



Haverling

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

CRIME & DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE AGENDA

7.00 pm

**Tuesday
27 February 2018**

**Town Hall, Main Road,
Romford**

Members 6: Quorum 3

COUNCILLORS:

Ian de Wulverton (Chairman)
David Durant (Vice-Chair)
Garry Pain

Ray Best
June Alexander
Brian Eagling

**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.

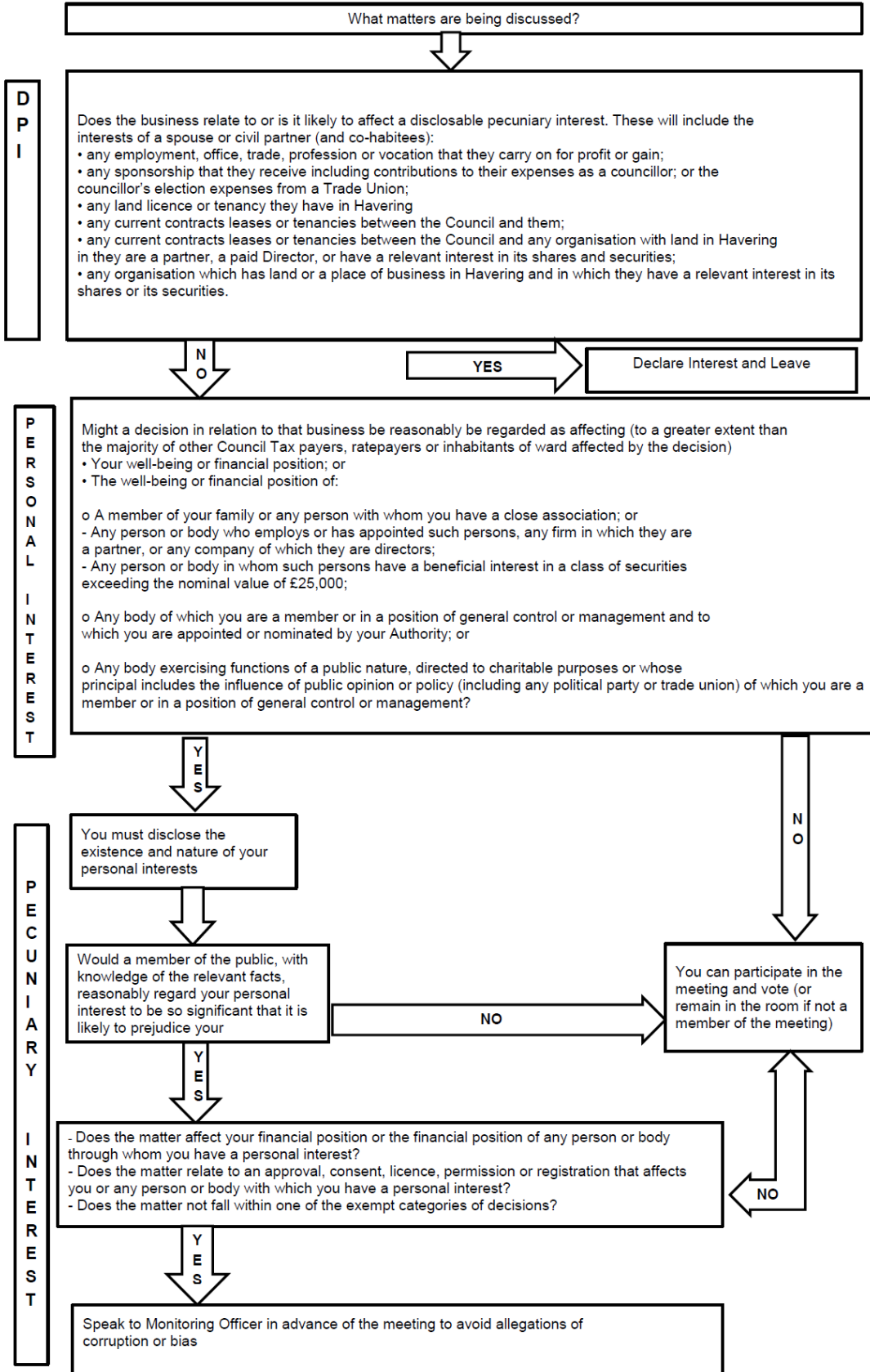
The sub-committees consider issues by receiving information from, and questioning, Cabinet Members, officers and external partners to develop an understanding of proposals, policy and practices. They can then develop recommendations that they believe will improve performance, or as a response to public 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 - 10)

To approve as correct the minutes of the meetings held on 29 August 2017 and the 30 November 2017 and authorise the Chairman to sign them.

5 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS QUARTER 3 2017/18 (Pages 11 - 20)

6 ROMFORD'S NIGHT TIME ECONOMY (Pages 21 - 30)

7 METROPOLITAN POLICE ON RESPONSE (Pages 31 - 42)

8 BCU UPDATE FOR LEAD MEMBER BRIEFING FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING (Pages 43 - 44)

9 CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE - ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18 (Pages 45 - 52)

10 REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE TOPIC GROUP: TO REVIEW HOW THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DEALS WITH OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES (Pages 53 - 68)

11 DRAFT REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEE: INCREASE IN UNLAWFULL TRAVELLER ENCAMPMENTS TOPIC GROUP (Pages 69 - 76)

12 URGENT BUSINESS

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.

13 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

14 EXEMPT MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 77 - 78)

To approve as correct the exempt minutes of the meeting held on the 29 August 2017 and authorise the Chairman to sign them.

15 ANNUAL STRATEGY ASSESSMENT (Pages 79 - 174)

Andrew Beesley
Head of Democratic Services

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
CRIME & DISORDER SUB- COMMITTEE
Town Hall, Main Road, Romford
29 August 2017 (7.00 - 9.00 pm)**

Present:

Councillors Ian de Wulverton (Chairman), David Durant (Vice-Chair) and Brian Eagling

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Garry Pain, Councillor Ray Best and Councillor John Mylod

12 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 22 June 2017 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

13 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

It was confirmed that neighbourhood police teams remained based in Havering wards. There would be two ward officers for each ward and other neighbourhood officers could be tasked around the borough. Safer neighbourhood teams worked on all a rolling shift pattern to avoid all three officers being away at the same time. A Member felt that this was not the case in the Harold Wood ward where all officers did sometimes appear to be off at the same time. It was suggested that problems of this type should be reported to the Community Safety team.

The figures reported to the Sub-Committee indicated that Dedicated Ward officers spent around 90% of their time on ward-based duties. It was acknowledged that these officers had spent a considerable of time on training recently but this was likely to reduce.

Average response times for I and S calls had deteriorated from 21 to 28 minutes although this was also a problem in other areas of London. The Chief Superintendent added that separate response lines for each of the three local boroughs would be reintroduced from September 2017 and the relevant performance information would be brought to each meeting of the Sub-Committee. The relevant target was to respond to 90% of emergency calls within 15 minutes although this was only currently being met on 40-50% of occasions.

Response times had improved slightly in recent weeks and an extra Superintendent would be introduced in September. Performance was also

scrutinised by the Tri-Borough Project Board and by the Mayor of London. The Tri-Borough model was being evaluated and the pilot would not be rolled out to the rest of London if performance was not considered to have been good enough.

Resources had been increased during the handover period in order to reduce the number of missed calls and this had led to the I-call target now being met on 67% of occasions. In the first quarter of 2017/18, only 11 of 1,050 calls received had related to Traveller incursions. It was confirmed that a group of Travellers who had recently entered the car park of Tesco Gallows Corner had been evicted within 24 hours.

The Chief Superintendent confirmed that he would consider requests to close roads to prevent flytipping but considered this to be a last resort.

The Sub-Committee noted the report on performance indicators.

14 **STREET TRIAGE - REPORT FROM HEALTHWATCH HAVERING**

A director of Healthwatch Havering explained that the organisation's report on the NELFT street triage scheme had been referred to the Sub-Committee by the Health Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee. This was in order to seek to obtain a response from Police representatives to the issues raised in the report.

It was explained that in response to a large number of people with mental health problems being taken into police custody, NELFT had established a scheme whereby police could call out NELFT triage staff if they found a person having a mental health crisis. The scheme operated throughout Havering and Outer North East London.

The Healthwatch report had made recommendations to the Council, NELFT, London Ambulance Service as well as the Metropolitan and British Transport Police. The recommendation made to the Police (prior to the introduction of the tri-borough model) asked the Police to support the street triage scheme.

It was noted that, if the scheme was not used, officers had to stay with patients until they were assessed in hospital etc which could take up a large amount of Police time. It was suggested that a similar scheme to that used for people who had fallen could be established whereby a nurse was sent with a paramedic to the scene. It was further suggested that nurses could be used to drive ambulances in certain circumstances but this would require a change in the existing law.

The scheme had run for last 18 months and was the first such street triage scheme to operate in the UK. The Chief Superintendent confirmed that

Police officers received enhanced safeguarding training including on mental health issues. There was also a mental health team included in the safeguarding team. It was noted that the street triage service did not yet operate on a 24:7 basis. Healthwatch would discuss with the Chief Superintendent the operation of the scheme on a tri-borough basis.

The Sub-Committee noted the report by Healthwatch Havering and the responses given by the Chief Superintendent.

15 UPDATE ON TRI-BOROUGH MODEL

The revised structure included four Superintendents leading different functions as well as the introduction of a fifth Superintendent to cover HQ functions. A Chief Inspector would also be introduced back into the model to cover across all the functions. It was clarified that the HQ function pulled issues such as Police resources and performance together across the three boroughs. The Council was represented on both the Pathfinder Project Board and the Oversight Board that reviewed the tri-borough model.

The figures on total Police sickness days applied only to three borough overall and the Chief Superintendent had asked for the equivalent details for Havering only. It was noted that the overall figures had improved in recent months. There were a total of 47 Police officers on long term sickness of a total staff of 1,341. A forty hour week was worked. Between 15 and 25 Havering officers were absent through sickness on any given day.

A total of 556 officers were available on emergency response. This did however include some 39 staff on maternity leave, suspension etc. There were also approximately 30 staff on restricted duties. The Chief Superintendent felt that the staffing resources were broadly sufficient and that leadership was an issue to improve performance.

The Sub-Committee noted the update.

16 REPORT FROM SUPERINTENDENT RESPONSIBLE FOR NEIGHBOURHOODS

It was noted that the Metropolitan Police was required to make savings of £400 million by 2020. The tri-borough model had been introduced but arrangements at a local level were still bespoke to each borough. This was felt to be a more efficient way of working but required a cultural change whereby officers would retain ownership of a whole investigation. This way of working had not been used by the Metropolitan Police for the previous 20 years.

Officers emphasised that the three boroughs wished to work under the new model but also wanted to use the local neighbourhood model. The focus for neighbourhoods would be at the individual ward level and Havering had not lost any Inspectors who dealt with partnership and neighbourhoods work.

The partnership and prevention teams would cover a number of local issues including anti-social behaviour and licensing issues. The schools and youth section would be launched in September 2017 and efforts were being made to reduce sickness levels in this team.

There were plans to give each officer a laptop or tablet in order that more work could be carried out at the crime scene.

The Sub-Committee noted the update regarding neighbourhoods.

17 REPORT FROM SUPERINTENDENT RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE

The use by Police of a safeguarding car allowed the correct officer to attend incidents quickly. This allowed better crime scene management and meant assistance could be given to vulnerable victims more quickly. Numbers of outstanding suspects were increasing and it was felt this was due to more victims pressing charges and a higher number of occurrences of domestic abuse.

Due to funding issues, it was not possible to use electric bicycles in Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Even the manual bicycles used by the Teams cost £200 per year to maintain. Many members of the public also preferred local Police to be on foot.

The Chief Superintendent agreed that there was a movement of people into East London. He wished to maintain existing resources but felt this was unlikely. Members agreed, feeling that Police numbers were not keeping pace with the rising population. It was clarified that the failure to meet response time targets was about equal across the three boroughs.

The Sub-Committee noted the update on protecting vulnerable people.

18 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

In quarter 1 of 2017/18 there had been 565 domestic abuse offences in Havering compared to 575 in the same period of the previous year. A domestic abuse incident was classified as such even if no crime had been committed. It was also noted that a review of the law on domestic violence was expected to be announced by the Government.

The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy was in its final year and the new strategy was expected to be brought to the Sub-Committee and to the Community Safety Partnership in October 2017. A more preventative approach was planned with work undertaken in schools on healthy relationships etc. Issues such as trafficking, modern day slavery and child sexual exploitation would also be covered in the strategy.

Officers agreed that most victims of domestic violence stayed in their homes which was not easy to resolve at times. Resources for services to deal with VAWG had been maintained. A refuge was currently provided by Havering Women's Aid and this contract was due to be recommissioned this year. The SOLACE Women's Aid charity provided support groups and counselling.

The existing victim support scheme in key services was funded until at least July 2018. It was confirmed that around 20% of domestic abuse victims were male. A total of sixty domestic abuse champions had been trained to advise colleagues on this area and an annual conference was planned to be held in November.

Officers added that all domestic violence cases were risk-assessed and the most high risk cases were referred to the domestic violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) which comprised representatives of the Council, Police, Probation Service, the health sector and other agencies. There had been an increase in the number of MARAC referrals but fewer cases were now referred more than once. There had not been a domestic violence homicide in Havering since 2003 – an indication that risks were managed well.

Police looked at the frequency and severity of domestic abuse carried out by repeat perpetrators and sought to manage high risk individuals. Sarah's Law whereby an individual's history of domestic violence could be disclosed to a family was used in Havering. Refuges were situated locally and had good facilities.

The Sub-Committee noted the position.

19 **URGENT BUSINESS**

There was no urgent business raised.

20 **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

By a majority vote (Councillors de Wulverton and Eagling in favour; Councillor Durant against) it was resolved that the public should be excluded from the remainder of the meeting on the grounds that it was likely that, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceeding, if members of the public were present during those items there would be disclosure to them of exempt information within the meaning of paragraph 7 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Chairman

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
CRIME & DISORDER SUB- COMMITTEE
Committee Room 3B - Town Hall
30 November 2017 (7.00 - 8.07 pm)**

Present:

Councillors Ian de Wulverton (Chairman), Robby Misir (substitute for Councillor Ray Best) and Garry Pain.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor David Durant, Councillor Ray Best and Councillor Brian Eagling

23 MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The Sub-Committee agreed to defer the item to the next meeting.

24 CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - QUARTER 2 (2017/18)

There had been an improvement in the percentage of minimum strength being met since Pathfinder had stabilised, with 76% of shift in July having met the minimum strength, 90% in August and 96% in September. The minimum strength per shift had been reduced from two sergeants and sixteen constables to one sergeant and nine constables, subsequently freeing up three sergeants and fifteen constables. There had been no abstractions for Sergeants during September and minimal PCSOs.

Police officers had received enhanced training on police roles with the introduction of Pathfinder, received training on body cameras and would receive training on the new PC laptops when introduced.

During Quarter 2, alterations were made to the tri-borough model, including outstanding calls being managed on an incident list for each borough, rather than as a single incident list for all three boroughs, as was the case when the pilot began. The impact of these alterations was now beginning to be seen in the performance achieved. The Sub-Committee congratulated the Police Authority on the percentage of I-grade and S-grade calls achieved in target time, in Havering. It was explained that the 2.5-3.5 minutes of the 15 target for 'I' responses was lost when answering the initial call and additional time was taken if the call needed to be connected to the language line.

A discussion on Fire Brigade keys pursued, during which it was explained that it would be impractical for all deployed response officers to hold keys and it would raise concern if a high number of keys were in circulation. The

Police Authority agreed to give consideration to holding keys in the command car.

In Quarter 2 of 2017/18, there were 1,548 Computer Aided Dispatches which had an opening code that related to anti-social behaviour in Havering, with 1,026 being 'closed' as anti-social behaviour. Six of these dispatches related to five separate traveller incursions, a reduction from the previous quarter. The previous year, traveller incursions drove 100 calls, however a dedicated Inspector covers had taken the responsibility for the three boroughs.

The Sub-Committee noted the report on performance indicators.

25 METROPOLITAN POLICE REPORT ON INVESTIGATION

The number of outstanding named suspects was significantly high, which was a trend in the east, Waltham Forest and Newham, due to the number of foreign national offenders and the high amount of mobility in and out of the country.

Habitual knife carriers were being targeted and officers would be carrying out intense weapon sweeps and intelligence-led operations to confiscate knives and tackle those wanted in connection with knife-related offences and violent crime. The Sub-Committee requested that narrative be provided to prevent public misconception of data that related to current gun and knife crime rates.

Rape and serious sexual offences had increased by 16.3% overall over the past year, with sanction detection rates up by 54.5%. This was significantly higher compared to other boroughs with a detection rate of 54.5%.

Robbery offences had increased by 81% from the previous year, however small numbers reflected high percentiles. Burglary was a key focus on the lead up to the Christmas period. Good news stories included an arrest for possession of a prohibited weapon, an arrest for possession with intent to support and being carried in a stolen vehicle and an arrest made in respect of two persons driving into pedestrians with a car. There were on-going operations including 'Winter Nights', 'Be Safe', 'Operation Bumblebee' and 'Operation Sceptre'.

The Sub-Committee noted the report on Investigations.

26 HAVERING COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP'S PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2017/18 TO 2019/20

The Havering Community Safety Partnership comprised of five responsible authorities who, by law, were required to work together to tackle crime, disorder substance misuse and reoffending. There was a statutory requirement that the Havering Community Safety Partnership produce an

annual strategic assessment of these issues in coordination with a community safety strategy or plan.

The strategic themes and cross cutting area identified were protecting vulnerable individuals/victims, supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders and creating safer locations. Throughout this work, a key cross-cutting area would be community engagement and public confidence. This would enable communities to report and receive information, and be part of potential solutions. This would also help to close the gap between perceptions of crime and actual levels of crime in the borough.

The Sub-Committee noted the Community Safety Plan 2017-2020 that was approved by Council on the 12th July 2017.

27 **SERIOUS GROUP VIOLENCE AND KNIFE CRIME STRATEGY 2017-2021**

Since the introduction of a Tri-borough Gangs Unit, the borough have benefitted from having access to a resource which proactively monitors and disrupts the boroughs high risk gang nominals. It had been recognised that there was an emerging pattern of gang behaviour and the borough had lobbied the Mayor of London to fund work to address the increase in gang membership in the borough.

The Sub-Committee discussed the updated Serious Group Violence and Knife Crime Strategy 2017-2021. The snapshot of offences on a rolling twelve month basis from July 2014 to July 2017 in Havering, highlighted an increase in knife crime, knife crime with injury, robbery and gun crime. Whilst data might show that knife crime was not linked to gangs, there was a local awareness of the migration of gang members into Havering from other boroughs.

The Sub-Committee were aware of the significant increase in crimes linked gangs and youth offending (including knife crime, knife crime with injury, robbery and gun crime). Research revealed that only 11% of Havering Trident Gangs List were under 18 years of age and 20% on the Habitual Knife Crime (HKC) list. Moving forwards, there would be a need to look at resources for the over 18's, as the majority of those identified fell outside of the area that received most support/attention.

The Sub-Committee were made aware of the Chance Scheme, that was introduced to complement existing work and encourage better information sharing between agencies. The Scheme used a multi-agency approach to improve focus on how youth anti-social behaviour could best be addressed at the earliest stage with the aim to prevent individuals entering the criminal justice system.

The Sub-Committee were made aware of the various risk management panels linked to Gangs and Serious Group Violence. The delivery structure of information and intelligence flow for the East Area Gangs Panel and

Serious Group Violence Panels was received and the Action Plan – Serious Group Violence and Knife Crime 2017-20121 was noted.

28 REDUCING REOFFENDING UPDATE

The Sub-Committee received an update on progress in delivering the Reducing Reoffending Action Plan 2016-2020; an update on the work to address Integrated Offender Management (IOM) in Havering; and an update on the progress of the Drugs Intervention Panel.

The Action Plan focused on prioritising accommodation; education, training and employment, finance and debt; and enforcement and compliance. In Havering in 2016-17, the IOM Panel worked with 95 nominals, with 76% of the cohort not having re-entered custody.

During the presentation, it was highlighted that the Havering Community Safety Strategic Assessment had shown that 40% of acquisitive crime in Havering came from Class A drug users alone. The Drug Intervention Panel (DIP) used a multi-agency approach to facilitate access to drug and alcohol services, as evidence showed that successful treatment would significantly reduce users' cycle of offending and keep communities safer.

The Sub-Committee noted the progress to date against the Reducing Reoffending Action Plan 2016-2020, Integrated Offender Management Panel and Drugs Intervention Panel.

29 URGENT BUSINESS

There were none.

30 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

Agenda Item No. 12, Exempt Minutes of the Previous Meeting, was deferred to the next meeting.

31 EXEMPT MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Sub-Committee agreed to defer the item to the next meeting.

Chairman

COMMITTEE

**CRIME AND DISORDER
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY**

Subject Heading:

Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee Performance Indicators - Quarter 3 (2017/18)

SLT Lead:

Jane West (Chief Operating Officer)

Report Author and contact details:

Kit Weller, Community Safety Analyst,
Community Safety and Development Team,
01708 433465
kit.weller@havering.gov.uk

Policy context:

The report sets out Quarter 3 performance for indicators relevant to the Committee.

Financial summary:

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. 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 financial pressures from demand led services.

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

- Communities making Havering
- Places making Havering
- Opportunities making Havering
- Connections making Havering

-
-
-
-

SUMMARY

The report provides information on performance against the indicators previously requested for monitoring by the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee during Quarter 3 (October – December 2017).

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee notes the contents of the report and makes any recommendations as appropriate.

REPORT DETAIL

Deployable Police resources compared with establishment

The Committee has requested the following police resourcing information:

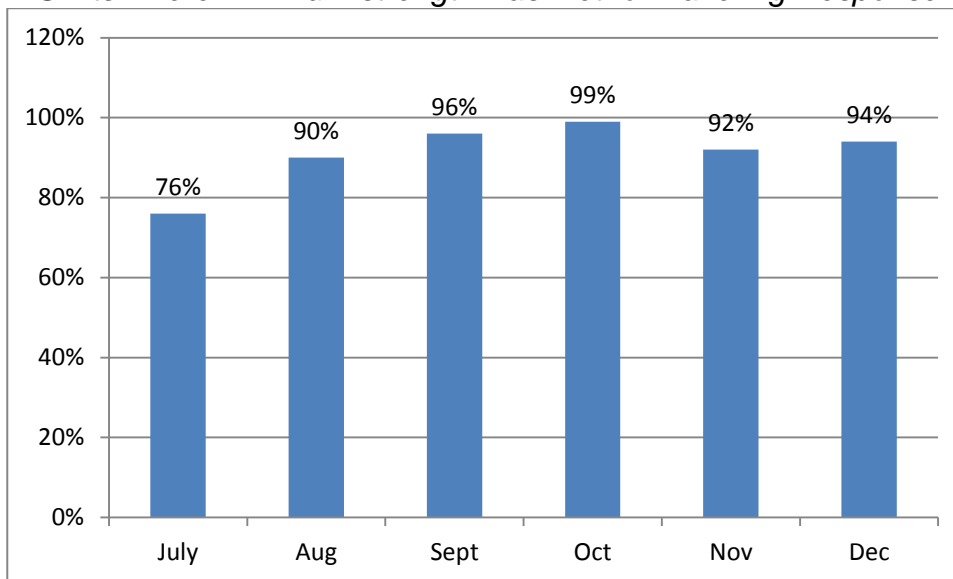
1) Shifts where minimum staffing strength is met

Data has been extracted from the Computer Aided Resource Management System (CARMS). An advisory note from the MPS Analyst who provided this data states *'due to the way that the CARM structure has been set up on the new Basic Command Units, it is not possible to identify in all instances the geographic response team that has been staffed up for the constituent Boroughs of Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, and Havering. As such, the figures presented for the number of officers on duty for these boroughs may be an undercount of the actual number of officers working in a response team role within those Boroughs on those dates and times'*. The data provided is as follows:

Table 1. Shifts where minimum strength was met for Havering Response Teams

Month	Number of Response team shifts	Number of shifts for which the minimum strength was met (% of total)
July	93	71 (76%)
August	91	82 (90%)
September	90	86 (96%)
October	93	92 (99%)
November	90	83 (92%)
December	93	87 (94%)

Figure 1. Shifts where minimum strength was met for Havering Response Teams



As can be seen, performance was better during Quarter 3 than in Quarter 2, but continued to fluctuate.

This data was not available for Quarter 1, so it has not been possible to provide a longer term trend analysis.

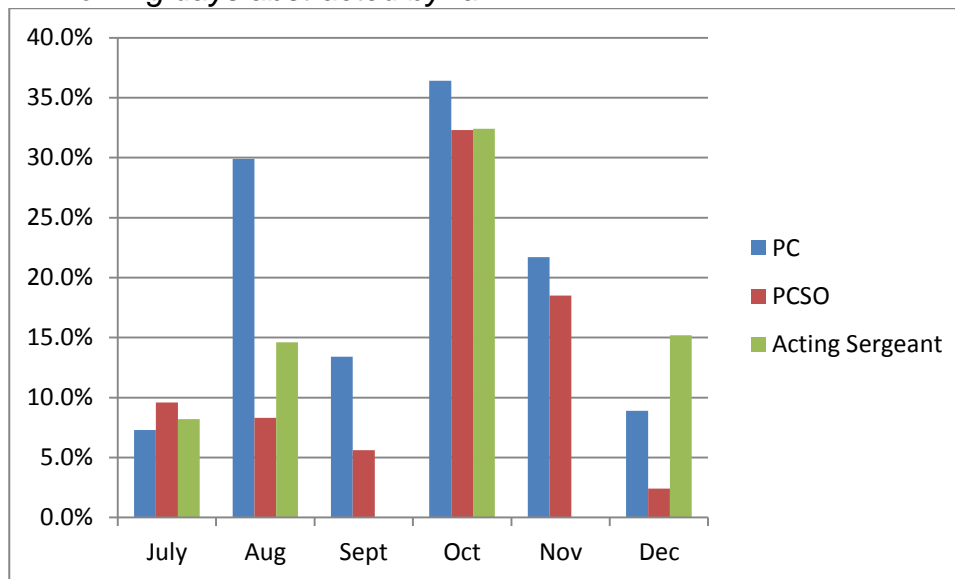
2) Working days lost to aid abstractions from ring fenced roles / Neighbourhood Officers abstracted by rank

For those officers posted to Dedicated Ward Officer (DWO) roles, the number of working days lost due to abstractions each month is as shown in *Table 2*, based on converting the figure provided in minutes into eight-hour working days.

Table 2. Working days abstracted by rank

	PC		PCSO		Acting Sergeant	
	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted
July	48.63 (7.3%)	616.8 (92.7%)	34.2 (9.6%)	323.8 (90.4%)	1.25 (8.2%)	14 (91.8%)
Aug.	195.9 (29.9%)	458.6 (70.1%)	27.5 (8.3%)	303.8 (91.7%)	2.4 (14.6%)	14 (85.4%)
Sep.	79.5 (13.4%)	511.7 (86.6%)	16.9 (5.6%)	284.9 (94.4%)	0 (0%)	19.3 (100%)
Oct.	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.	151.3 (21.7%)	545 (78.3%)	63.3 (18.5%)	279.3 (81.5%)	0 (0%)	18.2 (100%)
Dec.	49.8 (8.9%)	509.2 (91.1%)	7.8 (2.4%)	316.9 (97.6%)	2.6 (15.2%)	14.5 (84.8%)

Figure 2. Working days abstracted by rank



Again, this data was not available for Quarter 1, so it has not been possible to provide a longer term trend analysis.

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. As such, the figure shown in *Table 3* is the number of eight-hour shifts for which each role is abstracted from ward duties.

As a general explanation, *Aid* covers events which require policing resources to be drawn from across London; *Local Aid* comprises of significant pre-planned events locally which require resources to be pulled from other borough wards or teams, and *staffing-up* will be occasions when officers are required to work on response teams, in order to assist in meeting the minimum strengths (as mentioned in *table 1*).

October saw higher levels of abstractions for PCs and PCSOS than the other months for which data is provided, with November also featuring a significant level. Both months reflect this in the local aid commitments in *Table 3*, which is likely to relate to Halloween and bonfire night. Bonfire night (or the nearest weekend) can see local firework displays which may require a police presence.

Certain training commitments which officers attend are mandatory, and other training courses may either benefit Havering or provide a contingency measure for the borough or London as a whole (such as public order training).

Table 3. 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	-	-	4.25	13.5	41.4	20.7	-	-	2.4	-
Aug	11.9	-	36.1	2.6	76.6	24.9	-	-	71.4	-
Sep	2.25	-	8.9	1.25	55.6	14.7	1.1	-	11.6	-
Oct	-	-	161.3	70.1	65.5	23.7	5.8	1.1	-	-
Nov	19.4	5.9	83.3	40.1	51	20.4	1.1	-	-	-
Dec	13.1	-	11.6	5.5	27	4.7	1.3	-	-	-

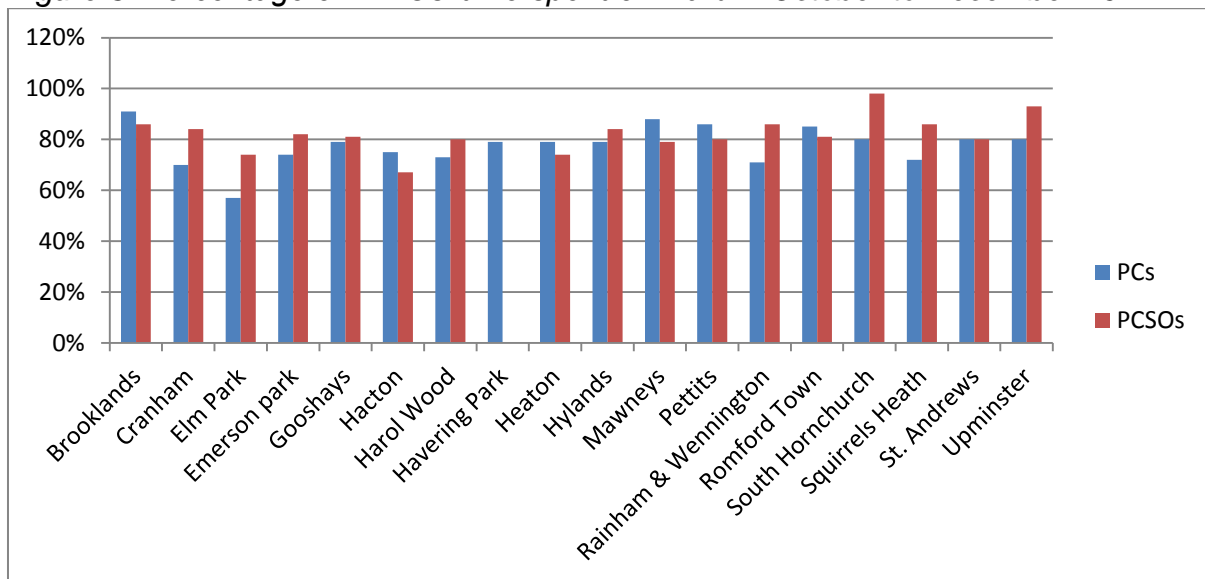
Table 4 (below) displays the percentage of time DWOs spent on each ward in October, November, and December. This has been calculated using the amount of time PCs or PCSOs are abstracted from their ward-based duties, compared to the total time they are shown working for. This data may not be the most accurate reflection of work carried out; for example if a particular ward was under-staffed, or an officer on a ward was on leave, then the ‘total minutes on duty for’ figure used to calculate the percentage would be less than a fully-staffed ward where (for example) the full-compliment of officers had taken no leave or sickness throughout October to December. As an example of the hazard in presenting information this way, Elm Park PCs spent 57% of their working time within their ward. This equates to 527 hours-worth of time on-ward. In Upminster PC(s) spent 80% of their time on-ward, however this only related to 362 hours on-ward; less time on-ward than Elm Park despite Upminster having the higher percentage figure.

Table 4. Percentage of DWOs’ time spent on ward – October to December 2017

	PC	PCSO
Brooklands	91%	86%
Cranham	70%	84%
Elm Park	57%	74%
Emerson Park	74%	82%
Gooshays	79%	81%
Hacton	75%	67%
Harold Wood	73%	80%
Havering Park	79%	N/A*
Heaton	79%	74%
Hylands	79%	84%
Mawneys	88%	79%
Pettits	86%	80%
Rainham & Wennington	71%	86%
Romford Town	85%	81%
South Hornchurch	80%	98%
Squirrels Heath	72%	86%
St Andrews	80%	80%
Upminster	80%	93%

*Data shows no record of any PCSO ‘minutes on duty’ under this ward.

Figure 3. Percentage of DWOs' time spent on ward – October to December 2017



Working days lost to sickness

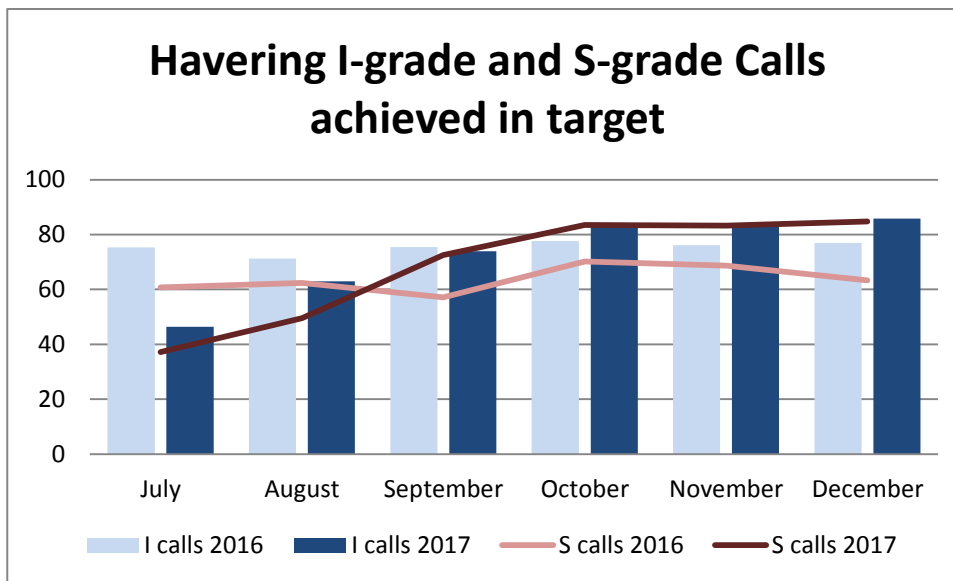
This data has not been provided by the police.

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) graded calls is to reach 90% within one hour of the call being made.

As shown in *Figure 4* (below), the percentage of calls reached within the target time of 15 minutes for I-grade calls improved from September onwards to levels higher than those seen over the same period last year. The same was also seen with S-grade calls, which also improved following revisions to the ways calls are handled and despatched in September. Neither measure was meeting the 90% target at the end of Quarter 3, however.

Figure 4. Percentage of I and S grade calls reached in target time (2016 against 2017)



In addition to being available as a percentage for each month, data from the police is also provided as a rolling average for I and S grades of calls met within target times, and also domestic abuse (DA) calls in each of these grades. The average is provided from 4th September, when revisions to the tri-borough model came into effect. Since this date the rolling averages are as follows:

I Calls = 78%
 DA I Calls = 80%
 S Calls = 83%
 DA S Calls = 79%

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 as the officer who attends actually assesses it to be. The ‘opening codes’ and ‘closing codes’ can often 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. The choice of which codes to use can also be subjective depending on the call-despatcher closing the record down.

In Quarter 3 of 2017/18, there were 1,150 CADs which had an opening code relating to ASB in Havering. Of these, 701 CADs were ‘closed’ as ASB. None of these 701 relate to traveller incursions.

Further scrutiny of all calls received over this period and comparison with an LBH record of traveller incursions reveal that 15 calls were received in relation to two

incursions; one call for an incursion in Rise Park Boulevard, and another 14 calls relating to an incursion at Grenfell Park / Roneo Corner.

In order to provide some comparison with previous quarters we can say that these 15 calls are equal to 2.1% of the 701 CADs which were closed as an ASB matter. This percentage is higher than in previous quarters (1% in Q1; 0.58% in Q2), however the number of ASB calls overall is lower, and the calls in Q3 only relate to two incursions. There is also a positive to take from the fact that 14 members of the public have contacted police within a short time of the Grenfell incursion occurring to report this.

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.

Further information on the financial performance of the Council has been reported as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) report to Cabinet in February.

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:

There are no direct equalities implications or risks associated with this report.

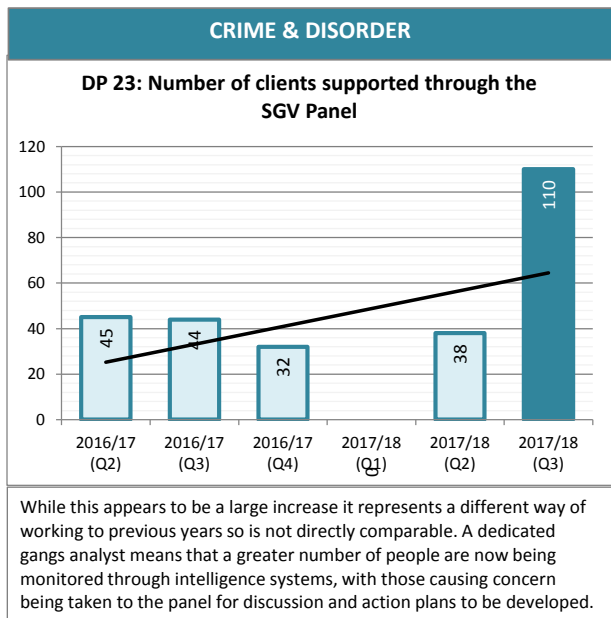
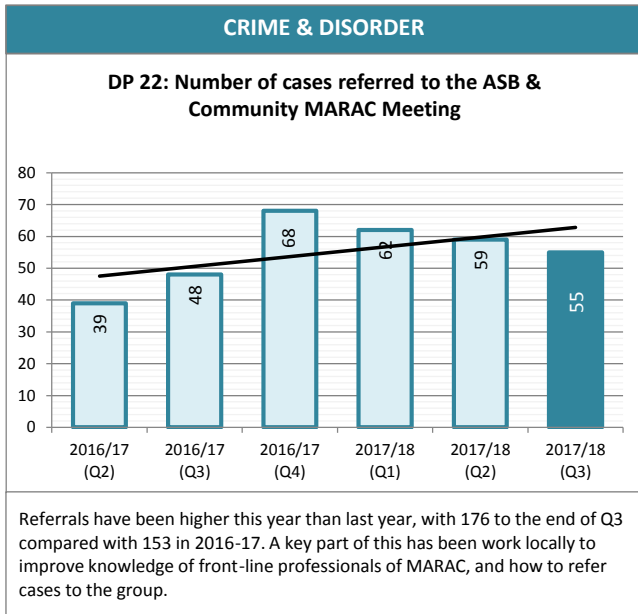
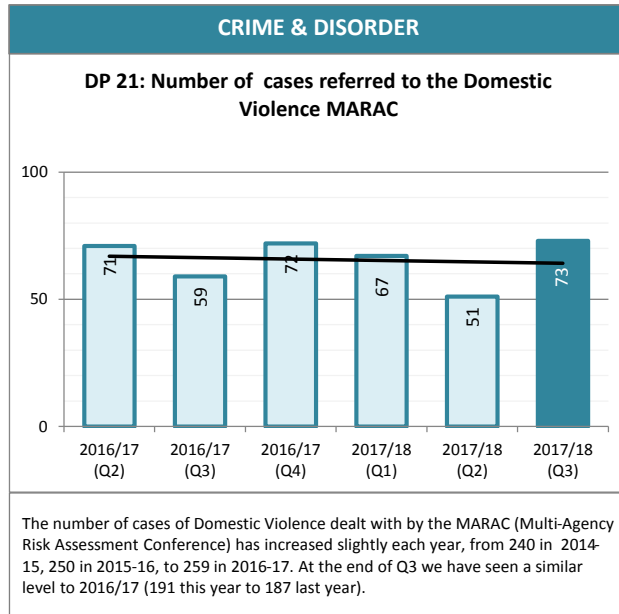
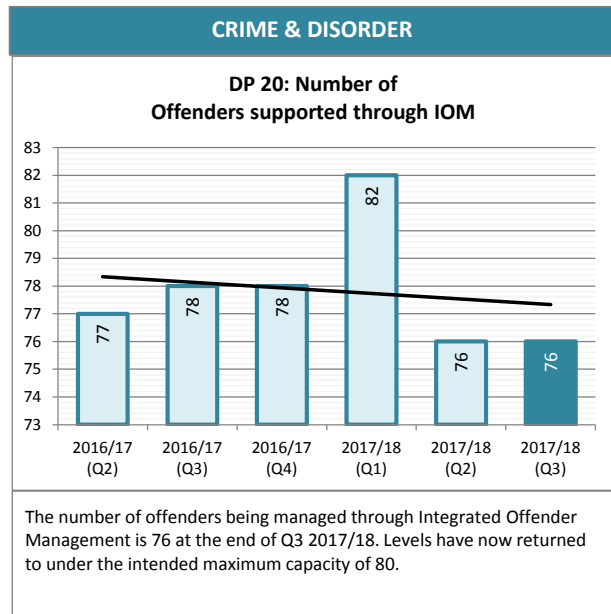
APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Demand Pressures Dashboard (Q3 17-18)

Appendix 1: Quarter 3 2017/18 Demand Pressure Dashboard

Taken to Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny sub-committee

Page 19



This page is intentionally left blank

CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:

Romford's Night Time Economy

SLT Lead:

Jane West (Chief Operating Officer)

Report Author and contact details:

Jane Eastaff
Community Safety Partnerships Officer
Jane.Eastaff@havering.gov.uk
01708 432024

Policy context:

Havering's vision is "making a greater London". Included in this is ensuring the safety of our residents. The Corporate Plan includes a specific commitment that the Council will work with partners to provide a high quality environment for residents, businesses and visitors. This includes working with the East Area Borough Command Unit to reduce crime and disorder; working with partners to further develop a plan to reduce the number of young people becoming involved in gang activity, and improving public access and safety through schemes such as the Romford town centre Public Space Protection Order (PSPO)

The Council also has a statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to produce an annually refreshed Community Safety Plan. Addressing serious group violence and knife crime are key priorities within the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20.

Financial summary:

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. Some initiatives are funded via a grant from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and by TFL's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) funding.

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

Communities making Havering	<input type="checkbox"/>
Places making Havering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Opportunities making Havering	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connections making Havering	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY

Romford Town centre is home to one of the biggest night time economies outside of central London. The entertainment sector attracts some 11,000 18 to 25 year olds on Friday and Saturday nights to visit big name venues and to experience its animated nightlife. The presence of a large night time economy has brought with it a set of challenges for Romford, particularly relating to crime and alcohol related disorder.

The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide an update on issues relating to the night time economy in Romford.
- Examine the effectiveness of the current services that support the nighttime economy and how they work together.
- Explain the role of partner agencies in providing a safe, well managed night time economy.
- Consider national and local best practice in relation to management of the night time economy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committee notes the contents of the report and that the Community Safety Team will continue to:

- Monitor and review effectiveness of existing projects and partnerships.
- Produce a problem profile for the night time economy.
- Continue to work with the Home Office as one of the Local Alcohol Action Area 2 (LAAA2) projects and to share best practice both locally and nationally.
- Work with the Portman Group to develop further the Safe Haven scheme within the night time economy.
- Continue to develop Safer Travel at Night schemes to support the Night Tsar's Women's Charter.
- Further develop a Drugs Awareness Package for licensees.

REPORT DETAIL

The night time economy brings many positive benefits to the borough, from job creation, spending in our local economy and provision of a diverse range of activities for local people, including restaurants, cinemas, bingo halls etc.

Romford's night time economy is however changing. The new ice rink (with an 800 capacity for ice hockey games) and the opening of three new restaurants in the Brewery in April (with a capacity of around 600) means that the night time economy is diversifying and growing, bringing with it both opportunities and new challenges around accessibility, keeping visitors safe, maintaining cleanliness regimes, and ensuring that its well-managed and offers a range of activities to suit residents and attract visitors to the borough. This report will look at some of the projects that are currently being delivered in the town centre to assist in achieving this.

Romford town centre currently welcomes some 11,000 visitors on a Friday and Saturday night. It is not surprising with the numbers of people visiting the town centre of a night, often consuming alcohol, that Romford town centre still remains a hotspot for crime within the borough. Temporal analysis shows that 31% of all offences recorded in the Romford Town ward during the period analysed were reported within the Romford Town Centre ring road, which is the hub of the night time economy. Peak hours of offending continue to be from 9pm to 4am on a Friday, Saturday and early hours of Sunday morning, thus targeted action and resources have been implemented at these times.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	No. change from 14 v 15	No. change from 15 v 16	No. change from 16 v 17	% change from 14 v 15	% change from 15 v 16	% change from 16 v 17
Havering	996	1097	1262	1293	101	165	31	10%	15%	2%
Romford Town Ward	310	336	353	351	26	17	-2	8%	5%	-1%

Non Domestic Violence with Injury accounts for 7% of Total Notifiable Offences for Havering. Figures show that in Havering, since 2014, a year-on-year increase in these offences has occurred. However, the increase has slowed down significantly in recent years, with 2016 to 2017 showing a 2% increase. Previous years saw increases of 15% (from 2015 to 2016) and 10% (from 2014 to 2015). A breakdown of figures shows that the Romford Town ward accounts for the highest proportion of these offences and ranks as the 8th highest ward for offences recorded in London. The Romford Town ward also holds a Non DA VWI rate of 20.2 per 1,000 population, which is significantly higher than the second highest rate in Havering of 7.8 per 1,000 population.

With the continuing growth of the Romford Town economy and population, it is likely that these will be drivers for a continued increase in the number of offences.

Similar to Havering as a whole, the Romford Town ward has also seen a year-on-year increase in the number of recorded offences, however performance has stabilised in recent years, similar to that of Havering as a whole. The period from 2014 to 2015 saw an 8% increase; 2015 to 2016 saw a 5% increase and 2016 to 2017 saw a slight reduction.

The projects that have been delivered within the night time economy and have contributed to a stabilising effect are discussed below:

Safe and Sound Partnership

The Safe and Sound Night Time Economy (NTE) Partnership in Romford is a multi-agency partnership that was established to work together to promote a safe and vibrant night life in the town centre. The partnership is made up of the local licensees from large chain organisations, including Stonegate, Mitchell and Butler, The Deltic Group, JD Wetherspoon, Yates and McDonalds alongside independent organisations such as Kosho and the Leisure Sec and Regency security companies that provide their doormen. In addition, Street Pastors are invited to attend. The group is administered by the Community Safety and Development Team and is supported by other partners and services such as the Metropolitan Police Service, Trading Standards, Licensing and Streetscene.

The group attends bi-monthly meetings chaired by the licensees where they look to identify, investigate and address emerging issues within the town centre that are effecting the night time economy. This improves communication with the venues and promotes better working together between all partners involved in the night time economy.

The Safe and Sound Partnership operates a banning scheme whereby if individuals have been found to have been causing problems in the town centre they will receive a ban of up to two years from all premises which are part of the scheme. Photos are shared via Pubwatch Online. Pubwatch Online is a secure membership system which allows members to post pictures of banned individuals securely and also has other features such as online forums. It also allows texts to be sent to all premises should there be issues that need to be communicated to each other.

The Safe and Sound Partnership recently won the Pubwatch of the Year Award and has just been shortlisted as a finalist for the Outstanding Security Partnership UK OSPAs, the results of which will be announced in March.

Town Link Radio Scheme

The Town Link Radio Scheme is open to any organisation involved within Romford's night time economy. The scheme is used to protect victims, i.e. to locate vulnerable people and to communicate with concerned parties such as the

Police or Street Pastors, and to share information with each other. CCTV officers, the Police, door supervisors, Street Pastors, the Deeper Lounge and the Street Triage service are all on the system.

Scan Net

From 2012, licensing applications and/or reviews of on-license premises in Havering have included mandatory use of ScanNet/ClubScan (for nightclubs). This has been extended to bars/pubs. Conditions refer to entry during SIA door staff hours (9pm - close) where there will be no entry unless identification has been scanned. Customer identifications are scanned and photographs taken on entry, therefore significantly increasing the potential for identification and sanction. If an incident occurs within a premise, a list of all customers/images can be used to identify a suspect. If the incident occurs in the street, CCTV operators can attempt to locate the last premises exited by the offender. This has meant that we have seen a significant drop in young people using fake ID cards to get into premises. However recent months has seen that some fake ID cards are getting through the ID scanner, hence the need for licensees to be extra vigilant. These incidents have been reported to ScanNet.

Taxi Marshals

Marshals operate the rank in Romford town centre from 10.30pm to 3.30am on a Friday and Saturday night to organise passenger and taxi queues and provide assurance to people who are waiting for a taxi late at night. The marshals have a town link radios so are linked to the CCTV room and the rest of the night time economy. The taxi marshalls are funded through the Local Implementation Plan. On average, 130 people are assisted every weekend on their journeys home.

Moving forward, the Night Tsar is introducing a women's charter on safer travel at night. The Council awaits further information on this when MOPAC launches its revised violence against women and girls (VAWG) strategy in the spring.

Deeper Lounge

The Deeper Lounge has recently started back in the town centre and was created to provide a safe space, refreshments and help from 10pm to 3am on a Friday night. The scheme is run by volunteers from local churches. Vulnerable people (i.e. those who have had too much to drink or have become separated from friends) can be brought to the facility to sober up, or to ensure they can be picked up by a relative or returned home safely (using the marshalled taxi rank). The team operates from a large gazebo and is located outside Costa Coffee in South Street.

Street Pastors

A team of some 40 Pastors now works in Romford town centre every Friday night and some Saturday nights from 11pm through to 4 am. The Pastors work in teams of three and carry a town link radio with them at all times. The Pastors aim to help curb urban crime and anti-social behaviour by engaging with young people in

Romford. The Pastors are volunteers from local churches in Havering. They carry with them flip flops for those who have injured their feet, water and sweets and can administer basic first aid. They work closely with the Deeper Lounge and other services in the town centre and can be contacted via the town link radio should any venues require their assistance.

Street Triage

In 2013, MOPAC funding was used to introduce a street triage scheme in South Street. Originally the scheme was run by St John's Ambulance. A recent recommissioning of the service means that the scheme is now operated by Crusader Medical. Every Friday and Saturday night from 10pm to 4am, two medics and a security guard run the triage.

The aim is to reduce ambulance call-outs for alcohol-related injuries and illnesses. Approximately 10 persons per month are treated on site. Referrals come via door supervisors, self-referrals and street pastors. Most referrals are made after midnight. Previously these patients would have been called an ambulance or attended A&E. Injuries that cannot be treated on site are still referred to London Ambulance Service. The team have access to a medical room in Fiction and Cameo and also have the use of a vehicle to allow them quicker response times across the town centre.

Going forward, Romford has been identified as one of three areas in the country that the Portman Group will be working with on developing safe zones within Romford's night time economy. This is the perfect opportunity to work with some of the venues and the voluntary organisations to develop a safe haven hub within the town centre.

Drugs Itemiser

The drugs itemiser is frequently used in licensed premises as a town centre health check. The itemiser is not used as an enforcement tool but as an educational tool, informing licensees where they may be having a drugs problem in their premises. Premises are swabbed by the Community Safety and Development team and are analysed through the itemiser which identifies what drugs have been used in those areas. Licensees are then given advice on how to target harden their premises.

Drugs Dogs

As part of a recent night of action, the Community Safety and Development Team funded the use of detection dogs for the evening. The dogs were trained in the detection of drugs, explosives, guns and pyrotechnics. The dogs were used outside the station and then again later in the evening, working with door supervisors and licensees in their premises. Feedback from licensees, door staff and the police was extremely positive about their use. The team was extremely professional and successful, with 22 people stopped and searched as a result of indications by the dogs. The dogs, in terms of media coverage, promote a zero tolerance stance towards the use and distribution of drugs in the town centre.

Going forward, we anticipate that the detection dogs will be brought in several times a year.

Counter Terrorism Workshops

A number of counter terrorism workshops have taken place over the last year with licensees to raise awareness around counter terrorism issues. Project Argus is an interactive counter-terrorism table top exercise designed to put businesses in the midst of a simulated terrorist attack as a multi-media experience. The aim of Argus is to promote awareness of the terrorist threat and help make the businesses more resilient as a community. Around 70 licensees have attended the workshop. Alongside this, Project Griffin aims to encourage members of the community to work in partnership with the police to deter and detect terrorist activity and crime.

Going forward, an emergency evacuation exercise involving the night time economy will be taking place later in the year. The aim of the exercise will be to look at how the emergency services and the pubs and clubs communicate with each other in the event of such an incident.

The Borough wide Pubwatch scheme this year also invited all licensees from across the borough to a workshop focused on gangs and acid attacks. The Police's Trident team and Spark2Life delivered presentations at the event. Through the Safe and Sound Partnership, all pubs and clubs have been given guidance on what they should do in the event of an acid attack and have been advised to have to hand equipment such as goggles, gloves, scissors that can cut through clothes and large bottles of water that can be converted into a shower. The key message that has been delivered is that you will need to keep a constant flow of water on the victim of an acid attack for at least 20 minutes to dilute the acid. Going forward, we will arrange a Project Diffuse event, which is a live simulation exercise based on an acid attack within a club.

Public Space Protection Order

The London Borough of Havering introduced its first designated drinking area to Romford Town Centre on 21st May 2004. The scheme was introduced to prevent glass related incidents in the town centre. The designated drinking area covered the area within the ring road.

The Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) came into effect in November 2017 and replaces the Designated Drinking Area; covers a wider area (including the Queen's Hospital site) and includes two conditions:

1. Not to consume alcohol within the Alcohol Control Area (save on licensed premises); and
2. Not to be in possession of an open container of alcohol within the Alcohol Control Area (save on licensed premises).

LAAA2 – Local Alcohol Action Area 2

In January 2017, Romford submitted an application to work with the Home Office as part of its second round of Local Alcohol Action Areas. Romford was one of 33 areas across the country selected to be part of this initiative. It offered areas opportunities to share learning with others and access expert advice to identify the most effective means of addressing alcohol-related harms. It also enabled areas to strengthen partnership working. This work is still ongoing.

Going forward, Romford is changing. More residential dwellings are coming into the town centre and we are attracting once again named large chains such as TGI Fridays and Prezzo. The recently opened Sapphire Ice and Leisure will also increase the numbers of young people coming into the town centre. Going forward, there are definite challenges around managing the town centre however working closely in partnership with the licensing industry and the voluntary sector continues to allow proactivity in tackling issues within the night time economy.

We are committed to sharing best practice and being identified as an LAAA2 area, working with the Portman Group and being visited by the Night Tsar clearly shows our interest in not only sharing our best practice but also in having opportunities to learn from peers new ways to reduce both crime and the fear of crime within Romford's night time economy.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. Some initiatives are funded via a grant from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and by TFL's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) funding. The expectation is that these will be managed within existing budget allocations, and that any deviation from this would be raised and addressed through the appropriate channels at that time. The budget and use of the MOPAC grant are routinely managed, monitored and reported upon through the council's existing protocols.

Legal implications and risks:

The work delivered in the town centre is in line with the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, Police and Justice Act 2006 and The Crime and Disorder Regulations 2011. 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 HR implications arising from this report.

Equalities implications and risks:

There are no equalities implications or risks arising from this report. Projects developed within the town centre will be subject to an equality impact assessment as appropriate.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

This page is intentionally left blank

Response Time Performance

The following short report is provided to support the Crime & Disorder Overview & Scrutiny Committee on the 27th February 2018. The data provided is the most up to date covering the week of the 5th February 2018 to 11th February 2018 and comparisons across the BCU from the 4th September 2017.

BCU

Since the 4th September 2017 I and S Call performance for the **BCU** has improved significantly. Week commencing 5th February, data is supplied and comparison with the 4th September 2017 is as follows:

- I Calls = 91.4% (+**18.4%**)
- DA I Calls = 87.4% (+**24.4%**)
- S Calls = 84.7% (+**20.7%**)
- DA S Calls = 86.7% (+**34.7%**)

23 weeks have now elapsed since detailed monitoring was set in place and in order to give some context against the above weeks data the rolling average since the 4th September 2017 with direction is as follows:

- *I Calls = 82% (this has increased by 9% over the period)*
- *DA I Calls = 80% (this has increased by 13% over the period)*
- *S Calls = 80% (this has increased by 11% over the period)*
- *DA S Calls = 78% (this has increased by 13% over the period)*

Havering Borough (East)

Since the 4th September I and S Call performance for **Havering** has improved. Week commencing 5th February 2018 data is supplied and comparison with the 4th September is as follows:

- I Calls = 90.6% (+**17.2%**)
- DA I Calls = 89.2% (+**14.2%**)
- S Calls = 87.9% (+**6.9%**)
- DA S Calls = 85.2% (+**5.2%**)

23 weeks have now elapsed since detailed monitoring was set in place and in order to give some context against the above weeks data the rolling average since the 4th September with movement baselined against 4 weeks data to the 30th September for Havering is as follows:

- *I Calls = 80% (this has increased by 9% over the period)*
- *DA I Calls = 81% (this has increased by 10% over the period)*
- *S Calls = 84% (this has increased by 8% over the period)*
- *DA S Calls = 80% (this has increased by 12% over the period)*

Redbridge (West)

Since the 4th September I and S Call performance for **Redbridge** has improved. Week commencing 5th February 2018 data is supplied and comparison with the 4th September is as follows:

- I Calls = 93.4% (+**22.2%**)
- DA I Calls = 96% (+**35.3%**)
- S Calls = 83% (+**24.4%**)
- DA S Calls = 90.9% (+**30.9%**)

23 weeks have now elapsed since detailed monitoring was set in place and in order to give some context against the above weeks data the rolling average since the 4th September with movement baselined against 4 weeks data to the 30th September for Redbridge is as follows:

- ***I Calls = 83% (this has increased by 10% over the period)***
- ***DA I Calls = 79% (this has increased by 15% over the period)***
- ***S Calls = 76% (this has increased by 14% over the period)***
- ***DA S Calls = 76% (this has increased by 19% over the period)***

Barking & Dagenham (South)

Since the 4th September I and S Call performance for **Barking & Dagenham** has improved. Week commencing 5th February 2018 data is supplied and comparison with the 4th September is as follows:

- I Calls = 89.8% (+**18.2%**)
- DA I Calls = 76% (+**10.3%**)
- S Calls = 83.7% (+**18.8%**)
- DA S Calls = 84.6% (+**39.4%**)

23 weeks have now elapsed since detailed monitoring was set in place and in order to give some context against the above weeks data the rolling average since the 4th September with movement baselined against 4 weeks data to the 30th September for Barking & Dagenham is as follows:

- ***I Calls = 84% (this has increased by 12% over the period)***
- ***DA I Calls = 79% (this has increased by 19% over the period)***
- ***S Calls = 80% (this has increased by 13% over the period)***
- ***DA S Calls = 79% (this has increased by 20% over the period)***

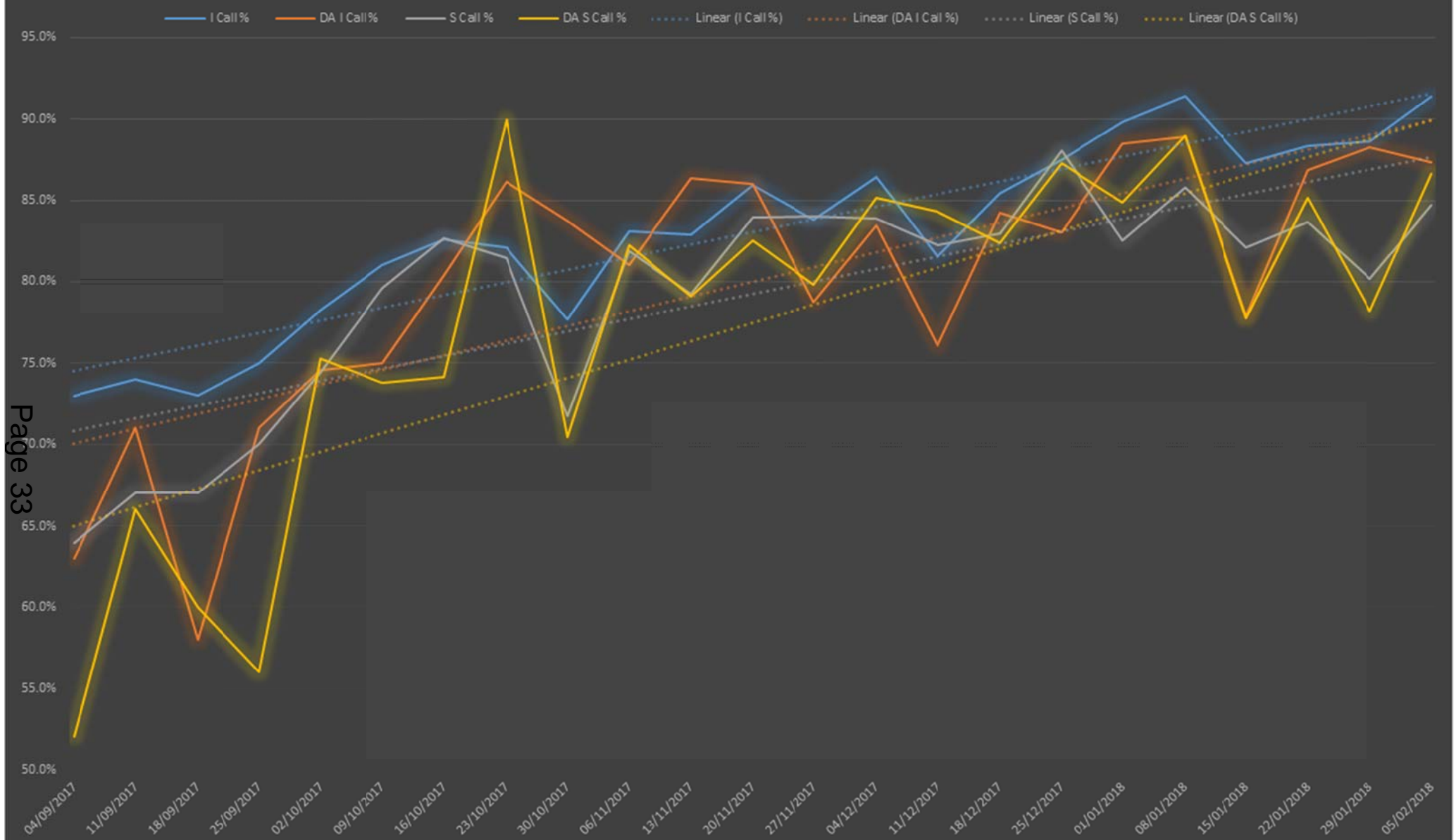
Conclusion

In all measures across all Boroughs response times have improved and there is now a level of consistency, which has impacted on the rolling averages, improving them by a minimum of 8% up to a maximum of 20%. However, it must be noted that this is still only based on 23 weeks' worth of data.

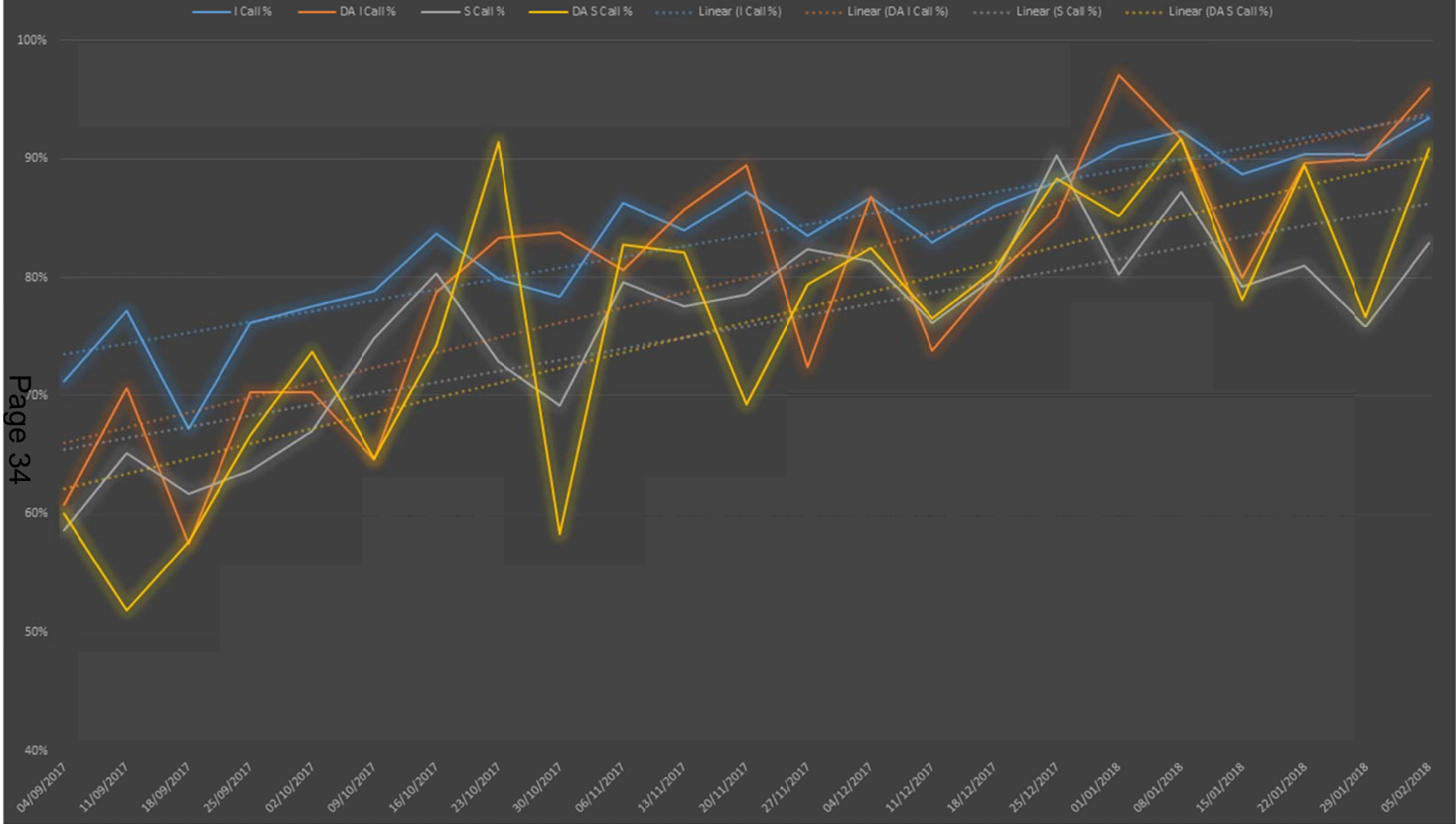
In addition to the overall numbers there has been a shift in parity in I and DA I and likewise with S and DA S seen in performance increasing in Domestic Abuse calls at a higher level than the standard calls thus recognising the increased risk and vulnerability associated with these calls.

Please also see below trend graphs, which demonstrate the shift in performance of each measure.

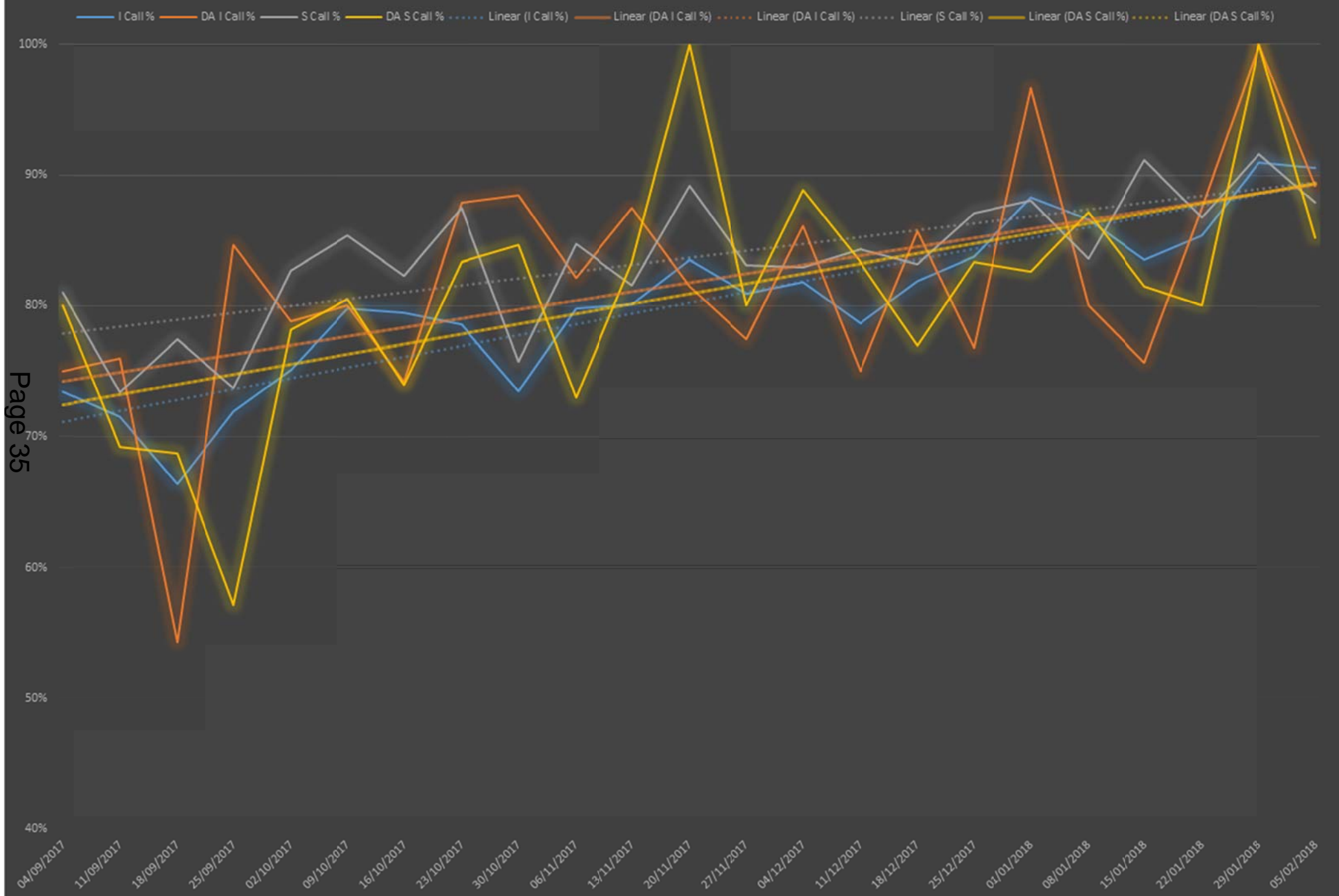
East Area BCU Response Call Performance



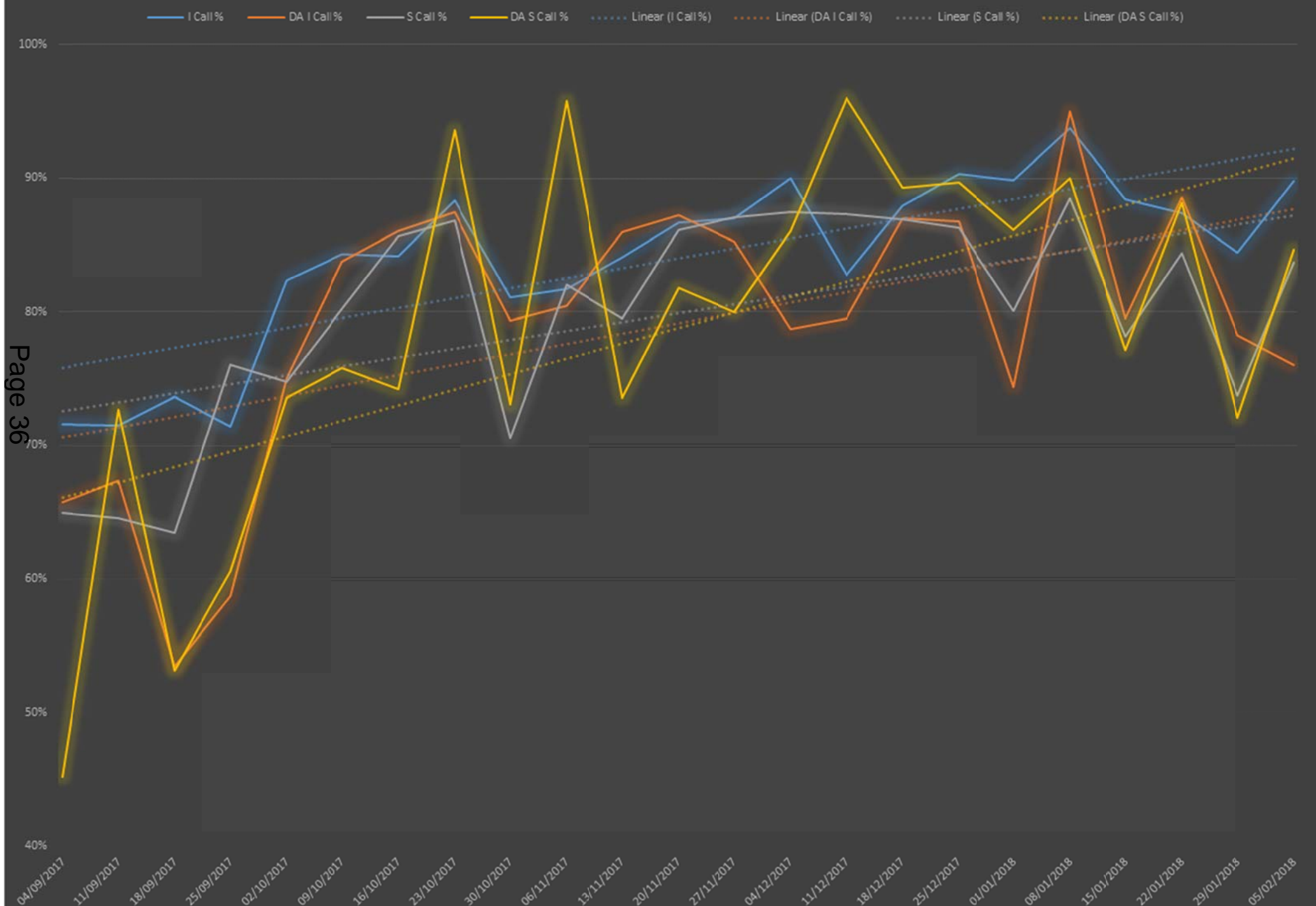
West



East



South



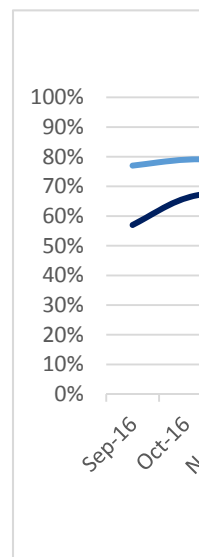
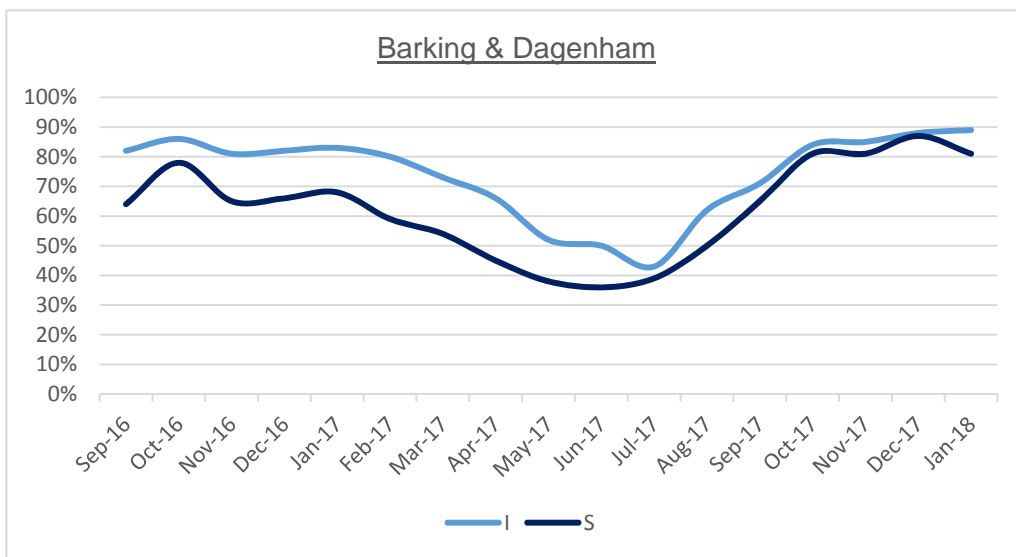
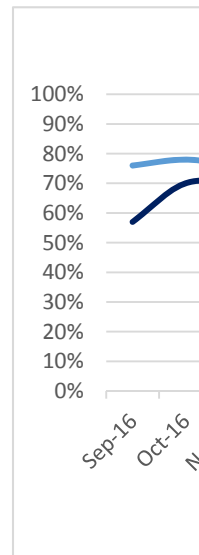
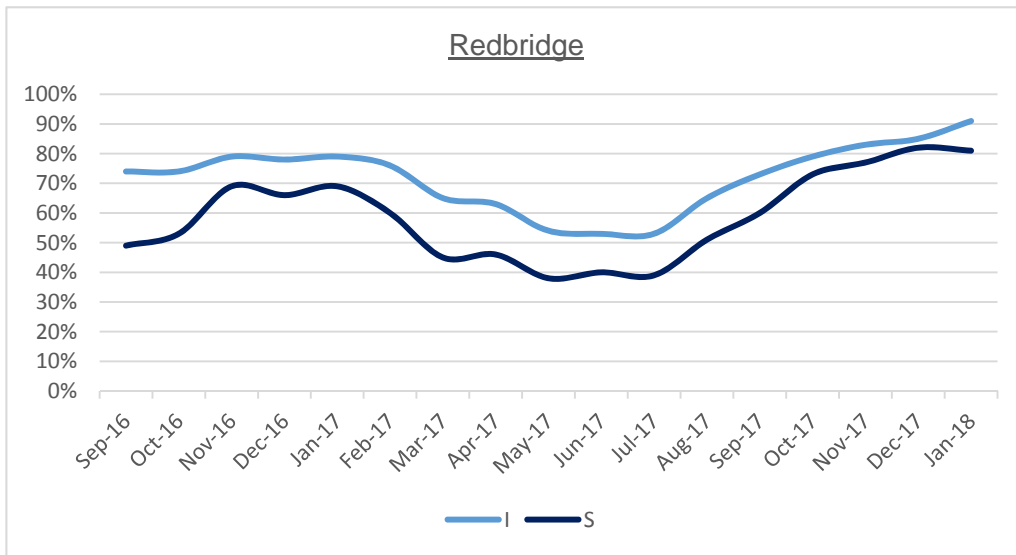
This page is intentionally left blank

Jl	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
I	74%	74%	79%	78%	79%	76%	65%	63%
S	49%	53%	69%	66%	69%	60%	45%	46%

KD	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
I	76%	78%	76%	77%	73%	69%	61%	58%
S	57%	70%	69%	63%	63%	57%	47%	40%

KG	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
I	82%	86%	81%	82%	83%	80%	73%	66%
S	64%	78%	65%	66%	68%	59%	54%	45%

EA	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
I	77%	79%	79%	79%	78%	75%	66%	63%
S	57%	66%	68%	65%	67%	59%	59%	44%

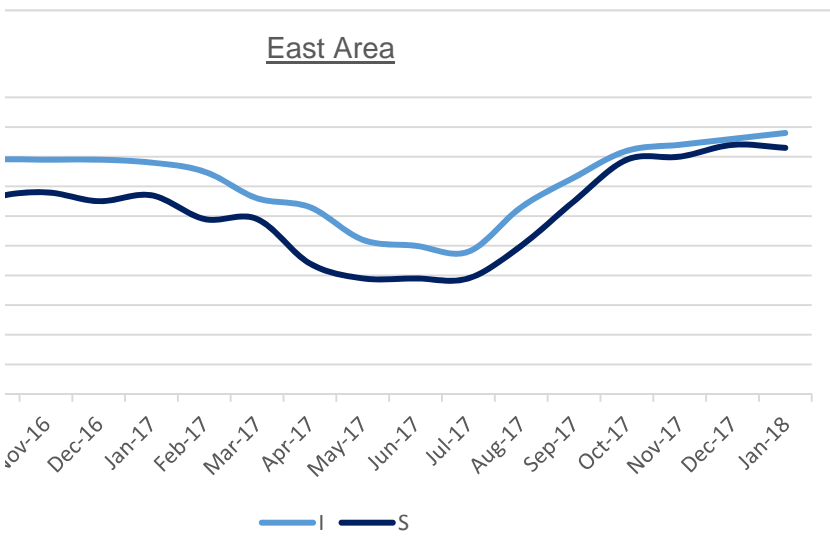
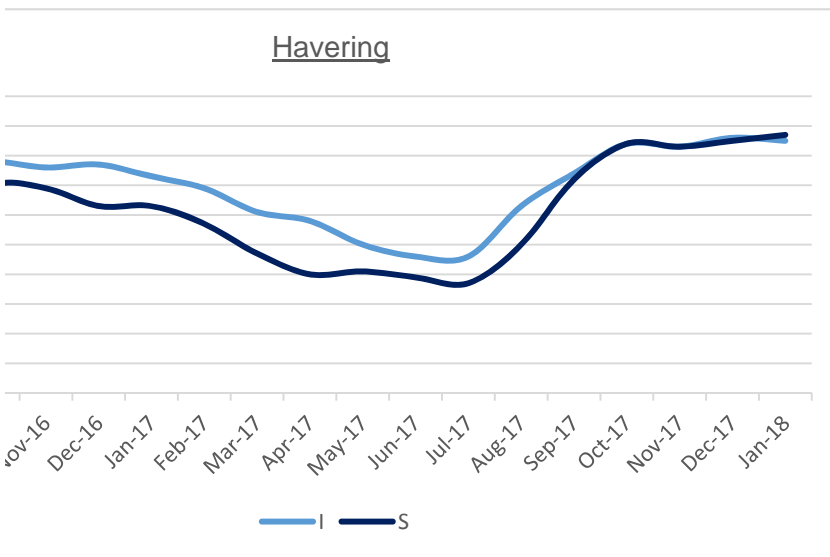


May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18
54%	53%	53%	65%	73%	79%	83%	85%	91%
38%	40%	39%	51%	60%	73%	77%	82%	81%

May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18
50%	46%	46%	63%	74%	84%	83%	86%	85%
41%	39%	37%	50%	72%	84%	83%	85%	87%

May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18
52%	50%	43%	62%	71%	84%	85%	88%	89%
38%	36%	39%	50%	65%	81%	81%	87%	81%

May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18
52%	50%	48%	63%	73%	82%	84%	86%	88%
39%	39%	39%	50%	65%	79%	80%	84%	83%



This page is intentionally left blank

BCU Update for Lead Member Briefing for the London Borough of Havering

We have now reached a stage that where the BCU model is to be rolled out across the Met, merging all London boroughs into 12 Basic Command Units.

This was announced last week by the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Cressida Dick. Although this is indicative of the success of the Pathfinder sites (the tri-borough of Havering, Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge), we have faced immense challenges on this journey.

The initial BCU design has rigorously been reviewed and modified since its inception. The tragic events that have taken place in the city during the pathfinder test and the ever changing need of the public has accelerated our learning process. We have ultimately reached our goal of a more efficient and dedicated service

Neighbourhood policing has seen an increase in ring fenced dedicated ward officers. In the East Area there were a total of 60 DWO posts across the three boroughs prior to the BCU implementation. At go-live this increased to 145 posts, all of which were filled. Normal staff movement and the lead-in time for recruitment means that there are currently 128 DWOs in post, with recruitment in hand to fill the remaining posts.

Response performance suffered at the beginning when officers were all of a sudden expected to take calls within a much larger area, of which two thirds they were unfamiliar. The problems were immediately identified and rectified. The extent of the recovery measures is now seeing the BCU operating at levels higher than when they operated as individual boroughs. Therefore, the BCU's focus is being increased in other aspects of Response, such as positive investigation outcomes and quality of service.

The Safeguarding design involved the integration of central sexual offences and child abuse teams into the local safeguarding strand of the BCU and the integration of the MASH and child abuse referral mechanism. The specialist workload undertaken by the appropriately trained officers faces diverse challenges and the work we do to overcome them is ongoing. Despite the fact that Borough based safeguarding arrangements has faced difficulties at a BCU level, good performance within the Safeguarding strand, has been maintained, which is often above the MPS average.

The primary change within CID involved shifting workload so detectives could focus on a smaller amount but more serious and complex crime. Other changes include the concentration of proactive resources within the CID portfolio including an expansion of the gangs unit. This has given scope for initiatives such as Operation Mexico. The focus for Op Mexico is burglary. Since the 02nd January 2018, we have arrested 52 suspects and have charged with 54 offences including 31 charges for burglary. 21 investigations relating to these arrests remain ongoing.

The BCU began by using a streamlined leadership model involving 4 superintendents, one for each of the local policing functions, without chief inspectors. However, since it was recognised that more capacity was needed to support senior leadership in the BCU, we now have the full complement of three chief inspectors and 3 detective chief inspectors. As well as allowing effective collaboration with partners, this provides a superintendent level senior point of contact for each borough.

The Pathfinder has delivered efficiencies that are above the level expected at this stage – whilst retaining additional officer investment in key areas such as 2 DWOs per ward, Youth Officers, Safeguarding and Offender Management. These efficiencies have been delivered without the mobile technology from which further benefits will still accrue.

The pathfinder has demonstrated the ability to deliver acceptable levels of performance with overall post reduction and investment into priority areas (Neighbourhoods and Safeguarding). It has also shown that management savings can be delivered as planned (despite the increase in superintendents and chief inspectors) to assist in keeping the number of frontline PCs and DCs as high as possible.

It is accurate to say that the BCU has stabilised, the issues we now face are replicated elsewhere across the MPS and are not necessarily attribute to the East Area BCU.

CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE, 27 FEBRUARY 2018

Subject Heading:	Crime and Disorder Sub-Committee – Annual Report 2017/18
CMT Lead:	Daniel Fenwick
Report Author and contact details:	Victoria Freeman, 01708 433862, victoria.freeman@onesource.co.uk
Policy context:	As required under the Council’s constitution, the document attached summarises the work of the Sub-Committee during the 2017/18 municipal year.
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 annual report of the Sub-Committee is attached for approval and referral to full Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Sub-Committee approve the Annual Report 2017/18 and refer this to Council.
2. That the Sub-Committee delegate to the Chairman and Vice-Chair approval of the final version of the report in order that issues covered at the Sub-Committee meeting on 27 February can also be included in the annual report.

REPORT DETAIL

The attached document summarises the work of the Sub-Committee during the 2017/18 municipal year. It is recommended that the Sub-Committee agree that the report should be referred to full Council for consideration, as required under the Council's constitution. In order to capture issues discussed at this meeting of the Sub-Committee, it is further recommended that approval of the final wording of the Annual Report be delegated to the Sub-Committee Chairman and Vice-Chair.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks: None of this covering report.

Legal implications and risks: None of this covering report.

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

Equalities implications and risks: None of this covering report.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.

CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE – ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18

INTRODUCTION

This report is the annual report of the Sub-Committee, summarising our activities during its year of operation ending May 2018. This report will stand as a public record of achievement for the year and enable members and others to have a record of the Committee's activities and performance.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Councillor Ian de Wulverton (Chairman)
Councillor David Durant (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Ray Best
Councillor Brian Eagling
Councillor John Mylod*
Councillor Garry Pain

**For part of the 2017-18 municipal year and was replaced by Councillor June Alexander.*

During the year under review, the Sub-Committee met on 4 occasions and dealt with the following issues:

1. Corporate Performance reporting

Throughout the year, the Sub-Committee had received reports on the outcome of performance against the indicators which fell within the Sub-Committees remit.

Alterations had been made to the tri-borough model, including outstanding calls being managed on an incident list for each borough, rather than as a single incident list for all three boroughs, as when the pilot began. The impact of these alterations had begun to be seen in the performance achieved.

The Sub-Committee received quarterly reports on the proportion of ASB incidents relating to travellers. In the second quarter, there were 1,548 Computer Aided Dispatches which had an opening code that related to anti-social behaviour in Havering, with 1,026 being 'closed' as anti-social behaviour. Six of these dispatches related to five separate traveller incursions, a reduction from the previous quarter. The previous year, traveller incursions drove 100 calls, however a dedicated Inspector covers had taken the responsibility for the three boroughs.

2. Serious group Violence and Knife Crime Strategy 2017

Since the introduction of a tri-borough Gangs Unit, the borough had benefitted from having access to a resource which proactively monitored and disrupted the boroughs high risk gang nominals.

Whilst data might show that knife crime was not linked to gangs, there was a local awareness of the migration of gang members into Havering from other boroughs. Research revealed that only 11% of Havering's Trident Gangs List were under 18 years of age and 20% were on the Habitual Knife Crime list.

The Sub-Committee were made aware of the various risk management panels linked to gangs and serious group violence. The delivery structure of information and intelligence flow for the East Area Gangs Panel and Serious Group Violence Panels were received and the 2017-2021 Serious Group Violence and Knife Crime Action Plan was noted.

3. Reducing Re-offending rates

The re-offending figures for Havering were very positive, being better than the national average and the London average for all but one set, the 35-39 age group.

The Reducing Reoffending Action Plan 2016-20 focused on prioritising accommodation, education, training and employment, finance and debt and enforcement and compliance.

The Havering Community Safety Strategic Assessment had shown that 40% of acquisitive crime in Havering came from Class A drug users alone.

The Sub-Committee noted the progress against the Reducing Re-offending Action Plan 2016-20, Integrated Offender Management Panel and Drugs Intervention Panel.

4. Street Triage

In response to a large number of people with mental health problems being taken into police custody, NELFT had established a scheme whereby police could call out NELDT triage staff if they found a person having a mental health crisis. The scheme operated throughout Havering and Outer North East London. The scheme had been the first such street triage scheme to operate in the UK. Police officers received enhanced safeguarding including on mental health issues. There was also a mental health team included in the Safeguarding team.

The Sub-Committee noted the report by Healthwatch Havering and the responses given by the Chief Superintendent at the meeting.

5. Safer Neighbourhood Board Annual Report

The Sub-Committee received the Annual Report of the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

6. Update on Tri-Borough Model

The revised structure included four Superintendents leading different functions which included Safeguarding, Emergency Response, Neighbourhoods and

Investigations. HQ was a fifth function, which pulled issues such as Police resources and performance together across the three boroughs. The Council was represented on both the Pathfinder Project Board and the Oversight Board that reviewed the tri-borough model. The Chief Superintendent reported that the staffing resources were broadly sufficient and that leadership was an issue to improve performance.

The Sub-Committee had noted the update provided.

7. Report from Superintendent Responsible for Neighbourhoods

The Metropolitan Police were required to make savings of £400m by 2020. It was felt that the introduction of the tri-borough model was a more efficient way of working but required a cultural change, whereby officers would retain ownership of a whole investigation. The focus for neighbourhoods would be at the individual ward level and Havering had not lost any Inspectors who dealt with partnership and neighbourhoods work.

The Sub-Committee noted the update provided.

8. Report from Superintendent Responsible for Protecting Vulnerable People

The use by Police of a safeguarding car allowed the correct officer to attend incidents quickly. This allowed better crime management and meant assistance could be given to vulnerable victims more quickly. The number of outstanding suspects were increasing and it was felt that this was due to more victims pressing charges and a higher number of occurrences of domestic abuse.

The Sub-Committee noted the update on protecting vulnerable people.

9. Violence Against Women and Children

The Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy was in its final year and the new strategy covered issues such as trafficking, modern day slavery and child sexual exploitation.

It was agreed that most victims of domestic violence wanted to stay in their homes, which was not easy to resolve at times. Resources for services to deal with VAWG had been maintained. A refuge was currently provided by Havering Women's Aid and this contract was due to be recommissioned. The SOLACE Women's Aid charity provided support groups and counselling. The existing victim support scheme in key services was funded until at least July 2018.

Around 20% of domestic abuse victims were male. A total of sixty domestic abuse champions had been trained to advise colleagues on this area.

All domestic violence cases were risk-assessed and the most high risk cases were referred to the domestic violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) which comprised representatives of the Council, Police, Probation Service, the health sector and other agencies. There had been an

increase in the number of MARAC referrals but fewer cases were now referred more than once. There had not been a domestic violence homicide in Havering since 2003, an indication that risks were managed well. Police looked at the frequency and severity of domestic abuse carried out by repeat perpetrators and sought to manage high risk individuals. Sarah's Law, whereby an individual's history of domestic violence could be disclosed to a family was used by Havering. Refuges were situated locally and had good facilities.

The Sub-Committee noted the position.

10. Metropolitan Police Report on Investigation

The number of outstanding named suspects was significantly high, which was a trend in the east, Waltham Forest and Newham, due to the number of foreign national offenders and the high amount of mobility in and out of the country.

Habitual knife carriers were being targeted and officers would be carrying out intense weapon sweep and intelligence-led operations to confiscate knives and tackle those wanted in connection with knife-related offences and violent crime.

Robbery offences had increased by 81% from the previous year, however small numbers reflected high percentiles. Burglary had been a key focus on the lead up to the Christmas period. Good news stories included an arrest for possession of a prohibited weapon, an arrest for possession with intent to support and being carried in a stolen vehicle and an arrest made in respect of two persons driving into pedestrians with a car.

The Sub-Committee had noted the report on Investigations.

11. Havering Community Safety Partnership's Partnership Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20

The Havering Community Safety Partnership comprised of five responsible authorities who, by law, were required to work together to tackle crime, disorder substance misuse and reoffending. There was a statutory requirement that the Havering Community Safety Partnership produce an annual strategic assessment of these issues in co-ordination with a community safety strategy or plan.

The strategic themes and cross cutting area identified were protecting vulnerable individuals/victims, supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders and creating safer locations.

The Sub-Committee had noted the Community Safety Plan 2017-2020 that was approved by Council on the 12 July 2017.

12. Topic Groups

How the Criminal Justice System Deals with Offenders with Mental Health Issues

The topic group was established to identify weaknesses, if any, and make recommendations to partners on ways to tackle those weaknesses; to assess how the various agencies deal with offenders with mental health issues; to seek to identify ways in which the process could be improved; and to investigate the various stages at which the Justice system interacted with people with mental health issues.

During the course of its review, the topic group met and held discussions with the following people:

- Elaine Greenaway, Senior Public Health Strategist, London Borough of Havering
- Inspector Cavanaugh, Metropolitan Police Detention Service
- Liz Micalap, Mental Health Practitioner
- Tim Churchyard, YOS Manager, London Borough of Havering
- Janet Chapman, CAMHS Nurse Practitioner
- Wellington Makala, NELFT
- Anita-Grant Williams, National Probation Service
- Sonja de Groede, National Probation Service
- Yasmin Lakhi, London Community Rehabilitation Company
- Bob Barr, Havering Clinical Commissioning Group
- Bernard Natale, Mental Health Commissioning, LBH
- Hong Tan, NHS England

The topic group made the following recommendations:

- i) Metropolitan Police Service and NHS England to continue to work together to provide Mental Health Practitioners in custody suites.
- ii) North East London NHS Foundation Trust, the Youth Offending Service and the Probation Service to work together to ensure a smooth transition process for young persons in the criminal justice system to ensure continued access to mental health services.
- iii) North East London NHS Foundation Trust to continue to provide Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAHMS) Youth Offenders Services Practitioner Service.
- iv) Public Health and Clinical Commissioning Group to continue to work together to ensure adequate services available locally for offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.

Increase in Unlawful Traveller Encampments

At its meeting on the 28 July 2016, the Crime & Disorder Sub-Committee agreed to establish a topic group to scrutinise the number of places originally provided in Havering for Travellers, how this had grown and how it was predicted to grow in the future as well as the reasons behind these changes.

During the course of its review, the topic group met and held discussions with the following people:

- Savinder Bhamra, Corporate Policy and Diversity Advisor
- Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
- Steve Moore, Director of Neighbourhoods
- Simon Thelwell, Planning Manager, Regulatory Services

Whilst the topic group had not met since the 21 September 2016, since the introduction of the East Area Borough Command Unit in January 2017, the boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge had worked collaboratively to address illegal incursions. The Police had revised their operating procedures for dealing with illegal incursions. The Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee have actively monitored a notable reduction in traveller incursions in 2017-18.

Documentation compiled for traveller injunction was reviewed on 13 February by the Barrister representing the Council. As a result of this persons experience in obtaining injunctions pursuant to Section 222 Local Government Act 1972 and Section 187B Town and Country Planning Act 1990, they have developed significant expertise in cases concerning unauthorised encampments. Once the documentation has been agreed, the process of obtaining the Injunction would commence and it was hoped that this will in place by April when traveller incursions usually begin to happen.

The working party made the following recommendations:

- i) That consideration be given to the establishment of a Gypsy and Traveller Officer post in the borough.
- ii) That members are proactive in encouraging residents who contact them and these type of complaints to notify the Police so that the complaint is registered.

CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE, 27 FEBRUARY 2018

Subject Heading:

REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE TOPIC GROUP: TO REVIEW HOW THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DEALS WITH OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.

CMT Lead:

Daniel Fenwick

Report Author and contact details:

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

Policy context:

The attached report details a recent review undertaken by the Sub-Committee's topic group on how the criminal justice system deals with offenders with mental health issues.

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

This report contains the findings and recommendations that have emerged after the Topic Group scrutinised the topic selected by the Committee in September 2015.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members:

1. Note the report of the Crime and Disorder Overview & Scrutiny Committee Topic Group (attached);
2. To agree that the final version of the report is sent to the relevant bodies.

REPORT DETAIL

At its meeting on 24 September 2015, the Crime & Disorder Sub-Committee agreed to establish a topic group to look at how people with mental health issues were supported by the Justice System. The Sub-Committee indicated that information should be sought from the North East London NHS Foundation Trust, the Clinical Commissioning Group, Public Health as well as obtaining an understanding of what happens in the custody system and how magistrates handle complex cases.

Attached is a copy of the Topic Group's report. The report includes details of the scrutiny work undertaken by Members in reaching the recommendations set out.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks: None of this covering report.

Legal implications and risks: None of this covering report.

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

Equalities implications and risks: None of this covering report.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.



REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE TOPIC GROUP TO REVIEW HOW THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DEALS WITH OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 At its meeting on 24 September 2015, the Crime & Disorder Sub-Committee agreed to establish a topic group to look at how people with mental health issues were supported by the Justice System. One of the main reasons why the topic group entered into discussion of this topic was, the Bradley Report highlighted that one of the main weakness/failures of the current court disposal system is that the Judge has 13 different means of disposal for individuals with mental health issues. These routes are very rarely used because in most instances there is not any qualified psychiatric professionals available, to write a report in support of individual's needs. It was on this basis that the members were exploring the difference made to the service support through having a Court Liaison Psychiatric Nurse team, being available for the aforementioned. This is used in what was South Essex Partnership Trust. The Sub-Committee indicated that information should be sought from the North East London NHS Foundation Trust, the Clinical Commissioning Group, Public Health as well as obtaining an understanding of what happens in the custody system and how magistrates handle complex cases.

1.2 All members of the Committee indicated a desire to serve on the Topic Group.

1.3 The topic group met on five occasions, inviting two of the stakeholders to each meeting.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

2.1 The Topic Group:

- was looking to identify weaknesses, if any, and make recommendations to partners on ways to tackle those weaknesses;
- was looking to assess how the various agencies deal with offenders with mental health issues;
- was seeking to identify ways in which the process could be improved; and
- investigated the various stages at which the Justice system interacted with people with mental health issues.

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Metropolitan Police

3.1.1 For most persons who commit an offence, their first interaction with the Justice System is likely to be with the police.

- A lawful arrest by a police constable requires two elements:
 - a person's involvement, suspected involvement or attempted involvement in the commission of a criminal offence; and
 - reasonable grounds for believing that the person's arrest is necessary.

3.1.2 At this stage, the arresting officer has the responsibility to make a preliminary assessment. A decision may be made that the offender needs to be taken to a place of safety as defined by section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983. A place of safety can be a hospital or a police station. The police can do this if they think the offender has a mental illness and is in need of care.

3.1.3 If the decision is taken to arrest the offender he/she would be transported to the Custody Suite where the Custody Officer would carry out an assessment. The Custody Officer has the support of a Liaison and Diversion Officer (Mental Health Practitioner). Only the larger Custody Suites have a Nurse Practitioner available.

3.1.4 Custody suites were managed by the Metropolitan Police Detention Service, a centrally provided resource separate from the Borough Command.

3.1.5 The Liaison and Diversion (L&D) programme is a cross-government initiative, with partners from NHS England, Department of Health, Home Office, HM Courts and Tribunals Service, National Offender Management Service, Public Health England, the Offender Health Collaborative (OHC) and the Bradley Review Group.

3.1.6 Liaison and Diversion services are intended to improve the health and criminal justice outcomes for adults and children who come into contact with the criminal justice system where a range of complex needs are identified as factors in their offending behaviour. Liaison and Diversion services should ensure that these individuals can access appropriate interventions in order to reduce health inequalities, improve physical and mental health, tackle offending behaviour including substance misuse, reduce crime and re-offending, and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

3.1.7 If the Mental Health Practitioner has concerns they may:

- Call the Forensic Medical Examiner;
- Call an Approved Mental Health Practitioner;

- Refer the offender to a Community Worker;
 - Provide an Early Intervention;
 - Involve a Drug or Alcohol Worker; or
 - Refer the offender to their GP.
- 3.1.8 Whatever the outcome the case notes were shared with the Court Liaison and Diversion Officer. The aim is to ensure that the offender receives the correct support.
- 3.1.9 Once an offender is secured in a cell the level of care does not diminish. The Detention Service has 4 levels of supervision based on their assessment of the level of risk associated with the offender:
- Viewed every ½ hour;
 - Visited and aroused every half hour;
 - If an offender fails to arouse in 2 hours a decision can be taken to call for the Forensic Medical Examiner and ambulance; and
 - Constant supervision – Dedicated Detention Officer will physically sit in the cell with the offender.
- 3.1.10 Before an offender is released there will be a pre-release assessment.
- 3.1.11 By 2017/18 every custody suite would have a Mental Health Practitioner available.

3.2 Youth Offending Service

- 3.2.1 When a Young Person is arrested the arresting officer will assess whether they have any emotional well-being needs. The Young Person will then be referred to the Liaison Officer at the Police Station. The Liaison Officer is employed by the 'Together Partnership' commissioned by the North East London Foundation Trust (NELFT).
- 3.2.2 Provided the Young Person gives their consent, the Liaison Officer will complete an assessment. If the assessment indicates any emotional or well-being concerns, the Young Person will be referred to the Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) triage team.
- 3.2.3 An email would be sent to the CAMHS Youth Offending Service (YOS) Nurse Practitioner, so the YOS were aware of the Young Person before charge/sentence at Court. The CAMHS YOS Nurse Practitioner would liaise with the YOS Police Constable to ensure joined up working.
- 3.2.4 The Young Person has the choice to engage with, and obtain support from Mental Health Services as early as arrest. This enabled concerns to be highlighted at the earliest opportunity to avoid reoffending.
- 3.2.5 This holistic assessment provides support for the young person in all areas of their life and is used by the liaison officer to provide professional support.

3.2.6 There were some gaps:

- The liaison service only operates 9.00am to 5.00pm on Mondays to Fridays, with a limited service available on Saturdays and Sundays.
- Young Persons arrested outside these hours may 'fall through the net'.
- A young person can refuse the service; meaning early intervention is made more difficult.
- After the initial assessment, the Young Person can be bailed for months or not charged – where is the follow up?
- There is currently no liaison officer engaging Young People at court. This meant that there was no follow up on the arrest assessment and no support for Young Persons who present in the cells with emotional well-being needs.
- YOS felt that this service had been withdrawn because it was considered that the CAMHS YOS Nurse Practitioner would be managing the young person. However, there was no support for that Young Person if they did not come through to the YOS.
- All Young Persons coming through pre-court or post court will have an assessment by a YOS practitioner.

3.2.7 The Youth Justice Board required all Youth Offending Teams to establish a written agreement with the Primary Care Trust setting out how Children and Adolescence Mental Health Services (CAMHS) could be accessed for young people known to the Youth Offending Team with assessed mental health needs.

3.2.8 The CAMHS YOS Nurse Practitioner spoke about her role.

- Any significant concerns identified around emotional well-being would be referred to the CAMHS YOS Nurse Practitioner;
- She would clarify the mental health issues and where necessary prepare nursing reports for Youth Courts, as addendums to the Pre-Sentence Reports;
- Where mental health has been identified as the primary reason for offending, the CAMHS YOS Nurse Practitioner would work with the YOS worker to provide support and specialist interventions;
- As necessary she would make referrals to specialist services for further assessment and specialist interventions;
- Provide support and advice to young people, families or main carers with identified mental health needs;
- Provide training and education;
- Attend the weekly Risk Review Panel meetings;
- Offer assessments to the parents/carers or siblings of the young people accepted on to their caseload;
- Facilitate groups e.g. Anger Management, Self-Harming;
- Attempt to maintain therapeutic contact with Young People in custody in the following circumstances:
 - If the Young Person was going to be released into the community

- with emotional well-being needs;
- If the Young person is open to working with CAMHS prior to a custodial sentence
- Whilst the Young Person is in custody, there would be focus on establishing and maintaining a relationship.
- A major challenge facing the system was the transition from Young Person to adult. NELFT started preparing for transition 2 years prior to the time to ensure a smooth a transition as possible.

3.3 North East London NHS Foundation Trust (NELFT)

- 3.3.1 NELFT had two section 136 suites available and these had always proved adequate.
- 3.3.2 Compared with other Trusts, NELFT maintained a relatively small number of mental health beds. This had never caused a problem because they prefer to engage patients in the community.
- 3.3.3 If an offender with mental health issues needed to be detained, NELFT's Police Triage Team would undertake a preliminary assessment and refer the patient to Goodmayes for a detailed assessment.
- 3.3.4 Patients may be detained under either section 2 or section 3 of the Mental Health Act. Patients must be seen by an Approved Mental Health Professional first before detention. Section 2 lasted for 28 days; if a patient needed to be detained longer the detention would need to be upgraded to section 3.
- 3.3.5 Under section 3, a patient cannot refuse treatment and on discharge they can receive free aftercare.
- 3.3.6 If a doctor feels a patient must be upgraded from section 2 to section 3 the patient's family must give their consent.
- 3.3.7 If a patient presents multiple symptoms i.e. drugs and mental health, the clinicians need to tackle one problem at a time.

3.4 National Probation Service

- 3.4.1 Across London a project was being run in partnership with Together with Mental Wellbeing, the Forensic Mental Health Service, Community Mental Health Service and the Prison Mental Health Service to assist offenders with personality disorders.
- 3.4.2 The process followed for offenders referred to the Probation Service was as follows:
- An offender enters the system when convicted;
 - The court can ask for an assessment which might direct the offender to a hospital for treatment or into the criminal justice system;

- The Probation Service can recommend a specialist;
- Offenders with a high risk of harm will be dealt with by the National Probation Service;
- Offenders with a medium or low risk will be dealt with by the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC);
- When assessing an offender, the criteria of the Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) are also looked at;
- There are three categories of offenders who will be subject to MAPPA:
 - Registerable sexual offenders, regardless of the sentence they received (Category 1);
 - People convicted of a violent or other sexual offence (even if nobody was actually hurt), who are not registerable sexual offenders, with a 12 month or more prison sentence or hospital order, for a schedule 15 offence (Category 2);
 - Offenders who do not fall into either of the above categories, but are considered by the authorities to pose an on-going risk of serious harm to the public based on their past behaviour (Category 3).
- Offenders serving a Custodial Supervision have access to an in-reach team. There will be regular meetings and treatment will be provided;
- If as part of the licence conditions an offender has Community Supervision, they can be referred through either their GP or the Community Mental Health Team. A Care Plan would be drawn up.

3.5 **London Community Rehabilitation Company**

- 3.5.1 The transition between custody and return to the community was a difficult one. Communication between all parties had improved but in some cases the delay in an offender being released and the community team being informed could be as much as three months.
- 3.5.2 Three different treatment options were open to offenders depending on their problem. The two most common related to alcohol and drugs, the third was the Mental Health Treatment Referral (MHTR). Unfortunately the take up of the MHTR was low, with less than 1% of those likely to be helped by this being referred.
- 3.5.3 A number of barriers prevented the full use of the MHTR. The first of these was poor process at the court stage. It was only in a limited number of courts that an assessment service was available. A report needed to be prepared by mental health services for consideration by the court. In the absence of a court Forensic Mental Health Service this could be unreasonably delayed. A second barrier was the unwillingness of some offenders to participate with psychiatric services. In Havering there seemed to be a lack of knowledge of this option and poor liaison between Probation and Mental Health Services. There needs to be buy in at the highest levels and recognition of the benefits to every one of the use of the right treatment. If an offender was already engaged with mental health services it was easier to navigate. *However, for someone not previously known to Mental Health Services it was more difficult*

and problematic. How effective this was depended on where an offender lived (postcode lottery). The process worked better with high risk offenders who were subject to containment.

- 3.5.4 Personality Disorder was now recognised as a condition which could be treated. Learning Disability and Autism Spectrum were still not recognised.
- 3.5.5 Anyone can access Tier 1 services through their GP. The criminal process will wait until inpatient treatment was sufficient to show an offender was fit to be in court.
- 3.5.6 The Topic Group were informed of the work of the London Pathways Partnership, a joint NHS/NOMS initiative. Most of these cases involved offenders who were most at risk of harm. These cases represented 10%/20% of the workload. If an offender is screened into the project they would have access to specialist provision.
- 3.5.7 Those who suffered from Personality Disorder and previously seen as untreatable were now receiving treatment. Historically those who did not receive treatment were locked away in large institutions and picked up by GP's. Since many of these had been closed these people had found their way in to the criminal justice system. They were vulnerable, distressed and acted out their behaviour, they were also misunderstood.
- 3.5.8 The environment had changed with the changes in the probation service. This was especially so with the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).
- 3.5.9 Assessment would determine an offender's pathway. Those assessed as either low or medium risk would be directed towards the CRC.
- 3.5.10 With regard to the MHTR, there was a high level intention to see these used but delivery at local level is very patchy. Since 2005 when these became available only 160 offenders had been given MHTRs. No MHTRs had been issued in Havering and Barking & Dagenham, just one in Redbridge and 2 in Hackney.

3.6 Havering Clinical Commissioning Group

- 3.6.1 The Sub-Committee were given a summary of the work and involvement of the CCG. This included:
- Forensic Mental Health commissioned by NELFT.
 - Community Recovery teams work with mentally ill offenders.
 - The CCG commissions services from within the NHS.
 - The John Howard Unit (Hackney) provides medium secure provision for a wide area which included Havering.
 - Step-down provision (S.117 Mental Health Act). The CCG agrees placements after identifying needs.
- 3.6.2 S.117 obliges the NHS and local authorities to provide support for those on

Step-down coming from low and medium secure institutions. A Local Authority social worker would identify need and prepare the necessary paperwork. This would cover both medical and accommodation needs. In response to questions, the Sub-Committee were advised that the nearest provision was in Hornchurch. There were a number of independent providers giving secure, one-to-one support. Any package was worked out and agreed by the CCG with costs being apportioned.

- 3.6.3 The Topic Group were advised that placements were determined initially on security and safety grounds, after which effort was put into the person's work towards recovery. The aim was to 'control' bad behaviour – whatever that emanated from - but the main aim was the provision of psychiatric services before moving patients on.
- 3.6.4 NELFT had recently introduced 'street triage' which had been welcomed by the police as it helped them swiftly identify and address issues more effectively. Currently it was not a 24/7 provision but it might become so.
- 3.6.5 The Topic Group were advised that officers were aware of the provision which was a positive contribution and helped break the cycle of assessment and release which had meant that those affected were being passed between services, none of which could effectively address the problems and then being left in the same predicament that they were in at the outset.
- 3.6.6 There was also an increase in psychiatric liaison with 24/7 coverage in hospitals within the Trust. This was a relatively new provision and was based in A & E. It had only been 24/7 since October 2015. The Topic Group was informed that a Mental Health Programme Board had recently been set up to address issues under the Mental Health and Criminal Justice system. They were looking to put together a package which would embrace mental health, drugs and alcohol addiction/abuse.

3.7 **'Delivering Integrated Mental Health Care in the Criminal Justice System'**

- 3.7.1 Councillor de Wulverton had attended a seminar organised by Inside Government dealing with the above. The seminar had looked at the same issues being considered by the Topic Group. Councillor de Wulverton advised that the starting point for most of the speakers was the Bradley report 'Lord Bradley's review of people with mental health problems or learning disabilities in the criminal justice system.'
- 3.7.2 Lord McNally, Chair of the Youth Justice Board addressed the issue of Youth Offenders with mental health conditions. One of the keys to success was the effective integration of services. Over the last 15 years the Youth Justice Board has seen a reduction in the number of youth offenders from a high of 80,000 to 20,000. There had been a similar drop in the number of youth offenders detained in Youth Offender Units from 4,000 to 1,000 of whom 100 were young girls. This had been achieved by the introduction of early intervention and diversion. In recent years cases were tending to be more

complex and offenders more needy.

3.7.3 The 'Future in Mind' paper published by Norman Lamb stated that under 18's, with mental health issues, should not be placed in custody but dealt with under section 136 and taken to a place of safety.

3.7.4 Christina Marriott, Chief Executive, Revolving Doors Agency and former national lead for Health Inequalities spoke about improving rehabilitation for Offenders with Mental Health conditions, during which she gave a some statistics:

- Between 20% and 30% of police time was taken up dealing with offenders with mental health issues;
- 72% of males and 71% of female prisoners suffer 2 or more mental health problems;
- 39% of probationers have a mental health condition.

The extent of the problem was therefore clear. In her opinion criminal behaviour was a manifestation of emotional and mental disorders caused by childhood trauma.

3.7.5 For rehabilitation to be successful the service needs to work. So, how do we stop the 'revolving door?' She highlighted 10 emerging principles of effective support:

- **'Someone on your side'**; consistent, positive & trusting relationships;
- **Building on strength:** strengths-based approach, more than a 'bundle of needs and problems';
- **Trauma Informed:** understands the emotional and behavioural and behavioural impact of trauma, facilitates reflective practice and builds resilience;
- **Tailored:** Personalised approach that addresses the full range of need, and is sensitive to particular needs of different groups;
- **Coordinated and seamless:** Brokerage & advocacy, pulls services together around client, avoids gaps in care;
- **Flexible & responsive:** Flexible approach to support and an ability to react quickly in a crisis;
- **Assertive and persistent:** Engaging outside of formal settings, continuous and consistent support;
- **'No wrong door':** If a service cannot provide support they take responsibility for connecting the client with someone who can;
- **Co-Produced:** Designed and delivered in partnership with service users, includes peer support;
- **Strategically supported:** Has the buy-in of senior strategic stakeholders.

3.7.6 The question was how do we deliver this approach? The Bradley Report provided answers:

- a) Community based support & alternatives to custody – cost savings were required – we have to make the case!

- b) 'Through the Gate' – transition points were key, transforming rehabilitation gave a huge opportunity, a distinct approach for short-sentence prisoners.

3.7.7 Other speakers represented Together for Mental Wellbeing, a charity which works with the Criminal Justice service to deliver services. Their work includes:

- Early identification & Prevention;
- Liaison & Diversion
- Probation;
- Integrated Offender Management;
- And working with women.

They are the lead agency for the North and East London Liaison and Diversion Hub in partnership with North East London NHS Foundation Trust. Cluster 3 serves Ilford, Barking and Romford and provides workers in Barkingside Magistrates Court, Barkingside Youth Court and Snaresbrook Crown Court.

3.7.8 The seminar was also addressed by Jonathan Miller, Service Manager for Criminal Justice Mental Health Services, Greater Manchester West Mental Health Foundation Trust. He talked about the success of Liaison & Diversion. This needed to start at arrest, to be followed up by courtside probation services. After custody IOM was essential to reduce the risk of reoffending.

3.8 **NHS England (London Region)**

3.8.1 Hong Tan, Head of Health in the Justice Service addressed the Topic Group providing the NHS England perspective.

3.8.2 Health in the justice system affects us all:

- 70% of prisoners were not registered with a GP;
- Hep B rates were 30% higher than the general population;
- HIV rates were 12% higher than the general population;
- TB rates were 50% higher than the general population.

3.8.3 Commissioning of services was shared between four bodies:

- NHS Commissioning Board (27 Area teams) – *Commissioning majority of health services for people in 'prison and other places of detention', through 10 LATs)*
- Clinical Commissioning Groups (212) – *Commissioning majority of health services for offenders managed in the community or released from custody;*
- Local Authorities (152) – *Commissioning public health and care services for offenders managed in the community and released from custody;*
- Health and Wellbeing Boards (152) – *Key strategic and planning role in*

bringing together local authorities , the local NHS and communities (with other key partners) to produce Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies (JHWSs) to underpin local commissioning plans and service planning.

3.9 Avon And Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership

- 3.9.1 Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership no longer collect data on Mental Health Treatment Referrals or on Court outcomes (NHS England no longer require this). The Senior CARS Practitioner advised that from his experience they do not often arrange Mental Health Treatment Requirements and he only knew of one that had been put in place as a result of Liaison and Diversion since he joined the Team (around 18 months). From his personal experience, the problem with MHTRs was that they required the agreement of the individual and the Team providing the care; on the few occasions he had approached care team managers to get their agreement for a MHTR they have pointed out that if the individual had agreed to a Treatment Requirement, then they are likely to be willing to work with the care team without a Court Order and it would be preferable for them to engage with the Team without being forced to. For that reason many care teams do not support a MHTR being put in place. This was just his personal experience.
- 3.9.2 Previously they had a Practitioner based in the Courts every day; however in the last 2 years they have moved into the Police Custody Suites in order to intervene at an earlier stage. This has been very effective as it meant that people with mental health problems were not held overnight in cells or put before the Court when they should be receiving treatment instead. Currently, once someone was assessed in Police Custody a report would be written and submitted to the relevant Court so that when the individual attended the next morning, the Judge or Magistrate would have some idea about the individual's current mental state, risk, social situation, mental capacity and any support they were currently receiving. The individual's consent was required in order to do this, however if they declined, they would still share pertinent risk information with the Court and Prison (if necessary).
- 3.9.3 Although they no longer had a Practitioner regularly based in the Courts, they would still respond to the Court when someone had not been picked up the previous day in Police Custody and was obviously unwell in the Court cells. In this case they would attend and assess at Court prior to their hearing. When appropriate, they would divert the individual to Hospital prior to their hearing, via the Mental Health Act.
- 3.9.4 Another service they provided was prearranged assessments with service users whose needs had been identified at an earlier stage, either by the Probation Service, Legal Team or by the Magistrate/Judge at an earlier hearing. In these cases they would contact the individual concerned, provide them with an appointment and then write a report based on this assessment which they would submit to the relevant parties (Defence Team, Court or Probation Officer).

3.9.5 They also provided liaison between the Courts and mental health services in arranging Psychiatric or Psychological Reports. This would be for more serious offences where the Judge felt a more in depth view of an individual's mental health was required. Either to gain insight into someone's current mental state, their mental state at the time of the offence or to look at sentencing options (such as a Hospital Order or MHTR).

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 A Court Liaison Psychiatric Nurse team is used in what was the South Essex Partnership Trust, whose presentation to the topic group supported the Member's hypothesis and the findings of the Bradley Report. This area needs further comparison with other NHS Trusts using Court Liaison Psychiatric Nurse teams and Havering's current care pathway, for individuals presenting at court who are not previously known to services and not registered with a GP.

4.2 Further discussion/action on this topic could not be auctioned on account of members unavailability to attend any further meetings in the run up to the Local Elections.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Metropolitan Police Service and NHS England to continue to work together to provide Mental Health Practitioners in custody suites.

5.2 North East London NHS Foundation Trust, the Youth Offending Service and the Probation Service to work together to ensure a smooth transition process for young persons in the criminal justice system to ensure continued access to mental health services.

5.3 North East London NHS Foundation Trust to continue to provide Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAHMS) Youth Offenders Services Practitioner Service.

5.4 Public Health and Clinical Commissioning Group to continue to work together to ensure adequate services available locally for offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the course of its review, the topic group met and held discussions with the following people:

- Elaine Greenaway, Senior Public Health Strategist, London Borough of Havering
- Inspector Cavanaugh, Metropolitan Police Detention Service
- Liz Micalap, Mental Health Practitioner

- Tim Churchyard, YOS Manager, London Borough of Havering
- Janet Chapman, CAMHS Nurse Practitioner
- Wellington Makala, NELFT
- Anita-Grant Williams, National Probation Service
- Sonja de Groede, National Probation Service
- Yasmin Lakhi, London Community Rehabilitation Company
- Bob Barr, Havering Clinical Commissioning Group
- Bernard Natale, Mental Health Commissioning, LBH
- Hong Tan, NHS England

DRAFT

This page is intentionally left blank



CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE, 27 FEBRUARY 2018

Subject Heading:	DRAFT REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEE: INCREASE IN UNLAWFULL TRAVELLER ENCAMPMENTS TOPIC GROUP
CMT Lead:	Daniel Fenwick
Report Author and contact details:	Victoria Freeman, 01708 433862, Victoria.freeman@onesource.co.uk
Policy context:	The attached report details a recent review undertaken by the Sub-Committee’s topic group on the increase in unlawful traveller encampments 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

This report contains the findings and recommendations that have emerged after the Topic Group scrutinised the topic selected by the Committee in July 2016.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members:

1. Note the draft report of the Crime and Disorder Overview & Scrutiny Committee Topic Group (attached);
2. Decide whether to refer the recommendations of the Topic Group to Cabinet once all financial and other implications have been confirmed.

REPORT DETAIL

At its meeting on the 28 July 2016, the Crime & Disorder Sub-Committee agreed to establish a topic group to scrutinise the number of places originally provided in Havering for Travellers, how this had grown and how it was predicted to grow in the future as well as the reasons behind these changes.

Attached is a copy of the Topic Group's report. The draft report includes details of the scrutiny work undertaken by Members in reaching the recommendations set out. It is suggested that full implications of the topic group's proposals particularly for financial and HR issues are obtained prior to any decision referring the report onto Cabinet.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks: None of this covering report.

Legal implications and risks: None of this covering report.

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

Equalities implications and risks: None of this covering report.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.



REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE TOPIC GROUP TO REVIEW THE INCREASE IN UNLAWFUL TRAVELLER ENCAMPMENTS

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 At its meeting on the 28 July 2016, the Crime & Disorder Sub-Committee agreed to establish a topic group to scrutinise the number of places originally provided in Havering for Travellers, how this had grown and how it was predicted to grow in the future as well as the reasons behind these changes.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

2.1 The Topic Group:

- was to review the steps taken to deal with previous illegal incursions;
- was to review the processes put in place to deal with future incursions.

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 The most recent definition of a traveller was contained within the DCLG 'Planning Policy for traveller sites' as:

'Person of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependents educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such'.

3.2 In determining whether persons are 'gypsies and travellers' for the purposes of planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:

- a) Whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life;
- b) The reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life;
- c) Whether there is an intention of living a nomadic life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.

In most cases, however it would be the courts decision on who was a gypsy and/or traveller.

3.3 The DLCCG brought together a summary of available powers in the Planning Policy for

traveller sites. If an individual entered the land peacefully, they were entitled to a request to leave the land before being forcibly removed, whilst a trespasser who had entered land with force and violence may be removed without a previous request to depart. A landowner may use reasonable force to evict the individual. The Council had used common law to evict trespassers as this was the quickest way. Bailiffs had been used to carry out the eviction, however there was a cost implication of £5k -£6k for 5/6 caravans, with this increasing to £20k for 20 caravans.

- 3.4 If it were believed that an eviction could be problematic, the Council would seek advice from the Police. This had been the case when the Council had taken action against the illegal site at Lilliput Farm.
- 3.5 Possession Orders under Part 55 of the Civil Procedure Rules could be obtained by local authorities and private landlords who required the removal of trespassers from property including land. A claim must be issued in the County Court, although if there were a risk of public disturbance, a claim could be issued in the High Court.
- 3.6 Other options included Sections 77 and 78 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. Once the Council gives a direction under Section 77, a decision has to be taken as to how to evict and the direction remains in force for 3 months.
- 3.7 Section 61 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 could be used when trespassers refused to adhere to a request to leave the land. This option was available to the Police. The power applied where the senior police officer reasonably believes that two or more persons trespassing on land with the purpose of residing there, that the occupier has taken reasonable steps to ask them to leave, and any of the following:
 - 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.

The senior police officer 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. If the police do not have sufficient resources available, they can refuse to act, however they need to be transparent in their decision.

- 3.8 It was noted that some travellers purchased land and then set up their own house without planning permission. Other travellers moved from site to site for a few days at a time and legal processes were sometimes needed to be used in order to remove them from the land.
- 3.9 Work was underway with neighbouring boroughs to develop a longer-term plan for travellers issues.
- 3.10 The Landfill Tax was in excess of £80 per tonne, and organised crime had moved into the waste management field. Operations were set up in fly-tipping areas but lighting in these areas were often poor and travellers and other fly-tippers also often covered up their vehicle registration plates. However, the bulk of industrial-scale fly-tipping in Havering was not linked to travellers.

- 3.11 The clearance of the recent large fly tip in the Aveley Road fishing lakes had been very expensive, although it was clarified that this had not been caused by travellers. However, it was agreed that some travellers did cause problems with rubbish left behind on site. It was noted that travellers were normally moved on by the Council within a week, however this was not quick enough.
- 3.12 It was not legally possible for the Council to undertake covert surveillance of traveller sites and written permission would be required to undertake such surveillance. The vehicle registration details could however be noted and this was regularly done. In Bristol, there was a Gypsy and Travellers officer who knew the movements of traveller families and could assist with incidents.
- 3.13 The large amount of green space in the borough attracted more travellers to Havering. The industrial areas in the south of the borough also proved attractive to travellers. It was necessary to be proportional in the response to travellers with the most problematic encampments being targeted.
- 3.14 There was no provision in Havering for transit pitches, which could make it difficult to enforce travellers leaving Havering.
- 3.15 It was mainly Irish travellers who had entered Havering in recent times. It was not necessary to change Irish vehicle registration plates in the United Kingdom, although some traveller vehicles had recently been seized in conjunction with the Police.
- 3.16 Enforcement in the Blackpool area had led to the obtaining of borough-wide injunctions against named individuals.
- 3.17 Havering had been able to use some extra Police resources to deal with traveller encampments and there was now better communication between the Council and the Police, with a single Police point of contact available.
- 3.18 There was no data available on the type or frequency of crimes committed specifically by travellers. The problems with young persons using quad bikes in Painesbrook Park were not due to travellers.
- 3.19 In 2015, there had been just six traveller incursions, however there had been a significant increase in incursions in 2016, with travellers being guests stopping in Havering en-route to a large gypsy wedding in the Hillington area.
- 3.20 The Metropolitan Police Computer Aided Despatch system showed that in Q1 2017/18, there were 1,050 calls to the Metropolitan Police classified as relating to 'Anti-Social Behaviour' in Havering. This included duplicate calls regarding a single incident. Of these, 11 calls (1%) related to three separate Traveller incursions.
- 3.21 In Quarter 2 of 2017/18, there were 1,548 Computer Aided Dispatches which had an opening code that related to anti-social behaviour in Havering, with 1,026 being 'closed' as anti-social behaviour. Six of these dispatches related to five separate traveller incursions, a reduction from the previous quarter. The previous year, traveller incursions drove 100 calls, however a

dedicated Inspector had taken the responsibility for the three boroughs.

- 3.22 In Quarter 3 of 2017/18, there were 1,150 Computer Aided Dispatches which had an opening code relating to ASB in Havering. Of these, 701 CADs were 'closed' as ASB. None of these 701 related to traveller incursions. Further scrutiny of all calls received over this period and comparison with a LBH record of traveller incursions revealed that 15 calls were received in relation to two incursions; one call for an incursion in Rise Park Boulevard, and another 14 calls relating to an incursion at Grenfell Park/ Roneo Corner.
- 3.23 In order to provide some comparison with previous quarters, these 15 calls were equal to 2.1% of the 701 CADs which were closed as an ASB matter. This percentage was higher than in previous quarters (1% in Q1; 0.58% in Q2), however the number of ASB calls overall was lower, and the calls in Q3 only related to two incursions. There was also a positive to take from the fact that fourteen members of the public had contacted police within a short time of the Grenfell incursion occurring to report this.

4.0 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 Further discussion/action on this topic could not be auctioned on account of members unavailability to attend any further meetings in the run up to the Local Elections.
- 4.2 Whilst the topic group have not met since the 21 September 2016, since the introduction of the East Area Borough Command Unit in January 2017, the boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge have worked collaboratively to address illegal incursions. The Police have revised their operating procedures for dealing with illegal incursions. The Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee have actively monitored A notable reduction in traveller incursions has been seen in 2017-18.
- 4.3 Traveller Incursion update.

The council decided to take pro-active steps to deter unauthorised access onto parks and open spaces and these included placing height barriers, fences, bollards, railings as physical deterrents to vehicular access.

The table below shows sites that have suffered from previous traveller incursions, sites with open boundaries, and sites that were accessible because there were no height restrictions on entrance gates.

Depending on the existing terrain/deterrents at each location a decision was taken to supplement/implement the most appropriate physical barrier.

The table shows the site location, deterrent and estimated cost. The measures have been generally successful in deterring/preventing vehicular incursions. It would appear that the appearance of the robust defences 'help' to persuade those who may be considering incursion that it is unlikely they will breach the defences without damaging their own vehicles and if they do manage to get on site – they will be dealt with by the Parks Protection team for breach of bye laws and related offences.

The Parks Protection Team provides a uniformed responsive service to complaints and information concerning travellers. This may involve preventing an incursion by taking defensive action, parking their vehicle across a gate to prevent access for example, engaging with the travellers and explaining the Bye Laws that prevent them settling, being firm but fair in their approach to ensure the travellers leave the area.

The most recent incursion by travellers was in November 2017 when 11 caravans and their vehicles gained access into Grenfell Park shortly before midnight on Friday. They were joined by 5 tipper vehicles that fly tipped rubbish onto the rear of the park/meadow. The Parks Protection team were alerted to the problem the next morning and spent the day securing the site to prevent further fly tipping whilst gathering evidence, serving the travellers with Notice to leave the site and monitoring the traveller's activity.

No further fly tipping was allowed to take place and when the travellers left the site on the Sunday morning, the Parks Protection team used the winch on their vehicle to position large boulders behind the gate to prevent further access onto the Park. The five tipper vehicles were later found in the Tesco's car park opposite and following review of CCTV footage – two vehicles were seized for involvement in waste crime and road traffic offences. The 2 vehicles are to be destroyed imminently.

	Site	Possible Precautions	Estimate cost
Previous Incursions	Tees Drive (Wincanton Road)	Bollards	1,639
	Havering-Atte-Bower Green	Fencing	3,388
	Myrtle Road (Bosworth Field)	Bollards	1,688
	Harrow Lodge Park Hornchurch Rd	Railings	9,400
	Priory Slope	Bollards	1,892
		Sub-total	18,007
Open boundaries	Harrow Lodge Park Sports Centre Car Park	Bollards	1,676
	Harrow Lodge Park (Abbs Cross Lane end)	Railings	1,292
	Gooshays Gardens (housing)	Bollards	3,753
	Hacton Parkway (Newmarket way)	Bollards or bunding along edge/ro housing plus entrance gate	2,700
	Priory Road (s/o Nursing home)	Bollards	1,384

Queens Theatre Grounds	Bollards and entrance bollards	1,676
Tyle Green Space	Perimeter bollards or bunding	6,114
Whybridge playsite	Perimeter bollards	834
The Glen (Rainham)	Drop bollard and perimeter bollards	1,676
Fleet Close	bollards on edges and drop bollard entrance	1,132
	Sub-total	22,237

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 To consider the establishment of a Gypsy and Traveller Officer post in the borough.
- 5.2 For members to be proactive in encouraging residents who contact them and these type of complaints to notify the Police so that the complaint is registered.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the course of its review, the topic group met and held discussions with the following people:

- Savinder Bhamra, Corporate Policy and Diversity Advisor
- Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
- Steve Moore, Director of Neighbourhoods
- Simon Thelwell, Planning Manager, Regulatory Services

By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Subject Heading:	Havering Community Safety Partnership's Annual Strategic Assessment 2017
SLT Lead:	Jane West (Chief Operating Officer)
Report Author and contact details:	Kit Weller Community Safety Analyst kit.weller@havering.gov.uk 01708 433465
Policy context:	<p>The Council's vision, 'Havering – making a Greater London', is about embracing the best of what Havering has to offer, and how we as a borough can play an active role in the success of the whole of London. Our vision is focused around the borough's communities, places, opportunities and connections.</p> <p>The Council has a statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to produce an annual analysis of crime and disorder in the area, which will then be used to create a strategy to reduce these. This is relevant to our vision by ensuring the safety of our communities, and creating safer places; thereby improving opportunities for individuals and businesses. Havering's Plan is next due to be reviewed in March 2018.</p>
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 Council has a statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to produce an annually refreshed Community Safety Plan. In order to produce this Plan, the Council is required to carry out an analysis of crime and disorder in the local area.

The Strategic Assessment 2017 uses data from partner agencies as well as publicly-available information to consider crime levels and trends in Havering. The findings of the Strategic Assessment will be used to refresh the Havering Community Safety Plan 2017-20.

RECOMMENDATION

That Members of the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee note the Strategic Assessment 2017, which was approved by the Havering Community Safety Partnership on 16th January 2018.

REPORT DETAIL

The Havering Community Safety Partnership is comprised of five responsible authorities¹ who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending in the borough. There is also a statutory requirement that the Havering Community Safety Partnership produces an annual strategic assessment of these issues in order to inform a Community Safety Strategy (or Plan). The strategic assessment assesses and evaluates the progress made towards achieving priorities set out in the Community Safety Partnership Plan and recommends any changes required to the strategic priorities for the forthcoming years.

¹ London Borough of Havering, Clinical Commissioning Group, Metropolitan Police Service, London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and the National Probation Service / Community Rehabilitation Company.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Assessment 2016 identified three strategic themes together with one cross-cutting priority, as follows:

- **Protecting vulnerable individuals/victims** – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour in Havering. Areas of particular focus, where volume and risk of repeat victimisation are greatest, are violence against women and girls, serious group violence, child sexual exploitation, and preventing hate crime and extremism. Tackling youth violence and weapon enabled crime are also key areas under this theme.
- **Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders** – we want to reduce the harm and risk of reoffending posed by known offenders residing in Havering, and to work with neighbouring boroughs to minimise the impact of offenders travelling into Havering. Areas of particular focus, where risks associated with reoffending and harm are highest, are offenders with drug and alcohol misuse issues, reoffenders, and those with links to gangs. The Mayor's Policing Plan for London includes the priority area *A Better Criminal Justice Service for London*, which aims to reduce reoffending and support persistent offenders with chaotic lifestyles.
- **Creating Safer Locations** – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected. Our town centres are known to experience violence linked to night-time economy operating hours, and burglary is also a prevalent crime which affects both individual locations and the wider area. Therefore, non-domestic violence with injury and residential burglary are two priorities under this theme.
- Throughout this work, a key cross-cutting priority will be **community engagement and public confidence**. This is to enable communities to report and receive information, as well as being part of potential solutions. This will also help to close the gap between perceptions of crime and actual levels of crime in the borough.

The overarching conclusion of the Strategic Assessment 2017 is that the HCSP's strategic themes are still very relevant and there is no necessity to alter these. Havering's identified strategic priorities are broadly aligned to current and emerging regional and national strategies as well as local crime and disorder trends. Both within the national and regional context there continues to be an emphasis on prioritising crimes that present the highest levels of risk and harm, notably violence against women and girls, ending gang violence and exploitation and reducing knife crime. In addition to this, the new Police and Crime Plan for London has prioritised tackling extremism, hatred and intolerance.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan will now be updated for 2018 in order to refine actions based on what has been achieved over the past year and the activity planned for the forthcoming year. The refreshed plan will be presented to the Community Safety Partnership in April for approval.

Appendices

- 1 Havering Strategic Assessment 2017
- 2 Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-18 to 2019-20 and Equalities Impact Assessment

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

There are no financial implications arising from this report which is for information only. Whilst delivery of the plan itself will have financial implications, the expectation is that it will be delivered within existing resources within both the Council and the Metropolitan Police Service. Certain initiatives within the plan are funded via a grant from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

Legal implications and risks:

The Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Plan are produced in accordance with sections 5 - 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Police and Justice Act 2006 and The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2011/1830. The Council and other statutory partners including Health have a duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to produce a strategy to reduce crime and disorder within the borough; to combat the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, and to reduce re-offending. There are no apparent legal implications in noting the Strategic Assessment.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no HR implications arising from this report.

Equalities implications and risks:

An Equalities Impact Assessment for the Havering Community Safety Partnership has been completed and is attached as an appendix to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

By virtue of paragraph(s) 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan

2017/18 to 2019/20

Final

Document Control

Document details

Name	Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20
Version number	Final
Status	approved
Author	Iain Agar
Lead Officer	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
Approved by	Havering Community Safety Partnership
Scheduled review date	March 2018

Version history

Version	Change	Date	Dissemination
V0.1	Initial Draft	February 2017	Internal
V0.2	amended	February 2017	Internal
V0.3	amended	March 2017	To HCSP
Final	Approved	April 2017	to HCSP stakeholders
Final	Approved	12 July 2017	Full Council

Approval history

Version	Change	Date	Approving body
Final	Approved	April 2017	to HCSP stakeholders
Final	Approved	12 July 2017	Full Council

Equality analysis record

Date	Completed by	Review date
February 2017	Iain Agar	March 2018

Contents

1. Foreword
 2. Executive Summary
 3. Introduction
 - A. Purpose and scope
 - B. Vision
 - C. Aims and objectives
 - D. Timescales
 - E. Related documents
 4. Authorisation and communication
 5. Implementation and monitoring
 - A. Governance and delivery
 - B. Action plan
 - C. Monitoring action and performance
 6. Evaluation and review
 7. Further information
 8. Appendices
 - A. Appendix 1: Equality Analysis
 - B. Appendix 2: Related Documents
 - C. Appendix 3: Data Sources
 - D. Appendix 4: Membership of Havering Community Safety Partnership
 - E. Appendix 5: Action Plans Linked to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan
 - F. Appendix 6: Governance and Structure of Havering Community Safety Partnership
- Action Plan

1. Foreword

Thank you for reading the Partnership Plan for improving community safety in the London Borough of Havering.

This Community Safety Partnership Plan is produced by the Community Safety and Development Team on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership. It sets out the plans and actions that the Partnership aspires to as a result of this year's Strategic Assessment, which is an analysis of the crime and disorder trends in Havering over the last twelve months.

The Council's local intelligence shows that crime, disorder and fear of crime rank very highly in a list of public concerns amongst Havering residents and amongst the wider community that works in and visits the borough. This plan is the result of the focused analysis of the annual strategic assessment process, and sets out actions for the various partnership groups who are charged with bringing this plan to fruition.

Every year we face tough challenges in improving community safety but the economic climate in recent years has made this more difficult so it is important that we demonstrate to you that the work we do both makes a difference and represents good value.

In light of the challenges, Havering Community Safety Partnership has continued to achieve notable successes in impacting on crime, fear of crime and disorder. Overall, Havering is one of the safest boroughs in London. This plan represents our commitment to ensuring that Havering remains a safe place in which to live, work or visit.

The Community Safety Partnership welcomes the new priorities that have been set by the incoming Mayor of London which are closely aligned with our priorities as identified throughout the strategic assessment process. The priorities are aligned throughout this plan and through our strategic themes and cross-cutting areas.

We look forward to continue working in conjunction with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to ensure these areas are delivered.

Andrew Blake-Herbert
Chief Executive
London Borough of Havering
Chair of the HCSP

Jason Gwillim
Borough Commander
East London BCU
Vice Chair of the HCSP

2. Executive summary

The Havering Community Safety Partnership is comprised of five responsible authorities¹ who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. There is also a statutory requirement that the Havering Community Safety Partnership produces an annual strategic assessment of these issues in coordination with a community safety strategy or plan.

The strategic assessment assesses and evaluates the progress towards priorities set out in the community safety partnership plan, and recommends any changes required to the strategic priorities, if applicable, for the forthcoming years. The Havering Community Safety Partnership strategic assessment has identified three strategic themes together with one cross-cutting area for the forthcoming plan.

The strategic themes and cross-cutting area identified are as follows:

- **Protecting vulnerable individuals/victims** – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour in Havering. Areas of particular focus, where volume and risk of repeat victimisation are greatest, will be violence against women and girls, serious group violence, child sexual exploitation and preventing hate crime and extremism. In addition MOPAC have set additional priorities of reducing non-domestic violence with injury and ASB.
- **Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders** – we want to reduce the harm and risk of reoffending posed by known offenders residing in Havering and work with neighbouring boroughs to minimise the impact of offenders travelling into Havering. Areas of particular focus, where risks associated with reoffending and harm are highest, will be offenders with drug and alcohol misuse, reoffenders, and those with links to gangs.
- **Creating Safer Locations** – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected. Areas of particular focus, where higher concentrations of crime exist, will be local town centres and retail areas across Havering and burglary hotspots.
- Throughout this work, a key cross-cutting area will be **community engagement and public confidence**. This is to enable communities to report and receive information, as well as being part of potential solutions. This will also help to close the gap between perceptions of crime and actual levels of crime in the borough.

Havering's identified strategic priorities are broadly aligned to current and emerging regional and national strategies. Both within the national and regional context there continues to be a greater emphasis on prioritisation of crimes that present the highest levels of risk and harm, notably Violence against Women and Girls and Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation. In addition to this the new Police and Crime Plan for London has prioritised extremism, hatred and intolerance.

The strategies of the outgoing Mayor of London have now all come to an end, and it is likely that new regional strategies will be produced to support the new Police and Crime Plan for London. Those which are being proposed currently include a Knife Crime Strategy and a refreshed regional Violence against Women and Girls Strategy. Similarly for Havering, the current local Serious Group Violence (covering knife crime) and Violence against Women and Girls strategies are due to end as of October 2017 so will need to be reviewed and refreshed.

¹ London Borough of Havering, Clinical Commissioning Group, Metropolitan Police, London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and National Probation Service/Community Rehabilitation Company.

The table below sets out Havering's priorities and their alignment to regional and national strategies. Priority areas of each strategy are summarised by the respective strategy name. Hyperlinks for all regional and national strategies are included in Appendix 2.

Havering strategic priorities and their alignment with current regional and national strategy/policy		
Havering Partnership Plan	Regional (MOPAC)	National
Protecting vulnerable individuals/victims – focus on VAWG, gangs and serious violence, CSE, hate crime and extremism	<p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– strategic policing capabilities</p> <p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– keeping children and young people safe</p> <p>Police and Crime Plan 2017 – tackling violence against women and girls</p> <p>Police and Crime Plan 2017 – standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance</p>	<p>Home Office- Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation 2016 – exploitation of people for county lines, safeguarding associated women and girls, early intervention, promoting meaningful alternatives</p> <p>Home Office Ending Violence against Women & Girls 2016-2020 – preventing violence and abuse, provision of services</p> <p>Home Office- Hate Crime Action Plan 2016-2020 – preventing hate crime, increasing reporting, improving victim support</p> <p>Home Office -Modern Crime Prevention Strategy 2016 – character (intervening early)</p> <p>National Crime Agency Strategy 2016 – Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Organised Immigration Crime, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking</p>
Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders – focus on reoffending, alcohol and drugs, gangs	<p>Police and Crime Plan 2017 – strategic policing capabilities</p> <p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– a better criminal justice service for London</p> <p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– keeping children and young people safe</p>	<p>Home Office- Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation 2016 – reduce violence and knife crime (use of tools and powers), early intervention,</p> <p>Home Office Ending Violence against Women & Girls 2016-2020 – provision of services, pursuing perpetrators</p> <p>Home Office -Modern Crime Prevention Strategy 2016 – character (intervening early), Effectiveness of CJS, Drugs (work on new national strategy), Alcohol – making the night time economy safe</p> <p>National Crime Agency Strategy 2016 – Firearms, Drugs</p>
Creating safer locations – focus on crime attractors, town centres and night time economy, burglary hotspots	<p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– a better police service for London, including freedom to set local priorities – in Havering we have selected burglary and non-domestic violence with injury (i.e. night time economy)</p> <p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– strategic policing capabilities</p>	<p>Home Office- Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation 2016 – protect vulnerable locations</p> <p>Home Office- Hate Crime Action Plan 2016-2020 – reducing hate crimes in high risk environments</p> <p>Home Office -Modern Crime Prevention</p>

	Police and Crime Plan 2017 – standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance	Strategy 2016 – opportunity (removing or designing out) National Crime Agency Strategy 2016– Cyber crime Wouldn't the national Prevent stuff also fit into this column?
Community engagement and public confidence	All regional and national strategies have communications and engagement plans within.	

Whilst we will continue to address all issues of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour, the identified priorities and areas of focus are those areas which contribute to the greatest social and economic costs to victims and services and/or cause the greatest level of harm to Havering residents.

We will continue to reduce risk and harm to local communities and maintain Havering's position as one of the safest boroughs in London. The community safety partnership will make the most efficient use of scarce resources through partnership working, sharing knowledge of what works, replicating good practice and being data driven and intelligence led in our approach with a managed and accountable delivery structure.

The strategic themes will be implemented and monitored through the existing Havering Community Safety Partnership structure and delivery model. Each sub-group and operational group of the Havering Community Safety Partnership will retain a strong link to the strategic themes and will use the strategic assessment and associated crime problem profiles to develop specific action plans and performance monitoring frameworks.

The partnership plan will be implemented and monitored by the Havering Community Safety Partnership. The Havering Community Safety Partnership Board oversees the wider delivery and implementation. This group is also responsible for long term strategic work. The second tier of the Havering Community Safety Partnership structure contains the priority delivery groups and the third tier contains the operational sub-groups, as outlined below – these are all accountable to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Board.

Havering Community Partnership Board			
Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Creating safer locations	Community engagement and public confidence
Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Group	Reducing Reoffending Board	Business Group (Safe & Sound Day & Night Time Economy)	Safer Neighbourhood Board
Domestic Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference	Integrated Offender Management Panel	Tasking Enforcement Group	
Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Group	Serious Group Violence Panel	Strategic Enforcement Board	
Anti-Social Behaviour and Community MARAC Panel	Drug Intervention Project Panel		

The next evaluation of the partnership plan will commence in Quarter 4 2017-18 as part of the wider Strategic Assessment process for Community Safety.

This is the first year of a new rolling strategy and our performance targets from the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) are set out following the Action Plan at the end of this document. The

performance targets include those set out in the Police and Crime Plan for London, and the key local outcomes which are linked to MOPAC crime prevention fund spend.

3. Introduction

Purpose and scope

Each year it is a statutory requirement that Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across England and Wales must conduct a strategic assessment of crime, disorder, and substance misuse and community safety issues². The purpose of the assessment is to help decision makers set priorities. It is also the key background document used in the development of the Havering CSP Partnership Plan.

A strategic assessment for Havering was completed in January 2017 which included a comprehensive analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse, and changes in the short, medium and long term across Havering. The assessment utilised a wide range of data from appropriate sources (Appendix 3) and used a variety of analytical techniques such as 'hot spot' mapping and creation of indices to highlight disproportionality and level of harm. The assessment was structured around the Problem Analysis Triangle elements of victims (*including vulnerable people, facilities and targets*), offenders and locations (*including priority communities*). This approach has enabled the partnership to identify both cross-cutting issues and underlying drivers and motivations for offending.

The London Borough of Havering in 2016 ranked as the 10th safest borough in London (declining from 8th in 2015) in terms of rate of total recorded crime per 1,000 usual residents (*69.9 in Havering compared to 86.4 regionally and 68.3 nationally*). Within Havering, serious acquisitive crimes have fallen consecutively over the past several years, with continuing reductions in historically high volume offences such as burglary and vehicle crime.

In 2014 Her Majesty Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC) crime data integrity programme identified serious concerns about police crime recording processes nationally, including under recording of personal crimes such as sexual offences and violence. This scrutiny has resulted in much more rigorous recording of personal crimes which are brought to the attention of police, contributing to a steep rise in recorded levels of violence against the person, domestic abuse and sexual offences.

In Havering, police have recorded a 32.5% increase in violence against the person during the current assessment period, of 1,476 additional offences. Similarly, domestic abuse crimes rose 21.7%, by 403 offences, and child sexual exploitation offences rose 40.7%, by 35 additional offences, during the same period. The rising level of recorded violent crime against individuals in Havering has contributed to a rise in total recorded crime in the two most recent strategic assessment periods. This trend, positively, is leading to better integrity of recorded crime data and we are identifying more victims than ever before. However, it also means that there is a growing demand for services to protect and safeguard victims, and to manage offenders.

The community safety problems which were identified as causing the most harm during the most recent strategic assessment period are domestic abuse and violent crime (including gangs), sexual offences (including child sexual exploitation), burglary and anti-social behaviour.

² The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement for every Community Safety Partnership, as is the production of a local three yearly (annually renewable) strategy or partnership plan – S6 Crime & Disorder Act as amended by S97 and S98 of the Police Reform Act, and as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006; and S1 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

Violence overall is the largest contributor to crime in Havering, accounting for 35% of all recorded crime – specific problems within this include gangs and serious youth violence which continued to increase in the current assessment period. Havering now has the 12th highest rate in London for serious youth violence, worsening from 19th two years previously. Weapon enabled (knife and gun) crime and robbery involving young people as both victims and perpetrators have also risen exponentially compared to two years ago, but remaining relatively stable in the last 12-months.

It is estimated that domestic abuse affects one in twenty adults in Havering, not including the number of children in households witnessing domestic abuse. Furthermore, currently more than a quarter of all cases received in the local authority Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub involve domestic abuse and more than one in ten crimes reported to police are domestic abuse.

Whilst sexual offences are low in volume, due in part to significant levels of underreporting, the impact and harm caused by such crimes is great. A growing proportion of crimes of this nature in Havering cross-cut alongside domestic abuse and violent crimes linked with gangs. Havering has seen a significant rise in the volume of cases of child sexual exploitation and currently has the second highest rate of reported offences per 1,000 youth population of all 32 London boroughs.

The key determinants of crime and repeat victimisation in Havering continue to be alcohol and drug misuse and reoffending levels, whilst deprivation, social inequality and mental health are influencers.

Alcohol harm, particularly in respect of violence and domestic abuse is a key issue. Alcohol increases the risk of injury in violent crime, for which there is a high level reported in relation to domestic abuse and the night time economy in Havering. Half of all violence is alcohol related. Drug misuse is more prevalent among known acquisitive crime offenders in Havering, particularly burglary. Of the offenders assessed by probation in Havering 40% had needs relating to drugs or alcohol misuse³.

Reoffending remains an issue, with pathways and needs identified for Havering offenders being finances and education, training and employment, coupled with the aforementioned drivers of drugs and alcohol. The number of adult offenders and reoffenders has been rising in Havering and across the east London sub-region, contrasting with declines across London as a whole.

The strategic themes and cross-cutting areas for Havering based on the strategic assessment are as follows:

- **Protecting vulnerable individuals/victims** – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour in Havering. Areas of particular focus, where volume and risk of repeat victimisation are greatest, will be violence against women and girls, serious group violence, child sexual exploitation and preventing hate crime and extremism. In addition MOPAC have set additional priorities of reducing non-domestic violence with injury and ASB.
- **Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders** – we want to reduce the harm and risk of reoffending posed by known offenders residing in Havering and work with neighbouring boroughs to minimise the impact of offenders travelling into Havering. Areas of

³ Based on 2015 probation assessment data, new local data has not been available since October 2015 for National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies.

particular focus, where risks associated with reoffending and harm are highest, will be offenders with drug and alcohol misuse, reoffenders, and those with links to gangs.

- **Creating Safer Locations** – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected. Areas of particular focus, where higher concentrations of crime exist, will be local town centres and retail areas across Havering and burglary hotspots.
- Throughout this work, a key cross-cutting area will be **community engagement and public confidence**. This is to enable communities to report and receive information, as well as being part of potential solutions. This is also to help close the gap between perceptions of crime and actual levels of crime in the borough.

Whilst we will continue to address all issues of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour, the identified priorities and areas of focus are those areas which contribute to the greatest social and economic costs to victims and services and/or contribute to the greatest level of harm to Havering residents.

Vision

We will continue to reduce risk and harm to local communities and maintain Havering's position as one of the safest boroughs in London. The community safety partnership will make the most efficient use of scarce resources through partnership working, sharing knowledge of what works, replicating good practice and being data driven and intelligence led in our approach with a managed and accountable delivery structure.

Aims and objectives

The aim of the Havering Community Safety Partnership is to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour negatively affecting the local environment, as well as reducing the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, reducing the fear of crime and increasing public confidence in our service.

The key actions and performance measures which will ensure the Havering Community Safety Partnership achieves its aims and objectives are included at the end of this document.

Timescales

The Partnership Plan is a three-year plan which is refreshed annually as part of the Strategic Assessment process. We are in the first year of this plan which is due to end by March 2020.

Related documents

The work of the community safety partnership is closely linked with a number of other strategies in Havering. These links are detailed in the action plan attached at the end of this document; furthermore Appendix 2 lists all related strategies and documents relevant to this plan.

4. Authorisation and communication

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006, places a duty on responsible authorities to produce a three-yearly (annually renewable) Community Safety Partnership Plan.

The partnership plan is authorised to the Havering Community Safety Partnership and a final draft requires approval by all representatives of the responsible authorities (see Appendix 4), before it is made publicly available on the [Havering Data Intelligence Hub](#).

5. Implementation and monitoring

The strategic themes will be implemented and monitored through the existing Havering Community Safety Partnership structure and delivery model. Each sub-group and operational group of the Havering Community Safety Partnership will retain a strong link to the strategic themes and will use the strategic assessment and associated crime problem profiles to develop specific action plans and performance monitoring frameworks.

Governance and delivery

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Board oversees the wider delivery and implementation. This group also is responsible for long term strategic work. The second tier of the HCSP structure contains the priority delivery groups and the third tier contains the operational sub-groups, as outlined below – these are all accountable to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Board.

Havering Community Partnership Board			
Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Creating safer locations	Community engagement and public confidence
Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Group	Reducing Reoffending Board	Business Group (Safe & Sound Day & Night Time Economy)	Safer Neighbourhood Board
Domestic Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference	Integrated Offender Management Panel	Tasking Enforcement Group	
Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Group	Serious Group Violence Panel	Strategic Enforcement Board	
Anti-Social Behaviour and Community MARAC Panel	Drug Intervention Project Panel		

See Appendix 6 for the HCSP structure chart.

Action plan and performance measures

An Action Plan and performance indicators are included at the end of this strategy document.

6. Evaluation and review

The next evaluation of the partnership plan will commence in Quarter 4 2017-18 as part of the wider Strategic Assessment process for Community Safety.

This is the first year of a new rolling strategy and our performance targets from the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) are set out following the Action Plan at the end of this document. The performance targets include those set out in the Police and Crime Plan for London, and the key local outcomes which are linked to MOPAC crime prevention fund spend.

7. Further information

Please contact Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager on 01708 on 017082927 or by email at diane.egan@havering.gov.uk .

Appendix 1: Equality Analysis



EIA 2017.docx

Appendix 2: Related Documents

Local Documents

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategies
 - Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2017-2020
 - Serious Group Violence Strategy 2014-2017 (ending)
 - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2014-2017 (ending)
- Havering Corporate Vision
- [Havering Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2016-2019](#)
- [Havering Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)
- [Havering Local Safeguarding Children Board Business Plan 2015-2018](#)
- Havering Strategic Assessment of Crime, Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour 2015
- Havering Strategic Assessment of Crime, Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour 2016
- Havering Strategic Problem Profiles (Restricted Documents)
 - Adult and Youth Offender Profiles 2015
 - Anti-Social Behaviour Strategic Problem Profile 2014
 - Burglary Strategic Problem Profile 2013, 2014, 2015
 - Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Problem Profile 2015
 - Daytime and Night-time (town centres and public spaces) Strategic Problem Profile 2013, 2015
 - Serious Group Violence Strategic Problem Profile 2016
 - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2014, 2016
- Safer Havering communications plan

National and Pan-London Documents

- [Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Reform of anti-social behaviour powers](#)
- [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime](#)
- [Mayoral Strategy on Violence against Women & Girls 2013-2017](#) (ending) – see HM Government national strategy on [Ending Violence against Women and Girls 2016-2020](#)
- [MOPAC Hate Crime Reduction Strategy 2014-2017](#) (ending) – see Home Office [hate crime action plan 2016-2020](#)
- [MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2017-2021 \(consultation draft\)](#)
- [MOPAC Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance](#)
- [MOPAC Strategic Ambitions for London: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence](#) (expired) – see HM Government national strategy on [Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation](#)
- [MOPAC & MPS Crime Reduction Strategy](#) (ending)

- [Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, Home Office Policy Paper 2016](#)
- [National Crime Agency Strategic Assessment](#)
- [Transforming rehabilitation reforms – reducing reoffending and improving rehabilitation \(Statutory Partnerships and Responsibilities\)](#)

Appendix 3: Data Sources

Sources of data used within the Strategic Assessment document

- British Crime Survey and supplementary tables
- British Retail Consortium, Business Crime Survey
- British Transport Police crime and incident raw data
- Compendium of Reoffending Statistics, Ministry of Justice
- Cambridge Crime Harm Index
- Crime Survey for England and Wales and supplementary tables
- Crown Prosecution Service: Proceedings in Magistrates Court
- Drug Intervention Project crime and drug test outcome raw data
- Female Genital Mutilation Experimental Dataset
- Havering Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapters
- Home Office Social and Economic Costs of Crime, revised estimates 2011
- Hospital Episode Statistics
- Iquanta Police Performance Data
- Local Alcohol Profiles for England
- London Ambulance Service incident raw data
- London Fire Brigade incident raw data
- London Probation Assessments data
- Metropolitan Police Computer Aided Despatch raw data (also known as Metcall or DARIS data)
- Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS data – raw crime data)
- Metropolitan Police Performance Information Bureau (official data for ward/borough level)
- Metropolitan Police Public Attitude Survey
- Ministry of Justice proven reoffending data
- MOSAIC Lifestyle Data, London Borough of Havering set 2011
- National Crime Agency Human Trafficking Data
- National Treatment Agency prevalence data
- Transport for London crime and incident raw data
- Youth Justice Statistics

Appendix 4: Membership of the Havering Community Safety Partnership

Responsible Authorities (those required to be involved by statute)

- London Borough of Havering (including Public Health)
- Clinical Commissioning Group
- Metropolitan Police
- London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company

Other Organisations

- Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Trust
- Greater London Authority Member
- Havering Chamber of Commerce
- Havering Crown Court
- Havering Magistrates Court
- Havering Victim Support
- Havering Women's Aid
- Job Centre Plus
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
- North East London Foundation Trust
- Safer Neighbourhood Board
- Single Homeless Project
- WDP
- Youth Offending Service

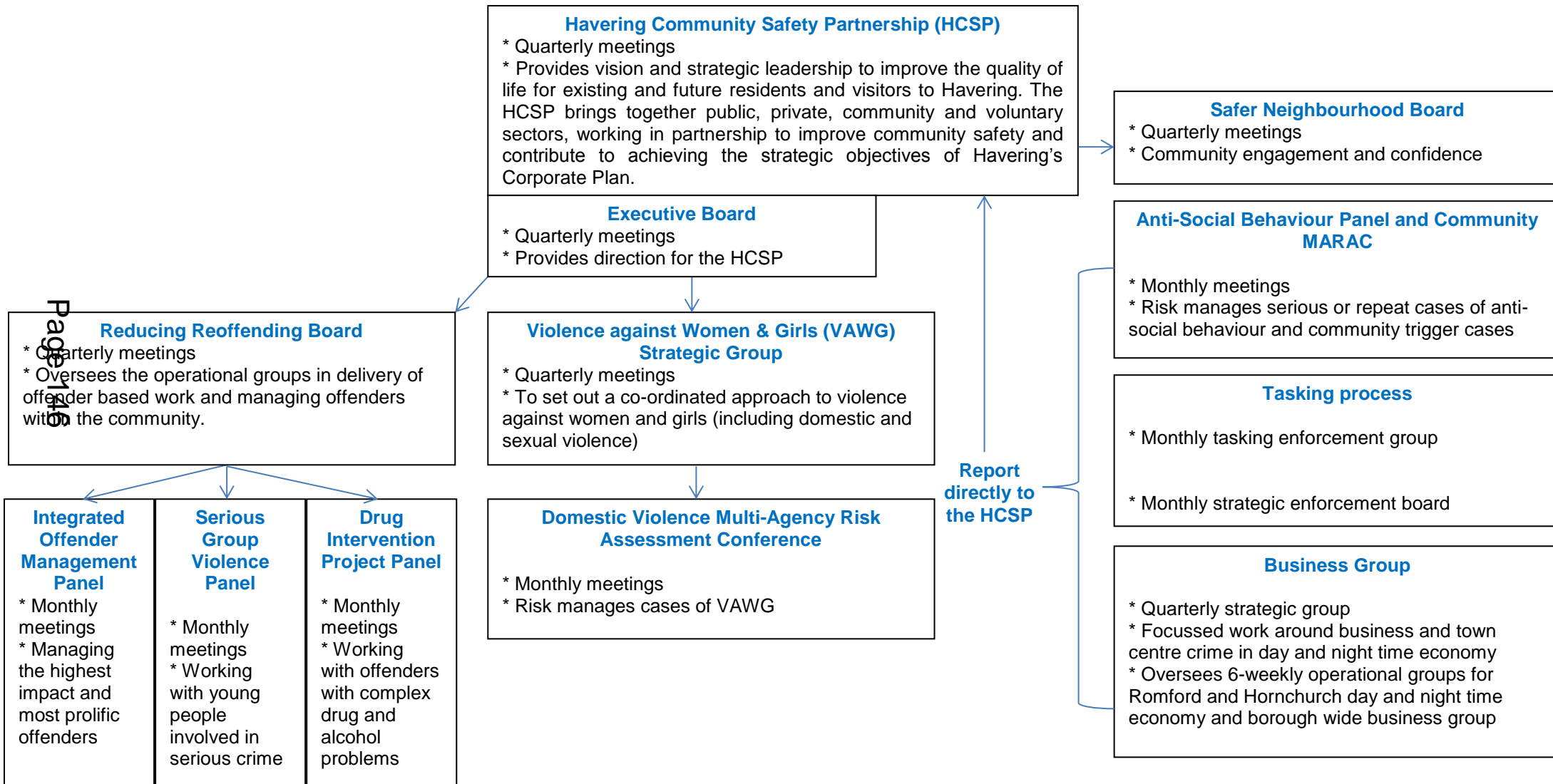
Appendix 5: Actions plans linked to the HCSP Partnership Plan

New strategic action plans to be embedded here on completion (Serious Group Violence, Violence against Women & Girls).



Reducing
Reoffending Action

Appendix 6: Governance and structure of the Havering Community Safety Partnership



Page 11 of 15

Action plan

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
Violence against women and girls	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	Refresh the violence against women and girls strategy and action plan. 1) Carry over outstanding actions from previous strategy to new action plan. 2) Refresh problem profile and/or needs assessment for violence against women and girls. 3) Continue to co-ordinate and monitor the delivery of aforementioned work as part of the Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Group, with delivery accountability and oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership.	Prevention and early identification. Provision of intervention and support services for victims and perpetrators. Protect victims. Pursue enforcement action against perpetrators.	VAWG Co-ordinator to lead on work stream. Analytical resource to conduct strategic research and analysis to inform the strategic group, and provide the performance management function	October 2017	LBH Community Safety & Development : VAWG officer leads on behalf of HCSP Community Safety Analyst
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims	Commission support for victims of domestic abuse / violence against women and girls. 1) Drop-in advocacy service. 2) Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) to support high risk cases of domestic abuse.	Victims and children have access to a wider variety of support services. Services will reduce the inequalities associated with VAWG. Early intervention and support to reduce escalating risk.	£60,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (£30k advocacy and support, £30k IDVA).	Project end March 2019	LBH Community Safety & Development : VAWG officer Havering Women's Aid
Serious group violence, gangs and exploitation	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders;	Refresh the serious group violence strategy and action plan. 1) Carry over outstanding actions from previous strategy to new action plan. 2) Fulfil intelligence development requirements of the new Serious Group	Prevention and early identification. Provision of intervention and support services for victims and perpetrators. Protect vulnerable young people. Pursue enforcement action against	Integrated Offender Management caseworker to lead on work stream Analytical resource to conduct strategic research and analysis	October 2017	LBH Community Safety & Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker leads on behalf of

⁴ Whilst the work of each strand is predominantly being co-ordinated by the Community Safety & Development Team, on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership; responsible organisations for each focus area include each of the statutory bodies (Metropolitan Police, National Probation Service and CRC, Clinical Commissioning Group, London Fire and Rescue Service, London Borough of Havering), voluntary and third sector organisations (i.e. Victim Support, Havering Women's Aid), registered social landlords, drug and alcohol services.

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
	creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	Violence profile. 3) Continue to co-ordinate and monitor the delivery of this work as part of the Reducing Reoffending Board, with delivery accountability and oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership.	perpetrators.	to inform strategy and action plan.		HCSP Community Safety Analyst
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Co-ordinate the work of the serious group violence panel. 1) Ensure production, administration and organisation of case work is readily accessible well in advance of meetings. 2) Ensure dedicated action plans are available and updated monthly for cohort clients brought to panel. 3) Ensure the entire cohort is fully researched between meetings, and ongoing review of cohort list. 4) Ensure that there is co-ordination of work with the Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing work, including provision of strategic analysis and research (updating CSE and Missing Problem Profile to support safeguarding children board and CSE team)	Vulnerable young people are identified and referred appropriately for timely intervention. Perpetrators are provided multi-agency support, tailored to their specific needs, to provide opportunities to change. Perpetrators who are not engaging or compliant are pursued for judicial restrictions and custody as last resort.	Analytical and research resource to prepare intelligence products, monitor progress and ensure effectiveness; be overall single point of contact. £38,502 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund, for analytical and research support	Review March 2019	LBH Community Safety & Development: Gang violence and exploitation research analyst leads multi-agency panel
	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Commission support for those involved and/or at risk of involvement in serious violence and offending relevant to the work of the serious group violence panel. 1) Mentoring and outreach service to be commissioned to address criminogenic needs of clients and reduce reoffending, risk and vulnerability 2) Young people's victim worker to improve support for young victims and provide	Reduced levels of risk and vulnerability. Prevent escalation to statutory interventions. Improve access to and engagement with services.	£65,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund, credible peer to peer mentoring (£45k) and victim worker (£20k)	Project end March 2019	LBH Community Safety & Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
		restorative justice work.				
Hate crime and preventing extremism	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	Safeguard and prevent those identified as at risk of extremism; provide a co-ordinated approach to preventing hate crime, support and supporting victims. 1) Responsible for the Channel Panel 2) Delivery of the prevent action plan (not included in Appendix 5 due to sensitive and confidential nature of work, separate action plan in place) 3) Development and delivery of hate crime strategic action plan for Havering, aligning with national and regional action plan to be delivered at local level (Home Office Hate Crime Action Plan and MOPAC Police and Crime Plan)	Prevent hate crime and extremism through identification and early referral. Improved support and access to services. Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report. Build understanding of hate and extremism locally.	£50,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (hate crime and prevent co-ordinator role)	Review March 2019	LBH Community Safety & Development: Hate Crime and Prevent Co-ordinator leads on behalf of HCSP
Reoffending	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Deliver the Reducing Reoffending Strategy for Havering. 1) Fulfil intelligence development requirements of the adult offender profile. 2) Co-ordinate and monitor the delivery of this work as part of the Reducing Reoffending Board, with delivery accountability and oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership.	Reduced levels of reoffending. Increased number of offenders in employment and training and improved employability of offenders. Improved ability to fund lifestyle through legitimate income. Tougher monitoring and policing of offenders who don't engage.	Integrated Offender Management caseworker to lead on work stream Analytical resource to conduct strategic research and analysis to inform strategy and action plan, and devise the performance outcome framework .	Review March 2020	LBH Community Safety & Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker leads on behalf of HCSP
	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Address the prevalence of drug and alcohol related offending in Havering. 1) Lead on the Drug Intervention Panel (DIP) and associated work streams (test on arrest, conditional cautioning and restrictions on bail, drug rehabilitation requirements and	Improved knowledge and awareness of the consequences of drug and alcohol misuse. Improved confidence from partners referring into commissioned drugs and alcohol treatment services.	£50,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (substance misuse worker)	Review March 2019	LBH Community Safety & Development: Substance Misuse worker leads on behalf of HCSP and Health and

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
		<p>alcohol treatment referrals).</p> <p>2) Supporting offenders with drug and alcohol issues</p> <p>3) Strengthen the integrated approach to working with Serious Group Violence and VAWG work.</p> <p>Should we also reference here delivery of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy?</p>	Improved take up of health services.	<p>Analytical resource to conduct strategic research and analysis to inform strategy and action plan, and devise the performance outcome framework</p> <p>Are there any VCS groups that we should reference here, e.g. the WDP?</p>		Wellbeing Boards
Burglary Page 150	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	<p>Delivery of Safe Zones in identified residential burglary hotspots.</p> <p>1) Targeted within streets that have suffered enduringly high levels of burglary over a prolonged period of time.</p>	<p>Increase awareness in high risk areas.</p> <p>Target harden vulnerable properties.</p> <p>Reduce risk of victimisation / repeat victimisation.</p>	<p>Cost of crime prevention materials.</p> <p>Analytical resource to identify suitable locations and evaluate effectiveness.</p>	Review March 2018	Metropolitan Police
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	<p>Implementation and development of Neighbourhood Watch areas.</p> <p>1) Continue to increase the number of NHW areas in Havering.</p> <p>2) Update contacts list for all schemes, and list of all streets with schemes for analyst.</p> <p>3) Review how NHW works, and look to devise a standard operating procedure.</p> <p>4) Look at how we can support NHW areas in terms of providing useful and relevant information throughout the year.</p>	<p>Increase awareness in high risk areas.</p> <p>Reduce risk of victimisation / repeat victimisation / near repeat victimisation.</p> <p>Residents understand that risk can be reduced by increasing occupancy indicators, improving visibility, controlling side and rear access.</p> <p>Residents aware of affordable devices such as light timer switches, window alarms, locks and bolts.</p> <p>Residents aware that risk significantly reduced with monitored alarm and CCTV.</p> <p>Reduction in overall burglary.</p>	<p>Analytical resource to maintain database and assess impact.</p>	Review March 2018	Metropolitan Police, Community Safety & Development

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; community engagement and public confidence	<p>Communicate burglary prevention and awareness messages to residents.</p> <p>1) Varied communication methods to reach a wide segment of the population (Twitter, Newsletter, Press, Living, Recorder, Street Life, Websites).</p> <p>2) Messages designed to empower victims and raise understanding of risk factors they can address.</p> <p>3) Explore possibility of developing community safety pages on LB Havering website.</p> <p>4) Targeted seasonal campaigns (summer holidays, winter 'light up')</p>	<p>Residents understand that risk can be reduced by increasing occupancy indicators, improving visibility, controlling side and rear access.</p> <p>Residents aware of affordable devices such as light timer switches, window alarms, locks and bolts.</p> <p>Residents aware that risk significantly reduced with monitored alarm and CCTV.</p> <p>Reduction in overall burglary.</p>	External communication method costs.	Ongoing, seasonal	Community Safety & Development, Communications Team
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims	<p>Super-cocooning to be carried out following residential burglary offences.</p> <p>1) Officers to visit neighbours up to 10 doors either side of burglary victims to raise awareness of potential risk.</p>	<p>Reduction in near repeat victimisation.</p> <p>Reduction in overall burglary.</p>	Officer time	Review March 2018	Metropolitan Police
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	<p>Raise awareness amongst residents and ward officers of the processes needed for alley-gate installation.</p> <p>1) Police and partners aware that resident led schemes can be implemented, and what is required.</p> <p>2) Targeted awareness of this option in Romford Town and Hylands ward, where rear burglary via alleyways is highest.</p> <p>3) Where resources available, police ward officers may consider initiating schemes with residents.</p>	<p>Control access to vulnerable properties.</p> <p>Reduce risk of victimisation.</p> <p>Reduction in overall burglary.</p>	Staff time	Review March 2018	Metropolitan Police, Community Safety & Development

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	Ensure regular review of active burglars in Havering, and opportunities for their inclusion on IOM cohort are pursued	Increase risk to offenders. Reduce reoffending.	Staff time Analytical and research resource to monitor and identify suitable offenders	Ongoing	LBH Community Safety & Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker leads on behalf of HCSP
Violence with Injury	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	Provide safeguards to vulnerable and/or intoxicated people within the night time economy. 1) Continued use of town link radio, ensure all required persons are joined up / kept up to date. 2) Provision of Deeper Lounge safe haven. 3) Provision of Street Triage within Fiction night club. 4) provision of the Taxi Marshal Scheme in RTC	Protect individuals/vulnerable people from harm. Reduce ambulance related call-outs. Reduce alcohol related violence.	£40,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (Street Triage). Costs associated with maintenance of radio-link. Analytical resource to monitor outturns and evaluate project effectiveness.	March 2019	LBH Community Safety & Development: Community Safety Partnerships Officer
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	Reduce the risk of injury from glass / bottles. 1) Continue to ensure licence conditions on late premises (including new venues) require use of polycarbonate glasses. 2) Continue to ensure licence conditions on late premises restrict waste removal of glass/bottles outside between hours of 11pm-7am. 3) Street pastors and other frontline services to ensure bottles/glass brought into town and discarded are removed from the street.	Protect individuals/vulnerable people from harm. Reduce ambulance related call-outs. Reduce alcohol related violence.	Staff time	Review March 2018	LBH Community Safety & Development: Community Safety Partnerships Officer Metropolitan Police (licensing), Local Authority (licensing)
	Supporting the most prolific	Remove potential offenders early to reduce risk of violence.	Increase risk to offenders.	Time commitment for Safe & Sound banning	Review March 2018	LBH Community Safety &

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
	and/or high harm offenders	<p>1) Continue to use the Barred from one, Barred from all initiative to impose bans on potential offenders / those who commit violent crime in the NTE.</p> <p>2) Ensure door supervisors and CCTV are briefed on banned persons regularly.</p>	<p>Protect potential victims and vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>Reduce alcohol related violence.</p>	meetings.		Development:
	Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders, creating safer locations	<p>Increase risk of apprehension to deter potential offenders.</p> <p>1) Utilise town link radio system.</p> <p>2) CCTV and door supervisor briefings on banned individuals.</p> <p>3) NTE shifts to be equipped with body worn cameras where possible.</p> <p>4) Encourage take up of ScanNet/ClubScan on entry.</p>	<p>Increase risk to offenders.</p> <p>Protect potential victims and vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>Reduce alcohol related violence.</p>	Staff time	Review March 2018	LBH Community Safety & Development; Metropolitan Police (licensing), Local Authority Licensing
	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	<p>Creating safer spaces within the night time economy.</p> <p>1) Ensuring that door supervisors are controlling access points, screening exits and managing space outside venues.</p> <p>2) Maintain late opening refreshments to provide a safe space for those waiting for public transport to resume in the early hours.</p> <p>3) Maintain graduated closing times of premises throughout town centres so that customers are dispersed gradually in a managed way.</p>	<p>Increase risk to offenders.</p> <p>Protect potential victims and vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>Reduce alcohol related violence.</p>	Staff time	Ongoing	LBH Community Safety & Development; Metropolitan Police (licensing), Local Authority Licensing
Cross-cutting	Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims;	Co-ordinate the work of the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference.	<p>Reduce number of repeat cases of anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Respond effectively to hate crime and</p>	Staff resources – ASB Officer, Tactical Analyst, Community Safety Analyst	Ongoing	LBH Community Safety & Development: ASB Officer

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead ⁴
	supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	Co-ordinate the work of the multi-disciplined Tasking Enforcement Group and Strategic Enforcement Board. Co-ordinate the multi-agency business group (Safe & Sound).	vulnerable adults (Community MARAC). Working with partners to reduce levels of local crime using intelligence led and problem solving approaches. Reduction in key local issues (burglary, anti-social behaviour). Improve feelings of safety in business areas to support investment and tourism. Reduce demand on statutory services.	providing analytic and research support		LBH Community Safety & Development: Tactical Analyst LBH Community Safety & Development LBH Assistant Director of Environment

Ref.	Description	2016/17 Outturn (End-of-year)	2017/18 Target ⁵	Link to Corporate Vision
Key Local Outcomes – these targets are linked to London Crime Prevention Fund projects				
Key Local	Reduce alcohol related ambulance call-outs attended by London Ambulance Service between 9pm-4am Friday and Saturday		Reduce	Communities
Key Local	Reduce the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse		Reduce	Communities
Key Local	Reduce levels of serious violence for the cohort supported through commissioned mentoring scheme		Reduce	Communities
Key Local	Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report		Increase	Communities
Key Local	Reduce reoffending rates of individuals managed through the DIP programme cohort		Reduce	Communities
Local – these targets have been identified locally by the police and/or community safety partnership				
Local	A better police service for London – reduce the number of neighbourhood crimes of greatest concern (Burglary)		Reduce	Communities
Local	A better police service for London – reduce the number of neighbourhood crimes of greatest concern (Violence with Injury)		Reduce	Communities
Local	Keeping children and young people safe – reduce the number of knife and gun crimes		Reduce	Communities
Regional – these are selected targets set out in the Police and Crime Plan for London which Havering Community Safety Partnership may wish to monitor				

⁵ Numerical targets to be inserted once the 2016/17 year end outturn is known

Ref.	Description	2016/17 Outturn (End-of-year)	2017/18 Target ⁵	Link to Corporate Vision
Regional	A better police service for London – reduce the total number of victim based crimes		Reduce	Communities
Regional	A better criminal justice service for London – reduce reoffending rates of targeted cohorts (i.e. IOM)		Reduce	Communities
Regional	Keeping children and young people safe – reduce the number of young victims of crime		Reduce	Communities
Regional	Keeping children and young people safe – reduce the number of first time entrants		Reduce	Communities
Regional	Keeping children and young people safe – reduce the volume of serious youth violence		Reduce	Communities
Regional	Keeping children and young people safe – encourage more victims of child sexual exploitation to come forward		Increase	Communities
Regional	Tackling violence against women and girls – encourage more victims of VAWG to come forward		Increase	Communities

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

Document control

Title of activity:	Havering Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan
Type of activity:	Multi-agency action plan co-ordinated by the Community Safety and Development Team
Lead officer:	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
Approved by:	Havering Community Safety Partnership
Date completed:	28 th February 2017
Scheduled date for review:	28th February 2018

Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy & Diversity team?	yes
Does the EIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?	No

1. Equality Impact Assessment Checklist

The Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool to ensure that your activity meets the needs of individuals and groups that use your service. It also helps the Council to meet its legal obligation under the [Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty](#).

Please complete the following checklist to determine whether or not you will need to complete an EIA. Please ensure you keep this section for your audit trail. If you have any questions, please contact the Corporate Policy and Diversity Team at diversity@havering.gov.uk

About your activity

1	Title of activity	Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18 – 2019-20
2	Type of activity	Multi-agency action plan co-ordinated by the Community Safety and Development Team
3	Scope of activity	<p>Havering Council’s Community Safety and Development Team co-ordinates and leads on the development of policies and strategies (on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership, from here on HCSP) which aim to improve the quality of life for all people in Havering. This is achieved by creating a safer environment. We aim to deliver efficient, high quality services that represent excellent value for money.</p> <p>Organisation and staffing – we work closely with key partners, including the Metropolitan Police, National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), London Fire and Rescue Service, Clinical Commissioning Group and Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), to tackle crime and disorder within Havering. Each of these organisations have equality and diversity policies in place and are part of the HCSP governance. Priority areas of work are identified through rigorous needs analyses which are agreed annually and discussed with partners.</p> <p>Services to the community – HCSP is comprised of five responsible authorities (LB Havering, Metropolitan Police, Probation and CRC, London Fire and Rescue Service and the Clinical Commissioning Group) who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. As stated under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, each of these organisations is required to - ‘without prejudice to any other obligation imposed upon it – exercise its function with due regard to the need to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area’. The act reinforces that tackling crime should be a</p>

partnership matter and organisations should achieve a shared strategy, with the local authority required to establish the Community Safety Partnership.

The Community Safety Partnership must prepare a joint strategic assessment which analyses levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse; changes in the levels and patterns of crime, and why these have occurred. This is a requirement of The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007, amended in 2011. Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 ensures partners have the power to share information relevant to the completion of a strategic assessment – power to share information for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder, strengthened by Schedule 9 (5) of the Police and Justice Act which introduced a duty on the aforementioned agencies. This duty (section 17A) requires the sharing of depersonalised data.

Furthermore, there is a statutory requirement that the HCSP produce and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment in contravention of laws); and a strategy for combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area as required by the Police and Justice Act 2006. The annual strategic assessment guides the partnership as to the priorities, based on analysis and information available, and highlights where there are gaps in information or service provision which may impact adversely on specific locations or communities. The strategic assessment is the background document which assists the formulation of the strategy (partnership plan).

The strategic assessment and partnership plan are then used by HCSP to prioritise and allocate resources in respect of preventing crime and disorder. The partnership provides services which are designed to 1) prevent residents and visitors to Havering becoming victims of crime or anti-social behaviour, and protect those at risk of further victimisation; 2) manage offenders or those at risk of becoming involved in crime, and to provide services designed to increase the likelihood of desistance from crime, and 3) focus on geographical areas which suffer disproportionately from higher levels of crime and disorder.

The strategic priorities of the HCSP for next three years (2017-2020) are as follows:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting vulnerable individuals and victims, with focus on young people, *violence against women and girls, and preventing hate crime and extremism • Support the most prolific and/or high harm offenders, with focus on drug and alcohol needs and reoffending levels, and *serious violence • Create safer locations, with focus on *town centres and *burglary hotspots • Community engagement and public confidence, with communications aimed at empowering residents to protect themselves from victimisation and making people feel safe <p>*Include local police priorities burglary and violence with injury, and mandatory targets domestic abuse and sexual offences, and weapon enabled crime</p>
4a	Is the activity new or changing?	<p>There is an existing Partnership Plan which expires as of 31st March 2017. Whilst some aspects of the service may change, with regards to funding allocations and commissioned services, the individuals and groups likely to be impacted on will remain largely unchanged.</p>
4b	Is the activity likely to have an impact on individuals or groups?	<p>Staff individuals and groups – community safety can affect everybody, including members of staff across the wider HCSP. Approximately 70% of staff members reside within the local community, and the remaining are commuting to Havering, therefore all are likely to be affected by the proposal to a higher or lesser degree. The impact on staff has therefore been considered as part of the community sections.</p> <p>Community individuals and groups (including voluntary organisations) – community safety can affect everybody including local residents, those working, educated in or visiting the borough, and businesses. The risk and potential risk for victimisation, or becoming involved in offending, can vary by crime problem (i.e. burglary, violent crime), location, socio-economic status, age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability for example.</p> <p>The rate of total recorded crime in Havering, that is crime reported to police and subsequently recorded as an official crime, is below the regional average for London. Havering was the 10th safest borough regionally of 32 at the last strategic assessment. However, it should be noted that the recorded rate of Domestic Abuse (13th worst), Serious Youth Violence (12th worst), Child Sexual Exploitation (2nd worst) and Burglary (8th worst) performed less favourably in a regional and national context. This</p>

		<p>demonstrates that whilst overall crime is below average, when divided into specific areas we can identify variations in the level and type of need. In the case of Havering, there is greater level of identified need affecting women and children.</p> <p>As previously stated, the analysis of the strategic assessment is key to identifying varying degrees of risk and need, which takes into consideration offenders' and victims' main protected characteristics, types of problems, geographical variations and local prevalence.</p>
5	If you answered yes:	Please complete the EIA on the next page.
6	If you answered no:	Please provide a clear and robust explanation on why your activity does not require an EIA. Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.

Completed by:	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
Date:	28 th February 2017

2. Equality Impact Assessment

The Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool to ensure that your activity meets the needs of individuals and groups that use your service. It also helps the Council to meet its legal obligation under the [Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty](#).

For more details on the Council's 'Fair to All' approach to equality and diversity, please visit our [Equality and Diversity Intranet pages](#). For any additional advice, please contact diversity@havering.gov.uk

Please note that EIAs are public documents and must be made available on the Council's [EIA webpage](#).

Understanding the different needs of individuals and groups who use your service

In this section you will need to assess the impact (positive, neutral or negative) of your activity on individuals and groups (with **protected characteristics**).

Currently there are **nine** protected characteristics (previously known as 'equality groups' or 'equality strands'): age, disability, sex/gender, ethnicity/race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, and pregnancy/ maternity/paternity.

In addition to this, you should also consider **socio-economic status** as a protected characteristic, and the impact of your activity on individuals and groups that might be disadvantaged in this regard (e.g. carers, low income households, looked after children and other vulnerable children, families and adults).

When assessing the impact, please consider and note how your activity contributes to the Council's **Public Sector Equality Duty** and its three aims to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- advance equality of opportunity, and
- foster good relations between people with different protected characteristics.

Guidance on how to undertake an EIA for a protected characteristic can be found on the next page.

Guidance on undertaking an EIA

Example: Background/context								
<p><i>In this section you will need to add the background/context of your activity. Make sure you include the scope and intended outcomes of the activity being assessed; and highlight any proposed changes.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>								
Example: Protected characteristic								
<p><i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Positive</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td rowspan="3"> <p>Overall impact: <i>In this section you will need to consider and note what impact your activity will have on individuals and groups (including staff) with protected characteristics based on the data and information you have. You should note whether this is a positive, neutral or negative impact.</i></p> <p><i>It is essential that you note all negative impacts. This will demonstrate that you have paid ‘due regard’ to the Public Sector Equality Duty if your activity is challenged under the Equality Act.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Negative</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Overall impact: <i>In this section you will need to consider and note what impact your activity will have on individuals and groups (including staff) with protected characteristics based on the data and information you have. You should note whether this is a positive, neutral or negative impact.</i></p> <p><i>It is essential that you note all negative impacts. This will demonstrate that you have paid ‘due regard’ to the Public Sector Equality Duty if your activity is challenged under the Equality Act.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Overall impact: <i>In this section you will need to consider and note what impact your activity will have on individuals and groups (including staff) with protected characteristics based on the data and information you have. You should note whether this is a positive, neutral or negative impact.</i></p> <p><i>It is essential that you note all negative impacts. This will demonstrate that you have paid ‘due regard’ to the Public Sector Equality Duty if your activity is challenged under the Equality Act.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>						
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<p>Evidence: <i>In this section you will need to document the evidence that you have used to assess the impact of your activity.</i></p> <p><i>When assessing the impact, please consider and note how your activity contributes to the three aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) as stated in the section above.</i></p> <p><i>It is essential that you note the full impact of your activity, so you can demonstrate that you have fully considered the equality implications and have paid ‘due regard’ to the PSED should the Council be challenged.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If you have identified a positive impact, please note this.</i> - <i>If you think there is a neutral impact or the impact is not known, please provide a full reason why this is the case.</i> - <i>If you have identified a negative impact, please note what steps you will take to mitigate this impact. If you are unable to take any mitigating steps, please provide a full reason why. All negative impacts that have mitigating actions must be recorded in the Action Plan.</i> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>								
<p>Sources used: <i>In this section you should list all sources of the evidence you used to assess the impact of your activity. This can include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Service specific data</i> - <i>Population, demographic and socio-economic data</i> <p><i>Suggested sources include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Service user monitoring data that your service collects</i> - <u>Havering Data Intelligence Hub</u> - <u>London Datastore</u> - <u>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</u> - <p><i>If you do not have any relevant data, please provide the reason why.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>								

The EIA

Background/context:

Community - According to the 2011 Census the total resident population for the London Borough of Havering was 237,232 whilst the Greater London Authority estimates the workday population to be 208,907. The most recent estimated population of the London Borough of Havering is 249,085. Other available data for usual residents show the following:

- Havering has the oldest population in London with a median age of approximately 40.
- From 2010 to 2015, Havering experienced the largest net inflow of children across all London boroughs. It is projected the largest increases in population will occur in children (0-17) and older people age groups (65 years and above) up to 2031.
- Children and young people currently account for 24.1% of the population.
- 7,779 per 100,000 population aged 18-64 live with moderate physical disabilities, the second highest rate in London, whilst 18% of working age people disclosed that they have a disability or long term illness.
- 0.63% of residents in Havering have serious mental health problems whilst 3.03% have long-term mental health problems. Compared to other London boroughs Havering has amongst the lowest prevalence rates.
- Havering is one of the most ethnically homogenous places in London with 83% of its residents recorded as White British. Black African (4.0%), Indian (2.8%) and Mixed (2.2%) account for the largest ethnic groups in Havering.
- Christian is the predominant religion followed in Havering (65.6%). Muslim (2.0%), Hindu (1.2%), Sikh (0.8%), Jewish (0.5%) and Buddhist (0.3%) are also followed. Over a fifth of residents (22.6%) stated that they had no religion.
- There is no reliable information on sexual orientation in Havering. According to the [Office for National Statistics in 2015](#), 1.7% of the UK population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). The largest percentage of any age group was those aged 16-24 with 3.3%. The London region had the highest average of total population identifying as LGB with 2.6%.
- Havering has higher levels of employment than the national and regional averages. Locally 76.5% of working age residents in Havering were in employment (2015), compared to 72.9% and 73.6% in London and England respectively. The rate of working age people claiming out-of-work benefits at 7.3% was below both the regional (8.2%) and national average (9.0%).
- Havering is ranked as the 166th (2015, Indices of Multiple Deprivation) most deprived of 326 authorities in England (1st being most deprived). This has worsened marginally from 177th (2010, Indices of Multiple Deprivation). Two areas fall within the 10% most deprived (Gooshays and South Hornchurch wards).
- Child poverty affects 1 in 5 children in Havering, estimated to be 8,800, with disproportionate representation in Gooshays and South Hornchurch wards.
- Havering has high levels of owner-occupied housing (73%) and car ownership (77%) compared to regional and national averages. Levels of private sector-leasing (12%) are notably lower than the regional average. A higher proportion of residents rent from the local authority and social landlords (14%) when compared to the national average, but lower than the regional average.

Data sources: <https://www.haveringdata.net/jsna/> (This is Havering: a demographic and socioeconomic profile; Mental Health JSNA).

Information from the latest strategic assessment for crime and disorder in Havering shows that:

- There were 17,456 crimes reported to and recorded by police in Havering and 14,672 reports of anti-social behaviour received across all agencies between October 2015 and

Septemebr 2016. Specific work related to domestic abuse also found police received a call in Havering once every 75 minutes (7,010 incidents).

- Crime victimisation rates are above average for those aged 15-50, with the peak ages for victims being 18-30. Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British residents suffer disproportionately higher rates of all types of crime.
- 54% of all those accused of crime are between the ages of 18 and 34. Offending peaks in adolescence and remains higher than average from ages 17-24.
- Males accounted for 81% of offenders.
- Those who commit crime in Havering are likely to have a number of needs relating to, for example, education, training and employment, finances and being able to manage on the money they have, alcohol misuse or dependency, drug misuse or dependency and emotional wellbeing and mental health.
- Gender based violence is estimated to affect 9,780 women aged 16-59 annually in Havering. Women in pregnancy are at higher risk of becoming domestic violence victims.
- Violence against women and girls and domestic abuse (affecting the 16-59 age range) is estimated to impact on 13% of Havering's total population.
- Triangulation of health and ambulance data alongside police recorded crime data reveals that as much as 75% of physical assaults are not reported to and recorded by the police. This is particularly notable for offences involving 18-25 year olds which take place within the night time economy.
- Serious violence and street crime, such as robbery, disproportionately affect young people in Havering with 50% of victims being aged 11-21 despite accounting for less than 20% of the population. This age group also accounted for more than 65% of offenders who carried out such crimes.
- Burglary affects all households, however, those households which are owner-occupied and headed by adults aged 30 and over were more likely to be victimised than younger headed households and private or socially rented households in Havering.
- Vehicle owners aged 25-34 were more at risk of becoming victims of vehicle crime than older drivers. Males in particular are disproportionately represented, accounting for 75% of reporting victims.
- Anti-social behaviour, and repeated calls for assistance for anti-social matters, occurred disproportionately in areas of social housing (26% of calls in social housing areas which account for 10% of properties in Havering).
- It was identified that a number of crime and disorder problems are chronically underreported and therefore only limited information was available. These include:
 - Domestic abuse and sexual violence – it is estimated from the Crime Survey for England and Wales that just 22% of domestic abuse victims will notify the police whilst less than a fifth of rape victims are believed to report to police.
 - Hate crimes – crimes which are motivated by prejudice of race, religion, faith, sexual orientation or disability for example are rarely reported. It is estimated less than 10% of such crimes are reported to police. There were 351 crimes reported to and recorded by police in Havering in the last 12 months, the majority being racially and religiously aggravated. There were 35 reports of homophobic and 15 reports of disability hate crimes.
 - Crimes affecting businesses, particularly shoplifting – it is estimated that 91% of shoplifting offences go unreported to police (British Retail Crime Survey 2015), however, those businesses which did report crimes witnessed high levels of repeat victimisation (75%).
 - Female Genital Mutilation - 20 maternity units identified FGM of women residing in Havering in the last year. The largest population groups from countries which practice FGM in the UK were from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia and Uganda. The 2011 Census estimated that 1.4% of Havering residents were born in the aforementioned nations.
 - Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage – it is identified from national datasets that those most likely to be affected are from South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan). Just 6 incidents have been reported to and

recorded by police in Havering in the previous four years. According to the 2011 Census, 1.7% of Havering residents were born in the aforementioned countries, whilst a total of 5.3% of residents self-defined as being Asian or Asian British and Mixed Asian and White.

Data sources: Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder for Havering 2016 version, Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2016, [MOPAC Hate Crime Dashboard](#), [Female Genital Mutilation Datasets HSCIC](#)

**Expand box as required*

Age: Consider the full range of age groups

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people aged 14-24 are disproportionately represented as both victims and offenders of crime. It is important that victim and offender interventions are designed with young people in mind. • The 0-17 age group is projected to increase notably in Havering, including the peak offending years (which are 14-17). There is an associated risk that reported crime levels will increase as a result if there is no plan to address key risk and protective factors of youth offending. • The Youth Justice Plan for Havering addresses risk factors associated with offending and victimisation of children and young people (poor parental supervision, families with attitudes that condone anti-social behaviour and criminality, low income, poor housing, low achievement beginning in primary school, aggressive behaviour, living in disadvantaged communities for example). • By the time offenders come to the notice of community safety partnership services (typically between the ages of 13-18), the opportunity for early prevention and intervention may have been missed. • Adverse childhood experiences, including abuse by adults, time spent in public care and domestic abuse, can disproportionately impact on risk of offending and victimization in later years. • Priority areas of the HCSP are focused on crime and disorder problems which adversely affect children and young people.

Evidence:

- *Early Help services*
- *Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub*
- *Serious Group Violence Strategy and Serious Group Violence Panel*
- *Troubled Families*
- *Youth Justice Plan*
- *Youth Offending Team*

Sources used:

- *Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment*
- *Havering Data Intelligence Hub*
- *Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)*
- *Youth Justice Board: Risk and Protective Factors Report*

Disability: Consider the full range of disabilities; including physical mental, sensory and progressive conditions

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	Overall impact:
--	------------------------

Positive		Information that would be useful for strategic analysis and service provision remains underdeveloped in respect of disability, with crime and incident data significantly underreported. Qualitative research shows that those with disabilities are more likely to be targeted for hate crime, financial and sexual abuse and exploitation (i.e. labour). The HCSP has in place a VAWG strategy (to be reviewed in 2017) which seeks to address sexual violence and exploitation. The repeat victim's strategy seeks to address financial abuse of vulnerable adults in the borough. The revised hate crime policy seeks to support victims of hate crime .
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

- *Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including disability prejudice.*
- *Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering*

Sources used:

- *An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)*
- *Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment*
- *Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)*

Sex/gender: Consider both men and women

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive	✓	<p>Overall impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males and females experience similar proportions of crime overall, however, there are notable differences by type of crime. • Gender based violence (significant proportions of domestic abuse) and sexual violence disproportionately affect women (predominantly within the broad age range 16-59). • Stranger and alcohol-related violence occurring within public spaces (night time economy) and serious group/gang violence disproportionately affect men (predominantly under the age of 24). • Males account for over 80% of all offenders, therefore services to address and support offenders should bear this in mind.
Neutral		
Negative		

Evidence:

- *Violence against Women & Girls Strategy, Strategic Group and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – established to identify, support and protect people at risk of domestic abuse, sexual violence, FGM, honour based violence and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and prostitution.*
- *Equality Impact Assessment for Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services*
- *Commissioned services to address violence within the night time economy (Street Triage), and Safe and Sound Night Time Economy Group*
- *Reducing Reoffending Strategy, Equality Impact Assessment and Action Plan*

Sources used:

- *Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment*
- *Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)*
- *Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile*

Ethnicity/race: Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BME groups are disproportionately represented as victims of crime generally, and in particular crime motivated by racial and religious prejudice, and targeting of Asian households for Asian gold. - There is no specific service which serves to protect BME groups in Havering, however, there is a BME forum which is represented at the Safer Neighbourhood Board and a specialist BME IDVA is in post to support victims of domestic abuse and forced marriage. - There is BME specific provision in respect of Domestic Abuse in Havering. - A growing BME community in Havering, particularly within the Black African group, may require in the future specialist services should it be mirrored by disproportionate growth in incidence and prevalence of crime.
Neutral	✓	
Negative		
Evidence:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference - risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including racial prejudice.</i> - <i>1x Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) case load reserved for prioritising domestic abuse affecting BME victims in Havering</i> - <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i> 		
Sources used:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i> - <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i> - <i>Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile</i> 		

Religion/faith: Consider people from different religions or beliefs including those with no religion or belief		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		<p>Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped and underreported in Havering. Qualitative research identifies that individuals with particular religious beliefs are more likely to be victims of hate incidents and hate crime.</p> <p>The changing dimension of faith which may result from a growing BME community in Havering may require in the future specialist services should it be mirrored by a growth in the volume and prevalence of hate crime. There are clear gaps in data and reporting that need to be addressed and the partnership will be taking steps to engage with people from all religious groups and those with no religious belief to address those gaps.</p>
Neutral		
Negative	✓	
Evidence:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including religion/faith prejudice.</i> - <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i> 		
Sources used:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)</i> - <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i> - <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i> 		

Sexual orientation: Consider people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped in Havering. Nationally LGBT groups are much less likely to report hate incidents or hate crimes. Qualitative research found that this protected characteristic was more likely to be targeted as victims of hate crime, violence and domestic abuse.
Neutral	✓	
Negative		
Evidence:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including sexual orientation prejudice.</i> - <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i> - <i>LGBT Police Officer within Havering</i> - <i>LGBT support services available for victims of domestic abuse in same-sex relationships</i> 		
Sources used:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)</i> - <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i> - <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i> 		

Gender reassignment: Consider people who are seeking, undergoing or have received gender reassignment surgery, as well as people whose gender identity is different from their gender at birth		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped in Havering. Nationally this protected characteristic is less likely to report victimisation, including hate incidents or hate crimes.
Neutral		
Negative	✓	
Evidence:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including transphobic prejudice.</i> - <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i> 		
Sources used:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)</i> - <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i> - <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i> 		

Marriage/civil partnership: Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services provided by Havering Community Safety Partnership are inclusive to all marital status'. In terms of community safety partnership issues, married/civil partners (or separated) are most notably overrepresented within domestic abuse crimes, given their nature. Domestic abuse services are available to everyone regardless of marital status.
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Evidence:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence against Women & Girls Strategy, Strategic Group and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – established to identify, support and protect people at risk of domestic abuse, sexual violence, FGM, honour based violence and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and prostitution. - Equality Impact Assessment for the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services 		
Sources used:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment - Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS) - Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile 		

Pregnancy, maternity and paternity: Consider those who are pregnant and those who are undertaking maternity or paternity leave		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This protected characteristic has been identified as at higher risk of domestic abuse. Previous research has identified that as much as 30% of domestic abuse begins during pregnancy, therefore requiring capacity within maternity and pre-natal services to identify risks and refer appropriately to relevant support services.
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Evidence:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence against Women & Girls Strategy, Strategic Group and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – established to identify, support and protect people at risk of domestic abuse, sexual violence, FGM, honour based violence and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and prostitution. - Equality Impact Assessment for the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services - Domestic Abuse Policy for BHRUT and Havering CCG - Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor within Queens hospital - Domestic Abuse training and DV Champions within pre-and post- natal staff, health visitors etc 		
Sources used:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment - Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS) - Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile 		

Socio-economic status: Consider those who are from low income or financially excluded backgrounds		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:

Positive		Some categories of crime may disproportionately impact on people of different socio-economic status. For example:
Neutral	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with higher disposable income and means to purchase desirable items targeted by offenders are more likely to become victims of household burglary. They may subsequently improve their home security. Households in lower income thresholds are less likely to afford more sophisticated home security measures to protect themselves.
Negative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst all people can be affected by domestic abuse, reporting rates are disproportionately higher for low income thresholds, as are disclosure rates from victimisation surveys (Crime Survey for England and Wales). • Robbery victims are more likely to be from middle and higher income backgrounds, whereas robbery offenders are disproportionately from lower income backgrounds, specifically targeting those they perceived to be better off. • Rates of violence generally disproportionately impact on those residing in the most multiply deprived areas. <p>The rate of reported and recorded crime affecting those from low income households may be heightened due to the inability to protect themselves (i.e. do not have finances available for appropriate insurance; investing in security; covering the loss of stolen items and repairs; and the subsequent burden this may place on already stretched incomes).</p>
<p>Evidence:</p> <p><i>Services provided by Havering Community Safety Partnership are inclusive to all socio-economic groups.</i></p>		
<p>Sources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Crime Survey for England and Wales</i> - <i>Youth Justice Board: Young People and Street Crime</i> - <i>Strategic Assessment</i> - <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Incident System (CRIS)</i> 		

Action Plan

In this section you should list the specific actions that set out how you will address any negative equality impacts you have identified in this assessment.

Protected characteristic	Identified negative impact	Action taken to mitigate impact*	Outcomes and monitoring**	Timescale	Lead officer
Disability	<p>Information that would be useful for strategic analysis and service provision remains underdeveloped in respect of disability.</p> <p>Qualitative research shows that those with disabilities are more likely to be targeted for hate crime, financial and sexual abuse and exploitation (i.e. labour).</p>	<p>Identify and engage with disability groups within Havering.</p> <p>Gauge collective experiences of victimisation, access to services and satisfaction with services.</p> <p>Gauge opinions and insight that can be used to improve access and services for this protected group.</p>	<p>Increased reporting of victimisation.</p> <p>Improved access to available services.</p>	September 2017	Equalities Officer
Religion / Faith	<p>Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped and underreported in Havering. Qualitative research identifies that individuals with particular religious beliefs are more likely to be victims of hate incidents and hate crime.</p> <p>The changing dimension of</p>	<p>Identify and engage with religious / faith groups within Havering.</p> <p>Gauge collective experiences of victimisation, access to services and satisfaction with services.</p> <p>Gauge opinions and insight that can be used to improve access</p>	<p>Increased reporting of victimisation.</p> <p>Improved access to available services.</p>	September 2017	Equalities Officer

	<p>faith which may result from a growing BME community in Havering may require in the future specialist services should it be mirrored by a growth in the volume and prevalence of hate crime. There are clear gaps in data and reporting that need to be addressed and the partnership will be taking steps to engage with people from all religious groups and those with no religious belief to address those gaps.</p>	<p>and services for this protected group.</p>			
Gender Reassignment	<p>Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped in Havering. Nationally this protected characteristic is less likely to report victimisation, including hate incidents or hate crimes.</p>	<p>Identify and engage with individuals who have undergone gender reassignment within Havering.</p> <p>Gauge collective experiences of victimisation, access to services and satisfaction with services.</p> <p>Gauge opinions and insight that can be used to improve access and services for this protected group.</p>	<p>Increased reporting of victimisation.</p> <p>Improved access to available services.</p>	September 2017	Equalities Officer
All protected characteristics	<p>This EIA is an overview level assessment for the HCSP Partnership Plan. Specific areas of work and funding of</p>	<p>Violence Against Women & Girls and Domestic Abuse services to have overarching EIA.</p>	<p>Equality needs are identified and addressed for each respective specialist area.</p>	October 2017	DV/VAWG Officer IOM

	<p>commissioned projects will require bespoke EIAs to be completed.</p>	<p>Serious Group Violence Strategy and commissioned services / risk panels to have overarching EIA.</p> <p>Reducing Reoffending Board and associated operational groups to have overarching EIA.</p> <p>MOPAC funded projects to have EIAs.</p>			<p>Caseworker Equalities Officer</p>
--	---	---	--	--	--

* You should include details of any future consultations you will undertake to mitigate negative impacts

** Monitoring: You should state how the negative impact will be monitored; how regularly it will be monitored; and who will be monitoring it (if this is different from the lead officer).

Review

To be reviewed during the annual refresh of the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan, and revised at the end of the strategy period (March 2020).