

CRIME & DISORDER SUB- COMMITTEE

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

1 November 2016

The following report is attached for consideration and is submitted with the agreement of the Chairman as an urgent matter pursuant to Section 100B (4) of the Local Government Act 1972

9 URGENT BUSINESS (Pages 1 - 8)

To consider any other item in respect of which the Chairman is of the opinion, by reason of special circumstances which shall be specific in the minutes that the item should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency.

**Andrew Beesley
Committee Administration
Manager**

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CRIME & DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:	Corporate Performance Report: Quarter 2 (2016/17)
CMT Lead:	Sarah Homer (Interim Chief Operating Officer)
Report Author and contact details:	Iain Agar, Community Safety Partnership Analyst, Community Safety Team IAIN.AGAR@havering.gov.uk 01708 432 928
Policy context:	The report sets out Quarter 2 performance for indicators relevant to the sub-committee

SUMMARY

The Corporate Performance Report provides an overview of the Council's performance for each of the strategic goals (Clean, Safe and Proud).

The report identifies where the Council is performing well (**Green**) and not so well (**Amber** and **Red**). The RAG ratings for 2016/17 are as follows:

- **Red** = more than the '**target tolerance**' off the quarter target and where performance has *not improved*
- **Amber** = more than the '**target tolerance**' off the quarter target and where performance has *improved or been maintained*
- **Green** = on or within the '**target tolerance**' of the quarter target

Where performance is more than the '**target tolerance**' off the quarter target and the RAG rating is '**Red**', '**Corrective Action**' is included in the report. This highlights what action the Council will take to address poor performance.

Also included in the report are Direction of Travel (DOT) columns, which compare:

- Short-term performance – with the previous quarter (Quarter 1 2016/17)
- Long-term performance – with the same time the previous year (Quarter 2 2015/16)

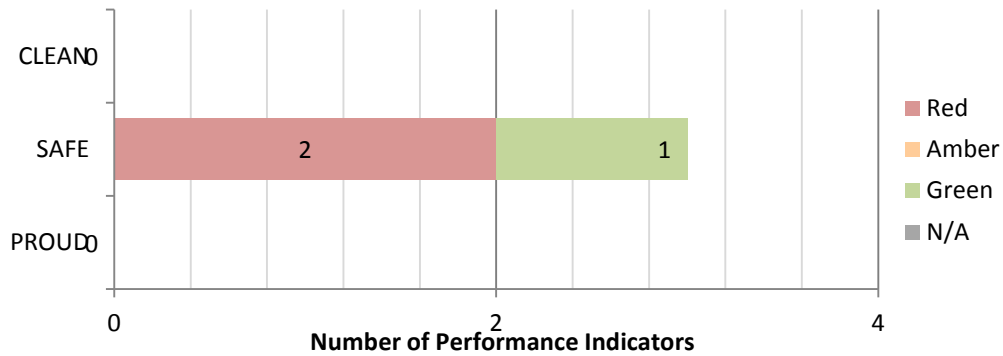
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A green arrow (↑) means performance is better and a red arrow (↓) means performance is worse. An amber arrow (→) means that performance is the same.

OVERVIEW OF CRIME & DISORDER INDICATORS

3 Corporate Performance Indicators fall under the remit of the Crime & Disorder Overview & Scrutiny sub-committee. These relate to the SAFE goal.

Q2 2016/17 RAG Summary for Crime & Disorder



Of the 3 indicators 2 (66.6%) are Red and 1 (33.3%) are Green.

The current levels of performance need to be interpreted in the context of increasing demand on services. Also attached to the report (as **Appendix 2**) is a Demand Pressure Dashboard that illustrates the growing demands on Havering Community Safety Partnership services and the context that the performance levels set out in this report have been achieved within.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members of the Committee:

1. **Review** the levels of performance set out in **Appendix 1** and the corrective action that is being taken, and
2. **Note** the content of the Demand Pressures Dashboard attached as **Appendix 2**.

REPORT DETAIL

HAVERING WILL BE CLEAN AND WE WILL CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

There are no Crime & Disorder indicators under the CLEAN goal. However, it should be noted that the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel may look into cases of environmental

anti-social behaviour which relate to fly-tipping and graffiti, and would impact on the image and cleanliness of the borough.

PEOPLE WILL BE SAFE, IN THEIR HOMES AND IN THE COMMUNITY

Currently there are three indicators relevant to Crime and Disorder, of which 2 are currently shown as having a red RAG status (66.6% of indicators, those being: number of anti-social behaviour incidents and number of total notifiable offences reported), and 1 is currently shown as having a green RAG status (33.3% of indicators; repeat domestic violence cases going to MARAC).

One target (total notifiable offences, which is being monitored) is unlikely to see any reductions due to significant changes made in how the data is recorded becoming embedded over the previous several months. This is largely down to changes in the recording of violent crimes, which account for a third of all crimes recorded in Havering. Adverse performance in this sub-category of crime has a detrimental impact on the overall level of crime. A summary of these changes is given below.

In April 2014 there were considerable changes made in how police forces record and classify violent crimes, which has contributed to a 'manufactured' rise in violent crime figures nationally, but equally greater integrity in recording. The changes followed recommendations made by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC), which raised concerns about the level of crimes being reported to police which were not recorded officially as crimes. On average, nationally, 20% of crimes reported to police which should have been recorded as crimes were not.

Examples of how the changes impact on crime, and specifically violent crime, are given below:

- Any incidents of violence, even historical disclosures made, must now be recorded as a crime. The date of the record will be the date of the disclosure and will be counted within that reporting period. Previously, before the inspection, a historic disclosure of violence would not have been recorded officially nor counted. The new method should improve the police's ability to better identify repeat victims of violence, particularly domestic abuse.
- All incidents of violence reported to the police now must be recorded officially as crimes, even if the victim has no desire to substantiate an allegation or make a report. The new method should improve police understanding of crime patterns, where and when crime occurs, and accuracy of violent crime hotspots. This in turn should contribute to more informed deployment of frontline resources.
- Changes have also been made to how crimes are classified, which means defining exactly which crime has taken place (i.e. Common Assault, Actual Bodily Harm). The offences which make up violence with injury are primarily Actual Bodily Harm and Grievous Bodily Harm. The offence of common assault does not count towards violence with injury. Any visible injury, even a reddening of the

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skin, should be counted as Actual Bodily Harm, however many minor injuries were being recorded by police forces as Common Assault. There has been a rise in the proportion of common assaults being upgraded to Actual Bodily Harm, which is ensuring that recording methods are compliant with HMIC requirements. This however is also contributing to a rising level of violence with injury.

- An emerging change in reporting and recording which has occurred since January 2016 has been the rigorous recording of all incidents taking place in schools, a new requirement of schools officers. Any fight or harassment involving school children, e.g. a playground fight which could involve children aged from 10 to 16, must now be logged officially on the crime recording information system. Previously such incidents would have been dealt with informally within schools.

Highlights:

- An unusually high number of domestic violence cases referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in Q1 had been repeat referrals over the previous 12 months, leading to the Q1 repeat rate being 43.9% (25 of 57). Just 6 of 71 referrals made in Q2 (8.5%) had been referred on a second occasion during the previous 12 months (from referral date), resulting in the Q2 outturn being within the target tolerance. Cumulatively, the repeat referral rate for the financial year to date was 31.0%. This is higher than the national average of 24.5%, but within the recommended guidelines of 28-40% as set by Safe Lives (formerly CAADA), which designed MARACs.
 - Whilst there are locally defined thresholds which trigger referrals (Violence, Sexual Offences, escalation, professional judgement), a repeat referral can be made regardless of whether or not the behaviour experienced by the victim meets the local referral threshold. Repeat referrals in most cases are made in order to prevent escalation of more serious behaviour, such as violence, rather than waiting for a case to reach threshold again. Better identification of DV and improved recording is helping us to identify escalation more effectively, leading to more repeat referrals. Havering also has seen a rise in MARAC to MARAC referrals from other boroughs, where we have repeat victims being moved into the borough from across London and neighbouring police force areas.
 - There is also a target to increase the number of cases referred to the MARAC, which forms part of a funding bid to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (with funding being dependent on successfully meeting the target).
 - Demand continues to grow for domestic violence services. Domestic violence is the biggest single issue, in terms of volume and demand, facing policing and community safety. There is also a notable demand on local authority services, with domestic violence being the single highest volume

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reason during 2015-16 for referrals to the MASH and children's services in Havering.

- The significant increases in victims being identified, now through multiple agencies rather than just policing and community safety, and reports being made are, as expected, leading to more demand for preventative actions and interventions through the MARAC and commissioned services. The capacity to meet increased demands effectively may impact negatively on the level and frequency of repeat referrals – more demand is likely to lead to delays in successful outcomes (i.e. criminal justice timeliness).
- Havering is currently under resourced in terms of Independent Domestic Violence Advocates who manage MARAC cases, with 2 FTE currently unavailable. Issues with the Victim Support IDVA service, managed and commissioned by the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime, have been raised at the highest level by Havering and numerous other Community Safety Partnerships across London who are experiencing staffing/capacity problems with the new service. This is expected to be resolved fully by November, as reported by the MOPAC Victim Support IDVA manager at the October Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Group.

Improvements required:

- The total number of offences (TNO) recorded this financial year to date is 8,720, an increase of 10.1% from 7,922 in the previous corresponding period. London wide there has been an increase of 6.3%. The sub-category of crime 'Violence against the Person' has contributed to four-fifths of the current increase, resulting from the aforementioned continued improvements in recording practices and the better integrity of recorded crime data.

The increase in TNO was more notable in Q1 (4,856 up from 3,820 - +20%), than Q2 (4,194 up from 4,102 - +2.2%).

Long term monthly trend data shows that the impact of recording changes was most notable from April - June 2015 (rising steeply through this quarter), whereas monthly performance levels have been less varied since July 2015. It would appear that, in terms of how crime is being recorded, the data is becoming more comparable and methodology changes are embedded.

- The total number of ASB reports this financial year to date is 3,488, an increase of 30.3% from 2,677 reports in the previous corresponding period. London wide there has been an increase of 11.8%. The increase in Q2 (2,096 up from 1,468, +42.8%) was much more marked than Q1 (1,392 from 1,202, +15.8%).

There are three specific problems which are having an adverse effect on performance, notably the appearance of traveller sites. There were in excess of 500 calls generated by the arrival of travellers and caravans at 9 locations throughout Havering (April - September 2016), contributing to 15% of all ASB incident calls. When travellers have arrived en masse at sites in the borough,

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there has been a flurry of calls made to the Metropolitan Police (ranging from 20 to 100 per site), in the immediate hours after a site has emerged. The nature of recording ASB incidents is to count the number of calls where a disorder code is used (in this instance it includes code 207 – Trespass, which is counted under the ASB definition). Therefore, the arrival of caravans to a single site in Havering, which is one problem, could be notified to police by a significant volume of people, and appear repeatedly within the official data count.

Based on the high level of reporting of single traveller sites, it could be supposed that there is a high level of intolerance to travellers by residents living in close proximity to open spaces affected. By contrast, reporting levels and intolerance to other problems, as judged by recorded data, is much lower (i.e. street drinking and general anti-social behaviour in public spaces) in Havering.

Another persistent problem complained of repeatedly, although much lower in volume, is vehicle nuisance and drifting around the Business Improvement District, Rainham, which has received 65 ASB calls during the financial year to date. The Police have used dispersal powers to address this when necessary.

There is also one complainant who had made 99 calls to police regarding ASB. The complainant suffers from dementia, and their deteriorating health contributed to them reporting ASB which they had delusions of. These calls were met with a police response and it was established that no ASB was taking place, however, due to the nature of what was reported during the complainants calls, these incidents are categorised and recorded as ASB (despite no ASB having taken place).

To reduce the volume of complaints relating to traveller communities occupying open spaces (which are counted under ASB as issues of trespass and vehicle nuisance), would require securing open spaces so that they cannot be occupied in the first instance. This would be a significant challenge due to the size and number of open spaces within the borough. Following the HCSP meeting on 19/10 a number of options were put forward to begin addressing how we address this, including the establishment of a joint OSC topic group and cross-border working with geographical neighbours.

OUR RESIDENTS WILL BE PROUD TO LIVE IN HAVERING.

There are no Crime & Disorder indicators under the PROUD goal. It should be noted that Havering Community Safety Partnership services contribute to Corporate Performance Indicator NI117 (percentage of NEETs), working with children and young adults as part of our reducing reoffending panels.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

Adverse performance against some Corporate Performance Indicators may have financial implications for the Council, particularly where targets are explicitly linked with particular funding streams (e.g. the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime fund). Whilst it is expected that targets will be delivered within existing resources, officers regularly review the level and prioritisation of resources required to achieve the targets agreed by Cabinet at the start of the year.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no specific Human Resource implications and risks.

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.

Equalities implications and risks:

The following Corporate Performance Indicator rated as 'Red' could potentially have equality and social inclusion implications for a number of different social groups if performance does not improve:

- **CSP2** – Repeat Domestic Violence cases going to the MARAC

The commentary for this indicator provides further detail on steps that will be taken to improve performance and mitigate these potential inequalities.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The Corporate Plan 2016/17 is available on the website at <https://www.havering.gov.uk/Documents/Council-democracy-elections/Corporate%20Plan%20201617.pdf>

Appendix 1



Appendix 1 (CPR-Q2
16-17) Crime and Dis

Appendix 2



Appendix 2 Demand
Pressure Dashboard (