

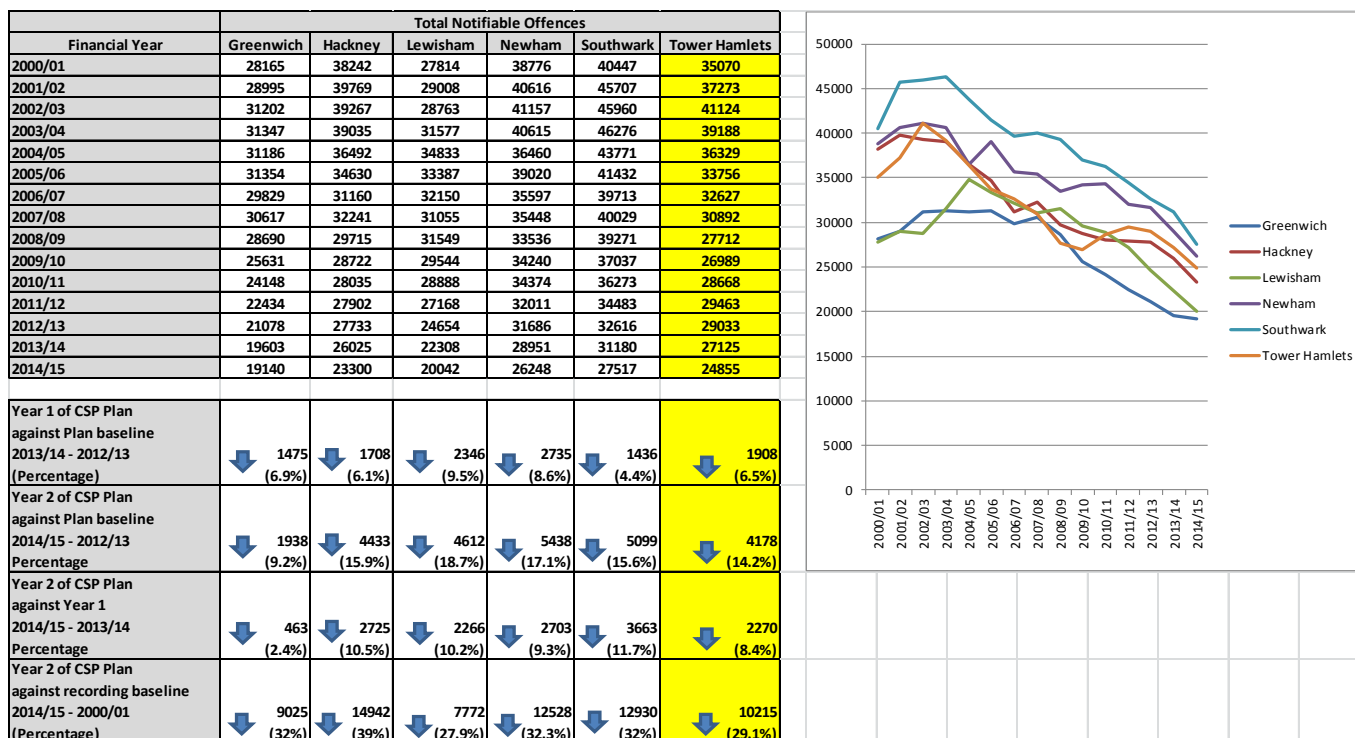
Tower Hamlets  
Community Safety Partnership Plan  
2013 – 2016  
Year 3 (2015/16)

Signed off by CSP on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2015

## Total Crime in Tower Hamlets and Neighbouring Boroughs

Annual Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Tower Hamlets and surrounding boroughs over the 15 financial years (2000/01 – 2014/15).

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) is a count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office and for the purposes of this Plan is what the Community Safety Partnership refers to as 'Total Crime'.



As of 2014/15 Tower Hamlets has the lowest annual total crime level for the past 15 years (24,855). There are now 16,269 (38.6%) fewer crimes per year than there were in 2002/03, when the borough recorded its highest annual crime total of 42,124.

When comparing Year 2 of the Plan's total crime with the Metropolitan Police's first year of recording overall crime in this way (2000/01), there has been a 29.1% reduction over the past 15 years, or 10,215 less crimes in 2014/15 (24,855) compared to 35,070 in 2000/01.

Over the first 2 years of this 3 year Community Safety Partnership Plan, the borough has seen a 14.2% reduction in total crime (TNO), when compared to its baseline financial year of 2012/13.

Over the same period, neighbouring boroughs have experienced similar reductions in Total Notifiable Offences as Tower Hamlets.

Figures obtained from the Metropolitan Police Service Crime Mapping: Data Tables section of MPS website on 16.04.15.

## **Foreword by Co-Chairs of Community Safety Partnership**

Welcome to Tower Hamlet's Community Safety Plan covering the three years 2013/14 to 2015/16.

The Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out how the Police, Council, Probation, Health, Fire Service, voluntary and community sectors and individuals can all contribute to reducing crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending to keep Tower Hamlets a safe place.

This Plan aims to reduce the number of crimes and anti-social behaviour in the borough, but in some categories, it aims to increase the number of reports, due to under reporting where historically victims don't feel confident enough to report it to us. By increasing reporting and therefore recording, we will then be able to offer support to those victims and take appropriate action against the perpetrators.

The people in our communities are not just numbers or statistics, crime and disorder impacts on not only the victim's but also the wider community's quality of life, so we understand how important it is for you that we tackle it in a timely, efficient and effective way.

We are confident that this Plan not only captures and addresses the priorities that have been identified through our analysis of evidential information and performance in the borough, but also the concerns of the people of Tower Hamlets.

We recognise that not only do we have a duty to continue to tackle crime and disorder but we all (both organisations and members of the public), have a duty to prevent it from happening in the first place.

As a partnership we are responsible for community safety and community cohesion. We will work with our local communities to ensure we protect the vulnerable, support our communities to develop and make Tower Hamlets a safer place for everyone.

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## Introduction

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is required by law to conduct an annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending within the borough, this is known as the Strategic Assessment. It is also required to consult members of the public and the wider partnership on the levels of the above. The Strategic Assessment and the findings of the public consultation are then used to produce the partnership's Community Safety Plan.

Since 2011, the CSP has had the power to decide the term of its Community Safety Plan. In 2012, the CSP chose to have a one year plan, this decision was based on the unique budgetary pressures on partner agencies and the anticipated demand on service from London hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.

This Community Safety Plan will run for a period of 3 years from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, with performance against the priorities within it reviewed on an annual basis in the form of the annual Strategic Assessment. The Community Safety Partnership Subgroups each produce an Action/Delivery Plan to reflect both the Priorities of the Community Safety Partnership and their own subgroup priorities. If due to external pressures or levels of performance against the priorities, the Community Safety Plan can be amended on an annual basis within its three year term.

Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour requires a careful balance between reducing recorded incidents, encouraging reporting and addressing negative perceptions of those who believe its levels are worse than they are in reality.

This plan will ensure that the issues that are most important to the people of Tower Hamlets will be addressed in the most appropriate and cost effective way. The partnership are committed to ensuring the low levels of particular crimes and issues are maintained but have also identified through local evidence and perception, a number of priorities that require particular partnership focus in the coming three years.

This Plan sets out the main objectives of the CSP and how it plans to achieve those objectives.

## About The Partnership

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a multi-agency strategic group set up following the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The CSP is also the delivery group responsible for partnership work in relation to the Tower Hamlets Community Plan priority 'A safe and cohesive community', with the priorities within both the Community Plan 2015 and this Community Safety Plan aligned. The partnership approach is built on the premise that no single agency can deal with, or be responsible for dealing with, complex community safety issues and that these issues can be addressed more effectively and efficiently through working in partnership. It does this by overseeing the following:

- Service Outcomes
- Leadership and Partnership Working
- Service Planning & Performance Management
- Resource Management & Value for Money
- Service Use and Community Engagement
- Equality & Diversity

The CSP is made up of both Statutory Agencies and Co-operating Bodies within the Borough. The Statutory Agencies are:

- Tower Hamlets Police
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- National Probation Service
- Hackney, City of London and Tower Hamlets Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- London Fire Brigade
- NHS Tower Hamlets Clinical Commissioning Group

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), replaced the Metropolitan Police Authority in February 2012, is no longer a statutory agency of the CSP, but becomes a co-operating body. Representatives from MOPAC and the Tower Hamlets Police and Community Safety Board are both members of the CSP.

The above are supported by key local agencies from both the Public and Voluntary Sectors. Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) have a key role to play in addressing crime and disorder in their housing estates and these are represented by the Chair of the Tower Hamlets Housing Forum. Victims and witnesses of crime and disorder are represented on the CSP by Victim Support. The extensive network of voluntary organisations within the borough, are represented by Tower Hamlets Council for Voluntary Services' Chief Executive.

Representation on the CSP is through attendance by senior officer / person within that organisation, with the authority to make strategic decisions on behalf of their agency/organisation.

Partners bring different skills and responsibilities to the CSP. Some agencies are responsible for crime prevention while others are responsible for intervention or enforcement. Some have a responsibility to support the victim and others have a

responsibility to deal with the perpetrator. Ultimately the CSP has a duty to make Tower Hamlets a safer place for everyone.

## **Governance**

The Community Safety Partnership is one of 4 Community Plan Delivery Groups which are held responsible by the Partnership Executive for delivering the aims/actions contained within the Community Plan.

### **Partnership Executive**

The Partnership Executive is the borough's Local Strategic Partnership and brings key stakeholders together to create and deliver the borough's Community Plan. Members of the Partnership include the Council, Police, NHS, other statutory service providers, voluntary and community groups, faith communities, businesses and citizens. It acts as the governing body for the Partnership, agreeing priorities and monitoring performance against the Community Plan targets and holding the Partnership to account through active involvement of local residents. The Community Plan is an agreement that articulates the aspirations of local communities and sets out how the Borough will work together to realise these priorities.

### **Community Plan**

The overall vision for the community plan is to improve the lives of all those living and working in the borough. The Community Plan includes 4 main priorities of which 'A Safe and Cohesive Community' and Tower Hamlets will be a safer place where people feel safer, get on better together and difference is not seen as threat but a core strength of the borough. To make Tower Hamlets a Safe and Cohesive Community the Partnership will focus on the following commitments:

- Reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour by tackling problem drinking and drug use
- Limit local gangs and the impact they have on youth violence and fear of crime
- Strengthen partnership work to reduce domestic violence and violence against women and girls
- Promote community cohesion
- Find solutions to increase cycling safety on busy roads

### **Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)**

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) was created by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Its core function is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), and to hold the Commissioner of Police to account for the exercise of his functions in London. MOPAC oversees the police and criminal justice system performance, the

budget environment, and the implementation of policies set out in MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.

The Mayor of London's Office for Policing and Crime, under the remit of being London's Police and Crime Commissioner, has several responsibilities regarding Community Safety Partnerships. They are:

- a duty to consult the communities (including victims) and to publish a Police and Crime Plan
- determining police and crime objectives
- are a co-operating body on Community Safety Partnerships
- have the power to 'call in' poor performing Community Safety Partnerships.

The priorities within MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 are:

- Strengthen the Metropolitan Police Service and drive a renewed focus on street policing
- Give victims a greater voice
- Create a safer London for women
- Develop smarter solutions to alcohol and drug crime
- Help London's vulnerable young people

In addition to the above, the Mayor of London has placed special emphasis on a number of additional public safety challenges and concerns of Londoners, which include:

- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Serious Youth Violence
- Business Crime

It sets a total 20% reduction target over the four financial years for the following group of 'key crimes' across the whole of London by 2016/17:

- Reduction in the number of Personal Robberies
- Reduction in the number of Residential Burglaries
- Reduction in the number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Reduction in the number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Reduction in the number of Thefts From a Person
- Reduction in the number of Violence with Injury incidents
- Reduction in the number of acts of Vandalism

In addition, it also sets the following individual targets to achieve by 2016/17:

- 20% Increase in Public Confidence in the Police
- 20% Reduction in Re-offending by Young People Leaving Custody
- 20% Reduction in Court Delays
- 20% Increase in Compliance with Community Sentences



MOPAC is also responsible for the management and allocation of the Community Safety Fund monies from Central Government. Allocations for funding will be made on a 'Challenge Fund' approach, which will determine the nature and scale of funding to individual boroughs based on their proposal's alignment with the Police and Crime Plan Priorities.

### **Community Safety Partnership Sub-Groups**

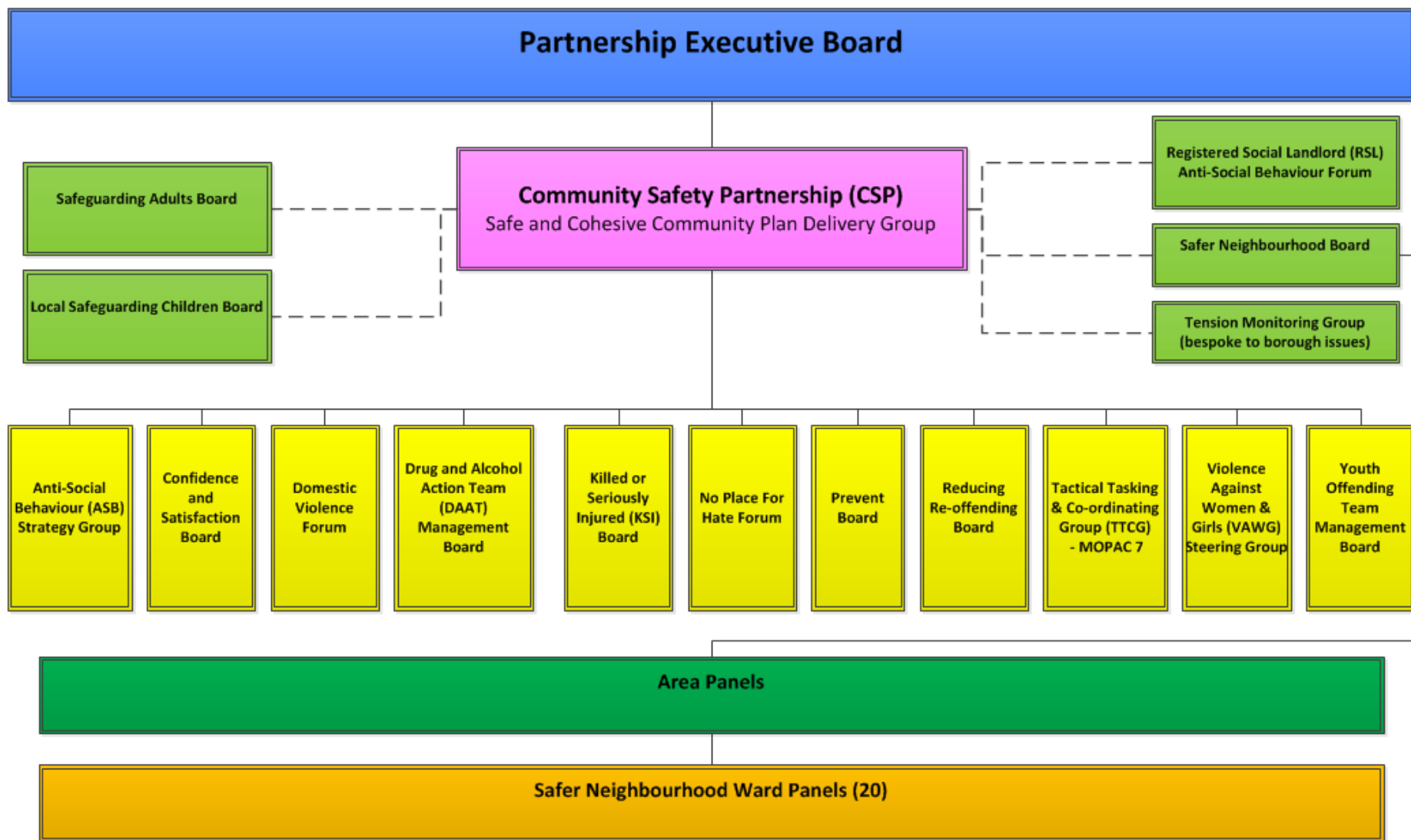
In order to co-ordinate and deliver activity in the various areas of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reducing re-offending, the CSP has a sub-structure of groups and boards. Each sub-group/board is responsible for producing a delivery plan which aims to address the overarching partnership priorities and fulfil any additional priorities they see fit as a sub-group/board. They are responsible for ensuring there are resources available to deliver their actions and if needed, produce and submit detailed funding applications to enable this.

Subgroups are represented through their Chairperson on the Community Safety Partnership, who is required to provide a bi-monthly update on performance against their delivery plan.

Subgroups are made up of senior officers within key agencies, who have a direct responsibility for service delivery in these specific areas of work.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the current Community Safety Partnership governance structure.

# Community Safety Partnership Governance 2015



# **Community Safety Partnership, Subgroups and Linked Boards**

## **Community Safety Partnership**

The CSP as it is known amongst the partners is accountable for the reduction of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending, as well as increasing community cohesion under the Community Plan Partnership Structure. It will determine priorities and oversee the statutory and non-statutory boards responsible to deliver against these priorities. The CSP meets on a bi-monthly basis and is co-chaired by the Tower Hamlets Police Borough Commander and the Tower Hamlets Lead Member for Community Safety. Membership of the CSP is at organisational Chief Executive/Officer level.

## **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strategy Group**

The ASB Strategy Group is chaired by the London Fire Brigade Tower Hamlets Borough Commander. The Strategy Group is made up of partner agencies with a strategic responsibility to address anti-social behaviour including arson (deliberate fire setting) in the borough, and includes representation from the Police, Council, Victim Support, London Fire Brigade, Youth Offending Service, Probation and the following ASB Partnership Boards/Groups: Registered Social Landlords ASB Forum, ASB Operations Group, ASB Partnership Action Group, ASB Legal Consultation and Certification Group, Neighbourhood Panels and Community Trigger Panel. Like all CSP Subgroups, the ASB Strategy Group is responsible for producing an annual action/delivery plan which aims to address the priorities identified in the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

## **Confidence & Satisfaction Board**

The confidence and satisfaction of the community in our shared approach to crime and cohesion are key success measures. The Confidence and Satisfaction Board is chaired by the Police Borough Commander, with representatives from the Council, Victim Support and Safer Neighbourhood Board. It has an overview of activity to ensure that community views and concerns are understood and addressed both efficiently and effectively. It also ensures that residents have access to relevant information, including feedback on action taken. The joint board will meet on a monthly basis.

## **Drug and Alcohol Action Team Management Board**

This board is chaired by the Corporate Director of Communities, Localities and Culture, with membership representing the CLC DAAT team, Public Health, Education, Social Care and Wellbeing, health services, the Metropolitan Police Service, National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company,. It is a

statutory board with responsibilities for co-ordinating and commissioning services relating to drug / alcohol issues in the borough including; drug / alcohol treatment for adults and young people, prevention and behaviour change, licensing and regulation / enforcement.

### **Domestic Violence Forum**

The Domestic Violence Forum is chaired by the Head of Community Safety and oversees the borough's multi-agency approach to addressing domestic violence and abuse against men, women and young people. Membership comprises approximately 100 organisations representing both statutory and voluntary service providers in the borough. The forum takes place quarterly and has oversight of key domestic violence activities including the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (The MARAC), the Specialist Domestic Violence Court, The DV One Stop Shop, The Housing & Health DV drop-in services, The LBTH Domestic Violence duty line, training and safeguarding matters related to domestic abuse. The Forum is ultimately responsible for coordinating services within the borough for both domestic violence victims and those perpetrating violence against them.

### **No Place For Hate Forum**

The forum brings key agencies together to work in partnership to develop and promote a co-ordinated response to hate crime in Tower Hamlets. It aims to protect and support victims, deter perpetrators, and challenge prejudice and hate. The Forum meets on a quarterly basis, and is chaired by the Chair of the borough's Interfaith Forum, with members from both statutory and voluntary organisations, including those representing specific areas or communities concerning hate crime.

### **Prevent Board**

This board is chaired by the Council's Service Head for Safer Communities. It operates as a distinct board with responsibility for delivering the local Prevent programme. The board is made up of officers from One Tower Hamlets, Youth Services, Tower Hamlets Police, NHS Tower Hamlets, Safer Communities, Communications, London Fire Brigade and the Council's Education, Social Care and Wellbeing Directorate.

### **Reducing Re-offending Board**

This Board is responsible for the management of offenders in the community. The board is co-chaired by a Police Superintendent and the Community Rehabilitation Company's Assistant Chief Officer and brings together a range of activity including the Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme, the Youth Offending Team, Probation and the Drugs Intervention Programme. It aims to provide a clear link from strategy to delivery between all existing offender management arrangements, to include Youth Offending Service,

MAPPA, IOM and Gangs. It is not just a liaison group but a Management Group with power to make decisions, commission reviews and allocate resources.

### **Safeguarding Adults Board (Linked Board)**

The Safeguarding Adults Board is a statutory local partnership board in its own right under the Care Act 2014, with shared interests and a close relationship with the CSP. The multi-agency board comprises lead people from all the NHS organisations in the borough, various Council services, Police, Probation, Fire, Ambulance, Housing providers and voluntary, community and advocacy organisations. The Safeguarding Adults Board has a similar close working relationship with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Local Safeguarding Children Board as with the Community Safety Partnership Board. It has an Independent Chair not employed by any of the member organisations. The board oversees and seeks assurance about the quality of service responses to people who are vulnerable and in need, or potentially in need, of safeguarding. It also supports and scrutinises the quality of partnership working between organisations in line with statutory and Pan-London requirements.

### **Local Safeguarding Children Board – (Linked Board)**

This is a statutory multi-agency Partnership Board under The Children Act 2004, which has an Independent chair and comprises of lead officers from various Council services, Police, National Probation Services and Community Rehabilitation Companies, Clinical Commissioning Groups, NHS Trusts, CAFCASS and the local voluntary sector. It also includes two lay members.

The LSCB's objectives are to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the borough; and to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each person or body for those purposes. The LSCB works in partnership with the CSP to ensure that in delivering its agenda the CSP ensures that the safeguarding of children and young people remains paramount. The Independent Chair of the LSCB also has a seat on the Health and Wellbeing Board.

### **Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group**

The Group was established as part of the programme to join together partnership service delivery in the localities. It meets on a fortnightly basis and uses an analytical product/profile on current/emerging crime and anti-social behaviour issues to task police resources to respond. The overarching principle behind the Group is to ensure that local operational activity is prioritised against MPS Control Strategy priorities, which also include community concerns as determined through ward panels.

The group is chaired by the Police Borough Commander and the membership includes various ranking police officers. The London Fire Brigade and Tower Hamlets Homes are represented on group in addition to the following officers from the council;

Head of Community Safety, Head of Enforcement & Markets, ASB Analyst and Surveillance & Intelligence Officer.

### **Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)**

This group is chaired by the Service Head of Safer Communities and acts as an operational group to monitor community tensions. The group is made up of representatives from organisations including the Interfaith Forum, the London Muslim Centre, the Council of Mosques, Rainbow Hamlets, Youth Services, Tower Hamlets Police, the Council's Safer Communities Service, Corporate Safety and Civil Protection, Communications and One Tower Hamlets.

### **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group**

The VAWG Steering Group is chaired by the Head of Community Safety and oversees the borough's multi-agency approach to addressing all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls. Whilst it has an oversight of domestic violence and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), the detail of these are dealt with separately via the Domestic Violence Forum and LSCB CSE subgroup respectively. The other main types of violence covered include rape and sexual violence, trafficking, prostitution, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, so called 'honour' based violence, stalking and harassment. These are the Borough's strands within its Violence against Women and Girls Plan.

Membership comprises approximately a dozen individuals with responsibility for statutory services in the borough. The forum takes place quarterly and has oversight of key initiatives in this area including the Tower Hamlets Prostitution Partnership (Prostitution Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)), the Prostitution Support Programme, and the VAWG Training and Awareness Officer. The Forum is ultimately responsible for coordination of services within the borough for both violence victims/survivors and those perpetrating violence against them.

### **Youth Offending Team Management Board**

The YOT Management Board oversees the youth offending multi-agency team which comprises of staff from: the Council (Education Social Care and Wellbeing, and the Youth Service), Police, Probation and Health. The team works with young people from arrest through to sentencing. Staff provide services including bail and remand management and Pre-Sentence reports to the Youth, Magistrates and Crown Courts and work with young people subject to reprimands and final warnings from police, and those charged, convicted and given community and custodial sentences. The team also works with young people and the wider community to prevent young people entering the criminal justice system.

## Highlights from 2014/15

The Community Safety Partnership faced a challenging year in 2013/14, with cuts to resources (both financial and human), organisational restructures and their associated added pressure on service delivery. However, partners still managed to reduce crime and disorder in the borough.

The Partnership held its third Annual CSP Conference in November 2013, with over 100 representatives from across the partnership and its many subgroups. A series of presentations were given on the new local policing model, 6 months performance against the CSP priorities, anti-social behaviour, reducing re-offending and gangs, which were then followed up with 3 workshops on the latter, to improve partnership working against these priorities. The conference was well received by all who attended.

### **Domestic Violence:**

The last 12 months has seen numerous successes in the activities overseen by the Domestic Violence Forum. The last year has seen a successful White Ribbon week campaign, including awareness and publicity activities and members of the public signing a pledge. We have enabled 41 victims of domestic violence to get security in their homes through the Sanctuary scheme. We have provided training to a range of organisations and supported agencies to develop their own DV policies and procedures. We received a positive result from the inspection of our MARAC by CADAA.

### **Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG):**

Over a thousand professionals, residents and young people have received training in VAWG through our VAWG Training and Awareness Officer and schools programmes. A prostitution support programme, to support women to exit sex working, has been fully established within the Council's Drugs Intervention Programme and is up and running. A prostitution coordinator post in the DIP coordinates and co-Chairs the prostitution MARAC alongside the Police. Two members of Victim Support are now in post, focusing on providing specialist support to victims of violence and sexual violence (as well as hate crime). We held a successful conference focusing on young people with over 120 attendees and developed a dedicated leaflet for young people, led by young people from the Pupil Referral Unit. We have also recruited and trained over 90 professional, school and community champions from across the borough. We have also secured funding and are beginning to deliver a programme of activity on harmful practices, mainstreamed within existing Childrens' Social Care and health settings.

Child Sexual Exploitation strand of VAWG: In 2014 the Pan-London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol was launched, to provide a unilateral multi-agency approach and principles to safeguarding children.

March 2015 saw the national launch of Operation 'Makesafe' - a campaign to bring awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation. This operation was directed at Hotels, taxi firms and licensed premises; Arming employees with knowledge to identify CSE and how to report it. Tower Hamlets Police activity on the day was to circulate promotional material to these businesses as well as local doctors' surgeries and sexual health clinics.

March 2015 also witnessed the publication of the revised Pan London CSE protocol providing best practice and advice around new tactics, such as:

- Clarity on MASE agenda, tactical options for the MASE
- New Sexual Prevention Orders
- National Referral Mechanism
- More guidance on line abuse.

In 2015 Tower Hamlets Police intend to launch a local Op Makesafe tri-borough operation, in conjunction with Hackney Police and the City of London. The iconic Guild Hall has been secured as a venue, and invitations to local business leaders within each of the 3 police areas have been delivered.

### **Drugs and Alcohol:**

We have continued to attract drug users into treatment via a number of pathways and have widened the cohort accessing treatment with many more treatment starts amongst those using Cocaine, high strength Cannabis and a range of club / party drugs. We continue to utilise pathways through the criminal justice system with a very high pick-up rate of prison leavers.

We continue to attract risky drinkers into treatment and screened over 30,000 individuals for alcohol drinking patterns in general practice. Dedicated resource within the Royal London Hospital has been used to support drug / alcohol users into community treatment services. The number of alcohol treatment requirement orders have increased as a result of renewed focus and enhanced resources.

During the course of 2014/15, a plan for restructuring treatment services across the borough has been developed and approved to maximise opportunities for individuals to recover from their addiction(s).

We have exceeded the target for the number of successfully completed Drug Rehabilitation Requirement orders (DRRs).

### **Anti-Social Behaviour:**

Anti-social behaviour on the Borough has reduced by 10% in the last year and those that phone police on 2 or more occasions have reduced by 4%. This has been achieved by partnership working and targeted tasking. The Borough now also has a clear multi-agency approach to vulnerable victims of ASB which is supporting those most at risk in our community.



Overall arson across the borough has fallen in the last year, with particular success in reduction of vehicle fires. However, arson in rubbish bins has risen over the past 12 months and is continuing to rise, this is despite over 1600 visual audits being carried out, which help to ensure rubbish hotspots were cleared before arson could be committed. New technology and ease of reporting rubbish will help to reduce potential arson targets caused by rubbish in the following year.

### **Gangs and Serious Youth Violence:**

The Early Intervention and Prevention service within the Youth Offending Service has successfully engaged with young people on the Police gangs matrix, using a peer outreach youth work model. The deployment of youth workers in Royal London Hospital's paediatric A&E on weekend evenings has been fruitful, with 16 referrals in the first four weeks. As a result the small team will be bolstered by staff from the YOT, Troubled Families and Docklands Outreach service; clinical group supervision will be provided by the hospital's Safeguarding team. The use of gang "Call in's" is being planned with the Police, YOT and the hospital. An innovative and successful call in for the parents of those involved in 'Jubilee Street Massive' was held in the London Muslim Centre in April, attended by eight families and produced some very useful intelligence for the Partnership, particularly the Police (Drug dealers mobile numbers, names and addresses where the young people were harboured at night) The parents were keen to work with the Authorities as they were very concerned for the young men.

### **Youth Offending:**

We have continued to reduce and prevent the number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time (FTE) through our partnership working between Police and YOTs Pre-court/Triage Team. We have reduced re-offending and Custodial Sentences in line with National targets.

Our Final Quarterly Review from the Youth Justice Board showed the following annual performance:

**First Time Entrants** – Our performance shows a 10.1% reduction, this is a greater reduction compared to the London and England averages, which were 7.2% and 8.7% respectively.

**Frequency of re-offending** - We achieved a reduction of 18.2%. The London and England averages have declined by 15.2% and 7.8% respectively.

**Custody** - We achieved a reduction of eight young people, equating to a 36.8% reduction. The London and England averages have both seen a reduction of 31.6% and 19.2% respectively. We can therefore claim to be the fastest improving service in the country.

The YOS Early Intervention/Prevention Team was voted Team of the Year for the Education, Social Care and Wellbeing Directorate

The latest available custody data shows a slight increase in the number of custodial episodes in the borough from 24 for the period January to December 2013 compared to 20 in the previous calendar year, our analysis reveals this to be the result of serious youth violence and Class A possession with intent to supply which means those sentences were inevitable.

The service was subject to a 'Short Quality Screening' Inspection by HMIP in late summer 2014 where our work was found to be 'satisfactory' (the only other category was 'unsatisfactory').

### **Reducing Re-offending:**

The youth re-offending rate has been decreased by the Youth Offending Service per offender in the cohort for Apr 11 - Mar 12 (1.02), compared to the figure (1.05) for the same period of the previous year. The 1.02 rate is in line with National Performance, also at 1.02 and lower than the London performance 1.06 comparator. Caseloads in the service have gradually reduced due to our success in preventing more young people from entering the youth justice system, this has enabled an increased focus on quality and intensity in our work with the most serious offenders, although the incidence of serious and grave offences is a matter for concern which is under investigation by an independent consultant in an attempt to identify any lessons to be learnt and service improvement issues.

### **Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction:**

Both confidence and satisfaction measures continue to be a challenge despite previous activity. Although it should be noted that there has been a rise in satisfaction in the last quarter of 2014/15 to 76%; confidence currently stands at 60%. Action plans are being revised to better reflect activity that will enhance performance, with activity being undertaken to improve specific drivers, police action and follow up for satisfaction, and we will continue to develop public engagement opportunities to explain partnership activity to improve confidence. An overarching communication plan will be developed and we will work more closely with Victim Support

### **Hate Crime:**

The Hate Crime Third Party Reporting Centres have been reviewed, re-trained and re-launched, to ensure they are providing a good standard of service to victims. Victim Support have 2 posts, whose remit specifically includes support for victims of hate crime and these posts are actively working on a number of hate crime cases, based in the borough. LBTH have funding for an officer in the hate crime team to engage with community organisations and the public. The No Place for Hate Campaign materials have been refreshed and continue to be publicised.

Presentations and training and awareness sessions have been provided for a number of organisations.

### **Tension Monitoring Group (TMG):**

The TMG has strengthened its response to tackling and reducing tensions, successfully managing a number of high profile and potentially disruptive incidents.

The Group has been involved in reducing tensions that have come about from international issues but have had an impact locally, in particular the political issues in Syria.

Our success is evidenced through the boroughs annual residents' survey where the majority of residents (78%) feel that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. This is a positive result that has been maintained at this level for the past 8 years.

### **Prevent Programme Board:**

We secured funding from the Home Office for projects working with a wide range of local partners, including schools, young people and parents.

We delivered and have begun to independently evaluate our 'Building Community Resilience' project (which is delivered by London Tigers). We have also undertaken training and development with youth workers to develop our work with young people relating to prevent. The success of these projects has been recognised by the Home Office and we have secured funding for these projects as well as to extend our portfolio of projects into 2014/15.

We have tackled recruitment by extremist organisations during the course of the year and have seen an increase in community venues signing up to the No Place for Hate pledge, helping to prevent such groups hiring venues in the borough. We have also delivered Prevent training to more than 100 professionals over the year.

### **Property Crime:**

In 2014/15, over the rolling 12 month period there has been a 8.2% reduction in all burglaries (both residential and non-residential). Individually non-residential burglary has reduced by 2.2%, however residential burglary reduced by 13.4%.

Robbery in the borough has reduced by 6.7%, while theft from person has also reduced by 15%.

Theft from motor vehicle reduced by 12.7% and theft of motor vehicle has increased by 4.8%.

### **Killed or Seriously Injured:**

During 2014/15 regular ANPR operations have been conducted by the Borough's CT Engagement Team at peak travel times using the borough's mobile ANPR vehicle and the Council's network of ANPR cameras. These operations have taken place on the main roads in the borough which have been highlighted as an issue, typically commuter routes in/out of central London.

Since January 2015, regular joint work has been conducted with Metropolitan Police colleagues from Safer Transport and Roads Policing Command (based at Bow). Every Thursday a Safer Transport Command officer works alongside borough police officers in an enforcement capacity.

Monthly Operation Safeway event with colleagues from Safer Transport and Roads Policing Command, with education and engagement activities including lorry drivers and cyclists swapping places to highlight the dangers to each from lack of awareness of the other.

Emergency Police Response Teams allocate one car every early turn shift on a daily basis to patrol the A11 corridor, paying particular attention to junctions highlighted to be at risk for road traffic incidents.

### **Partnership Task Force:**

The Council funded Partnership Task Force police officers work to address the community's priority concerns around drugs, anti-social behaviour, prostitution and gangs. The Team are tasked along with other partnership resources to hotspots of concern based on analytical profiles through the ASB Operations Group and Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group.

The PTF have worked with officers from across the partnership on a daily basis and in a highly visible way to both address community concerns and increase community presence which in turn leads to greater community confidence and a reduced fear of crime.

In 2014/15 the Partnership Task Force have made the following:

- 572 Arrests
- 31 Vehicle Seizures
- 249 Weapons Sweeps
- 109 Cannabis Warnings
- 148 Drugs Warrants Executed, which resulted in 135 arrests
- 1,028 Wraps of Class A Drugs Seized
- 395 Cannabis Plants Seized
- 3 Kilos, 196 bags and 70 Wraps of Cannabis Seized
- £295,290 Seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act

## Strategic Assessment 2014

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership is required to produce an annual Strategic Assessment by the Crime & Disorder (Formulation & Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007. The regulations state that a strategic assessment needs to include:

- An analysis of the current community safety issues
- An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns, and;
- The Partnership's priorities to tackle the local issues.

The Strategic Assessment 2014 has allowed the Partnership to fulfil its statutory duty to review this Community Safety Partnership Plan in 2014 and refresh it for the final year (2015/16) of its 3 year term.

The Strategic Assessment production process is reviewed on an annual basis by the CSP's Strategy Group, which is made up of senior representatives of the borough's 6 Responsible Authorities as well as the CSP Subgroup Chairs. This review enables the Partnership to ensure that the Strategic Assessment contains and analyses all the key information required for the CSP to be able to effectively review its Community Safety Partnership Plan annually.

The partnership examined the context of current themes within community safety and took into account key national, regional and local priorities.

The Strategic Assessment was developed based on close analysis of data against the CSP's 30 priority performance indicators across its 8 priority themes (see below). Performance is monitored as part of the CSP's Priority Performance Dashboard at CSP meetings on a bi-monthly basis and at the relevant CSP Subgroup meetings.

The Partnership believed that these Priority Themes are the most efficient way to monitor data, and take into account the national, regional and local priorities. The eight themes are:

- Youth Crime (Gangs and Serious Youth Violence) (3 indicators)
- Anti-Social Behaviour (inc. Arson) (3 indicators)
- Drugs and Alcohol (5 indicators)
- Violence (including Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls) (3 indicators)
- Hate Crime and Cohesion (3 indicators)
- Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction (3 indicators)
- Reducing Re-offending (3 indicators)
- Killed or Seriously Injured (1 indicator)
- Property Crime (5 indicators)
- MOPAC (1 Indicator)

The statutory partners provided information on the above indicators and they have been reviewed in the Strategic Assessment in terms of the following factors:

- Data and Analysis: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2013 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014
- Trends over the last 3 years (October 2011 – September 2014)

In addition to the information supplied by the statutory partners, additional information was provided by Victim Support, Registered Social Landlords and Voluntary and Community Organisations in the borough, including Victims equalities data, Killed or Seriously Injured equalities data as well as Stop & Search data from MOPAC.

**Please note:**

**Due to the time scales and production schedule for the Community Safety Plan, we are unable to use full financial year figures to base the plan on.**

# Performance from Strategic Assessment 2014

1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014

**Please note:** There are no Sanction Detection (SD) Rates available from 3 previous years, which prevents comparison with current rates.

**\*Sanction Detections** can be defined as those where an offender has been charged, cautioned, reported for summons, reprimanded, the offence has been taken into consideration or where a fixed penalty notice has been issued in relation to a Notifiable Offence.

Priority A: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator & CSP Subgroup	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 - 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix	Police / YOS (YOT MB)	-	5 from top 10 25 associates	12 from top 10 Up to 5 associates per individual	+140%	-
Number of young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time	LBTH (YOT MB)	195 (12 months to June 2012)	133 (12 months to June 2013)	102 (12 months to June 2014)	-23.3%	-47.7%
% of custodial sentences compared to all court disposals	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	24 (5.8%) 24/413	20 (5.3%) 20/379	16 (7%) 16/230	-4 (+1.7%)	-8 (+1.2%)

Priority B: Anti-Social Behaviour (including Arson)						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of Police CAD calls for ASB	Police (ASB OG)	17,784	17,452	16,052	-1400 (-8%)	-1,732 (-9.7%)
Number of Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	London Fire Brigade (ASB OG)	481	390	345	-45 (-11.5%)	-135 (-28.3%)
Number of Repeat Victims of ASB		736	749	735	-14 (-2%)	-1 (-0.1%)

Priority C: Drugs and Alcohol						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment	LBTH (DAAT)					
<b>Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*</b>						
Percentage of successful completions (drug treatment) who do not re-present within 6 months: A) Opiates	LBTH (DAAT)					
<b>Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*</b>						
Percentage of successful completions (drug treatment) who do not re-present within 6 months: B) Non-opiates	LBTH (DAAT)					
<b>Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*</b>						
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for A) Opiates	LBTH (DAAT)	Q3 375 (23%) Q4 367 (22%) Q1 No Data Q2 360 (23%)	Q3 364 (23%) Q4 334 (23%) Q1 385 (26%) Q2 382 (26%)	Q3 373 (25%) Q4 374 (26%) Q1 375(26%) Q2 367(25.7%)	+9 (+2%) +40 (+3%) -10 (0%) -15 (-0.3%)	-2 (+2%) +7 (+4%) NA +7 (+2.7%)
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for B) Non-opiates	LBTH (DAAT)	Q3 41 (20%) Q4 35 (16%) Q1 No Data Q2 22 (10%)	Q3 14 (7%) Q4 16 (8%) Q1 27 (14%) Q2 27 (13%)	Q3 28 (13%) Q4 38 (17%) Q1 27 (18.8%) Q2 25 (17.1%)	+14 (+6%) +22 (+9%) (+4.8%) -2 (+4.1%)	-13 (-7%) +3 (+1%) NA +3 (+7.1%)
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for C) Alcohol	LBTH (DAAT)			Q1 58 (11.7%) Q2 46 (9.6%)	-	-
Number of arrests made under 'Dealer a Day'	Police (TTCG)	415	313	340	+27 (+8.6%)	-75 (-18%)

\*NTDMS (National Drug Treatment Monitoring System) data is restricted to the Community Safety Partnership for monitoring purposes only, it is not suitable for publishing in public documents and for this reason has been removed from this document prior to publishing.



### Priority D: Violence ( inc. Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls)

\*\* Please note: Due to historic under reporting of violence against women and girls, significant work is being undertaken to increase both confidence in reporting and early reporting of these offences/crimes, to ensure that the actual levels are established. More importantly, so that the victim/survivors receive partnership support at the earliest possible opportunity. Due to this work, we hope that this will have an impact (increase) on the number of reports of violence against women and girls, particularly the Number of Domestic Violence Offences, Rapes and Other Serious Sexual Offences as seen below.

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	Police (TTCG)	1548	1528	1,751	+223 (+15%)	+203 (+13.1%)
Number of Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	Police (TTCG)	538	719	726	+7 (+1%)	+188 (+34.9%)
Number of Rapes and Other Serious Sexual Offences**	Police (TTCG)	455	489	584	+95 (+19%)	+129 (+28.3%)

### Priority F: Hate Crime and Cohesion

Please note: Due to historic under reporting of hate crime, significant work is being undertaken to increase both confidence in reporting and early reporting of these offences/crimes, to ensure that the actual levels are established. More importantly, so that the victims receive partnership support at the earliest possible opportunity. The performance data below is in the format/categories provided by the police, unfortunately this does not disaggregate it into the 7 strands of hate crime (Disability; Race or Ethnic Identity; Religion/Belief; Gender or Gender Identity; Sexual Orientation; Age and Immigration Status or Nationality), which has historically only been recorded by the police as Race and Religious or Homophobic incidents/crimes. Due to this work, we hope that this will have an impact (increase) on the number of reports of all types of hate incidents/crimes, thus reducing the historical under-reporting, as seen below.

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)
Total Number of Hate Crimes reported to Police Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	728	907	1002	+95 (+10.4%)	+274 (+37.6%)
Overall Hate Crime Sanction Detection (SD) Rate	Police (NPFHF)	297 (41%)	425 (47%)	271 (27%)	-154 (-20 percentage points)	-26 (-14 percentage points)
% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	LBTH (PTMG)	78% (sample size 1171)	81% (Sample Size 1192)	78% (Sample Size 1147)	-3 percentage points	-

<b>Priority G: Killed or Seriously Injured on our roads</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Lead Agency for performance indicator</b>	<b>Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)</b>	<b>Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13</b>	<b>Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)</b>
Number of persons killed or seriously injured on road	Police (KSI)	142 Aug 2011 – July 2012	132 Aug 2012 – July 2013	44 Aug 2013 – July 2014	-88 (-67%)	-98 (-69%)

<b>Priority H: Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Lead Agency for performance indicator</b>	<b>Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)</b>	<b>Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13</b>	<b>Direction of Travel (Oct 2011 – Sept 2014)</b>
Number of Personal Robberies	Police (TTCG)	1,320	1,253	1,095	-158 (-12.6%)	-225 (-17%)
Number of Residential Burglaries	Police (TTCG)	1,367	1,533	1,206	-327 (-21.3%)	-161 (-11.8%)
Number of Theft of Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	836	852	907	+55 (+6.4%)	+71 (+8.5%)
Number of Thefts from Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	1,714	1,695	1,620	-75 (-4.4%)	-94 (-5.5%)
Number of Thefts from Persons	Police (TTCG)	1,754	1,708	1,261	-447 (-26.1%)	-493 (-28.1%)

**Cross-Cutting Priority 1: Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Lead Agency for performance indicator</b>	<b>Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13</b>	<b>Direction of Travel (Oct 2011 – Sept 2014)</b>
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: A) residents who feel that people using or dealing drugs is a very or fairly big problem	(LBTH) (TMG)	53%	55%	59%	+4 percentage points	+6 percentage points
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: B) residents who feel that Rubbish and Litter lying around is a very or fairly big problem	LBTH (TMG)	52%	50%	55%	+5 percentage points	+3 percentage points
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: C) residents who feel that people being drunk or rowdy is a very or fairly big problem	LBTH (TMG)	43%	46%	50%	+4 percentage points	+7 percentage points
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: D) residents who feel that vandalism, graffiti and criminal damage is a very or fairly big problem	LBTH (TMG)	41%	43%	39%	-4 percentage points	-2 percentage points
Overall Victim Satisfaction (with Police Service)	Police (Satisfaction Board)	70% (FY 11/12)	74% (FY 12/13)	72% (FY 13/14)	-2 percentage points	+2 percentage points
Overall confidence of Police doing a good job	Police (Confidence Board)	63% (July 12 – June 13)	61% (FY 12/13)	55% (current figure at time of writing)	-6 percentages points	-8 percentages points

Cross-cutting Priority 2: Reducing Re-offending						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2011 – Sept 2014)
Number of offenders on IOM Cohort 18+ who have reduced offending – Red to Green on Cohort	Probation (RRB)	-	-	Unable to compare as data only available monthly from May – Nov 2014		
Number of young offenders in any reduced re-offending cohort	YJB (YOT MB)	-	-	Unable to compare data based on format released in		
Re-offending rates	Probation (RRB)	2011 Frequency Rate 0.96 Binary Rate 38.8%	2012 Frequency Rate 1.17 Binary Rate 41.5%	Data not available for comparison		

## Public Consultation

As part of the Partnership's statutory duties to consult the community on community safety in the borough, an extensive 5 week public consultation took place during May and June 2012. The consultation asked members of the public (residents and business people), partnership and community groups/organisations for their top three community safety priorities.

People were made aware of the consultation via press articles, letters and email alerts. They were given the opportunity to attend their local Police Safer Neighbourhood Team's Public Meeting, a Borough Public Meeting or a Members' Consultation Session. In addition they could reply in writing /email or respond via the dedicated webpage.

In total 1,013 responses were received, the majority of which (862) were collected through the dedicated web page (Mytowerhamlets) survey. This collection method enabled us to monitor the equalities data of those 862 recipients against the Greater London Assembly's 2011 data, full findings of which are included in Public Consultation Report. In summary 65.71% of recipients identified their ethnicity as White (17 percentage point overrepresentation) and 20.36% as Bangladeshi (14 percentage point underrepresentation). In terms of Gender, 42% of respondents were female and 58% were male, which shows a 6.5 percentage point underrepresentation for female. The largest group of respondents were those aged between 25 and 39 years of age, making up 50.2% (3.2% overrepresentation) of respondents and the smallest group being the 0 to 16 age group, making up only 5.1% (14.9% underrepresentation), however we cannot expect infants and minors to respond, so we cannot make meaningful statements about this. Those aged between 17 and 24 years made up 9% of respondents, which is an 11 percentage point underrepresentation.

### Results:

Based solely on the number of selections by members of the public in Tower Hamlets across all the different collection methods, the top 4 community safety priorities for the Community Safety Plan 2013-16 are:

1) Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	298
2) Serious Acquisitive Crime	200
3) Drugs and Alcohol	196
- Violence	196

In 2013/14 as part of the Partnership's statutory duty to consult, the Partnership held four Resident's Question Time public meetings, where anyone in the borough was able to raise community safety issues with senior officers from the Partnership. During these four themed events the residents' and local community groups' main concerns were:

- Drugs & Alcohol
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violence (including Violence Against Women and Girls)
- Reducing Re-offending
- Public Confidence

## **Priorities – How the Partnership Decided**

In December 2012, the Community Safety Partnership was presented with the Strategic Assessment 2012, an Executive Summary of the Strategic Assessment 2012, the Public Consultation Report and a paper which made recommendations based on their findings. These documents were used along with internal/external partnership priorities, when the partnership originally set its priorities for the full term of the plan back in March 2013.

It is a statutory duty of the Community Safety Partnership to review the Community Safety Plan annually, based on the findings of its annual Strategic Assessment.

In February 2015, the Community Safety Partnership was presented with the Strategic Assessment 2014, which included public consultation findings from 2014/15 and made recommendations to the Partnership.

The recommendations took into account the original Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16 Priorities, areas where trends were going in the wrong direction, areas which the partner agencies had highlighted as being priorities for all the partnership and existing priorities external to the partnership i.e. Home Office, MOPAC and Community Plan as well as the public's perception/priorities.

There are some areas of work which are priorities for individual and/or several partner agencies which the Community Safety Partnership has also taken into account when agreeing its own priorities for the term of this plan. The priorities that have not been deemed a priority by/for the Partnership will continue to remain priorities for those individual agencies and their performance will continue to be monitored and managed by each respective agency.

## **Priorities for 2013 -2016**

The Partnership recognises that it has a responsibility to address all areas of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending as part of its core business. However, it also recognises that there are a few particular areas, which have a greater impact on the people of Tower Hamlets and their quality of life. For this reason, it has agreed that it will place an added focus on these areas and they will form the priorities during the term of this plan.

As part of the Community Safety Partnership's statutory duty to review its Plan on an annual basis, in March 2015 the CSP Co-chairs reviewed the current CSP Plan Priorities based on the findings of the 2014 Strategic Assessment and agreed that the following would be the priorities for the final year (2015/16) of this Plan's 3 year term:

- **Gangs and Serious Youth Violence**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson**
- **Drugs and Alcohol**
- **Violence (inc. Domestic Violence & Violence Against Women and Girls)**
- **Prostitution**
- **Hate Crime and Cohesion**
- **Killed or Seriously Injured**
- **Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime**
- **Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction**
- **Reducing Re-offending**
- **MOPAC 7**

## Priority A:

### Gangs and Serious Youth Violence

#### Why is it a priority?

Tower Hamlets has one of the highest proportions of young people as a percentage of its population compared to other boroughs both in London and nationally. Whilst Tower Hamlets does not have a significant gang problem compared to other London Boroughs its prevalence is growing here, there are a small number of geographically based gangs in the borough, who sporadically come into conflict with each other. These gangs are responsible for a significant amount of the borough's youth crime and drug dealing. The effects that gangs and incidents of serious youth violence, although both uncommon, have on members' of the wider communities feeling of safety, especially other young people, makes this a priority for the Community Safety Partnership to address.

The borough saw a 27% reduction in the number of serious youth violence incidents and therefore victims for the period October 2011 – September 2012 when compared to the previous year. However, it is common to see increases and decreases, year on year as they can be skewed by unexpected events.

Young people aged 8 - 17, which form the Youth Offending Service's service users' age cohort, account for 10.4% of the Tower Hamlets population (27,280 residents<sup>[1]</sup>). This is above the proportion those aged 0 to 17 for Inner London which stands at 9.8% of the population, but below the figure for Greater London of 11%

This age group is projected to increase in size by 7.8% over the next 5 years<sup>[2]</sup> to reach 29,400 8 - 17 year olds by 2017. It is then projected to increase further over the following 5 years to reach 33,426 residents by 2022, which represents a 22.5% increase over the current 2012 number.

#### Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Youth Offending Team Management Board  
Operational Gangs Partnership

#### What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Reduce the levels of ASB, Drugs, Homicide, Firearms discharges, Knife crime, and Serious Youth Violence
- Reduce First Time Entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system by early intervention
- Reduce the harm caused by street gangs across the borough
- Reduce re-offending
- Reduce the use of custody, especially remands into custody
- Focus activity towards offenders who present most risk and harm to the community

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<sup>[1]</sup> ONS 2011 Census

<sup>[2]</sup> GLA SHLAA population projections – 2012 Round



- Support interventions to prevent young people from becoming involved in gang crime, radicalisation and serious youth violence
- Improve the numbers of young offenders in Education, Training and Employment
- With partners, offer practical assistance to individuals wishing to stop their involvement in gang criminality
- Engage young people on the periphery of gangs in positive activities
- Deliver sturdy enforcement of the law against those who persist with gang criminality, ASB, drugs, knife crime and youth violence
- Make best use of all available Criminal Justice opportunities to prevent and disrupt gang criminality and bring offenders before the courts
- Train magistrates in the work we are doing in respect of gangs
- Ensure there is process for the community to provide information and we can demonstrate it has been acted upon
- Run a violent offender group-work programme via the Youth Offending Service
- Become actively involved in the Safe and Secure Project
- Work with Troubled Families, the Youth Service and Docklands Outreach to increase and improve our work with the Trauma unit ( A&E screening and outreach to young victims of violence) at The Royal London Hospital
- The hospital is reporting growing numbers of stabbing injuries and one wounding by gunshot. Between Jan-October 2014: 430 people were seen at the Royal London with serious stab wounds. In the last 10 days 19th-29th of June 2015 there was 22 serious assaults with knives and 1 gunshot wound. The ages range from 12-25. It is important to note that the majority of patients do not come from Tower Hamlets, with approximately 2 within the 10 days data that came from Tower Hamlets postcodes.

### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of Serious Youth Violence incidents
- Number of young people engaged with through the Police Gang Matrix
- Reduction in the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System
- Number of young people from Police Gang Matrix:
  - Placed in Education, Training or Employment
  - Placed in suitable housing
- Re-offending Rates
- Police Public Attitude Survey
- Community Tension Reports
- Reducing Youth on Youth Violence through Rapid Response Team in identified Hotspot zones (identified by partners)
- YJB YOT rating reports (quarterly)
- Number of young people engaged via staff deployment in RLH A&E and Trauma ward.
- Number of young offenders given custodial sentences for SYV

## **How will we do this?**

### Youth Offending

- Identification and Priority Cohort – the key trigger for diversion and engagement targeted support and enforcement measures will be based on intelligence about young people shared between key partners and stakeholders.
- Support and enforcement to Young people (8-17 years) at risk of involvement in violent behaviour (including victims of SYV); those seeking a route out of violence and gang culture; and those being considered for enforcement measures due to refusing to exit violent lifestyles.
- Referrals will continue to come from schools to the Social Inclusion Panel and support will extend to siblings of the target cohort as well as children of adult offenders via the Youth Inclusion Support Programme. The Youth Offending Prevention Service will build on its existing referral mechanisms for parents and self-referrals.
- Referrals from Royal London Hospital A&E and Trauma wards
- We will also build on the Council's current arrangements for ASB enforcement measures and Gang Injunctions to ensure that young people have access to support services to prevent further escalation.
- Young people supported through diversion and engagement will be formally assessed using the Youth Justice Board's assessment framework. Assessments will aid the development of integrated action plans for each young person, determine and manage risks, taking into account safeguarding concerns.
- Interventions will be initiated via letter to both the young person and his/her guardian.
- Support available includes education, training, employment, accommodation (Police – Safe and Secure Initiative), substance misuse services, parental support, violent offenders/identity workshops, mentoring and positive activities, health and emotional wellbeing services and having a named key-worker.
- Early enforcement includes Behaviour Contracts (including exclusion zones and prohibitions), joint home visits and we would like to introduce the use of 'Buddi' monitoring tags.
- Civil enforcement including Gang Injunctions, Parenting Orders, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and Individual Support Orders.

### Integrated Youth and Community Service

- The service will work in partnership with the police and respond to "Youth on Youth Violence" issues and engage them in to structured learning opportunities.

### Troubled Families Programme

- The Troubled Families Programme will enhance the work of the Police and Youth Offending Team to broaden the offer of support and therapeutic intervention to the families of young people whose lives are affected by gangs. Outcomes are linked to the PBR element of the troubled families programme and focus primarily on reducing offending, increasing educational attendance and achievement and in getting young adults and their parents either into work or on the way to work.

## Police

- The Police will use a range of activities in their approach to tackling Gangs and Serious Youth Violence. These will include activity analysis, weapons seizures, arrests, detections, search warrants, CHIS coverage and financial investigation and more frequent use of obtaining CBO (Criminal Behaviour Orders) and a more 'offender' approach.
- Produce Gang Related Intervention Profiles (GRIPs) on each individual which will include information on and from MATRIX analysis, reaching minimum threshold, intelligence coverage and whether they have been convicted in the past 6 months, charged in the past 3 months, under judicial restriction, named in proactive enquiry, a subject of financial investigation, engaging in a diversionary scheme and/or have no restrictions or current interventions in place.

## LSCB

LSCB to take forward actions identified in the Thematic Review – Older Children Who Have Caused Serious Harm or Come to Harm

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

Over the next 3 years we will:

- Aim to alter the public's perception and increase both confidence and satisfaction
- Increase the number of gang nominal's in custody by 20% of the 140 on the Matrix
- Increase the number of those exiting gang related offending
- Focus enforcement work on those who reject the offer of intervention
- Increase the use of the family intervention: proportion of gang nominals supported within a Family Intervention Project
- Increase the proportion of those supported into Education, Training and Employment
- Provide meaningful community engagement and full multi-agency collaboration and communication
- Through early intervention improve PRU and school truancy rates of those in the cohort
- Develop effective Accident & Emergency data sharing
- Provide enhanced offender management for gang members
- Maintain a fast response to critical incidents
- Develop shared ownership; strong leadership; information sharing; assessment and referral and targeted services
- To be able to identify what success is for key agencies, young people, families, government and for those involved in serious youth violence

## **Priority B:**

### **Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is both a National and Local priority. ASB can include behaviour such as noise, graffiti, abandoned cars and threatening behaviour which affects people's quality of life and can leave them feeling intimidated, angry or frightened. Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership works with all its partners to reduce levels of ASB so that residents and people, who work and visit the borough, maintain a good quality of life.

Arson for the purpose of this plan refers to deliberate fire setting in the borough and the majority of this is in relation to deliberate bin fires on our housing estates, which can cause a significant threat to life due to the risks of these fires spreading to residential properties.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group  
ASB Strategy Group

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- To better identify all incidents reported to partners in conjunction with Police data, to better identify all victims of ASB within the borough and provide a quality response to their needs.
- To reduce the number of callers who phone Police more than 10 times alleging anti-social behaviour issues
- To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded on the Police Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) system
- To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Registered Social Landlords
- Reduce the number of incidents of Vandalism
- Reduce overall incidents of arson

#### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) for ASB\*\*
- RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data
- Number of young people engaged by the Youth Inclusion and Support Programme
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Improved Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction

\*\* Using Metropolitan Police definition of Anti-social behaviour

- Number of Arson incidents – All Deliberate Fires
- Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires
- Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings

### **How will we do this?**

- Regular meetings between Police, Fire Brigade, Council ASB and Integrated Youth & Community Service (especially Rapid Response Team) together with key partners (including Housing Providers) to prioritise identified problems and tasking of resources committed to the reduction of anti-social behaviour
- Better identification of ASB through enhanced information sharing, improved data collection, recording and analysis
- By ensuring all activity is recorded on relevant systems to monitor individual team performance
- By every cluster/ward team being measured as to their success and levels of intervention
- By better use and co-ordination of civil tools and legislative powers available to landlords to tackle ASB in neighbourhoods
- By more use of informal tools, such as agreements and undertakings available to landlords to prevent and tackle ASB such as ABCs (Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts)
- By RSLs exploring opportunities to work in partnership to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhoods and utilise 'secure by design' principles
- By engaging young people into universal services in their locality
- By maximising young people's participation during school holiday periods through Integrated Youth and Community Services programmes/initiatives
- By appropriate tasking of Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers (THEOs) in order to build on the successful enforcement and reassurance patrols to tackle ASB and other community concerns
- By developing the ASB Partnership Action Group to support vulnerable victims of ASB
- LFB will work closely with LBTH and housing providers to reduce levels of rubbish that become arson targets
- LFB will work with LBTH and housing providers to develop easier and clearer reporting methods for residents to report rubbish accumulation

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

- Through enhanced police and partnership activity we will seek a minimum 10% year on year reduction in the number of reported ASB
- We will identify ASB incidents initially reported as crime, ensuring ownership and commitment by their Neighbourhood Policing Team, so that all victims receive a quality service
- We will improve our standing from 2<sup>nd</sup> highest borough contributor of ASB in London to 5<sup>th</sup> highest or better
- Respond to new legislation and ensure any new powers for CSP agencies are utilised to prevent and respond to anti-social behaviour

- We will identify potential ASB perpetrators early, refer, develop a support/development plan and engage them onto positive activities through Targeted Youth Support Service
- Reduction in the Number of Incidents of Vandalism
- We will support vulnerable victims of ASB by working in partnership with key agencies

## **Priority C:**

### **Drugs and Alcohol**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

There is a clear link between dependent users of Class A Drugs (like heroin and crack cocaine) with burglary, robbery, theft from a person or vehicle (collectively known as Serious Acquisitive Crimes), fraud, shoplifting and prostitution, which they commit in order to fund the drug dependency.

The effects of alcohol on the body mean it is often more likely for the drinker to either be a victim or perpetrator of crime. Alcohol is often linked to both violence and anti-social behaviour. Its use is particularly linked to incidents of domestic abuse and violence.

Treatment for drug and alcohol users, particularly young people is important so that their health and well-being is safeguarded and they make a positive contribution to their local communities.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) Management Board

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- Ensure school staff, pupils and parents receive substance misuse education
- Understand local trends in alcohol and drug consumption so that they inform the borough's Needs Assessment which in turn shapes service provision
- Report the number of young offenders screened and engaged by the YOT substance misuse worker
- Strengthen primary care responses to substance misuse
- Increase the number of alcohol screenings across the borough in primary care, hostel accommodation, police custody suites and hospitals, with referrals into treatment services
- Increase the number of drug users accessing targeted interventions who are identified via Police custody suite screening and widen the testing from Class A
- Increase the number of 18-24 year olds referred and engaging in treatment for drug and alcohol problems, including those at risk of harm from novel psychoactive substances
- Re-procure all drug / alcohol treatment services to deliver the innovative model of recovery support agreed in 2014/15.
- Combat sales to underage drinkers including proxy sales including using young offenders as part of community reparation
- Disrupt the supply of drugs, including harmful legal highs, through effective enforcement and legislation
- Develop and adopt a new Substance Misuse Strategy for 2016-2019

### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months, as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment
- Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment
- Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment
- Number of young people entering structured drug / alcohol treatment
- Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment
- Number of 'Dealer a Day' arrests

### **How will we do this?**

- Provide training to schools, parents and peer educators on substance misuse education
- Introduce of quality and performance indicators linked to alcohol screening across St Bart's Health and borough hostels.
- Implement targeted interventions for 18-24 year olds and ensure adult treatment providers offer an appropriate approach for them.
- Conduct the defined procurement process to award contracts for new drug / alcohol treatment services
- Conduct underage alcohol sales operations which are supported by information and education for licensees on their legal obligations and follow up illegal sales with well-publicised prosecutions.
- Educate frontline professionals and residents about the harms and risks associated with the use of legal highs.
- Use all available legislation to limit the supply of harmful legal highs
- Continue to deliver the 'Dealer a Day' operation which aims to arrest a drug dealer every day of the year.

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

- Review provision and configuration of drug and alcohol treatment for adults; including a redesign of treatment provision; facilitate a widespread consultation and an equalities impact assessment



## **Priority D:**

### **Violence (inc. Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women & Girls)**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Violent crime is defined by the Home Office as robbery, sexual offences and violence against a person (ranging from assault without injury to homicide). The number of incidences of Most Serious Violence (GBH and above) in the borough has shown a significant increase over the 12 months measured in the Strategic Assessment 2013, up by 48% (173 incidents).

The strategic assessment figures above show that the number of Domestic Violence with Injury Offences has increased over the last 2 years i.e. since the baseline year (Oct 11-Sept 12), it has increased by 34.9% (188 recorded incidents), however it has remained stable in the last year compared to the previous year. This increase in domestic violence offences being recorded by the Police could be attributable to an increase in incidents being recorded as crimes rather than “non-crime incidents”, although at present there is no data to support an increase in the proportion of incidents that are treated as crimes by the Police. It is hoped that the data is attributable to increased reporting rates, as so much of our partnership work is focussed on increasing confidence in reporting, to address the huge problem of underreporting of this type of crime.

Domestic violence affects both adults and children and has serious consequences for victims and witnesses. Evidence shows that domestic violence is experienced for a number of years, on average, before it is reported to the police for the first time.

Particular focus will be placed on Domestic Violence within this priority as well as all of the other strands of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) contained within the borough’s VAWG Plan, namely:

- Rape and Sexual Violence
- Domestic Violence (DV)
- Trafficking
- Prostitution
- Sexual Exploitation (including Child Sexual Exploitation)
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Forced Marriage (FM)
- So called Honour Based Violence (HBV)
- Dowry Related Abuse
- Harassment
- Stalking

Across the partnership we have agreed to adopt the cross-Government definition of domestic violence and abuse which reads: -

"Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality."

This definition incorporates most of the VAWG strands and a wide range of abusive and controlling behaviours including physical, sexual, financial, emotional and psychological abuse, which contribute to the increase in violence across the borough. Whilst the cross-Government definition does only include those who are 16 or over, in Tower Hamlets our partnership work ensures that there is no age barrier to local partners working together to address domestic abuse, with local processes such as MARAC being inclusive of domestic violence cases at any age. The cross-cutting nature of the Violence Against Women and Girls agenda means that responsibility for tackling these issues falls across a wide range of different agencies. Co-ordinating service provision and ensuring clear governance and accountability for this agenda is therefore a key challenge and a priority for the borough.

### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Borough Crime Tasking Group  
Domestic Violence (DV) Forum  
Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Steering Group

### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- A reduction in the volume of non-domestic violence recorded Violence with injury compared with 2012/13 performance
- An increase in the proportion of domestic incidents that are recorded as crimes versus non-crime incidents by the Police.
- Improved sanctioned Detection rates for violence with injury (domestic and non-domestic) i.e. offences brought to justice.
- Increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and sexual violence to the Police
- Developing partnership work across the borough to ensure that Safeguarding Policies are adhered to by all agencies
- Increase in third party reports and an increase in the number of third party reporting sites that are operational.
- Further development of the DV One Stop Service in its new location and with its expanded remit across all the VAWG strands.
- Increase the number of DV perpetrators being referred to and accessing perpetrator programmes within the borough
- Run a violent offender group-work programme in the Youth Offending Team including an offensive weapon and joint enterprise session.
- Reduce the number of incidents of Violence with Injury
- Increased numbers of Tower Hamlets service users accessing the Haven, the Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) and East London Rape Crisis (ELRC)
- Increased numbers of female genital mutilation (FGM) cases identified
- Increased numbers of victims of trafficking or sexual exploitation identified and supported through specialist services.

## **How will we measure success?**

- Number of Most Serious Violence offences per 1000 of the population
- Number of Gun Crimes
- Number of Knife Crimes
- Number of incidents of Violence with injury
- Number of Domestic Violence with Injury offences recorded by the Police
- Number of incidents of non-Domestic Violence with Injury
- Number of DV Murders recorded by the Police
- Number of Domestic Violence Offences recorded by the Police
- Number of Domestic incidents (non-crimes) recorded by the Police
- Percentage of total domestic reports to the Police that are recorded as offences versus percentage recorded as non-crime incidents
- Domestic Violence Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Domestic Offence Arrest Rate
- Number of Rapes
- Rape Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Number of other Serious Sexual Offences
- Other Serious Sexual Offences Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Number of young people reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation, to Children's Services
- Number of cases referred to the MASE
- Number of service users presenting to sexual violence services in the borough
- Numbers referred to the MARAC
- Numbers of repeat referrals to the MARAC
- Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women receiving de-infibulation services (for FGM) at Mile End Hospital
- Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services
- Numbers of people reporting HBV or FM (police and other partner data)
- Number of successful diversion from court outcomes for offences related to prostitution
- Number of test on arrest for drugs and alcohol when arrested for prostitution related offences
- Number of CRIS reports with flags for stalking or harassment
- Number of women and girls reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking

## **How will we do this?**

- The Council will continue to develop partnership working with the Police, Health and the Voluntary Sector, to increase the reporting of domestic abuse and provide more reporting centres.
- The Police will work to the 'action plans' for Violence with Injury and Domestic Violence which are designed to drive forward performance.
- The Council Domestic Violence and Hate Crime team will drive the Domestic Violence Forum and its action plan, developing and coordinating services and undertaking training and awareness raising activities.

- The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy Manager will deliver against the VAWG Action Plan, ensuring that specific partnership activity takes places against each of the VAWG strands above, coordinating services across the borough and coordinating training and awareness raising activities on VAWG issues.
- Development of services to tackle VAWG and support victims, including specific case management services.

### Role of the Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team in relation to Domestic Violence and VAWG

- Running the Domestic Violence Forum, VAWG Steering Group and VAWG e-forum.
- Managing the Victim Support contract for Independent Domestic Violence Advisers and Violent Crime Caseworkers
- Co-ordinating The Tower Hamlets Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC): attended by key officers from the Police, Council and a range of other agencies. The MARAC meets fortnightly to share information and identify safety planning actions for agencies in high risk cases.
- Oversight, through the VAWG Steering Group of the prostitution work managed by the DIP, including the Police Vice Team, Open Doors Service and Tower Hamlets' Prostitution Partnership (THPP) meetings: interagency case meetings regarding sex workers
- Through the VAWG Steering Group, develop and oversee services to respond to all strands of VAWG
- Running the VAWG Champions Programme
- Running the Sanctuary Scheme to provide physical security measures in victim's homes.
- Servicing the Domestic Violence duty line providing advice and guidance to professionals and members of the public
- Receive and record DV1 referrals (inter-agency referral form) and maintain records of these through the borough's DV database
- Coordinate and support the Partnership DV One Stop Shop
- Hold DV Drop in surgeries including at the Barkantine and Homeless Person's Unit
- Coordinate the Specialist Domestic Violence Court for Tower Hamlets and Hackney
- Raise awareness and promote reporting amongst professionals and the public, in particular by providing training
- Coordinate and support the multi-agency forum on FGM
- Work with school staff, governors and parents, to enable young people to increase their awareness of VAWG and recognise when they are at risk
- Support agencies to identify and support people that are at risk of VAWG.

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

- The Police will continue to work towards the MOPAC directive to achieve a 20% reduction in 'key crime' (Including Violence with Injury) by the end of 2015/16 performance year. The contribution to this performance through 2013/14 will be a 5% Reduction in Violent Crime married with a 34% detection rate against the 2012/13 performance year. A focus on Violence with Injury offences and building on the

success of Op Equinox the MPS Corporate Operation in the reduction of Violence with Injury (non DA).

- Reduce the length of time that individuals experience domestic abuse for before they report it.
- Increase awareness of domestic abuse and violence and increase reporting of domestic abuse to the Police.
- Increase awareness of all forms of VAWG and increase reporting to Police and other agencies
- Increase consistency of approach to addressing issues of domestic abuse across agencies, in particular by increasing the amount of training provided to professionals in front line services,.
- Increase referrals to the MARAC and THPP, with a particular focus on all strands of VAWG.
- Develop specialist services for victims/ survivors of each VAWG strand.
- Develop educational and training resources for professionals and schools on how to appropriately respond on cases of VAWG.
- Increase the safety and health of street based sex workers and reduce associated ASB.

## **Priority E**

### **Prostitution**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Prostitution in the borough is a new standalone priority to the CSP as of April 2015, formerly covered by Violence Against Women and Girls and Anti-Social Behaviour. The CSP has taken the decision to separate this out of both existing priorities to ensure that the impact that Prostitution has on both those involved and the surrounding neighbourhoods is recognised and addressed as a priority.

Women who sex work often experience complex needs for support for drug and alcohol misuse as well as underlying health and wellbeing issues which need to be addressed to enable their safe exit.

For those in the neighbouring community affected by prostitution (whether street-based or off street locations including brothels), it is often seen as anti-social behaviour which is having a detrimental impact of their quality of life, either from witnessing the act or the waste products left afterwards, to harassment alarm and distress both the prostitute and those involved in prostitution cause.

Work carried out by the CSP to address prostitution and its causes will have a positive impact on the performance against other interrelated CSP Priorities of Anti-Social Behaviour, Drugs and Alcohol and Violence Against Women and Girls.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- Development of multi-agency coordination and accountability for prostitution
- Women with 'red flag' indicators are supported to reduce their risk through an holistic support package provided by a dedicated case management service
- Women engaged in prostitution are offered holistic support across health, housing, education and criminal justice
- Agencies across Tower Hamlets feel supported to support women engaged in prostitution
- Residents are engaged in partnership work to reduce prostitution related ASB
- Men who buy sex are targeted with police actions including letters deterring them from Tower Hamlets

### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC

### **How will we do this?**

- Support organisations to increase their referrals to the MARAC, with a focus on 'high-risk' groups such as sex workers, those who are dependent on alcohol or drugs, carers and young people.
- Increase safety and health of street based sex workers as well as reducing associated ASB.
- Meaningful consultation with residents, especially those from 'hotspot' areas for prostitution

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

Not applicable due to this only being made a priority for the final year of this CSP Plan term 2015/16.

## **Priority F:**

### **Hate Crime and Cohesion**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

The Tower Hamlets Community Plan aims to make the borough a better place for everyone who lives and works here. The Borough's diversity is one of its greatest strengths with the richness, vibrancy and energy that our communities bring. As a partnership we are committed to build One Tower Hamlets, to tackle inequality, strengthen cohesion and build both community leadership and personal responsibility. Preventing extremism and people becoming involved in it, is fundamental to achieving One Tower Hamlets. Our partnership approach has developed over the past five years and enabled us to tackle complex and contentious issues during that time.

The borough is a diverse and tolerant place, where the vast majority of people treat each other with dignity and respect. Unfortunately there is a small minority of people who don't hold those same values and perpetuate hate. Hate crimes are committed on the grounds of prejudice against people who are different than the perpetrator in some way.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

No Place For Hate Forum (NPFHF)  
Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)  
Prevent Board

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

##### No Place For Hate Forum (NPFHF)

The NPFHF is a partnership of statutory, voluntary and community organisations that join together in a zero tolerance approach to all forms of hate. We know that for some people difference is a frightening thing. In difference, they see a threat and that is when prejudice takes hold. Sometimes prejudice results in the abuse and violence that undermines the borough's proud tradition of diversity and tolerance.

The experience of prejudice and hate isn't limited to one particular group. Hate crimes are committed against people of different:

- races,
- faiths/beliefs,
- sexual orientations,
- gender identities,
- Genders
- Ages
- Disabilities
- And other actual or perceived differences.

We refer to these as the strands of hate crime.



In 2015/16 we aim to: -

- Increase the reporting to the Police of hate crimes and incidents across all strands, by building community confidence.
- Increase professional and community awareness of hate and its impact, through a wide range of education and awareness raising activities including targeted activity for each of the strands of hate.
- Deliver a range of initiatives at different points throughout the year that contribute to making the borough proud and tolerant of its diversity.

### Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

The TMG is acts as a network of key individuals who represent statutory, voluntary and community organisations in Tower Hamlets who respond in real time to critical incidents, to provide an effective emergency response.

In 2015/16 we aim to:

- Review the membership of the group in order to cover gaps and strengthen its impact in protecting local communities.
- Continue to respond to cohesion related issues in the borough in real time.
- Undertake meetings and events to consider specific threats to cohesion, in order to both increase our knowledge and identify how the borough can respond to reduce specific threats.
- Undertake research on specific threats and how they impact upon the local community.

### Prevent Board

- Deliver the Building Community Resilience project, engaging young people in the borough in workshops to build their resilience to extremism
- Deliver a project to provide mosques and madrassas with continuing professional development to build the knowledge and skills of staff in relation to the safeguarding agenda

### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of Hate Crimes recorded by the Police (overall and broken down into each strand of hate)
- Hate crime sanctioned detection (SD) rate (overall and broken down into each of the strands of hate)
- % of hate crime cases coming to the Hate Incidents Panel where enforcement action is taken against the perpetrator
- Number of “Racist and Religious” Offences recorded by the Police
- “Racist and Religious” SD Rate
- Number of Anti-Semitic Offences recorded by the Police
- Anti-Semitic SD rate

- Number of Islamophobic Offences recorded by the Police
- Islamophobic SD rate
- Number of hate crime cases where victims are supported by Victim Support
- % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (Annual Residents Survey)

## **How will we do this?**

### No Place For Hate Forum

- The Hate Incident Panel (HIP) consists of key agencies who can respond to cases of hate crime. Agencies who are members include the Council's Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team, Police, LBTH Legal Services, Housing Associations, Victim Support and LBTH Youth Services. The HIP will meet regularly to assign and review effective actions, share information and swiftly manage responses to high risk hate crimes and incidents. It will ensure that the cases it considers receive a co-ordinated and structured response, and that offenders are held accountable for their actions. The HIP will increase the percentage of hate crime cases reviewed at the Panel, where enforcement action is taken. Enforcement action could be action against a tenancy such as eviction, legal action such as an injunction, criminal justice action such as arresting/charging/prosecuting or civil enforcement such as the range of powers available to THEOs and ASB Case Investigators.
- Advice and guidance will be provided by the LBTH Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team to a range of agencies, particularly Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), with the intention to bring about a more coordinated and consistent response to hate crimes and incidents. Through this work, we will increase the number of cases referred to the HIP by RSLs.
- The Police, supported by other partners will work to increase the Sanctioned Detection (SD) Rate for hate crime across all strands.
- We will promote the message that we will not tolerate hate, in particular to offenders, by taking enforcement action and promoting the actions that have been taken.

### Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

- The TMG will continue to meet quarterly with emergency meetings taking place if and when needed to discuss imminent threats to cohesion. The group will also review its membership to ensure that all sections of the community are being engaged and are part of the discussion on cohesion related issues.

### Prevent Board

- The Prevent Board will continue to meet every quarter. In addition to this we also support a fortnightly operations group for dedicated Prevent professionals in relevant services to engage with each other in relation to the Prevent agenda.

## **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

### No Place For Hate Forum

- We will maintain and further develop the Third Party Reporting Project, by recruiting new significant sites with established links and trust within their community to become Third Party Reporting (TPR) Centres. We will target new TPR locations in order to maximise reports from each strands of hate. We will provide training and support to new and existing centres, including a TPR Steering Group. We will publicise the locations and contact details of TPR centres widely.
- In 2015/16 we aim to significantly increase reports via the Third Party Reporting Centres. By the end of the 3 years we aim to receive at least 100 third party reports of hate crime per year.
- No Place For Hate Campaign – we will continue the campaign which promotes an established clear message to the community. The campaign will be used to link to and support national and international campaigns as well as local events, highlighting clearly that the borough will not tolerate hate in any form in our diverse and cohesive borough, that is 'One Tower Hamlets'.
- The Forum will continue to promote the No Place for Hate Pledge, including at having stalls or other presence at events in the community, and through workshops and training. It will encourage as many individuals and organisations as possible to make a pledge against hate.
- The Forum aspires to increase the sign up of individuals and organisations to the pledge by at least an additional 100 per year.

### Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

- Maintain its role in monitoring local tensions and responding to threats to cohesion that may arise
- Aims to ensure that we continue to increase, on an annual basis, the percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area, as measured by the Annual Residents Survey.
- Tackle and counter negative media messages about the borough in relation to cohesion and tension related issues.

### Prevent Board

- Targeting social, peer and educational support, advice and safeguarding activity to individuals identified as at risk of involvement in extremist activity
- Strengthening community leadership to enable key individuals and organisations to challenge/disrupt extremist ideology

## **Priority G:**

### **Killed or Seriously Injured**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Road safety is an issue that affects not only everyone in London, but nationally and globally. We all need to use roads to get around – to school, to work, to the doctor, to the shops, to the cinema etc. Most of us use the roads every day, as drivers, passengers, cyclists and pedestrians, and for many people driving is the main part of their job.

TfL's annual health, safety and environment report reveals that 3,018 people were killed or seriously injured across Greater London in 2012, up from 2,805 in 2011, of that fatalities were down from 159 to 134 and included 69 pedestrians, 27 motorbike/scooter riders and 14 cyclists, down two on 2011. The cost to the community of the road collisions in 2012 was an extraordinary £2.26 billion.

This increase in recent years along with media attention, has led to increased concern around road safety across London. Recent cycling fatalities in Tower Hamlets in and around busy arterial roads has increased local concerns and is a major factor for this being made a priority for the Partnership.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Subgroup:**

Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) Board

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- Deliver road safety education programmes in schools, colleges and community groups in the borough
- Focus campaigns on discouraging drink driving and using mobile phones
- Focused enforcement around travelling public in respect to road signage such as traffic lights/cycle boxes.

#### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of recorded Killed or Seriously Injured incidents on CRIS

#### **How will we do this?**

- By engaging young people in schools/colleges/universities on road safety
- By provision of information and road safety equipment
- Better identification of road safety issue hotspots through enhanced information sharing, improved data collection, recording and analysis

- Regular meetings between Police, Fire Brigade, Council, TFL, London Ambulance Service (LAS) and key partners (including local transport groups), to prioritise identified problems and task resources committed to the reduction of KSI
- Identify road layout issues and set in place environmental changes to reduce risk

**What will we aim to do over the 3 years?**

Through enhanced Police and partnership activity, we will seek a minimum 20% reduction in line with the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-17.

## **Priority H:**

### **Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

An acquisitive crime is one where the victim is permanently deprived of something that belongs to them by another person/s. Serious acquisitive crimes are the most harmful which include burglary, robbery and vehicle crime.

Acquisitive crimes have a high impact on the community's feeling of safety and dealing with acquisitive crime quickly, has the biggest impact on levels of public confidence and fear of crime.

While community safety agencies have a responsibility to prevent, investigate and bring offenders to justice for acquisitive crimes, the community also have a responsibility to take reasonable steps to safeguard their property and prevent crime from happening in the first place. Following crime prevention advice and participating in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes will be crucial in helping us to reduce this type of crime.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Subgroup:**

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG)

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

Integrated offender management and targeted work around prolific and priority offenders is key to reducing these types of crimes. Working in partnership, agencies such as the Police, Probation, drug treatment services and the Council can manage these offenders by providing a range of interventions from treatment and support which seek to address the causes, to criminal justice interventions such as the courts.

Our work in this area focuses on residential burglary, robbery and motor vehicle crime. It utilises an intelligence and evidence based approach to target activity in areas where it will make the most difference, such as around markets and transport hubs. Around transport hubs it will require partnership officers to work closely with Police Safer Transport Teams, Transport For London and the British Transport Police, to ensure people are safe on journeys in Tower Hamlets.

#### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of Personal Robberies
- Number of Commercial Robberies
- Total Robbery numbers
- Number of Residential Burglaries
- Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles

- Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Number of theft of pedal cycle

### **How will we do this?**

#### Personal Robberies:

- Areas of high risk need to be identified through the BCTG process and staff allocated as required, a conscious decision needs to be made between the Local Authority and Police as to where their limited resources are best deployed at any given time.
- Additional support and training needs to be given to Teachers and those that have the closest interactions with youth in order to educate them in relation to their own safety, much more work needs to be done to educate members of the public in particular when exiting from transports hubs to be more aware of their property. This will need to be a joint venture between BTP, Metropolitan Police and the Council.

#### Residential Burglaries:

- Landlords, Local Authority and Police need to work closer together in order to ensure that many areas are not attractive to Burglars. We know that from speaking to offenders that they will look for the easiest option to break into someone's home, they will seek areas where they can be hidden from view and not disturbed.
- Common themes arise time and again in offences of which many can be addressed, windows left open in the summer, residents letting strangers into multi occupancy buildings without properly identifying them, poor door security, broken doors, property left in communal areas, double locks not utilised.
- The agencies need to work together to have a broad educational product developed that can be distributed to all residents within Tower Hamlets.

#### Non Residential Burglaries:

- Partnership working in place with Queen Elizabeth University - due to increased thefts from Halls of Residence. We have engaged in crime prevention work and have held crime prevention stalls within the university. Engagement with the university will continue.
- Working with schools officers, to engage with schools around crime prevention tactics. We are seeing an increase of thefts of rugs/carpets.
- Partnership working with business communities to reduce the amount of thefts from business premises. Currently working with City and Hackney Business community providing crime prevention advice. Currently looking at 'key fob entry' to premises. With all the above we are working with the Designing out crime team to increase our range of tactics.

### Theft of Motor Vehicles:

- Increased education of owners in particular of Motor Cycles/ Mopeds to ensure increased security of these easily taken items
- Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles
- Publicity where early identification is made to a specific type of vehicle being targeted.

### Theft from Motor Vehicles:

- Increased education of owners, in particular of non-residents parking areas they are unfamiliar with, to ensure increased security of these easily taken items.
- Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime, but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles.
- Further education required deterring drivers from leaving valuables on display in their vehicles.

### Theft of Pedal Cycles:

- Increased education of owners of pedal cycles to ensure increased security of these easily taken items
- Encourage bicycle owners to mark and register their bicycles on approved national property registers, to enable the recovery and return of stolen bicycles/parts to owners and prove that goods are stolen when seized, thus enabling prosecution of perpetrators.
- Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their pedal cycles
- Continued cross partnership operations aimed at tackling to sale of stolen bicycles and stolen bicycle parts in our borough markets

### **What will we aim to do over the 3 years?**

Reduce MOPAC 7 crimes (including burglary, robbery and theft of/from motor vehicles) in total by 20%



## **Cross-Cutting Priorities**

When the Strategic Assessment and Public Consultation findings were presented to the Community Safety Partnership, they recognised that there were a number of areas of work that cut across other priority areas. Action taken to address the stand-alone priorities would be impacted by and impact upon these cross-cutting areas. For this reason the Community Safety Partnership agreed that this Plan would also contain the following cross-cutting priorities:

**Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction**

**Reducing Re-offending**

**MOPAC 7**

## **Cross-Cutting Priority 1:**

### **Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Public Confidence is a Government priority and a measurement of the level of Confidence in Policing and the wider partnership. Reducing the community's fear of crime is therefore a priority as how we deal with crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour impacts on the community's well-being, confidence to report incidents and support of future investigations and prosecutions.

The perception of, and fear of both crime and ASB directly impacts on public confidence. Being a victim of or knowing a victim of a Serious Acquisitive Crime (robbery, burglary, car crime and theft), has a particular impact on public confidence and can generate negative perceptions of both agencies and particular geographical areas or estates in the borough.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Confidence and Satisfaction Board

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- Ensure that residents and people who work in or visit the borough, have a realistic understanding of the levels of crime and disorder within the borough, so that their fear does not become disproportionate
- Encourage people to take reasonable steps to protect themselves, their neighbours and their property
- Ensure that people continue to report crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour to the relevant agencies and that they are confident their issues will be dealt with
- Reduce the level of reported ASB and Crime, including Serious Acquisitive Crime, which are known drivers of public confidence
- Improve the public's perception of police by 20% and improve satisfaction with the policing service provided

#### **How will we measure success?**

- % of residents who feel the Police deal effectively with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime
- Perceptions of Crime and ASB as measured by MPS and Council data reduced based on 2012/13 end of year performance data.
  - Local concern about ASB and Crime a) Drunk and rowdy behaviour in a public place
  - Local concern about ASB and Crime b) Vandalism and Graffiti
  - Local concern about ASB and Crime c) Drug use or drug dealing as a problem

- Local council and police are dealing effectively with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime
- Year on year improvement in published performance data relating to Confidence and Satisfaction measures
- Number of Property Crimes:
  - Number of Personal Robberies
  - Number of Residential Burglaries
  - Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
  - Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
  - Number of Thefts From a Person
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage

### **How will we do this?**

- Continue and improve partnership working to provide a quality response to all victim needs and identified crime trends.
- Respond to every victim's call for help by responding in a timely fashion while delivering a quality service.
- Contact every victim of ASB to establish how we can support them better, to improve theirs and their community's quality of life.
- Contact a range of victims of crime to identify the level of service delivered and identify opportunities to improve service delivery.
- Restructure local policing by moving detectives into front line policing, so we improve primary investigation of reported crime.
  - Reduce the Number of Personal Robberies
  - Reduce the Number of Residential Burglaries
  - Reduce the Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
  - Reduce the Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
  - Reduce the Number of Thefts From a Person
  - Reduce the number of incidents of Criminal Damage

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

- 20% Increase in Public Confidence
- Reduce the Volume of Reported Crime and ASB each year from a baseline measured on 2012/13 financial year.
- Improve our Confidence and Satisfaction Performance data by 2 percentage points per year based on 2012/13 financial year.
- Through better contact with victims, we will improve victim care and increase our Public Confidence and Satisfaction performance that will contribute together with other activity to show Tower Hamlets as the 'best in class' within inner London.
- 20% total reduction in Property Crime and MOPAC's 'key crimes' as a group:
  - Reduction in the Number of Personal Robberies
  - Reduction in the Number of Residential Burglaries
  - Reduction in the Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
  - Reduction in the Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
  - Reduction in the Number of Thefts From a Person
  - Reduction in the Number of incidents of Criminal Damage

## **Cross-Cutting Priority 2:**

### **Reducing Re-offending**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Partners in Tower Hamlets are committed to working together to reduce crime and disorder, and tackling deprivation, worklessness and social exclusion. We know that 50% of all crime is committed by people who have already been through the criminal justice system – re-conviction rates for some offenders can reach over 70%.

In Tower Hamlets, like most boroughs there are a relatively small number of people who carry out the majority of criminal acts. By targeting resources at these prolific offenders, to improve the level of support provided for those who wish to change their lives in a positive way and fast-tracking the prosecution process for those who refuse to change, we aim to reduce the number of prolific offenders in the borough and make it a safer environment for everyone.

By reducing the number of prolific offenders in the borough, we will directly impact the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour which will particularly lead to a reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime (Personal Robbery, Residential Burglary, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft from a Person).

Recent NHS data analysis available on violent incidents to inform intervention and prevention of re-offending shows:-

#### 1) Admissions for stabbings

Data reports on admissions to acute hospitals for Tower Hamlets residents for stabbings and compares admissions to those from Newham and Hackney shows that:

- Tower Hamlets has twice number of admission compared to Newham and almost three times number of admissions compared to Hackney
- A year on year variation but the number of admissions went down in 2013/14 and then almost tripled in 2014/15 compared to previous year in Tower Hamlets; this pattern was not shown in the neighbouring boroughs
- The vast majority of TH residents who are stabbed attend the Royal London Hospital

#### 2) Admissions for assault

This data reports on admissions to acute hospitals for Tower Hamlets residents for assault and compares admission to those from Newham and Hackney shows that:

- Tower Hamlets residents had a higher number of admission in 2014/15 than the other boroughs
- Whilst there has been a decrease in the number of admissions in the other boroughs from 2012/13 to 2014/15 this is not the case in TH, with 2014/15 in TH having the highest number of admissions of the three year period.

## **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Reducing Re-offending Board (RRB)  
Youth Offending Team (YOT) Management Board

## **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- Develop our joint understanding and commitment to Integrated Offender Management and review our Reducing Reoffending Strategy
- Reduce the level of recorded crime within the borough
- Reduce the Number of Personal Robberies
- Reduce the Number of Residential Burglaries
- Reduce the Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Reduce the Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Reduce the Number of Thefts From a Person
- Reduce the Number of incidents of Violence with Injury
- Reduce the Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Reduce the number of first time offenders entering the criminal justice system
- Reduce the re-offending rate of Prolific offenders
- Reduce the re-offending of young people leaving custody
- Engage more closely with and support identified criminals to encourage them to desist from their criminal lifestyle
- Provide targeted treatment and support for identified offenders, i.e. housing, benefits and treatment

## **How will we measure success?**

- Number of Youths not entering Criminal Justice System through YOS EIP
- Proven reduced re-offending by offenders supported by Youth Offending Service
- Number of Offenders being supported by key agencies to help them disengage from criminal lifestyle
- Number of Priority Prolific Offenders engaging with the PPO Scheme who no longer have criminal offences recorded against them
- Number of Offenders under Probation supervision, living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order/licence.
- Number of Offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order/licence
- Adult re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision
- Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or license
- Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license
- Number of Personal Robberies
- Number of Residential Burglaries
- Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Number of Thefts From a Person

- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Number of young people leaving custody who go on to re-offend

### **How will we do this?**

- Better identify youths who are suitable for non-Criminal Justice outcomes by improved triage processes and introduce conditional cautioning as a disposal option.
- Improve drug testing activity in Police custody, to identify potential offenders and provide support / treatment
- Improve partnership engagement to better identify third sector agencies that can support identified offenders who require help to escape their life of crime.
- Secure increased funding and resources aimed at offenders in the community to reduce/cease re-offending
- Enhance our daily contact with named individuals through the Integrated Offender Management Team (Police, Probation and Drug Intervention Project), to ensure their on-going commitment to a non-criminal lifestyle
- Use of the YJB Re-offending toolkit which enables management to target resources to those groups committing the most re-offending, using live data.

### **What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?**

- Increase the level of engagement (through IOM Board) provided by partner agencies and Third sector, to help identified individuals escape their criminal lifestyle
- Identify the number of offenders entering custody who have a drug habit, through targeted drug testing and providing appropriate support mechanisms and referrals
- Reduce the number of Youths entering the Criminal Justice System by providing alternative disposal options (CJB Data)
- Reduce the number of Adult Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) who commit crime, aiming at a 10% reduction each year from the 2012/13 baseline
- Show reduction in recorded crime for identified / supported offenders
- 20% reduction in MOPAC's 'key crimes' including Property Crime, as identified in the London Crime Reduction Plan:
  - Robbery
  - Residential Burglary
  - Theft from Motor Vehicles
  - Theft of Motor Vehicles
  - Theft from a Person
  - Violence with Injury
  - Incidents of Criminal Damage
  - Re-offending of young people leaving custody

## **Cross-Cutting Priority 3**

### **MOPAC 7**

#### **Why is it a Priority?**

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) under their remit as Police and Crime Commissioner for London have produced their 3 year Police and Crime Plan. Within their plan are 7 reduction targets relating to key neighbourhood crimes, which in total MOPAC have set a target for the Metropolitan Police Service to reduce by 20% by the end of March 2016.

Using the financial year of 2011/12 as a baseline, each London Borough Police have been set individual targets against each of the 7 key crimes to obtain an overall 20% reduction. These individual reduction targets have been reviewed and set annually based on each financial year's performance during the 3 year term of the Police and Crime Plan.

Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership Plan is aligned to the London Police and Crime Plan both in terms of MOPAC 7 priorities and length of term.

#### **Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:**

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG)

#### **What will we aim to achieve this year?**

- Reduction in the total number of MOPAC 7 basket offences/crimes
- 8% reduction in the total number of Burglaries
- 3% reduction in Criminal Damage
- 8% reduction in Robbery
- 5% reduction in Theft from Motor Vehicle
- 6% reduction in Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle
- 11% reduction in Theft from Person
- 10% reduction in Violence with Injury

#### **How will we measure success?**

- Number of MOPAC 7 basket offences/crimes
- Number of Burglaries
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Number of Robberies
- Number of Thefts from Motor Vehicles
- Number of Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicles
- Number of Thefts from Person
- Number of incidents of Violence with Injury

## How will we do this?

### Violence with Injury

- Identification and Priority Cohort – the key trigger for diversion and engagement targeted support and enforcement measures will be based on intelligence about young people shared between key partners and stakeholders
- Young people (8-17 years) at risk of involvement in violent behaviour (including victims of Serious Youth Violence); those seeking a route out of violence and gang culture; and those being considered for enforcement measures due to refusing to exit violent lifestyles
- Referrals will continue to come from schools to the Social Inclusion Panel and support will extend to siblings of the target cohort as well as children of adult offenders via the Youth Inclusion Support Programme. The Youth Offending Prevention Service will build on its existing referral mechanisms for parents and self-referrals.
- Referrals from Royal London Hospital A&E and Trauma Wards
- We will also build on the Council's current arrangements for ASB enforcement measures and Gang Injunctions to ensure that young people have access to support services to prevent further escalation
- Support available includes education, training, employment, accommodation (Police – Safe and Secure Initiative), substance misuse services, parental support, violent offenders/identity workshops, mentoring and positive activities, health and emotional wellbeing services and having a named key-worker
- Early enforcement includes behaviour contracts (including exclusion zones and prohibitions), joint home visits and 'Buddi' monitoring tags.
- Civil enforcement includes Gang Injunctions, Parenting Orders, Civil Injunctions and Individual Support Orders
- The Integrated Youth and Community Service will work in partnership with the Police and respond to 'Youth on Youth Violence' issues and engage them into structured learning opportunities
- The Police will use a range of activities to tackle serious youth violence, this will include activity analysis, weapons sweeps and seizures, arrests, detections, search warrants, CHIS coverage and financial investigation
- Produce gang related intervention profiles (GRIPs) on each individual which will include information on and from Matrix analysis.
- Police will work to the 'action plans' for Violence with Injury and Domestic Violence which are designed to drive forward performance

### Robbery and Theft from Person

- Areas of high risk need will need to be identified through the TTCG process and staff allocated as required, a conscious decision needs to be made between Local Authority and Police as to where their limited resources are best deployed at a given time
- Additional support and training needs to be given to teachers and those that have the closest interactions with youth in order to educate them on personal safety.
- Raise awareness on personal safety when exiting transport hubs and being aware of their property



## Burglary

- Landlords, Local Authority and Police to work closer together to reduce the number of properties/areas that are attractive to burglars, as offenders will look for the easiest option for the highest yield with the lowest risk of being detected.
- Address common themes and remind owners to take simple steps to protect their property, like securing windows and doors
- Work with developers to design out crime during the planning stages of new residential developments
- Work in partnership with Queen Mary University to educate students, target harden dorms and reduce burglaries/thefts from both student accommodation and campus
- Work with schools officers to engage with schools about crime prevention tactics
- Partnership working with businesses to reduce the amount of thefts from business premises, including use of key fob entry systems and designing out crime opportunities

## Vehicle Crime

- Increase education of owners of particular motor cycles/mopeds to ensure increased security of these high risk vehicles
- Signage in high crime hotspots to educate owners to secure and protect their vehicles
- Use publicity to address emerging trends in types of vehicle being targeted to prevent further offences
- Increase education of owners/drivers and in particular non-resident parking area users to ensure they take steps to reduce risk and secure both vehicle and contents
- Deter drivers from leaving valuables on display for opportunist crimes