up 7% - (Up 31 offences):**

- 4.2 Using the rolling 12 months' figures (January 2016 to December 2016: 461 offences) Barking and Dagenham shows a 7% increase (up 31 offences) when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015: 430 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?".

This page is intentionally left blank



**Appendix 1: Community Safety Partnership one page performance summaries**

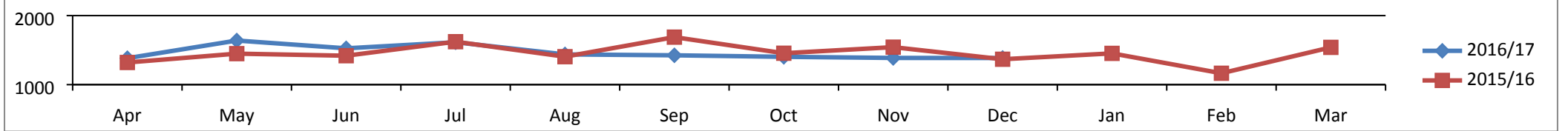
Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
**Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's)**

**December 2016**  
 Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	Total Notifiable Offences counts the total of all incidents reported to / discovered by the police and recorded as a crime.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/court-robbery-july-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/court-robbery-july-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>17,428</b> offences (+8%), 87.89 per 1,000 residents (21of32/8of15) 2014/15: <b>16,201</b> offences (+1%), 83.36 per 1,000 residents (21of32 / 8of15) 2013/14: <b>16,062</b> offences (-4%), 84.058 per 1,000 residents (22of32 / 11of15) 2012/13: <b>17,236</b> offences (- 8%), 92.15 per 1,000 residents (21of32 / 13of15) 2011/12: <b>18,825</b> offences (- 2%), 100.65 per 1,000 residents	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	Proactive policing operations and campaigns that encourage reporting can lead to increases without necessarily an underlying increase in the prevalence of crime.

Page 142

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	1,383	1,639	1,532	1,614	1,438	1,425	1,403	1,387	1,386			
<b>Year to date</b>	1,383	3,022	4,554	6,168	7,606	9,031	10,434	11,821	13,207			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	+3%	+6%	+6%	+5%	+5%	+4%	+3%	+2%	+1%			
<b>Rolling 12 month period (for use below)</b>	17,469	17,612	17,704	17,734	17,761	17,754	17,791	17,664	17,587			
<b>Per 1,000 Res</b>	88.10	88.82	87.65	87.80	87.93	87.90	88.08	87.45	87.07			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	11of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	11of15/ 21of32	12of15/ 21of32	10of15/ 21of32	10of15/ 21of32	10of15/ 21of32			



<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% increase (up 132 offences) at December 2016 (13,207 offences) when compared to December 2015 (13,075). In comparison the MET average YTD is +3%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	Total Notifiable Offences is up 7% (+ 1,221 offences) at October 2016. The majority of the increase at October 2016 has come from Theft & Handling offences, which is up 10% (+ 531 offences) compared to last year. (rolling 12 months) Within this crime category the main increases have been in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft of Motor Vehicle</li> <li>• Theft From Motor Vehicle</li> <li>• Theft From Person</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) 17,651 B&D shows a 3% increase up 484 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015) 17,167. In comparison, the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +4%.		

<b>Benchmarking</b>	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 (87.37 crimes per 1,000 residents). B&D on average has a rate of 87.07 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our position within our Most Similar Group (MSG) is now 10 of 15. The MSG average which is 85.99 per 1,000 residents.											
<b>Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio</b>											<b>December 2016</b>	
<b>MOPAC 7: Violence with injury</b>											Source: IQuanta	
<b>Definition</b>	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.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Violence with Injury can be found here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340326/court-violence-july-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340326/court-violence-july-2014.pdf</a>  Overall count of the offences listed opposite.				
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Violent crime is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type				
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures											
<b>History with this indicator</b>	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%)						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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 VWI. This is a change in MPS Interpretation regarding crime classification				
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>
<b>Month</b>	163	194	201	207	175	190	154	173	167			
<b>Year to date</b>	163	357	558	765	940	1,130	1,284	1,457	1,624			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	-13%	-4%	-2%	+2%	+1%	+1%	-0%	-2%	-1%			
<b>Rolling 12 month fig</b>	2,109	2,120	2,125	2,148	2,142	2,145	2,132	2,110	2,119			
<b>Per 1,000 Res (rolling 12 month)</b>	10.64	10.69	10.52	10.63	10.61	10.62	10.56	10.45	10.49			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	13of15/ 28of32	12of15/ 27of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 28of32	13of15/ 27of32	13of15/ 27of32	13of15/ 29of32	13of15/ 29of32			
<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% decrease (down 14 offences) at December 2016 (1,624 offences) when compared to December 2015 (1,638). In comparison the MET average YTD is +2%.						<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.				
<b>RAG Rating: A</b>	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) 2,119 B&D shows a 0.1% decrease down 3 offences compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015) 2,097. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +3%.											
<b>Benchmarking</b>	We are currently ranked 29 out of 32 CSP across the Metropolitan Police Service with 10.49 crimes per 1,000 residents compared to the Metropolitan Police Service average of 8.61 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 9.59 per 1,000 residents.											

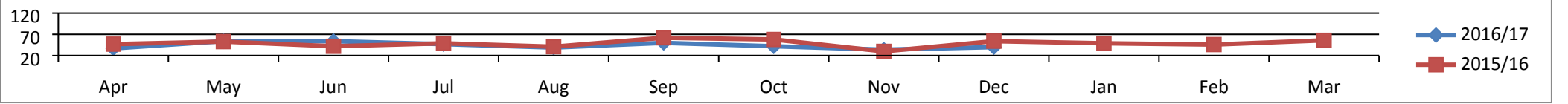
Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
**MOPAC 7: Robbery Overall**

**December 2016**  
 Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	This indicator includes Personal Robbery and Robbery of a business property.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/count-robbery-july-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/count-robbery-july-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Robbery is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
<b>2016/17: Target:</b>	5% decrease from previous year		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>587</b> offences (+21%), 2.96 crimes per 1,000 residents (22of32/14of15) 2014/15: <b>485</b> offences (-8%), 2.50 crimes per 1,000 residents (17of32 / 13of15) 2013/14: <b>492</b> offences (-21%), 2.58 crimes per 1,000 residents (14of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: <b>619</b> offences (-41%) 1.44 crimes per 1,000 residents (16of32 / 14of15) 2011/12: <b>931</b> offences (+7%) 1.25 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: <b>868</b> offences	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.

Page 144

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	37	54	54	47	39	50	42	34	40			
<b>Year to date</b>	37	91	145	192	231	281	323	357	397			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	-20%	-8%	+4%	+3%	-0%	-1%	-4%	-6%	-8%			
<b>Rolling 12 month fig for use below</b>	578	579	593	592	586	584	573	564	551			
<b>Per 1,000 Res</b>	2.91	2.92	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.84	2.79	2.73			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 21of32	14of15/ 20of32	14of15/ 19of32	14of15/ 19of32	14of15/ 19of32			



<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 8% decrease (down 36 offences) at December 2016 (397 offences) when compared to December 2015 (433 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +8%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016 (552 offences))	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
-----------------------------	--	--	--

<b>RAG Rating: G</b>	B&D shows an 4% decrease (down 21 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015) (573 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +5%.		
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Currently the borough is 14 out of the 15 areas in our most similar group with 2.73 crimes per 1,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham are considerably above the average for our Most Similar Group (1.88 per 1,000 residents). However, the borough is above the Metropolitan Police Service average (2.63 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham are currently ranked 19 out of the 32 CSPs in the Metropolitan Police Force.		

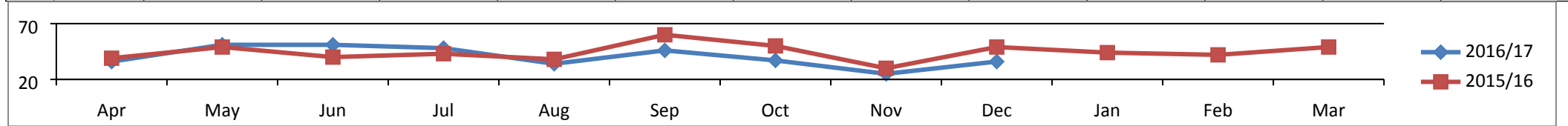
**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio**

**MOPAC 7: Personal Robbery**

**December 2016**  
Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	Personal Robbery is the use of threat or force in a theft from a person.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/cou-nt-robbery-july-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340323/cou-nt-robbery-july-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Serious Acquisitive Crime is a CSP priority and personal robbery makes up a section of SAC
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	5% decrease from previous year		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>533</b> offences (+19%), 2.69 crimes per 1,000 residents (22of32/14of15) 2014/15: <b>447</b> offences (-9%), 2.30 crimes per 1,000 residents ( 18of32 / 13of15 ) 2013/14: <b>492</b> offences (-21%), 2.58 crimes per 1,000 residents (14of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: <b>619</b> offences (-41%) 1.44 crimes per 1,000 residents (16of32 / 14of15) 2011/12: <b>931</b> offences (+7%) 1.25 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: <b>868</b> offences	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	36	51	51	48	34	46	37	25	36			
<b>Year to date</b>	36	87	138	186	220	266	303	328	364			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	-5%	No change	+10%	+11%	+5%	+2%	-2%	-5%	-8%			
<b>Rolling 12 month fig for use below</b>	531	533	546	552	544	539	528	514	502			
<b>Per 1,000 Res</b>	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.73	2.69	2.67	2.61	2.54	2.49			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 22of32	14of15/ 21of32	14of15/ 20of32	14of15/ 19of32	14of15/ 19of32	14of15/ 19of32			



<b>Performance Overview</b>			
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robust targeting of offenders and visible policing in areas identified through crime mapping.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Page 145

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The work of the Safer Neighbourhood Estates Team and the continued focus on parks has also contributed to tackling this issue.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The proactive work of the CCTV Team has also lead to arrests and robbery prevention.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Benchmarking</b></p>	<p>Currently the borough is 14 out of the 15 areas in our most similar group with 2.49 crimes per 1,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham are considerably above the average for our Most Similar Group (1.69 per 1,000 residents). Barking and Dagenham are above the Metropolitan Police Service average (2.44 per 1,000 population). Barking and Dagenham are currently ranked 19 out of the 32 CSP's in the Metropolitan Police Force.</p>		

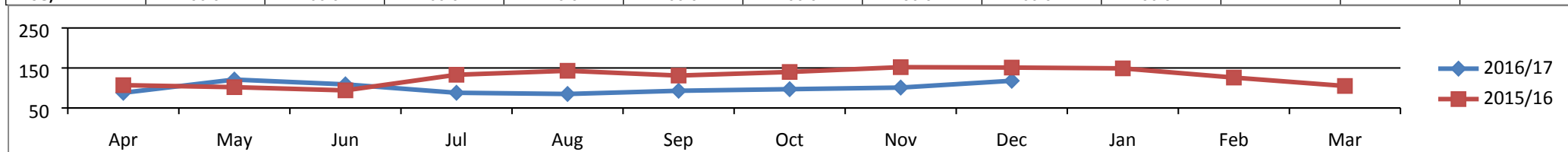
Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
**MOPAC 7: Burglary overall**

**December 2016**  
 Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	This indicator includes residential burglary and burglary of a business property	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/count-burglary-april-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/count-burglary-april-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Burglary is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	<b>2015/16:</b> 1,533 (-18%), down 341 offences <b>2014/15:</b> 1,874 (-7%), down 132 offences <b>2013/14:</b> 2,006 (-21%), down 534 offences <b>2012/13:</b> 2,540 (+4%), up 104 offences <b>2011/12:</b> 2,436 (+10%), up 224 offences	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	

Page 147

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	88	121	109	88	85	93	97	101	118			
<b>Year to date</b>	88	209	318	406	491	584	681	782	900			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	-18%	No change	+5%	-6%	-15%	-17%	-19%	-21%	-21%			
<b>Rolling 12 month fig for use below</b>	1,514	1,533	1,548	1,505	1,445	1,411	1,370	1,324	1,291			
<b>Rate Per 1,000</b>	7.64	7.73	7.66	7.45	7.15	6.99	6.78	6.56	6.39			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	4of15/ 15of32	4of15/ 16of32	4of15/ 16of32	3of15/ 14of32	3of15/ 10of32	3of15/ 10of32	3of15/ 8of32	3of15/ 6of32	3of15/ 5of32			



<b>Performance Overview:</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows an -21% decrease (down 243 offences) at December 2016. (900 offences) when compared to December 2015 (1,143 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is -3%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) 1,294 B&D shows an 21% decrease down 338 offences when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (January 2015 to December 2015) 1,632. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is -2%.		
<b>Benchmarking:</b>	Barking and Dagenham now has 6.39 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 3 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 8.87 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham is ranked 5 of 32 per 1,000 population. The MET average is 7.88 per 1,000 residents.		

Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
**MOPAC 7: Residential Burglary**

**December 2016**  
Source: IQuanta

Page 148

<b>Definition</b>	Entering any residential building as a trespasser with the intent to steal or cause unlawful damage.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/cou-nt-burglary-april-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299323/cou-nt-burglary-april-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Serious Acquisitive Crime is a CSP priority and residential burglary makes up a section of SAC
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>1,045</b> Offences (-25%) 15.00 per 1,000 residents 2014/15: <b>1,399</b> Offences (-5%) 20.08 per 1,000 residents 2013/14: <b>1,470</b> Offences (-20%) 21.10 per 1,000 residents 2012/13: <b>1,835</b> Offences (+7%) 26.334 per 1,000 residents 2011/12: <b>1,710</b> Offences (+9%) 24.54 per 1,000 residents 2010/11: <b>1,573</b> Offences	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	47	79	62	55	53	47	59	76	98			
<b>Year to date</b>	47	126	188	243	296	343	402	478	576			
<b>% change from last year</b>	-28%	No change	-3%	-14%	-20%	-24%	-27%	-28%	-27%			
<b>Rolling 12 month fig</b>	1,027	1,045	1,039	1,005	969	939	894	859	838			
<b>Per 1,000 HH</b>	14.74	15.00	14.91	14.42	13.91	13.48	12.83	12.33	12.03			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	10of15/ 24of32	10of15/ 26of32	11of15/ 25of32	9of15/ 21of32	8of15/ 20of32	7of15/ 20of32	6of15/ 18of32	6of15/ 13of32	6of15/ 12of32			

<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows an -27% decrease (Down 208 offences) at December 2016, (576 offences) when compared to December 2015 (784 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is -3%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	Proactive and High Visible patrols concentrating on the RM8 postcode linked in with cross border work with Redbridge has seen significant reductions. 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. 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
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016 (840 offences)) B&D shows 29% decrease (down 334 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015) (1,184 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest 12-month period is -2%.		



			potential associates
<b>Benchmarking</b>	With 12.03 crimes per 1,000 households Barking and Dagenham is now ranked 12 of 32 or 9 <sup>th</sup> highest residential burglary rate per 1,000 households across the MET. The average across the MET is 13.17. The average across the MSG is 13.14 per 1,000 households.		

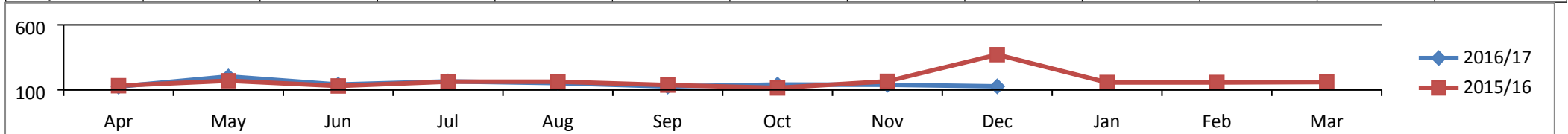
Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
**MOPAC 7: Criminal Damage**

**December 2016**  
 Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Criminal Damage can be found here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299327/count-damage-april-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/299327/count-damage-april-2014.pdf</a> Overall it is a combined count of the offences listed opposite.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Criminal Damage is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	<b>2015/16:</b> 1,791 (+17%) <b>2014/15:</b> 1,528 (-1%) <b>2013/14:</b> 1,552 (-2%) <b>2012/13:</b> 1,583 (-17%) <b>2011/12:</b> 1,928 (-14%)	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	125	203	141	165	152	126	141	139	127			
<b>Year to date</b>	125	328	469	634	786	912	1,053	1,192	1,319			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	-5%	+6%	+9%	+7%	+9%	+7%	+9%	+6%	+1%			
<b>Rolling 12-month fig for use below</b>	1,784	1,809	1,828	1,831	1,853	1,851	1,878	1,855	1,805			
<b>Per 1,000</b>	9.00	9.12	9.05	9.07	9.17	9.16	9.30	9.18	8.94			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	9of15/ 32of32	8of15/ 32of32	7of15/ 32of32		

Page 150



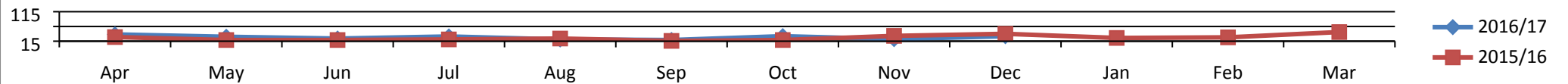
<b>Performance Overview:</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 1% increase (up 14 offences) at December 2016 (1,192 offences) when compared to November 2015 (1,128 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +1%.  Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to November 2016) 1,962 B&D shows a 7% increase up 124 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to November 2015) 1,838. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +2%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			
<b>Benchmarking:</b>	Barking and Dagenham now has 8.94 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 7 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 10.84 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 6.91 per 1,000 residents.		

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

**December 2016**  
 Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	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	<b>How this indicator works</b>	Home Office counting rules at August 2014 for Theft from the Person can be found here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340325/count-theft-july-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340325/count-theft-july-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 320 2014/15: 313 2013/14: 349	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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
<b>Month</b>	38	30	24	31	21	19	32	22	32			
<b>Year to date</b>	38	68	92	123	144	163	195	217	249			
<b>% change from previous year</b>	+36%	+42%	+35%	+38%	+29%	+26%	+34%	+20%	+15%			
<b>Rolling 12-month fig for use below</b>	330	340	344	354	352	354	368	355	351			
<b>Per 1,000</b>	1.66	1.71	1.70	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.82	1.76	1.74			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	13of15/ 12of32	12of15/ 13of32	12of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 13of32	13of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 13of32	12of15/ 12of32	13of15/ 12of32			



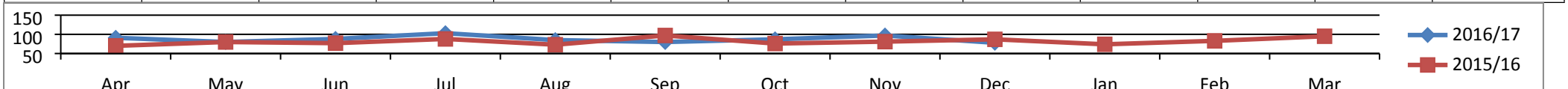
<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a +15% increase (Up 32 offences) at December 2016. (249 offences) when compared to December 2015 (217 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +6%.  Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) 351 B&D shows a 17% increase up 52 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015) 299. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +4%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			

<b>Benchmarking</b>	Barking and Dagenham has 1.74 crimes per 1,000 residents. Our rank amongst our most similar group is 13 of 15. The average for the most similar group is 1.42 per 1,000 residents. Looking across the Metropolitan Police Service Barking and Dagenham is ranked (12/32). The MET average is 4.10 per 1,000 residents.
---------------------	--

**Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio** **December 2016**  
Source: IQuanta  
**MOPAC 7: Theft from a Motor Vehicle**

<b>Definition</b>	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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306656/count-vehicle-april-2014.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306656/count-vehicle-april-2014.pdf</a>
<b>What good looks like</b>	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	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>981</b> offences (-15), 4.95 per 1,000 residents (10of32/6of15) 2014/15: <b>986</b> offences (-38%), 5.07 per 1,000 residents (9of32 / 6of15) 2013/14: <b>1,595</b> offences (-4%), 8.37 per 1,000 residents (22of32 / 14of15) 2012/13: <b>1,659</b> offences (0%) 8.87 per 1,000 residents (20 of 32 / 14 of 15) 2011/12: <b>1,655</b> offences (-3.4%) 2010/11: <b>1,714</b> 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	91	80	88	103	85	80	87	97	78			
Year to date	91	171	259	362	447	527	614	711	789			
% change from last year	+30%	+14%	+14%	+15%	+14%	+8%	+9%	+11%	+9%			
Rolling 12-month fig for use below	1,002	1,002	1,013	1,028	1,037	1,022	1,034	1,050	1,045			
Rate Per 1,000 residents	5.05	5.05	5.02	5.09	5.13	5.06	5.12	5.20	5.17			
Rank (MET / MSG)	4of15/ 10of32	5of15/ 10of32	4of15/ 10of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 10of32	6of15/ 11of32	4of15/ 12of32			



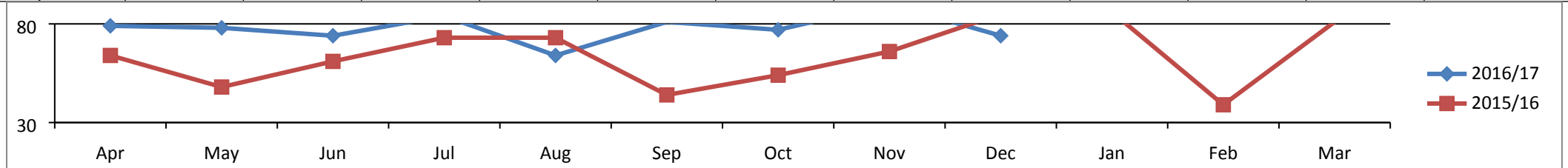
<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 9% increase (up 64 offences) at December 2016. (789 offences) when compared to December 2015 (725 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +4%. Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) 1,052 B&D shows a 11% increase up 103 compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015) 949. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The Operation Lockdown initiative targets travelling priority crime nominals across</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			

			East area (and Essex, Herts and City of London). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operation Endeavour which targets keyless vehicle theft (Barking and Dagenham has had issues with Fiestas and Transit vans being taken through this method).</li> </ul>
<b>Benchmarking</b>	B&D rate per 1,000 population = 5.17 MET average = 5.92, MSG average = 5.98. This places B&D at 12 of 32 in the MET and 4 of 15 in our Most Similar Group		

<b>Community Safety Partnership Call Over / Crime, Justice &amp; Communities Portfolio</b>	<b>December 2016</b>
<b>MOPAC 7: Theft of Motor Vehicle</b>	Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	This is when a Motor Vehicle is taken without consent from the owner or a lawful authority.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described
<b>What good looks like</b>	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	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment  It is a MOPAC 7 priority crime type
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	5% Decrease from previous year		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>774</b> offences (+5%), 3.90 crimes per 1,000 residents 2014/15: <b>738</b> offences (-5%), 3.80 crimes per 1,000 residents 2013/14: <b>773</b> offences (-5%), 4.06 crimes per 1,000 residents 2012/13: <b>811</b> Offences (-21%) 4.336 crimes per 1,000 residents. 2011/12: <b>1,106</b> Offences (-3%) 5.92crimes per 1,000 residents. 2010/11: <b>1,146</b> Offences.	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
<b>Month</b>	79	78	74	84	64	81	77	90	74			
<b>Year to date</b>	79	157	231	315	379	460	537	627	701			
<b>% change from last year</b>	+23%	+40%	+34%	+28%	+20%	+28%	+31%	31%	+27%			
<b>Rolling 12 month total</b>	789	819	833	843	836	875	892	915	916			
<b>Per 1,000 Res</b>	3.98	4.13	4.12	4.17	4.14	4.33	4.42	4.53	4.54			
<b>Rank (MET / MSG)</b>	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32	15of15/ 30of32		



<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows a 27% increase (Up 150 offences) at December 2016 (701 offences) when compared to December 2015 (551 offences). In comparison the MET average YTD is +26%.  Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) (919 offences)) B&D shows a 26% increase (Up 189 offences) compared to	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			

	is +21%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>
<b>Benchmarking</b>	B&D rate per 1,000 population = 4.54, MET average = 3.05, MSG average = 2.36. This places B&D at 30 of 32 across the MET and 15 of 15 in our Most Similar Group.	

<b>Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio</b>	<b>December 2016</b>
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	Source: Local Police Figures

Page 154

<b>Definition</b>	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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	It is a priority crime identified by the 2013 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	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
<b>History of this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>2,597</b> offences, 13.97 crimes per 1,000 residents 2014/15: <b>2,398</b> Offences, 13.99 crimes per 1,000 residents 2013/14: <b>1,991</b> Offences, 10.65 crimes per 1,000 residents 2012/13: <b>1,588</b> Offences, 8.49 crimes per 1,000 residents 2011/12: <b>1,718</b> Offences, 9.19 crimes per 1,000 residents 2010/11: <b>1,790</b> Offences	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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
<b>Month</b>	170	222	196	221	229	195	196	203	186			
<b>Year to date</b>	170	392	588	809	1038	1233	1429	1632	1818			
<b>Rolling 12 months (for use below)</b>	2,565	2,550	2,533	2,483	2,469	2,433	2,435	2,446	2,407			
<b>Rate per 1,000</b>	13.80	13.72	13.62	13.36	13.28	13.09	13.10	13.16	12.95			
<b>Rank (MET Police)</b>	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32	32 of 32			

<b>Performance Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using YTD totals there was a decrease of 190 (-9.5%) crimes reported between December 2016 and December 2015. The Year To Date (YTD) MET average is +0.1%.</li> <li>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) 2,407 B&amp;D shows a -8.9% decrease (238) compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015) 2,645. In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12 month is +9.06%.</li> </ul>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.  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 been drafted. The recommendations from the report will be considered by the Community Safety Partnership.
<b>RAG Rating: None</b>			

<b>Benchmarking</b>	% Change compared to same time in the previous year (YTD at December 16 vs YTD at December 15): B&D = Down by 9.5% London average is down by 0.2% Rate per 1,000 residents (rolling 12 months): B&D = 12.95, Metropolitan Police Average = 9.06 this places B&D 32 / 32 or the highest in London.
---------------------	--

<b>Benchmarking</b>	

**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio** **December 2016**  
Source: MARAC  
**MARAC: Number of repeat referrals to MARAC**

Page 155

<b>Definition</b>	Repeat victimisation refers to another incident occurring with the same perpetrator within 12 months of the original incident coming to the MARAC.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	<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>						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	<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>					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	To achieve a repeat referral rate between 28% - 40%.												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 86 (25%) 2014/15: 58 (20%) 2013/14: 90 (25%) 2012/13: 82 (21%) 2011/12: 68 (22%)						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	8	6	8	9	7	8	5	8	11				
<b>Year to Date</b>	8	14	22	31	38	46	51	59	70				

<b>Performance Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using Year To Date figures at December 2016 there was 70 repeat referrals to MARAC. This works out as 25% of all MARAC referrals received YTD which is slightly below the 28-40% range recommended by Safelives (formerly CAADA).</li> <li>Performance has now been RAG rated as Amber in line with the Guidance on Corporate RAG ratings (Performance is within 10% of the target).</li> <li>Using the latest rolling 12 month figures (January 2016 to December 2016 = 88 repeat referrals) Barking and Dagenham shows an 12.8% increase</li> </ul>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<p>Commissioners of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse services are putting the following in place following review of MARAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Work with perpetrators and children to ensure the concerns are tackled holistically as a family and not individually focussed around the victim.</li> </ol>
<b>RAG Rating: A</b>			

	up 10 repeat referrals when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015 = 78 repeat referrals).		
<b>Benchmarking</b>	<p>Some benchmarking data is available from Safelives on the level of repeat referrals to MARAC. The latest data is for 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 where their 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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** **December 2016**  
**Total number of Barking and Dagenham Residents on the Programme - Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP)** Source: Probation (Roger Picard)

<b>Definition</b>	IDAP is a group work programme for men who have abused their wives, partners or ex-partners and is a court order.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described				
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	For monitoring.											
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: end of year = 65 active on the programme 2014/15: TBC 2013/14 end of year = 28 active on the programme						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.				
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>
<b>Number currently on programme</b>	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	TBC	Data collected quarterly	Data collected quarterly	

Page 156

<b>Performance Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>			



<b>Benchmarking</b>	
---------------------	--

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

Page 157

<b>Definition</b>	The amount of people that have been discharged from their IDAP and the amount of those that successfully completed their course						<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	We would be looking for an increased majority of successful completions on discharge.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>						
<b>2015/17 Target:</b>	For monitoring												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2013/14: 42 Males living in LBBD were referred to the programme. Of those 42, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 completed their programme, of these, 6 completed without being suspended</li> <li>• 12 are still attending the programme, of these, 5 have been previously suspended but are now attending again</li> <li>• 22 have had the programme abandoned, of these, 14 were suspended before being abandoned</li> <li>• 1 currently suspended – figures accurate at August 2014.</li> </ul>						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.  <b>IMPORTANT:</b> 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.					
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>		<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>
<b>Monthly</b>	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC				

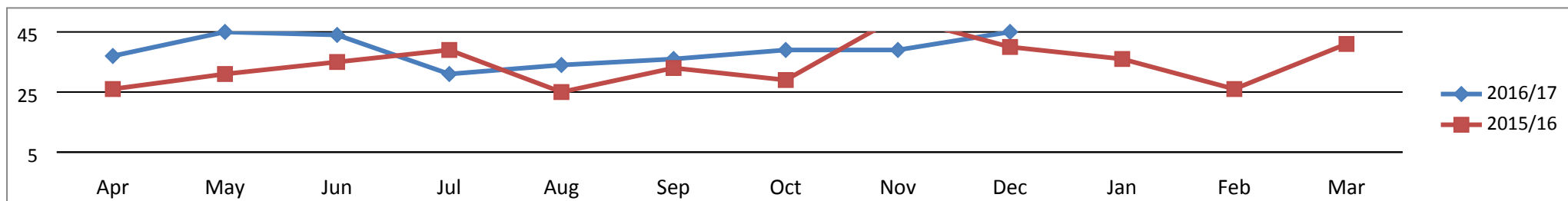
<b>Performance Overview</b>	DATA TBC.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	London CRC probation is undergoing major changes, including new IT systems. Probation doesn't have access to reporting so they are unable to provide any data since January 2016.
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>			
<b>Benchmarking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

**Commissioning and Partnerships Portfolio** **December 2016**  
The number of Sexual offences Including Rape Source: IQuanta

<b>Definition</b>	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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	Only offences reported to the police within the period are counted.
<b>What good looks like</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieving a lower number of offences than in 2010/11 (263)</li> <li>Reducing our ranking from 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in the most similar group (MSG) 13/15.</li> </ul>	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Sexual offences have increased in Barking and Dagenham with a higher number of reports compared with the London average.
<b>2016/17 Targets</b>	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?'		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	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 <sup>rd</sup> Highest (baseline) = 13/15	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	Offences could have taken place some weeks, months or even years before being reported to the Police.

Page 15 of 80

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
<b>Month</b>	37	45	44	31	34	36	39	39	45			
<b>YTD</b>	37	82	126	157	191	227	266	305	350			
<b>% change since last year</b>	+42%	+46%	+40%	+21%	+22%	+23%	+23%	+15%	+15%			
<b>Rolling 12 months (for use below)</b>	422	437	447	438	445	453	460	450	456			
<b>Rate Per 1,000 Population</b>	2.13	2.20	2.21	2.17	2.20	2.24	2.28	2.23	2.26			
<b>Ranking MET / MSG</b>	21of32/ 10of15	25of32/ 12of15	24of32/ 12of15	21of32/ 12of15	22of32/ 12of15	24of32/ 12of15	23of32/ 12of15	22of32/ 12of15	23of32/ 13of15			



<b>Performance Overview</b>	Year To Date (YTD) B&D shows 15% increase at December 2016 (350) when compared to December 2015 (304). In comparison the MET average YTD is +10%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	Increases in sexual offences reported are being attributed to national media coverage of sexual abuse and more victims coming forward to report crimes.
<b>RAG Rate: None</b>	Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016 (461 offences)) B&D shows a 7% increase (up 31 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015 (430 offences)). In comparison the MET average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +9%.		
<b>Benchmarking</b>	At December 2016 Barking & Dagenham had a rate of 2.26 sexual offences per 1,000 residents and is ranked (23/32) in London. Against our Most Similar Group (MSG) Barking and Dagenham is ranked 13 of 15. Our MSG average is 2.16 per 1000 residents and the Metropolitan Police Service average is 1.97.		

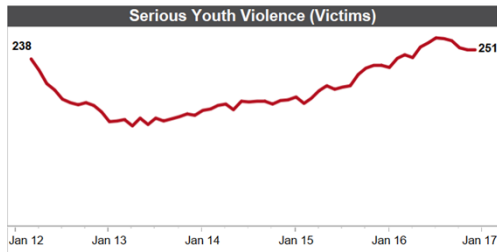
### Youth Offending Service Chief Officers Group Serious Youth Violence (Barking & Dagenham)

December 2016

Source: Local Police Figures

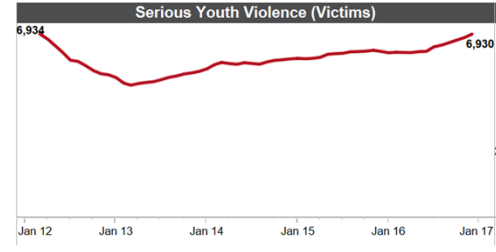
Page 159

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Serious Youth Violence</b> is defined by the MPS as 'Any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.'						<b>How this indicator works</b>	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).					
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Reduction on last years figures												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: <b>248</b> offences 2014/15: <b>181</b> offences 2013/14: <b>176</b> offences (+21%), 2.73 crimes per 1,000 residents						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	The charts below are taken from the MOPAC Gangs Dashboard where the latest data available at time of writing the March 2016 update.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>				
<b>Year to Date</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>177</b>				
<b>Rolling 12 months (For use below)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>				
<b>% Change compared to previous year (Based on R12 figures)</b>	24.3%	27.5%	33.8%	35.3%	33.5%	22.2%	12.8%	9.6%	9.6%				



Rolling year to end: Dec 16  
 Indicator: Serious Youth Violence (Victims)  
 Total: 251

(Barking and Dagenham)



Rolling year to end: Dec 16  
 Indicator: Serious Youth Violence (Victims)  
 Total: 6,930

(London Overall)

<b>Performance Overview</b>	The rolling 12-month figure (January 2016 – December 2016) 251 shows an 9.6% increase up 22 offences when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (January 2015 – December 2015) 229.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>			

Page 100

**Local Children's Safeguarding Board  
Gun Crime**

**December 2016**  
Source: Local Police Data

<b>Definition</b>	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'.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Due to the impact of the offence on the victim their family and local community.  Crimes involving guns or knives are always of great public concern and understandably attract a great deal of attention.					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Monitoring							Both Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures are monitored by the Local Safeguarding Childrens Board (LSCB) on a quarterly basis.					
<b>History with this indicator</b>	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						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	The numbers are generally small and will therefore impact on					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	4	2	3	8	6	5	3	12	1				

<b>Year to date</b>	4	6	9	17	23	28	31	43	44			
<b>Rolling 12 month total</b>	57	55	55	59	61	62	53	61	58			
<b>Rate Per 1,000 Residents</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3			

<b>Performance Overview</b>	Using rolling 12 month figures at December 2016 there have been 58 Gun crime offences reported. Up 11 offences (+23%) on the 47 offences reported at the same time last year. The average across London is +26%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<p>The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots, most recent weapon sweep took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> November 2016.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized)</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable		

**Local Children's Safeguarding Board  
Knife Crime**

**December 2016**  
Source: Local Police Data

<b>Definition</b>	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.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	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						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Monitoring												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 363 offences (+21%) 2014/15: <b>300</b> offences (+9%) 2013/14: <b>274</b> offences (-14%) 2012/13: <b>320</b> Offences (+39%) 2011/12: <b>231</b> Offences (-3%)						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	We are coming off the back of two years of continual reduction.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	22	29	23	29	21	29	21	24	26				
<b>Year to date</b>	22	51	74	103	124	153	174	198	224				
<b>Rolling 12 month total</b>	341	342	347	353	344	339	323	318	320				
<b>Rate Per 1,000 Residents</b>	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7				

Page 22 of 44

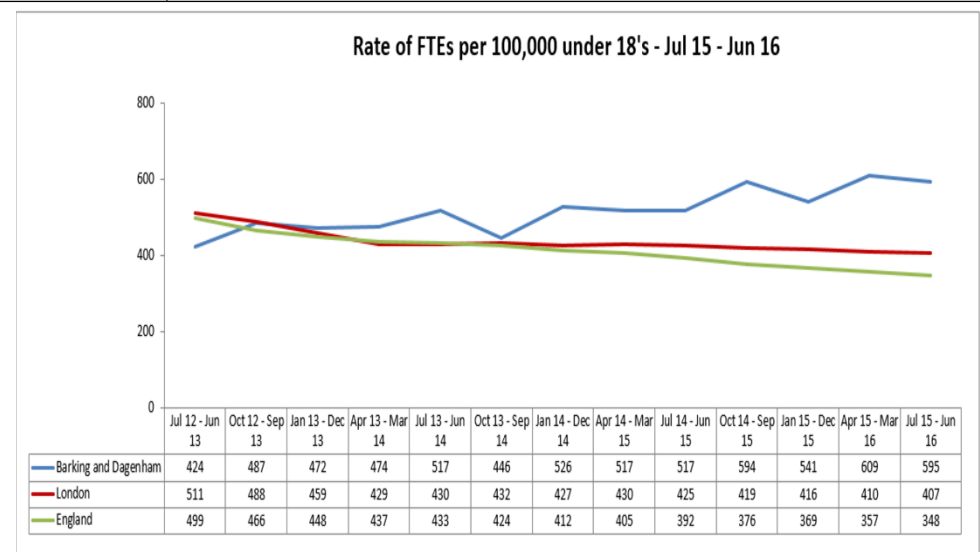
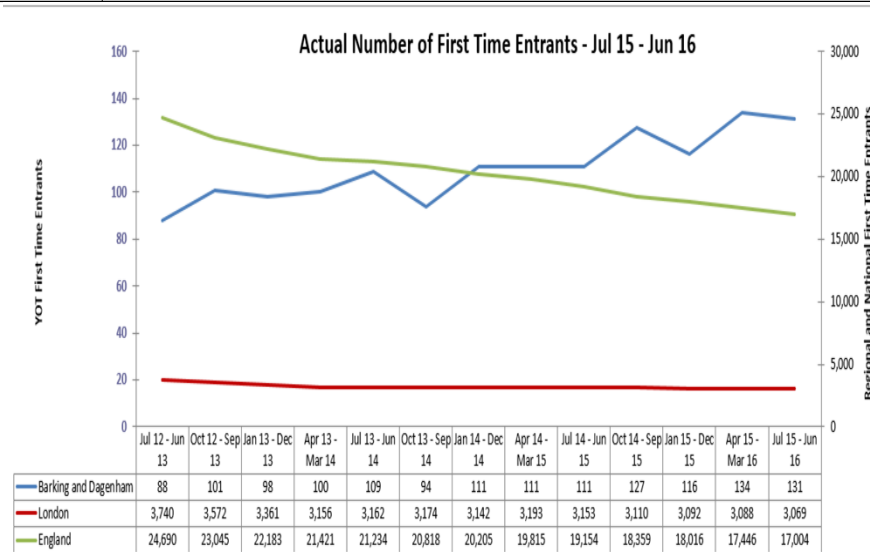
<b>Performance Overview</b>			
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>	Using the latest rolling 12 month figures (January 2016 – December 2016 (320 offences)) B&D shows an 8% decrease (down 28 offences) compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (January 2015 – December 2015 (348 offences)) In comparison the London average across the latest rolling 12-month period is +9%.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	The Police are taking the following steps to reduce knife and gun crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular weapons sweep at well-known hot spots, most recent weapon sweep took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> November 2016.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Targeted warrants (where firearms are seized)</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Benchmarking</b>			

**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System (Barking & Dagenham)**

**December 2016**  
Source: YOS

<b>Definition</b>	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	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.
<b>What good looks like</b>	We would look for this figure to decrease when compared with the same period last year	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Decrease on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16 = 134 2014/15 = 111 2013/14 = 100 2012/13 = 96	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	A rising young population is expected which could lead to a natural increase in youth offenders.

Page 163



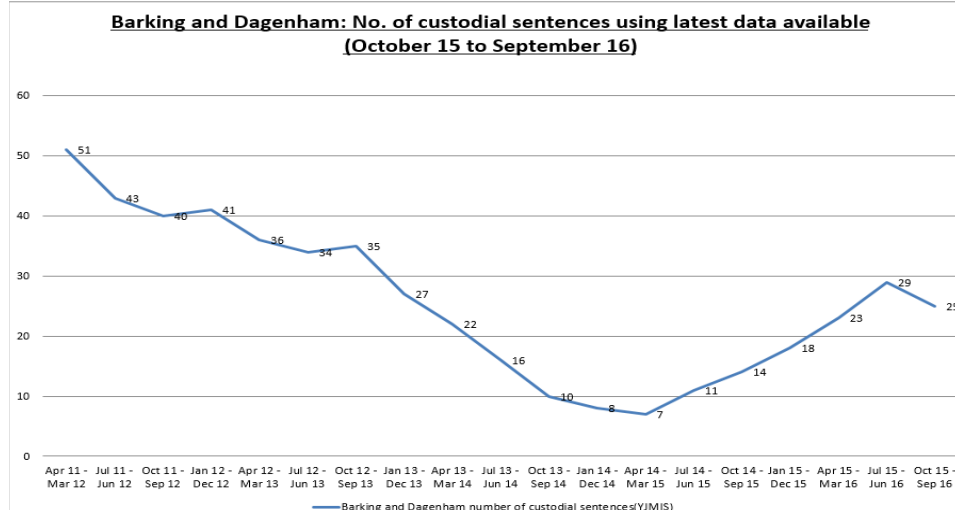
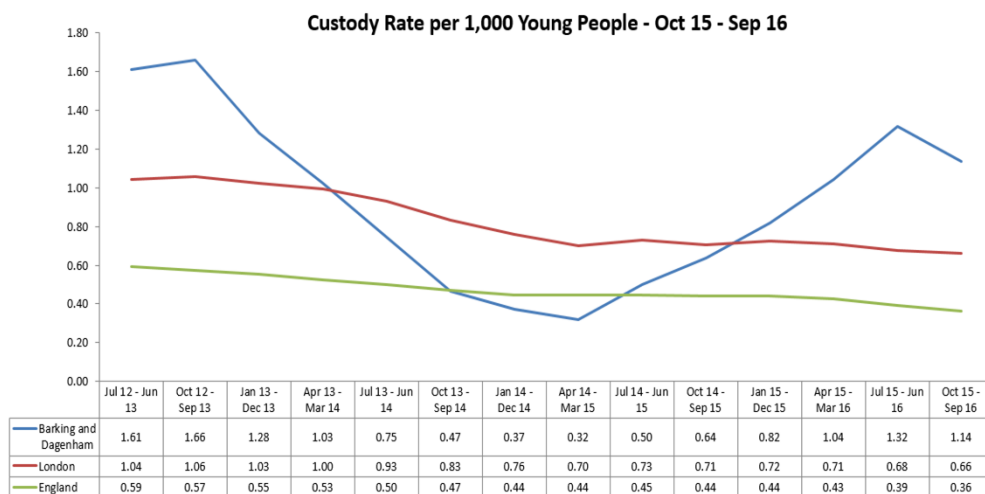
<b>Performance Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The latest quarter shows a decrease in the number of actual FTE. However there has been a slight increase compared to the previous year (Jul 15 to Jun 16) (131) (Jul 14 to Jun 2015) (109) up 22 individuals.</li> <li>Please note that the rolling 12 month figures to July 2016 is the latest available.</li> </ul>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<p>Whilst it is of concern that first-time entrants have continued to increase over the last twelve months the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and the YOS COG (Chief Officers Group) are aware and are monitoring this closely.</p> <p>There will be a follow up discussion regarding this area at the next YOS COG to ensure that the YOS &amp; partner agencies are doing all they can to impact on this area. Specific areas of work have been identified to support those young people receiving triage to ensure that they do not become a FTE.</p> <p>These areas include weapons awareness, substance misuse, emotional health and wellbeing and parenting work.</p>
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			

<b>Benchmarking</b>	Barking and Dagenham's rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) per 100,000 population has reduced from the previous quarter but remains significantly higher (595) than the London rate (407).
---------------------	--

**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio** **December 2016**  
Source: YOS  
**YP receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody**

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

Page 164



<b>Performance Overview</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Custodial sentences have shown a decrease within the last quarter in comparison with the last 18 months. However Barking and Dagenham have seen more possession and use of weapons within the borough that fall within the mandatory custodial sentencing guidelines which causes concern.</li> <li>There have also been a number of serious violent offences within the borough that have attracted custodial penalties. There are not huge discrepancies shown between recommendations and sentencing, however types of offences and any trends within the custodial cohort continue to be monitored.</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>	The custody rate per 1,000 YP, Barking and Dagenham (1.14) between October 2015 to September 2016. When compared to London (0.66) we are 0.48 above the London custody rate for October 2015 – September 2016.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intensive mentoring whilst available to those within the community setting, it is also available to those young people who are due for release and resettlement back into the community after a custodial sentence. The mentor will meet with them whilst they are still within the custodial setting and support them upon release to lessen the chances of them returning to custody.</li> </ul>
--	--	--	---

Benchmarking N/A

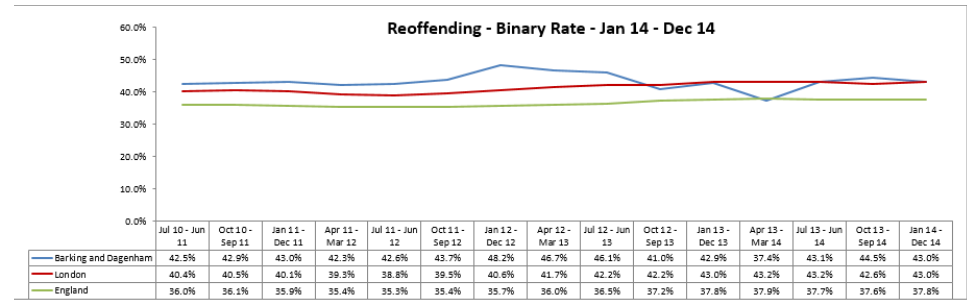
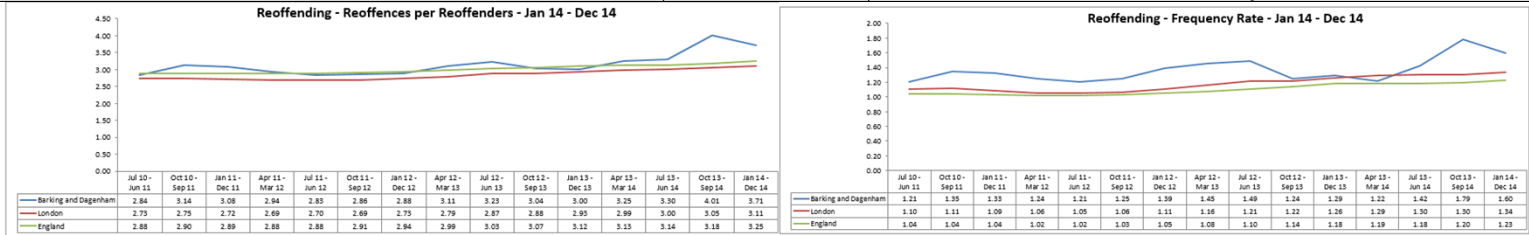
**Community Safety & Offender Management / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio**

**Rate of Proven Re-offending (Young Offenders)**

**December 2016**  
Source: YJMIS

<b>Definition</b>	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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.
<b>What good looks like</b>	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Reducing re-offending is a CSP priority.
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Decrease on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	The first release of these figures was produced in October 2011. The figures for the latest cohort (January 2014 to December 2014) were released on 6 <sup>th</sup> December 2016.	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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. The latest figures at a borough level are presented below and were released in December 2016. Totals for juveniles are shown below.

Page 165

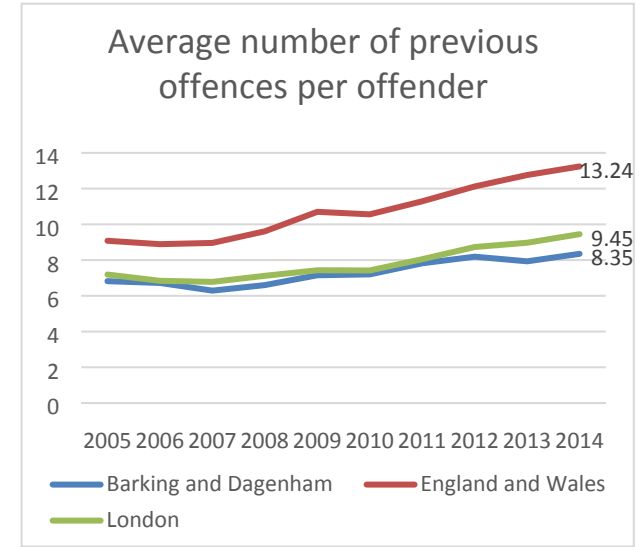
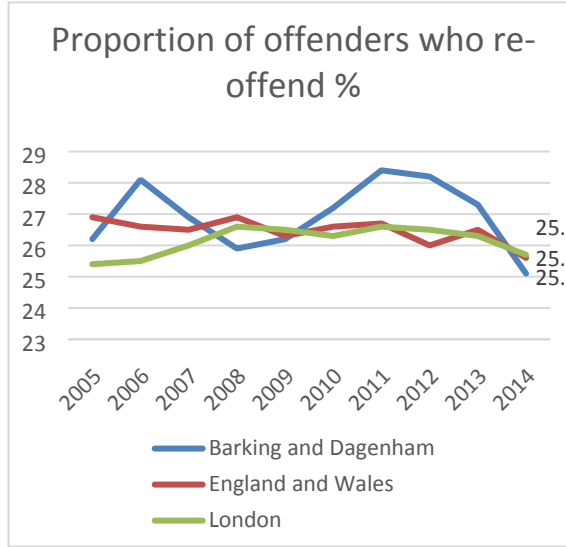
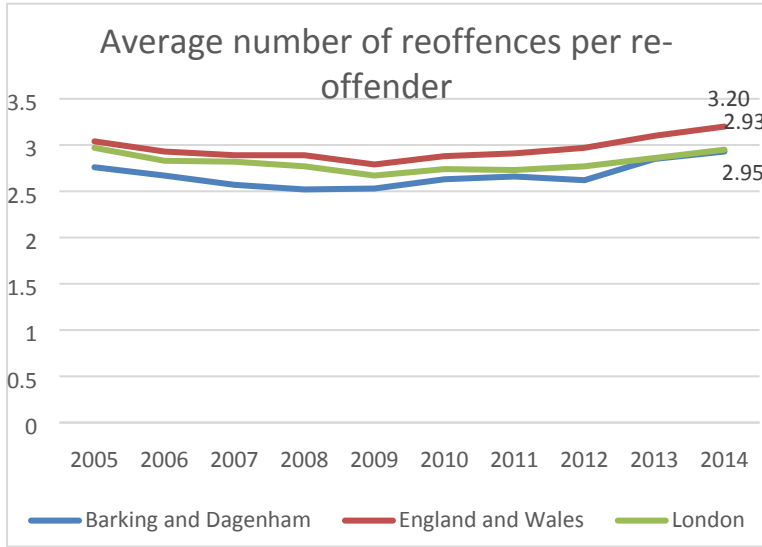


Performance overview	The latest cohort was identified between January 2014 to December 2014 and then their offending was tracked for 12 months with a further 6 months are allowed for the cases to progress through the courts. The reoffending rate for the December 2014 cohort was 43.0% and now is above the London average for this period.
----------------------	--

**Community Safety & Offender Management / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio  
Rate of Proven Re-offending (All cohorts)**

**December 2016**  
Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Proven re-offending</b> 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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.
<b>What good looks like</b>	We are looking for consistent decreases in this figure over time.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	Reducing re-offending is a CSP priority.
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Decrease on last years figures		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	The first release of these figures was produced in October 2011. The figures for the latest cohort are for 2014.	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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 only have data up until 2014.</u>



**Performance overview:**  
G

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

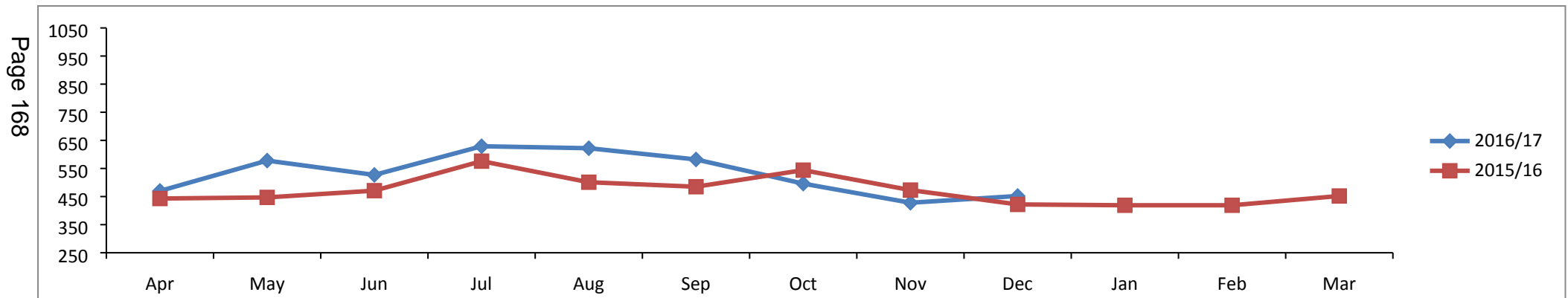
**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio**

**December 2016**

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

Source: Local Police

<b>Definition</b>	Anti-social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	As defined, it is a count of all calls reported to the police.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	ASB is a CSP priority and the police generally receive the highest amount of calls for ASB in the borough.					
<b>2016/17 Target</b>	Decrease on previous year												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	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						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	None					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Monthly</b>	470	578	527	629	622	582	496	428	452				
<b>YTD</b>	470	1,048	1,575	2,204	2,826	3,408	3,904	4,332	4,784				



<b>Performance Overview</b>	<p>YTD Totals shows an increase from (4,362) December 2015 to (4,784) at December 2016. Up 422 incidents, +9.6%.</p> <p>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016 (5,098 calls to the police)) B&amp;D shows a 14% increase (Up 620 calls) compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015 (4,478 calls to the police)).</p>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<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>
<b>RAG Rate: R</b>			

<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable
---------------------	----------------

<b>Community Safety &amp; Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio</b>	<b>December 2016</b>
The number and % of victims who were satisfied with the way their ASB complaint was dealt with	Source: Council ASB Team – Katherine Gilcreest

<b>Definition</b>	Anti social behaviour includes Abandoned Vehicles, Vehicle Nuisance, Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours, Malicious/ Nuisance Communications, Street Drinking, Prostitution Related Behaviour, Noise, Begging.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	
<b>What good looks like</b>	Ideally we would see a year on year reduction in ASB calls reported to the Police.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	ASB is a CSP priority and the police generally receive the highest amount of calls for ASB in the borough.
<b>2016/17 Target</b>	For monitoring		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 628 surveys returned, 624 satisfied (99%) 2014/15: 15 surveys returned, 11 satisfied (87%) 2013/14: 20 surveys returned, 19 satisfied (95%)	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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	TBC	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
<b>Overall % satisfied</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>									<b>100%</b>

<b>Performance Overview</b>	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.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The councils ASB Team in discussion will work with Environmental &amp; Enforcement (E&amp;E) services around developing customer feedback mechanisms for E&amp;E service users.</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rate: G</b>			

<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable
---------------------	----------------

--	--

<b>Community Safety &amp; Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement</b>	<b>December 2016</b>
The % of offenders who complete an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) successfully	Source: Probation

<b>Definition</b>	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.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	Count of individuals successfully completing an ATR divided by the total number of individuals who had their ATR terminated.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	Good performance is measured by achieving the set targets.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	This indicator is used by London Probation and the local Substance Misuse Strategy Team to monitor how well the current provision is working.					
<b>2016/17 Targets</b>	24 individuals, 70% success rate												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	<b>2015/16: TBC</b> <b>2014/15:</b> 26 individuals, 67% success rate <b>2013/14:</b> 33 individuals, 62% success rate across B&D and Havering (85% of target) <b>2012/13:</b> 20 individuals, 67% success rate (target 18 individuals, 70%) <b>2011/12:</b> 47 individuals, 70% success (Barking, Dagenham and Havering total)						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Terminations month</b>	4	3	2	3	5	1	6	3	3				
<b>Successful terminations</b>	3	0	1	9	1	1	2	2	2				
<b>Total terminations YTD</b>	4	7	9	12	17	18	24	27	30				
<b>Total successful terminations YTD</b>	3	3	4	13	14	15	17	19	21				
<b>% Successful (YTD)</b>	75%	43%	44.4%	92.3%	82.3%	83.3%	71%	70.3%	70%				
<b>Performance Overview</b>	According to the local figures we have achieved 30 start for ATRs and 21 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 (24). Performance is good.						<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>					
<b>RAG Rate: G</b>													

Page 170

			successfully completing their DRR / ATR and will include recommendations for improvement.
<b>Benchmarking</b>			

**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio (NEW)** **December 2016**  
 PHOF: Indicator 2.15 – Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 month Source: SMST

Page 171

<b>Definition</b>	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.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	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.
<b>What good looks like</b>	Being within the top quartile range for comparator LAs is considered good performance.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.
<b>2016/17 Targets</b>	To remain within the top-quartile range for comparator LAs.		
<b>History with this indicator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2015/16 B&amp;D: Opiates 8.2% (top quartile range 9.04% to 13.62%) Non-opiate 42.5% (top quartile range 44.74% to 51.02%)</li> <li>2014/15 B&amp;D: Opiates 11.4% (top quartile range 9.9% to 26.6%). Non-opiates 49.4% (top quartile range 46.9% to 55.8%)</li> <li>2013/14 B&amp;D: Opiates 16.2% (top quartile range 10.5% to 16.2%). Non-opiates 45.5% (top quartile range 46.9% to 57.6%)</li> <li>2012/13 B&amp;D: Opiates 15.4%. Non-opiates 45.6%</li> <li>2011/11 B&amp;D: Opiates 10.5%. Non-opiates 47.9%</li> </ul>	<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.

	<b>Baseline (2014/15)</b> (Completion period: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015 Re-presentations up to 31/03/2016)		<b>October 2016</b> (Completion period: 01/05/2015 to 30/04/2016 Re-presentations up to 31/10/2016)		<b>Direction of Travel from Baseline</b>	<b>Top Quartile Range for Comparator LAs</b>
	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)		
<b>Opiate Clients</b>	9.5%	44 / 464	6.7%	31 / 461	↓	7.94% - 16.67%
<b>Non-opiates</b>	41.5%	152 / 366	31.8%	120 / 377	↓	44.77% - 56.08%

<b>Performance Overview</b>	At October 2016, Barking and Dagenham is outside the top Quartile range for comparator LAs for opiate and outside the top Quartile range for comparator LAs for non-opiate.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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 service targets. They will also be provided with monthly performance updates to ensure they understand the key areas to focus on.
<b>RAG Rate: A</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	According to the NDMS Successful Completions and Representations report, October 2016, Barking and Dagenham were outside the top quartile for comparator LAs for non-opiates and opiates.		

Page 172

**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio** **December 2016**  
Source: Probation  
The % of offenders who successfully complete a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)

<b>Definition</b>	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.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	This indicator measures the successful completion rate of those offenders on a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)					
<b>What good looks like</b>	Good performance is measured by achieving the set target for 54.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.					
<b>2016/17 Targets</b>	24 individuals (Barking and Dagenham only)												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	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)						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Terminations (month)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>				
<b>Successful terminations</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				
<b>Terminations YTD</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>				
<b>Successful terminations YTD</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>				
<b>% Successful (YTD)</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>				
<b>Performance Overview</b>	According to the local figures we have achieved 14 successful completions of DRRs against a year to date target of 12 (83%). We need to achieve 2							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>					
<b>RAG Rate: R</b>													

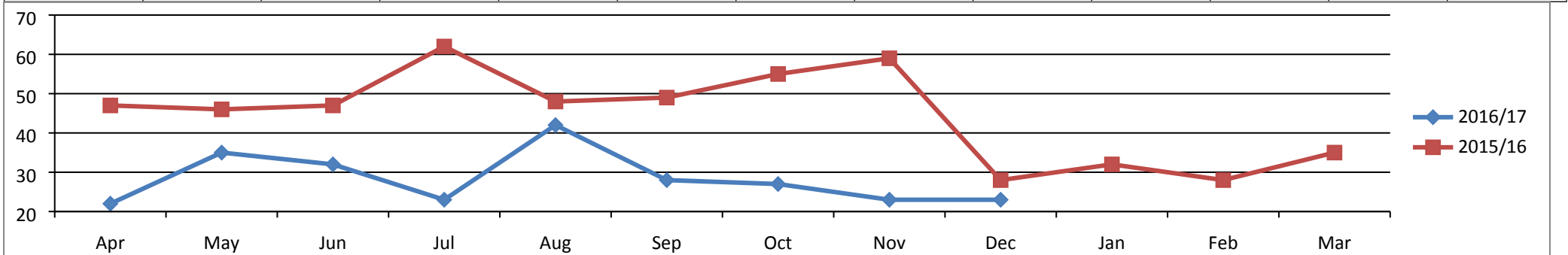


		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A monthly case conference is held and chaired by the Substance Misuse Commissioning Officer and Senior Probation Officer to ensure performance is on track and that clear communication is taking place between the parties.</li> <li>Regular 3 way progress meetings 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Benchmarking</b>		

Page 173

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

<b>Definition</b>	Normally this is provided to the victims of burglaries. This involves visiting the home and providing measures to secure the property against burglary.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described					
<b>What good looks like</b>	The more homes that are visited the more properties that should be secure against burglary in the future.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	The number of homes visited and secured makes them less likely to be burgled or re-burgled.					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	For monitoring only – Activity should reflect local trends in burglary figures												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 536 2014/15: 721 2013/14: 988 2012/13: 1,117 2011/12: 1,200						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	22	35	32	23	42	28	27	23	23				
<b>Year to Date</b>	22	57	89	112	154	182	209	232	255				



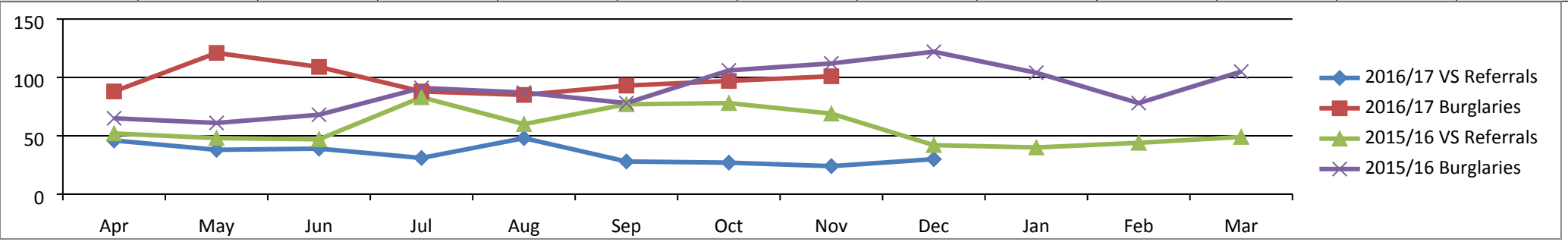
<p><b>Performance Overview</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In December 2016, the service visited and secured 23 properties. This is in comparison to 28 in December 2015.</li> <li>• Using YTD totals the service has visited and secured 186 fewer properties compared to last year (255 vs 441, -42.17%).</li> <li>• Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) (350 number of homes visited and secured) B&amp;D shows a 40.3% decrease (down 237 homes visited and secured) compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (January 2015 to December 2015) (587 homes visited and secured).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b></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"> <li>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.</li> <li>2) There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police.</li> </ol> <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"> <li>- East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service.</li> <li>- Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out.</li> <li>- The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>RAG Rating: A</b></p>			
<p><b>Benchmarking</b></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>		

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

**December 2016**  
 Source: Victim Support

<b>Definition</b>	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						<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described					
<b>What good looks like</b>	An increased rate of referral would lead to more homes being secured and more justification for the programme.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>						
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Service is demand driven and activity should be compared against the number of burglary offences.												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 689 2014/15: 871 2013/14: 1,270 2012/13: 1,657 2011/12: 1,418						<b>Any issues to consider</b>	Victim Support will re-secure a property if there is a known risk.					
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	46	38	39	31	48	28	27	24	30				
<b>Year to Date</b>	46	84	123	154	202	230	257	281	311				

Page 175



<b>Performance Overview</b>			
<b>RAG Rating: A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In December 2016, there were 30 referrals to the service compared to 42 referrals received in December 2015.</li> <li>YTD figures show a decrease of 188 (311 vs 556 -44%) in referrals compared to the previous year. Residential burglary shows a 27% decrease compared to the previous year. YTD for Residential Burglary (December 2016 576).</li> <li>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) (444 referrals) B&amp;D shows a 40% decrease (down 296 referrals) when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (January 2015 to December 2015) (740 referrals).</li> </ul>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<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"> <li>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.</li> <li>4) There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police.</li> </ol> <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"> <li>- East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service.</li> <li>- Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out.</li> <li>- The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim</li> </ul>

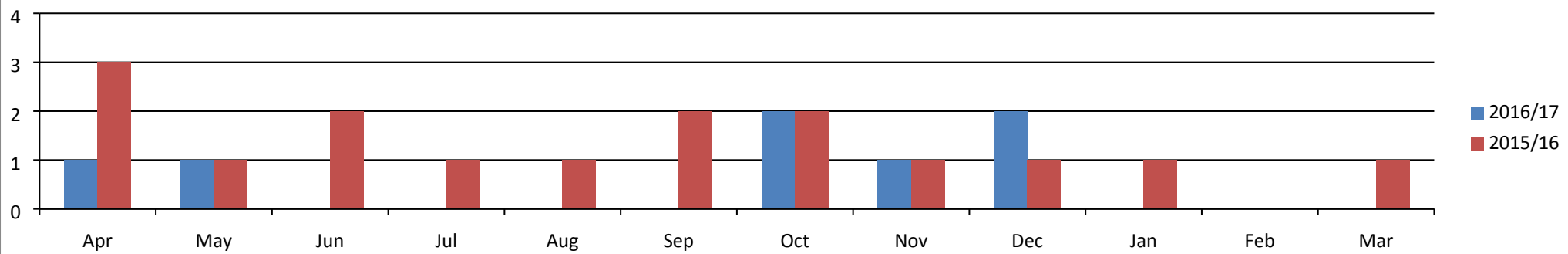
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity. A meeting with the Police Community Safety Unit and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocacy Service is being arranged to increase Sanctuary referrals and resolve risk assessments issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Benchmarking</b>	N/A		

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

**December 2016**  
 Source: Victim Support

<b>Definition</b>	If someone is burgled again after they have been referred to victim support they will be re referred to victim support.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	As described					
<b>What good looks like</b>	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.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	Keep as low as possible												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 16 2014/15: 22 2013/14: 13 2012/13: 6 2011/12: 0						<b>Any issues to consider</b>						
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-1</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Month</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2				
<b>Year to Date</b>	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	7				

Page 177

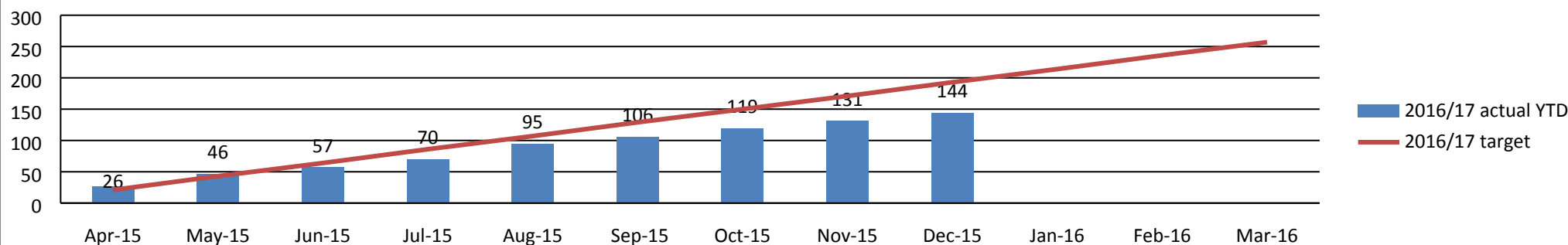


<b>Performance Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was 2 repeat referrals in December 2016, which brings the YTD figure to 7.</li> <li>Using the latest rolling 12-month period (January 2016 to December 2016) (8 re-referrals) B&amp;D shows a 50% decrease (down 8 re-referrals) when compared to the previous rolling 12-month period (January 2015 to December 2015) (16 re-referrals).</li> </ul>	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<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"> <li>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.</li> <li>There has been a drop in Domestic Violence Sanctuary referrals when the risk assessment process changed teams within the Police.</li> </ol> <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"> <li>East area call handlers are now working in the team who can telephone call burglary victims and promote the local Safer Homes Service.</li> </ul>
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leaflets and other publicity are being sent out.</li> <li>- The contract holder within the council is meeting with the Victim Support in September so we can help with referrals and publicity.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable		

<b>Definition</b>	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.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	Fewer Outdoor fires that the target specified for the month						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Outdoor Rubbish fires in Barking and Dagenham					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	No more than 257												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 211 2014/15: 241 2013/14: 234						<b>Any issues to consider</b>						
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Monthly</b>	26	20	11	13	25	11	13	12	13				
<b>Accumulative YTD</b>	26	46	57	70	95	106	119	131	144				
<b>Target</b>	21	43	64	86	107	129	150	171	193	214	236	257	

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



Page 179

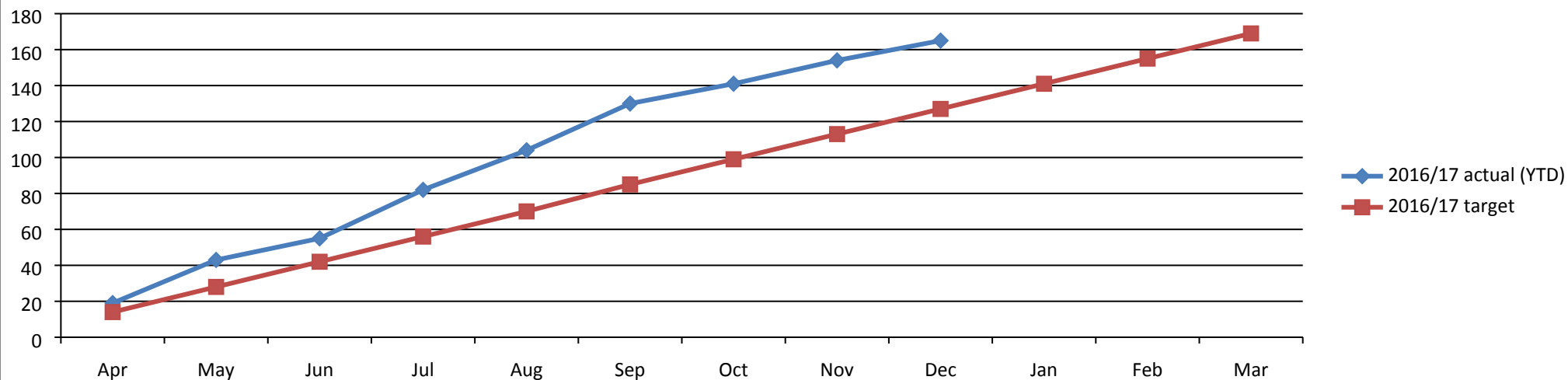
<b>Performance Overview</b>	There were 13 outdoor rubbish fires at December 2016 bringing the YTD at December to 144 which are below than the expected figure (193). Using the rolling 12 months' figures (January 2016 to December 2016) (172 Barking and Dagenham shows a 21.1% decrease down 46 incidents compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015) (218).	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: G</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable		

**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio**  
**Fire Service: Arson Incidents (all deliberate fires)**

**December 2016**  
 Source: Steve Norman, LFB

<b>Definition</b>	The malicious burning of a dwelling or other.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	To achieve fewer Arson incidents that the monthly target specified						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	No more than 169												
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 219 2014/15: 194 2013/14: 195 2012/13: 198 2011/12: 289						<b>Any issues to consider</b>						
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Monthly</b>	19	24	12	26	22	26	11	13	11				
<b>Accumulative YTD</b>	19	43	55	82	104	130	141	154	165				
<b>Target</b>	14	28	42	56	70	85	99	113	127	141	155	169	

Page 180



<b>Performance Overview</b>	There were 11 arson incidents at December 2016. YTD at December is 165 which are higher than the expected figure for the month (127). Using the rolling 12 month figures (January 2016 to December 2016) 219 incidents, Barking and Dagenham shows an 10.6% increase up 21 incidents when compared to the previous rolling 12 months (January 2015 to December 2015) (198 incidents.)	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	The last three months have seen a considerable reduction in arson incidents thanks to some specific targeting of moped fires and co-ordination of joint agency resources to address the problem. The last quarter showed more than 50% reduction in arson incidents in the borough. We will continue to share data and intelligence gathered by crews and improve incident reporting to support the police in reducing vehicle crime and arson with particular attention being given to moped fires due to their connection with other types of crime.
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable		

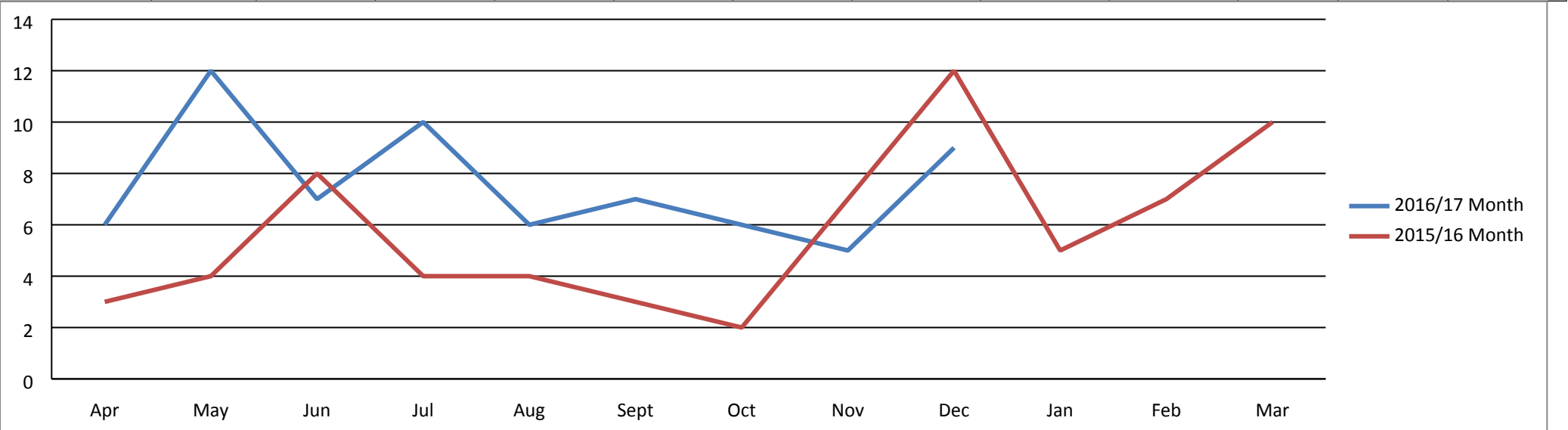


**Community Safety & Public Protection Services / Crime and Enforcement Portfolio**  
**Fire Service: Vehicle Arson (deliberate and unknown)**

**December 2016**  
 Source: Paul Trew, LFB

<b>Definition</b>	The malicious burning of a vehicle.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	Simple monthly and year to date count of incidents reported to the London Fire service for Barking and Dagenham.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	A year on year reduction of incidents reported						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	All Community Safety partners can have an influence on reducing the number of Vehicle Arson incidents in Barking and Dagenham					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>													
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2015/16: 69 2014/15: 43 2013/14: 42						<b>Any issues to consider</b>						
<b>DATA</b>	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	
<b>Monthly</b>	6	12	7	10	6	7	6	5	9				
<b>Accumulative YTD</b>	6	18	25	35	41	48	54	59	68				

Page 181



<b>Performance Overview</b>	There were 9 vehicle arson incidents in December 2016 bringing the YTD total to 68.	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	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.
<b>RAG Rating: R</b>	Using the rolling 12 month figures (January 2016 to December 2016 = 96) B&D shows an 63% increase up 40 incidents when compared to the previous rolling 12 month (January 2015 to December 2015 = 58).		
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Not applicable		

<b>Definition</b>	Hate crime involves Racist and religious, Anti – Semitic, Disability, Faith, Islam - phobic, Sexual Orientation and Transgender hate crime.					<b>How this indicator works</b>	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: <a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research/crime%20hate-crime-dashboard">https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research/crime%20hate-crime-dashboard</a>					
<b>What good looks like</b>	For monitoring – an increase in reporting is encouraged.					<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.					
<b>2016/17 Target:</b>	For monitoring only											
<b>History with this indicator</b>	N/A					<b>Any issues to consider</b>	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.					
	<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Jun-16</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>	<b>Aug-16</b>	<b>Sep-16</b>	<b>Oct-16</b>	<b>Nov-16</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>
<b>Hate Crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>			
<b>Racist &amp; religious hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	374	358	340	329	352	346						
<b>Anti-Semitic hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0						
<b>Disability hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	10	0	0	11	11	13						
<b>Faith hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	24	19	18	21	22	22						
<b>Islam-phobic hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	20	16	15	17	18	18						
<b>Sexual orientation hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	16	17	18	15	13	15						
<b>Transgender hate crime (Rolling 12 month)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Page 182

<b>Performance Overview:</b>	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 September 2016 (373) compared to the previous year September 2015 (396) B&D shows an -5.8% decrease (Down 23 offences).	<b>Actions to Sustain or Improve Performance</b>	<b>TBC:</b> <b>Please Note:</b> The hate crime dashboard is currently due to be updated and will cover data to the end of 2016. The MOPAC website has experienced technical problems with sourcing the required information and are expecting this to be rectified to be able to update the dashboard online by the end of February at the latest.
<b>RAG Rating: A</b>			

<b>Benchmarking:</b>	
----------------------	--



# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Youth Offending Service Update

**Date:** February 15<sup>th</sup> 2017

**Author:** Angie Fuller

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

**Security:**

---

### 1. Improvement Journey

- 1.1 The Barking and Dagenham Youth Offending Service has been through an improvement journey over the last 18 months after concerns were raised by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) in July 2015.
  - 1.2 The service has been through three audits by the YJB in July 2015, Jan 2016 and October 2016 to measure progress against the improvement targets set by the service. Over the three audits performance has improved, however there are still further improvements to make and these have been highlighted and responded to.
  - 1.3 In addition to the audits conducted by the YJB the service has also received a short quality screening (SQS) visit from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) in April 2016. This also highlighted a number of areas for improvement for the service which have been integrated in to the Annual Youth Justice Plan.
- 

### 2. Changes

- 2.1 As part of the improvements needed to ensure that the service functioned adequately a full restructure of the service was undertaken.
- 2.2 The Youth Offending Service structure previously had three principal practitioner posts that were responsible for the supervision and oversight of case managers within the service.
- 2.3 One of the issues identified in the improvement work was that the principals did not maintain quality or standards and there was a disconnect between the principal

## Protected

level and operational manager level. This level between the operational manager level and case managers has not enabled clear and consistent direction for staff.

- 2.4 Therefore, it was proposed that the principal practitioner posts within the YOS were deleted.
- 2.5 Within the new structure the three operational managers have taken on the oversight, supervision and daily monitoring of the case managers and quality assurance to ensure that the work is of the expected standard.
- 2.6 Previously the YOS had been managed by a Group Manager who has covered a wider set of services within Community Safety. To maintain high standards and continue to lead the service the YOS needed a Service Manager who has a strong track record in youth justice work and can focus on this area and the work needed to ensure this service maintains quality and is able to manage change effectively.
- 2.7 Performance plays a key role in the YOS being able to effectively understand, analyse and develop its service accordingly. It has been difficult for the service to effectively collect the data needed and unable to interrogate the system appropriately to support quality assurance processes or inform service development on an ongoing basis. Therefore, within the new structure sits a performance officer to complete this task.
- 2.8 The YOS has been successful in the recruitment and training of 30 new volunteers this year and are starting to develop ways in which these volunteers can be utilised in a much wider capacity than previously. The consistent recruitment, training and supervision of volunteers needs, oversight and support to effectively ensure that the volunteers continue to remain with the service and are utilised to their full capacity. Therefore, a part time volunteer co-ordinator has been recruited to manage, train and support the volunteers on an ongoing basis.
- 2.9 Under the victim's code of practice, victims of crime should be engaged and supported to deal with the effects of crime. A victim worker has now been recruited to complete this work.
- 2.10 All staff have been involved in this restructure and appropriate consultation with the staff and unions has informed this process in line with council policies.

### **3. Next Steps**

- 3.1 The recruitment is now completed and those staff recruited have just started within the service or are due to begin within the next month.
- 3.2 It is anticipated that the Youth Offending Service will move across to sit within Children's Social Care within the next six months.
- 3.3 The oversight of the YOS manager will move from the Director of Public Health to the Director of Operations Children's Care and Support.
- 3.4 Prior to this move the staff will be consulted regarding the anticipated changes.

Protected

This page is intentionally left blank



## Community Safety Partnership

# REPORT

**Subject:** Alcohol Awareness Week and White Ribbon Campaign

**Date:** 1 March 2017

**Author:** Sonia Drozd

**Contact:** [Sonia.drozd@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto: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 note the impact that Alcohol Awareness Week and the White Ribbon Campaign has had.

### 2. Alcohol Awareness Week

- 2.1 During Alcohol Awareness Week, the Borough organised 59 events, 33 specifically aimed at young people within the Borough.
- 2.2 It is estimated that in the region of 3700 YP were presented to and approximately 240 individual children were engaged directly by the Subwise staff, resulting in 5 referrals. A further 30 adults were engaged in 1-2-1 interventions, resulting in 2 referrals and 2 re-engagements of previous service users. 35 service users were engaged in lifestyle and health sessions, to assist in healthier living during their treatment and beyond.
- 2.3 This year a roadside poster campaign was instigated to highlight that “drink hurts” and signposting to the boroughs web page that had details of the Alcohol Service within the borough. There were 23 locations used and it is expected that because

of the locations chosen, the Alcohol Awareness Week message was promoted across the borough.

- 2.4 The borough held a car cutting demonstration by the London Fire Service, who cut a volunteer Councillor from a “wrecked” car using the latest equipment. The Fire Service wanted to highlight the dangers of drink and drug driving in the run up to the Christmas period. The dramatic pictures of the event were posted to the Boroughs social media pages.
- 2.5 A very successful Liver Fibroscanning event managed to scan 36 residents, of which 13 were referred to their GPs for further investigation and one person being referred directly to A&E. This event was held in conjunction with the British Liver Trust (BLT), with medical support from Queens hospital. A spokeswoman from the BLT stated that this event in B&D had produced the highest percentage of referrals than any previous event that she had supervised. The event also generated 2 referrals to the adult Alcohol Service and an outreach worker from the Service managed to re-engage 2 service users who had dropped out of their treatment journey.

### **3. White Ribbon Day**

- 3.1 The 2016 campaign was themed to reinforce the message that the Council will not tolerate Domestic abuse, that perpetrators will be held to account and there is local as well as national support services for anyone who is experiencing Domestic Abuse.
- 3.2 Furthermore, a “Supporting child victims of Domestic and Sexual abuse” conference was held predominantly for front facing council and partnership staff. It was well attended with approximately 90 participants, their feedback was collected and reflected the following;
  - That not all services fit everyone
  - Enjoyed learning about new services in the borough and YOT interventions
  - Feel able to raise referrals to other organisations with partner agencies when I work with children in care
  - Better understanding of how prevalent DOMESTIC ABUSE is in the borough
  - Really enjoyed this conference, it gave a good overview of services in the borough and it was nice it focused on children and young people

It also provided a thirst for more knowledge with participant’s feedback stating;

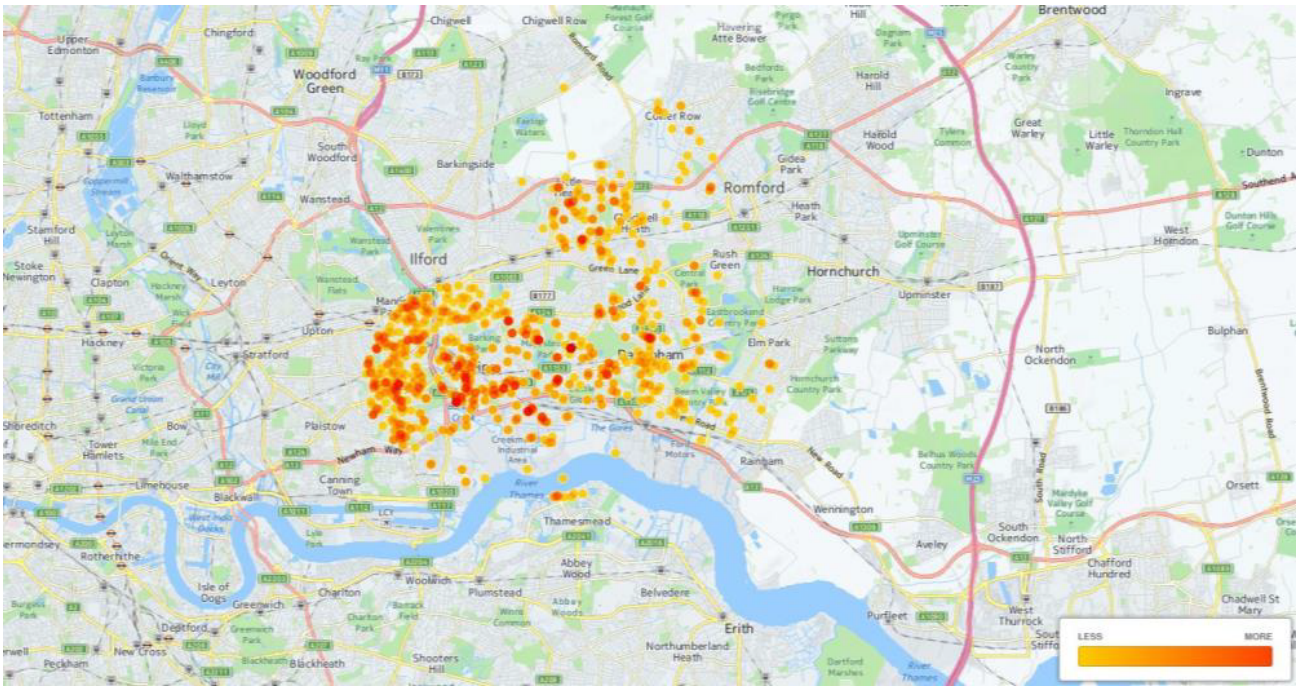
- Would like to learn preventative measures in early intervention and how to recognise and engage vulnerable families
- Know how to support male victims- I didn’t realise Victim Support had access to a male DOMESTIC ABUSE worker, why is this service not promoted more given the level of DOMESTIC ABUSE in the borough?

- This type of conference should be open to families, to enable them to gain an understanding of the impact of domestic abuse. Hearing from the survivors was amazing and victims would find their stories empowering
- More work needs to be done in schools to educate young people about healthy relationships and to also include the stories from the survivors
- Domestic abuse training needs to be made compulsory for frontline practitioners
- A workshop around YOT services and interventions- the YOT and Gangs police presentations was useful

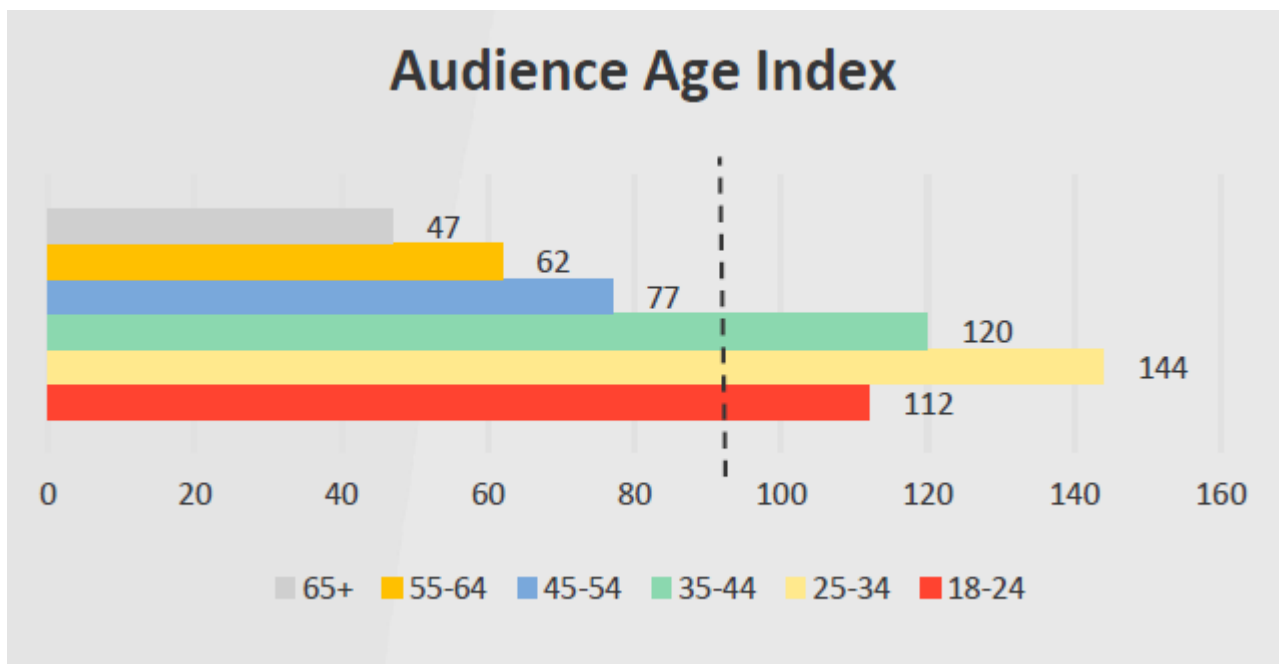
Participants also added the following comments;

- Would be interesting to know more about what we are doing to support perpetrators in LBB
- Very emotional but useful stories from the survivors, they make a great difference to peoples understanding and of how to approach victims
- The survivor's stories had such an impact on me. Why is this service not promoted within health? (I am a school nurse)
- The Hestia app should be downloaded on all work mobiles so it is available during home visits.

- 3.3 Other raising awareness events included raising the White Ribbon Day Flag at the Town Hall. This was supported by Councillors and around 40 council staff,
- 3.4 There were 15 borough wide Domestic Violence banners displayed detailing the local support help line.
- 3.5 The Metropolitan Police bespoke Domestic Violence video was played on loop in the Town Hall Reception.
- 3.6 The social media campaign was delivered via Ad Media; this consisted of a scrolling banner appearing on people's phones via their web-browser, the message again highlighted the local Victim Support number. A total of 136,838 messages were delivered, with 1,511 engagements between 25 November – 02 December. The heatmap below shows the areas that were targeted, and whilst some hits are out of borough, their phone signal had been in borough at the time of the message launch.



Based on the webpages used and previous analysis of age groups, the following graph shows an average of the most hits per age demographic



- 3.7 It is believed this campaign achieved the aim of raising awareness of support services evidenced in the increased number of referrals to our domestic abuse service in November and December 2016.
- 3.8 Finally, tickets for a pick a box raffle with prizes donated by local businesses were sold as well as white ribbons at both the Town Hall and Roycraft receptions, this raised a total of £200 for local providers of domestic abuse services.

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR).

**Date:** 1 March 2017

**Author:** Amit Sethi

**Contact:** Email: amit.sethi@probation.gsi.gov.uk  
Telephone number – 07850 281 238

**Security:** Unprotected

### 1. Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR)

- 1.1 During the last CSP meeting the members were presented with information on the implementation of Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement. The AAMR is a new Community Sentence for those offenders whose crimes are linked to the consumption of alcohol.
- 1.2 Members of the CSP asked to review the performance data around the successful implementation of the requirements. Further details can also be found in appendix 1 of this report.

### 2. Performance Highlights

- 2.1 Since the launch of the London implementation of the AAMR (April 2016) the current numbers stand as follows:

Orders with AAMRs	Number of Days	South London Pilot (comparator)
Minimum number AAMR days imposed on an Order	30	21
Maximum number of AAMR days imposed on an Order	120	120
Average number of AAMR days imposed	71	75

Number of AAMR days imposed in the month of December 2016	1927	N/A
Total number of AAMR days	14,738	6,584

## 2.2 Compliance & Completions (Since 1st April 2016)

Compliance	Number
Number of offenders convicted of failing to comply	8
<b>Compliance rate (%)</b>	<b>96%</b>
Number of offenders issued with a formal warning letter	36
Number of cases pending conclusion of breach proceedings at Court or an enforcement decision by the Responsible Officer.	6
Number of cases where discretion has been applied Probation	17

### Implementation Update

- 2.3 The AAMR became a live sentencing requirement in the East and North East London LJAs on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017.
- 2.4 Training sessions for the NPS Court Teams were completed in December 2016.
- 2.5 Training sessions for the Magistrates are taking place throughout December 2016 and January 2017.
- 2.6 The AAMR is now a sentencing option (in accordance with Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders) across London.

### AAMRs and Domestic Violence

- 2.7 Since implementation of the AAMR, the use of the requirement has been excluded from domestic violence/abuse cases (policy decision, not legislation). However, since the launch of the Pilot, stakeholders have continually expressed an interest in utilising the AAMR with domestic violence cases. Therefore, MOPAC have commissioned a feasibility study and testing that is intended to begin within the coming weeks.

- 2.8 Standing Together Against Domestic Violence (STADV) will lead on the completion of a feasibility study into the use of the AAMR on domestic abuse offenders. Part of the study includes the use of the AAMR on approximately 20-40 domestic abuse offenders.
- 2.9 Additional criteria will be added to the current AAMR eligibility assessment and further information in the form of written briefings will be distributed to stakeholders by the end of January.

### **3. List of Attachments**

- 3.1 Appendix 1 – Performance Details





## Compulsory Sobriety Pilot Performance Report (December 2016)

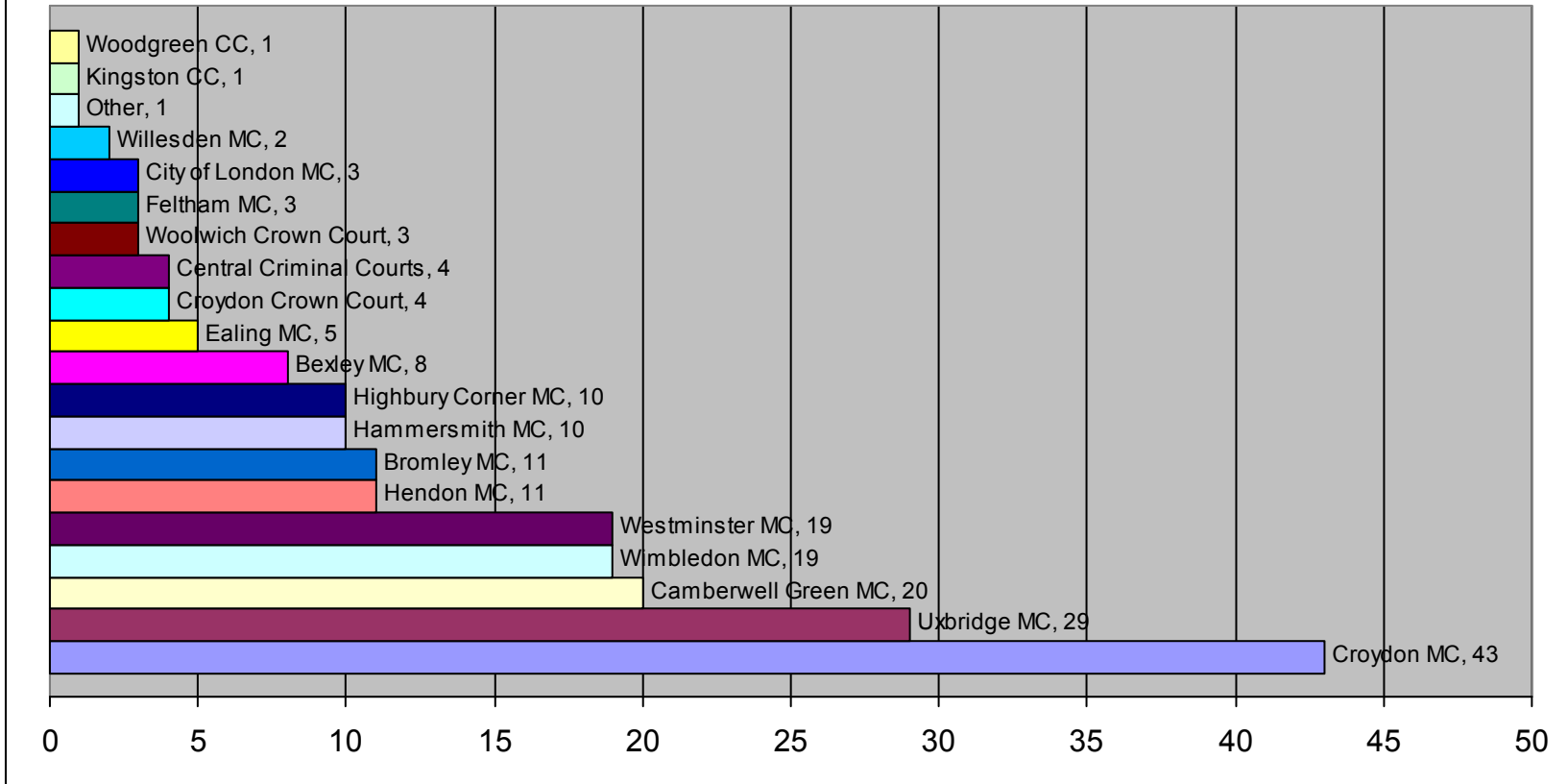
This performance report provides stakeholders with an update on the London implementation of the Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR).

### 1. AAMRs imposed since April 2016

London Local Justice Area	Court	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	GRAND TOTAL
South	Croydon Magistrates' Court	1	4	6	9	2	6	5	3	7	43
South	Camberwell Green Magistrates' Court	2	1	6	3	1	3	3	0	1	20
South West	Wimbledon Magistrates' Court	5	4	1	0	3	3	1	0	2	19
South East	Bexley Magistrates' Court	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	8
South East	Bromley Magistrates' Court	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	11
West	Uxbridge Magistrates' Court				8	4	6	2	7	2	29
West	Feltham Magistrates' Court				1	1	1	0	0	0	3
West	Ealing Magistrates' Court				2	1	1	1	0	0	5
Central	Westminster Magistrates' Court				0	3	4	7	2	3	19
Central	Hammersmith Magistrates' Court				1	1	2	3	2	1	10
Central	City of London Magistrates' Court				0	0	1	2	0	0	3
North West	Hendon Magistrates' Court							3	7	1	11
North West	Willesden Magistrates' Court							0	2	0	2
North	Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court							2	2	6	10
West Sussex Magistrates Court sitting as London ...	Other								1	0	1
N/A	Croydon Crown Court	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
N/A	Kingston Crown Court								1	0	1
N/A	Woolwich Crown Court				1	0	0	0	2	0	3
N/A	Central Criminal Courts				0	1	0	0	3	0	4
N/A	Wood Green Crown Court									1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	13	12	14	28	18	31	32	33	26	207

2. AAMRs imposed by the Courts between April and December 2016

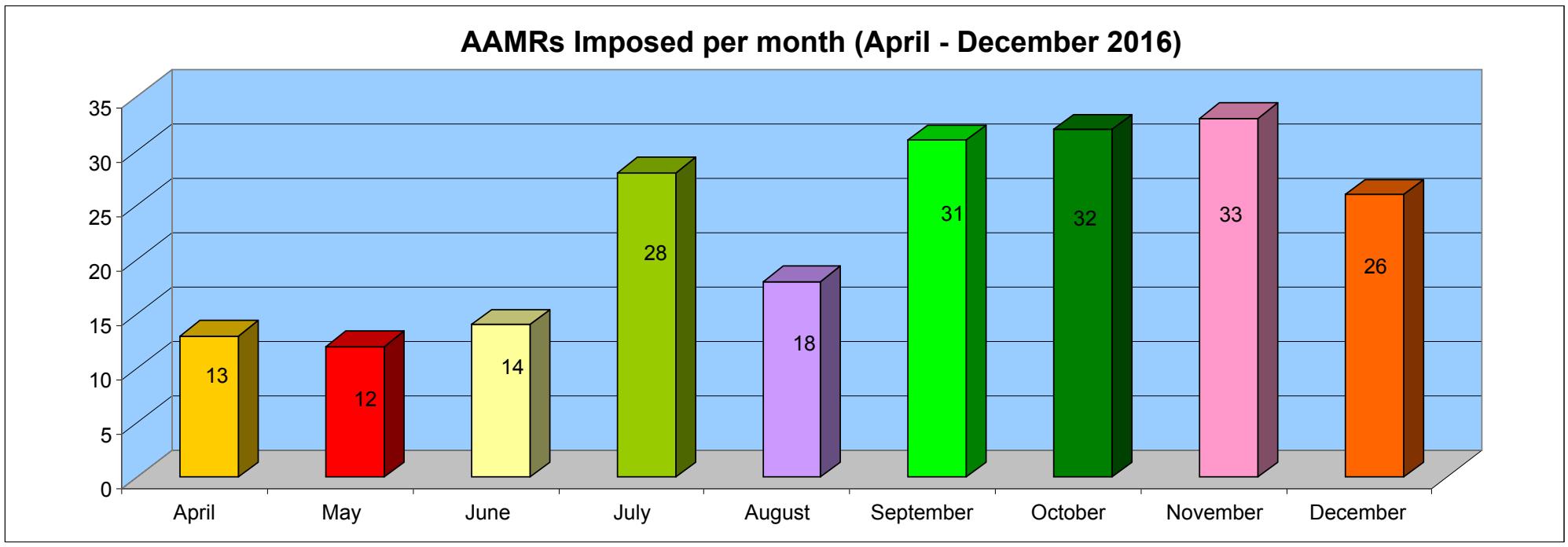
### AAMRs Imposed by Courts since April 2016



3. **Order Types**

Order Type	Number
Community Orders	153
Suspended Sentence Orders	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>

4. **AAMRs Imposed per Month between April and December 2016**





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

*In this Chair's Report, I discuss the MOPAC Funding and Sophie Linden's visit, the recent violence in Castle Green and the Local Assessment Process. 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*

**MOPAC funding provisionally accepted**

December 2016 saw the Mayor published his draft 2017-2021 Police and Crime Plan "A Safer City for All Londoners". The draft is now out for a 12 week consultation period which will end on 2 March 2017 and it is intended that the final plan will then be available at the end of March 2017.

This plan categorises five areas of importance which include, Neighbourhood Policing, Children and Young People, Violence Against Women and Girls, Hate Crime and Extremism and Wider Criminal Justice.

£70 million has been allocated to The London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) over a period of 4 years of which Barking and Dagenham has received an uplift of £241k, amounting to a total of £644k for 2017/18.

The projects delivered through the funding must link directly with one of the 5 priorities outlined in the plan and will empower local areas to prevent crime, reduce reoffending, support safer communities and vulnerable people all of which greatly benefiting the Borough as a whole.

I am pleased to report that the funding proposals put forward to MOPAC for consideration have been provisionally accepted and I would like to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to colleagues who have worked diligently to ensure that bids were submitted within the timescales and guidelines set by MOPAC.

**Sophie Lindens visit**

As part of that consultation, Sophie Linden, London's Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) has arranged to meet with individual council leaders and chief executives across London to discuss what the plan means for their local policing priorities, and the implications of funding challenges. The Deputy Mayor will be inviting senior Metropolitan Police Service officers to join the discussion and so that comments can be fed back into the consultation. A meeting has been arranged for Thursday 2 March 2017.

## **Future Work**

### **Local Assessment Process**

The Home Office have launched a partnership with the Institute of Community Safety (ICS), supporting areas with match-funding for 15 Local Assessment Processes on gangs and youth violence. MOPAC have also provided match-funding for reviews in London areas. This free event will generate an intelligence product on gangs and serious youth violence which will help local areas fully understand the problem which will inform an effective response.

### **What is the Local Assessment Process?**

The Local Assessment Process (LAP) is a rapid assessment of issues around gang activity, CSE, illegal drug markets, safeguarding issues, serious youth violence, radicalisation/extremism and victimisation which draws upon the experiences of practitioners, communities, victims and offenders.

The coordinated LAP will help local areas understand the problem which operates much more in private rather than public space, could be described as 'hidden', is not fully understood and is powered by the illegal drugs market.

### **What is involved?**

Over the course of a day, a team of expert interviewers from Safer London will speak to up to 70 practitioners about their knowledge, insights and perceptions of gangs, violence and vulnerability.

The LAP tests the prevalence of issues identified through cross-referencing opinions from interviewees/groups and relevant quantitative data, and helps partnerships to identify barriers to effectively understanding local priorities (in relation to threat, risk and harm).

### **What will the output be?**

The LAP will provide Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) with an intelligence product that can give them better insights into tackling violence and vulnerability issues in their area, along with a set of recommendations tailored specifically for the partnership. Taking place over a day, the local review is different to peer reviews as it offers insights and potential solutions based on the knowledge of local practitioners, selected quantitative data and the expertise of the team undertaking the work. The team who will deliver this work have carried out over 25 LAPs around the country including one for Redbridge and one for Havering. The LAPs help partnerships understand their local threats. The local area will have a full report complete with recommendations.

Members of Community Safety Partnership are asked to consider who else could be invited to the practitioner focus group event to provide feedback and maximise buy in and attendance.

## **Recent Violence in Castle Green and the Community Safety Response BCU**

On Monday 13th February the Police were called by the London Ambulance Service (LAS) to Krithia Road, Dagenham to attend to a woman who was taken by the London Ambulance Service an east London hospital.

The individual a 29-year-old woman remains in a critical condition in hospital with stab wounds, including injuries to her head and investigating officers remain open minded about the motive and are exploring all lines of enquiry. Early indications show this was a stranger attack.

The police continue to appeal for witnesses and information and an incident room has opened at the Homicide and Major Crime Command. Detectives have begun piecing together the victim's movements that night and know she had been heading home from work in the City. It is thought she was attacked in the area of Castle Green Park and Krithia Road.

The Council, the Police Service and residents are working in partnership to resolve the environmental issues related to public safety in this area.

This page is intentionally left blank



# Community Safety Partnership Board Forward Plan of Reports

Kanta Craigen-Straughn, LBBD Interim Support Officer

[kanta.craigen-straughn@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:kanta.craigen-straughn@lbbd.gov.uk); 020 8227 5181

8 June 2017				
Discussion				
	Community Safety Partnership Terms of Reference Review	For Discussion	All	Agreed at CSP Callover meeting on 29 April
<b>Business</b>	Strategic Group Updates	For Information	All	/
	Performance Callover	For Decision	Dan James	Standing item
	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	For Information	Steve Thompson	Standing item
	Chair's Report	For Information	Chair	Standing Item
	Fire Service		Stephen Norman	Standing Item
	Community Solutions	For Discussion	David Murray/Damien Cole	

<b>14 Sept 2017</b>				
<b>Discussion</b>				
	Community Safety Partnership Terms of Reference Review	For Discussion	All	Agreed at CSP Callover meeting on 29 April
<b>Business</b>	Strategic Group Updates	For Information	All	/
	Performance Callover	For Decision	Dan James	Standing item
	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	For Information	Steve Thompson	Standing item
	Chair's Report	For Information	Chair	Standing Item

<b>7 Dec 2017</b>				
<b>Discussion</b>				
	Community Safety Partnership Terms of Reference Review	For Discussion	All	Agreed at CSP Callover meeting on 29 April
<b>Business</b>	Strategic Group Updates	For Information	All	/
	Performance Callover	For Decision	Dan James	Standing item
	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	For Information	Steve Thompson	Standing item
	Chair's Report	For Information	Chair	Standing Item