Overview of Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

January 2019

Overview of strategic assessment content
- Performance and recent trends

- Crime Harm Index

- Community Safety Problems
    - Victims
    - Offenders
    - Locations

- Safeguarding and Vulnerabilities

- Suggested priorities and recommendations

Performance and recent trends (highest harm problems)

- Violence (Serious Youth Violence) , Domestic Abuse Crime, Hate Crime, Robbery seeing increases in reporting and recording levels
- Serious Youth Violence 10th worst London borough as rate per 1,000 moving from 14th the previous year, with Acid Attacks rating 13th worst rate.

- Burglary has remained stable seeing only a 4.4% increase.

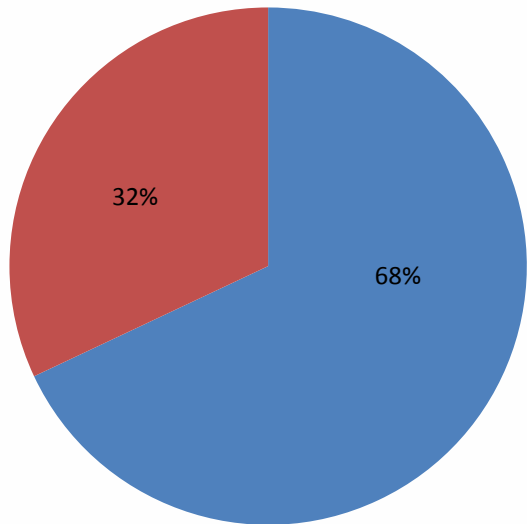- Reduction in Sexual offences, Drug offences, Theft and Handling and Arson and Criminal Damage.

Other areas increasing
- Theft/ Taking of Vehicle (2nd highest in London, moved from 4th last year), Public Order Offences, LFB Deliberate and Malicious fires (4th highest in London)
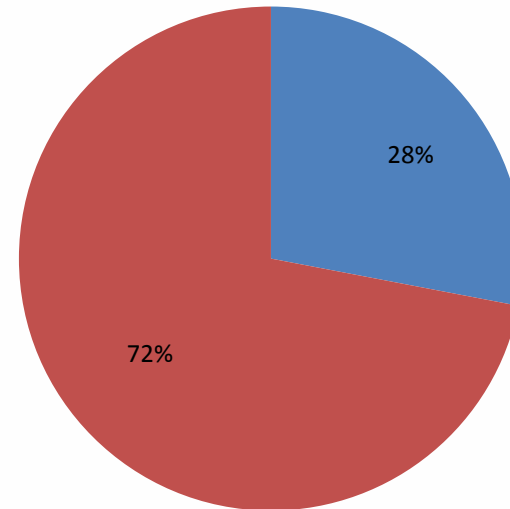
- Romford Town ward is the largest contributor to total notifiable crime in Havering, with 3,603 offences in the previous 12-months (19% of all crime in Havering, the same as last year).

- Romford Town ward ranks in the top 20 volumes out of 630 wards in London.
- It has the 7th highest volume of all total notifiable offences in London
  - 6th highest volume of *criminal damage* offences (8th when including Arson offences)
  - 6th highest volume for both possessions of weapons and *sexual offences*,
  - 7th highest for *public order* offences
  - 10th highest for *robbery* and
  - 13th highest for *drug* offences.

Crime Harm

Cambridge Crime Harm Index

A. Crime

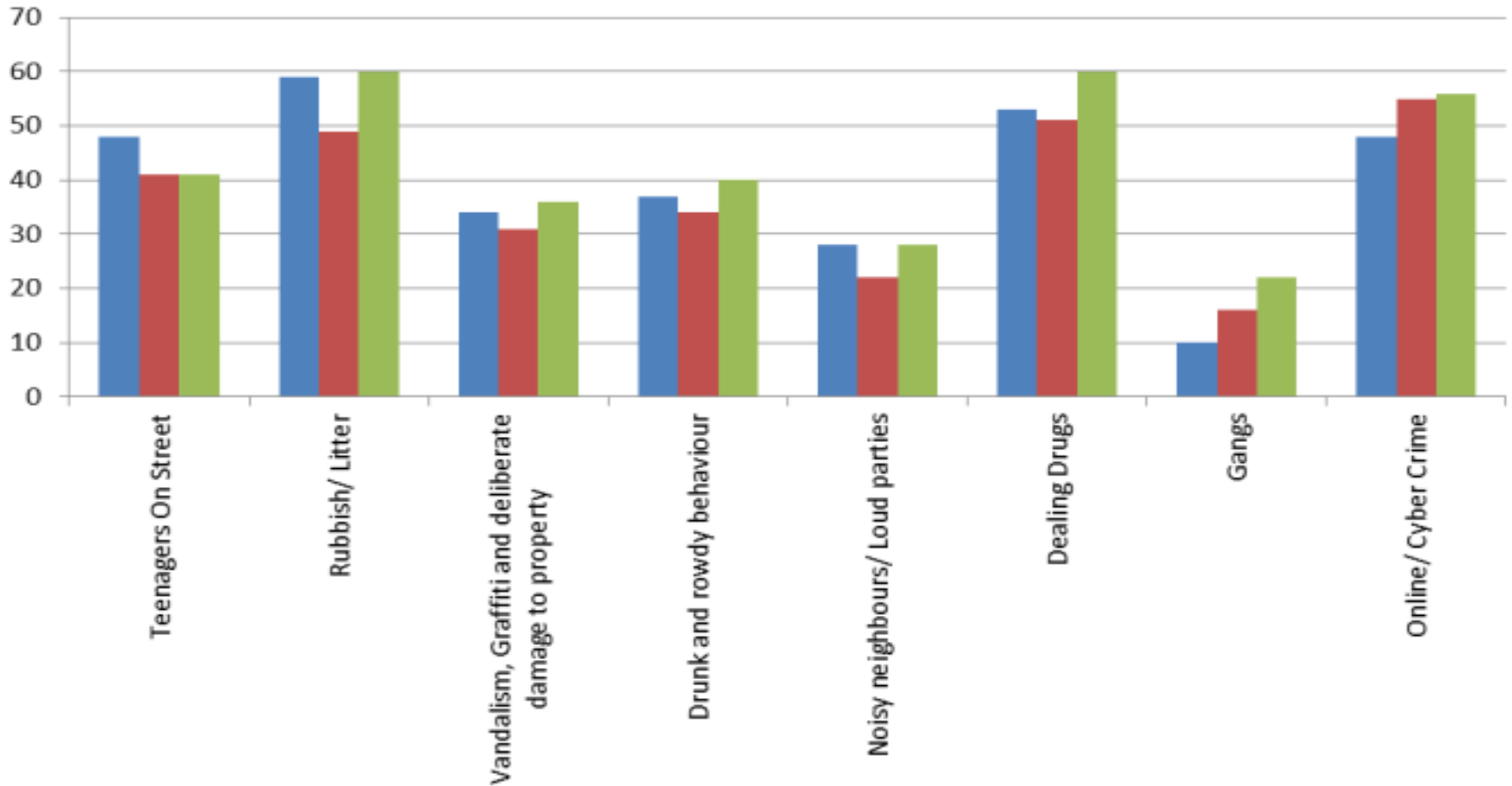32%

68%

B. Harm

28%

72%

Serious Violence, Personal Robbery, Sexual Offences & Burglary – 32% of crime and 72% of harm

All other crimes including thefts, motor vehicle crime, criminal damage, business crime – 68% of crime and 28% of harm

- 20-40 are at greatest risk of victimisation from harmful / high risk problems, Victimisation rates decline as age increases beyond this group
- 25 and over at greatest risk of household / home based acquisitive crimes
- Domestic abuse (76%), sexual offences (87%) were more likely to be reported by females, whereas serious violence against the person (58%) and robbery (84%) was more likely to be reported by males.
- 59% of Personal Robbery offences were committed against those aged 12-21.
- 69% of victims recorded were White – British slightly less than last year which recorded 71%, followed by 8.1% self-classified as 'Other White'.
- Jewellery, Currency and Laptop computers most stolen items from residential burglary
- Credit cards and currency made up of 21% of all property stolen.
- The most common make of car to be stolen in a theft of motor vehicle offence were Fords.
- The most common type of motor vehicle stolen were saloon cars (35%) and vans (25%).

Public Perceptions

- Crime offending rates are above average for those aged 15 to 39. The peak offending age is 16 – 28 with offending rates declining beyond this point.
- For more serious violence the predominant age range is 17-32, but for domestic abuse remaining higher in 18-46. For Robbery the predominant age range is 16-20.
- Males account for a total of 81% offenders, ranging from 74%-97% depending on category of crime
- Categories of crime where offenders are most likely to know victims are sexual Offences and domestic abuse
- Criminogenic Needs data (both Barking and Dagenham and Havering) shows 87% of the cohort were male. Majority of the cohort were being worked with for violence (28.3%), followed by non-motor theft (10.4%) and drug possession/ supply at 9.2%.
- The largest criminogenic need recorded for Barking and Dagenham and Havering were 'Attitude, Thinking, Behaviour, Relationships', followed by 'Lifestyle'.
- Substance misuse – for all alcohol related crimes, the largest percentage are violent (ABH and common assault).
- Key youth offending committed between 1500-1800hrs

- Ages 15/16/17 are the most frequent ages of youth offenders, accounting for combined 61% of all youth suspects.
- The number of FTE to the criminal justice system in Havering has risen during the past five years, from 317 in 2012-13 to 382 in 2016-17. This represents a rise of 20.5%.
- In 2016-17 Havering ranked 19th amongst London boroughs for having the highest volume of FTE.
- There has been a dramatic rise in the volume of offences across most categories of crime since 2013-14, overall up 50% from 773 in 2013-14 to 1152 in 2016-17.
- Violence against the Person is the most common offence with a youth suspect (47.8%), followed by Theft & Handling (18.8%), Criminal Damage (11.6%), Robbery (5.80%) and Drugs (5.7%).
- In the previous 12-months there has been notable percentage rises in Violence Against the Person (+95%, from 284 to 555 suspects), and rises in Theft & Handling (42%, including +100% for Theft/Taking from M/V) and Sexual Offences (+72%).
- In the last two years the number of youth disposals within the borough has increased. In the most recent 12-months the total number of disposals rose by 25% from 178 to 238.

Community Safety Problems – Known gangs

- Offending gang profile within the borough has changed from a historical single known gang operating within Havering, between 2012 and 2017 into various different collectives and associations.
- At least 15 known gangs now operate within the borough. These gangs are from boroughs in close proximity such as Barking & Dagenham, Redbridge and Newham, and ones further afield such as Enfield and Greenwich.
- Understanding the nature of gangs or offending groups within the borough is dependent on professionals becoming aware of how Havering is perceived externally.
- The phenomenon of County Lines (where criminal gangs set up a drug dealing operation in a place outside their usual operating area) has come to prominence recently with numerous reports in the media describing London gangs operating out of the city. Although Havering is a London borough is utilised in a similar way by offending groups. Its transport links, geographical location, night time economy and policing constraints make it unique within London.
- It is now believed that a collective known as 'The Hellbanianz', are the major operating force within the borough.

- The Hellbanianz have due to their direct supply of high quality drugs and their use of violence in turf wars, established themselves as the prima facie gang and now distribute drugs to smaller collectives and individuals. It is also believed that they have purchased real estate within the borough.

- The migration of gangs into the borough has led to a rise in violent crime occurring. Many of those entering the borough have on going disputes with each other, or have birthed new conflicts due to clashes over claiming Havering as their territory.

Community Safety Problems - Locations

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

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Community Safety Problems – Locations by ward

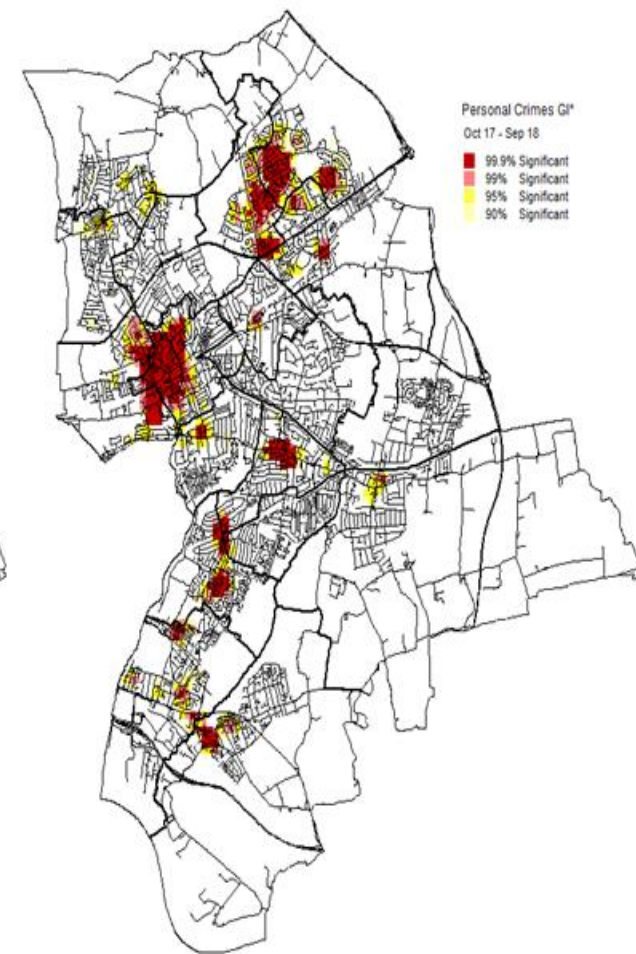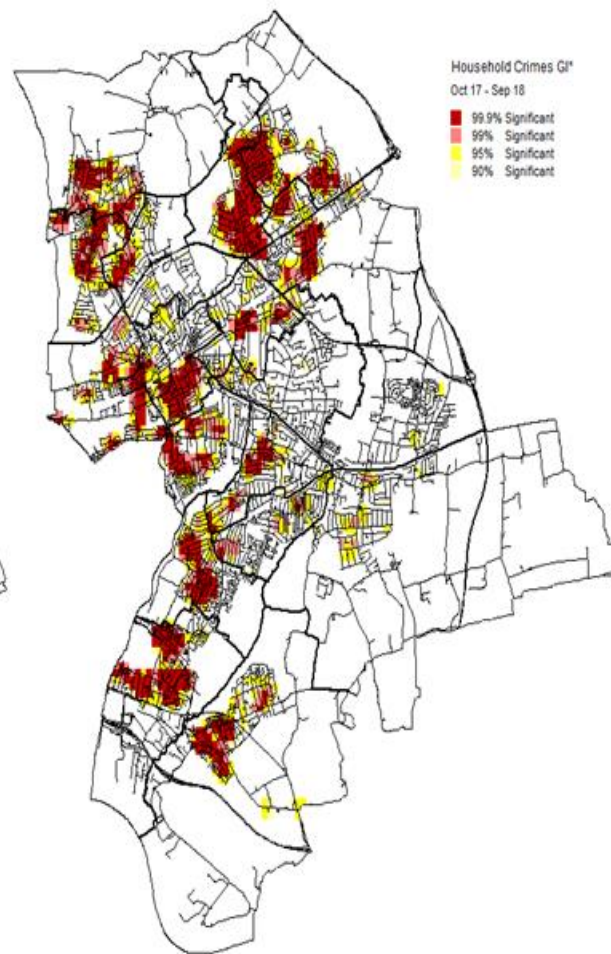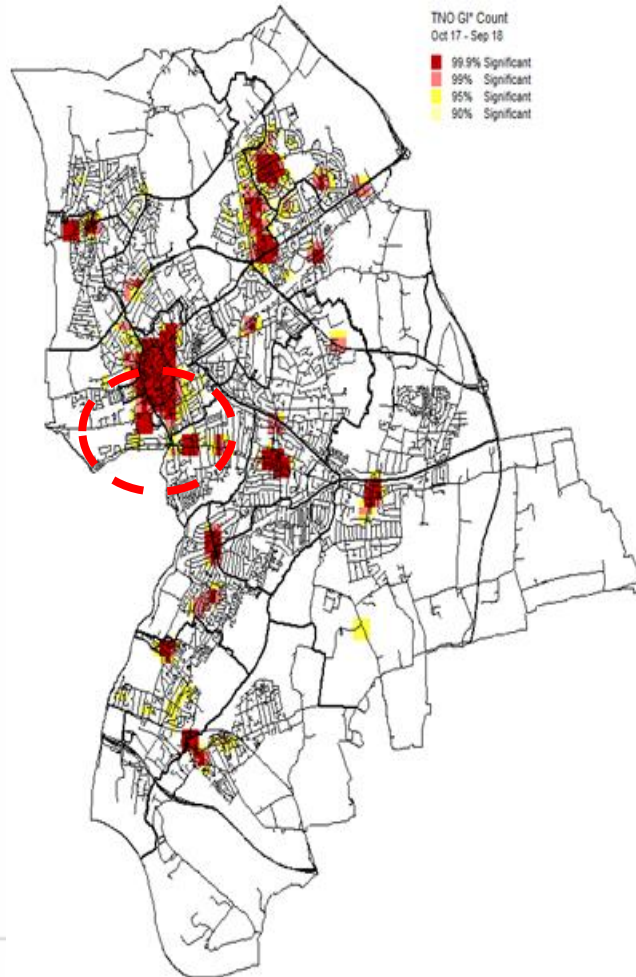| Table 3.12 Top 10 Wards, by volume, for selected areas of crime in Havering, 12-months to Sep-18 (Metropolitan Police ward data)									
Violent Crime		Burglary		Motor Vehicle Theft of/from		All Theft & Handling		Total Notifiable	
Romford Town	999	Romford Town	172	Rainham & Wennington	212	Romford Town	1,201	Romford Town	3,603
Gooshays	507	South Hornchurch	158	South Hornchurch	185	St. Andrew's	303	Gooshays	1,495
Brooklands	435	Harold Wood	151	Romford Town	177	Gooshays	284	Brooklands	1,289
Heaton	353	Brooklands	144	Gooshays	170	Hylands	278	St. Andrew's	1,149
South Hornchurch	323	Heaton	142	Harold Wood	155	Upminster	222	South Hornchurch	1,108
St. Andrew's	308	Mawneys / Rainham & Wennington	130	St. Andrew's	154	Mawneys	207	Heaton	1,054
Rainham & Wennington	278	Pettits	118	Heaton	145	Brooklands	190	Harold Wood	1,038
Harold Wood	273	Havering Park	115	Brooklands	135	Harold Wood	177	Rainham & Wennington	1,036
Havering Park	238	Gooshays	112	Mawneys	129	Rainham & Wennington	167	Hylands	889
Mawneys	220	Hylands	110	Upminster	128	Pettits	136	Mawneys	851

Safeguarding and Vulnerability Issues

- CSE

- Increase in Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking to agencies such as Hestia however not to police as crime reports

- Domestic Abuse levels continue to increase placing increase demand on agencies such as at the DV MARAC.

- Prevent and Counter-Extremism – increase in referrals of 68% in March 17-18, the highest volume and increase of volume as a non-priority borough in London.

Proposed Priorities

Proposed Priorities	Outcomes
• **Protecting vulnerable individuals / victims** – we want to reduce the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour (local focus young people, domestic abuse) *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 & Girls' (victims of domestic abuse, protecting victims); and 'Standing together against hatred, intolerance and extremism' (reducing hate crime, preventing extremism)* • **Support the most prolific and/or high harm offenders** – 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) *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.* • **Create safer locations** – we want to reduce the volume of crime in areas which are disproportionately affected (local focus town centres and burglary hotspots) *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.* • **Community Engagement and Public Confidence -** 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) *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 & Communications Lead to ensure partners are informed of relevant information.*	• To ensure people are free from crime, disorder and substance misuse • To ensure residents are free from harm • To support people to become active citizens • To create a safe environment • To create a supportive family environment • To create cohesive communities
Cross-cutting themes throughout the analysis that the strategic priorities consider	
• Identification of agencies and resources best suited to respond and deliver improvements to community safety • Responses that include short, medium and long term solutions and more importantly sustainable solutions that can maintain improvements and reductions over time • A balanced consideration between enforcement, prevention, risk-reduction and reassurance methods • Each problem requires consideration of how responses can better control offenders, improve guardianship, and improve the management of places. • A strong focus on prevention of crime through enhanced communication and active citizenship	

Recommendations

- To agree on the strategic priorities for Havering; unchanged from last year.

- To commission problem profiles for domestic violence, robbery, and gang crime/ serious youth violence.

- 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 problems in communities experiencing disproportionate levels of crime

- Improving feelings of safety through communications particularly around awareness of crime prevention and self-awareness regarding safety.