



Haverling

L O N D O N B O R O U G H

CRIME & DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE AGENDA

7.00 pm

**Tuesday
20 November 2018**

**Committee Room 3B -
Town Hall**

Members 6: Quorum 3

COUNCILLORS:

Bob Perry (Chairman)
John Tyler (Vice-Chair)
Tele Lawal

Michael Deon Burton
Timothy Ryan
Melvin Wallace

**For information about the meeting please contact:
Victoria Freeman 01708 433862
victoria.freeman@onesource.co.uk**

Protocol for members of the public wishing to report on meetings of the London Borough of Havering

Members of the public are entitled to report on meetings of Council, Committees and Cabinet, except in circumstances where the public have been excluded as permitted by law.

Reporting means:-

- filming, photographing or making an audio recording of the proceedings of the meeting;
- using any other means for enabling persons not present to see or hear proceedings at a meeting as it takes place or later; or
- reporting or providing commentary on proceedings at a meeting, orally or in writing, so that the report or commentary is available as the meeting takes place or later if the person is not present.

Anyone present at a meeting as it takes place is not permitted to carry out an oral commentary or report. This is to prevent the business of the meeting being disrupted.

Anyone attending a meeting is asked to advise Democratic Services staff on 01708 433076 that they wish to report on the meeting and how they wish to do so. This is to enable employees to guide anyone choosing to report on proceedings to an appropriate place from which to be able to report effectively.

Members of the public are asked to remain seated throughout the meeting as standing up and walking around could distract from the business in hand.

What is Overview & Scrutiny?

Each local authority is required by law to establish an overview and scrutiny function to support and scrutinise the Council's executive arrangements. Each overview and scrutiny sub-committee has its own remit as set out in the terms of reference but they each meet to consider issues of local importance.

The sub-committees have a number of key roles:

1. Providing a critical friend challenge to policy and decision makers.
2. Driving improvement in public services.
3. Holding key local partners to account.
4. Enabling the voice and concerns to the public.

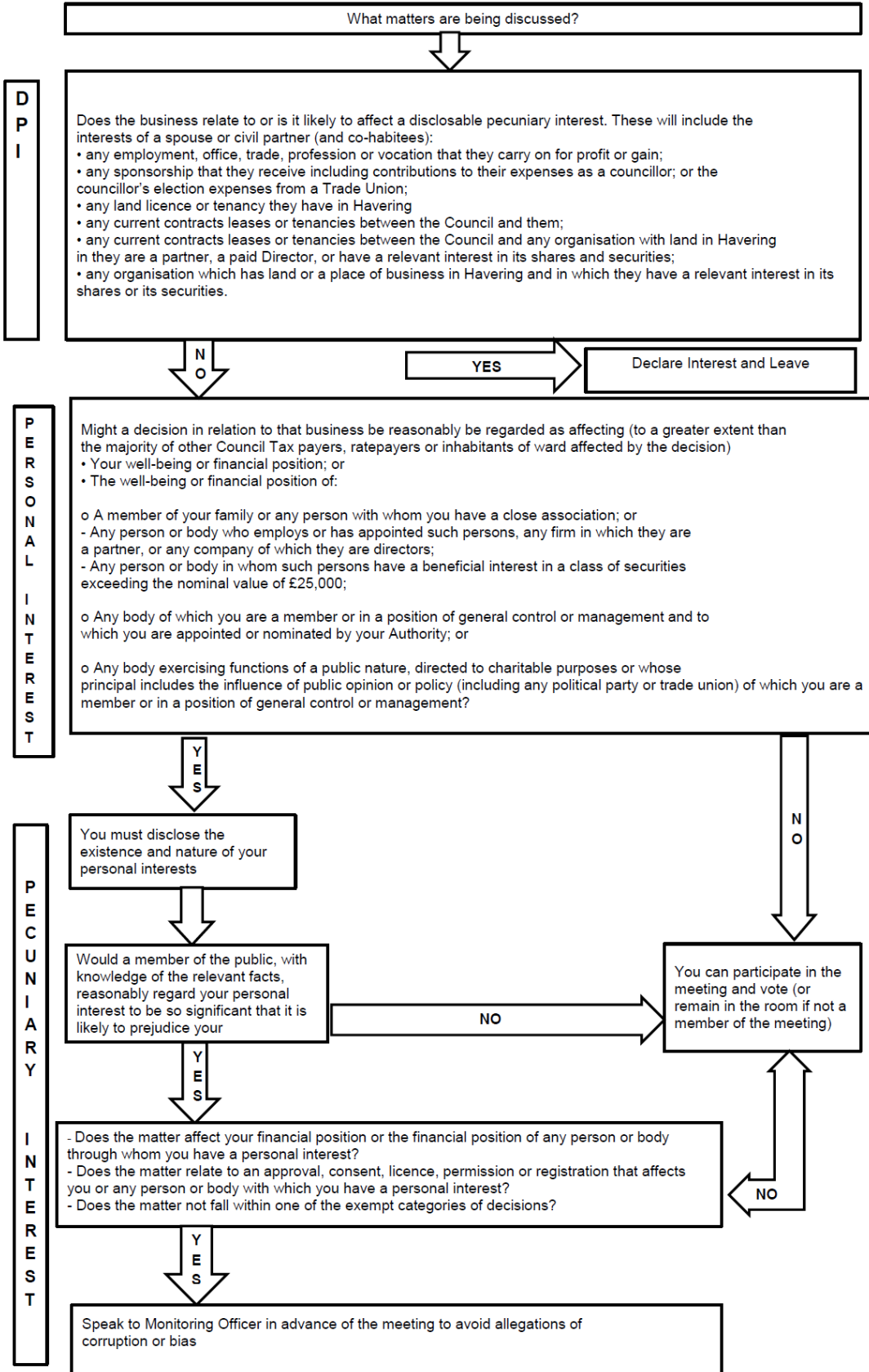
The sub-committees consider issues by receiving information from, and questioning, Cabinet Members, officers and external partners to develop an understanding of proposals, policy and practices. They can then develop recommendations that they believe will improve performance, or as a response to public consultations. These are considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Board and if approved, submitted for a response to Council, Cabinet and other relevant bodies.

Sub-Committees will often establish Topic Groups to examine specific areas in much greater detail. These groups consist of a number of Members and the review period can last for anything from a few weeks to a year or more to allow the Members to comprehensively examine an issue through interviewing expert witnesses, conducting research or undertaking site visits. Once the topic group has finished its work it will send a report to the Sub-Committee that created it and will often suggest recommendations for the Overview and Scrutiny Board pass to the Council's Executive.

Terms of Reference

The areas scrutinised by the Committee are in exercise of the functions conferred by the Police and Justice Act 2006, Section 19-22 and Schedules 8 & 9.

DECLARING INTERESTS FLOWCHART – QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF



AGENDA ITEMS

1 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman will announce details of the arrangements in case of fire or other events that might require the meeting room or building's evacuation.

2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

(if any) – receive.

3 DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

Members are invited to disclose any interest in any of the items on the agenda at this point of the meeting.

Members may still disclose any interest in an item at any time prior to the consideration of the matter.

4 MINUTES OF THE MEETING (Pages 1 - 4)

To approve as correct the minutes of the meetings held on 11 September 2018 and authorise the Chairman to sign them.

5 QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE (Pages 5 - 14)

6 SERIOUS GROUP VIOLENCE AND KNIFE CRIME TOPIC GROUP - TERMS OF REFERENCE (Pages 15 - 18)

7 UPDATE ON TRAVELLER INJUNCTION AND POLICING OF TRAVELLER INCURSIONS (Pages 19 - 40)

8 HATE CRIME IN HAVERING (Pages 41 - 46)

9 WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 47 - 48)

Andrew Beesley
Head of Democratic Services

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**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
CRIME & DISORDER SUB- COMMITTEE
Committee Room 3A - Town Hall
11 September 2018 (7.00 - 8.45 pm)**

Present:

Councillors Bob Perry (Chairman), John Tyler (Vice-Chair), Tele Lawal, Michael Deon Burton, Timothy Ryan and Melvin Wallace

1 MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on the 18 July 2018 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - QUARTER 1 (2018/19)

The Sub-Committee received information on performance against indicators previously requested by the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committee during Quarter 1 (April – June 2018).

It was explained that information on shifts where minimum staffing strength was met was unavailable in an accessible format on the Metropolitan internal 'dashboard'. Due to information not being easily sourced at borough level, the Sub-Committee agreed that the performance indicator be removed.

The Sub-Committee received, and noted, the number of working days lost to aid abstractions from ring fenced roles and data on neighbourhood officers abstracted by rank and officers abstracted for aid court and training, as detailed in the report. It was highlighted that January to March had seen the lowest levels of abstractions in the year. There had been a significant amount of postings in June, due to a significant sporting event placing demand on police resources. There were currently two teams policing Romford Town Centre, consisting of one Sargent and five constables per team.

As of the 20 August 2018, Havering's performance for all 'I' graded calls was at 84.6% and 91.8% for Domestic Abuse 'I' calls; S graded calls was at 80.8%. In Quarter 1 of 2018/19, there were 29 calls to police regarding incursions by travellers at thirteen separate locations, leading to a number of repeat calls for the same sites. Although there had been an increase in traveller incursions compared to the previous year, less antisocial calls had been generated. The Sub-Committee requested that a report on Policing Traveller Incursions be presented to the next meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report, be noted.

3 NIGHT TIME ECONOMY (NTE) PROBLEM PROFILE 2018

The night time economy problem profile sets out the London Borough of Havering profile on non-domestic abuse violence with injury crimes, using data from a number of different partners, including the Metropolitan Police and London Ambulance. Following the annual strategic assessment in January 2018, further analysis was conducted to review crime in relation to the night time economy, especially within Romford town centre, to inform the work programme of the Havering Community Safety Partnership.

Key findings of the problem profile were highlighted as:

- Romford Town had the highest rate of Violence with Injury and the 8th highest volume in all London wards in 2017.
- The analysis of partnership data found that British Transport Police, Transport for London and London Ambulance alcohol callouts during night time hours all saw an increase in number of incidents.
- 44% of victims of violence with injury during night time hours in Romford Town Centre were aged 18-14 and that 62% of incidents were male vs. male. Concern was expressed that nearly 20% of victims recorded by police were aged between 11-17, particularly around the Gooshay's area.
- 69% of drugs were initially found by police, 20% by door staff and 10% by CCTV.

There were a number of key projects/programmes running in Romford Town Centre to tackle violence and crime in the night time economy, which included Safe and Sound, Banned from one banned from all, street pastors, Eds Place/Eds Out, a marshalled taxi rank, street triage, Town Link Radio, ScanNet, Task and Targeting Group, Public Space Protection Order and drugs dog operations.

Members briefly discussed the link between organised crime and street beggars, during which it was reiterated that the Police had a zero tolerance to begging. The Sub-Committee requested that a report be presented on Modern Day Slavery. Members noted a reduction in the number of homelessness in Romford Town Centre due to many being found homes by the Local Authority.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report, be noted.

4 POLICING THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

Deputy Borough Commander John Ross presented a report on policing the borough's night time economy.

From the 23 June 2018 – 11 August 2018, there had been 182 hours of overtime which had been used to increase the numbers in the town.

There had been numerous nights of action throughout the year, including joint nights of action that involved London Borough of Havering, Detection Dogs Team, British Transport Police, Safer Transport Team and the Romford Town Centre Team.

5 **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY 2018**

Members received an update on the Havering Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2018 – 2021, which took into account the Mayor of London's recently released VAWG Strategy in March 2018 so as to align local priorities with those set by the Mayor's office for policing and crime (MOPAC).

The Sub-Committee considered the draft VAWG strategy, which focused on preventing violence against women and girls; tackling perpetrators and protecting and supporting victims of VAWG.

The Council were proactive and worked closely as a partnership with agencies in the borough, including Ashiana in respect of forced marriages and Solace Woman's Aid, and used external funding to finance domestic violence projects; and the Police had a dedicated domestic abuse team, with responsibility for safeguarding and support victims.

The level of arrests and detentions in Havering compared to the tri-borough rate was lower at 42%, however each case would be dealt with on an individual basis, irrespective of the geography. The detection rate for domestic abuse was 23.3% over the current rolling 12 month period, compared with 30% previously.

Violence (injury) rate of domestic violence had reduced to 3.6% over the current rolling 12 months with a 32.5% detection rate. However, domestic abuse data across London was not comparable as there was no common understanding of the definition.

Members suggested that future consideration be given to the establishment of a topic group to consider domestic abuse in the borough.

RESOLVED:

That the draft VAWG strategy be considered and appropriate recommendations made.

6 **KNIFE CRIME**

The Sub-Committee received, and noted, a report on Knife Crime. The Sub-Committee had recently agreed to establish a topic group to gain an

understanding of the issue of knife crime and extent of gangs in Havering. Members agreed that the report on the agenda would be discussed at the initial meeting of the topic group.

7 SUB-COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Sub-Committee reviewed the work programme for 2018-19 and agreed that the following items be considered at the next meeting:

- Quarter 2 performance
- Policing of traveller incursions
- Hate crime in Havering
- Update on the traveller injunction
- Sub-Committee work programme

Chairman

CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:	Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committee Performance Indicators - Quarter 2 (2018/19)
SLT Lead:	Steve Moore (Director of Neighbourhoods)
Report Author and contact details:	Megan Nasskau, Community Safety Tactical Analyst, Community Safety and Development Team, 01708 431 751, megan.nasskau@havering.gov.uk
Policy context:	The report sets out Quarter 2 performance for indicators relevant to the Committee.
Financial summary:	<p>There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However adverse performance against some performance indicators may have financial implications for the Council.</p> <p>All service directorates are required to achieve their performance targets within approved budgets. The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) is actively monitoring and managing resources to remain within budgets, although several service areas continue to experience financial pressures from demand led services.</p>

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering	[X]
Places making Havering	[X]
Opportunities making Havering	[]
Connections making Havering	[]

SUMMARY

The report provides information on performance against the indicators previously requested by the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee during Quarter 2 (July – September 2018).

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committee note the contents of the report; consider the performance information required going forward; and request information as set out in the report.

REPORT DETAIL

Deployable Police resources compared with establishment

Information has been requested by the Committee on the following police resourcing information:

1) Shifts where minimum staffing strength is met

This information is not available in an accessible format on the Metropolitan Police internal ‘dashboards’ which are used to obtain information for points 2 and 3 of this report. An attempt was made to obtain this information for the July meeting of the *Overview and Scrutiny Committee* through a request submitted in good time to the department of the Metropolitan Police concerned with resourcing performance, however completion of this request was postponed on the grounds that it was not;

- a) a Met led request
- b) a legal requirement (FOIA)
- c) a HMICFRS request
- d) a MOPAC Board request
- e) an Met wide requirement.

Under Section 4 of the *Local Authorities (Overview and Scrutiny Committees) (England) Regulations 2012*, a written request from the Committee to police would make provision of this information a legal requirement, and would also ensure that this information could be prepared using a consistent method by the police department which handles this information.

2) Working days lost to aid abstractions from ring fenced roles / Neighbourhood officers abstracted by rank

For those officers posted to Dedicated Ward Officer (DWO) roles, the number of working days lost due to abstractions each month are as shown in *table 1*, based on converting the figure provided in hours into eight-hour working days.

Table 1. Working days abstracted by rank

	PC		PCSO		Acting Sergeant	
	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted
Jul 17	48.63 (7.3%)	616.8 (92.7%)	34.2 (9.6%)	323.8 (90.4%)	1.25 (8.2%)	14 (91.8%)
Aug 17	195.9 (29.9%)	458.6 (70.1%)	27.5 (8.3%)	303.8 (91.7%)	2.4 (14.6%)	14 (85.4%)
Sep 17	79.5 (13.4%)	511.7 (86.6%)	16.9 (5.6%)	284.9 (94.4%)	0 (0%)	19.3 (100%)
Oct 17	232.6 (36.4%)	407.1 (63.6%)	96.8 (32.3%)	202.8 (77.7%)	7.3 (32.4%)	15.2 (77.6%)
Nov 17	151.3 (21.7%)	545 (78.3%)	63.3 (18.5%)	279.3 (81.5%)	0 (0%)	18.2 (100%)
Dec 17	49.8 (8.9%)	509.2 (91.1%)	7.8 (2.4%)	316.9 (97.6%)	2.6 (15.2%)	14.5 (84.8%)
Jan 18	36.8 (5.5%)	639.9 (94.5%)	13.8 (4%)	331.9 (96%)	No one is shown in the data as performing as an Acting Sergeant during Q4 17/18 onwards	
Feb 18	37.8 (5.8%)	609 (94.2%)	7.3 (2.3%)	313.2 (97.7%)		
Mar 18	21.5 (3%)	676 (97%)	5.8 (1.8%)	335.8 (98.2%)		
Apr 18	45.1 (7.4%)	573.2 (92.6%)	14.3 (4.6%)	294.2 (95.4%)		
May 18	96.9 (13.3%)	631 (86.7%)	49.8 (14.2%)	299.7 (85.8%)		
Jun 18	84 (12.4%)	591 (87.6%)	52 (14.4%)	310 (85.6%)		
Jul 18	135.25 (21.9%)	480.92 (78.1%)	74.81 (21.4%)	274.66 (78.6%)		
Aug 18	30 (5%)	564.45 (95%)	9.38 (3.1%)	293.69 (96.9%)		
Sep 18	26.88 (4.63%)	553.02 (95.37%)	9.75 (3.14%)	300.81 (96.86%)		

3) Number of officers abstracted for aid, court and training (eight-hour working days) / officer roles abstracted

The number of officers abstracted for each duty is difficult to provide in a simple form due to various shift patterns being worked such as part-time or compressed hours, or an abstraction only taking up part of a shift; therefore the number of officers abstracted would not have provided a uniform representation and the figure is shown in *table 2* as the number of eight-hour shifts for which each role is abstracted from ward duties.

January to March saw the lowest levels of abstractions in the year monitored so far, and the first three months of the calendar year are, in theory, unlikely to have the same level of abstractions for demonstrations, sporting events, or festivals, as the summer months. The *local aid* figures for June include a significant amount of postings shown as *world cup aid*; however it is not known if these postings relate to activity on-borough or events elsewhere in London. In either case, it is wholly understandable that this significant sporting event would have placed a demand on police resources. Additionally, abstractions are recorded if officers are moved to a different ward across the borough and therefore this could reflect the increase or decrease in the figures. July saw a particular increase for PC's regarding 'Aid' abstractions. However, this reduced in both August and September.

Table 2. Working days abstracted by type and role.

	Aid		Local Aid		Training		Court		Staffing-up	
	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO
Jul 17	-	-	4.25	13.5	41.4	20.7	-	-	2.4	-
Aug 17	11.9	-	36.1	2.6	76.6	24.9	-	-	71.4	-
Sep 17	2.25	-	8.9	1.25	55.6	14.7	1.1	-	11.6	-
Oct 17	-	-	161.3	70.1	65.5	23.7	5.8	1.1	-	-
Nov 17	19.4	5.9	83.3	40.1	51	20.4	1.1	-	-	-
Dec 17	13.1	-	11.6	5.5	27	4.7	1.3	-	-	-
Jan 18	2.9	-	-	-	33.9	12.9	-	0.9	-	-
Feb 18	7	-	-	-	28.4	7.3	2.4	-	-	-
Mar 18	3.5	1.3	-	-	13.5	4.6	4.5	-	-	-
Apr 18	3.13	-	-	-	40	12.1	2	2	-	-
May 18	72.5	31.8	-	-	24.4	18	-	-	-	-
Jun 18	1.13	-	37.75	38.6	40.13	13.3	4.8	-	-	-
Jul 18	74.31	17.88	31.06	25.25	19.13	30.56	3.75	1.13	7	-
Aug 18	10.19	-	6.56	-	12.38	9.38	0.88	-	-	-
Sep 18	17.13	-	-	2.25	9.75	8.63	-	-	-	-

Table 3 (below) displays the percentage of time for DWOs on each ward in July, August, and September. This has been calculated using the amount of time PCs or PCSOs are abstracted from their ward-based duties, compared to the total time they are shown working for. Viewing this information as a percentage does not take into account differing staffing levels between wards.

Table 3. Percentage of DWOs' time spent on ward – July to September 2018

	PC	PCSO
Brooklands	85%	85%
Cranham	90%	95%
Elm Park	87%	93%
Emerson Park	84%	81%
Gooshays	92%	85%
Hacton	91%	91%
Harold Wood	96%	95%

Havering Park	87%	90%
Heaton	90%	95%
Hylands	83%	95%
Mawneys	91%	93%
Pettits	93%	96%
Rainham & Wennington	91%	90%
Romford Town	94%	85%
South Hornchurch	89%	86%
Squirrels Heath	89%	85%
St Andrews	85%	88%
Upminster	93%	89%
Total	89%	90%

4) Working days lost to sickness (FTE – Havering and East Area Command)

This information can only be provided as a total figure for the East Area Command Unit. As with point 1 in this section; if this figure is required then it is recommended that a written request is submitted for police to provide this in a consistent format.

Response time to Immediate (I) and Significant (S) Grade Incidents

The MPS has a target to reach 90% of “Immediate” (I) graded calls within 15 minutes of the call being made. The MPS target for “Significant” (S) grade calls is to reach 90% within one hour of the call being made.

Data from police is no longer available as a percentage figure for each month; however is now provided as a rolling average for I and S grades of calls met within target times, and also domestic abuse calls in each of these gradings. The rolling average is provided from 4th September 2017, when revisions to the tri-borough model came into effect.

I-grades:

For the week commencing 24th September 2018 Havering has seen a reduction in the number of I calls reaching the target time with a rate of 76.9% (compared to 81.1% for the week commencing 9th July 2018). This is slightly below the overall BCU improvement which saw response rates of 81.4% for the week.

For the same period, Havering DA I grade calls have seen an increase in the number of calls reaching targets with a rate of 84.2%. However, East Area BCU also saw an improvement for the same period with a response average of 85.0% (similar to the 85.6% recorded in the last report).

By comparison, as an average since September 2017 Redbridge saw an average of 85.4%, and Barking and Dagenham an average of 84.7%.Havering has seen a lower average of 80.7%.

S-grades:

The rolling averages since September 2017 are as follows: Locally, 81.7% of S grades are met within an hour, against 78.3% for the BCU; and for Domestic Abuse S grades this figure is 79.2% against 78.4% for the BCU.

However, for the week commencing 10th September 2018, an improvement was seen for Domestic Abuse S calls whereby 89.3% of the calls met the target (compared to 72% reported in the previous quarterly report).

Redbridge has an average rate since September of 77.8%, while Barking and Dagenham has a rate 77.7%.

Percentage of anti-social behaviour (ASB) reports relating to traveller incursions

Calls to police are recorded on the Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) system. CAD records are given a series of '*opening codes*' which relate to the information the call handler is given, and '*closing codes*' which relate to the situation the officer who attends actually assesses it to be. The '*opening codes*' and '*closing codes*' can be different, such as if a member of the public telephones the police regarding what they perceive to be anti-social behaviour, but when police attend they find that criminal offences have been committed and a crime report is recorded – thus meaning the closing code reflects crime rather than ASB. Choice of which codes to use can also be subjective depending on the call-despatcher closing the record down.

In Quarter 2 of 2018/19, there were 12 calls to police regarding incursions by travellers at 10 separate locations. There was only one site which saw more than one call in which both were made by the same caller (resident living nearby). It was also established that two of the sites were occupied by the same group and had moved overnight.

Two of the calls were made in Pettits ward, two in Emerson Park ward, two in Gooshays ward and two in Havering Park. One report in Havering park reports links nuisance vehicles whereby quad bikes were being driven through the park.

The 12 calls made specifically regarding unauthorised incursions (recorded under the trespass code), accounted for 1.2% of overall ASB calls. For comparison with previous year 17/18; levels were 1% in Q1; 0.58% in Q2; 2.1% in Q3, and 7.8% in Q4 2017/8; and this year 7.8% of Q1 2018/19. Therefore, this quarter saw a significant reduction.

When expressed as a percentage, the 12 calls received account for 1.2% of the 1015 calls which were closed as ASB matters. This however is not the same as saying that 1.2% of ASB relates to traveller incursions, as the number of calls received to any encampment can vary depending on its location (and the number of passers-by) the time it is in place, and the way it has been recorded onto the system.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 Demand Pressures (Q2 2018-19)

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

There are no financial implications arising directly from this report which is for information only. However adverse performance against some performance indicators may have financial implications for the Council.

All service directorates are required to achieve their performance targets within approved budgets. The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) is actively monitoring and managing resources to remain within budgets, although several service areas continue to experience significant financial pressures in relation to a number of demand led services. SLT officers are focused upon controlling expenditure within approved directorate budgets and within the total General Fund budget through delivery of savings plans and mitigation plans to address new pressures that are arising within the year and regularly consider reports as part of budget monitoring and budget setting processes.

Legal implications and risks:

Whilst reporting on performance is not a statutory requirement, it is considered best practice to review the Council's progress against the Corporate Plan and Service Plans on a regular basis.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no specific Human Resource implications or risks arising directly from this report.

Equalities implications and risks:

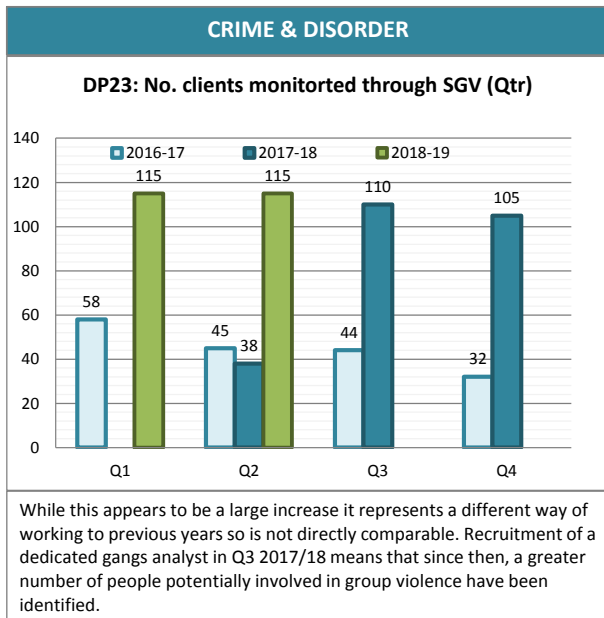
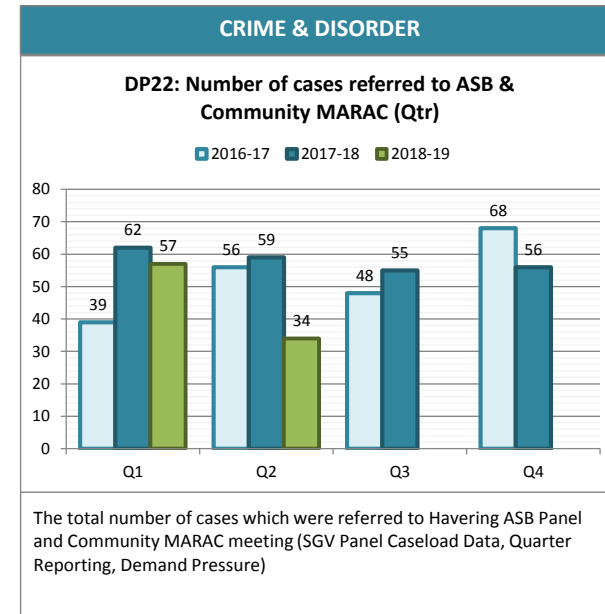
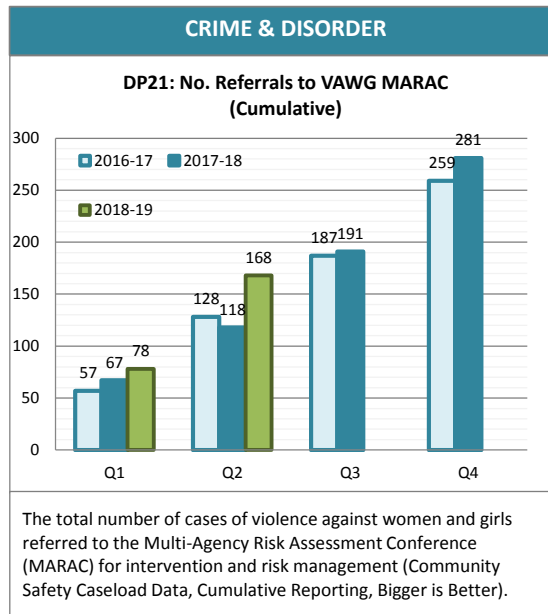
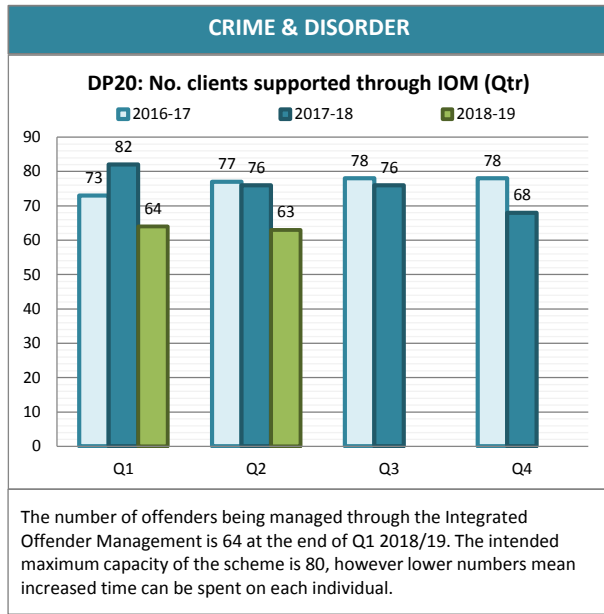
This report relates to information requested by the committee rather than policy. There are no direct equalities implications or risks associated with this report.

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Appendix 1: Quarter 2 2018/19 Demand Pressure Dashboard

Taken to Crime and Disorder Overview Scrutiny sub-committee

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CRIME AND DISORDER SUB- COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:

**SERIOUS GROUP VIOLENCE
AND KNIFE CRIME IN HAVERING
TOPIC GROUP - TERMS OF
REFERENCE**

SLT Lead:

Steve Moore, Director of Neighbourhoods

Report Author and contact details:

Victoria Freeman 01708 433862
Victoria.Freeman@onesource.co.uk

Policy context:

The proposed terms of reference are submitted for agreement.

Financial summary:

No financial implications from agreeing the terms of reference. Support to the Board will be provided from within existing committee administration resources.

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering	[x]
Places making Havering	[]
Opportunities making Havering	[]
Connections making Havering	[]

SUMMARY

Following the establishment of a topic group to ensure that the Council and its partners are taking steps to address serious group violence and knife crime in Havering, the Sub-Committee are requested to agree the terms of reference for the topic group.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To agree the terms of reference for the topic group.

REPORT DETAIL

1. BACKGROUND

At the meeting of the Sub-Committee on the 18 July 2018, members were asked to give consideration to what should be the subject of its next topic group review, if any.

Members of the Crime and Disorder Sub-Committee subsequently met on the 11 September 2018 to discuss areas of interest for future topic group reviews. At this meeting, it was agreed that a topic group be convened to ensure that the Council and its partners are taking steps to address serious group violence and knife crime in Havering.

Members met on the 17 October 2018 and agreed to recommend that the attached terms of reference be endorsed by the Crime and Disorder Sub-Committee.

2. PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 2.1. The attached Appendix sets out the recommended terms of reference for the topic group review.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks: No financial implications from agreeing a programme of work. Support to the Board will be funded by existing budgets within Committee Administration.

Legal implications and risks: There are no apparent legal implications.

Human Resources implications and risks: None of this covering report.

Equalities implications and risks: None of this covering report.

CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY TOPIC GROUP

SCOPING DOCUMENT

Overall Scope

To ensure that the Council and its partners are taking steps to address serious group violence and knife crime in Havering.

Membership

Councillors Bob Perry, John Tyler, Tele Lawal, Michael Deon Burton, Timothy Ryan and Melvin Wallace

Specific Objectives

To scrutinise the work being undertaken by the Council and its partners in the following areas:

- To understand the level of serious group violence and knife crime in Havering and London wide.
- The relationship and joint working arrangements between the Havering Community Safety Partnership in dealing with serious group violence and knife crime.
- To understand the level of funding and resources available to partners to deal with serious group violence and knife crime.

Witnesses to be called

- Superintendent Neil Matthews, East Area BCU Lead for Investigation strand.
- Chris Stannett, IOM and Gangs Lead, Havering Community Safety.
- Matthew Knight, Youth Offending Service
- Inspector Elise Gellatley, Safer Schools Inspector
- Des Brown, Spark 2 Life
- Tim Aldridge, Director Children's Services

Visits

- Night time economy
- Response team
- All member briefing

Timescale

Approximately monthly meetings through to February then the report to be presented to the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Board on the 5 March 2019.

CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:	Update on the Traveller Injunction and Policing of Traveller Incursions
SLT Lead:	Steve Moore, Director of Neighbourhoods
Report Author and contact details:	Victoria Freeman 01708 433862 Victoria.Freeman@onesource.co.uk
Policy context:	The pending reports will update Members on the action being taken to reduce Traveller Incursions in the Borough.
Financial summary:	No impact of presenting of information itself.

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering	[X]
Places making Havering	[]
Opportunities making Havering	[]
Connections making Havering	[]

SUMMARY

The appendices provide the Sub-Committee with an update on the Traveller Injunction by the Local Authority and the Policing of Traveller Incursions by the Metropolitan Police.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Sub-Committee note the update on the Traveller Injunction and the Policing of Traveller Incursions.

REPORT DETAIL

The pending reports will provide the Sub-Committee with an update on the action being taken by the Local Authority and the Metropolitan Police to reduce Traveller Incursions in the Borough.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

None of this covering report.

Legal implications and risks:

At the time of reviewing this Report the update had not been produced but given that the Recommendation is that the Report is for noting only it is unlikely that there will be any legal implications.

Human Resources implications and risks:

None of this covering report.

Equalities implications and risks:

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

- (i) the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (ii) the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;
- (iii) foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

Note: 'Protected characteristics' are: age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment.

The Council is committed to all of the above in the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and the employment of its workforce. In addition, the Council is also committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing for all Havering residents in respect of socio-economics and health determinants.

Traveller Incursion briefing note –
Crime & Disorder Overview & Scrutiny Committee meeting

1. Legislation

Section 61 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (CJPOA) is the legislation affording officers to deal with traveller encampments on open land.

In certain circumstance the senior police officer attending the scene of an incident involving trespass can direct the trespassers to leave the land and remove their vehicles and property as soon as reasonably practicable. The legislation below outlines which criteria must be met:

61(1) If the senior police officer present at the scene reasonably believes that two or more persons are trespassing on land and are present there with the common purpose of residing there for any period, that reasonable steps have been taken by or on behalf of the occupier to ask them to leave and-

(a) that any of those persons has caused damage to the land or to property on the land or used threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour towards the occupier, a member of his family or an employee or agent of his, OR

(b) that those persons have between them six or more vehicles on the land,

he may direct those persons, or any of them, to leave the land and to remove any vehicles or other property they have with them on the land.

2. Strategy to deal

The land owner remains responsible for their land UNLESS criminal trespass criteria is evident. If no cause for police action, the land owner remains responsible for securing powers and resources to secure eviction.

If there is evidence of an offence under s61 CJPOA then East Area traveller policy is to be followed a summary of which is:

Police activity if Travellers arrive

1. Complete the Initial Site Assessment as per policy document
2. Duty officer to decide whether s61 threshold met/ enforce eviction, this decision should be taken to Pacesetter meeting
3. Whereby there is a decision made to NOT EVICT - the site will sit with the cluster SNT Inspector to monitor and review daily
4. Any change in risk or circumstances a Section 61 should be considered on Pacesetters
5. Eviction decision to consider resources with partners & land owners (for securing and clearing land)

3. Current position and 6 months headlines

Inspector Richard Carter is supporting LBH to apply for an injunction for travellers on Havering borough. If successful this will assist in significantly reducing the opportunities for travellers encampments – as has been proven in Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham & Waltham Forest.

In the 6 month period May 1st 2018 – 31st October 2018 Havering police received 201 calls about trespassers.

Of these 91 were reports of travellers with vehicles.

When looking at the dates and locations of incidents, it is clear that police often receive multiple calls about travellers setting. Having given consideration to this, I consider that the London Borough of Havering has had around 20 incursions in this six week period – the majority of which have taken place in the Gallows corner / Harold Hill area of the borough.



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Date:

CAD:

CrimInt:

Location:

Unauthorised Encampments

Operational Policy File

EA – EAST AREA

This operational policy file is designed to assist officers in complying with policy when responding to unauthorised encampments on land by people intending to reside on that land without the permission of the landowner. It contains all the required forms, notices and aide memoirs for the first responder.

CAD to be created and brought to the attention of the Duty Officer.

Contact should be made with relevant local authority contact Centre who will carry out a check of the Land Registry to determine who owns the land and notify the designated Parks and Opens Spaces Officer Duty Lead Officer (DLO).

The MPS will visit the UE as soon as practicable. Visits wherever possible, should be done with stakeholders e.g. landowner, relevant local authority, DLO or other relevant agencies. However, initial police attendance should not be unduly delayed to accommodate partners' attendance.

Initial contact should be made with the people on the UE and the Initial Site Assessment (ISA) completed on the impact of its location, their intentions and the behaviour displayed by the occupants.

The occupants should be spoken to in order to establish: their identities; location of last site; ascertain their views on desired duration of stay; and ascertain any pressing welfare needs.

Officers will identify: any offences disclosed or apparent, e.g. criminal damage caused to gain entry to land; obstruction of any footpaths or other highways; any other anti-social behaviour; and whether the location of the encampment, behaviour of residents or needs of the landowner justifies an eviction using police powers.

The Duty Officer (or, if unavailable, the senior officer present) will use this policy file to review and document whether using Police powers, e.g. S. 61 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is appropriate. An eviction notice is contained within this pack.

A decision to initially tolerate the encampment will require a discussion with the occupants of what constitutes acceptable behaviour; a notice of acceptable behaviour (contained within the operational pack) should be issued.

Initial Site Assessment

Initial contact should be made with the people on the UE and this Initial Site Assessment (ISA) completed on the impact of its location and the conduct displayed by the occupants.

This will inform the decision as to whether to negotiate an agreed stay of leave or utilise police powers to evict the occupiers.

1. Initial information			
Date:		Time:	
CAD:			
Location:			
No. of vehicles present:		No. of persons present:	

2. Landowner information			
Name:			
Address:			
Telephone:		Mobile:	
Email:			
Landowner's Agent: (if applicable):			
Has the landowner / agent made a requirement to leave the land?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If yes, when was it made:	Date:	Time:	
How was the requirement made? (e.g. verbal, written, etc.)			
By whom?			

3. Visual site assessment	
Damage	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail any damage caused to the land or property on the land. Specify what damage was	

caused to gain entry and that caused whilst in situ. Consider visually recording.

Litter and waste

Yes No

Detail any litter or waste present on the site. Consider visually recording.

Has the landowner / agent made a requirement to leave the land?

Yes No

Animals present

Yes No

Detail any animals present on the site.

Are the animals tethered?

Yes No

Details:

Have occupants been advised to secure the animals?

Yes No

Details:

Do the animals pose any risk to the public / police?

Yes No

Details:

4. Occupier assessment

Have any occupiers been spoken to?

Yes No

If yes, who?	
What are the intentions of the occupiers?	
Are there any welfare issues identified that require referral to partner agencies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Details:
Is there any evidence of criminal offences being committed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Details:
Are there any issues that may prevent eviction of all or some of the occupiers?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Details:
Code of conduct notice issued:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, has a verbal explanation given? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnic status:	
White W White – British W1 <input type="checkbox"/> White – Irish W2 <input type="checkbox"/> White – Traveller of Irish Heritage W3 <input type="checkbox"/> White – Gypsy/Roma W4 <input type="checkbox"/> White – Other Travellers W5 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other White background W9 <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed M White and Black Caribbean M1 <input type="checkbox"/> White and Black African M2 <input type="checkbox"/> White and Asian M3 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other Mixed Background M9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Asian A Asian – Indian A1 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian – Pakistani A2 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian – Bangladeshi A3 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other Asian background A9 <input type="checkbox"/>	Black B Black – Caribbean B1 <input type="checkbox"/> Black African B2 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other Black background B9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other O Chinese O1 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other O9 <input type="checkbox"/>	Not Stated NS <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Vehicle details	
Vehicles present on the site:	

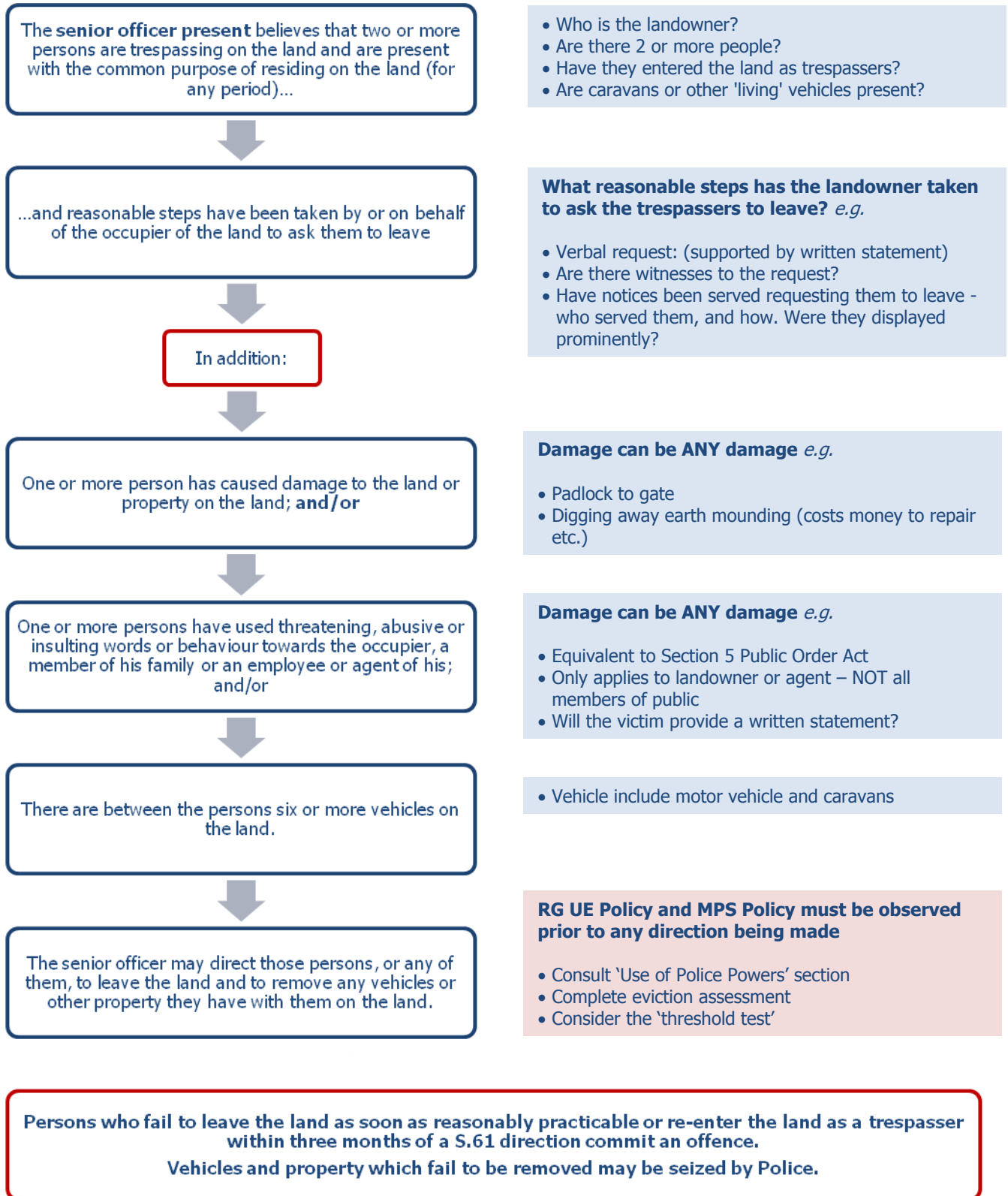
Index	Make	Model	Colour

A CrimInt should be created with relevant information recorded so the report is searchable and accessible. A copy of this Operational Pack must be scanned and attached to the report.

Use of Police Powers

Police powers to evict people from Unauthorised Encampments are provided for by Ss. 61 & 62, Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994. These powers are available where behaviour or conduct is considered to be inappropriate, or where the impact of an UE on others is deemed unacceptable. This position is consistent with all other areas of enforcement within the community.

S. 61 Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994



The decision to use police powers remains at the discretion of the senior officer present, ideally Inspector or above, having used the National Decision Model.

The legislation relating to the use of S.61 CJPOA is very clear and will be the primary factor in determining the use of police powers. The following factors must also be considered in addition to the legislation to decide whether it is proportionate and necessary to use the legal powers (in line with Human Rights legislation):

- **The community is deprived of local amenities, or there is a significant adverse impact on the environment**, e.g. forming an encampment on any part of a recreation ground, public park, school field, village green, or depriving members of the public the use of car parks. The fact that other sections of the community are being deprived of the amenities must be evident before action is taken;
- **There is local disruption to the economy**, e.g. forming an encampment on a shopping centre car park or in an industrial estate, particularly where it disrupts workers or customers. This would include agricultural land, especially where it disrupts the use of the land for its normal purpose;
- **There is other significant disruption to the local community or environment** which is considered so significant that a prompt eviction by police becomes necessary;
- **There is a danger to the life of any individual**: An example of this might be an encampment adjacent to a motorway, where there could be a danger of children or animals straying onto the carriageway;
- **There is a need to take preventative action**: This might include where occupants of an encampment have persistently displayed anti-social behaviour at previous sites and there is reason to believe the behaviour will continue;
- **There is a significant increase in local crime which is attributable to the unauthorised encampment**. The allegation of a crime or identification of an individual suspect should not be grounds alone for consideration of a full group eviction.

If the decision is to utilise powers under Section 61 of the CJPOA 1994, then reasonable steps must be taken by the landowner to ask the trespassers to leave before police powers can be used. Any direction to leave must be given verbally and in writing (if practicable) whereby the senior officer on site would complete the direction to leave and ensure it is served on the occupants. Occupants must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to leave.

If a decision is made to tolerate a UE, acceptable behaviour must be discussed with the occupants and a code of conduct issued and explained verbally. The responsibility of the UE will then transfer from the Duty Officer to Neighbourhood Inspector responsible for the locality. A periodic review will be conducted by the relevant SNT, Local Authority and, where applicable, in conjunction with the Strategic Independent Advisory Group.

Once a final decision is reached, the original CAD incident should be endorsed with the outcome, including the use of any police powers.

Eviction Assessment (NDM)

To be completed by the Duty Officer or, where unavailable, the senior officer present.

Information and Intelligence

Location:	
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Date of first notice to Police:	(dd/mm/yyyy)
Land owner:	
CAD:	
General information / summary	
Where/what/when/why/how was the site established, who owns the land, how are they and the others affected. What is the previous history of the site and the occupying family.	
Aggravating factors relating to the camp(s)	
List problems with the site here, number of caravans and associated vehicles/loose dogs/defecation/damage to land/safety of other land users/proximity to housing/impact on local communities etc	
Mitigating factors relating to the camp(s) (including welfare issues)	
Have welfare enquiries been carried out?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
The Local Authority Traveller Liaison Officer or local Health Visitor should attend to complete health and welfare assessments.	

Threat and Risk Assessment

The community is deprived of local amenities, or there is a significant adverse impact on the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is local disruption to the economy.	<input type="checkbox"/>

There is other significant disruption to the local community or environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a danger to the life of any individual.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a need to take preventative action.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a significant increase in local crime which is attributable to the unauthorised encampment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assessment:	
Detail on the above factors as well as any further detail in relation to individuals, partners, organisation and the community. If community tension is likely inform Partnership HUB	
Is this a CRITICAL INCIDENT?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
A Critical Incident can be defined as: 'Any incident where the effectiveness of the police response is likely to have a significant impact on the confidence of the victim, their family and/or the community'.	

Strategy

<p>Working with partners, the Metropolitan Police Service will aim to promote community cohesion enabling safer communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building confidence in the communities we serve. • Protecting the public by preventing crime and Anti Social Behaviour. • Gathering intelligence and assessing the effects of Police and Partner actions on local communities. • Responding to community tension indicators <p>(Further comments)</p>
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Legal Powers and Policy

MPS Policy – Unauthorised Encampments
 EA BCU Unlawful Encampment Policy
 Relevant local authority and MPS Joint UE Process

Section 61(1) Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 – Trespassers on common land
 Section 77 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 – Local Authority: Unauthorised campers
 Human Rights Act

Other criminal offence(s): *(please specify)*

Tactical Options and Contingencies

Need to evict now? <i>(If unavailable, the senior officer present will make the decision and forward to the Duty Officer for ratification)</i>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Tolerate encampment?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Declare a CRITICAL INCIDENT?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Police powers used:	Section 61	<i>(Specify below)</i>
	Significant damage	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Threats etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6 vehicles or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Obstruction of the highway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eviction rationale:		
Detail grounds for the decision, including any action taken to resolve either aggravating factors or welfare issues that may have arisen. A summary of the impact on the human rights of all parties involved should be included, highlighting the legitimacy, proportionality and necessity of the eviction action.		

Eviction actions to consider:

- Community Impact Assessment.
- Detail welfare enquiries conducted.
- Confirm any partner activities.
- Obtain Tactical Advisor advice.
- Contact Local Intelligence Team.
- Consider Critical Incident Advisor / IAG.
- Inform MetCC Grip Chief Inspector & obtain additional.
- Authority to deploy EGT.
- Contact partners.
- Contact landowner.

When are notices to be served?

Date: Time:

When should the travellers leave by?

Date: Time:

Eviction actions to consider:

- Serve Code of Conduct form (read and explained to occupiers)
- Consider Evidence Gathering Team (EGT) for environmental record.
- Contact landowner.
- Inform Borough SLT / Duty Supt.
- Include as an agenda item in the Pacesetter's Meeting.
- Community Impact Assessment to be sent to Partnership HUB

Eviction assessment completed by:

Name:
Rank:
Force number:
Date:

Signed:

Once completed this document should be scanned and attached to a CrimInt.

Direction to Leave

Date:

Time of service:

Location:

Name / Vehicle Index / Description:

SECTION 61 OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE & PUBLIC ORDER ACT 1994

In accordance with section 61 of the Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994,
I,

being the senior police officer present, direct you to leave this land and to remove all vehicles and other property you have with you as I reasonably believe that two or more of you are trespassing on this land, that you have a common purpose of residing on this land, and that reasonable steps have been taken by or on behalf of the occupier to ask you to leave and that any of you:-

- Has caused damage to the land or to property on the land, or
- Used threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour towards the occupier, a member of his family or an employee or agent of his, or
- Have between you 6 or more vehicles on the land, or
- Who whilst not originally trespassers when entering onto the land have since become trespassers and that any of the aforementioned conditions is satisfied after becoming trespassers.

IF YOU FAIL TO LEAVE THIS LAND AS SOON AS REASONABLY PRACTICABLE OR RE-ENTER THIS LAND AS A TRESPASSER WITHIN THREE MONTHS YOU COMMIT AN OFFENCE AND RENDER YOURSELF LIABLE TO ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT AND TO PROSECUTION.

You are required to leave as soon as reasonably practicable but in any case by:-

THE PENALTY ON CONVICTION IS IMPRISONMENT, A FINE OR BOTH.

(note any reply)

SIGNED

Name / Rank



METROPOLITAN
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RESTRICTED WHEN COMPLETE

BLANK PLAGE

Unauthorised Encampments

Code of Conduct

This is to advise individuals that they are expected to treat any land they occupy with respect to comply with this code of conduct and respect the rights and freedoms of other people who also wish to use the area.

Behaviour that may result in your eviction from a site includes the following:

- Camping upon any land designated as a public amenity, such as parks, recreation areas, school fields and similar locations (not an exhaustive list).
- Interfering with the rights and freedoms of other members of the public, including interrupting the operation of legitimate businesses.
- Forcing entry to land, by causing damage to any fixtures, fittings or landscaping (including planted areas). This includes digging away of earthwork defences, which have been placed at landowner's expense to prevent trespass.
- Causing any other damage to the land itself, or property on it. Particular care should be taken not to cause damage to those features provided as public amenities.
- Driving vehicles along any footpath, or other highway not specifically designed for road vehicles. This practice is not only unlawful but is also highly dangerous.
- Parking vehicles or caravans on any road, footpath or other highway that causes an obstruction to other people wanting to pass by. This includes parking immediately next to footpaths.
- Dumping or tipping rubbish, waste materials or trade waste such as tree cuttings, rubble, etc. It is your responsibility to keep the site clean and tidy. Council Traveller Liaison Officers can direct you to Civic Amenity Sites (Council tips) where you will be able to pay to dispose of trade waste. Black bags for your use may also be provided.
- Use of the area as a toilet. You must not deposit or leave human waste openly in public areas.
- Abuse, intimidation or harassment of any person who is lawfully using the area.
- Excessive noise or other forms of anti-social behaviour.
- Animals that are not kept under control or that attack persons lawfully on the land, or nearby.
- Interference with electrical, water or gas supplies. Any person(s) found abstracting electricity, or wasting quantities of water may be subject of criminal proceedings.

These codes are the same standards of behaviour that are expected of the local communities. The police are committed to ensuring that all policing issues that affect you are balanced; however Antisocial Behaviour will not be tolerated.

Compliance with this code will greatly reduce the likelihood of eviction procedures being commenced.



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**



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Crime and Disorder Sub-Committee

Subject Heading:	Hate Crime
SLT Lead:	Jane West
Report Author and contact details:	Jessica Finnin – Prevent and Hate Crime Coordinator 01708433225 Jessica.finnin@havering.gov.uk
Policy context:	As part of the Crime Reduction Fund, Havering have a Prevent and Hate Crime Coordinator role as a way of tackling MOPAC’s priority of: “Standing together against hatred and intolerance.” In July 2018, the Havering Community Safety Partnership agreed to commission a Hate Crime Problem Profile.
Financial summary:	There is no financial impact to this report.

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering	[X]
Places making Havering	[]
Opportunities making Havering	[]
Connections making Havering	[]

SUMMARY

The Council and other statutory partners including Health have a responsibility under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to address crime and disorder within the borough.

This report will outline what Hate Crime looks like in the London Borough of Havering in line with the Hate Crime Problem Profile as commissioned by the

HCSP. The information below will be based on analysis between April 2017 – March 2018, and will be on a borough level.

This report will also demonstrate what the London Borough of Havering is currently doing to raise awareness of Hate Crime and how victims and witnesses are supported.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That this report be noted.

REPORT DETAIL

For the purposes of this report we will be using the agreed definition of Hate Crime / Incident. (Agreed in 2007 by Police, Crown prosecution Service and National Offender Management), under this agreed definition a Hate Crime is; *“any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.”*

These characteristics are:

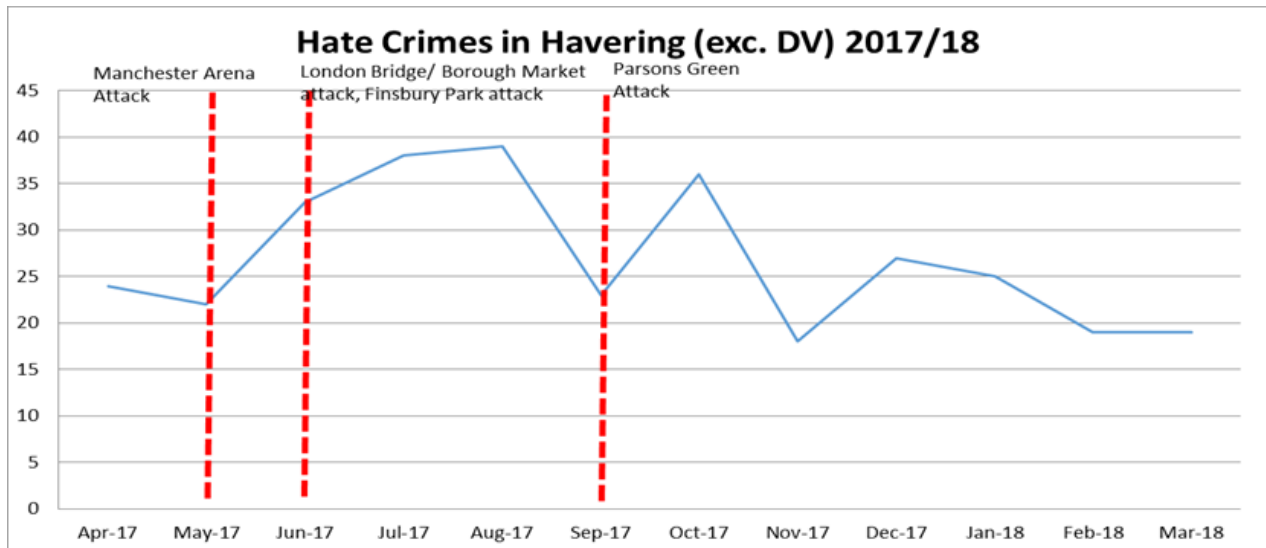
- Race
- Religion / Faith
- Sexual Orientation
- Disability
- Gender-Identity.

It is widely accepted that Hate Crime is significantly underreported, and the recording of Hate Crime on police systems is done in a number of ways and therefore gathering data on Hate Crime can be incredibly difficult. However, Havering’s Tactical Analyst has produced a problem profile outlining what Hate Crime looks like in Havering at a borough level.

Although Havering ranks relatively low in the volumes of crime for most of the 5 hate crime motivations, Havering has the 3rd highest rate per 1,000 Muslim populations for Islamophobic Offences behind, Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea. Despite Havering having the 3rd highest rate, Havering has the smallest Muslim population; therefore it is evident that Muslims are over represented as victims of Hate Crime in Havering.

There also appears to be a trend where a national event occurs (such as terrorism) Hate Crimes increase in Havering over the following month.

Trends show where a national event occurs regarding hate/terrorism, hate crimes in Havering increase the month thereafter.



The above graph demonstrates notable increases between May and August 2017 with a further increase in October. These correlate to incidents such as Manchester Arena attack, London Bridge, Borough Market and the Parsons Green Attack. Despite the fact that these were national events and there being no discernible way to determine if these were drivers or motivators for the increase in crime. There remains a correlation between the attacks and the timings of the increase of Hate Crime.

Violence against the person is also the crime where a hate motivation is most reported. Specifically harassment and public order offences.

Victims & Offenders

The majority of racial incidents were committed against 25 – 34 year olds and those under the age of 17 were most likely to be a victim of a homophobic incident.

In terms of offenders, 29% of racial incident suspects were aged 17 and under. 33% of incidents where there has been an identified suspect have been in relation to homophobic incidents. 39% of suspects were aged between 18 and 24 where it was considered an Islamophobic incident.

Despite limited data available, 75% of suspects were self-classified as White British and the majority of suspects were males.

32% of suspects lived outside of the borough and 40% were neighbours of the victim. Havering residents were also reported to have offended in 13 of the 32 London Boroughs, these primarily being central and north east London.

The Prevent and Hate Crime role sits within the Corporate and Community Resilience Team. We are currently doing a number of wide-ranging community engagement events around Hate Crime with different Communities. There have been road shows in the Night Time economy around LGBT hate crime and a Hate Crime stall was at Romford Pride in July.

We have also sought to educate young people in the borough about Hate Crime through the Junior Citizen Scheme and highlighted how social media can play a role. Havering participated in a number of awareness events around the borough for National Hate Crime Awareness Week, one of which being in conjuncture with the BME forum in the Mercury Mall.

With MOPAC funding, Havering have also brought the services of Stop Hate UK, who provide a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week helpline for victims or witnesses of hate crime to report. There is also the option to report anonymously, which although unlikely to lead to a prosecution; it can help inform work in a local area.

Stop Hate also signpost to a number of local services and national ones to provide a rounded approach to Hate Crime reporting in the borough.

We are keen to work alongside the community cohesion agenda to help increase reporting and more effectively target any problem areas.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

There are no direct financial implications; any actions listed above have been met by the London Crime Reduction Fund through MOPAC.

Legal implications and risks:

The Council and other statutory partners including Health have a responsibility under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to address crime and disorder within the borough.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no direct implications.

Equalities implications and risks:

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

- (i) the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (ii) the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;
- (iii) foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

Note: 'Protected characteristics' are: age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment.

The Council is committed to all of the above in the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and the employment of its workforce. In addition, the Council is also committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing for all Havering residents in respect of socio-economics and health determinants.

**There are no direct equality implications regarding the matters raised in this report.

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WORK PROGRAMME 2018-19

Committee Date	Report
28 November 2018	Quarter 2 Performance Report Update on traveller injunction Policing of traveller incursions Hate Crime Sub-Committee Work Programme
28 February 2019	Quarter 3 Performance Report Annual Strategic Assessment Modern Day Slavery Sub-Committee Work Programme

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