



# Haverling

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

## CRIME & DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE AGENDA

**7.00 pm**

**Wednesday  
18 July 2018**

**Committee Room 1-  
Town Hall - Town Hall**

Members 6: Quorum 3

**COUNCILLORS:**

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

Michael Deon Burton  
Timothy Ryan  
Melvin Wallace

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## **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.

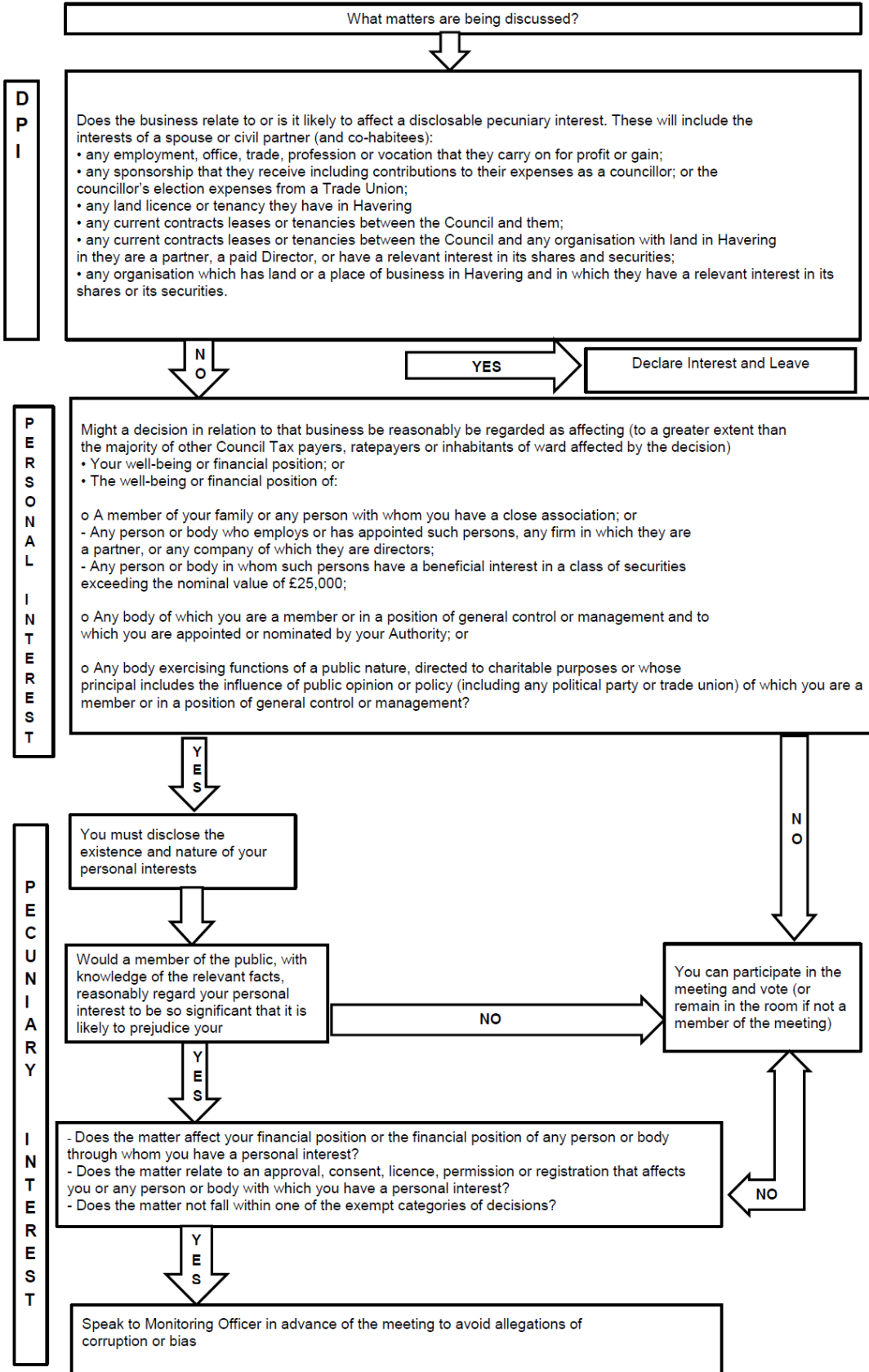
The sub-committees consider issues by receiving information from, and questioning, Cabinet Members, officers and external partners to develop an understanding of proposals, policy and practices. They can then develop recommendations that they believe will improve performance, or as a response to public 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 - 16)**

- i) To approve as correct the minutes of the meetings held on 29 August 2017 and 30 November 2017 and authorise the Chairman to sign them.
- ii) To receive the notes of the inquorate meeting held on the 27 February 2018.

### **5 CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - QUARTER 4 (2017/18) (Pages 17 - 26)**

### **6 TRI BOROUGH POLICING MODEL AND CURRENT POLICING PROVISION IN HAVERING (Pages 27 - 28)**

### **7 HAVERING COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2018/19 REFRESH (Pages 29 - 84)**

### **8 HAVERING COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP, ANNUAL STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2017 (Pages 85 - 136)**

### **9 CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME 2018-19 (Pages 137 - 142)**

**Andrew Beesley**  
**Head of Democratic Services**

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**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.

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**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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.

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**Chairman**



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## **NOTES OF A- MEETING OF THE CRIME & DISORDER SUB- COMMITTEE Committee Room 3B - Town Hall 27 February 2018 (7.00pm – 8.50pm)**

### **Present:**

Councillors Ian de Wulverton (Chairman) and Brian Eagling

An apology for absence was received from Councillor David Durrant.

The meeting was not quorate however those present agreed that the meeting should continue on an informal basis. The Chair requested that if possible, a meeting be arranged to transact the business on the agenda before the end of the municipal year.

### **32 MINUTES OF THE MEETING**

The minutes of the meetings held on the 29 August 2017 and 30 November 2017 were unable to be agreed due to the meeting not being quorate.

### **33 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS QUARTER 3 2017/18**

The committee received police resourcing information on the number of shifts where minimum staffing strength had been met. Shifts where minimum strength was met for Havering Response Teams was above 90% for October, November and December 2017. The last week of January 2018, 100% of shifts had met the minimum strength. Havering was in the top seven of the thirty two London boroughs for safety.

The committee were presented with data on the number of working days lost to aid abstractions from ring fenced roles and Neighbourhood Officers abstracted by rank. Where the Police Authority had made the decision to abstract officers out of the borough, the Local Authority were informed.

The percentage of Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs) time spent on ward, during October to December 2017, was received. It was explained that there would continue to be variance due to leave and sickness.

Members received data on the percentage of I and S grade calls that were reached in target time, and the local authority received data on a weekly basis. In Quarter 3 of 2017/18 there were 1,150 Computer Aided Dispatches (CADs), which had an opening code which related to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Havering. Of these, 701 CADs were 'closed' as ASB. None of these 701 related to traveller incursions. There had been a steady increase in response times since September 2017, with over 90% of call achieving target in December 2017 and 100% of domestic violence calls having achieved target.

Further scrutiny of all calls received over Quarter 3, 2017/18 and comparison of the local authority's record of traveller incursions revealed that 15 calls received were in relation to two incursions, one call for an incursion in Rise Park Boulevard, and another 14 calls related to an incursion at Grenfell Park / Roneo Corner. A number of vehicles had been ceased from these locations as a consequence of flytipping.

#### 34 **ROMFORD'S NIGHT TIME ECONOMY**

Members were provided an update on issues which related to the night time economy in Romford.

Non Domestic Violence with Injury accounted for 7% of Total Notifiable Offences for Havering, with a year on year increase being recorded since 2014. However, the speed of increase had diminished significantly over recent years, with 2016-17 showing a 2% increase. It was explained that the increase was not solely due to the night time economy, but included offences such as shoplifting. Romford Town Centre remained a crime hotspot in Havering, especially with the influx of people into the area at weekends and the night time economy.

The Safe and Sound Night Time Economy Partnership in Romford continued to operate and was supported by the Metropolitan Police Service, Trading Standards, Licensing and Streetscene. The Partnership recently won the Pubwatch of the Year Award and had been shortlisted as a finalist for the Outstanding Security Partnership UK OSPAs.

The Town Link Radio Scheme was in operation to protect victims, by locating vulnerable people and to communicate with concerned parties such as the Police or Street Pastors, and to share information with each other. Furthermore, door supervisors were in receipt of weekly briefings by the Police. Taxi marshalls operated the rank in Romford town centre during peak times to assist with the dispersal of people from the town centre. The mandatory use of Scan Net had been included as a condition on all licensing applications and/or review of on-licensed premises in Havering. However in recent months, it had been identified that some fake ID cards were getting through the ID scanner. The Street Triage scheme in South Street was funded by MOPAC and assisted with the reduction in unnecessary ambulance calls. The Drugs itemizer was frequently used in licensed premises in the town centre not as an enforcement tool, but as an educational tool. The use of detection dogs had been funded as part of a recent night of action.

A number of counter terrorism workshops had taken place over the last year and an emergency evacuation exercise, which would involve the night time economy, would take place later in the year.

In January 2017, Romford was successful in its application to the Home Office as part of its second round of Local Alcohol Action Areas. The Romford area was changing, with an influx of residential dwellings into the

town centre and large restaurant chains being attracted to the area. This subsequently added to the pressures on the police town center teams as the coverable space increased.

Night Czar Amy Lamé, appointed by the London Major Sadiq Khan, had visited Romford in February 2018 to view the nightlife scene in greater London.

**35 METROPOLITAN POLICE ON RESPONSE**

Members received a report on from BCU Commander Sean Wilson on response time performance.

Despite many challenges due to early structuring and the number of team members across the three boroughs, since September 2017, I and S call performance for the Basic Command Unit (BCU) had improved significantly.

Officers had been issued with tablets and keyboards to enable them to complete reports outside of the police station. However, some signal black spots in Havering had proved to be an issue.

**36 BCU UPDATE FOR LEAD MEMBER BRIEFING FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**

The Basic Command Unit (BCU) model was at the stage to be rolled across the Metropolitan Police, with the 32 boroughs merging into 12 BCUs.

Neighbourhood policing had seen an increase in ring fenced dedicated ward officers, in addition to town centre officers. With the expansion of demand in the Romford Town Centre and reduced funding, consideration was being given by the London Chamber of Commerce to the expansion of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

Scope had been given for initiatives such as Operation Mexico, whose focus was burglary and which had proved successful, with 52 suspects having been arrested since the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2018, with 54 offences having been charged, which included 31 charges for burglary.

BCU Commander Sean Wilson was requested to provide an update on the community contact sessions to members at a future meeting.

In response to questioning, it was noted that proposals for ward hubs in fire stations, schools and supermarkets were underway and that a full update would be provided once a decision had been taken.

A discussion on the access of the hub at the corner of Farenden Road and Straight Road and the difficulties community officers were experiencing in accessing the premises pursued. This would be followed up by the Basic Command Unit. During discussion, the option of 'pull ups' was suggested.

**37 CRIME AND DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE - ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18**

Members received the 2017/18 Annual Report of the Sub-Committee. The report summarized the work of the Sub-Committee during the 2017-18 municipal year.

The approval of the final version of the report would be delegated to the Chair, for submission to Council in March 2018.

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

At its meeting on the 24 September 2015, the 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 had 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.

Members received a report which detailed the scrutiny work undertaken by Members in reaching its recommendations.

The approval of the final version of the report would be delegated to the Chair, for submission to the Overview and Scrutiny Board.

**39 DRAFT REPORT OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEE: INCREASE IN UNLAWFULL TRAVELLER ENCAMPMENTS TOPIC GROUP**

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

Members received a report which detailed the scrutiny work undertaken by Members in reaching its recommendations.

The approval of the final version of the report would be delegated to the Chair for submission to the Overview and Scrutiny Board.

**40 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

The meeting was not quorate therefore those members present were unable to take a decision as to whether to exclude the press and public.

41 **EXEMPT MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

The exempt minutes of the meeting held on the 29 August 2017 were unable to be agreed due to the meeting not being quorate.

42 **ANNUAL STRATEGY ASSESSMENT**

Members received the Strategic Assessment 2017, which was approved by the Havering Community Safety Partnership on the 16<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

The contents of the assessment included performance and recent trends, Crime Harm Index, Community Safety Problems and suggested priorities and recommendations.

The assessment highlighted an increase in robbery, sexual offences, weapon enabled crime, motor vehicle crime and serious youth violence. Youth violence rate per 1,000 had seen Havering move from the 9<sup>th</sup> worst in London to the 8<sup>th</sup> worst. The CSE rate remained the 2<sup>nd</sup> worst in London; and the taking of motor vehicles had seen a 47% increase on the previous year, moving Havering from 12<sup>th</sup> worst in London to 4<sup>th</sup> worst.

Burglary dwelling and domestic violence with injury had both seen less than 1% change on last year's level. The burglary dwelling rate had improved on the previous year, from 8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>.

There had been a 10.6% reduction in violence with injury, 26.4% reduction in hate crime and 41.8% reduction in business crime, despite a rise in shoplifting. Other areas which had increased included burglary non-dwelling, violence without injury and damage to dwellings.

Those in their mid-teens to mid-thirties were at greatest risk of victimisation from harmful and high risk problems, with the greatest increase in the 14-17 age group. 30 and over were at greatest risk of household / home based acquisitive crimes. Domestic abuse and sexual offences were more likely to be reported by females, whereas serious wounding and robbery were more likely to be reported by males. The overall breakdown of all violence was 35% female and 65% male. Domestic abuse had the highest level of repeat victimisation, at 28.8%. Cash, phones, credit cards and jewellery continued to be the most stolen items, with iPhones accounting for 60% of the phones stolen in all crime types. Ford were the most stolen, and stolen from, vehicles.

Crime offending rates were above average for those aged 14-39, with the peak offending age being between 16-24. For more serious violence and sexual offences, the predominant age range was 16-30, but for domestic abuse the predominant age range extended into the forties. Males accounted for a total of 80% (suspected) offenders, ranging from 68% - 95% depending on the category of crime. Categories of crime where offenders were most likely to know victims were sexual offences and domestic abuse.

Top categories which had impacted across Havering were domestic violence, violent crime and youth violence, burglary, sexual offences and anti-social behaviour. Top contributory factors in the commission of crime were alcohol harm, drug use/misuse and domestic abuse perpetration.

The key priorities identified from the assessment were:

- Protecting vulnerable individuals/victims.
- Support the most prolific and/or high offenders.
- Create safer locations.
- Community engagement and public confidence.

The recommendations from the assessment were:

- To retain the strategic priorities agreed for Havering the previous year.
- To maintain a strong focus on reducing re-offending, especially for adults and those involved in gangs.
- To reduce repeat victimisation, especially violence against women and girls, child sexual exploitation and anti-social behaviour.
- To reduce substance misuse and the harm it causes.
- To reduce problems in communities experiencing disproportionate levels of crime.
- To improve feelings of safety through communications.

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**Chairman**



## CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE, 18 July 2018

<b>Subject Heading:</b>	Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Committee Performance Indicators - Quarter 4 (2017/18)
<b>SLT Lead:</b>	Jane West (Chief Operating Officer)
<b>Report Author and contact details:</b>	Kit Weller, Community Safety Analyst, Community Safety and Development Team, 01708 433 465, kit.weller@havering.gov.uk
<b>Policy context:</b>	The report sets out Quarter 4 performance for indicators relevant to the Committee.
<b>Financial summary:</b>	<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 and these are raised through standard budget monitoring processes.</p>

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

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

**SUMMARY**

The report provides information on performance against the indicators previously selected for monitoring by the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee during Quarter 4 (January – March 2018).

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**REPORT DETAIL**

**Deployable Police resources compared with establishment**

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

**1) Shifts where minimum staffing strength is met**

A request was made for this information to the relevant Metropolitan Police department, but owing to different departments now being involved in preparing staffing information compared to previous reports this data was not received in time for publication in this report. The MPS has committed to preparing the data in readiness for the meeting.

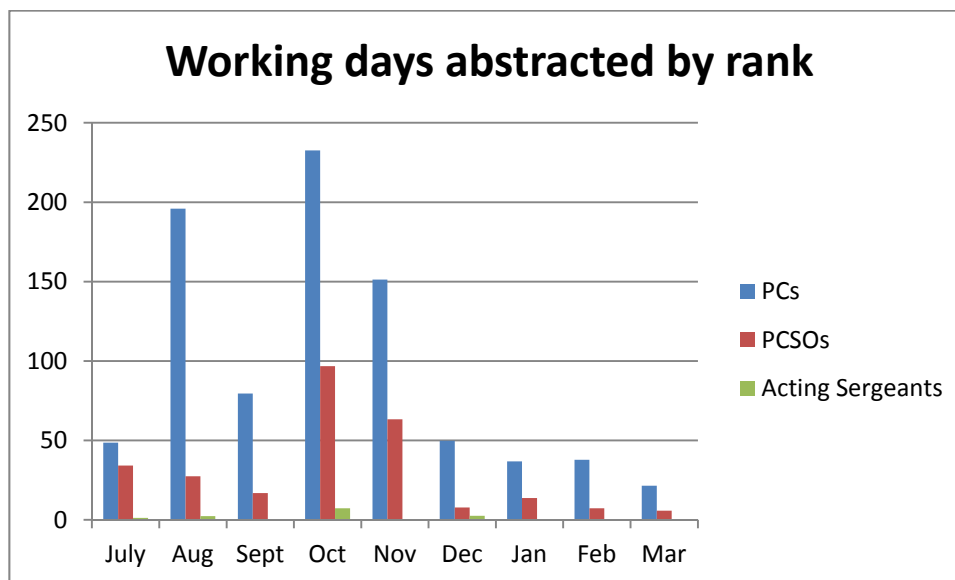
**2) Working days lost to aid abstractions from ring fenced roles /  
Neighbourhood officers abstracted by rank**

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 1*, based on converting the figure provided in minutes into eight-hour working days. As can be seen, levels of abstractions were relatively low in Quarter 4 compared with Quarters 2 and 3 (no data was provided for Quarter 1).



*Table 1. Working days abstracted by rank*

	PC		PCSO		Acting Sergeant	
	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted	Days Abstracted	Not Abstracted
<b>July</b>	48.63 (7.3%)	616.8 (92.7%)	34.2 (9.6%)	323.8 (90.4%)	1.25 (8.2%)	14 (91.8%)
<b>Aug.</b>	195.9 (29.9%)	458.6 (70.1%)	27.5 (8.3%)	303.8 (91.7%)	2.4 (14.6%)	14 (85.4%)
<b>Sep.</b>	79.5 (13.4%)	511.7 (86.6%)	16.9 (5.6%)	284.9 (94.4%)	0 (0%)	19.3 (100%)
<b>Oct.</b>	232.6 (36.4%)	407.1 (63.6%)	96.8 (32.3%)	202.8 (77.7%)	7.3 (32.4%)	15.2 (77.6%)
<b>Nov.</b>	151.3 (21.7%)	545 (78.3%)	63.3 (18.5%)	279.3 (81.5%)	0 (0%)	18.2 (100%)
<b>Dec.</b>	49.8 (8.9%)	509.2 (91.1%)	7.8 (2.4%)	316.9 (97.6%)	2.6 (15.2%)	14.5 (84.8%)
<b>Jan.</b>	36.8 (5.5%)	639.9 (94.5%)	13.8 (4%)	331.9 (96%)	No one is shown in the data as performing as an Acting Sergeant during Q4	
<b>Feb.</b>	37.8 (5.8%)	609 (94.2%)	7.3 (2.3%)	313.2 (97.7%)		
<b>Mar.</b>	21.5 (3%)	676 (97%)	5.8 (1.8%)	335.8 (98.2%)		



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

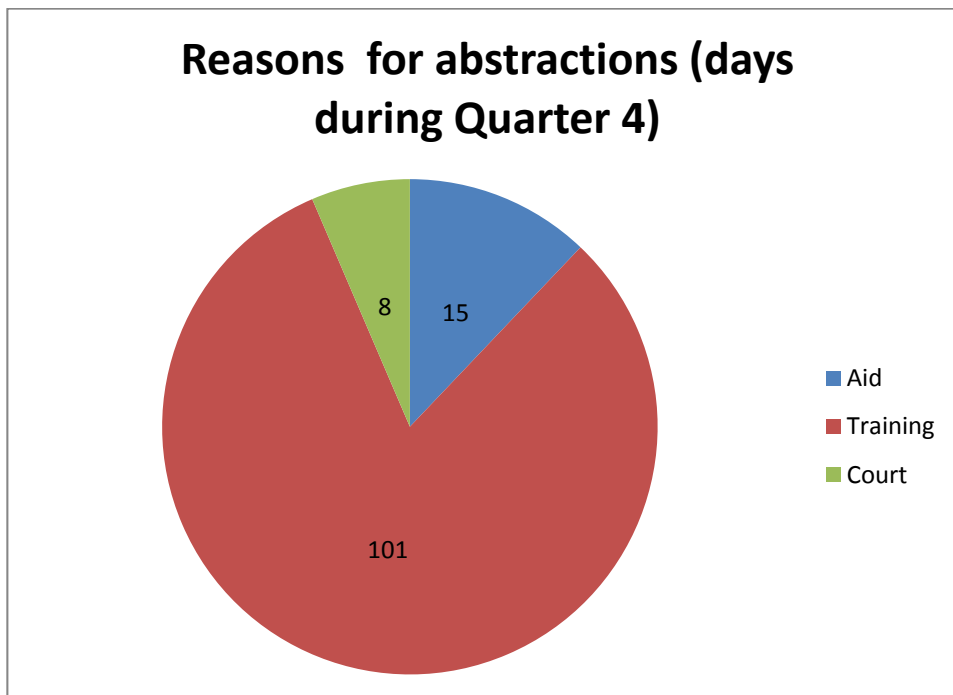
The number of officers abstracted for each duty is difficult to provide in a simple form due to various shift patterns being worked such as part-time or compressed hours, or an abstraction only taking up part of a shift. Therefore the number of officers abstracted would not have provided a uniform representation and the figure

is instead shown in *Table 2* as the number of eight-hour shifts for which each role is abstracted from ward duties. As can be seen, January to March saw the lowest levels of abstractions in the nine months monitored so far.

As can also be seen, the vast majority of abstractions are to attend training. 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 or driver training).

*Table 2. Working days abstracted by type and role.*

	Aid		Local Aid		Training		Court		Staffing-up	
	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO
Jul	-	-	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	-	-	-
Jan	2.9	-	-	-	33.9	12.9	-	0.9	-	-
Feb	7	-	-	-	28.4	7.3	2.4	-	-	-
Mar	3.5	1.3	-	-	13.5	4.6	4.5	-	-	-



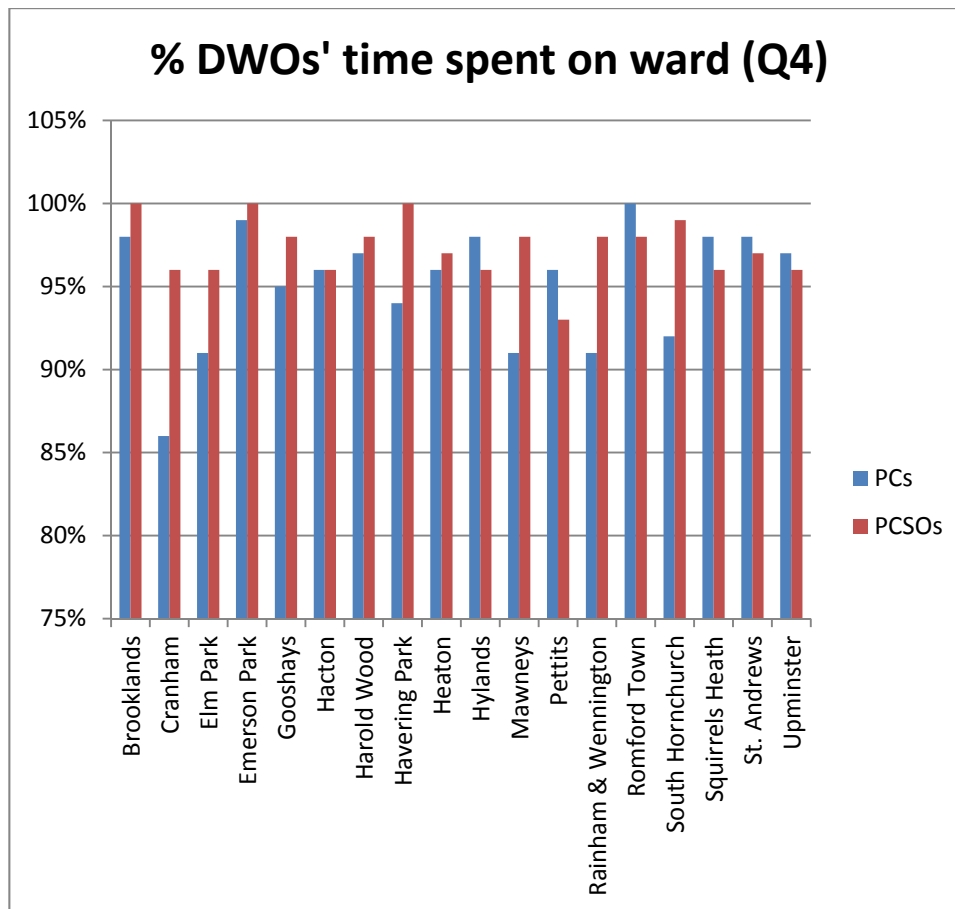
*Table 3* (below) displays the percentage of DWOs' time spent on each ward during January, February and March 2018. Quarter 2 data has also been provided, for comparison. Figures for all wards improved in Quarter 4 compared with Quarter 3, in many cases significantly.

All figures have 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' figure used to calculate the percentage would be less than a fully-staffed ward where (for example) the full complement of officers had taken no leave or sickness throughout the reporting period.

*Table 3. Percentage of DWOs' time spent on ward*

	Quarter 3		Quarter 4	
	PC	PCSO	PC	PCSO
Brooklands	91%	86%	98%	100%
Cranham	70%	84%	86%	96%
Elm Park	57%	74%	91%	96%
Emerson Park	74%	82%	99%	100%
Gooshays	79%	81%	95%	98%
Hacton	75%	67%	96%	96%
Harold Wood	73%	80%	97%	98%
Havering Park	79%	N/A*	94%	100%
Heaton	79%	74%	96%	97%
Hylands	79%	84%	98%	96%
Mawneys	88%	79%	91%	98%
Pettits	86%	80%	96%	93%
Rainham & Wennington	71%	86%	91%	98%
Romford Town	85%	81%	100%	98%
South Hornchurch	80%	98%	92%	99%
Squirrels Heath	72%	86%	98%	96%
St Andrews	80%	80%	98%	97%
Upminster	80%	93%	97%	96%
Total			97%	98%

\*Data shows no record of PCSO 'minutes on duty' for This ward during this reporting period



**4) Working days lost to sickness (FTE)**

This figure was provided for the Havering Operational Command Unit up until Quarter 1 2017/18. From Quarter 2 onwards the figure is provided for the whole East Area Basic Command Unit, rather than individual boroughs, hence the PC and PCSO figures being much larger as they reflect three boroughs' worth of staff rather than one. As can be seen, sickness absence increased in each quarter of 2017/18, and was significantly higher, particularly for civil staff, in Quarter 4 than in any of the preceding quarters. However it is not clear what proportion of staff were absent from the Havering borough.

*Table 4. Full-time-equivalent days lost due to sickness*

	2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Civil Staff</b>	96	41	13	10	223	135	181	400
<b>PCSO</b>	186	174	146	74	171	274	304	320
<b>Police</b>	1447	1306	1517	1645	2880	5904	6080	6124

**Response times 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.

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

**I-grades:** As at the end of March 2018, rolling averages sat at 83.5% for all I graded calls, and 88.9% for Domestic Abuse I graded calls, across the whole BCU area. This is better than the position reported at the end of Quarter 3 for the Havering borough only (when the figures were 78% and 80% respectively) but remains slightly below target.

**S-grades:** As at the end of March, local performance against target response times was at 84.7% for all S graded calls, and 91.7% for Domestic Abuse S graded calls. This is also better than the position reported at the end of Quarter 3 for the Havering borough only (when the figures were 83% and 79% respectively). It is also slightly above target – for the first time – in respect of Domestic Abuse calls, but remains slightly below target for S graded calls as a whole.

The average response time for calls is likewise only available for the whole East Area tri-borough collective rather than Havering individually. The median response time to I calls is 9 minutes 15 seconds (against a target of 15 minutes). The median response time to S calls is 30 minutes 18 seconds (against a target of one hour).

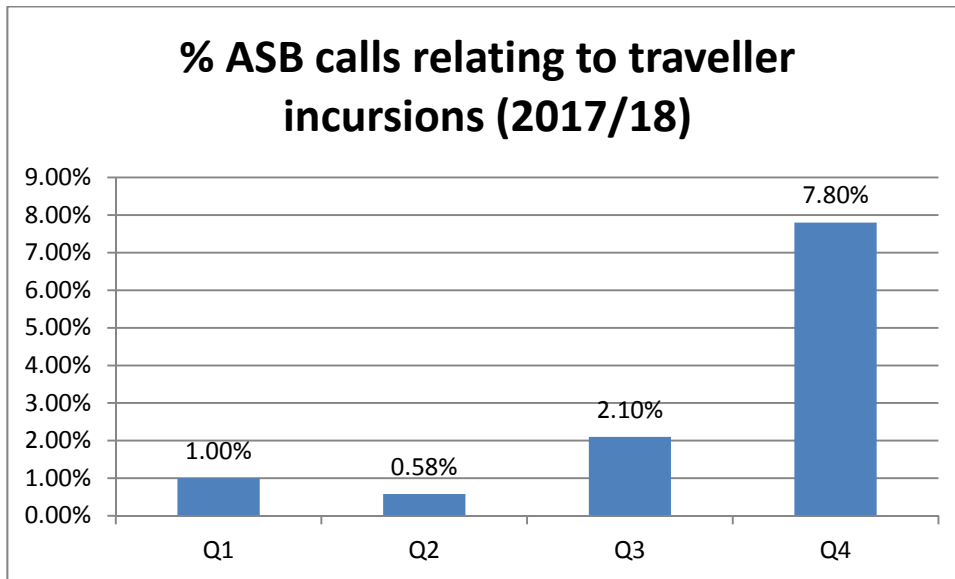
**Percentage of anti-social behaviour (ASB) reports relating to traveller incursions**

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’ based on the assessment of the officer who actually attends. 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 4 of 2017/18, there were 62 calls to police regarding incursions at 13 separate locations, however from the dates of these it appears that two received a repeat visit after the travellers had initially left. These 62 calls represent 7.8% of the 799 incidents closed as anti-social behaviour calls within this reporting period.

For comparison, outturns were 1% in Quarter 1; 0.58% in Quarter 2 and 2.1% in Quarter 3.

While this is the highest figure seen over the past year, with some of the incursions seen during Quarter 4 remaining in place for several days or weeks it is understandable that they resulted in a higher number of calls from members of the public. As such, it demonstrates the good intentions of members of the public in contacting police to let them know of incursions.



### **IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

#### **Financial implications and risks:**

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

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

**Legal implications and risks:**

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

**Human Resources implications and risks:**

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

**Equalities implications and risks:**

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

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**CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE, 18 JULY 2018**

**Subject Heading:**

Tri Borough policing model and current policing provision in Havering

**Report Author and contact details:**

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

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

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

**SUMMARY**

The report details the new Tri Borough policing model and informs members of the current policing provision in Havering,

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Sub-Committee are requested to note the report.

**REPORT DETAIL**

Members will be aware that a report on the Tri-Borough Policing Model and Current Policing Provision in Havering was requested as an item at the inaugural meeting of the Sub-Committee. Police partners are keen for this matter to be scrutinised by the Sub-Committee and will be in attendance at the meeting to

discuss these areas at detail. A written report is currently in preparation and this will be published in a supplementary agenda as soon as it is received.

## 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.

**CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Subject Heading:**

**Havering Community Safety  
Partnership Plan 2018/19 Refresh**

**SLT Lead:**

Jane West, Chief Operating Officer

**Report Author and contact details:**

Kit Weller  
Community Safety Analyst  
[Kit.Weller@Havering.gov.uk](mailto:Kit.Weller@Havering.gov.uk)  
01708 433465

**Policy context:**

Our 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. 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.

**Financial summary:**

There are no financial implications arising from this report which is for information only. The expectation is that the financial implications associated with delivering the plan will be contained within existing resources.

**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. This report briefs the Committee on the steps taken to refresh the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18-2019/20, to take into account the findings of the most recent Strategic Assessment Process and developments regionally and nationally which affect Community Safety work. A summary of new actions is provided in the 'report detail' section below.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the Committee note the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2018/19 refresh contained at Appendix 1, which was approved by Havering Community Safety Partnership in April 2018.

**REPORT DETAIL**

**Developments behind the refresh and additional actions**

1. The 2017 Strategic Assessment found no reason to alter the Partnership's existing themed priorities; *protecting vulnerable individuals; supporting the most prolific and high harm offenders; creating safer locations*; and the cross cutting theme of *community engagement and public confidence*. There were however particular developments which were significant enough to warrant new actions in the plan.

2. The Mayor of London released his Police and Crime Plan and Knife Crime Strategy in 2017, and the new Violence Against Women and Girls strategy in March 2018. These documents set the direction for Community Safety work across London and for our partners in the Metropolitan Police; therefore the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan has been refreshed to acknowledge these strategies. Funding from the Mayor's office is also likely to be based on local projects being aligned with the Mayor's strategy, so this is another important reason to ensure we incorporate direction set by City Hall.

Domestic Abuse / Violence Against Women and Girls (Section 1 of Action Plan)

3. Work to tackle violence against women and girls (along with all other situations which fall into the definition of domestic abuse) has led to a feeling amongst professionals locally that provisions for perpetrators could be improved, and that services can be developed through a perpetrator panel to either assist those who accept their flaws in committing acts of domestic abuse and wish to seek help; or to co-ordinate efforts to disrupt and deter those who refuse to change, and persistently cause misery for those closest to them.

4. The Homelessness Reduction Act, coming into force in April 2018, will require a local authority to assess the circumstances of any individual presenting as homeless, which could lead to an increase in the number of individuals applying for support. It is important for departments involved in safeguarding domestic abuse victims to ensure that they receive the support they need, regardless of any potential increase in applicants for housing support. An action has therefore been set for us to assess the impact of the legislation locally once it comes into force.

5. Modern day slavery is an issue which has been increasing in prominence nationally in recent years, with a drive from the Government and police forces to raise awareness amongst the general public and professionals who may encounter victims who have been trafficked; either from outside the UK or within it. Victims are made to carry out various types of work against their will, often with a threat of violence against themselves or their family. In 2016 the most commonly reported type of exploitation in adult victims was forced labour (44% of victims) followed by sexual exploitation (37%)<sup>1</sup>. For this reason, the action to develop a modern day slavery working group has been placed under the VAWG heading; however any work carried out to tackle modern slavery will be done so with consideration of all types forced work; the acts of trafficking; and the criminal groups behind these.

#### Serious Group Violence (Section 2)

6. The monthly SGV Panel has grown in strength since being restarted in summer 2017, aided by the intelligence collated by the *CSE and Gangs Analyst*. This has been acknowledged in the refreshed plan, with an action to develop association charts of groups which operate in Havering.

7. The SGV strategy will also be re-launched, and actions will be carried out alongside other members of the *London Heads of Community Safety* group to tackle county line gangs, which distribute drugs out of London to provincial towns.

#### Burglary (Section 5)

8. The Metropolitan Police have been tackling burglary with a dedicated operation across the tri-borough area, and as offending patterns are not differentiated by boroughs neither should the support offered by local authorities; therefore development of a tri-borough acquisitive crime group will be supported.

9. The *Neighbourhood Watch* scheme will be reviewed and an operating procedure devised to assist with improving information flow throughout the year. In addition to this, the concept of local crime prevention groups will be expanded to include *street watch*, and *allotment watch*; which both fall outside the remit of existing schemes

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<sup>1</sup> [HM Government 2017 UK Annual Report on Modern Slavery](#)

yet offer an opportunity for information to be gathered, and community led action to deter crime.

**Violence With Injury (Section 6)**

10. The majority of existing actions in this section of the plan relate to increasing safety in the night time economy, which generates a significant amount of our non-domestic violence with injury crime. Although the subject of child sexual exploitation could be placed in the *protecting vulnerable people* theme in section 1; the other actions in section 6 relate to building links with town centre business, and as there have been cases when hotels in other areas have been used to facilitate exploitation it is important that the Community Safety Partnerships Officer's connections with businesses are used to increase awareness in hotel staff of signs to look out for which may suggest that a room is being used to facilitate crime.

11. A new action to *work with the Portman group to develop town centre safe havens* aims to bring together existing services to offer increased co-ordination which will further reduce the impact of the night-time economy on emergency services.

**Fire Safety Working Group (Section 7)**

12. Over the previous year the *Tasking Enforcement Group* has developed into an effective multi-agency method of establishing linked or persistent sources of anti-social behaviour and environmental crime. Inclusion of data from colleagues at London Fire Brigade has led to several issues being brought to the group's attention and subsequent action to manage fire risks. It has been decided that this area of work is significant enough to warrant its own working group; therefore the *Fire Safety Working Group* has been formed. This group will meet quarterly and use data to establish areas receiving multiple calls to fires, or locations representing an increased risk if a fire was to break out (such as hoarders); and put measures in place to manage these factors.

13. The group has been added to the HCSP organogram in Appendix 6 of the plan.

**Cross-cutting ASB reduction (Section 8)**

14. An action has been added to this section to consider options for developing further Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO) to tackle issues impacting on quality of life across the borough. This follows on from the successful implementation of a PSPO in Romford Town Centre which prohibits anti-social drinking. The tool can potentially be used to tackle a range of issues; subject to consultation with affected parties, and support from the Metropolitan Police.

15. Other new actions acknowledge work taking place with the Home Office as one of a small number of *Local Alcohol Action Areas* nationally; developing the *Best Bar None* scheme and seeking funding for this; and co-ordinating monthly action nights to tackle drugs and knives in the night-time economy. The intention is to then evidence the positive work in the night-time economy to apply for Purple Flag status.

**Performance Monitoring**

16. Existing performance measures, as detailed in the HCSP Performance Report will be used to monitor numerical targets.

17. The furthest-right column of the action plan has been used in the refreshed document to list the reason for including or continuing with each area of work. The background colour of red, amber, or green denotes how the officer responsible for this area of work perceives that progress is being made against the objective. The majority of actions set last year have seen good progression made (green), with only two areas experiencing amber progress. These are due to the delay in the Mayor's Officer releasing their VAWG strategy which meant it would have been unwise to produce our local strategy (Section 1.A); and issues with the information sharing agreement which is necessary to share data with town centre partners, such as photos of people banned from pubs or clubs (Section 6.C).

## **Appendix**

- 1 Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20 (2018/19 Refresh)
- 2 Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan Equalities Impact Assessment 2018

## **IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

### **Financial implications and risks:**

There are no financial implications arising from this report which is for information only. Delivery of the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan will have financial implications but the expectation is that this will be from within existing resources and where this is not possible it will be raised through the appropriate channels.

**Legal implications and risks: There are no apparent legal implications from noting the content of the Plan.**

### **Human Resources implications and risks:**

There are no HR implications or risks arising directly that impact on the Councils workforce as this report is for information only. Delivery of the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan will have HR implications but the expectation is that these will be from within existing resources.

### **Equalities implications and risks:**

The Equalities Impact Assessment for the plan itself is included as a background document. While hate crime is likely to impact on certain protected characteristics,

it is also known that under-reporting exists; therefore actions are in place to develop links with groups in order to increase confidence and tackle this.

The Community Safety Partnership Plan is a broad overarching document and there are individual action plans concerning separate areas of work. The *Serious Group Violence and knife crime strategy* was completed in 2017 and an EIA exists. The *violence against women and girls strategy* is currently in draft format and due to be launched later this year; and the local strategy concerning *hate crime* is in the process of being refreshed. For each of these strategies an equality impact assessment will be completed, and these assessments will contain specific details on work to address inequalities which may exist; tackle discrimination; and encourage good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Aspects of the Community Safety Plan will target crimes against vulnerable victims, such as against elderly victims, or youth violence; and by doing so will look to address inequalities which exist in this sense of the term.



# Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan

2017/18 to 2019/20  
(2018/19 Refresh)

# Document Control

## Document details

<b>Name</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20 (2018/19 Refresh)
<b>Version number</b>	Final
<b>Status</b>	Draft
<b>Author</b>	Kit Weller
<b>Lead Officer</b>	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
<b>Approved by</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership
<b>Scheduled review date</b>	April 2019

## Version history

<b>Version</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Dissemination</b>
<b>V0.1</b>	Initial Draft	February 2018	Internal
<b>V0.2</b>	amended	February 2018	Internal
<b>V0.3</b>	amended	March 2018	Internal
<b>V0.4</b>	amended	April 2018	To HCSP
<b>Final</b>	approved	April 2018	To HCSP stakeholders

## Approval history

<b>Version</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approving body</b>
<b>Final</b>	Approved	April 2018	to HCSP stakeholders

## Equality analysis record

<b>Date</b>	<b>Completed by</b>	<b>Review date</b>
February 2018	Diane Egan	March 2019

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# 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 priorities that have been set by the 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 authorities<sup>1</sup> 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 anti-social behaviour.
- **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 Mayor of London released *A Safer City for All Londoners; Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021* in March 2017, and the *London Knife Crime Strategy* in June 2017. A refreshed regional Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy; *A Safer City for Women and Girls* was released in March 2018. In Havering, the local *Serious Group Violence and Knife Crime Strategy* was refreshed in 2017, and the local *Violence against Women and Girls strategy* will be finalised in coming months now that we can ensure our local work aligns closely with the direction set across London by the Mayor.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>Havering strategic priorities and their alignment with current regional and national strategy/policy</b>		
<b>Havering Partnership Plan</b>	<b>Regional (MOPAC)</b>	<b>National</b>
<b>Protecting vulnerable individuals/victims – focus on VAWG, gangs and serious violence, CSE, hate crime and extremism</b>	<p>Police and Crime Plan 2017– A better Police Service for London</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>A Safer City for Women and Girls (London Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021)</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 &amp; 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>
<b>Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders – focus on reoffending, alcohol and drugs, gangs</b>	<p>Police and Crime Plan 2017 – A better Police Service for London</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 &amp; 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>
<b>Creating safer locations – focus on crime attractors, town centres and night time economy, burglary hotspots</b>	<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 – Standing together against extremism, hatred and</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>

	intolerance	Strategy 2016 – opportunity (removing or designing out)  National Crime Agency Strategy 2016– Cyber crime  Contest Strategy 2011 – <i>Protect</i> and <i>Prepare</i>
<b>Community engagement and public confidence</b>	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	Fire Safety Working Group (New as of April 2018)	
Domestic Violence Perpetrators panel (To be commenced after April 2018)			

The next evaluation of the partnership plan will commence in Quarter 4 2018-19 as part of the wider Strategic Assessment process for Community Safety.

This is the second year of our three year 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 issues<sup>2</sup>. 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 2018 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 2017 ranked as the 9<sup>th</sup> safest borough in London (improving from 10<sup>th</sup> in 2016) in terms of rate of total recorded crime per 1,000 usual residents (*74.8 in Havering compared to 94.4 regionally*). Within Havering, *non-domestic violence with injury*, and *residential burglary*, both local priorities, have fallen in the last year; however vehicle crime and robbery have increased over the past year.

In 2014 Her Majesty's 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 small increase of 0.8% in violence against the person during the current assessment period; 48 additional offences. Similarly, domestic abuse crimes rose 1% by 23 offences; a small amount, however we would like to be seeing a genuine reduction in this area. Child sexual exploitation offences fell by 5 offences during the same period, down to 116 from 121 the previous year. Increases in robbery and vehicle crime in Havering have contributed to a rise in total recorded crime. As mentioned above, improvements in recording practices are 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.



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. A recent public survey which received around 800 responses also highlighted burglary as the crime which made the highest percentage of respondents *very concerned* (82%); followed by *robbery* (75%) and *street violence* (72%). These responses demonstrate the value of including these crimes in our priorities and focussing multi-agency work on tackling them.

Violence overall is the largest contributor to crime in Havering, accounting for 33% 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 16<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London for serious youth violence, improving from 12<sup>th</sup> last year. Weapon enabled (knife and gun) crime and robbery involving young people as both victims and perpetrators have also risen 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 the National Probation Service cohort for Barking and Dagenham and Havering, 78% considered themselves to have significant problems with alcohol contributing to violent behaviour<sup>3</sup>.

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

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<sup>3</sup> Based on 2017 National Probation Service data for the combined Barking and Dagenham and Havering cohort.

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 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.

Havering will continue to undergo regeneration and growth, and any future developments will consider *designing out crime* principles and the actions contained within the Community Safety Plan.

## **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 now in the second 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
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Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Group	Serious Group Violence Panel	Strategic Enforcement Board	
Anti-Social Behaviour and Community MARAC Panel	Drug Intervention Project Panel	Fire Safety Working Group (New as of April 2018)	
Domestic Violence Perpetrators panel (To be commenced after April 2018)			

See Appendix 6 for the HCSP structure chart, revised to incorporate the *Fire Safety Working Group*, and *Domestic Violence Perpetrator Panel*.

### 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 2018-19 as part of the wider Strategic Assessment process for Community Safety.

This is the second year of a new rolling strategy and our performance targets from the Mayor's Office for 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 432927 or by email at [diane.egan@havering.gov.uk](mailto:diane.egan@havering.gov.uk) .

## Appendix 1: Equality Analysis



EIA 2018v1.docx

## Appendix 2: Related Documents

### Local Documents

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategies
  - Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2016-2020
  - Serious Group Violence Strategy 2017-21
  - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2014-2017 (2018 Strategy to be released once the *Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime* has set direction through its pan-London VAWG strategy )
- 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 2016
- Havering Strategic Assessment of Crime, Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour 2017
- Havering Strategic Problem Profiles (Restricted Documents)
  - Adult and Youth Offender Profiles 2015
  - Anti-Social Behaviour Strategic Problem Profile 2014
  - Burglary Strategic Problem Profile 2014, 2015,2016
  - Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Problem Profile 2017
  - Non-Domestic Violence with Injury Problem Profile 2018
  - Serious Group Violence Strategic Problem Profile 2016
  - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Problem Profile 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 2018-2021 – see HM Government national strategy on [Ending Violence against Women and Girls 2016-2020](#)
- Home Office [hate crime action plan 2016-2020](#)
- MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021
- [MOPAC Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance](#)
- [MOPAC London Knife Crime Strategy](#)
- HM Government national strategy on [Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation](#)

- [Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, Home Office Policy Paper 2016](#)
- [National Crime Agency Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2017](#)
- [Transforming rehabilitation reforms – reducing reoffending and improving rehabilitation \(Statutory Partnerships and Responsibilities\)](#)

## Appendix 3: Data Sources

Sources of data considered in the preparation of the Strategic Assessment document

- British Crime Survey and supplementary tables
- British Retail Consortium, Business Crime Survey
- British Transport Police crime and incident raw data
- Cambridge Crime Harm Index / Office for National Statistics Crime Harm Index
- Crime Survey for England and Wales and supplementary tables
- 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
- 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
- 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



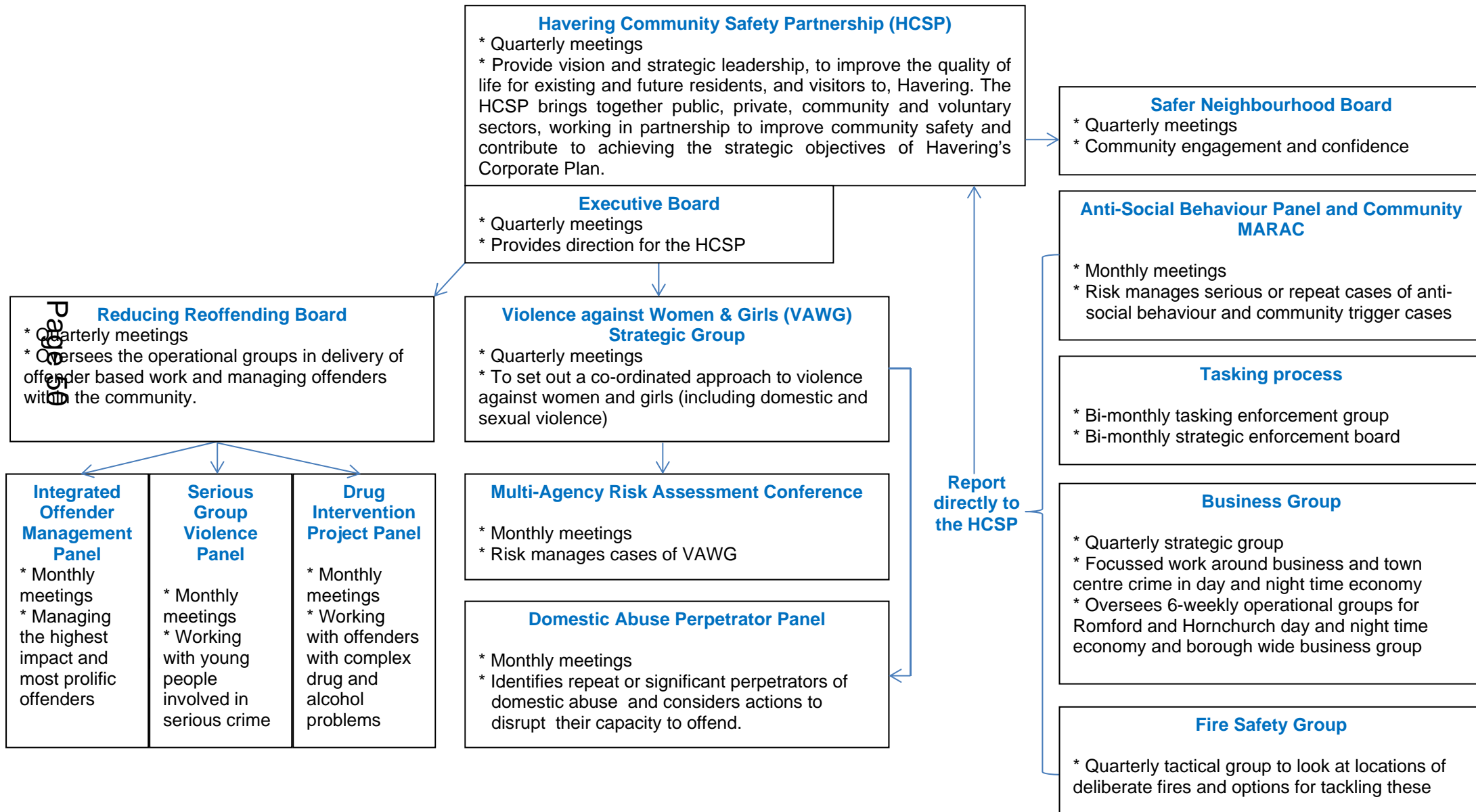
SGV and Knife Crime



NAF Action Plan

Reoffending Action Strategy - Final for H February 2018.docx

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





# Action Plan

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
1. Violence against women and girls	A. 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.	LBH Community Safety & Development : VAWG officer leads on behalf of HCSP  Community Safety Analyst  MPS Safeguarding Superintendent  Resources: 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 2018	MOPAC were originally due to release their VAWG strategy in October 2017. This was delayed until March 2018 (shortly before the Havering CSP Plan was refreshed).  MOPAC's VAWG Strategy will set direction for VAWG work across London, and for the pan-London services we work with such as police; therefore the HCSP agreed to delay the revision of the Havering VAWG strategy until after the release of MOPAC's VAWG Strategy, in order to ensure that our local objectives are consistent with the Mayor's, and partners'; and that we can work collaboratively on projects if opportunities arise. Now that MOPAC's Strategy has been released, our local plan will be updated, and final sign-off of our local strategy will be October 2018.  We have established the VAWG strategy group locally to ensure oversight and co-ordination of work in Havering.
	B. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims	Commission support for victims of domestic abuse / violence against women and girls.  1) Drop-in advocacy service.	Victims and children have access to a wider variety of support services.	LBH Community Safety & Development : VAWG officer	Project end March 2019	This is an ongoing service that is being delivered by Havering Women's Aid and Victim Support. The local authority funds an IDVA,

<sup>4</sup> 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	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
		<p>2) Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) to support high risk cases of domestic abuse.</p> <p>3) Seek opportunities for a tri-borough group.</p> <p>4) Explore use of perpetrator programmes and a perpetrator panel to consider greater opportunities to disrupt persistent and harmful perpetrators of abuse.</p> <p>5) Continue to support the male domestic abuse support scheme (MENDAS).</p> <p>6) Review impact of Homelessness Reduction Act on victims of domestic abuse locally.</p> <p>7) Development of a modern day slavery working group.</p>	<p>Services will reduce the inequalities associated with VAWG.</p> <p>Early intervention and support to reduce escalating risk.</p>	<p>MPS Safeguarding Superintendent</p> <p>Havering Women's Aid</p> <p>Resources: £60,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (£30k advocacy and support, £30k IDVA).</p>		<p>based in Havering Magistrates Court (Core IDVA) and three are provided as part of the MOPAC Pan London IDVA Service</p> <p>Funding for the core IDVA is in place until March 2019. MOPAC are yet to confirm the continuation of the Pan London IDVA service beyond July 2018.</p> <p>There is consensus amongst local DA professionals that programmes should exist which help perpetrators who wish to address their violent behaviour; and for those who don't wish to take responsibility for abusive behaviour we should explore options for joined-up approaches to proactive disruption.</p> <p>The Homelessness Reduction Act will place a greater duty on Local Authorities to assess those presenting as homeless, which could lead to a greater number of applications for housing support from people who would not have been eligible before. We must ensure that those fleeing support from abusers are recognised and given appropriate assistance in finding safe accommodation.</p> <p>Modern day slavery is a crime which is generally linked to organised crime, and hidden from public view. Co-ordinated work with partners such as police, UK Border Force, and the <i>Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority</i> will aim to address issues encountered in Havering.</p>

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
2. Serious group violence, gangs and exploitation	A. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	<p>1) Launch the Havering Serious Group Violence strategy and Action Plan, and implement actions.</p> <p>2) 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.</p> <p>3) Work with London Heads of Community Safety to implement actions in relation to the MOPAC co-commissioned pan London service to support victims of county lines.</p>	<p>Prevention and early identification.</p> <p>Provision of intervention and support services for victims and perpetrators.</p> <p>Protect vulnerable young people.</p> <p>Pursue enforcement action against perpetrators.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker Community Safety Analyst MPS Investigations Superintendent</p> <p>Resources: Integrated Offender Management caseworker to lead on work stream</p> <p>Analytical resource to conduct strategic research and analysis to inform strategy and action plan.</p>	Ongoing	The new strategy ensures we are compliant with policy from central Government, and takes into account the changes in resources and local landscape since the last strategy was written.
	B. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	<p>Co-ordinate the work of the serious group violence panel.</p> <p>1) Ensure production, administration and organisation of case work is readily accessible well in advance of meetings.</p> <p>2) Ensure dedicated action plans are available and updated monthly for cohort clients brought to panel.</p> <p>3) Ensure the entire cohort is fully researched between meetings, and ongoing review of cohort list.</p> <p>4) Ensure that there is co-ordination of work with the Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing work, including provision of strategic</p>	<p>Vulnerable young people are identified and referred appropriately for timely intervention.</p> <p>Perpetrators are provided multi-agency support, tailored to their specific needs, to provide opportunities to change.</p> <p>Perpetrators who are not engaging or compliant are pursued for judicial restrictions and custody as last resort.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Gang violence and exploitation research analyst leads multi-agency panel</p> <p>MPS Investigations Superintendent</p> <p>Resources: Analytical and research resource to prepare intelligence products, monitor progress and ensure effectiveness; be</p>	Review March 2019	The Community Safety Team has taken a firm hold on re-establishing the Serious Group Violence Panel since the reintroduction back in August 2017. All aspects of the work around SGV are being looked into, from information gathering, to secure information distribution, through to the chairing of the panel. Regular weekly meetings take place between the SGV Lead and the Gangs & CSE Analyst, however there are daily intelligence catch ups in order to make sure any necessary information or changes are known in advance and dealt with as soon

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
		<p>analysis and research (updating CSE and Missing Problem Profile to support safeguarding children board and CSE team)</p> <p>5) Further develop use of mapping software to assist with understanding criminal networks operating in Havering.</p>		<p>overall single point of contact.</p> <p>£38,502 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund, for analytical and research support</p>		<p>as possible. All of this together allows for a smooth running of the SGV Panel. Information for the SGV is now gathered from the Police systems, YOS updates, MASH information, Children &amp; Adult Social Care and the Gangs mentoring service.. The work of SGV regularly overlaps with that of missing people and child sexual exploitation. There is regular information sharing between the CSE Coordinator and Community Safety in order to make sure that any possible joint working can be explored, along with using the SGV panel as a platform to bring the most vulnerable Missing and CSE nominals to the partnership's attention. To assist in joint working, Community Safety recently completed the CSE Problem Profile; findings from which will further aid preventative work and help target resources to protecting the borough's most vulnerable.</p>
	C. Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	<p>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.</p> <p>1) Mentoring and outreach service to be commissioned to address criminogenic needs of clients and reduce reoffending, risk and vulnerability</p> <p>2) Young people's victim worker to improve support for young victims and provide</p>	<p>Reduced levels of risk and vulnerability.</p> <p>Prevent escalation to statutory interventions.</p> <p>Improve access to and engagement with services.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker</p> <p>Resources: £65,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund, credible peer to peer</p>	Project end March 2019	<p>The mentoring contract went out for retender in June 2017, and the contract was won by Spark2Life (S2L). S2L are based within the YOS and they are linking in with the SGV, Youth Offending Service and Early Help. The service is managed on a day-to-day basis by the YOS, while Community Safety will be responsible for monitoring the contract quarterly.</p> <p>2) Young People's Victim worker</p>

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
		restorative justice work.		mentoring (£45k) and victim worker (£20k)		is in place, with the worker also managed through the YOS.
3. Hate crime and preventing extremism	A. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	<p>Safeguard and prevent those identified as at risk of extremism; provide a co-ordinated approach to preventing hate crime, support and supporting victims.</p> <p>1) Take responsibility for the Channel Panel process locally.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Prevent hate crime and extremism through identification and early referral.</p> <p>Improved support and access to services.</p> <p>Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report.</p> <p>Build understanding of hate and extremism locally.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Hate Crime and Prevent Co-ordinator leads on behalf of HCSP</p> <p>MPS Safeguarding Superintendent</p> <p>Resources: £50,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (hate crime and prevent co-ordinator role)</p>	Review March 2019	<p>As part of the Prevent Action Plan we have undertaken face-to-face training with over 300 members of staff since September 2017.</p> <p>In order to adapt to the developing needs of Prevent delivery in the borough, a guide to far right organisations in the UK and far right symbolism has been compiled, and is being discussed with key stakeholders prior to wider circulation.</p> <p>Work is being carried out to engage communities, such as the Youth Council; and hate-crime input is provided during the Junior Citizens scheme. Work is also taking place between the tri-boroughs to increase the level of support offered to victims of Hate Crime.</p>
4. Reoffending <b>NB:</b> <i>Detailed action plan addressing this focus area to be provided as part of specific strategy. To be added to</i>	A. Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	<p>Deliver the Reducing Reoffending Strategy for Havering.</p> <p>1) Fulfil intelligence development requirements of the adult offender profile.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3) Seek opportunities to develop a tri-borough strategy group</p>	<p>Reduced levels of reoffending.</p> <p>Increased number of offenders in employment and training and improved employability of offenders.</p> <p>Improved ability to fund lifestyle through legitimate income.</p> <p>Tougher monitoring and policing of offenders who</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Integrated Offender Management caseworker leads on behalf of HCSP</p> <p>MPS Safeguarding Superintendent</p> <p>Resources: Integrated Offender Management</p>	Review March 2020	<p>The Reducing Reoffending Group runs quarterly. Discussions have taken place over a tri-borough group in order to reduce the number of meetings key stakeholders have to attend.</p>

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
Appendix 5 of this document on completion.			don't engage.	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.		
	B. 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 alcohol treatment referrals).  2) Supporting offenders with drug and alcohol issues  3) Strengthen the integrated approach to working with Serious Group Violence and VAWG work.	Improved knowledge and awareness of the consequences of drug and alcohol misuse.  Improved confidence from partners referring in to commissioned drugs and alcohol treatment services.  Improved take up of health services.	LBH Community Safety & Development: Substance Misuse worker leads on behalf of HCSP and Health and Wellbeing Boards  MPS Safeguarding Superintendent  Resources: £50,000 (per annum) London Crime Prevention Fund (substance misuse worker)  Analytical resource to conduct strategic research and analysis to inform strategy and action plan, and devise the performance outcome framework	Review March 2019	To improve support for offenders with substance issues, individuals who are on IOM will be given an appointment with the local substance misuse support service in 48hours.  Violence Against Women and Girls has not yet been looked into as a dedicated topic for the group, however is being addressed through looking at Child Sexual Exploitation, and will also be addressed by those who are on a YOS order/Licence through restorative justice work. Where the group becomes aware of DA issues, the individual would be directly referred into the DV MARAC, where DA specialist services can provide additional support.  The RRG is currently exploring the commissioning of a Charity Called Street Doctors, this organisation trains young people in emergency first aid specifically

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
				CRC data, Public Health England, Metropolitan Police Service, National Probation Service, and local drug and alcohol service (WDP).		around stab wounds from knives, therefore linking with aims to reduce youth violence.
5. Burglary	A. 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>2) Refresh burglary problem profile</p> <p>3) Support development of a tri-borough burglary reduction group (and other acquisitive crimes).</p>	<p>Increase awareness in high risk areas.</p> <p>Target-harden vulnerable properties.</p> <p>Reduce risk of victimisation / repeat victimisation.</p>	<p>MPS Investigations Superintendent</p> <p>LBH Community Safety and Development: Community Development Team</p> <p>Resources: Cost of crime prevention materials.</p> <p>Analytical resource to identify suitable locations and evaluate effectiveness.</p>	Review March 2019	Analysis of burglaries in 2017-18 shows that six areas which had been identified in 2016-17 as suffering from burglaries and worthy of Safe Zone crime reduction work, were no longer experiencing a significant level of burglaries in 2017-18. Local data shows that houses 100-150m from the scene of a burglary have a 32% greater risk of being burgled within the month after the original break-in, therefore improving security of areas which have suffered burglaries is vital in creating safer places.
	B. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations; community engagement and public confidence	<p>Implementation and development of Neighbourhood Watch areas, along with Street Watch, and new Allotment Watch schemes.</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>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>Metropolitan Police Partnerships Superintendent, Community Safety &amp; Development</p> <p>Resources: Analytical resource to maintain database and assess impact.</p>	Review March 2019	Over 750 Neighbourhood Watch schemes exist for the borough. NHW can assist with putting measures in place to prevent victimisation of properties near to those which have suffered burglaries, and can also improve neighbourhood cohesion, and give residents confidence to pass information back to police.



Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
		4) Look at how we can support NHW areas in terms of providing useful and relevant information throughout the year.	Residents aware of affordable devices such as light timer switches, window alarms, locks and bolts.  Residents aware that risk significantly reduced with monitored alarm and CCTV.  Reduction in overall burglary.			
	C. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; community engagement and public confidence	Communicate burglary prevention and awareness messages to residents.  1) Varied communication methods to reach a wide segment of the population (Twitter, Newsletter, Press, Living, Recorder, Street Life, Websites).  2) Messages designed to empower victims and raise understanding of risk factors they can address.  3) Explore possibility of developing community safety pages on LB Havering website.  4) Targeted seasonal campaigns (summer holidays, winter 'light up')	Residents understand that risk can be reduced by increasing occupancy indicators, improving visibility, controlling side and rear access.  Residents aware of affordable devices such as light timer switches, window alarms, locks and bolts.  Residents aware that risk significantly reduced with monitored alarm and CCTV.  Reduction in overall burglary.	Community Safety & Development, Communications Team  Resources: External communication method costs.	Ongoing, seasonal	JC Decaux board campaign has been utilised throughout the summer and Winter to facilitate these outcomes.  The poster used for this have been reduced to A5 size and will be used for Safe Zones information packs
	D. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims	Super-cocooning to be carried out following residential burglary offences.  1) Officers to visit neighbours up to 10 doors either side of burglary victims to raise awareness of potential risk.	Reduction in near repeat victimisation.  Reduction in overall burglary.	Metropolitan Police Partnerships Superintendent  Resources: Officer time	Review March 2019	As in 5A, this could be vital in preventing further victims of burglary, and is carried out by response team officers reporting a burglary, or by neighbourhood officers conducting reassurance patrols in following days.
	E. 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.	LBH Community Safety & Development: Integrated Offender Management	Ongoing	Active repeat burglars who are caught, convicted and re-released back into the community are regularly monitored and added onto the IOM List.



Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
				caseworker leads on behalf of HCSP  Resources: Staff time  Analytical and research resource to monitor and identify suitable offenders		Contact has been made by the IOM Lead with the Met Police Intelligence Team to ensure that their identified prolific burglars are scored for referral into IOM. We have further been exploring the identification of burglars hidden within the MAPPA cohort. This is an ongoing piece of work. The NPS are currently undergoing a data clean-up in order for this to be explored further
6. Violence with Injury  Page 59	A. 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 Romford Town Centre.  5) Refresh Non-Domestic Violence With Injury problem profile.	Protect Individuals/vulnerable people from harm.  Reduce ambulance related call-outs.  Reduce alcohol related violence.	LBH Community Safety & Development: Community Safety Partnerships Officer  Resources: £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	The Town Link radio continues to work well in Romford and Hornchurch, with Upminster due to come online next  The Deeper Lounge operates from South Street for two Fridays each month, and offers a safe place for those in need of respite during night time economy hours  Street Triage: This continues to operate out of Fiction and Cameo nightclub. The contract went out to tender in early 2018, however the scheme assessed over 80 people in need of assistance in 2016/17, and 45 in the first six months of 2017/18; all of which relieves pressure on the London Ambulance Service and enables resources to remain free for genuine emergencies.  Taxi Marshal Scheme: The scheme runs on a Friday and Saturday night. Funding has been secured from the LIP scheme.

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
						The marshals have been tasked with greater interaction with the public and will be utilised more effectively in dispersing the town centre at night.
	B. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	<p>Reduce the risk of injury from glass / bottles.</p> <p>1) Continue to ensure licence conditions on late premises (including new venues) require use of polycarbonate glasses.</p> <p>2) Continue to ensure licence conditions on late premises restrict waste removal of glass/bottles outside between hours of 11pm-7am.</p> <p>3) Street pastors and other frontline services to ensure bottles/glass brought into town and discarded are removed from the street.</p>	<p>Protect individuals/vulnerable people from harm.</p> <p>Reduce ambulance related call-outs.</p> <p>Reduce alcohol related violence.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Community Safety Partnerships Officer</p> <p>Metropolitan Police Partnership Superintendent (licensing), Local Authority (licensing)</p> <p>Resources: Staff time</p>	April 2019	<p>The Public Spaces Protection Order has been in place since November 2017 and replaces the Designated Drinking area (under previous legislation). The PSPO covers a wider area ( including the Queens Hospital site ) and includes two conditions to help us tackle disorder.</p> <p>Not to consume alcohol within the Alcohol Control Area (save on licensed premises); and</p> <p>Not to be in possession of an open container of alcohol within the Alcohol Control Area (save on licensed premises).</p> <p>The Street Pastors continue to dispose of glass vessels as and when they find them, in addition to their primary role of assisting members of the public.</p>
	C. Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders	<p>Remove potential offenders early to reduce risk of violence.</p> <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 and Day Time Economy.</p> <p>2) Ensure door supervisors and CCTV are briefed on banned persons regularly.</p>	<p>Increase risk to offenders.</p> <p>Protect potential victims and vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>Reduce alcohol related violence.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development:</p> <p>Resources: Time commitment for Safe &amp; Sound banning meetings.</p>	Review March 2019	<p>The sharing of information between public services and local businesses in order to tackle crime and disorder can have huge benefits, however must be done with clearly defined procedures in place, and safeguards against misuse of data or images.</p> <p>At present the information sharing agreement with licensees is under review so that we can make use of new technology, and include</p>

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
						pubwatch online, netscan and facewatch in the data shared.  Briefings to door supervisors have recommenced, providing up-to-date information from police and the local authority.
	D. Supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders, creating safer locations	Increase risk of apprehension to deter potential offenders.  1) Utilise town link radio system.  2) CCTV and door supervisor briefings on banned individuals.  3) NTE shifts to be equipped with body worn cameras where possible.  4) Encourage take up of ScanNet/ClubScan on entry.	Increase risk to offenders.  Protect potential victims and vulnerable individuals.  Reduce alcohol related violence.	LBH Community Safety & Development;  Metropolitan Police Partnership Superintendent (licensing),  Local Authority Licensing  Resources: Staff time	Review March 2019	From 2012 licensing applications and/or reviews of on-license premises (nightclubs) in Havering have included mandatory use of ScanNet/ClubScan ID scanning systems. This has been extended to bars/pubs, and prevents entry without a valid photo ID between 9pm and close. 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. Scanning of ID allows identification of suspects by tracking their movement on CCTV footage to the last premises they were in, which will have an image of their passport or driving licence. From these details, police can then carry out any arrests (or witness enquiries) as appropriate.
	E. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	Creating safer spaces within the night time economy.  1) Ensuring that door supervisors are controlling access points, screening exits and managing space outside venues.  2) Maintain late opening refreshments to	Increase risk to offenders.  Protect potential victims and vulnerable individuals.  Reduce alcohol related violence.	LBH Community Safety & Development;  Metropolitan Police Partnership Superintendent (licensing),	Ongoing	Romford has successfully been chosen as one of three locations in the country to work with The Portman Group on further developing Safe zones within the night time economy. Initial discussions will take place at the end of January.

Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
		<p>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>4) Continue to develop work around Safe Havens. Havering has been identified as one of 3 areas that the Portman Group will be working with on developing this.</p> <p>5) Develop work with Hotel businesses around Child Sexual Exploitation.</p>		<p>Local Authority Licensing</p> <p>Resources: Staff time</p>		<p>The Community Safety Partnerships Officer ensures that agreed procedures concerning door supervisors and closing times are followed, by regularly working shifts covering weekend night times. These are often as part of a multi-agency team with colleagues from the police or fire brigade; to ensure any breaches of law or safety legislation concerning licenced premises can be acted upon.</p>
7. Fire Safety	A. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; creating safer locations	<p>1) Establish local Fire Safety Working Group.</p> <p>2) Develop multi-agency Action Plan.</p> <p>3) Review LBH Policy on Hoarding.</p> <p>4) Monitor levels of deliberate fires through Tasking Enforcement Group</p>	<p>Reduce risk to the public and property (deliberate fires)</p> <p>Reduce risk to individuals and responders from hoarding</p> <p>See that LFB resources are available to deal with genuine emergencies, rather than malicious or careless fires</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development, Metropolitan Police Partnership Superintendent, London Fire Brigade Borough Commander</p> <p>Resources: ASB Officer, Tactical Analyst, Community Safety Analyst providing analysis and research support</p>	Ongoing	<p>Through the work of the Tactical Analyst, the Tasking Enforcement Group has identified an issue with deliberate or reckless fires across the borough. With potential to cause harm, this is too significant to be dealt with under another group, therefore a dedicated working party has been set up to explore common factors in fires, and how partners can take action to reduce the number and potential impact of these.</p>
8. Cross-cutting	A. Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims; supporting the most prolific and/or high harm offenders; creating safer locations;	<p>1) Co-ordinate the work of the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference.</p> <p>2) Consider options for developing use of Public Spaces Protection Orders to tackle various issues impacting on quality-of-life in different areas across the borough.</p> <p>3) Co-ordinate the work of the multi-</p>	<p>Reduce number of repeat cases of anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Respond effectively to hate crime and vulnerable adults (Community MARAC).</p> <p>Working with partners to reduce levels of local crime</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: ASB Officer</p> <p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development: Tactical Analyst</p>	Ongoing	<p>The ASB MARAC provides a vital function in co-ordinating services around vulnerable people who may otherwise be outside the threshold of individual services.</p> <p>The Romford Town Centre PSPO prohibiting alcohol consumption and open alcohol containers has been a useful tool in controlling</p>

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Focus Area	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Lead <sup>4</sup> and Resources	Timescale	Reasons for actions
	community engagement and public confidence	<p>disciplined Tasking Enforcement Group and Strategic Enforcement Board.</p> <p>4) Co-ordinate the multi-agency business group (Safe &amp; Sound).</p> <p>5) Refresh <i>Safer Havering</i> communications plan campaign to address seasonal and emerging issues and to submit the night time economy for purple flag status.</p> <p>6) Continue to work with the Home Office on their LAAA2 programme around Best practice in managing the night time economy.</p> <p>7) Develop Best Bar None and continue to seek funding for this.</p> <p>8) Coordinate monthly nights of actions focused on drugs and knives.</p> <p>9) Consider the implications of the Community Safety Plan, and the rationale behind all actions during the design and approval of future developments.</p>	<p>using intelligence led and problem solving approaches.</p> <p>Reduction in key local issues (burglary, anti-social behaviour).</p> <p>Improve feelings of safety in business areas to support investment and tourism.</p> <p>Reduce demand on statutory services.</p>	<p>LBH Community Safety &amp; Development</p> <p>LBH Assistant Director of Environment</p> <p>LBH Communications</p> <p>Resources: ASB Officer, Tactical Analyst, Community Safety Analyst providing analytic and research support, Communications Officer</p>		<p>alcohol related harm. Opportunities exist to build on learning from this process, and introduce PSPOs in other areas to tackle locally-significant issues.</p> <p>The Tasking Enforcement Group has developed since its inception in autumn 2016 and includes data from a variety of council departments and partner agencies; ensuring the correct people are informed enough to tackle environmental and anti-social behaviour issues.</p> <p>Various issues are faced by businesses at different times of day, and this means it is beneficial to have separate day-time and night-time Safe and Sound groups for Romford, and Hornchurch; while Upminster can manage all issues in one meeting. A group will soon commence which will invite all other night-time-economy premises across the borough to join, ensuring information on crime trends and best-practice on improving safety of customers and staff is shared.</p>

Ref.	Description	2016/17 Outturn (End-of-year)	2017/18 Outturn (End-of-year)	2018/19 Target	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.	53*	Awaiting figure	Reduce	Communities
Key Local	Reduce the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse	1557 repeat victims, at an average rate of 31%	1146 repeat victims, provisional average rate Of 28%	Reduce	Communities
Key Local	Reduce levels of serious violence for the cohort supported through commissioned mentoring scheme	76% of the cohort did not offend – with this figure prompting a change in the way SGV support is provided	Awaiting figure	Reduce	Communities
Key Local	Encourage more victims of hate crime to come forward and report	353 Hate Crime incidents	322 Hate Crime incidents	Increase	Communities
Key Local	Reduce reoffending rates of individuals managed through the DIP programme cohort	14% Reoffending rate for alcohol treatment clients; 38% re-offending rate for drug treatment clients.	44% Re-offending rate for alcohol treatment clients; 14% Re-offending rate for drug treatment clients.	Reduce	Communities

\*53 attributed to alcohol in Romford Town Centre, however there were 91 calls overall, with the issues and timing meaning that these were likely to be linked to alcohol but recorded as a different factor ( such as vomiting, or pain) on the ambulance call system.

# Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

## Document control

<b>Title of activity:</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan
<b>Type of activity:</b>	Multi-agency action plan co-ordinated by the Community Safety and Development Team
<b>Lead officer:</b>	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
<b>Approved by:</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership
<b>Date completed:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2018
<b>Scheduled date for review:</b>	28th February 2019

<b>Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy &amp; Diversity team?</b>	yes
<b>Does the EIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?</b>	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](mailto:diversity@havering.gov.uk)

## About your activity

1	<b>Title of activity</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017/18 – 2019-20 (2018/19 Refresh)
2	<b>Type of activity</b>	Multi-agency action plan co-ordinated by the Community Safety and Development Team
3	<b>Scope of activity</b>	<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"> <li>• Protecting vulnerable individuals and victims, with focus on young people, <b>*violence against women and girls</b>, and preventing hate crime and extremism</li> <li>• Support the most prolific and/or high harm offenders, with focus on drug and alcohol needs and reoffending levels, and <b>*serious violence</b></li> <li>• Create safer locations, with focus on <b>*town centres</b> and <b>*burglary</b> hotspots</li> <li>• Community engagement and public confidence, with communications aimed at empowering residents to protect themselves from victimisation and making people feel safe</li> </ul> <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>Changing - There is an existing Partnership Plan which was agreed by HCSP in 2017 and is due to run until March 2020. The 2017 Strategic Assessment process has not revealed any significant developments which suggest that individuals and groups likely to be impacted on will remain largely unchanged. There have however been certain types of crimes, and policy developments nationally which necessitate a refresh to the plan in order to acknowledge these developments.</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 9<sup>th</sup> safest borough regionally of 32 at</p>

		<p>the last strategic assessment. However, it should be noted that the recorded rate of Domestic Abuse (14<sup>th</sup> worst), Serious Youth Violence (16<sup>th</sup> worst), Child Sexual Exploitation (2<sup>nd</sup> worst) and Motor Vehicle Theft (4<sup>th</sup> worst) performed less favourably in a regional and national context. This 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>
<b>5</b>	<b>If you answered yes:</b>	Please complete the EIA on the next page.
<b>6</b>	<b>If you answered no:</b>	Please provide a clear and robust explanation on why your activity does not require an EIA. Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.

<b>Completed by:</b>	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
<b>Date:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2018

## 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](mailto: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

<b>Example: Background/context</b>								
<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>								
<b>Example: Protected characteristic</b>								
<p><i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Positive</b></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td rowspan="3"> <p><b>Overall impact:</b> <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><b>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.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Neutral</b></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Negative</b></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		<b>Positive</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>Overall impact:</b> <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><b>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.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	<b>Neutral</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Negative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Positive</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>Overall impact:</b> <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><b>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.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>						
<b>Neutral</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<b>Negative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<p><b>Evidence:</b> <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"> <li>- <i>If you have identified a <b>positive impact</b>, please note this.</i></li> <li>- <i>If you think there is a <b>neutral impact</b> or the impact is not known, please provide a full reason why this is the case.</i></li> <li>- <i>If you have identified a <b>negative impact</b>, 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 <b>Action Plan</b>.</i></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>								
<p><b>Sources used:</b> <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"> <li>- <i>Service specific data</i></li> <li>- <i>Population, demographic and socio-economic data</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Suggested sources include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Service user monitoring data that your service collects</i></li> <li>- <a href="#"><i>Havering Data Intelligence Hub</i></a></li> <li>- <a href="#"><i>London Datastore</i></a></li> <li>- <a href="#"><i>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</i></a></li> <li>-</li> </ul> <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 252,783. Other available data for usual residents show the following:

- Havering has the oldest population in London with a median age of approximately 40, and 19% of residents aged over 65.
- 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 23.2% of the population.
- 7,779 per 100,000 population aged 18-64 live with moderate physical disabilities, the second highest rate in London.
- 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. 18% of working age people living in Havering have disclosed that they have a disability or long term illness. This is a similar proportion to England (19%).
- 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 2016, 2.0% 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 4.1%. The London region had the highest average of total population identifying as LGB with 2.7%.
- Havering has higher levels of employment than the national and regional averages. Locally 76.9% of working age residents in Havering were in employment (2017), compared to 73.6% and 73.9% in London and England respectively. The rate of working age people claiming out-of-work benefits at 7.0% was below the national average (8.6%).
- Havering is ranked as the 166<sup>th</sup> (2015, Indices of Multiple Deprivation) most deprived of 326 authorities in England (1<sup>st</sup> being most deprived). This has worsened marginally from 177<sup>th</sup> (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 18,353 crimes reported to and recorded by police in Havering and 18,607

reports of anti-social behaviour received across all agencies between October 2016 and September 2017.

- Crime victimisation rates are above average for those aged 13-55, with the peak ages for victims being 15-42. Asian or Asian British suffer disproportionately higher rates of all types of crime. Black or Black British residents suffer all crimes types disproportionately, with the exception of sexual offences.
- 72% of all those accused of all crime are between the ages of 15 and 36. Offending peaks in adolescence and remains higher than average from ages 16-24.
- Males accounted for 80% 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 57% of robbery victims being aged 12-22 despite accounting for just 12% of the population. 82% of those accused of this crime were aged 13-25, again demonstrating large over-representation.
- 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 over 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 322 crimes reported to and recorded by police in Havering in the last 12 months, the majority being racially and religiously aggravated. There were 25 reports of homophobic and 7 reports of disability hate crimes. These figures have fallen from 35 and 15 in the previous year.
  - 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). Twelve incidents have been reported to and recorded by police in Havering in the previous year, compared to seven in 2016/17. 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 2017n, Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2016, [MOPAC Hate Crime Dashboard](#), [Female Genital Mutilation Datasets HSCIC](#)

\*Expand box as required

<b>Age:</b> Consider the full range of age groups	
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	
<b>Positive</b>	✓
<b>Neutral</b>	
<b>Negative</b>	
<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The 0-17 age group is projected to increase notably in Havering, including the peak offending years (which are 16-24). 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Priority areas of the HCSP are focused on crime and disorder problems which adversely affect children and young people, therefore will seek to address this inequality.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Early Help services</i></li> <li>- <i>Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub</i></li> <li>- <i>Serious Group Violence Strategy and Serious Group Violence Panel</i></li> <li>- <i>Troubled Families</i></li> <li>- <i>Youth Justice Plan</i></li> <li>- <i>Youth Offending Team</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Havering Data Intelligence Hub</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> <li>- <i>Youth Justice Board: Risk and Protective Factors Report</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Disability:</b> Consider the full range of disabilities; including physical mental, sensory and progressive conditions	



<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<b>Overall impact:</b>  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 renewed in Spring/Summer 2018) which seeks to address sexual violence and exploitation. The repeat victims' strategy seeks to address financial abuse of vulnerable adults in the borough. The revised hate crime & cohesion policy seeks to support victims of hate crime.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
<b>Positive</b>		
<b>Neutral</b>	✓	
<b>Negative</b>		
<b>Evidence:</b>  - <i>Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including disability prejudice.</i> - <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i>		
<b>Sources used:</b>  - <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>		

<b>Sex/gender:</b> Consider both men and women		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<b>Overall impact:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Males and females are recorded locally as experiencing crime with a split of 59% of victims being males, and 41% being female; however, there are notable differences by type of crime.</li> <li>• Gender affects certain types of violence, and females are victims in 77% of domestic abuse offences, and 84% of sexual offences.</li> <li>• Stranger and alcohol-related violence and serious group/gang violence disproportionately affect men to the rate of 65% to 35% female (predominantly under the age of 24).</li> <li>• Males account for over 80% of all offenders, therefore services to address and support offenders should bear this in mind.</li> <li>• The Community Safety Partnership Plan will seek to reduce Domestic Abuse, and non-domestic violence with injury, therefore addressing inequalities which exist in these crime types.</li> </ul>
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		
<b>Evidence:</b>  - <i>Violence against Women &amp; 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.</i> - <i>Equality Impact Assessment for Violence Against Women &amp; Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services</i> - <i>Commissioned services to address violence within the night time economy (Street Triage), and Safe and Sound Night Time Economy Group</i> - <i>Reducing Reoffending Strategy, Equality Impact Assessment and Action Plan</i>		

<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> <li>- <i>Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile</i></li> </ul>
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**Ethnicity/race:** Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The Asian community is over three times more likely to suffer burglary, vehicle crime, violence, or domestic abuse; and the Black community two times more likely to suffer violence.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- There was previously a BME specific provision in respect of Domestic Abuse in Havering however funding for this ended.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- With priorities in the Partnership Plan covering burglary, violence, domestic abuse, and domestic abuse, these will seek to tackle the inequalities mentioned above, in addition to hate crime.</li> </ul>
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

**Evidence:**

- *Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference - risk management panel for victims of hate crime, including racial prejudice.*
- *1x Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) case load reserved for prioritising domestic abuse affecting BME victims in Havering*
- *Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering*

<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> <li>- <i>Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile</i></li> </ul>
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**Religion/faith:** Consider people from different religions or beliefs including those with no religion or belief

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <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>
Positive		
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)</i></li> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> </ul>

<b>Sexual orientation:</b> Consider people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual							
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:	<b>Overall impact:</b>						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Positive</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Neutral</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Negative</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Positive</b>		<b>Neutral</b>	✓	<b>Negative</b>		<p>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.</p> <p>Whilst underreporting is significant and the volume of reported cases is low, there are specialist services available to LGBT residents of Havering, including a liaison police officer and same-sex domestic abuse services.</p>
<b>Positive</b>							
<b>Neutral</b>	✓						
<b>Negative</b>							
<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i></li> <li>- <i>LGBT Police Officer within Havering</i></li> <li>- <i>LGBT support services available for victims of domestic abuse in same-sex relationships</i></li> </ul>							
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)</i></li> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> </ul>							

<b>Gender reassignment:</b> 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							
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:	<b>Overall impact:</b>						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Positive</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Neutral</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Negative</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Positive</b>		<b>Neutral</b>		<b>Negative</b>	✓	<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>
<b>Positive</b>							
<b>Neutral</b>							
<b>Negative</b>	✓						

<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <i>Hate Crime Policy and Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)</i></li> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> </ul>

<b>Marriage/civil partnership:</b> Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		
<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Violence against Women &amp; 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.</i></li> <li>- <i>Equality Impact Assessment for the Violence Against Women &amp; Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</i></li> <li>- <i>Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</i></li> <li>- <i>Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile</i></li> </ul>		

<b>Pregnancy, maternity and paternity:</b> Consider those who are pregnant and those who are undertaking maternity or paternity leave		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		

<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Violence against Women &amp; 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.</li> <li>- Equality Impact Assessment for the Violence Against Women &amp; Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services</li> <li>- Domestic Abuse Policy for BHRUT and Havering CCG</li> <li>- Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor within Queens hospital</li> <li>- Domestic Abuse training and DV Champions within pre-and post- natal staff, health visitors etc</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</li> <li>- Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)</li> <li>- Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile</li> </ul>

<p><b>Socio-economic status:</b> Consider those who are from low income or financially excluded backgrounds</p>	
<p>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</p>	
<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <p>Some categories of crime may disproportionately impact on people of different socio-economic status. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Research for Havering’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment found a correlation between the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded in a ward, and the level of deprivation.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Rates of violence generally disproportionately impact on those residing in the most multiply deprived areas.</li> </ul> <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><b>Neutral</b></p>	
<p><b>Negative</b></p>	
<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <p>Services provided by Havering Community Safety Partnership are inclusive to all socio-economic groups.</p>	

**Sources used:**

- *Crime Survey for England and Wales*
- *Youth Justice Board: Young People and Street Crime*
- *Strategic Assessment*
- *Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Incident System (CRIS)*

## 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 &amp; 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



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

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## CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

<b>Subject Heading:</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership, Annual Strategic Assessment 2017
<b>SLT Lead:</b>	Jane West, Chief Operating Officer
<b>Report Author and contact details:</b>	Kit Weller Community Safety Analyst <a href="mailto:Kit.Weller@Havering.gov.uk">Kit.Weller@Havering.gov.uk</a> 01708 433465
<b>Policy context:</b>	Our 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. 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.
<b>Financial summary:</b>	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 delivered within existing resources.

### 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.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the members note the Strategic Assessment 2017, which was approved by Havering Community Safety Partnership on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

## **REPORT DETAIL**

Havering Community Safety Partnership is comprised of five responsible authorities<sup>1</sup> 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 2016 identified three strategic themes together with one cross-cutting area. The findings of the Strategic Assessment 2017 are that our strategic themes are still very relevant and there is no necessity to alter these. The partnership plan will now be updated in a '2018 refresh' in order to refine actions based on what has been achieved over the past year, and presented to the Community Safety Partnership in April.

The strategic themes and cross-cutting areas 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

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

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. 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 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. 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 hours; and burglary is also a prevalent crime which affects both the individual location and wider area. Therefore, *Non-domestic violence with injury*, and *residential burglary* will be two priorities under this theme.
- 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, 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.

## **Appendices**

- 1 Havering Strategic Assessment 2017

### **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 delivered within existing resources within both the Council and the Metropolitan Police service. Certain initiatives within the plan are funded via a grant by the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime.

**Legal implications and risks:**

This strategy is in line with sections 5 -7 of the Crime & 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 for combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and for reducing re-offending. There are no apparent legal implications in noting the Strategy.

**Human Resources implications and risks:**

There are no HR implications in this decision.

**Equalities implications and risks:**

The Equalities Impact Assessment for the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan has been completed and is a background document to the plan.

# Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment



**Havering Community  
 Safety Partnership**

<b>Title &amp; Version</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2017
<b>Relevant to</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership
<b>Summary / Purpose</b>	An analysis and overview of crime, disorder, substance misuse and offenders adversely affecting the residents of Havering. To be used as a background document for the annual refresh of the Havering Partnership Plan 2017-2020(crime reduction strategy).
<b>Author</b>	Kit Weller
<b>Unit</b>	Havering Community Safety Partnership
<b>Date Created</b>	September – December 2017

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**1. Context**

**1.1 Background**

The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales, as stated in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

**1.2 Purpose**

The purpose of the strategic assessment of crime and disorder is to help decision makers set the strategic priorities for the future. It should also be used to support future commissioning processes, including the commissioning of intelligence products and more detailed problem profiles (e.g. for agreed priorities and where there are key information gaps), to gain a better understanding of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and offenders.

**1.3 Methodology and data sources**

This assessment includes an analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse/offending in the London Borough of Havering.

It utilises a range of data from appropriate sources as detailed in the Appendix, although it is necessary to mention at this point that certain pieces of data which have been used in previous years are no longer provided. Multi-agency data used includes Metropolitan Police, British Transport Police, London Fire Brigade, London Ambulance Service, and Transport for London, Crime Survey for England & Wales and London Public Attitude Surveys. Where possible, the data used is within the period October 2016 to September 2017, however, exceptions to this are noted within the report.

Data referred to relating to specific aspects of crime will often be taken directly from the Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS). These figures are live, in as much as totals can change as crimes are re-classified from one type of offence to another. The figures are also extracted from the system using purpose built ‘queries’ which select from thousands of possible pieces of information. It is therefore possible that figures which seemingly relate to the same information may differ throughout the report, and may not add up to totals shown if scrutinised to this degree.

Analysis included a range of techniques such as hotpot and thematic mapping, and creation of indices which highlight disproportionality (Offender and Victim Index Scores).

**Figure 1.1 Problem Analysis Triangle**



The assessment is structured around the Problem Analysis Triangle elements of:

- Victim/vulnerable people/vulnerable groups/targets
- Offenders
- Places/priority communities

Unlike some assessments, the purpose has not been to provide detailed analysis of each and every crime problem in Havering; rather, it has been used as a tool for strategic decision makers. The information provided is a measure of the problem rather than a full analysis, which is the purpose of problem profiles. This approach enables the analysis to identify both cross-cutting issues and underlying drivers and motivations for offending.

**1.4 Socio-economic and demographic profile**

A socio-economic and demographic profile of Havering is available here: <http://www.haveringdata.net>

## 2. Performance and recent trends

This section gives an overview of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour (ASB) problems within the London Borough of Havering, noting long and short term trends to highlight key performance issues. A breakdown of all data is included in Appendix A along with details on where to retrieve performance data from online open sources.

### 2.1 Havering crime data

Over the previous 12-months there has been a rise of 5.1% against the level of Total Notifiable Offences seen in the 2016 Strategic Assessment.

Figure 2.1 below shows the trend in recorded victim based crimes and state based (crimes without an identifiable individual victim, i.e. possession of cannabis or offensive weapons) recorded each month since October 2011, corresponding to the axis on the left of the graph. Victim based crimes increased in the last 12-months to average 1,426 per month, up from 1,276 in last years’ assessment. The unfortunate paradox of measuring all crime in this way is of course that there are positive aspects to take from an increase in some victim based crime, such as domestic abuse and hate crime, where it can demonstrate that victims’ confidence in police is improved, or that reporting practices have improved.

As figure 2.1 shows, state based crimes (with the corresponding levels shown on the axis to the right) have fallen rapidly in recent years, correlating with declines in stop and searches of individuals. Long term trend charts, such as that shown in Figure 2.1, are available for all categories of recorded crime in Havering using sources in Appendix A (see MOPAC Dashboards).

The red and green ‘control lines’ shown for both victim and state based offences over the past year use standard deviation calculations to show the variation which can be considered as the regular range seen over this period. The victim based offences were lower than the regular range in February 2017, and higher than regular in May 2017.

MPS Havering	Oct-16 to Sep-17	Oct-15 to Sep-16	Variance	% Change 16-17 vs. 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs. 14-15
Total Notifiable Offences	18,353	17,456	+897	+5.1%	+14.9%
Victim Based Crime	17,109	16,179	+930	+5.7%	+18.3%
State Based Crime	1,104	1,146	-42	-3.7%	+4.8%

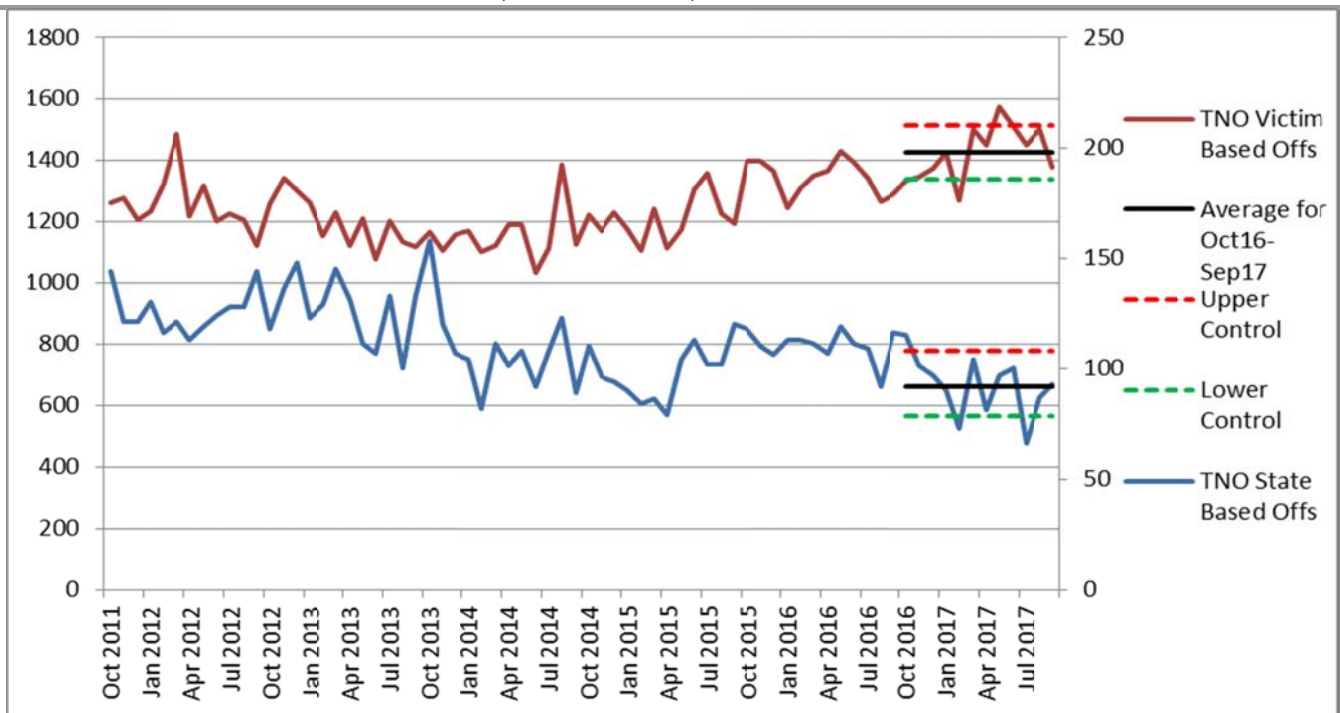


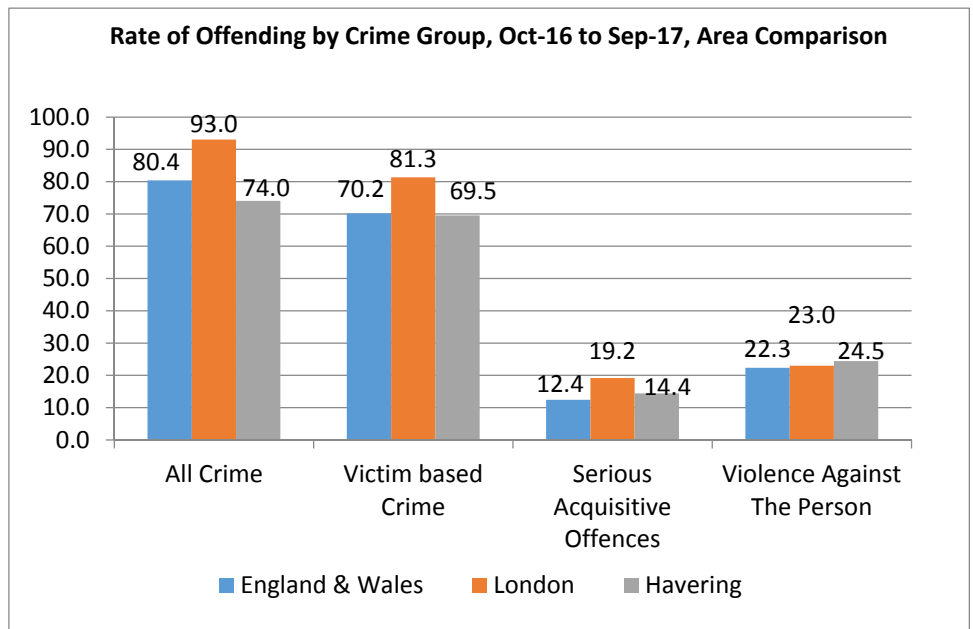
Figure 2.1 Victim Based and State Based crime trend in Havering, Metropolitan Police monthly data Oct-11 to Sep-17

Since the last strategic assessment there has been a rise in recorded crime locally, regionally and nationally. Havering recorded a 5.1% increase in recorded crime, which was lower than the average for London (5.7%) and that of England and Wales (13.0%). In Havering, the increase in crime has been driven by a 73.9% increase in *robbery*; a 24.8% increase in *motor vehicle crime*; and a 20.4% increase in *sexual offences*. These are set against London increases of 30.5% for *robbery*; 16.1% for *vehicle crime*; and an 8.5% increase in *sexual offences*. Nationally *robbery* has risen 20.5%; *vehicle crime* 9.0%; and *sexual offences* 14.7%

The local increases of 66.3% for *personal robbery* and 172.7% for *robbery of business property* are high in comparison with increases of 31.5% and 19.1% respectively for the London-wide level, however the business rate was very low last year (29<sup>th</sup> lowest rate per 1,000 population of the 32 London boroughs), with 22 offences equalling less than two each month. The increase in *robbery* locally coincides with a 67.6% increase locally in robberies of mobile phones (against a 29.5% increase for London). While gun crime and knife crime have risen locally, figures of *gun enabled robbery of personal property* and *knife enabled robbery with injury* (the only knife robbery statistic available for comparison) were very low between October 2015 and September 2016, at two offences recorded for each, compared to eight *gun enabled* robberies in October 2016 to September 2017, and seven *knife injury* robberies.

When examining the rise locally in motor vehicle crimes, the majority of the increase is caused by *theft of motor vehicle* (46.5% increase) and *motor vehicle interference* (essentially attempted theft – up 46.2%). Across London these have increased by 19.8% and 17.9% respectively. The third offence type in this category – *theft from motor vehicle* saw a relatively small increase of 3.1% locally compared to a 14.0% increase across London.

Figure 2.2 displays Havering’s rate of certain crime types compared to the London average rate per thousand residents, and the rate for England and Wales. In last year’s assessment, Havering’s TNO rate was 1.6 crimes per thousand population higher than that for England and Wales, and 16.5 lower than London. Our position, for *serious acquisitive crime* was the same; between England and Wales, and London. Our *acquisitive* rate was virtually the same at 14.2 offences per thousand



population, while the rates for London and England and Wales have increased over the past year.

Figure 2.2 Rate of offences per 1,000 residents, Iqunta and MPS data

**2.2 Police recorded crime summary**

The data table on the following page shows the current trends for various categories of recorded crime in Havering (Metropolitan Police Official Crime Data).

The table shows a variety of data including the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over rolling 12-month periods, proportionate breakdowns against the Havering total, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks among the 32 London boroughs, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the highest rate of offending (worst) and 32<sup>nd</sup> is best. The latter is shaded according to quartiles (1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> red, 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> orange, 17<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> yellow and 25<sup>th</sup> to 32<sup>nd</sup> green).

The column headed ‘% of TNO’ shows how each category of crime contributes to the volume of Total Notifiable Offences in Havering. The category names shown on the left hand side may relate to several types of crime grouped together because of a common feature, such as *hate crime*, or *gun crime*; therefore the *total notifiable offences* figure is not a sum of all other categories shown. The biggest contributors to recorded crime in Havering in the 12-months to September 2017 are

Violence against the Person (33.0%, 6,063 offences), Theft & Handling (21.8%, 4,004), Motor Vehicle Crime (13.8%, 2,528) and Burglary (10.8%, 1,995). More serious crimes such as Rape (0.8%, 150), Child Sexual Exploitation (0.6%, 116) and Serious Youth Violence (1.4%, 248) accounted for much less significant proportions of crime, although cause considerably more harm to victims and communities (see section 2.5 Crime Harm Index). Crimes affecting businesses (Business Crime, which includes all types of offending, with the main contributor being theft from shops) contributed to more than one in ten crimes in Havering (10.9%).

The column headed 'variance' highlights the numerical change in recorded crime in October 2016 to September 2017 when compared with October 2015 to September 2016. The columns headed '% change' show the change in volume of offences in October 2016 to September 2017 compared with the previous two 12-month rolling periods. The largest reduction by percentage was recorded within the *business crime* offences (-41.8%); over 1,400 fewer than in last year's assessment. The most significant reduction in terms of risk and harm however was *violence with injury*; with nearly 11% fewer offences than were seen in the 2016 assessment. A 26.4% reduction was seen in *hate crime*. A positive, given the impact that these offences have on the lives of victims, although this could also demonstrate a reluctance of victims to report matters to police.

Indicators relating to *domestic abuse* demonstrate mixed results from the previous year, although again must be taken with consideration to victim confidence in reporting matters. The level of *DA violence with injury* is the same as last year (0.3% reduction), while there is a minor increase in the overall level of crimes flagged as *domestic abuse* (by 1%). The level of *DA incidents*, which refers to incidents between partners or family members where no crime has been committed, however has reduced by 407 incidents, or 8.6%.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of rate of crime per 1,000 residents, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the highest rate (worst) and 32<sup>nd</sup> is the lowest rate (best). At the last assessment child sexual exploitation was the only area where Havering ranked in the worst quartile for London (2<sup>nd</sup> highest) and remains at this position this year. In the current 12-months, *theft of motor vehicle* (4<sup>th</sup>) and *youth violence with injury* (8<sup>th</sup>) have moved into the worst performing quartile. Havering's rank has worsened notably for *burglary non-dwelling*, falling from 27<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>; and *business robbery*, from 29<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>. There has however been a significant improvement in our position for *burglary dwelling* from 8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>.

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime

	Oct-16 to Sep-17	Oct-15 to Sep-16	Variance 15/16 to 16/17	% of TNO	% Change (Oct-Sep 16- 17 vs Oct- Sep 15-16)	% Change (Oct-Sep 16- 17 vs Oct- Sep 14-15)	Direction of Travel 12mths	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
Violence with Injury	1,999	2,237	-238	11.0	-10.6	20.8	↓	20
-of which Domestic Abuse	708	710	-2	3.9	-0.3	13.5	↓	14
-of which Youth Violence	631	585	46	3.5	7.9	25.2	↑	8
Violence without Injury	3,951	3,716	235	21.5	6.3	40.6	↑	21
Offensive Weapon	113	62	51	0.6	82.3	61.4	↑	25
<b>Violence Against Person</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	◆	21
Domestic Abuse Crimes	2,284	2,261	23	12.5	1.0	22.9	◆	16
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4,333	4,740	-407	N/A	-8.6	19.7	↓	15
VAWG*	8	9	-1	0.0	-11.1	14.3	↓	27
<b>Domestic Abuse</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>-385</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	↓	12
<b>Hate Crime</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>-113</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-26.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	↓	21
<b>Serious Youth Violence</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	↑	16
Gun Crime	56	52	4	0.3	7.7	7.7	↑	21
Knife Crime	301	181	120	1.7	66.3	62.7	↑	21
<b>Weapon Enabled Crime</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	↑	22
Rape	150	114	36	0.8	31.6	42.9	↑	27
Other Sexual	287	249	38	1.6	15.3	10.8	↑	23
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	↑	25
<b>Child Sexual Exploitation</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	↓	2
Burglary Dwelling	1,434	1,443	-9	7.8	-0.6	-0.6	↓	19
Burglary Non-Dwelling	561	496	65	3.1	13.1	5.6	↑	15
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	◆	18
Personal Robbery	474	285	189	2.6	66.3	41.9	↑	22
Business Robbery	60	22	38	0.3	172.7	106.9	↑	13
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	↑	21
Theft from M/V	1,040	1,009	31	5.7	3.1	-2.2	◆	31
Theft/Taking of M/V	1,165	795	370	6.3	46.5	50.5	↑	4
M/V Interference	323	221	102	1.8	46.2	31.3	↑	22
<b>Motor Vehicle Crime</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	↑	21
Other Theft & Handling	2,122	2,220	-98	11.7	-4.4	0.3	↓	25
Theft from Shops	1,318	1,166	152	7.2	13.0	16.6	↑	14
Theft of Cycle	174	153	21	1.0	13.7	2.4	↑	28
Theft from Person	390	395	-5	2.1	-1.3	19.6	↓	23
<b>Theft &amp; Handling</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	◆	24
<b>Business Crime</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>-1421</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-41.8</b>	<b>-31.2</b>	↓	15
<b>Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	↑	22
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>18,353</b>	<b>17,456</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	◆	24

## 2.3 Partnership data summary

The data table on the following page shows the current trends for various partnership datasets in Havering. This includes Metropolitan Police recorded crime data (abbreviated as MPS in the table), British Transport Police (BTP), Transport for London (TfL), London Ambulance Service (LAS) and London Fire Brigade (LFB).

Similar to the crime data table in section 2.2, the table shows a variety of data including the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over 12-month periods, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks against the 32 London boroughs per thousand population.

The largest volume of records is Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Disorder with 6,033 records in the 12-months to September 2017, of which 5,710 were logged by the Metropolitan Police. Criminal Damage (1,770), Alcohol Related illness/injury (627) and Assault Patients (tended to by LAS, 287) were other major volume contributors to Partnership services. The columns headed 'Variance' and 'Direction of Travel 12mths' highlight changes in the previous 12-months. Performance has varied across categories and service areas, although there have been reductions shown in most areas. The level of anti-social behaviour recorded by the Metropolitan Police was the same as that seen last year (seven fewer incidents), with reductions also seen in ASB recorded by TfL and BTP. A 48.3% increase in ASB recorded by the London Borough of Havering however meant that the overall level of ASB incidents recorded in the borough was 26.8% higher than in last year's strategic assessment. Overall criminal damage has reduced over the past year, (by 13.8%) however BTP saw an increase of 17.2% for items which fall under their reporting remit (generally damage at stations or to part of the rail network); and the MPS recorded a 17.5% increase in *criminal damage to dwellings*.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of rate of incidents per 1,000 residents, and there are several measures for which we are in the worst performing quartile. Last year's assessment saw Havering in the worst position in London for TfL incidents of *criminal damage*, however this year our position for this indicator has improved to 5<sup>th</sup> place. Havering's position for *criminal damage to vehicle* has improved by two places since last year, and Havering's position for criminal damage recorded by BTP remains unchanged from 7<sup>th</sup> place.

Our rate of combined ASB (for police and TfL recorded matters) remain in the best-performing quartile (at 25<sup>th</sup> place from 32), and Havering is also in the best-performing quartile for LAS incidents relating to assaults and *gun/knife/weapon injuries*.

Figure 2.3 shows the rate per thousand residents of anti-social behaviour incidents and criminal damage offences in Havering, all London boroughs, and England and Wales. The rates are similar to those seen last year, with Havering again recording around 7 ASB incidents fewer per 1,000 residents than London and England and Wales. The rate of criminal damage offences recorded this year has increased slightly in London (7.4, up from 7.2 last year) and England and Wales (9.5 up from 9.3 last year), while the rate for Havering has remained the same at 7.2 offences per thousand population.

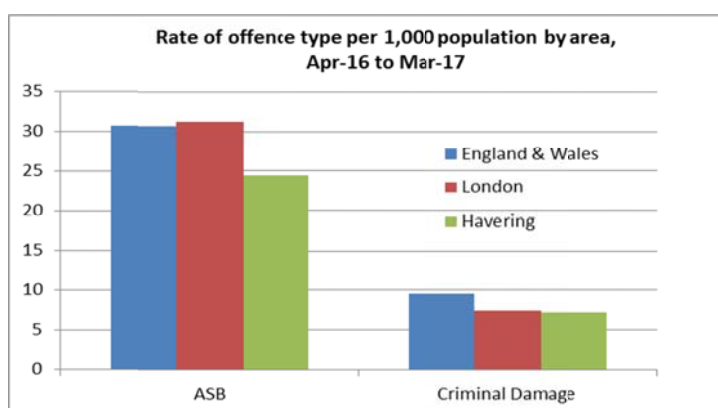


Figure 2.3 Rate of offences/incidents per 1,000 residents by category, Iqunta and MPS Crime data

Within London there is a discrepancy between perceptions of anti-social behaviour and reporting levels. When examining comparable responses from the *Crime Survey for England and Wales (to June 2017)* and the *Metropolitan Police Public Attitude Survey (July 2016 to June 2017)*; the percentage of respondents from Havering and the Metropolitan Police area who are concerned about ASB issues is significantly higher than the percentage of respondents concerned in England and Wales; despite the rate of incidents recorded in Havering being lower than for England and Wales, as shown by examples in table 2.1.

	England & Wales	London	Havering
People using or dealing drugs	23	57	53
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	16	47	37
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	15	37	34
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10	31	28

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime & ASB, London Analyst Support Site (BTP, LAS, LFB, TfL Data Sets)

	Oct-16 to Sep-17	Oct-15 to Sep-16	Variance 15/16 to 16/17	% Change (Oct-Sep 16-17 vs Oct-Sep 15- 16)	% Change (Oct-Sep 16-17 vs Oct-Sep 14- 15)	Direction of Travel 12mths	Rank of Rate London (1=worst)
ASB & Disorder (BTP)	71	97	-26	-26.8	-29.7	↓	16
ASB (MPS)	5,710	5,717	-7	-0.1	22.8	◇	24
ASB & Disorder (TfL)	252	379	-127	-33.5	-35.1	↓	18
<b>ASB &amp; Disorder</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>6,193</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	◇	<b>25</b>
Environmental ASB (LB Havering)	12,574	8,479	4095	48.3	52.9	↑	N/A
<b>ASB Total (inc. authority)</b>	<b>18,607</b>	<b>14,672</b>	<b>3935</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	↑	N/A
Criminal Damage (BTP)	68	58	10	17.2	83.8	↑	7
Criminal Damage (TfL)	62	165	-103	-62.4	-51.6	↓	5
Damage to Dwelling (MPS)	382	325	57	17.5	14.0	↑	18
Damage to Vehicle (MPS)	810	859	-49	-5.7	16.5	◇	7
Damage Other (MPS)	448	647	-199	-30.8	-23.4	↑	19
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>-284</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	↓	<b>16</b>
Robbery	4	4	0	0.0	100.0	◇	21
Sexual Offences	13	14	-1	-7.1	116.7	◇	21
Theft	77	92	-15	-16.3	0.0	↓	22
Violence	101	93	8	8.6	42.3	↑	20
Other Notifiable	8	72	-64	-88.9	-68.0	↓	22
<b>British Transport Police*</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	↓	<b>19</b>
Alcohol Related	627	1,551	-924	-59.6	-60.0	↓	23
Assaults	287	894	-607	-67.9	-63.7	↓	27
Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury	40	43	-3	-7.0	-20.0	◇	28
<b>London Ambulance Service</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>-1491</b>	<b>-61.0</b>	<b>-60.4</b>	↓	<b>25</b>
Deliberate Fires (Primary)	61	69	-8	-11.6	8.9	↓	6
Deliberate Fires (Secondary)	111	115	-4	-3.5	-7.5	◇	3
<b>London Fire Brigade</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	◇	<b>4</b>
Fraud	109	159	-50	-31.4	-40.4	↓	22
Robbery	2	0	2	-	0.0	◇	16
Theft	6	5	1	20.0	-	↑	14
Violence	24	38	-14	-36.8	-41.5	↓	11
<b>Transport for London*</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-226</b>	<b>-25.7</b>	<b>-42.7</b>	↓	<b>20</b>

\*Includes *criminal damage* recorded by respective organisations



## 2.4 Reoffending, detections and outcomes data

Previous Strategic Assessments examined reoffending rates, as provide by the Ministry of Justice. This information is no longer provided by the Ministry, so does not feature in the year's document.

### Sanctioned Detections

The table below shows the proportion of crimes by category which resulted in a sanctioned detection. Most crime recorded by police in Havering, London and nationally goes undetected. Overall in Havering, less than 2 in 10 crimes were detected between April 2016 and March 2017. While there are many rates which are worse than last year, there is a positive in the detection rate for sexual offences increasing.

Although rates seem low, they are not dissimilar to those calculated for all crimes across London. There are only two of the seven categories shown below in which we perform worse than the London rate; in three we are within one percentage point of the London rate; and in the aforementioned *sexual offences* and *robbery* categories we have a sanctioned detection rate which is noticeably higher than the London rate.

Source: Metropolitan Police Internal 'Borough Scanning' Dashboard

	2016-17 Financial Year %	2015-16 Financial Year %	2014-15 Financial Year %	Change % Points (16-17 vs. 15-16)	Change % Points (16-17 vs. 14-15)	Compared against London Av. % Rate 16/17
Violence Against the Person	19.9	22.2	27.2	-2.3	-7.3	Similar (20.4%)
Sexual Offences	17.6	14.4	14.3	+3.2	+3.3	Better (14.4%)
Robbery	14.1	16.9	26.1	-2.8	-12.0	Better (9.2%)
Burglary	5.2	11.2	9.5	-6.0	-4.3	Worse (6.6%)
Theft & Handling	7.3	8.9	12.8	-1.6	-3.5	Similar (7.1%)
Criminal Damage	11.4	13.0	10.8	-1.6	+0.6	Worse (12.5%)
Total Notifiable Offences	16.2	18.1	20.3	-1.9	-4.1	Similar (16.7%)



**2.5 Crime Harm Index**

In previous Strategic Assessments, the *Cambridge Crime Harm Index* has been used to demonstrate the effect caused by different types of crime by applying a common factor to allow the level of harm caused by each type of crime to be compared. The *Cambridge Crime Harm Index* based its weighting on the minimum number of days a first time offender could receive as a custodial sentence; with the logic being that more harmful offences such as murder, grievous bodily harm, and aggravated burglary had longer sentences available as options for courts; and that a serious assault has a greater effect than a shoplifting so should be

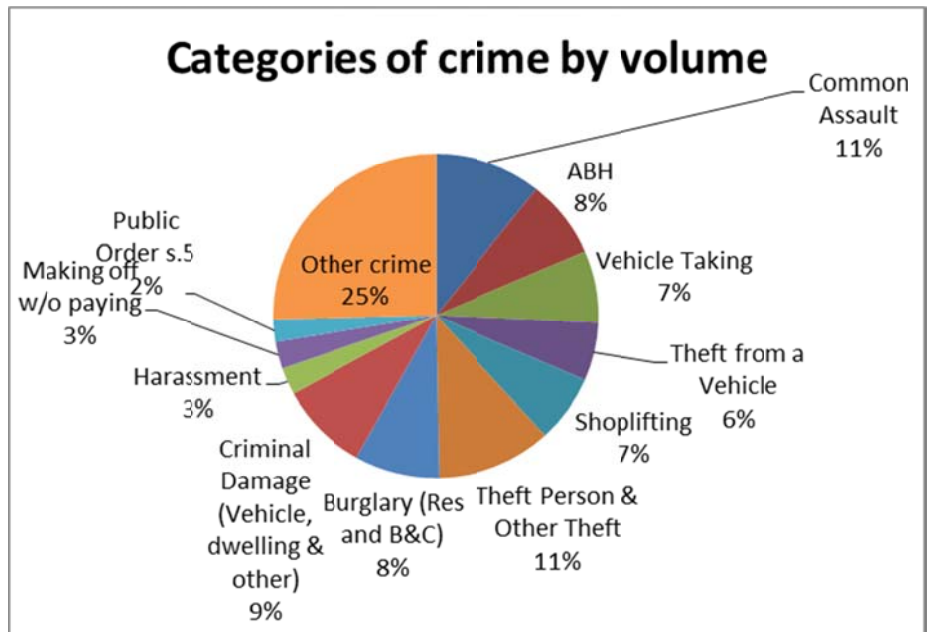


Figure 2.4 Categories of Crime as a percentage of total recorded crime

acknowledged as more harmful when crime figures are examined.

This year, the *Office of National Statistics* has developed an additional weighting method which takes into account non-custodial sentence options; converting community (service) orders and penalty fines into a time value based on the amount of time it would take to complete the community order; or the amount of time it would take to earn the cost of a fine.

Figure 2.4 shows the non-serious violence crimes which account for just under 75% of crimes in Havering. These crimes account for 38.9% of all harm caused in Havering. The crimes shown are the fifteen most prominent non-serious violence types in Havering; with *grievous bodily harm* having been removed to demonstrate how non-violent crimes carry a lower harm rating. The *other crimes* in figure 2.4 represent 25% of crimes by volume, but 61.1% of harm according to the ONS method.

The ONS harm system contains a rating for 248 offences; although many of these are variations on a type of offence, for example 66 different fraud offences. In Havering over the assessment period there were 332 different offence types recorded on the CRIS system. Some of these were therefore placed into aggregated categories on the ONS system, such as 'other fraud,' or 'other theft' in order to allow a harm score to be calculated for these. Comparing the totals of offence types taken from CRIS, and the categories available on the ONS index is not a simple task, with factors such as minor differences in wording affecting where a crime should be counted on the ONS index. In particular, *sexual offences* were not easy to convert from a CRIS figure to a count on the ONS index; with the classifications taken from CRIS not allowing the technical differences caused by ages of victims

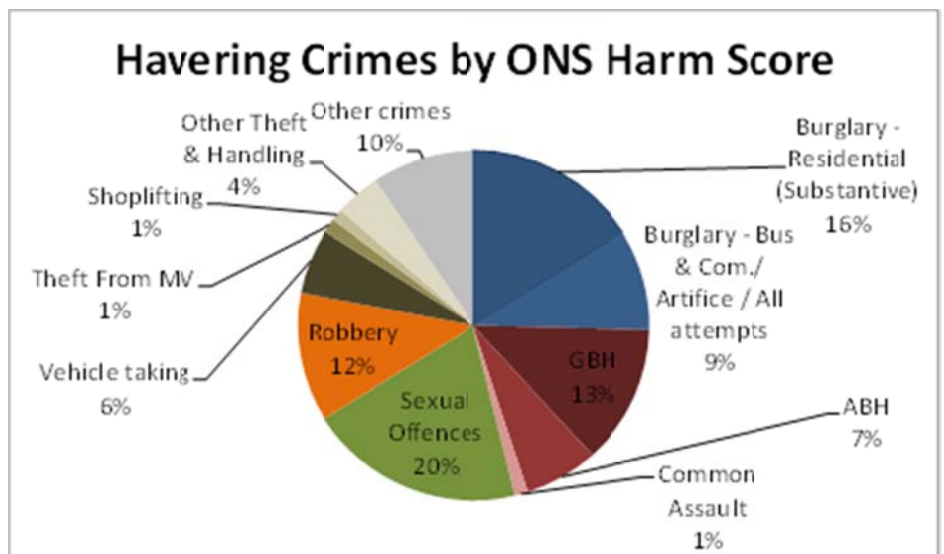


Figure 2.5 Categories of Crime as a percentage of total harm caused

and suspects to be easily captured. For this reason, *sexual* offences have been grouped together on figure 2.5 rather than displaying the 11 separate offence types which were recorded over the assessment period.

Using the ONS index, in Havering, *residential burglary* is the single most harmful type of crime, accounting for 16% of the harm caused by crime; with all other types of burglary offences – aggravated, attempts, artifice, and business and community crimes, accounting for a further 9% of harm from all crimes. The two categories of GBH offence have been aggregated for the purpose of the graph, and in this form account for 13% of all harm. While this may sound low for an offence in which serious injury is caused, the offence of *GBH without intent* carries a relatively low weighting on the ONS index (333), and the scores applied to crime in Havering have been calculated based on how matters are recorded on CRIS, for which there are only 109 *GBH with intent* offences compared with 534 *without intent* offences. While officers can only classify the crime based on the circumstances they encounter and are often not in a position to know the perpetrator's intent; if a greater number of the GBH's recorded had been classified as a *with intent* offence then it would have increased the proportion of harm caused by GBH as calculated using this system. *Residential burglary* carries a score of 438, so multiplied by in excess of a thousand offences which occurred, gives the largest numerical harm score.

The information shown above confirms the relevance of the priorities to which the CSP are already working, in which *non-domestic violence with injury* and *burglary* have been selected as our two discretionary priorities in addition to those set by the Mayor of London.

One significant aspect of Partnership work which this system cannot consider is non-crime anti-social behaviour. Although ASB isn't considered to be a serious crime, persistent ASB can result in significant harm to certain individuals if the actions of perpetrator actions are targeted against them; or towards groups who may perceive general behaviour as intimidating or distressing.

### 3. Community safety problems

The following sections give a broad overview of all victims and targets, offenders, places and locations of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour incidents across Havering.

#### 3.1 Victims and targets

This section identifies those people who are most vulnerable to crime and ASB, or alternatively where relevant, those properties and products which are most sought after by offenders in Havering.

##### 3.1.1 Age, gender and ethnicity

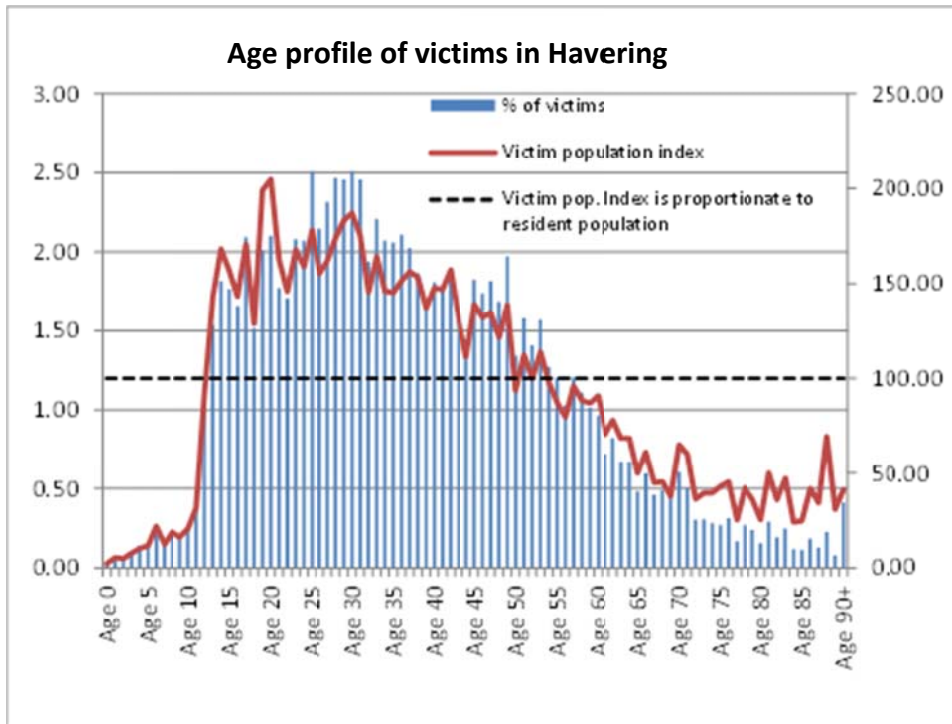


Figure 3.1 Age profile of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Figure 3.1 shows the age profile of victims in Havering (based on the victim age on recorded crime reports from Oct-16 to Sep-17) by volume and population index score, whereby if the percentage of victims of a certain age is equal to the percentage that the age in question contributes to the whole population, this equates to an index score of 100, which is taken as proportional representation, which can be referred to as average. Any index score above 100 equates to an overrepresentation, and any score below 100 equates to an underrepresentation.

Those aged 13 to 55 in Havering are overrepresented as victims of crime, as demonstrated by the red line

sitting above the '100' line between these ages (with the population index score shown on the right side of the graph). The peak ages for victims are mid 20's and early 30's, with victimisation rates declining as age increases beyond this group. Those aged 15 to 42 are at the greatest risk of becoming victims of crime in Havering generally (based on their index score being higher than 150, meaning they are 1.5 times more likely to be a victim than average). This may however vary by type of crime and location as will be discussed below. In the last 12-months the index score has increased within the 14-17 age group in Havering, rising quickly from underrepresentation at age 13 (score of 91), to overrepresentation at 14 (score of 143).

Table 3.1 below shows the most vulnerable age groups for violent crime categories. Here, 'vulnerable' refers to those ages which contribute to a disproportionate share of crime in comparison to their share of the total Havering population (where average index scores exceed 150, one-and-a-half times more at risk than if they were represented proportionately in victim data).

The *most vulnerable age group* row highlights the broad age ranges whereby victims are at greater risk, whilst the *predominant age range* highlights where the greatest percentage volume of victims are recorded. For example Personal Robbery highlights the 12-22 ages as being most vulnerable, and this age group accounts for approximately 50% of all recorded robbery victims despite making up just over 12% of Havering's population.

Table 3.1 Vulnerable groups and ages for violent and personal crime categories in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2017)							
Crime Type	Domestic Abuse	Violence With Injury (Non DV)	Serious Wounding	Violence without Injury	Personal Robbery	Sexual Offences	Hate Crime
Most vulnerable age (Index Score)	19-44	12-23	18-36	13-36	12-22	12-24	21-39
Predominant age range (% of victims)	19-44 (68%)	12-30 (55%)	18-36 (59%)	13-36 (54%)	12-22 (57%)	12-28 (53%)	21-39 (45%)

Since last year there have been some changes in the most vulnerable age groups for violent crimes. The upper age of the most-vulnerable range for *serious wounding*, and *violence without injury* has increased by eight years and six years respectively, meaning that a disproportionate amount of people in their early-to-mid thirties are suffering such crimes.

The upper age of the most-vulnerable group identified for sexual offences has decreased from 30 to 24. Those aged 12 to 18 are shown as being between 1.8 and seven times more at risk than average. Separate research has shown various social media, games, and other online apps to contribute to a significant amount of sexual offences, which often take place on-line and could perhaps be tackled through educating both the age groups suffering, and parents who may not understand the full nature of the threat.

Excluding domestic abuse, over half of all violence, robbery and sexual offence victims are aged 10-29 despite accounting for just under a quarter of Havering residents. For robbery the largest single age group affected is those aged 13-20 (50% of victims), who are anything between 1.8 and 9.8 times more likely to be a victim than average.

Table 3.2 provides similar information on victim ages for property and acquisitive crime categories within Havering.

Table 3.2 Vulnerable groups and ages for selected property / acquisitive offences in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2017)						
Crime Type	Burglary (residential)	Criminal Damage	Other Theft	Theft from Person	Vehicle Crime (Theft from)	Vehicle Crime (Theft of)
Most vulnerable age (Index Score)	29-42	30-49	19-33	21-32	30-39	21-40
Predominant age range (% of victims)	29-42 / 53+ (29% / 39%)	30-49 (47%)	19-33 (33%)	21-32 / 79-86 (25% / 10%)	25-34 (23%)	21-40 (50%)

*Other theft* and *theft from person* categories have a much less distinct pattern of risk compared to the other types of crime. *Theft person* has higher proportions of victims between 18 and 34, and there are other age groups in the fifties, sixties, and seventies which are visible as accounting for a higher proportion of victims than average.

The majority of *residential burglary* victims are between their early twenties and mid-sixties; however the age group experiencing a disproportionate amount of this are those between their late twenties and mid-fifties. This may be the age group most likely to be working residents; following regular daily routines and leaving properties unattended for the majority of the day.

The predominant age groups for both *theft from* and *theft of motor vehicles* are relatively young. For *theft from* victims in the predominant age group, the majority of cars stolen from were less than 10 years old (52%). Cars that were three years old accounted for the highest proportion of thefts from a vehicle; 8% of the total. The types of property most frequently taken from the cars in this age group were tools/hand tools (17%), followed by other property (9%), Credit Cards/Cash Cards (7%) and Currency (6%). It is likely that these types of property are being left in cars overnight or unattended, consequently attracting thieves.

Regarding *theft of vehicle* offences, and the predominant victim range of 21 to 40, 74% of vehicles reported as stolen by this age group were less than 10 years old; with the highest proportion of cars being only two years (14% of total) and three years old (13% of total). The most common make of car to be reported as stolen was a 'Ford Fiesta', accounting for 52%.

Figure 3.2 provides a breakdown of victims by gender for selected categories of crime in Havering (where a gender is recorded). Of the *Total Notifiable Offences* which are not marked as a domestic abuse incident, males are victims in 59% of crimes compared to females in 41%. This is understandable when the majority of victims of *violence against the person* are male, along with *robbery* and *motor vehicle crimes*. When considering all offences marked as domestic abuse, females are shown as victims in 77% of these, and are also predominantly victims in *other thefts* (54%), *other theft person* (71%) and *sexual offences* (84%). In last year's assessment, females were victims in 89% of sexual offences. The imbalance in domestic abuse and sexual offence matters demonstrate the importance of work to tackle violence against women and girls.

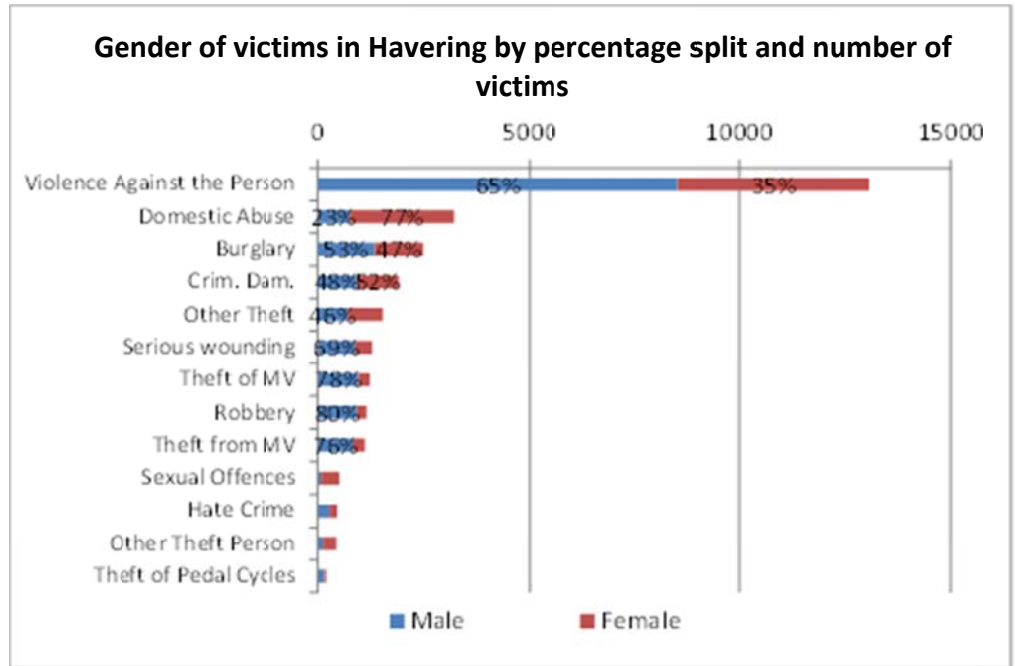


Figure 3.2 Gender breakdowns of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Last year, *other theft person* crimes were imbalanced at the same rate as this year, with females comprising 71% of victims. Males were victims in 68% of *serious wounding* last year compared to 69% this year; and males increased from suffering 74% of robberies last year to 80% this year.

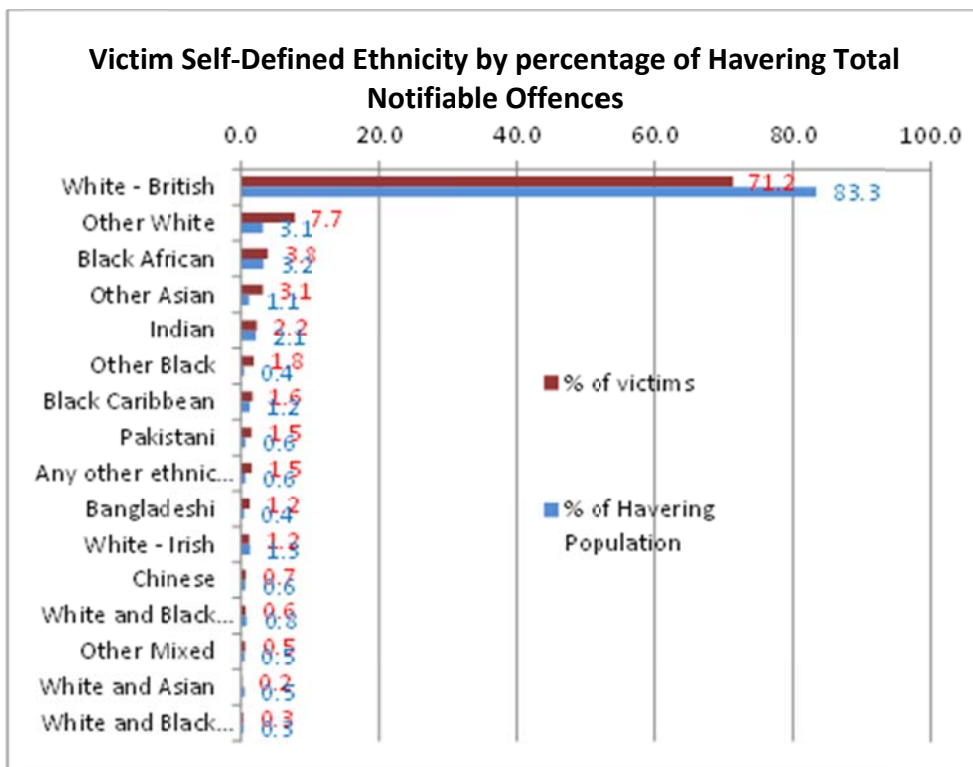


Figure 3.3 Self-defined ethnicity of victims in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

*Self-defined ethnicity (SDE)* refers to how an individual coming into contact with police, either as a victim or suspect, describes their ethnic origin from one of sixteen groupings. Figure 3.3 (left) shows a breakdown of Havering victims of crime by their SDE, compared to ethnicity of the general population in Havering according to the 2011 Census. The largest ethnic group who report being a victim of crime in Havering are White British, accounting for 71.2% of victims, marginally underrepresented against a total resident population share of 83.3%.

There are no communities in Havering which are notably underrepresented as victims



for total notifiable crime; however, there are disparities when looking at specific categories of crime (see Table 3.3). For example, *White British* or *White Other* communities were significantly underrepresented for hate crimes.

Communities which were overrepresented as victims of total notifiable crime in Havering included *Other Black* (over four times more likely to be a victim than the percentage of the population would suggest); *Bangladeshi* (three times more likely); *Other Asian* (nearly three times more likely); and *Pakistani* (two and a half times more likely). All Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Havering were overrepresented as victims of hate crimes, whilst *Asian or Asian British* communities were overrepresented as victims of all categories of crime in Havering (see Table 3.3). *Asian or Asian British* communities were also disproportionately at risk for all crime types in last year's assessment. This year, the risk has increased for *Asian or Asian British* groups for all crime types, with the risk of *hate crime* increasing from nine times the population index last year, to nearly fifteen times the population index this year.

*Black and Black British* communities have seen a reduction in the risk of becoming a victim of sexual offences, from 1.8 times the population index last year, to 0.7 of the index rate this year. Victims describing themselves as of *mixed ethnicity* have seen a reduction in the likelihood of being a victim of hate crime. In last year's assessment, *Mixed Ethnicity* groups saw a hate crime risk of two times the population index, compared to a rate which demonstrates slight over-representation this year (a score of 108, where a score of 100 would represent the proportion of the population being equal to the proportion of victims).

**Table 3.3 Victim Index Score by crime and ethnic group in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System/CRIS data rolling 12-months to September 2017) – White Black Asian Mixed only, which account for 98.8% of Havering residents.**

Ethnic Group / Crime Type	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Other Theft	Theft Person	Vehicle Crime	Violence	Total Notifiable	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Asian or Asian British	355	526	656	267	472	303	312	347	234	287	1479
Black or Black British	91	122	117	67	147	120	146	198	150	159	521
Mixed	44	62	121	229	56	55	29	111	76	76	108
White British or Other	96	93	87	108	88	95	94	89	91	95	42

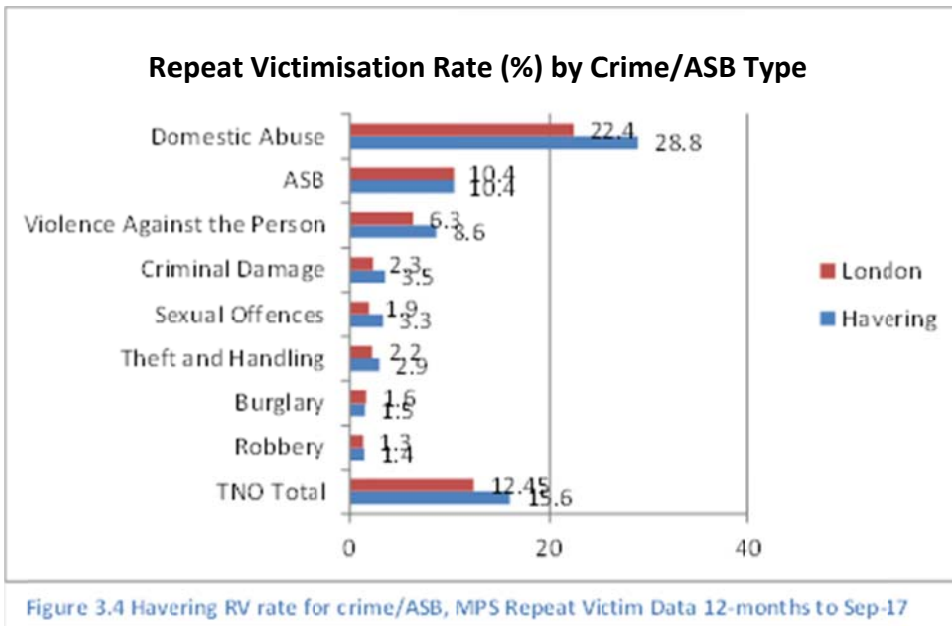
### 3.1.2 Repeat Victimisation

The highest levels of repeat victimisation in Havering, as identifiable from recorded crime data, are experienced by business and retail venues. Those businesses which were most likely to report thefts were larger national and regional stores, such as supermarkets and well-known high street chains. These businesses are more likely to have the means to identify and report crime – such as CCTV and security guards. Smaller businesses, including local shops and convenience stores, are likely to lack the presence of a guardian such as CCTV, security guards, or electronic tagging, to detect offences taking place.

It should be noted that the [British Retail Consortium 2016](#) survey estimates that 75% of crime experienced by respondents are *customer theft*, followed by *fraud* at 18%, and *violence* at 4%. The survey acknowledges that the upwards trend in theft relates to both the capacity of the UK police service to respond, and the impact of international organised criminal groups, who carry out bulk thefts, fraudulent payments, and trolley push-outs. For a breakdown of such victims / targets of crime in Havering, please refer to the sub-section Risky Facilities, and analysis of items stolen in the next section.

Figure 3.4 provides a breakdown of Repeat Victims data for Havering in the 12-month period to September 2017. Domestic Abuse is the area of crime whereby victims are most likely to have reported a repeat offence. Between October 2016 and September 2017 an average of 28.8% of Domestic Abuse victims had suffered an incident of domestic abuse within the previous twelve months. The average number of previous incidents suffered by each repeat victim varied between 3.6 at the highest and 2.0 at the lowest – with the figure of 2.0 corresponding with a month when an exceptionally low level of domestic abuse was experienced by the borough, with the number of previous incidents typically between 2.6 and 3.0. Anti-Social Behaviour was the second highest category in terms of repeat victimisation, with 10.4% of callers being repeat callers in Havering. Crimes such as Burglary (1.5%), and Robbery (1.4%) had very low reported rates of repeat victimisation.

Havering had an overall repeat victimisation rate of 15.6% which was above the London average of 12.5%, and ranked 2nd



highest of the 32 London Boroughs, behind neighbouring Barking & Dagenham. Havering’s repeat victim rate last year was 16.2%, against a London rate of 12.8%. As highlighted, Domestic Abuse victims accounted for the majority of repeat victims, with an average of 108 repeat victims per month in Havering (127 per month for all other crime types combined).

**3.1.3 Hot Products / CRAVED items (Concealable, Removable, Available, Valuable, Enjoyable, and Disposable)**

There have been significant changes in the longer term regarding the types of items stolen. Mobile phones continue to be the most frequently stolen product, and there is more desire than ever for more portable items, noted particularly in shifts of burglary where once frequently taken items such as TVs, Desktop Computers and Stereos have now been overtaken by Laptop computers and jewellery.

Table 3.4 gives a broad overview of the types of items most commonly stolen across selected crime types in Havering. The percentage for each crime type relates to the proportion of crimes in which the stated property was taken. For example, jewellery was taken in 24% of burglary dwelling offences and 7% of all acquisitive crimes. Some items are taken across a variety of crime types, for example currency is one of the most craved items; being the second most stolen item across four individual offence types.

In Havering, the most frequently stolen products are mobile phones (taken largely in *other theft*, *street robbery* and *theft person* offences), jewellery (taken predominantly in *burglary dwelling* and *street robbery* offences); tools (taken predominantly in *burglary non-dwelling* offences and *theft from motor vehicles*) and computers (taken during *burglary* offences).

Credit cards (from *personal thefts* and *theft person* offences) and handheld power tools (from *thefts from motor vehicles* and *burglary of non-domestic buildings*) are items which have increased in popularity in recent years, and ‘theft of mail’ also included a number of credit card thefts.

Crime Type	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
Burglary (Household)	Jewellery 24%	Currency 9%	Computers / Laptops/ Consoles 7%	Credit Card 6%	Mobile Phone 3%
Burglary (Non-Dwelling)	Tools 14%	Currency 10%	Computers / Laptops / Consoles 6%	Pedal Cycle 6%	Alcohol 2%
Other Thefts	Petrol 16%	Credit Card 13%	Currency 11%	Mobile Phone 11%	Purse/Wallet 6%
Street Robbery	Mobile Phone 17%	Currency 16%	Credit Card 9%	Handbag 8%	Jewellery 6%
Theft from Motor Vehicles	Tools 25%	VRM Plates 13%	Credit Cards 6%	Currency 5%	Sat Nav 3%
Theft from Person	Credit Card 24%	Currency 16%	Mobile Phone 14%	Purse 14%	Driving Licence 6%
Theft from Shops	Foodstuff 13%	Clothing 10%	Cosmetics 10%	Alcohol 9%	
<b>Total of Acquisitive Offences</b>	<b>Currency 10%</b>	<b>Mobile Phone 7%</b>	<b>Petrol 6%</b>	<b>Credit Card 9%</b>	<b>Jewellery 7%</b>

As shown in Figure 3.5, Apple iPhones account for the vast majority of mobile handsets stolen in Havering; 60.1% of the total. The second most-stolen brand is Samsung, with 19.8% of items. This has seen a change of share since last year, when Apple accounted for 45% and Samsung 25%. HTC, Nokia, and Sony accounted for 5% each last year with Blackberry at 4%; whereas this year Nokia is the third most stolen make, at 4%, with all other brands each comprising less than 2% of the total stolen. Of interest is the popularity of older models, and although the iPhone 7 was released in mid-September 2016, it was stolen less than the older iPhone 6. The same can be seen with the Samsung S8 (released April 2017); although with both Apple and Samsung products it may be the case that there are a larger number older phones in circulation, rather than a conscious effort on the part of criminals to target these older items.

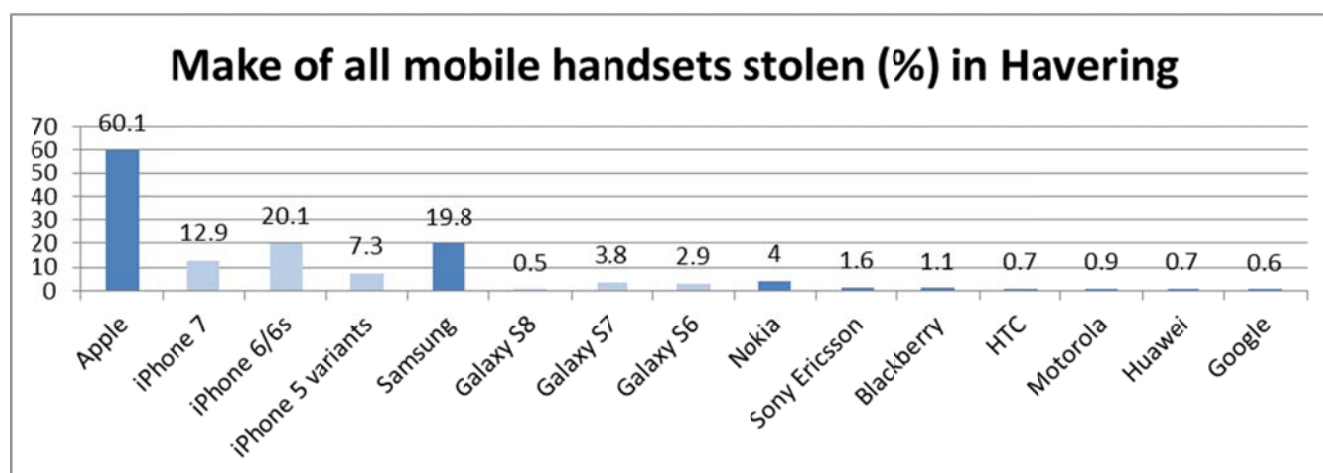


Figure 3.5 Mobile Phone makes stolen in Havering, MPS CRIS Data 12-months to Sep-17

Figure 3.6 below show the most commonly targeted vehicles for *theft of* (TO) and *theft from* (TF) motor vehicle offences. Ford models were notably overrepresented as a target, accounting for 37% of TO and 34% of TF; despite only making up 14% of the UK vehicle market share, compared with Vauxhall's 11% of the market, and Volkswagen's 9%. Of those, Ford Fiestas, and Transit vans were the most commonly taken; 263 and 174 of the 577 Fords respectively. 98 of the 180 Mercedes vehicles stolen were also variants of their van range.

There is a significant representation of powered two-wheel vehicles in the *theft of* list; with 137 of the 146 Honda vehicles stolen being motorcycles or mopeds; and *Sym* (Sanyang Motor Co) and *Lexmoto* brands featuring alongside the more well-



known makes of Yamaha and Suzuki. For *thefts from motor vehicles*, vans also feature heavily, with 233 of the 422 Ford's stolen-from being van models. Vauxhall vehicles suffer the second-highest percentage share of *theft from* offences, with the single-largest group being their van range. The figures for *motor vehicle interference* (essentially attempted theft of or from a vehicle) are not displayed below, however are similar to the trend seen in the substantive offences; Ford at 126 crimes, followed by Mercedes (30); Honda (26); BMW (21); Volkswagen (20) and Vauxhall (19).

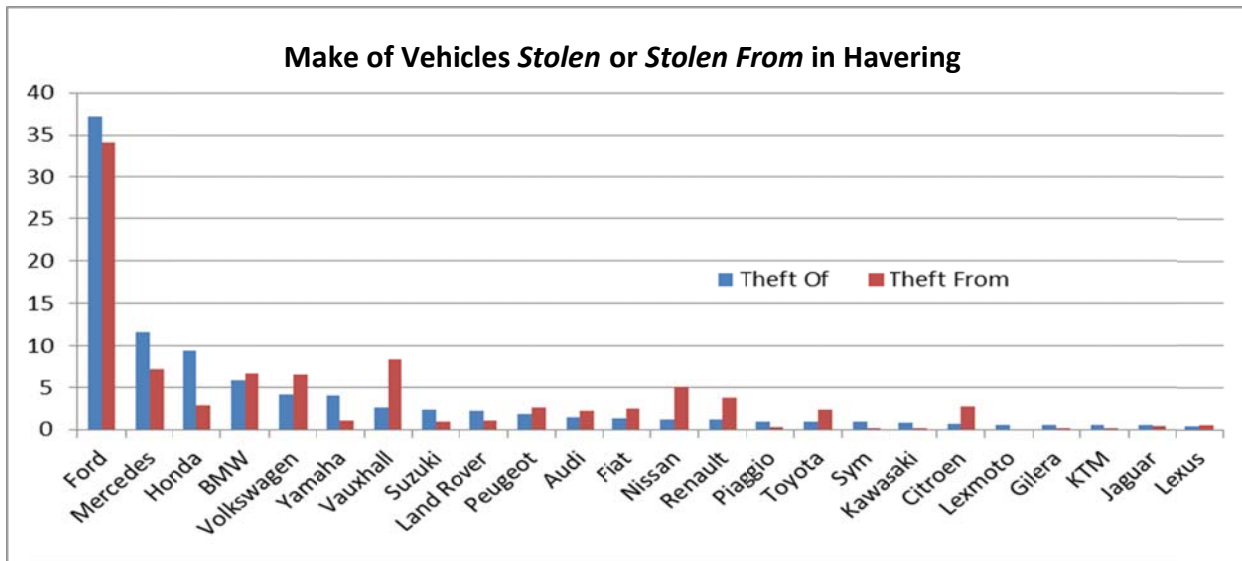


Figure 3.6 Vehicle makes stolen/stolen from in Havering, MPS CRIS Data 12-months to Sep-17

A related area for which data is not available is Fraud offences. *Action Fraud*, the national fraud reporting service, has been responsible for taking reports of fraud for several years, having the effect of reducing the figures of fraud offences which manifest themselves in crime figures for individual forces. With the internet accounting for a significant proportion of fraud and not being policed in the same sense that our streets are, it seems logical that these are recorded differently to crimes which have physically occurred within the borough, and action is coordinated nationally.

When searching CRIS to ascertain the level of fraud still recorded locally, there are 74 offences shown recorded during the October 2016 to September 2017 period. The three largest offence types within the *fraud and forgery* category are *possession of an article for use in fraud* (33 crimes) and *passing a counterfeit note or coin* (14 crimes) and *making or supplying an article for use in fraud* (7 crimes). These offences are likely to relate to acts of fraud carried out in person; or items found during a search on the street or in police custody, thus demonstrating that Action Fraud are picking up the majority of online or telephone scams. Action Fraud have been contacted to enquire as to the availability of the data pack they have previously provided, however it seems that their statistics are limited to the generic information released in *Crime Survey of England and Wales* releases.

**3.1.4 Risky facilities and environments**

The venue at which a crime occurs can be classified into one of a small number of 'location types' to assist with drawing conclusions. The information in Table 3.5 has been compiled by classifying 150 pre-set 'venue' options from the CRIS system into the five 'location types' shown below. A change of author for this year's assessment may account for different interpretations of the categories from previous years, however the new category of *'business premises to which the public do not have access'* has been added this year to attempt to negate any subjective differences as to which category a location type belongs in.

Most crime in Havering is recorded as occurring at a place of residence (40%), for example a burglary, sexual offences or violence (domestic violence for example), criminal damage (a dwelling window, door or wall) or harassment (which could be carried out via malicious communications online or via phone, although the location would be recorded as the victim's home address). Over a third (36%) of crime took place in an open public space (predominantly in the street, but also including parks for example), and this has increased from 24% of total notifiable offences in last year's assessment.

The level of *acquisitive crimes* occurring in a public open space has risen to 32% from 16% in last year's assessment; with

the proportion in every other category falling slightly to accommodate this increase. The proportion of *violent crimes* in residential premises has increased from 41% last year to 46% this year, with violent crimes in public open spaces also increasing in proportion, accommodated by a fall in violent crimes at ‘*other*’ premises, which covers educational facilities, medical buildings, religious buildings, police stations, courts and prisons.

Location Type	Acquisitive Crime (%)	Violent Crime (%)	Total Notifiable Crime (%)
A place of residence	36	46	40
Street or public open space (inc. car parks)	32	38	36
‘Controlled’ Public areas (Shops, Pubs, Sports facilities, Transport methods and stations)	28	11	19
Business premises without gen. public access	2	<1	2
Other (i.e. hospital, school, police station, religious premises)	2	4	3

Types of facilities which attract or generate high volumes of crime include petrol stations, department stores and supermarkets, and late opening licenced venues within the night time economy for example. Figure 3.7 below highlights some of the business venues which report the highest volume of crimes in Havering. There are 30 businesses shown in the chart, with the offences considered in the chart below accounting for 17.2% of all recorded crime in Havering. These are grouped on the chart as ‘Day-Time Economy’ (offences predominantly of theft occurring during core business hours of 9am-6pm), ‘Night Time Economy’ (offences predominantly of violence occurring mainly from 10pm-4am) and ‘Petrol Theft’ (high volume locations for petrol drive off offences reported and recorded in Havering).

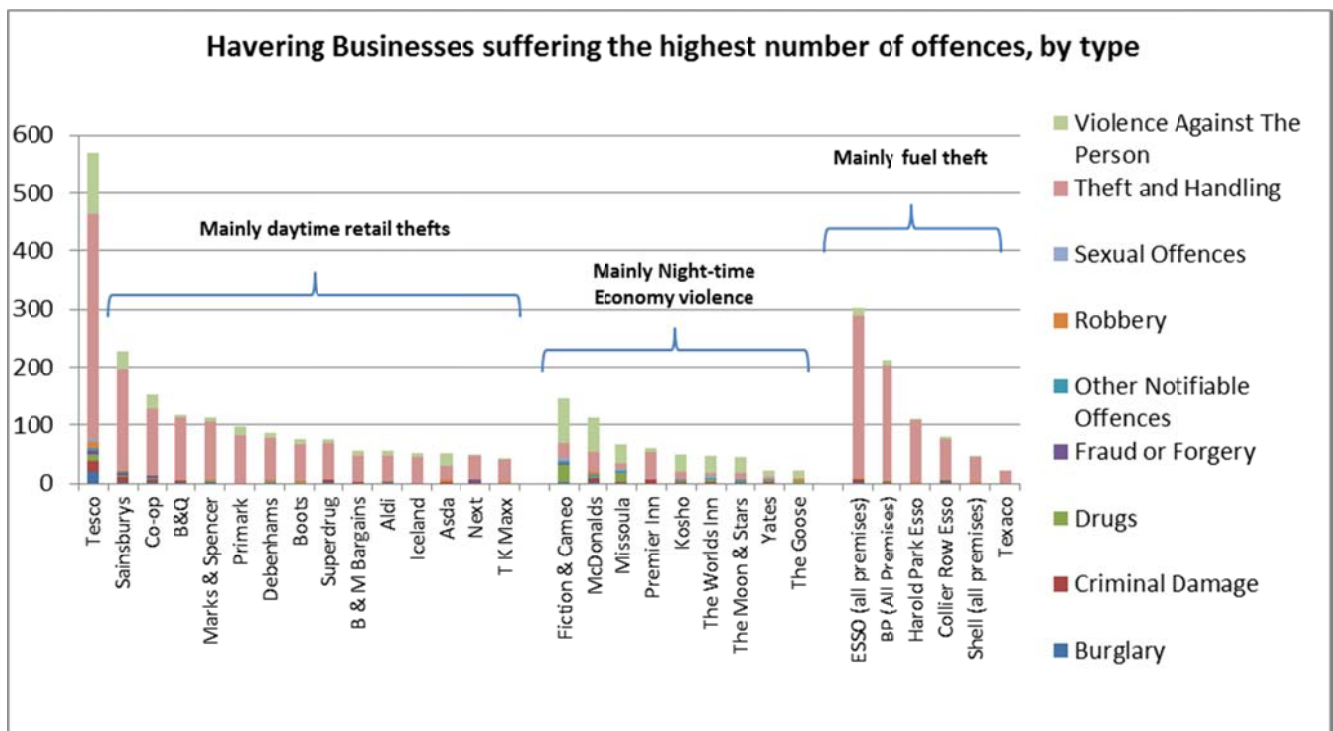


Figure 3.7 Offences by business venue in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Infinite factors will contribute to the volume of crime reported by each named business, such as number of individual venues, footfall, floor space, accessibility and so on, therefore this should not be interpreted as a list of the ‘worst’ contributors. The figures shown do not display the relationships developed as part of a problem-solving approach and subsequent crime reduction work undertaken by Community Safety partners. An index score would provide a more accurate indication as to which premises are the riskiest; however, data needed to perform this analysis is not readily available.

Rates of crime affecting businesses overall are higher in Havering, particularly customer thefts (shoplifting) and making off without payment (petrol theft) offences. Figure 3.8 shows comparator data for Havering and London (to December 2016:

the most recent data available at the time of writing), as taken from the [MOPAC Business Crime Dashboard](#). The bar chart shows that rates of crime against businesses are above the borough average across London, with Havering ranking 9<sup>th</sup> highest (374 crimes per 1,000 businesses, down from 439 and 8<sup>th</sup> highest place last year). Rates are considerably above average for theft from shops (144 in Havering compared to 114 in London), other thefts (81 compared to 55) and making off without payment (57 compared to 28); however in terms of the levels themselves there has been a slight reduction seen against last year's assessment. Burglary, criminal damage and robbery rates against businesses were comparable with the London average.

**3.1.5 Fears and perceptions**

It is not just crime that drives fear. A range of physical and social disorders can impact on feelings of safety (i.e. signal crime perspective and incivility theories, 'Broken Windows'). Minor crime (graffiti) and anti-social behaviour create messages that are destructive to communities causing fear, worry and anxiety and a belief that the area is degenerating.

The Metropolitan Police commission a quarterly Public Attitude Survey (PAS), which gauges the opinions of approximately 400 residents per borough, per year, on topics including worry about crime and anti-social behaviour, police effectiveness and engagement.

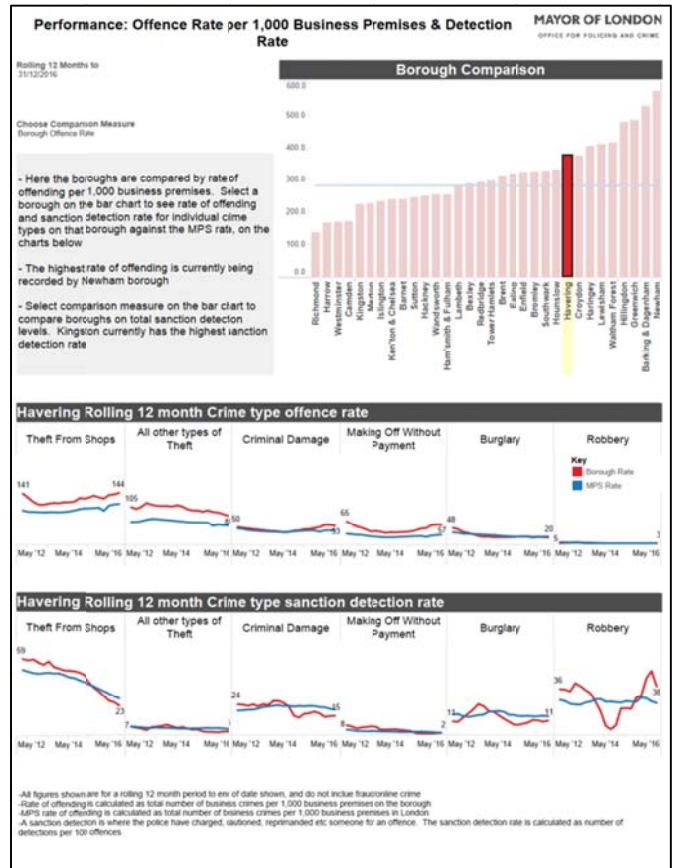


Figure 3.8 MOPAC Business Crime Data London.gov.uk

A summary of some of the questions pertaining confidence found that residents of Havering held the police in higher regard than the average when considering London as a whole. Almost three-quarters of respondents in Havering were confident that the police were doing a good job locally (73%, compared to 69% for London); up from 72% in Havering last year. 63% of respondents in Havering felt that the police provided a visible patrolling presence, compared to 54% for London and an increase from 62% over the same period last year.

Whilst confidence was higher than average in Havering, responses relating to drivers of confidence were also improved. For example, respondents in Havering were more likely to agree that police understand issues affecting the local community (83% rising from 76% last year), and that police deal with things that matter to the community (78% rising from 73%), and deal with minor crimes (72% up from 69% last year).

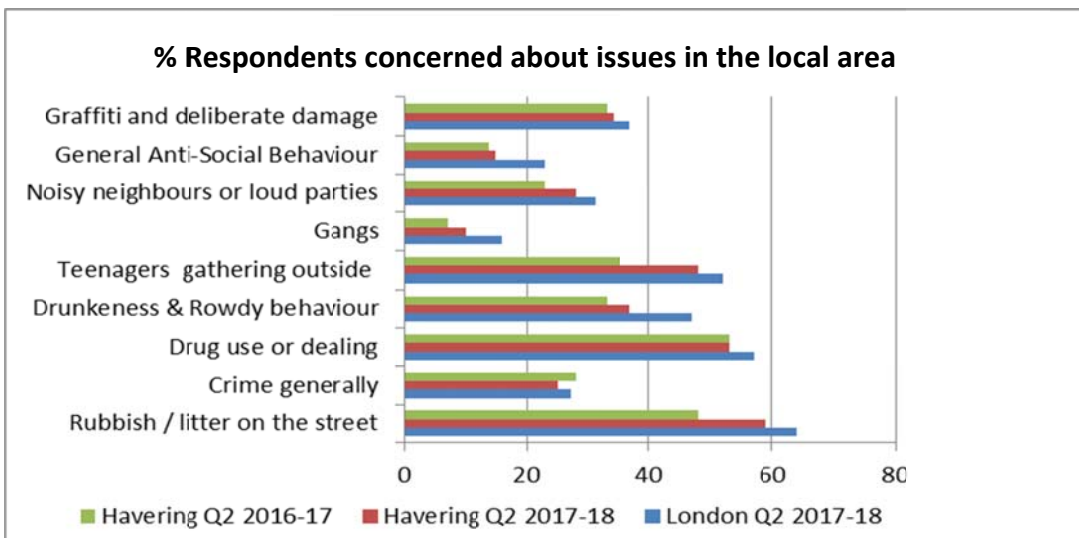


Figure 3.9 Havering Public Attitude Survey covering Jul'16-Jun'17 – Published Sep 2017

When asked about perceived problems, respondents in Havering were less likely to think that specific issues were a problem in their area than compared to

London as a whole (Figure 3.9). For example, 53% thought drug use and dealing was a 'fairly or very big' problem in Havering compared to 57% in London; and 10% think gangs are an issue compared to 16% in London as a whole.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour generally, graffiti, vandalism and criminal damage and noisy neighbours or loud parties, were also lower for Havering than for London. With the exception of those considering 'general crime being a fairly or very big problem,' which has reduced this year, all other indicators are the same or higher than the corresponding period last year.

### 3.1.6 Crime and health

Data is now being provided on assault patients presenting at the Accident & Emergency unit at Queens Hospital, as part of the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) scheme. Last year's assessment considered that the data available then was insufficient to conduct any analysis on, and while there are still issues with the quality of some entries, which may be down to attendees being drunk, un-cooperative, or staff training issues; there are a large enough number of records to conduct some investigation into factors in line with the wide-ranging and non-specific purpose of the Strategic Assessment. As we are considering victims of assaults; which may include domestic abuse or youth violence; it is necessary to look into available factors to attempt to identify any trends in victims.

Considering data from April 2017 to September 2017, of the 364 attendees, 94 are female and 270 male. For both genders the predominant ages of attendees are 19 to 30, with a peak around the early twenties. This is more visible in males due to the larger numbers. When considering the self-defined ethnicity of attendees, the persons identifying themselves as of *White British* ethnicity made up 51% (185) of attendees. 13% of records showed 'not known' or 'not stated' in the ethnicity field. The only other groups which had more than 20 attendees were those identifying as being from an '*Other White background*' (9.3% of total) and '*Black African/British*' (5.76% of total).

Of the 34 persons classifying themselves in the '*Other White background*' group, 10 were female and 24 male; four of the females were under 30; and 12 of the males were under 30, with no particular concentration around an age. For those identifying as '*Black African/British*' six were female and 15 male. The majority of the *Black African/British* female attendees were over 30 (5 of 6), and the majority of the males were under 30 (10 of 15). Those identifying as '*White British*' were split 130 male to 55 female. Thirty-six of the females were under 30, and 19 over; compared to 78 males under 30, and 52 over 30.

The majority of the 364 assaults were listed as occurring in public places, with '*street*' being listed for 156 cases, and '*open space*' accounting for another 60 assaults. Perhaps the most concerning finding of this analysis is that 66 assaults were listed as occurring in the attendee's '*own home*;' with the obvious assumption being that this can be attributed to domestic violence. In all other locations, males account for the majority of A&E attendees, however the '*own home*' category has 35 females listing this as the venue compared to 31 males (with '*other home*' given as the location of the assault by 15 females to 18 males).

For the *White British* group, 22 females experienced the assault in their own home, compared to 14 males; with 10 *White British* females suffering an assault in an '*other home*' compared to eight males. For both locations the majority of females were under 31. Twelve assaults were by a *spouse or partner*, 11 by a *family member*, and 7 by an '*acquaintance*'

Five of the 55 assaults on '*White British*' females' were repeat assaults, compared to six of the 130 on males. Of these assaults which occurred in the attendees *own home*, two of the 20 assaults on females were repeated incidents, and one of the 12 assaults on males were. Considering assaults on all ethnicities which occurred in the attendees '*own home*,' Police had attended 31 of the 35 assaults on females, and 21 of the 31 assaults on males. The age of the victim did not seem to have an impact on whether police were called or not.

Across all demographics, '*Body Part, no weapon*,' and '*pushed*' were the most frequent methods of assault. Of the 40 assaults involving '*sharp bladed*' objects, there was a spread across age ranges, with this by no means being limited to the younger age groups. There were five assaults involving *chemicals*, with all victims under 30. There was only one assault involving a firearm.

### 3.1.7 Demand for service (LB Havering)

The demand pressures for community safety are managed over four areas (Anti-Social Behaviour, Domestic Abuse, Integrated Offender Management and Serious Group Violence). In 2016-17 there were 580 cases managed across the four areas, rising from 558 the previous year. Projected demand is expected to grow in line with increased reporting of domestic abuse, increasing volumes of adult offenders in Havering and East London, and as a result of continued inward migration of individuals linked to serious group violence and gangs from inner London boroughs.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Performance Report Table shows the projected demand for the risk management panels in Havering as set out in 2015-16. The Domestic Abuse MARAC and Serious Group Violence are expected to exceed the projected demand levels for 2017-18.

HCSP Performance Report Table: Demand Volumetric, Community Safety Risk Management Panels				
Area	Outturn 2015/16	Outturn 2016/17	Projected Demand	
			2017/18	2018/19
ASB Panel and Community MARAC	192	211	200	200
Domestic Abuse MARAC	250	259	275	300
Integrated Offender Management Panel	75	78	80	80
Serious Group Violence Panel	41	32	40	40

There has been some disruption to the delivery of these groups in the early part of the 2017-18 financial year; with a period of time spent with a vacant *Violence Against Women and Girls Officer* post; and also the restructure of the policing area and formation of the joint gangs unit meaning that there were minor issues in receiving information which led to the SGV group being suspended between March and June.

*Violence against Women and Girls* continues to be a significant safeguarding and vulnerability concern affecting the local authority and partners. Domestic Violence accounted for 2,064 contacts recorded by the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub, compared to 1,634 contacts the previous year; and the Metropolitan Police recorded 6,349 victims of domestic abuse.



### 3.2 Offenders

This section identifies those people who are most likely to commit crime and ASB in Havering.

#### 3.2.1 Age, gender, ethnicity and relationship to victim

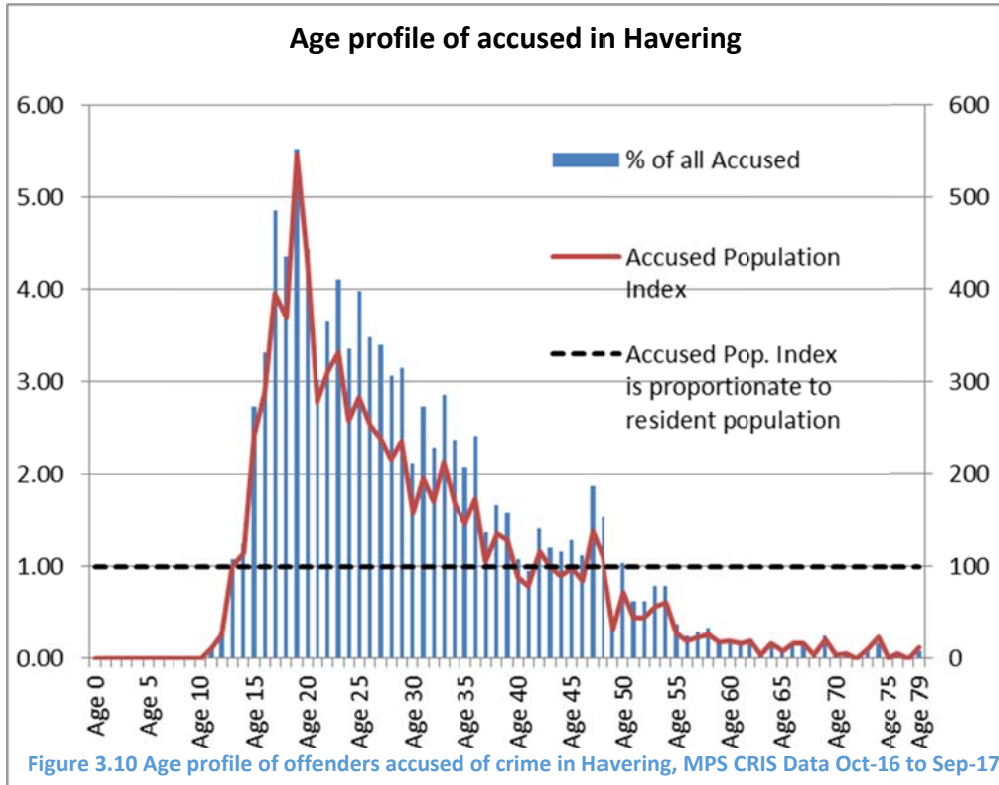


Figure 3.10 shows the age profile of accused in Havering (based on the accused age on recorded crime reports from Oct-16 to Sep-17) by volume (% of total accused) and population index score (whereby if the age of a group of accused is equally proportionate to the population this equates to an index score of 100, which is average – so if 21 year olds comprise 1.8% of all those accused; and 1.8% of Havering’s population are 21, this would give a score of 100, showing proportionate representation). Any index score above 100 equates to an overrepresentation (higher than average) by a particular age group and any score below 100 equates to an underrepresentation (lower than average).

(lower than average).

Crime offending rates are above average for those aged 14 to 39. The peak age for offending is 16-24 with offending rates declining with age beyond this point. Whilst those aged 16-24 are at the most overrepresented age for offenders in Havering generally, this varies by type of crime as will be discussed below.

Table 3.7 shows the highest-risk age groups for violent crime categories. Here, ‘highest risk’ refers to those ages which contribute to a disproportionate share of crime in comparison to their share of the total Havering population (where average index scores exceed 150; one-and-a-half times more at risk than average).

The highest-risk age group row highlights the broad age ranges whereby offending is greatest, whilst the predominant age range highlights where the greatest percentage volume of perpetrators are recorded. For example robbery highlights the 13-22 ages as being most risky, and the age group 13-25 accounts for approximately 82% of all recorded robbery suspects despite making up just over 15% of Havering’s population.

Since the last assessment there have been no major changes to the groups responsible for these crimes, although the bands of ‘high risk’ ages have increased in some cases to demonstrate that a wider spread of ages are becoming involved in these crimes to a disproportionate degree.

Table 3.8 shows the highest-risk age groups for acquisitive crime categories. Overall those aged 34 and under were responsible for 70% of total recorded crime in Havering. Males aged 18-34 are the main cohort of offenders in Havering. For those offenders aged 35 and over, the categories of crime whereby they are most overrepresented are *theft person*, and *shoplifting* offences.

**Table 3.7 Highest-risk groups and ages for violent and personal crime categories (based on Metropolitan Police CRIS data; 12-months to September 2017)**

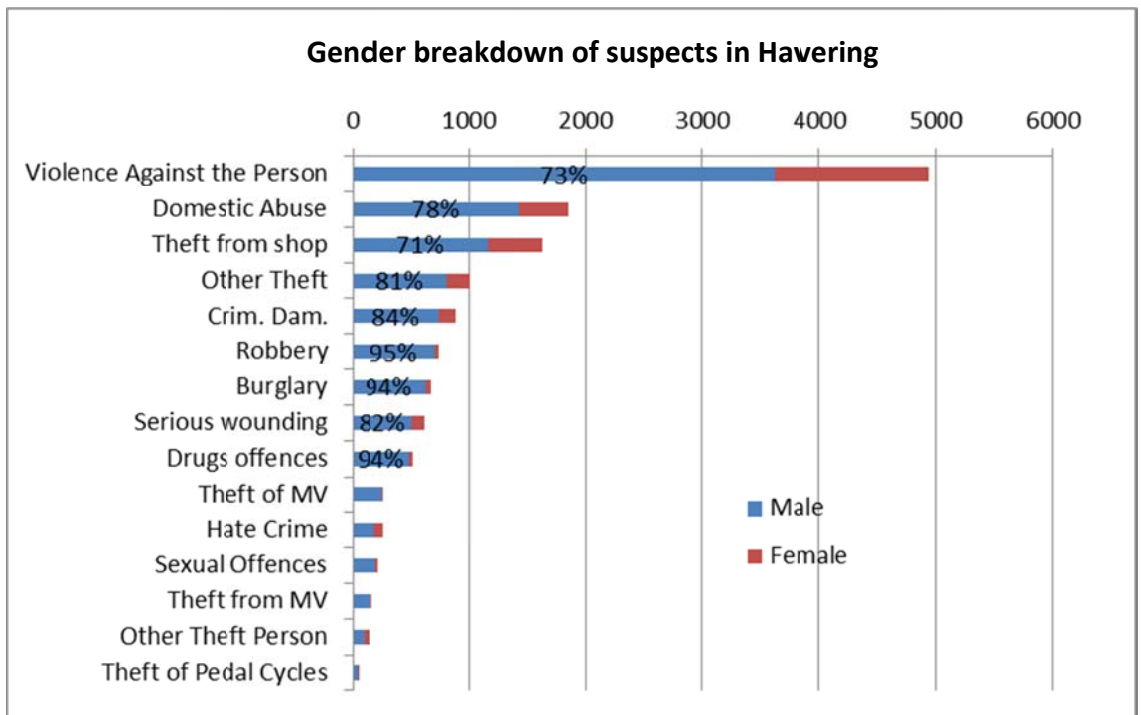
Crime Type	Robbery	Serious Wounding	Sexual Offences	Violence with Injury	Violence without Injury	Alcohol Related Crime	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Highest risk age group (based on Index Score)	13-22	14-28	12-20 / 25-30	17-31	16-34	18-31	18-46	30-39
Predominant age range (% of total accused)	13-25 (82%)	17-32 (56%)	12-20 (27%)	17-31 (48%)	16-34 (56%)	18-31 (50%)	18-46 (84%)	22-39 (52%)

**Table 3.8 Highest-risk groups and ages, acquisitive crime categories and total notifiable offences (based on Metropolitan Police CRIS data; 12-months to September 2017)**

Crime Type	Burglary (residential)	Criminal Damage	Other Theft	Theft from Person	Vehicle Crime (Theft from)	Vehicle Crime (Theft of)	Theft From Shops	Total Notifiable Crime
Most risky age group (based on Index Score)	18-37 81%	14-34 81%	13-26 51%	28-44 67%	14-31 60%	15-36 85%	20-40 60%	15-36 72%

Figure 3.11 shows the volume of suspects in Havering by crime category and gender, for the 12-month period to September 2017. *Suspects* has been used here rather than *accused*, as this provides a larger sample than if we looked only at offences where someone has been charged (or another disposal option which would lead to them being considered as *accused*). This does not represent all crimes, merely those where the victim was able to provide a gender for the suspect.

The largest volume of suspects of crime in Havering during this period were within the Violence against the Person category (which includes other categories also shown separately, including Domestic Abuse and Alcohol Related Crime) with 4,935. This was followed by Domestic Abuse with 1,851 and Other Theft with 1,008.



As indicated by the percentage breakdown on Figure 3.11, males account for the majority of persons suspected of crimes for all categories, and overall males accounted for 80% of persons suspected of crime in Havering. Females are underrepresented as offenders in all categories of crime, ranging from fewer than 10% of those suspected of burglary, robbery and vehicle crime; to being suspects for 29% *shopliftings* and 32% of *other thefts*.

Table 3.9, using index scores, shows which ethnic groups were most over or under represented as offenders in Havering (based on the offenders self-defined ethnicity, grouped by ethnic groups *Asian*, *Black*, *Mixed* and *White*, which combined account for 99% of Havering’s population). Those suspected of crime who were *White British* or *Other* were represented proportionately or underrepresented in all categories of crime. Those suspected of crime who were Asian or Asian British were overrepresented in a number of categories of crime including *serious acquisitive crimes* (burglary, robbery and vehicle crime) and *domestic abuse*. Asian or Asian British offenders were also most overrepresented for *sexual offences*. Those suspects describing themselves as *Black* or *Black British* were represented proportionately as suspects for *Total Notifiable Offences* and *hate crime*, then overrepresented in all other categories of crime.

Table 3.9 Named Suspect Index Score by crime and ethnic group in Havering (based on Metropolitan Police CRIS data 12-months to September 2017) – White Black Asian Mixed only, which account for 99% of Havering residents.											
Ethnic Group / Crime Type	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Other Theft	Theft Person	Vehicle Crime	Violence	Total Notifiable	Domestic Abuse	Hate Crime
Asian or Asian British	181	76	128	356	227	0	154	130	142	148	38
Black or Black British	204	174	521	239	397	174	157	271	98	204	99
Mixed	104	76	723	109	113	1190 (3 offences)	205	154	168	78	227
White British or Other	90	95	56	77	72	57	92	88	87	93	100

Figure 3.12 shows a breakdown of those suspected of crime in Havering, by the offender’s self-defined ethnicity for the 12-month period to September 2017. This is compared against each ethnic group’s total share of the Havering population. So for example, 83.3% of residents in Havering are *White British*, whereas 63.4% of people suspected of crime in Havering

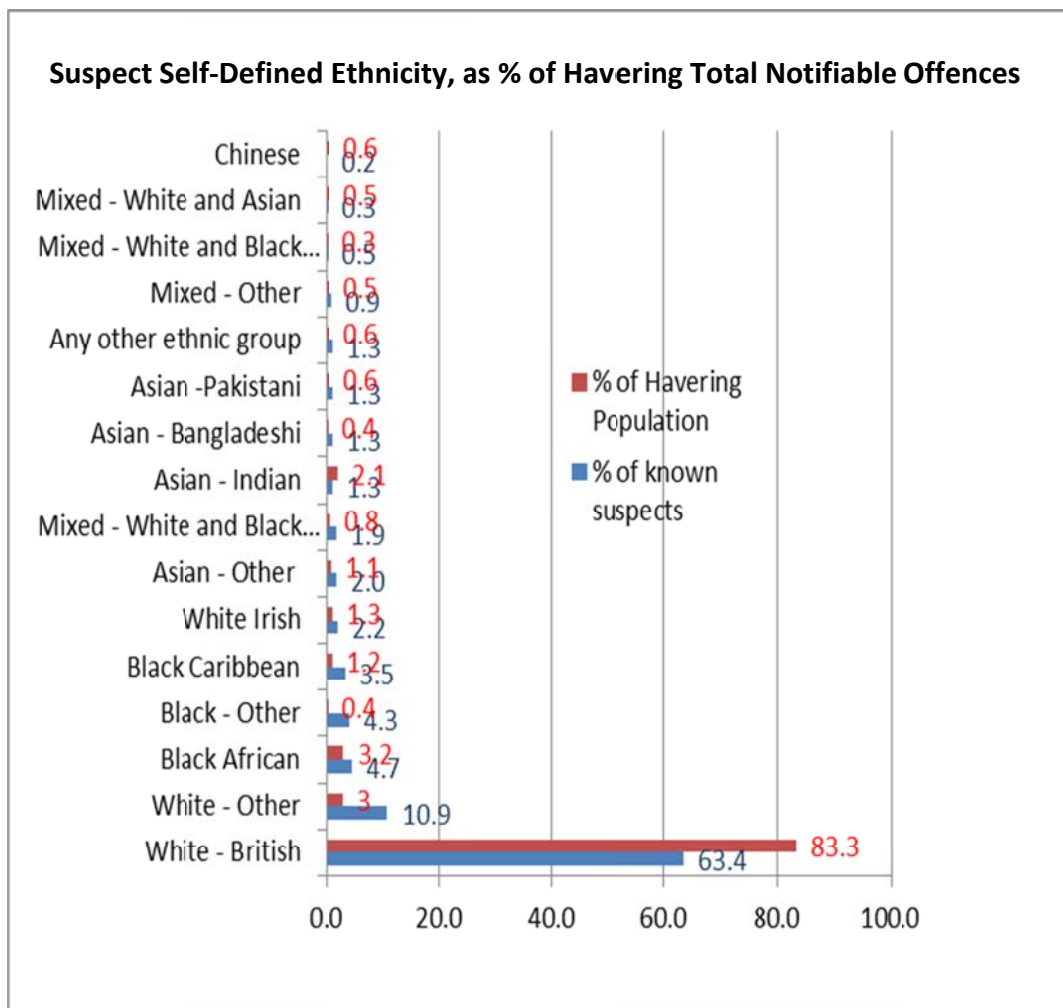


Figure 3.12 Self-defined ethnicity of offenders in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17



4.3% of suspects); and *Black Caribbean* – 1.2% of population against 3.5% of suspects.

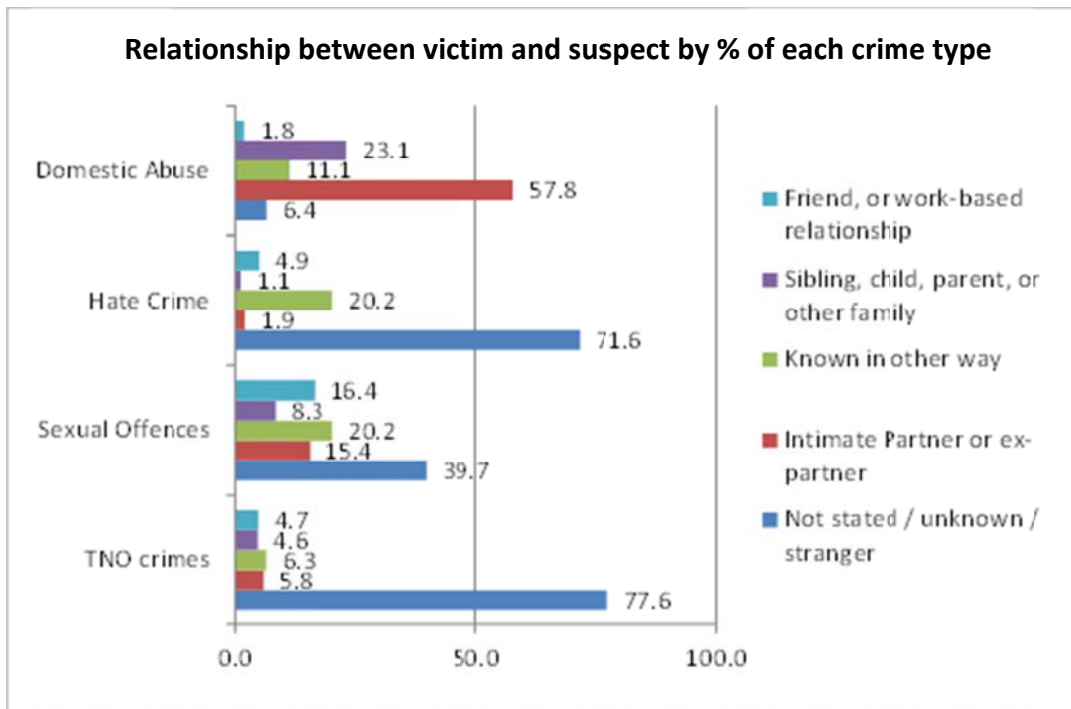


Figure 3.13 provides a breakdown of the relationship recorded between suspects and victims. For most recorded crime (77.6%) data on the offender relationship to the victim is not stated (this may include where the victim is a business) or unknown (i.e. stranger, or no one is seen committing the offence). Categories of crime where offenders are most likely to know their victims are sexual offences, hate crimes and domestic abuse.

Figure 3.13 Relationship shown between victims and suspects, MPS CRIS data Havering 0ct 16-Sep 17

For those suspected of sexual offences, 60.3% knew their victim in some way, with intimate partners (15.4%) and other relatives (8.3%) being responsible for nearly a quarter of offences reported (23.7%). For crimes of domestic abuse in Havering, 57.8% of offenders were current or former intimate partners of their victim and 23.1% were other family members.

**3.2.2.1 Criminogenic Needs – National Probation Service**

In previous years data on offending has been made available through centralised resources. In the absence of this, the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) have been asked to provide data on their service users.

The NPS groups its service users from Havering in a cohort together with residents of Barking & Dagenham, and aggregates data so it cannot be used for identifying characteristics unique to service users from Havering, however an estimate is that 40% of this cohort reside in Havering.

Using the *NPS Caseload Overview* profile completed in November 2016, the caseload was 96% male. The largest age group of the Barking & Dagenham and Havering (referred to as the BDH) cohort were aged 25-34 (35%), with those aged 18-24 and 35-44 both making up 21% of the BDH cohort. Data on ethnicity and offence committed only exists at a London level, however *White British/English/Welsh/Scottish/Irish* comprises 27% of the London cohort, with the second largest groups being *Black or Black British: Caribbean* (17%) and *Black or Black British: African* (12%). Nine percent of cases recorded ‘blank’ for this field, and 7% classified themselves as *White: other*. Each other self-defined ethnicity group accounted for less than 4% of the London cohort. Six percent of the BDH cohort were classified as foreign nationals.

44% of the London cohort were being monitored following a conviction for violence, followed by 17% for robbery, 11% for sexual offences not against a child, then 8% for sexual offences against a child. It is worth reminding ourselves that the National Probation Service deal with offenders sentenced to more than one year’s imprisonment, and those who hold a risk to the public; therefore this does not reflect the offending of all those who pass through the criminal justice system; with 80% of the London NPS cohort being Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) subjects. For the BDH cohort 49% are MAPPA level 1, and 2% level 2<sup>1</sup>. Of the BDH cohort, 1% are deemed very high risk, 54% high risk; 42% medium; and 3% low. 2% are on the Integrated Offender Management programme.

<sup>1</sup> MAPPA Level 1 (Ordinary Agency Management) involves sharing information on a subject between agencies but does not require multi agency meetings. Level 2 involves an active approach through multi-agency meetings. [mappa.justice.gov.uk](http://mappa.justice.gov.uk)

Criminogenic need	% of BDH cohort with need	% Redbridge cohort with need	% London cohort with need
Accommodation	36	40	39
Education, Training, Employment	39	43	44
Financial	50	52	56
Lifestyle and associates	82	82	82
'Some' or 'Significant' financial problems	Some – 40%; Significant – 14%	Some – 33% Significant – 21%	Some – 38% Significant – 18%

25% of the BDH cohort disclosed a history of perpetrating domestic violence or abuse; while 1% had been the victim of domestic abuse. The rates for Redbridge, and London are 28% and 27% respectively for perpetrators; and 1% for both areas for those who had been victims.

### 3.2.2.2 Criminogenic Needs – London Community Rehabilitation Company

The *London Community Rehabilitation Company* (CRC) caseload for Barking & Dagenham and Havering is 13.0% female to 87.0% male. Of the cohort, 51.6% identified themselves as *White British*. The second largest group identified themselves as *Black British: African* (10.7%). The third largest was *White – other* at 8.0%.

The majority of the cohort are being worked with for *violence* (30.1%); followed by *drug possession/supply* (12.4%); then *theft (non-motor related)* at 9.7%.

The CRC has assessed the BDH cohort to have 60.9% of service users at medium risk of (causing) harm, and 37.5% at low risk. 7.6% are being monitored on *Integrated Offender Management*.

When examining the criminogenic needs of the CRC cohort, unfortunately a full picture cannot be provided due to administrative issues which mean that the information is unavailable for 28.4% (331 persons) for the first four of the factors listed below. While this makes it difficult to draw conclusions about overall levels of need and to what degree these drive offending, it is possible to say that the percentages prefixed by 'at least' will not get any smaller however may increase, depending on how the missing 28.4% of the cohort would have been assessed.

Criminogenic need	% of BDH cohort with need	% BDH Cohort without need
Accommodation	(at least) 17.3	(at least) 54.2
Education, Training, Employment	(at least) 24.9	(at least) 46.6
Drugs	(at least) 25.0	(at least) 46.6
Alcohol	(at least) 17.3	(at least) 54.2
Relationships (familial difficulties or DA)	(at least) 32.3	(at least) 39.3
Domestic Violence Victim	3.3	96.7
Domestic Violence Perpetrator	22.8	77.2
Mental Health*	14.4	85.6

\*London CRC do experience a high number of under reported low-level chronic mental health needs; specifically around dual diagnoses; however the figure shown relates to cases where there is a clear need identified and recorded.

### 3.2.3 Alcohol and Drugs

Data provided in the *Public Health England PCC Support Pack 2018-19: Key Drug and Alcohol Data* estimates the level of

drug and alcohol dependant persons in each borough who are not receiving specialist treatment. The data estimates that approximately 70% of *opiate and/or crack cocaine* dependant users in Havering are currently not receiving treatment. The national rate of this unmet need is approximately 50%. The highest rate of unmet need in London is approximately 76%, in Harrow; and the lowest approximately 45% in Tower Hamlets.

For dependant alcohol users in Havering, the rate of those who are not currently receiving specialist treatment is estimated at 75%; compared to a national rate of approximately 80%. Barking and Dagenham has the lowest rate of unmet need in London at approximately 65%; and Bromley the highest at approximately 88%.

From the National Probation Service report mentioned above, we can see that 61% of the Barking & Dagenham and Havering (BDH) cohort has *drugs misuse* as a need linked to their offending behaviour; compared to a rate of 63% for neighbouring Redbridge, and 62% for the London cohort. 15% of the BDH cohort considered themselves to have (or have had previous to entering custody) a significant problem with class-A substances.

With 39% of the BDH NPS cohort considering themselves to have an alcohol need linked to their offending, this is higher than neighbouring Redbridge, and the London average – both at 35%. *Binge drinking or excessive alcohol use* was considered to be a significant problem by 11% of the BDH cohort, with a further 11% considering themselves to have *some problems* with binge-drinking. These proportions are higher than both neighbouring Redbridge, and the London average; which both saw 9% of service users with *some problems* and 11% and 8% with *significant problems* respectively. When considering the effects of alcohol use, 78% of the BDH cohort consider that they have *significant problems* with alcohol contributing to violent behaviour; against a Redbridge rate of 71%, and London rate of 75%.

### 3.2.4 Known gangs or offending groups

There is just one known fluid group operating within Havering. The London Borough of Havering have employed a *Gangs and CSE Analyst* who is developing understanding of the issues as monthly intelligence products are produced and shared with partners.

Data is available on offences which are flagged as linked to gang activity. Only four crimes have been marked with this flag in Havering between October 2016 and September 2017. Two of these were *violence with injury* crimes; both of which took place on the same day, apparently as retaliation for a previous incident and involved a group from outside Havering. Of the other two crimes with a gang-flag; one related to a CSE concern, and the final report referred to a minor assault with no outright mention of gang affiliation by the victim or suspects, with the only apparent reason for the flagging being that it involved a group of young people.

### 3.2.5 Weapons

Across Havering 2.0% of recorded crimes were weapon enabled (1.7% knife crime and 0.3% gun crime), equating to 357 offences.

Of the 56 offences recorded as gun crime, 30 related to weapon discharges, and eight related to *personal robbery* offences. Of the 301 knife crimes, 87 related to offences where an injury was caused, and 87 related to offences of possession, while 7 knife offences were classified as *robbery of personal property*. None of the gun crimes recorded in Havering during the period were flagged as gang-related.

A crime type which has increased in prominence nationally in recent years is attacks with corrosive substances. Between October 2016 and September 2017 there were 21 *acid attack offences* recorded in Havering. This relates to violent incidents against a person (rather than property) where a corrosive substance was used. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number in London over this period, although is less than a fifth of the highest number seen (110), a third of the second highest (65), and half (43) of the fourth highest. Another measure relevant to this crime type is the number of *acid threat offences*, which includes all crime types (rather than just violence as above) which are flagged as involving possession of a corrosive substance or a threat to use such a substance. Havering has the ninth highest level of *threat offences*, at 15 offences compared to the highest level of 53. The East London boroughs have the highest levels for both *attack* and *threat* offences.

**3.2.6 Reoffending**

The most recent offending data, available from the government Iqanta site, covers up to September 2015. Figure 3.14 shows the number of offenders per 1,000 population in Havering, and how this rate has changed since October 2010. Between these time periods, there have been between 7.6 and 6.7 offenders per 1,000 population, with 6.7 being the rate seen most recently in the period covering October 2014 to September 2015. Over this period the amount of *previous offences per offender* has fluctuated between 7.1 and 8.8. The line representing the whole Metropolitan Police area demonstrates that across London the rate of offenders per 1,000 population has fallen from 10.5 in 2010-11 to 8.8 in 2014-15.

The *percentage of offenders who reoffend* has been falling since 2012-13; from 22.6% in 2012-13, to 19.1% in 2014-15. This is in line with the trend seen for the London rate, which peaked at 25.1% in 2012-13, and fell to 23.5% in 2014-15. Information not shown below from the same source demonstrates that while the number of reoffenders is falling, the number of offences which each reoffender has committed is, on average, increasing; from 33.9 in 2012-13 to 46.2 in 2014-15. This is in line with the trend for London, from 34.5 offences per reoffender in 2012-13 to 42.7 offences in 2014-15.

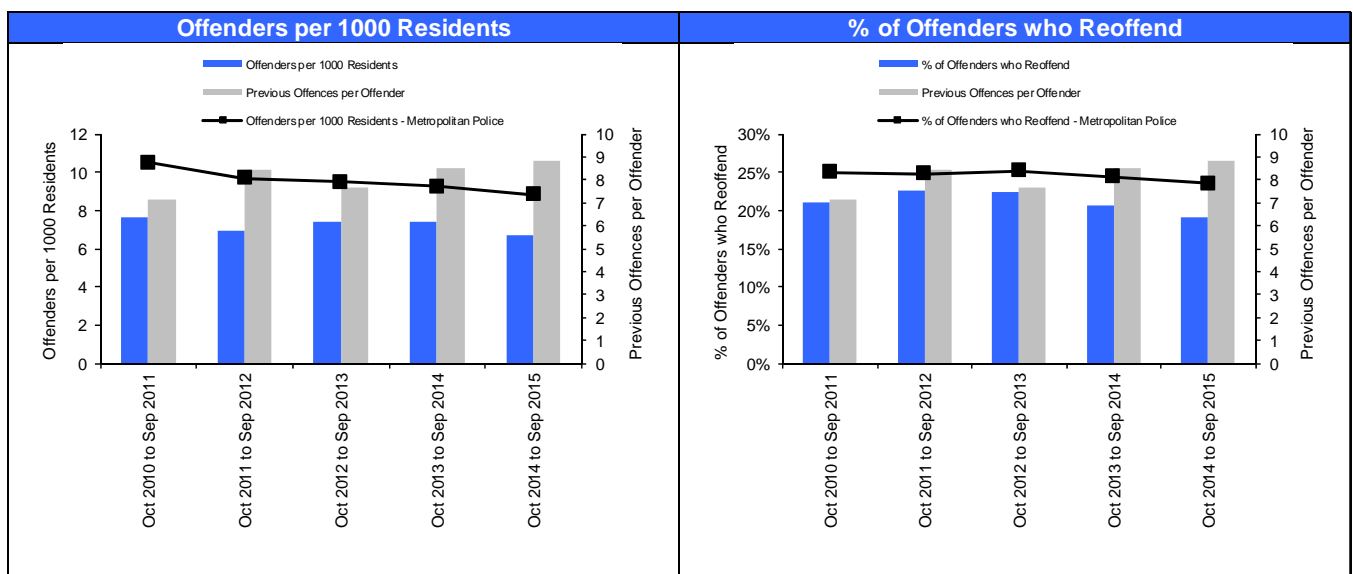


Figure 3.14 Adult Re-offending data for Havering, Oct '10 to Sep '15, Iqanta

In 2014-15, re-offending rates varied by crime, with the highest being 30.9% of offenders for theft crimes who re-offended, then 20.4% for drug crimes, 16.5% for *violence against the person*, and 13.5% for weapons offences.

**3.2.7 Young Offenders**

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) for Havering provides information in a monthly data pack on re-offending and the number of first time entrants (FTE) to the criminal justice system. Using data from the pack covering up-to August 2017, in the 2016/17 financial year, YOS saw 100 young people who had received their first caution or conviction, thus entering the criminal justice system for the first-time. Between April 2017 and August 2017 there had been 22 FTE's, compared to 43 FTEs at the same point last financial year. Each month had seen roughly half the number of entrants as in the same month last year.

Where cases resulted in a court hearing, in 2016/17 nine young people were given custodial sentences (0.39% of all court disposals.) Between April and August 2017, there had been no custodial sentences issued, compared to seven at the same point last year. In 2016/17, there were 32 Youth Cautions, 36 Youth Conditional Cautions and 113 Triage cases. 2017/18 to August has seen five youth cautions (against nine at the same point last year); nine conditional cautions (19 at the same point last year); and 41 cases assessed through triage (against 42 by the same point last year). There is a drive to reduce the unnecessary criminalisation of young people where suitable alternatives exist, therefore reductions in caution levels is seen as positive.

An alternative to the options covered above is restorative justice; and although figures were lower than ideal in previous

years with only 32% of victims contacted to have a restorative justice option discussed, the YOS now has a dedicated worker in place, which has significantly improved this rate in April to August 2017. At the end of 2016/17, the cohort of young people supported by YOS had an offending rate of 15.4%. Available data for April, May and June 2017 provides a rate of 13.4% for the year to date. This can fluctuate vastly depending on the size of the cohort at the end of the financial year; however it is felt from YOS that a reduction in re-offending has been seen.

Nearly a quarter of young people dealt with by YOS in 2017/18 have an address out-of-borough; and the second largest group is the young people who reside in Gooshays ward. *Violence Against the Person*, accounted for the largest unique set of offences, with Court cases for this crime relating to incidents which took place around Romford Town Centre.

When using the most recent Ministry of Justice data available, in figure 3.15, it can be seen that the number of young offenders per 1,000 residents in Havering fell from 1.5 in 2010-11, to 0.4 in 2014-15. This followed the trend seen across the wider Metropolitan Police area. The number of previous offences did however increase, from 1.6 to 2.6.

The percentage of young offenders who reoffend has increased in Havering from 30.8% in 2010-11, to 46.2% in 2014-15. The number of re-offences per re-offender has increased slightly, from 5.2 in 2010-11 to 5.6 in 2014-15; lower than the 6.7 and 7.5 seen in 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. London has also seen a rise and fall, from 5.3 in 2010-11 to 5.6 in 2014-15, with a high of 6.1 re-offences per re-offender in 2011-12.

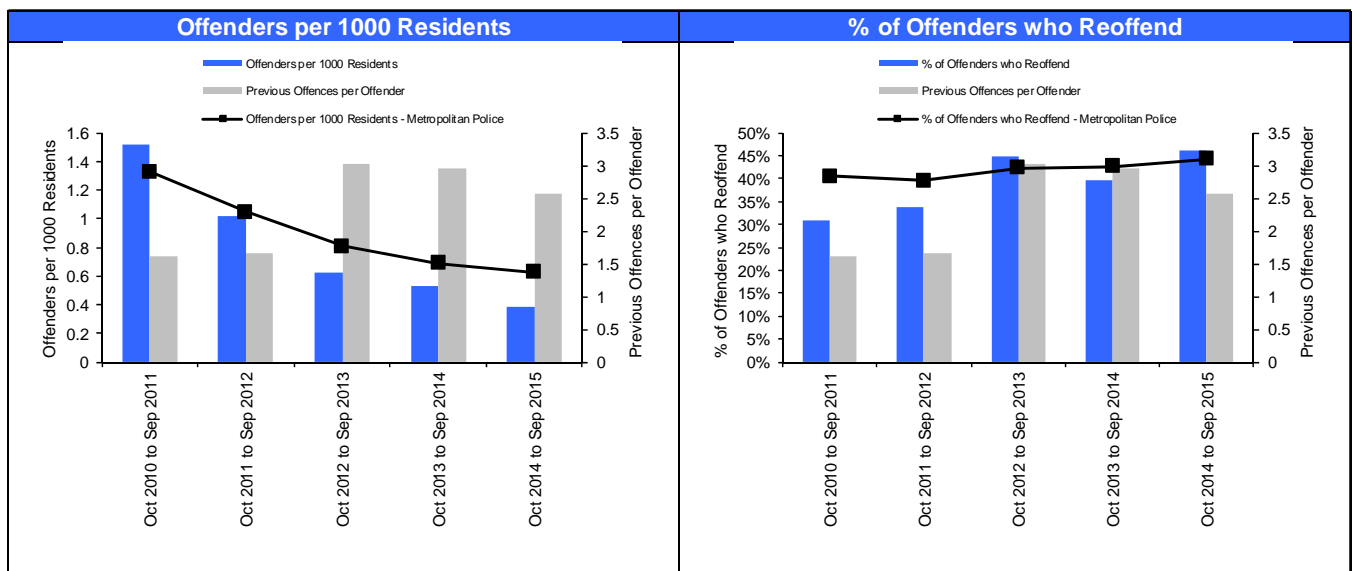


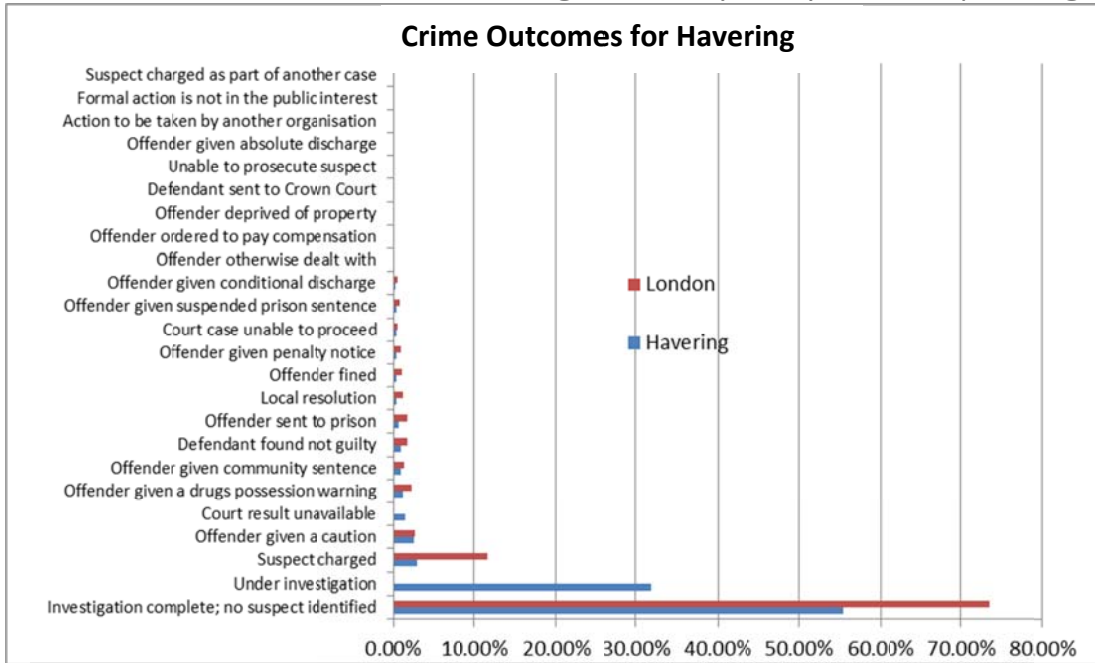
Figure 3.15 Youth Re-offending data for Havering, Oct '10 to Sep '15, Iqanta

In 2014-15, re-offending rates for young offenders varied by crime, with the highest being 60% for drug crimes who reoffended, then 50% for weapons, 43.8% for theft and 28.8% for violence.

### 3.2.8 Outcomes

Figure 3.16 provides a breakdown of outcomes shown for offences committed in Havering and London for the 12-months from December 2016 to November 2017. For both Havering and London, more than 50% of crimes resulted in no suspected being identified, with 32-34% being classed as under investigation (crime is open, offender yet to be identified or disposed).





The original information taken from [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk) showed *status update unavailable* for 5,054 of the 18,298 crimes recorded in Havering, so these 5,054 have been removed, and percentages shown are calculated from records where data is available – the remaining 13,244.

Figure 3.16 Crime Outcomes for Havering Dec 16 to Nov 17; [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

All of the outcomes shown above have been used in Havering, although some proportions are too small to be seen above. In ascending size as represented from the top of the graph, *suspect charged as part of another case* was the code shown in 0.01% of crimes; up to *offender given suspended prison sentence* in 0.33% of crimes.

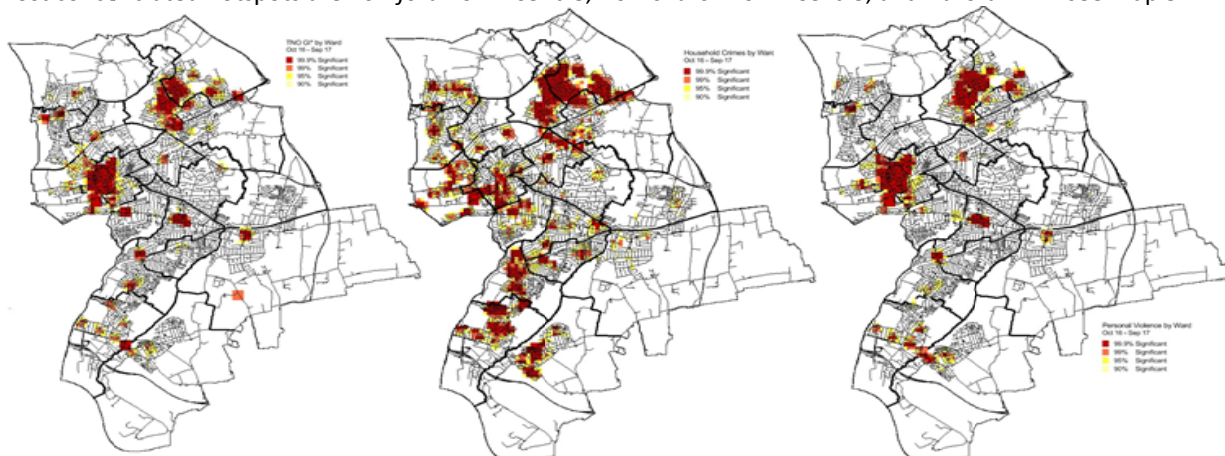
### 3.3 Places and locations

This section identifies those areas of Havering where crime, disorder, ASB and substance misuse are most problematic.

#### 3.3.1 Recorded crime

The maps below show hotspots for total recorded crime; household crime and motor vehicle crime; and personal crime (violence, sexual and robbery offences). This tool looks at each 125m<sup>2</sup> grid square within the context of neighbouring squares and the level of crime seen across the whole borough. A single grid square with higher levels of crime may not show as a hotspot, however if there is a clustering of squares which have seen higher levels of crime close together then this will show as a hotspot. There were 18,353 TNO crimes recorded in the 12-months to September 2017. The highest concentrations were located in areas of the highest pedestrian and vehicular traffic (Map 1).

Hotspots for household crime (burglary, criminal damage and vehicle crimes at home addresses) were more widespread across the borough, with highly concentrated pockets of offending in wards *Heaton* and *Gooshays* to the north, *Elm Park*, *South Hornchurch* and *Rainham and Wennington* to the south, and *Brooklands* ward in the centre of the borough – see Map 2. Personal crimes (robbery, violence and sexual offences) were highly concentrated within town centre and retail areas. The most concentrated hotspots are *Romford Town Centre*, *Hornchurch Town Centre*; and *Harold Hill* – see Map 3.



Maps 1-3 Left to Right: Map 1 – Total Notifiable Offences; Map 2 – Household Crime; Map 3 – Personal/Violent Crime

Appendix B of this assessment includes a breakdown of all ward level crime data for Havering. Table 3.12 as an overview shows the top 10 volume wards for a selection of crime types in Havering.

Romford Town ward is the largest contributor to total notifiable crime in Havering, with 3,497 offences in the previous 12-months (19% of all crime in Havering). It is also worth noting that *Romford Town* ward has the 14th (up from 22nd) highest crime rate of all wards London wide, ranking as high as 6<sup>th</sup> for non-domestic violence with injury and 8th for business crime. *Gooshays* and *Brooklands* wards rank within the worst 20% of London wards by rate of crime for a number of offence categories – *Violence against the person*, *Taking of motor vehicle*, *Residential Burglary*, and *Criminal Damage*. In contrast, there are six wards which are within the safest (lowest rates of TNO crime) 20% in London, which are *Cranham*, *Emerson Park*, *Hacton*, *Elm Park*, *Pettits*, and *Squirrel’s Heath*.

Violent Crime		Burglary		Motor Vehicle Theft of/from		Other Theft & Handling		Total Notifiable	
Romford Town	1,334	Romford Town	189	Romford Town	204	Romford Town	1,291	Romford Town	3,497
Gooshays	719	Gooshays	163	Rainham & Wennington	182	Gooshays	333	Gooshays	1,638
Brooklands	609	Brooklands	159	Brooklands	165	Upminster	268	Brooklands	1,456
Heaton	472	South Hornchurch	158	Gooshays	164	Brooklands/ St Andrews	259	Heaton	1,063
South Hornchurch	450	R&Wng/ H.Wd/ Up’sr	124	Harold Wood	155	Harold Wood	252	South Hornchurch	1,041
Rainham & Wennington	368	Heaton	100	Heaton	154	Hylands	209	Rainham & Wennington	1,037
Harold Wood	355	Hylands	95	South Hornchurch	145	Rainham & Wennington	197	Harold Wood	1,026
St Andrew’s	344	Mawneys / St Andrew’s	90	Squirrels Heath	126	Mawneys	189	St. Andrews	932
Havering Park	293	Squirrels Heath	89	Mawneys	119	Pettits	182	Upminster	836
Mawneys	267	Pettits	88	St Andrew’s	108	Heaton	162	Mawneys	766

Figure 3.17 below shows the temporal pattern of recorded crime in Havering, in terms of day and time, for household crime, personal crime and all other offences separately. For household crime there is limited variance throughout the week, although Saturday and Sunday are noticeably lower than Monday to Friday. Personal crime (predominantly violence) rises towards the end of the working week and over the weekend, whilst all *other crime* has a similar trend to household offences but peaks on Friday and drops on Sunday.

The differences in time of offending are more distinctive, noticeably the peaks in other offences (business crime, acquisitive crimes such as personal theft and other thefts) coinciding with the day time economy and the acute temporal spike in personal crime between 11pm and 2am, coinciding with the night time economy hours.

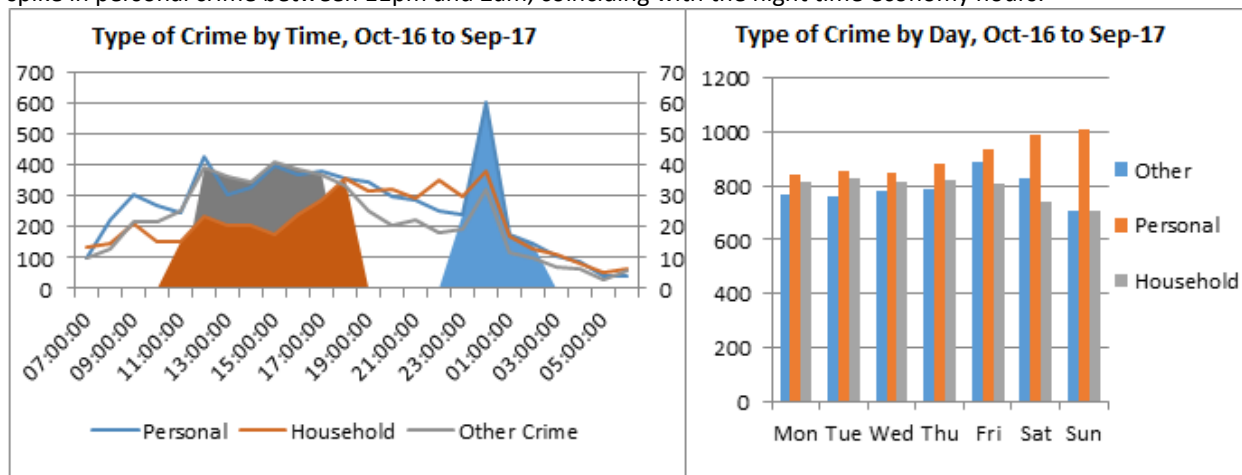


Figure 3.17 Time and Day of crimes by type, Metropolitan Police CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Building on this, we can examine the times at which the risk of certain crime types occurring increases.

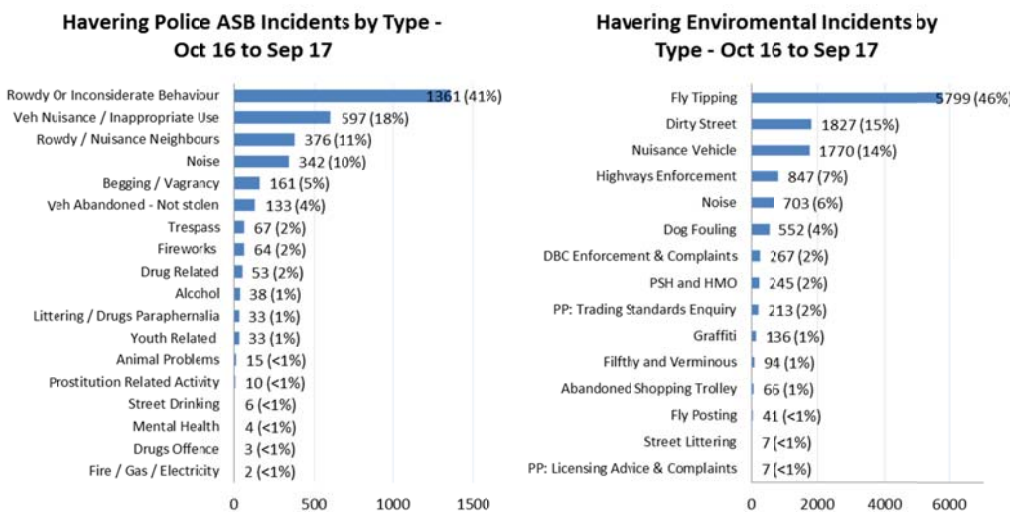
Table 3.13 Highest Risk times for offence types		
Crime Type	Highest Risk	Lowest Risk
Criminal Damage to buildings	Mon-Thurs; 1600-2000/Sat 0001-0300	Midweek before 1000
Criminal Damage to M/V	Tues-Thurs 1900-2359 / Sun 0001-0200	Mon-Sat before 1600
Residential Burglary	Mon-Fri 1100-1900; Mon 0001-0100; Wed & Sun 0300-0400	Sat & Sun 0600-1200; Wed to Sat 2200-2359
Violence with Injury	Mon-Fri 1500-2359; Sat & Sun 0001-0300; Sun 1600-2100	Lower before 1000; during hours people would generally be sleeping.
Rape & Sexual Offences	0001-0100 Mon, Fri, Sat, Sun;	Other night time hours; Midday hours; Wed afternoons.
Theft of Motor Vehicle	All days 2100 to 0500, except Saturday	All days 0600-1900
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Sun to Thurs 0001 to 0200; Thurs 1200-1400; Sat 1000-1200	Sat 1200 onwards; Sun daytime; Lower risk hours spread throughout midweek 0800 to 2000

These times have been calculated using standard deviation to assess the times when the risk of a crime occurring is higher or lower than average. Without having the capacity within the timescale for completion of this document to examine each factor individually, it could be assumed that the criminal damage offences occurring in the night time hours are done so when perpetrators are under the influence of alcohol. Acquisitive crimes occurring overnight obviously have a potential gain to the perpetrator, for which night time operations allow a greater chance of succeeding in stealing whatever their target item is.

### 3.3.2 Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

This section will examine anti-social behaviour reported to either the Metropolitan Police, or to the departments which deal with environmental issues within the London Borough of Havering.

Figure 3.18 below provides a breakdown of the categories which ASB calls to the Metropolitan Police and Council departments fall within. The majority of calls to police are recorded as *Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour* (41%), an ambiguous category covering a range of behaviours, predominantly groups causing noise and making complainants feel intimidated. *Vehicle Nuisance/Inappropriate Use* has increased from accounting for 2% of calls last year, to 18% this year. This can be attributed largely to anti-social vehicle use around the Rainham Business Improvement District, which has seen several pre-planned and ad-hoc operations by police, yet continues to exist as an attractive location for vehicle misuse when police are unable to have a presence in the area. The number of *drug* and *alcohol* calls received by police has reduced from last year, when each type of substance generated over 200 calls. Calls regarding begging have reduced slightly by number (down from 183 last year) however now account for 1% more of the total calls.

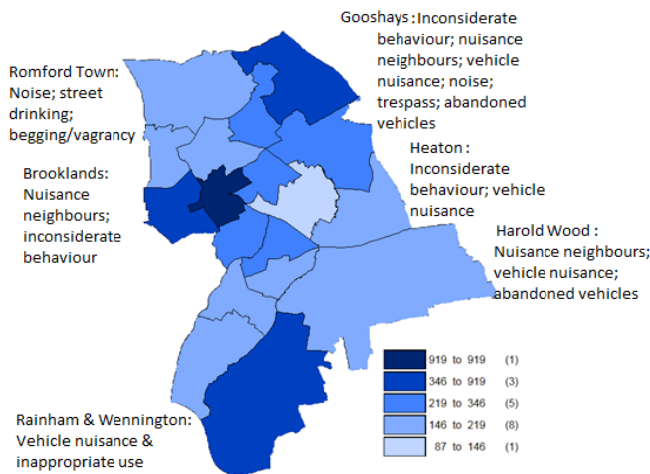


The majority of calls received by LBH relate to incidents of *fly tipping*. This category is somewhat misleading in that it can be assigned to incidents where a single bag of rubbish is left somewhere, which itself can be related to a missed bin collection rather than intentional dumping of waste. The third most prominent type of incident reported to LBH is *nuisance vehicles*. It seems that the abolition of the 'tax disc' in recent years has contributed to the perception that a

Figure 3.18 ASB calls in Havering as categorised by Police and LBH, DARIS (MPS system) and LBH CRM System CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17



vehicle is ‘abandoned,’ rather than there being a vast number of vehicles which are truly abandoned.



Map 4. ASB calls by volume by ward

Map 4 shows thematic breakdown of ASB calls received by the Police, by ward in Havering, along with the predominant types in the six wards with the highest levels. As mentioned above, the codes available on a download of ASB information are fairly generic in their description of the issue faced by the caller; particularly with terms such as ‘personal ASB,’ and ‘rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.’ Due to this, most wards feature all of the types of ASB listed to one degree or another. Of note, and already known to the partnership from previous developments is the fact that *Rainham and Wennington* has seen a high level of calls around vehicle use.

There are several ASB codes which relate to matters which are of interest from a perspective of increased risk and safeguarding; and from this we can see that *Rainham and Wennington* had the highest number of

calls for *drugs paraphernalia* at 14 incidents. Although relatively low, this is nearly three times more than the five incidents reported in *Gooshays* and *Romford Town*. There were 14 reports of *prostitution related activity* over the year; spread across wards but with the highest number seen in *Brooklands* (4), then *Romford Town* (3). *Upminster* experienced two incidents, with *Gooshays*, *St Andrews*, and *Squirrel’s Heath* all reporting one. Street drinking was not brought to attention often through calls, with six reports overall, three of which were in *Romford Town*. *Begging/Vagrancy* were the reason for 222 calls across the borough, with 99 of these originating from *Romford Town Centre*. *Gooshays* and *Harold Wood* experienced 21 and 22 calls respectively; *Brooklands* and *South Hornchurch* had 15 and 11 reports of *begging/vagrancy*; with all other wards experiencing fewer than ten incidents.

Figure 3.19 shows the temporal pattern of ASB in Havering, with volume of incidents by day (below right) and time (below left). The peak hours for *Nuisance ASB* are from 4pm to 1am, with notable spikes relating to after school hours and the night time economy. *Nuisance ASB*, such as noise and rowdy behaviour, occurs throughout the week (473-560 incidents) with a notable increase (to around 650) on weekends. The daily variation of *Personal ASB* is limited throughout the week, ranging from 49 to 62; highest on Wednesdays. *Personal ASB* occurs predominantly during the day and evening, from 3pm to 9pm; dominated by disputes between neighbours. Time patterns for environmental ASB are more reflective of when incidents were first reported rather than when they actually occurred (i.e. fly tipping, offensive graffiti, and abandoned vehicles) and vary from 14 to 23 on different days of the week.

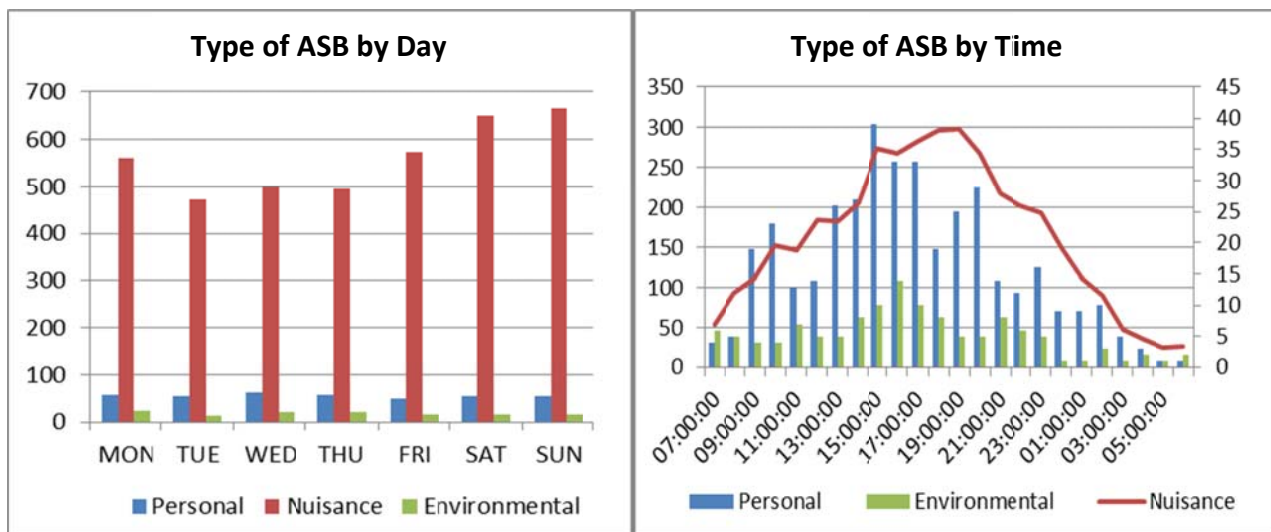


Figure 3.19 ASB calls to police by time and day Oct-16 to Sep-17; DARIS (MPS System)

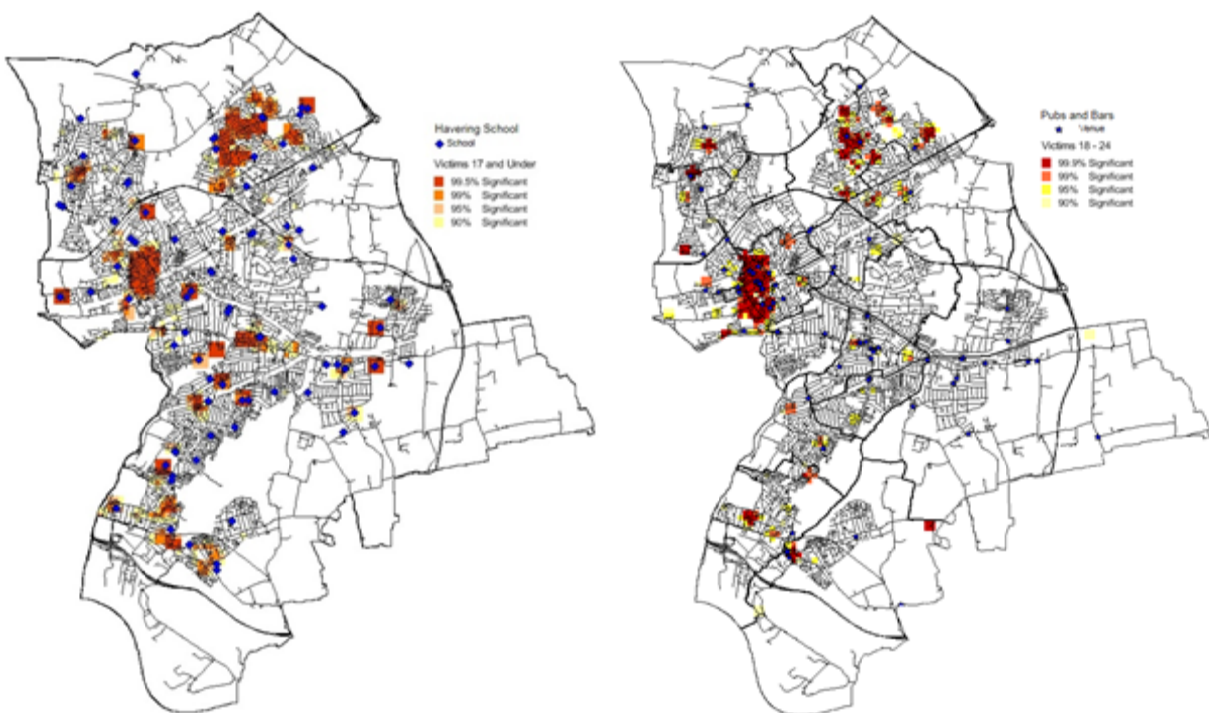
**3.3.3 Victim groups**

The maps below show hotspots and thematic distributions by ward of specific victim groups in Havering for the 12-months to September 2017. The first set of maps shows key age groups and the second set specific types of offences (alcohol related crime, domestic abuse, serious youth violence and hate crime).

Map 5 and Map 6 show the hotspot locations for victims of crime aged 17 and under and aged 18 to 24.

Map 5 (below left), showing the victims aged 17-and-under, includes the distribution of schools within Havering. Most youth victimisation reported occurs within *Romford Town Centre* and *Gooshays* ward, however most of the other areas identified as a ‘hot spot’ (area of significance) are within the same grid square as a school.

Map 6 (below right) shows victims aged 18 to 24, and also includes the distribution of public house and late night drinking venues, due to the link between violence and young adults in the night time economy. The hotspots were generated using data for all offences involving victims aged 18-24. The most concentrated hotspots are in *Romford Town Centre* and *Harold Hill*, with smaller concentrations of offences at *Collier Row*, *Elm Park Broadway*, *Rainham* and *Upminster (We R Fstvl site)*.



Map 5 Victims 17 and under; Map 6 Victims 18-24, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Whilst the largest hotspots are similar in geography for both *17 and under* and *18-24 victim groups*, there are differences in the time pattern for offending.

Figure 3.20 shows the time pattern for youth victims and suspects (aged 10-17), and victims and suspects aged 18-24. For those victims and suspects aged 10-17, most offending occurs between midday and 9pm with an acute spike in the after school hours of 3pm to 5pm.

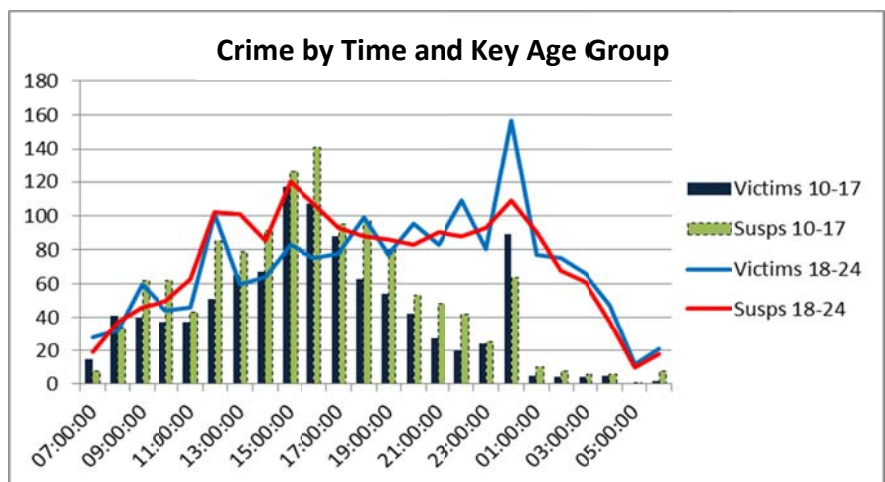
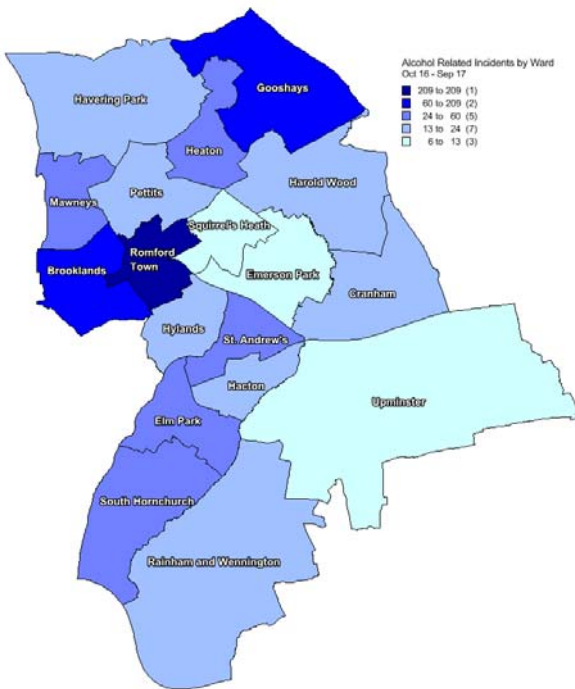


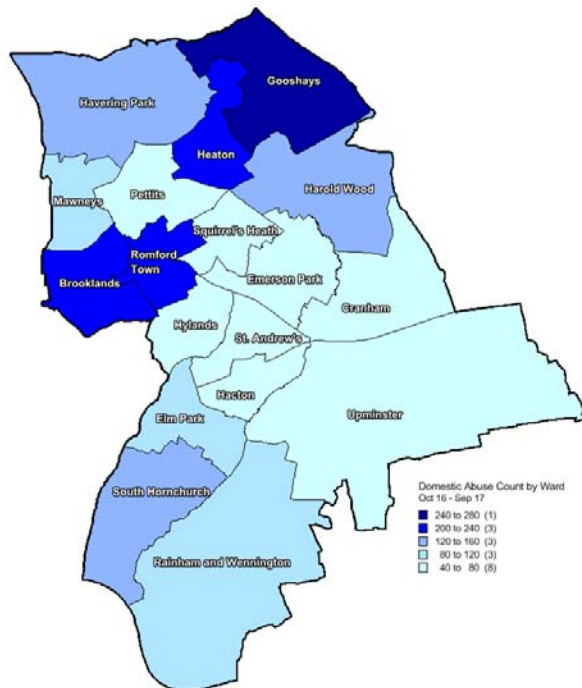
Figure 3.20 Time of offence by victim and suspect age, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Volumes of offences suffered and perpetrated by those aged 18-24 increase around midday. The number of victims drops, then increases gradually throughout the afternoon into the evening hours into a spike at midnight. The number of suspects remains higher throughout the afternoon, peaking at 3pm, dropping throughout the evening before spiking between 11pm and 1am; coinciding with the night time economy and the peak time for 18-24 year olds to be victims. The 2016 Strategic Assessment saw a noticeable increase in youth crime between 10pm and midnight, and this year has also seen an increase in youth victims at midnight, from around 25 last year to over 80 this year.

The next set of maps (Map 7, Map 8, Map 9 and Map 10) show the volume of alcohol, domestic abuse, hate crime and serious youth violence offences by ward in Havering in the 12-months to September 2017. Map 7 shows that most alcohol related incidents are located in Romford Town, reflecting the cluster of night time economy venues in Havering. The volume of incidents was significantly lower for the remaining wards in Havering.



Map 7 Alcohol Related Incidents by ward

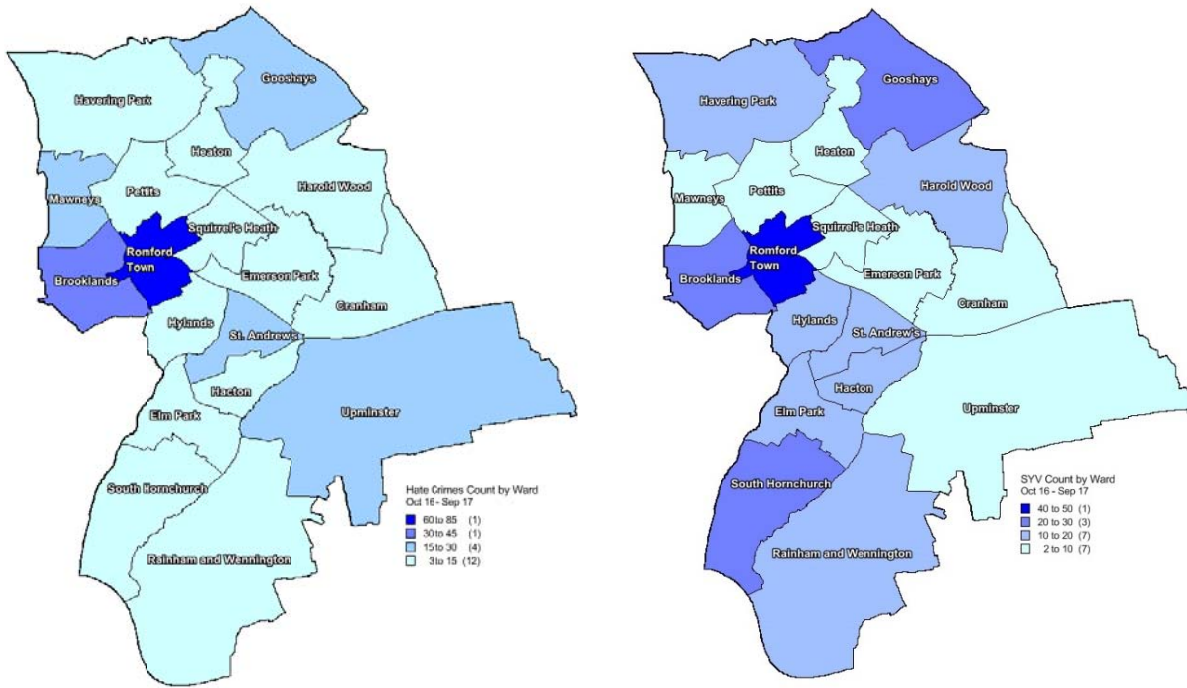


Map 8 Domestic Abuse Incidents by ward

Map 8 shows the distribution of domestic abuse incidents. There are significant variations in the volumes recorded across different wards, with the highest wards *Gooshays*, containing three times more reports than the wards with the lowest volumes.

Map 9 (below) shows the distribution of hate crimes. Last year’s assessment saw *Romford Town Centre* feature as having the highest number of hate crimes, with *Brooklands* also experiencing over 20 hate crimes.

Map 10 shows the distribution of serious youth violence victims, *Romford Town Centre*, *Brooklands*, *South Hornchurch*, and *Gooshays* also featured as the prominent wards for SYV in last year’s assessment. Romford Town is joint sixth highest of all wards in London for *serious youth violence*, with 48 incidents over the period of the assessment. The highest ward in London has 130; with the second highest recording 72 incidents.



Map 9 Hate Crimes by Ward

Map 10 SYV victims by Ward; both from MPS Mapinfo, Oct-16 to Sep-17

Figure 3.21 provides a temporal breakdown of *alcohol*, *domestic*, *hate crime* and *serious youth violence* offending in Havering during the previous 12-months. The data on the day and time charts is based on Metropolitan Police CRIS records where this data had been recorded correctly and as a result does not match with the official total figures mentioned elsewhere.

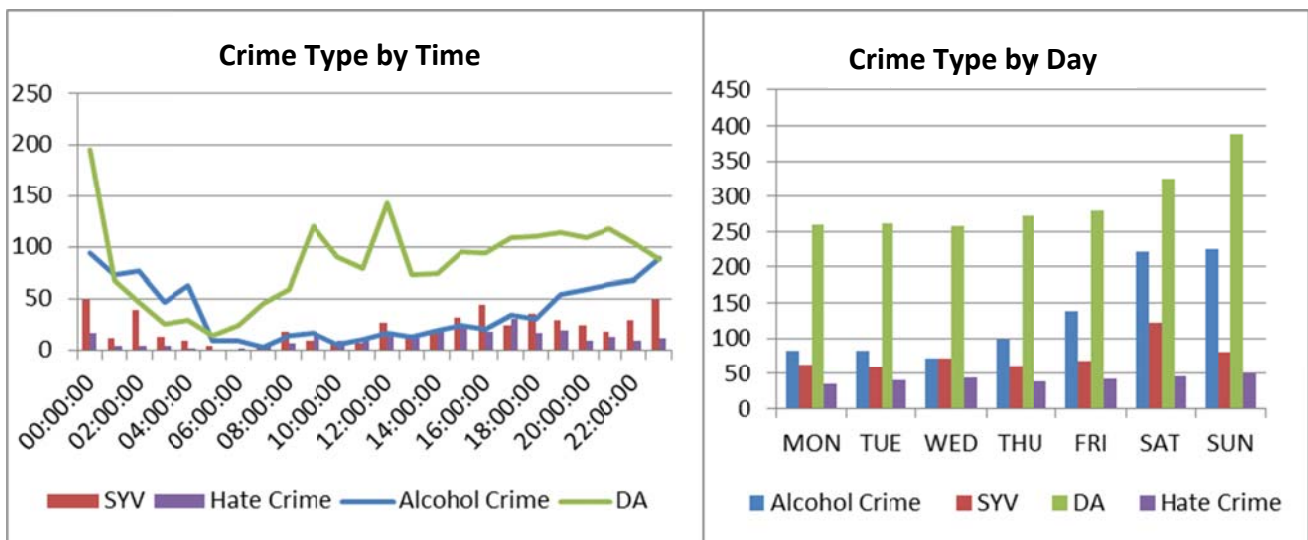


Figure 3.21 Time and Day temporal charts of crime types in Havering, MPS CRIS Data Oct-16 to Sep-17

Domestic Abuse incidents increase in volume towards the end of the week, and this pattern is also seen in alcohol related incidents. SYV offences peak on Saturday and are also higher on Sunday than on weekdays. Hate crime is slightly higher at weekends, with minor variations in hate crime levels making changes less apparent.

In terms of time of offences, domestic abuse was generally highly reported throughout the day from 9am to 2am, with spikes in times of reporting at midday, after work hours (6pm-9pm), and significantly at hours consistent with the night time economy (11pm-2am). Alcohol related incidents were concentrated between 7pm and 5am in Havering, with a spike around 11pm and 2am. Hate crimes occurred more frequently during the day time, with 11am to 7pm being when most reported crimes took place, particularly in the late afternoon. *Serious youth violence* rose between 3pm and 9pm, with a peak at 4pm; however saw the highest level of offences recorded between 11pm and 11am.



Focussing specifically on all crimes which had been flagged as ‘victim or suspect had been drinking’, or ‘alcohol had been consumed at the scene’, the ‘highest risk’ times were 10pm to 5am on Friday and Saturday nights, with very few other of the hour-block periods within the week registering above being ‘moderate risk’ for alcohol related crime.

### 3.3.4 Offenders known to police

On the Police Crime Recording Information System there were 2,598 people shown as ‘accused’ on crime reports, with these persons suspected of committing 3,238 offences in Havering in the 12-months to September 2017. 14.9% of the total number of accused (387 individuals) was charged with two or more offences, which would make them responsible for 31.7% of crime with an accused. 4.7% of individuals accused of crime committed three or more offences each, contributing to 15.4% of the total volume of crimes with an accused.

30 people committed five or more offences; 19 individuals committed six or more offences; and of these, eight committed between seven and eleven crimes each. If we examine the group who have committed seven or more offences, this 0.003% of the accused population accounts for 2.1% of detected crime.

There is significant cross-border movement of offenders both into and out of Havering. In the previous 12-months there were 715 offences (31% of total offences with an accused) which took place in Havering perpetrated by those from other boroughs. During the same period, Havering residents were responsible for committing 438 offences in other London boroughs. Table 3.14 and Table 3.15 show the volume of offences exported and imported during the previous 12-months. Table 3.14, showing exported offences, reveals that cross-border offenders from Havering were most likely to have been accused of *violent crime* (145 offences), and *acquisitive crime* (131 offences) elsewhere in London. Last year’s assessment saw Havering offenders contribute to 192 crimes in *Barking & Dagenham*, 106 in *Redbridge* and 59 in *Newham*. By comparison, Havering offenders were accused of 51 offences in both *Barking & Dagenham*, and *Redbridge*; and 42 in *Newham*, yet 256 offences were carried out in all remaining London boroughs compared to the 206 last year.

Borough	Acquisitive Crime	Drugs Offences	Violent Crime	Other	Total Notifiable Offences
	Number of offences (numerical change)				
Barking & Dagenham offences	15 (-29)	4 (-57)	18 (-40)	14 (-15)	51 (-141)
Redbridge offences	15 (-13)	6 (-27)	14 (-21)	16 (+6)	51 (-55)
Newham offences	10 (-4)	8 (-13)	15 (+1)	9 (-1)	42 (-17)
Tower Hamlets offences	7 (-1)	6 (-3)	16 (+3)	9 (+1)	38 (0)
Other London Borough offences	84 (+26)	42 (-19)	82 (+17)	48 (+26)	256 (+50)
<b>Total</b>	<b>131 (-21)</b>	<b>66 (-119)</b>	<b>145 (-40)</b>	<b>96 (+17)</b>	<b>438 (-163)</b>

Table 3.15 shows the volume of offences committed in Havering, broken down by where the offender resided at the time of offence. The percentage rates for levels committed by Havering offenders against non-Havering offenders for *Total Notifiable Offences*, and *other offences* remain unchanged from last year. The percentage of those accused of violent crime who reside in Havering has reduced from 77% last year to 75% this year; and the rate of those accused of acquisitive crime living in Havering has increased from 50% last year to 53% this year.

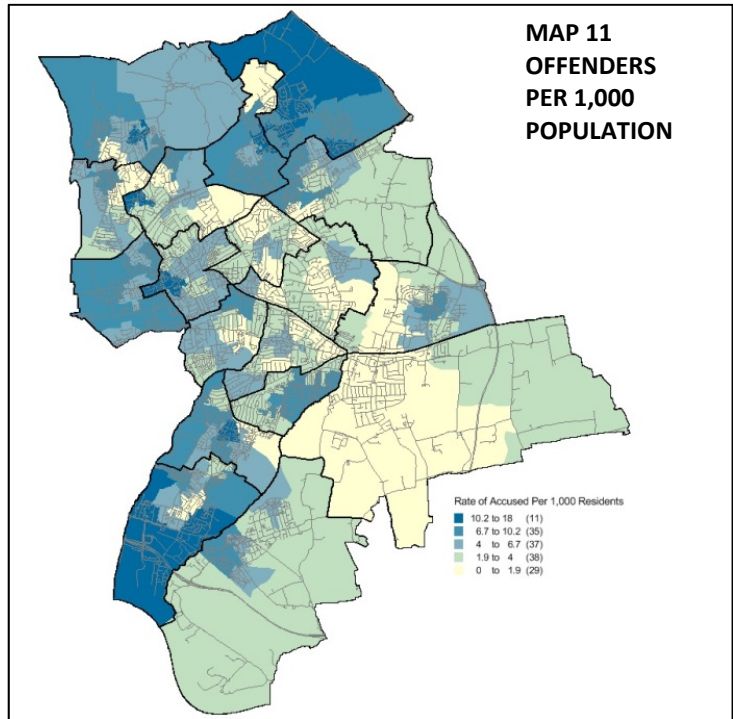
Borough	Acquisitive Crime	Drugs Offences	Violent Crime	Other	Total Notifiable Offences
	Number of offences (numerical change)				
Havering offenders	263 (+40)	375 (+19)	1,023 (+275)	315 (+83)	1,976 (+417)
Barking & Dagenham offenders	81 (-29)	59 (-11)	147 (+51)	59 (+17)	346 (+38)
Redbridge offenders	41 (+12)	31 (+3)	55 (+23)	22 (+12)	149 (+50)
Newham offenders	38 (-2)	28 (+12)	57 (+22)	19 (+/-0)	142 (+32)
Other London Borough offenders	75 (+18)	48 (-8)	79 (+19)	31 (-4)	233 (+35)
<b>Total</b>	<b>498 (+49)</b>	<b>541 (+15)</b>	<b>1361 (+390)</b>	<b>446 (+118)</b>	<b>2,846 (+572)</b>
Total imported	235	166	338	131	715
% committed by Havering offenders	53%	69%	75%	71%	69%
% committed by non-Havering offenders	47%	31%	25%	29%	31%

\*NB – table data reflective of only London residing accused due to inconsistent out of borough offender data being available

Map 11 shows the rate of those accused of crimes in Havering per 1,000 residents, based on offender addresses of all those accused of crime in the previous 12-months (where full address information exists). The map displays the rate for each Lower Super Output Area; although we can see that the highest concentration of offenders is *Gooshays* ward in the north east of Havering (188 offenders). Other concentrated locations of offenders can be found in *Brooklands* (156), *Heaton* (132), *South Hornchurch* (118), *Havering Park* (112) and *Romford Town* (113).

There were concentrations of different offenders across the borough, rather than equal distributions. For example, of the 43 residents of Havering charged with burglary *Heaton* housed seven, *Gooshays* six, and *Pettits* five. *Brooklands* (four) and *South Hornchurch* (four) contained over a quarter of the 26 individuals charged with robbery.

When examining violence, rates of offenders per 1,000 population are highest in *Gooshays* (6.7), *Havering Park* (5.0), *Heaton* (4.5) and *Brooklands* (4.1). The highest rates for *violence against the person* offences marked as *domestic abuse* are *Gooshays* (2.7 accused per thousand pop) and *Brooklands* (2.12). *Gooshays* also has the highest concentration of those accused of all TNO Domestic Abuse Offences, at (3.6), followed by *Heaton* (2.9) and *Brooklands* (2.7). *Havering Park* and *Heaton* had the highest number and concentration of the 46 offenders charged with *hate crime*, at seven people each, at a concentration in these wards equivalent to five people in ten thousand.



Whilst *map 11* highlights high rates of where offenders reside, these are not necessarily the locations where their offences are committed. Wards with commercial areas such as town centres and large retail areas (*Romford Town*, *St Andrews*) attract offenders from wards which are largely residential (for example, *Havering Park*, *Gooshays* and *South Hornchurch*).

The average journey travelled to commit crime by offenders accused of a crime in Havering is 2.2 miles, although this varies by crime type as shown below in Table 3.16, which displays certain types of crime where the distance the offender travels may be of particular interest. In these calculations, crimes where the venue is the same as the accused’s place of residence have been filtered out, in order to exclude domestic offences, and crimes where items have been found as a result of searches at the accused’s address.

The average distances place the accused living relatively close to the venue of their crimes, with the volumes of crimes perpetrated by local residents cancelling out the offenders who may have travelled from greater distances. The distance travelled to commit robberies suggests the offenders are willing to travel further to commit this crime than the majority of other offence types, with factors around not wishing to be identified pushing them beyond their usual nodes of activity. The seven occasions firearms offences (*possession; to cause fear of violence; and to endanger life*) have been detected result in an average distance of 2.7 miles between the location of the offence and the accused’s residence, suggesting that offenders for these crimes are local residents rather than travelling from other boroughs – this is however a small number on which to base any conclusions. Of particular interest is the fact that the average distance doubles when comparing distances travelled for shopliftings under £200, against those over £200.

Table 3.16 Offences and average distances travelled by persons accused	
Offence	Av. Dist (miles)
Res. Burglary	3.7
Robbery	5.7
Theft of M/V	3.6
Firearms (possession, Int. to Endanger Life, and Cause Fear)	2.7
Possession of Point or Blade in public	3.5
Shoplifting (Over £200)	4.3
Shoplifting (Under £200)	2.2
Criminal Damage	2.0
Possession With Intent to Supply – Cocaine	2.5
Supplying Cocaine	1.4
Possession of Cocaine	2.4
PWITS – Cannabis	1.9
Possession – Cannabis	2.7
ABH, GBH & Common Assault	2.9

### 3.3.5 Offending linked to Employment

A search of CRIS revealed only eight recorded crimes in which the officer completing the accused page had marked the 'accused's occupation relevant to offence' section as positive. Half of these were theft or fraud matters, with the remaining four crimes involving circumstances from which no useful conclusions can be drawn.

### 3.3.6 Serious violence and weapon use

Map 12 shows the location of firearm discharges and knife injuries in Havering. The knife injuries depicted are those where the suspects and victim are not known to each other; in order to assist in identifying areas where there is a risk of violence from strangers, rather than showing all incidents, which included a number of domestic matters which involved knife use and other crimes where a knife was involved.

Beyond crimes involving knife possession, recognition of a crime as a having a knife involved depends on the correct flagging when recording the crime.

[Image redacted due to identifying personalised information on locations of firearms discharges]

There were just under 500 crimes flagged as having a knife involved, however this included matters where a person may have been found in possession of a knife during a drugs arrest; or it was used as an aid to shoplifting. 149 of the 494 crimes featured a suspect who was known to the victim; with 63 of these being shown as domestic matters. Of the 79 crimes flagged as a *knife injury* matter, 45 of these were shown as having no known link between the victim and the suspect. 22 of these crimes were flagged as domestic incidents.

#### 4. Safeguarding risks and horizon scanning:

##### 4.1 Safeguarding areas of risk

###### CSE

A dedicated *Gangs and CSE Analyst* has been examining information held on LBH Social Services records, as well as Police CSE records, both for the 2016-17 financial year. The majority of exploitation takes place using online sites or applications, and due to this, it is difficult for activity to be linked to a particular location, with perpetrator's identities often being unknown by the victims. Those aged 13 to 16 were considerably more at risk, and females also featured higher in relation to CSE on the Social Care system.

From the Police system 82% of victims were female, with those aged 14 and 15 accounting for the largest single ages. 76% of victims were aged 13 to 15%, with rates falling from 16 upwards. 78% of victims were *White British*.

Online activity was the predominant model used (78% of cases), followed by the *peer-to-peer* model. Since the last assessment, the proportion of *online* activity has increased by 27%. There were 44 suspects recorded across the 114 records; 73% male; 27% *White European*; and aged between 15 and 64.

###### Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

The charity *Hestia* has been offering support to victims of modern slavery in London (excluding the City) since 2011, and in 2016 supported 624 individuals. In Havering, eight individuals accessed *Hestia's* services, although this is not necessarily where they were enslaved or trafficked to. This cohort was comprised of seven females and one male. Of the females, one was used for domestic servitude, while six were acting as sex workers. The one male was used for forced labour.

Neighbouring *Barking & Dagenham*, and *Redbridge* both saw in excess of thirty individuals access *Hestia's* services in their borough, while *Newham* saw 46. In accordance with the belief that characteristics of inner London are spreading to outer boroughs, this type of crime remains a threat in *Havering*.

Over the period covered by this Strategic Assessment, there were three reports recorded in Havering on CRIS which were flagged as human trafficking. The circumstances of these are very different and there are no obvious conclusions to be drawn or Partnership action which can be taken based on these three reports in isolation.

###### Domestic Abuse

Section 2 of this report has already explained that while levels of DA offences reported to police has remained similar to that of the previous year; there was a reduction in the level of non-crime *DA incidents*. The rate of repeat victims has remained similar both years, at 29.9% last year and 28.8% this year.

The latest available estimates from the *Crime Survey for England and Wales* (CSEW) estimated that around four in five victims (79%) of partner abuse did not report the abuse to the police. *Violence against the person* offences were the most likely to be domestic abuse related, comprising almost one third (32%) of violent crime. The offence group with the second highest proportion of offences being domestic abuse related was sexual offences (13%).

###### Prevent and Counter-Extremism

The recruitment of a dedicated *Prevent and Hate Crime* Officer in mid-2017 has allowed the London Borough of Havering *Community Safety and Development* team to increase focus on this area of work. Although Havering is not recognised by the Home Office as a priority borough, this is clearly an area of work for which demand exists, and in which dedicated co-ordination of the local response to issues of extremism is required. Another vital function carried out by the Officer is the co-ordination and delivery of training to local authority staff, partners, and any other organisations that may be in a position to recognise signs of radicalisation.

*Operation Dovetail* will transfer the management of the *Prevent Channel* process from police to local authorities, and has been postponed to Summer 2018. This will see all Channel Panels in East London being coordinated by three Local Authority Channel Coordinators (LACC's), and final decisions on which cases make it to Channel will be made by the *Channel*



Chair. There is potential for changes to the delivery model as it is rolled out to more areas in the upcoming months.

## 4.2 PESTELO Horizon Scanning

Analysis of impending factors which may affect crime and disorder and the work of Community Safety Partnerships allow us to anticipate developments and plan accordingly. There are many complex factors behind the broad topics considered here, and it is not the purpose of this report to consider intricate details in each specific area.

Area	Development
Political	<p>'Brexit' continues to be the major political issue for the country. Keeping discussion brief; there is uncertainty as to exactly what this will mean for the economy; rights of foreign nationals; and British citizens living abroad.</p> <p>Local elections are taking place in May 2018.</p>
Economic	<p>As of 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2017, interest rates have been increased by the Bank of England in an effort to manage inflation.</p> <p>The minimum wage also increased in April 2017, to over £7.50 an hour for over 25's. This is part of the Government's promise to increase the minimum wage to £9 per hour by 2020.</p>
Social	<p>Austerity measures, unemployment (rising in Havering), and welfare reform (universal credit) may cause difficult circumstances for families, which could drive people towards acquisitive crimes, or cause tensions which may result in domestic arguments, or escalate to behaviour falling under the definition of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Havering's population will continue to grow, which could cause discord between established and new communities. Migration and increased ethnic diversity will increase the need to tailor certain aspects of public services. Failure to plan could cause barriers to aspects of work, such as investigation or engagement, if appropriate provisions (such as translation services) are not in place and factored into budget planning at the appropriate level.</p>
Technological	<p>Analysis of CSE locally reveals that the majority of this activity takes place using online sites and applications.</p> <p>Each year brings new versions of the major companies' desirable flagship phones, along with an improvement in the technology in cheaper models.</p> <p>Home technology continues to integrate and automate appliances, including door locks.</p> <p>Major companies and organisations continue to suffer internet-based attacks and 'near misses' fairly frequently (Uber, NHS) despite having significant IT resources to safeguard against online crime.</p>
Environmental	<p>Havering continues to regenerate in order to improve its offer to businesses and individuals looking to capitalise on a location on the outskirts of London; along with a bid to become the London Borough of Culture for 2019 or 2020. TFL Crossrail will be fully operational in the borough in December 2019.</p> <p>Shopping trends continue to affect the look and feel of high streets, and empty shops can impact on the confidence of residents.</p> <p>The next financial year will also see preparations for the launch of the Ultra-Low Emissions Zone in April 2019; a charge which will apply to all vehicles (£12.50 for smaller vehicles, £100 for lorries, buses and coaches) which fit certain criteria around emissions within the existing congestion charge zone, and will apply all week. This could see greater use of public transport for those travelling into central London</p>
Legislative	<p>The Queen's Speech in June 2017 outlined the proposal for a new <i>Domestic Violence and Abuse</i> bill, to improve service from the justice system to victims, and allow aggravated sentences for offences involving children.</p> <p>Legislation around corrosive substances may also seek to restrict supply based on age.</p> <p>Locally, a new Public Spaces Protection Order will be examined to prohibit dog fouling and related aspects of irresponsible dog ownership.</p>

<p>Organisational</p>	<p>General Data Protection Regulations will apply from May 2018. While the <i>Crime and Disorder Act 1998</i> will cover most transfers, extra consideration will need to be given to storage and sharing of personal data.</p> <p>As part of collaborative work with the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime to reduce operating costs, the Metropolitan Police is closing a significant number of front counters and other contact facilities across London. This has understandably been met with disapproval from residents of boroughs affected across London, and talk of a legal challenge due to apparent flaws in the methods of consultation used. The result of challenges may take some time to finalise.</p> <p>The rollout of further collaborative policing areas may affect comparative figures for other areas; as was experienced during the early stages of the East Area pilot.</p> <p>Organisational pressures remain due to austerity measures and the increasing need for Local Authorities to be self-funding. Reviews of structures and remits remains as an option for exploring cost-saving measures.</p> <p>Local elections in May 2018 could influence the direction of the Council.</p>
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## 5. Priorities

### 5.1 Suggested strategic priorities

Based on the Strategic Analysis, the crime and anti-social behaviour priorities identified during last years' assessment and used to set the direction for the three-year *Community Safety Partnership Action Plan* are still very relevant, and should remain as the areas of work which the Partnership focuses on.

Proposed Priorities	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims</b> – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour (local focus young people, domestic abuse) <i>The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan (2017-2020) priorities for London include 'Keeping children and young people safe' (knife crime, gangs, CSE, serious violence); 'Tackling Violence against Women &amp; Girls' (victims of domestic abuse, protecting victims); and 'Standing together against hatred, intolerance and extremism' (reducing hate crime, preventing extremism)</i></li> <li>● <b>Support the most prolific and/or high harm offenders</b> – we want to reduce the harm and risk of reoffending posed by known offenders, and support offender needs to desist from offending and become active citizens of Havering (local focus drug and alcohol needs, reoffending) <i>The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan for London (2017-2020) includes the priority area 'A better Criminal Justice Service for London,' aiming to improve support for victims and repeat victims, reduce reoffending, and support persistent offenders with chaotic lifestyles.</i></li> <li>● <b>Create safer locations</b> – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected (local focus town centres and burglary hotspots) <i>Since last year's assessment, The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime has empowered boroughs to select two local priorities, for which residential burglary and non-domestic violence with injury were selected for Havering due to the volume and potential for harm.</i></li> <li>● <b>Community Engagement and Public Confidence</b> - we want residents and visitors to report crime and receive information which empowers them to prevent themselves becoming victims, as well as being part of potential solutions (communications strategy) <i>The London Borough of Havering has been using our External Communications Officer to disseminate 'Stay Safe Friday' messages to the public. The Metropolitan Police East Area Command Unit has also appointed a Media &amp; Communications Lead to ensure partners are informed of relevant information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To ensure people are free from crime, disorder and substance misuse</li> <li>● To ensure residents are free from harm</li> <li>● To support people to become active citizens</li> <li>● To create a safe environment</li> <li>● To create a supportive family environment</li> <li>● To create cohesive communities</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting themes throughout the analysis that the strategic priorities consider</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identification of agencies and resources best suited to respond and deliver improvements to community safety</li> <li>● Responses that include short, medium and long term solutions and more importantly sustainable solutions that can maintain improvements and reductions over time</li> <li>● A balanced consideration between enforcement, prevention, risk-reduction and reassurance methods</li> <li>● Each problem requires consideration of how responses can better control offenders, improve guardianship, and improve the management of places.</li> </ul>	

### 5.2 Recommendations

- To agree on the strategic priorities for Havering; unchanged from last year.
- To commission problem profiles for non-domestic violence with injury, residential burglary, and gang crime.
- Maintain a strong focus on reducing reoffending, especially for adults and those involved in gangs
- Reducing repeat victimisation, especially *violence against women and girls, child sexual exploitation* and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing substance misuse and the harm it causes
- Reducing problems in communities experiencing disproportionate levels of crime
- Improving feelings of safety through communications

The key findings of this assessment will be used to refresh the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20, which

is due to commence from April 2018.

The next step would be to commission intelligence products and problem profiles relevant to the agreed priorities in order to understand the problems in depth; make recommendations on how to address the problems holistically from multi-perspectives (i.e. prevention, early identification, enforcement, support and rehabilitation; using problem solving approaches); identify what resources are available and where there are gaps in resources and/or service provision; identify how these resources would be best distributed and located across the borough.

The past year has seen fewer problem profiles completed than in previous years, owing to staff changes and delays in obtaining the required level of access to Metropolitan Police systems; however external funding has now seen a dedicated *Gangs and CSE Analyst* in post, to accompany the *Community Safety Analyst* and *Tactical Analyst* (ASB and Environmental Crime). A CSE Problem Profile is currently being produced, with key findings to date referenced earlier. Ongoing assessment of intelligence around gangs is carried out weekly, which will be collated into a more structured understanding of gang offending in Havering over coming months. Beyond this, additional problems profiles can be carried out as agreed by the Partnership and used to inform future strategies and work.

These strategies would include:

- Violence against Women and Girls Strategy and action plan (to be renewed for 2018-2019 once MOPAC have released their VAWG Strategy; to be delivered through the Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Group with oversight from Havering Community Safety Partnership)
- Delivery of the Serious Group Violence and knife Crime Strategy 2017-2021 and action plan (with oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership).
- Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy and action plan (being finalised by Local Safeguarding Children's Board)
- Delivery of the Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2016-2020 and action plan by Reducing Reoffending Strategic group and (with oversight from the Havering Community Safety Partnership).
- Development of organisational Hate Crime Strategy, (in development within the scope of a social cohesion strategy)
- Renewal of Preventing Violent Extremism plan
- Delivery of the refreshed Drug and Alcohol Strategy for Havering 2016-2019
- Delivering the 'Safer Havering' communications plan which was developed by Community Safety and Communications team

Reviews will also take place of projects funded by the *London Crime Prevention Fund*; namely the CSE and Gangs Analyst; Serious Youth Violence Diversionary work and Victim's worker; Independent Domestic Violence Advocate; Romford Town Centre Night-Time Economy medical provision; and Substance Misuse co-ordinator to inform future funding bids to MOPAC for 2019-2021 .

## Appendix

### Appendix A – Data Sources and Performance Data

Data	Type	Source
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime London Borough Dashboards	Performance Data	<a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research">https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research</a>
Official Crime Data	Performance Data	Login Required <a href="https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/">https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/</a>
British Transport Police	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
CRC and Probation Assessments	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
London Ambulance Service	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
London Fire Brigade	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
Metropolitan Police Computer Aided Despatch (CAD, aka DARIS), Call Data and ASB Data	Record Level Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS), Crime Data	Record Level Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Transport for London	Record Level Data	Login Required <a href="https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/">https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/</a>
Queens Hospital Statistics, assaults	Victim Data	Shared with partners under <i>Information Sharing to Tackle Violence</i> scheme
British Retail Consortium, Business Crime Survey	Victim Data	<a href="http://www.brc.org.uk">www.brc.org.uk</a>
Crime Survey for England & Wales	Victim Data	<a href="http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk">www.crimesurvey.co.uk</a>
Metropolitan Police Public Attitude Survey	Survey and Perception Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Havering Integrated Offender Management Panel	Offender Data	Havering Community Safety Partnership internal data
Havering Serious Group Violence Panel	Offender Data	Havering Community Safety Partnership internal data
Metropolitan Police Trident Gangs Matrix	Offender Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Proven Reoffending Data	Reoffending Data	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics</a>
Metropolitan Police Ward Data	Location Data	<a href="http://www.met.police.uk">www.met.police.uk</a>

### Appendix B – Ward Crime Data

Metropolitan Police ward crime data and rates per 1,000 for all wards can be found at [www.met.police.uk](http://www.met.police.uk)  
 Ward information and outcomes can also be found at [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

**CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE, 18 JULY 2018**

<b>Subject Heading:</b>	Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee – Work Programme 2018-19
<b>SLT Lead:</b>	Kathryn Robinson
<b>Report Author and contact details:</b>	Victoria Freeman 01708 433862 Victoria.Freeman@onesource.co.uk
<b>Policy context:</b>	A proposed work programme for the Sub-Committee is submitted for review and agreement.
<b>Financial summary:</b>	No financial implications from agreeing a programme of work. Support to the Board will be provided from within existing committee administration resources

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

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

**SUMMARY**

At this stage of the municipal year, the Sub-Committee is required, so far as is practicable, to agreed its work programme for the forthcoming year. This report provides Members with a suggested programme for scrutiny of the crime and disorder portfolio, during 2018-19.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Sub-Committee are asked to consider the proposed work programme for the 2018-19 municipal year and adopt the final version of the programme.

**REPORT DETAIL**

**1. BACKGROUND**

The Crime and Disorder Sub-Committee is scheduled to meet four times in the forthcoming municipal year to scrutinise issues relating to crime and disorder in the borough. To provide some structure to the Sub-Committee's reviews, officers have prepared a suggested work programme, for Members to consider.

**2. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME**

- 2.1. The attached Appendix sets out some topics which the Sub-Committee may wish to consider as part of its scrutiny functions this year.
- 2.2 Members may well wish to select further issues for scrutiny. In addition, previous experience has shown that it is beneficial to leave some excess capacity for scrutiny in order to allow the Sub-Committee to respond fully to any consultations or other urgent issues that may arise during the year.
- 2.3 Additionally, the Sub-Committee has the power to select an issue for more in depth scrutiny as part of a topic group review. Council has recommended that, in view of limited resources, only one such topic group is run at any one time. The Sub-Committee is therefore requested to consider what should be the subject of its next topic group review, if any.

**IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

**Financial implications and risks:**

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



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

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

**Equalities implications and risks:** None of this covering report.

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## CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE

### WORK PROGRAMME 2018-19

<b>Committee Date</b>	<b>Report</b>
<b>18 July 2018</b>	Presentation of Community Safety Plan Report on Annual Strategic Assessment Policing Model Quarter 4 Performance Report Sub-Committee Work Programme
<b>11 September 2018</b>	Presentation on Night Time Economy (Problem Profile) Policing the Night Time Economy VAWG Strategy Presentation on Knife Crime Quarter 1 Performance Report Sub-Committee Work Programme
<b>28 November 2018</b>	Managing Offenders Update on implementation of Knife Crime Strategy Update on Fire Services in Havering Role of Community Rehabilitation Company Update on Burglary Plan Quarter 2 Performance Report Sub-Committee Work Programme
<b>28 February 2019</b>	Quarter 3 Performance Report Annual Strategic Assessment Sub-Committee Work Programme

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