



## CRIME & DISORDER SUB-COMMITTEE

**Subject Heading:**

Corporate Performance Report:  
Quarter 3 (2016/17)

**CMT Lead:**

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**Policy context:**

The report sets out Quarter 3 performance for indicators relevant to the sub-committee

### SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

- Short-term performance – with the previous quarter (Quarter 2 2016/17)
- Long-term performance – with the same time the previous year (Quarter 3 2015/16)

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

## OVERVIEW OF CRIME & DISORDER INDICATORS

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

### Q2 2016/17 RAG Summary for Crime & Disorder



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

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members of the Committee:

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

## REPORT DETAIL

### HAVERING WILL BE CLEAN AND WE WILL CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

There are no Crime & Disorder indicators under the CLEAN goal. However, it should be noted that the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel may look into cases of environmental anti-social behaviour which relate to fly-tipping and graffiti, and would impact on the image and cleanliness of the borough.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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in the proportion of Common Assaults being upgraded to Actual Bodily Harm, which is ensuring that recording methods are compliant with HMIC requirements. This however is also contributing to a rising level of violence with injury.

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

### **Highlights:**

- In Q3, 17 of 59 domestic violence cases referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) were repeat referrals (28.8%). Cumulatively, the repeat referral rate for the financial year to date is 25.7%. This is higher than the national average of 24.5%, but within the recommended guidelines of 28-40% as set by Safe Lives (formerly CAADA), which designed MARACs. Both the current quarter and cumulative financial year to date figure are within the agreed tolerance.

Whilst there are locally defined thresholds which trigger referrals (Violence, Sexual Offences, escalation, professional judgement), a repeat referral can be made regardless of whether or not the behaviour experienced by the victim meets the local referral threshold. Repeat referrals in most cases are made in order to prevent escalation of more serious behaviour, such as violence, rather than waiting for a case to reach threshold again. Better identification of DV and improved recording is helping us to identify escalation more effectively, leading to more repeat referrals. Havering also has seen a rise in MARAC to MARAC referrals from other boroughs, where we have repeat victims being moved into the borough from across London and neighbouring police force areas.

There is also a target to increase the number of cases referred to the MARAC, which forms part of a funding bid to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (with funding being dependent on successfully meeting the target).

Demand continues to grow for domestic violence services. Domestic violence is the biggest single issue, in terms of volume and demand, facing policing and community safety. There is also a notable demand on local authority services, with domestic violence being the single highest volume reason during 2015-16 for referrals to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and children's services in Havering. The significant increases in victims being identified, now through multiple agencies rather than just policing and community safety, and reports being made are, as expected, leading to more demand for preventative actions and interventions through the

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MARAC and commissioned services. The capacity to meet increased demands effectively may impact negatively on the level and frequency of repeat referrals. More demand is likely to lead to delays in successful outcomes (i.e. criminal justice timeliness).

### **Improvements required:**

- The total number of offences (TNO) recorded this financial year to date is 13,143, an increase of 4.5% from 12,573 in the previous corresponding period. London wide there has been an increase of 3.8%. The sub-category of crime 'Violence against the Person' has contributed to four-fifths of the current increase, resulting from the aforementioned continued improvements in recording practices and the better integrity of recorded crime data.

Q3 2016-17 was the first quarter of the current financial year to record a reduction against the previous corresponding period (4,355 down from 4,520). Long term monthly trend data shows that the impact of recording changes was most notable from April - June 2015 (rising steeply through this quarter), whereas monthly performance levels have been less varied since July 2015. It would appear that, in terms of how crime is being recorded, the data is becoming more comparable and methodology changes are embedded.

- The total number of ASB reports this financial year to date is 4,810, an increase of 26.0% from 3,817 reports in the previous corresponding period. London wide there has been an increase of 12.7%. The increase in Q2 (2,096 up from 1,468, +42.8%) was much more marked than in Q1 (1,392 from 1,202, +15.8%) and in Q3 (1,322 from 1,140, +15.9%).

The largest contributor to the increase this financial year to date is multiple complaints regarding traveller communities occupying open spaces across the borough. This highly visible activity generates significantly high call volumes (contributing to 15% of ASB calls in the current financial year to date). To reduce the volume of complaints relating to traveller communities occupying open spaces (which are counted under ASB as issues of trespass and vehicle nuisance) would require securing open spaces so that they cannot be occupied in the first instance. This would be a significant challenge due to the size and number of open spaces within the borough. Following the HCSP meeting on 19/10/2016 a number of options were put forward to begin addressing this, including the establishment of a joint OSC topic group and cross-border working with geographical neighbours.

Further to this, the Tasking Enforcement Group continues to be developed to address location based and high volume localised hotspots of anti-social

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behaviour using multi-agency interventions. The ASB Panel and Community MARAC continues to deal with repeat victims and complex cases which produce a high volume of calls (i.e. neighbour nuisance, harassment and intimidation).

### **OUR RESIDENTS WILL BE PROUD TO LIVE IN HAVERING**

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

## **IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

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

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

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

There are no specific Human Resource implications and risks.

### **Legal implications and risks:**

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

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

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

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

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

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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

Appendix 1



Appendix 1 (CPR-Q3  
16-17) Crime and Dis

Appendix 2



Appendix 2  
Demand Pressure D: