COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Callover Report

Date: 12 December 2014

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1. Introduction

1.1 It was agreed at the 8 September CSP Board that the existing CSP Callover process had fulfilled its expectations and that now would be an opportune moment to refresh the way Callover is used.

1.2 Originally, CSP Callover was established in order to review performance and to identify and target areas of poor or declining performance. This performance analysis is now being carried out effectively by the CSP’s sub-groups. Therefore, it was proposed that Callover should now be used to conduct more in-depth analysis of areas of low performance and emerging issues; identifying partnership responses to one or two key issues per meeting.

1.3 The first meeting of this new format on 17 November 2014 conducted analysis of violence with injury. Violence with injury was selected for further analysis as it was the Borough’s only performance indicator which was rated as red. Street-based violence was also described as one of the Borough’s three areas of focus by the Police Borough Commander at the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Roadshow meeting on 10 November 2014, along with domestic abuse and confidence in the Police. Partners acknowledge the extensive work being done across the CSP to address domestic abuse and the work to analyse and improve confidence in the Police being undertaken by the MOPAC 7 Sub-Group, thus violence with injury was selected for further exploration.

1.4 The new Callover format draws on new and innovative presentation techniques to visually explore and map data in an engaging way as part of an ongoing priority to be Digital by Design. Attendees at the first meeting were shown a large scale map of the Borough with levels of violence with injury over the last three years indicated for every postcode. The presentation tool allowed areas with significant levels of the crime type to be zoomed in on for further analysis. This allowed more detailed analysis of specific hotspot locations such as schools, stations and shopping areas.
Figures were available to give profiles for the time of day, day of the week and times of year of offences as well as profiles of the victims and suspects of cases. Each area was discussed by partners in order to identify the reasons for repeat instances of violence with injury and to discuss partnership response.

1.5 Notes from this meeting are included in this paper in section 2. At the close of the meeting partners agreed that this format was highly effective in terms of understanding an offence and encouraging innovative discussions around ways to tackle it. Because of the strengths of the new format it was agreed that this should continue and topics for further analysis for the 17 February 2014 meeting were agreed.

1.6 Attached to this report at Appendix 1 is a copy of the performance dashboard report for the CSP. The dashboard contains statistical information for all of the Commissioning Safety Partnerships performance indicators. For each indicator an in-depth one page summary sheet is available upon request.

1.7 This paper addresses the recent rise in violence with injury offences. It also outlines work being done across the CSP to address this. The attachments to this paper include the one page summaries for violence with injury and related offences at Appendix 2.

2. 17 November 2014 Callover

2.1 A presentation was given to the Callover meeting which identified locations in the Borough where repeat violence with injury has been reported. The meeting discussed why these areas could have repeated incidents and whether there was any potential action or further analysis which could be undertaken.

2.2 Key areas discussed were Barking Town Centre, licensed premises, shopping parades, retail parks and schools. Areas of repeated reports of violence with injury were clustered around these facilities. It was noted that there were few areas where violence with injury was repeatedly reported in high numbers, although several locations consistently had low numbers of incidents reported over the last three years.

2.3 It was agreed that the Police would undertake work with supermarkets sited where violence was repeatedly reported to ensure that their security personnel are trained to diffuse situations which occur in and around the shops. It was also agreed for Licensing Officers to investigate the potential to work with licensed premises where repeat violence with injury is reported in the area or whether current work with these premises is sufficient.

2.4 It was agreed that Dan James and Will Donovan would share this analysis with Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Wards where there were high levels of repeat violence so that they can co-ordinate local responses.

2.5 It was agreed that the next Callover meeting on 17 February 2015 would look at the following analysis:

- violence with injury hotspots overlaid with data regarding the level of antisocial behaviour, theft and criminal damage offences as well as deliberate fire;
• further commentary and feedback from partners as they review the findings and guide further analysis;
• further information regarding licensed premises;
• secondary schools, including input from Children’s Services, and the Pupil Referral Unit; and
• information regarding retail outlets, especially supermarkets.

3. Performance Area of Focus

Violence with injury

3.1 Recorded violence with injury (VWI) has seen an increase locally and across London. Year to date (YTD) at September 2014 there were 169 more VWI crimes reported compared to September 2013 (up 21%). In comparison the average across the Metropolitan Police is up 23%.

3.2 It should be noted that from the summer of 2013 a change in recording standards has broadened the definition of VWI, so that offences involving 17 year olds within the family or in relationships are now included within the figures.

3.3 Domestic violence (DV) offences are counted within the VWI indicator. The percentage of VWI that is DV has increased year on year suggesting that the rise in DV offences is impacting on the VWI figures. The rolling 12 month data at May 2014 below helps to illustrate this point:

i) 1,584 VWI offences between June 2012 to May 2013 compared to 1,734 VWI offences between June 2013 to May 2014 (9.4% increase and a difference of 150 offences). Of which:

ii) 619 of the VWI offences between June 2012 to May 2013 were DV compared to 719 DV VWI offences between June 2013 to May 2014 (16.2% increase and a difference of 100 offences). Therefore the majority of the increase in VWI has been down to the increase in DV (100 of the 150 offences).

iii) The data above for June 2013 to May 2014 shows that 719 of the 1,734 VWI offences reported were DV (41%).

3.4 In response, the CSP has overseen a number of activities and actions to support the increase in the number of domestic violence crimes reported. These include:

• Operation Dauntless, a Metropolitan Police Service-wide response to improving performance in this area. This is a multi strand project which is owned by the local Senior Management Team to look at all aspects of domestic abuse;
• Negotiated with the Association of Chief Police Officers to gain lead pilot status for Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO). The first DVPO in London was issued by LBBD, the offender breached the Order and was remanded for six weeks as a result;
• Children’s Services have appointed a Domestic Violence & Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator who is located with the Adult Services Adult Safeguarding Team alongside the Domestic Violence & Hate Crime Manager and MARAC Coordinator to ensure a coordinated response;
• Troubled Families Domestic Violence Coordinators (1.5 FTE) have been commissioned to work with a cohort of 40 families as identified where domestic
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violence is prevalent alongside further multiple and complex needs. This project commenced on 1 August 2014;

- Ascent, a Violence against Women and Girls Consortium consisting of 22 specialist organisations providing domestic and sexual violence support to clients across the London region, has some funding to end March 2015 (with the possibility of a year’s extension depending on further funding from London Councils) to provide specialist support at a local level. They have met with LBBD to discuss provision of services to complement existing local services in LBBD and this work is being explored with the intention of it commencing as soon as possible;

- A young person’s Independent Domestic Sexual Violence Advocacy (IDSVA) Service and a Children and Families IDVAS posts are now in place as part of the IDSVA contract for 11-18 year olds; The Children and Families IDSVA is co-located in the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH);

- Children’s Services are coordinating delivery of a Domestic Violence Children’s Treatment Programme endorsed by AVA (Against Violence and Abuse). This programme is aimed at families where domestic violence is no longer present and the non abusing parent is no longer residing in the family home. The programme is being delivered by colleagues within Children’s Services with some support from colleagues in partner agencies;

- New local domestic and sexual violence publicity materials have been published which are accessible from the Adult Safeguarding team. An online Domestic and Sexual Violence Directory of Services is being drafted for publication online using the same graphics to ensure consistency. Further publicity materials and campaigns are also in discussion including a business card for young people;

- White Ribbon Day 2015 plans are underway with a complement of awareness raising campaigns planned; Corporate Alliance Against Domestic Violence (CAADV) are working jointly on this programme and a fuller focus will therefore be on the impact of Domestic Violence on business;

- IDVA Support from Victim Support and Hestia now ensures victims are supported through the court process (victim attrition has been a long standing issue in Barking and Dagenham). This has seen victim non-attendance at court fall from 40% to 3%;

- The use of Special Measures (such as separate entrances to the Court and screens while testifying) for victims of domestic violence in the criminal justice system is being promoted and figures will be collated at the end of the year;

- The Police are driving compliance around the initial investigation in terms of gathering key evidence at the time of reporting, such as taking photographs of injuries;

- Positive action regarding suspects who are at the scene or have recently left the scene is being monitored as there is a correlation between successful detection and time to arrest;

- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) managing high risk cases;

- the Police are piloting a new specialist Domestic Violence Crime Advisor (Detective Sergeant) working within a Emergency Response Patrol Team 24/7;

- Police Operation Dawn Thunder, which arrests wanted suspects in early morning raids, is held each day;

- within the Police each team is being enhanced with a rolling programme of attachments for Emergency Response Policing Team (ERPT) officers being
attached to the Community Safety Unit for a month a time, with the ambition to expose all officers to seeing enhanced victim care and investigative process.

3.5 In addition to the response above the MOPAC 7 CSP Sub-Group (targeting reductions in the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime’s seven key priority neighbourhood crimes) have tasked a piece of analysis on this area separating out VWI offences which take place in public spaces and those which take place in residential spaces. Analysis is currently being undertaken and results will help to inform the Community Safety Partnership’s response.

4. **List of Appendices**

4.1 Appendix 1 – CSP Performance Dashboard

4.2 Appendix 2 – Violence With Injuries and Related Indicators One Page Summaries

4.3 Appendix 3 – Community Safety Plan Actions Relating to Violence with Injury
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