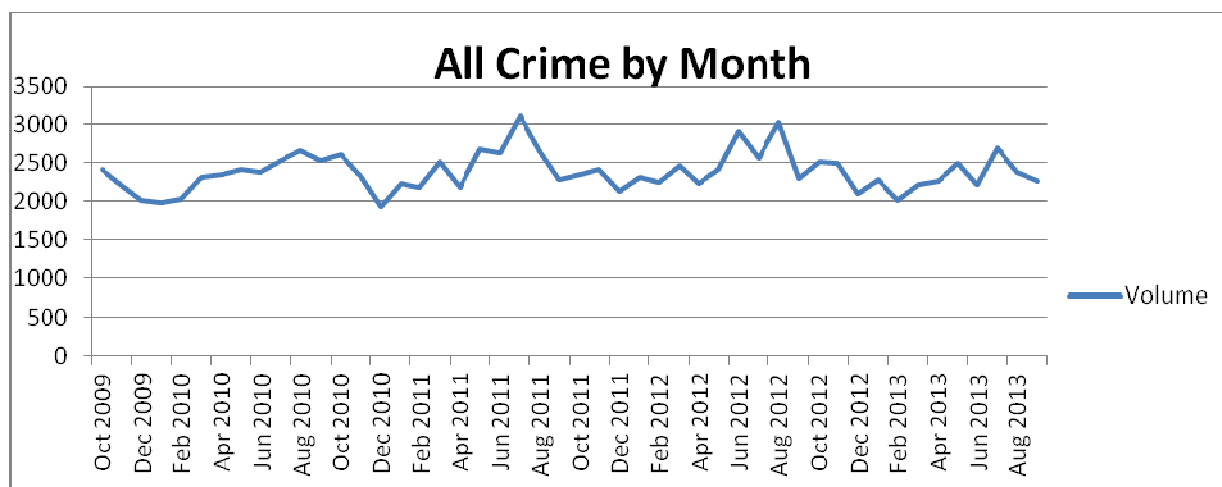


Tower Hamlets  
Community Safety Partnership Plan  
2013 – 2016  
Year 2

Signed off at MAB on 16.07.14

## Key Facts about Crime and Disorder in Tower Hamlets



**Between 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2012 and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013, the Community Safety Partnership has achieved the following:**

- Reduced the number of Total Notifiable Offences (all crime) by 3.8% (1,123 less offences than the same period the year before) and additionally during the Financial Year March 2013 - Feb 2014 there has been a reduction of 2010 victims equating to a 6.9% reduction
- Reduced the number of incidents of Criminal Damage by 22% (537 less incidents than the same period the year before)
- Reduced the number of Knife Crimes by 15.8% (96 less offences than the same period the previous year)
- Reduced the number of youth First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System by 27.5%
- Reduced the number of Total Robberies by 3.6% (51 less offences than the same period the previous year)

**In the first year of this Plan (April 2013 to March 2014), we have:**

- Increased the number of domestic violence victims getting security in their home through the Sanctuary Scheme
- Set up a Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub to protect vulnerable children
- Trained over 600 people (both residents and officers) in Violence Against Women and Girls
- Increased specialist support to victims of violence and sexual violence
- Screened over 30,000 individuals termed 'risky drinkers' for alcohol drinking patterns
- Arrested 395 individuals, closed 18 cannabis factories and seized £375,000 worth of drugs under the Drug Dealer a Day programme
- Reduced the total number of Burglaries by 3% which includes a 14.3% reduction in Non-Residential Burglary
- Reduced the number of Robberies by 13.1% and Theft from Person by 13.2%
- Reduced the number of Arson incidents (all deliberate fires) by 10% (39 fires) and conducted 3,504 Home Fire Safety Visits to vulnerable residents

## **Foreword by Mayor of Tower Hamlets and Co-Chairs of CSP**

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

The Community Safety 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 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 achieving the following objectives:

- 1: Focusing on crime and anti-social behaviour
- 2: Reducing re-offending
- 3: Reducing the fear of crime
- 4: Fostering greater community cohesion
- 5: Tackling violent extremism

### **Mayor's Priorities/Pledge**

As part of his election manifesto, the Mayor of Tower Hamlets committed to pledges under 7 key areas, one of these was Community Safety/Cohesion. Under this Pledge, the Mayor and the Community Safety Partnership are committed to:

- Continue no means-tested charges for Telecare Alarms
- Put a more visible uniformed police presence on our streets and estates
- Bring our diverse communities together to build 'One Tower Hamlets'

## **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**

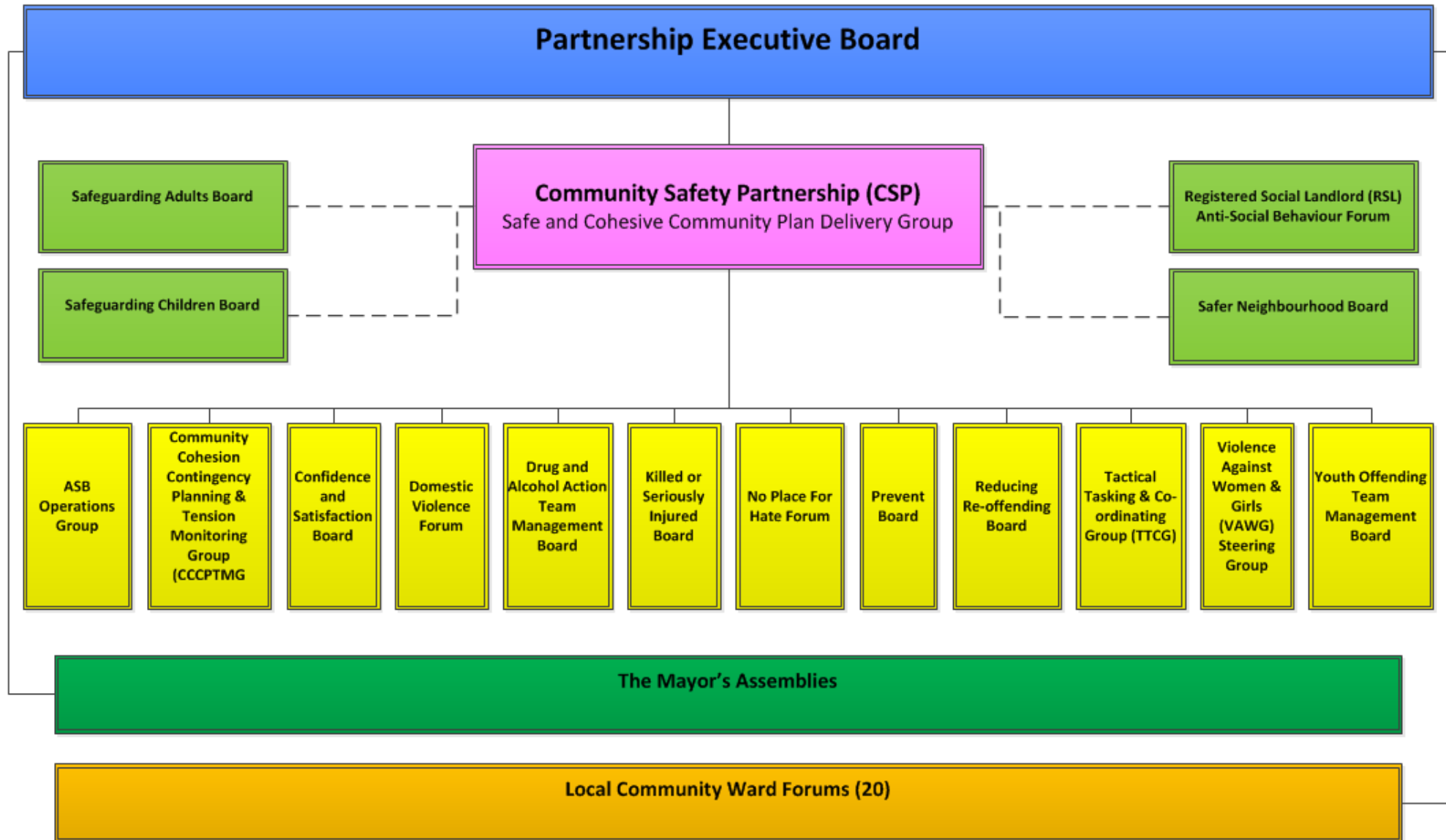
In order to co-ordinate and deliver activity in the various areas of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reducing re-offending, the CSP has a sub-structure of groups and boards. Each sub-group/board is responsible for producing a delivery plan which aims to address the overarching 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 2014



# **Community Safety Partnership and Subgroups**

## **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 Deputy Mayor with responsibility for Community Safety. Membership of the CSP is at organisational Chief Executive/Officer level.

## **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.

## **Safeguarding Children Board**

This multi-agency board comprises of lead officers from; Health; Police; Housing; Education Social Care and Wellbeing; Commissioning Bodies; Voluntary Sector; Probation; Legal Services; Department for Work and Pensions and Social Services who are the lead agency. The board'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. In addition to feeding into the CSP, the Board reports to the Health and Wellbeing Board on an annual basis.

## **Safeguarding Adults Board**

The Safeguarding Adults Board is a statutory local partnership board in its own right 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 Council's Education, Social Care and Wellbeing Directorate has the lead responsibility. The Safeguarding Adults Board has a similar close working relationship with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Local Safeguarding Children's 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.

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

This board is chaired by the Corporate Director of Communities, Localities and Culture, with membership representing the CLC DAAT team, health services, the Metropolitan Police Service, London Probation Service, Public Health and Education, Social Care and Wellbeing. 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 providers in the borough. The forum takes place quarterly and has oversight of 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 all safeguarding matters related to domestic abuse. The Forum is ultimately responsible for ensuring that appropriate services are provided within the borough for both domestic violence victims and those perpetrating violence against them.

### **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, the detail of this is dealt with separately via the Domestic Violence Forum. The types of violence covered include rape and sexual violence, trafficking, prostitution, sexual exploitation, dowry abuse, 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 the Prostitution Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), the Prostitution Support Programme, and the VAWG Training and Awareness Officer. The Forum is ultimately responsible for ensuring that appropriate services are provided within the borough for both violence victims and those perpetrating violence against them.

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

The board 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 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.

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

This group is made up of operational managers from Safer Communities Service within the Council, Police and other key partners. The Group meets on a fortnightly basis and is chaired by a Police Chief Inspector and Service Head of Safer Communities. The group reviews the current neighbourhood ASB priorities to oversee performance; identifies emerging anti-social behaviour hotspots and determines and deploys partnership resources based on need. The group allocates and tasks resources that are under the management of the Police and Council, such as Neighbourhood Policing Teams, Partnership Taskforce, Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers, Licensing and Trading Standards.

## **Reducing Re-offending Board**

This group is responsible for the management of offenders in the community. The board is chaired by a Police Superintendent and brings together a range of activity including the Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme, the Youth Offending Team, Probation and the Drugs Intervention Programme. The objective of this board is to increase community safety, community confidence and reduce the level of re-offending by identified individuals.

## **Community Cohesion Contingency Planning and Tension Monitoring Group (CCCPTMG)**

This group is chaired by the Service Head of Corporate Strategy and Equalities and acts as an operational tension monitoring group. The group is made up of representatives from the Interfaith Forum, the London Muslim Centre, the Council of Mosques, Rainbow Hamlets, Tower Hamlets Housing Forum, Youth Services, Tower Hamlets Police, London Fire Brigade, the Council's Safer Communities Service, Corporate Safety and Civil Protection, Communications and One Tower Hamlets

## **Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board**

This board is chaired by the Council Service Head for Corporate Strategy and Equality; 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.

## **No Place For Hate Forum**

The forum brings key agencies together to work in partnership to make Tower Hamlets a better place to live, work and visit by developing and promoting a co-ordinated response to hate crime. It aims to protect and support victims, deter perpetrators, and challenge prejudice and hate, which ultimately contributes to creating a safer, more cohesive community. 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, all of whom represent specific areas or communities concerning hate crime.

## **Confidence and Satisfaction Board**

The confidence and satisfaction of the community in our shared approach to crime and cohesion are key success measures. The group is chaired by the Police Borough Commander, with representatives from the Council and the Police & Community Safety 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.

## **Highlights from 2013/14**

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 extensive developments in the services overseen by the Domestic Violence Forum. We have increased the number of victims getting security in their homes through the Sanctuary scheme. We have provided extensive training to both the statutory & voluntary sector organisations and supported agencies to develop their own DV policies & procedures. We received a very positive result from the inspection of our MARAC by CADAA. A Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) has been set up in the Borough, which brings together LBTH Childrens Social Care, Police, LBTH Domestic Violence Team, and Probation, alongside other agencies to safeguard children.

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

The last year has seen an extensive 16 Days of Action on Gender Based Violence campaign, including a range of training, awareness and publicity activities and hundreds of members of the public signing a pledge. Over 100 professionals and over 500 young people have been trained in VAWG. Funding has been secured for a VAWG Training and Awareness Officer who has already trained a large number of individuals, particularly young people. Set up of a prostitution support programme, to support women to exit sex working, has been planned and is ready to start in early 2014/15. A prostitution coordinator post has been established in the DIP and this person coordinates and Chairs the prostitution MARAC, making it a sustainable model going forward. Two new officers in Victim Support have been funded and are now in post, focusing on providing specialist support to victims of violence and sexual violence (as well as hate crime).

## **Drugs and Alcohol:**

We have continued to attract drug users in treatment and the borough still has the highest number of drug users in treatment in London. We have seen a large number of referrals coming through the criminal justice system with a very high pick-up rate of prison leavers. Criminal justice referrals have made up a higher than average proportion of all in treatment reflecting the effectiveness of criminal justice pathways within the borough.

We continued to attract more risky drinkers into treatment and screened over 30,000 individuals for alcohol drinking patterns. The number of alcohol treatment requirement orders have increased as a result of renewed focus and enhanced resources.

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

The Dealer a day programme has also been successful in 2013/14; obtaining 476 search warrants, making 376 arrests, seizing drugs with an estimated street value of £375,000 and closing 18 cannabis factories.

## **Anti-Social Behaviour:**

The use of anti-social behaviour orders or ASBO's, are seen as an important tool used by the police and partners as non-judicial orders to prevent offending and improve the behaviour within Tower Hamlets. As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, there are currently 21 live ASBO's, of which 7 were obtained in the first year of this Plan. Of those 7 new ASBOs, one was obtained for ASB, one for both ASB and Drugs, one for persistent Begging and two for Alcohol related ASB. There are currently 4 gang related orders, which is an area that the police intend to concentrate on, to address the gang and serious youth violence issues. Local partners also utilise Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions (ASBI's) and Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC's).

Arson across the borough has been reduced by 10% (39 fires) over the last 12 months; this is a result of the partnership work between the Council, Metropolitan Police Service, registered housing providers and London Fire Brigade's operational crews completing regular visual auditing of arson hotspots. In 2013/14 they completed 1,549 visual audits, which ensured these hotspots were cleared before arson could be committed. Over the same period we have seen a 4.5% (9 fires) increase in accidental dwelling fires, however, the partnership are committed to reducing this by focusing on providing quality fire prevention advice to residents, facilitated through the Home Fire Safety Visit Programme. Over the past 12 months we have conducted 3,504 Home Fire Safety Visits to vulnerable residents in priority areas, which is a 7.5% (244 visits) increase on the previous year.

In 2013/14 the number of incidents of criminal damage has reduced by 3.1%.



## **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.

## **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.

First Time Entrants - The latest available data indicates that the Youth Offending Service has achieved good performance in this area. There were 587 per 100,000 First Time Entrants (FTE) for the period Oct 2012 – September 2013, this shows a 27.5% reduction on the same period the previous year (Oct 11 – Sept 12). This is better than the national average reduction of 22.9% and 44 fewer people. The actual rate is higher than both the regional and national averages of 487 and 480 per 100,000 respectively.

Custody – The latest available 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.

## **Reducing Re-offending:**

In Year 1 of the Plan (2013/14), we have increased engagement with strategic partners and we are working towards increased engagement with partner agencies and the third sector. We have also reviewed and increased the Integrated Offender Management cohort to include all MOPAC 7 offenders, as well as offenders who commit ASB, domestic abuse and gang related offences.

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.

## **Confidence and Satisfaction:**

Tower Hamlets Police have developed a new Confidence Strategy and action plan as well as a new Victim Satisfaction Strategy and Action Plan. The two areas are intrinsically linked but will be subject to one board in order for work to be driven and governed. The Confidence Strategy incorporates both internal and external communities and has a number of strands which will lead to the delivery of a 20% improvement in Confidence. We are seeking to drive victim satisfaction following a series of evidence based seminars and these will be followed by focus groups involving victims of crime, police officers and VSS.

## **Hate Crime:**

The Hate Crime Third Party Reporting Centres have started to be reviewed, to ensure they are providing a good standard of service to victims. Victim Support now have 2 new posts, whose remit specifically includes support for victims of hate crime and these posts are based in the borough. LBTH have recruited a new officer in the hate crime team to engage with community organisations and the public. The No Place for Hate Campaign has been refreshed and re-publicised including a borough wide billboard campaign. A range of training and awareness sessions have been provided for a range of organisations from learning disability services to licensees.

## **Community Cohesion Contingency Planning and Tension Monitoring Group (CCCPTMG):**

The CCCPTMG has strengthened its response to tackling and reducing tensions, successfully managing a number of high profile and potentially disruptive incidents. The group led the coordination of the response to the English Defence League protest in the borough in September, supporting the delivery of an effective public order operation which had minimal impact on community relations.

A key success for the year has been the securing of custodial sentences for two individuals involved in the 'Muslim patrols' incidents in 2013. We have also been at the forefront of reducing local tensions as a result of the recent 'Christian patrol' activities and videos published by Britain First.

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 Bangladesh and the conflict in Syria.

Our success is evidenced through the boroughs annual residents' survey where the majority of residents (81%) feel that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. This is a growing trend and the highest in the past 8 years.

### **Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board:**

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

We acted on the findings of the independent evaluation of our 'Building Community Resilience' project (which is delivered by London Tigers) to improve the targeting of activities to engage and support young people to become resilient to extremism. The success of this project has been recognised by the Home Office and we have secured funding to extend the project into 2014/15.

We have seen a reduction of on-street recruitment by extremist organisations during the course of the year and an increase in community venues signing up to the No Place for Hate pledge and preventing such groups hiring venues in the borough. We have also delivered Prevent training to more than 100 staff over the year and expecting to continue to deliver further training throughout 2014-15.

### **Property Crime:**

In 2013/14, the first year of this 3 year plan, there has been a 3% reduction in all burglaries (both residential and non-residential). Individually non-residential burglary has reduced by 14.3%, however residential burglary has increased by 1.4%.

Robbery in the borough has reduced by 13.1%, while theft from person has also reduced by 13.2%.

Unfortunately, theft from motor vehicle has increased by 6.6% and theft of motor vehicle has increased by 5.8%.

## Strategic Assessment 2013

The Strategic Assessment aims to fulfil the Partnership's statutory responsibility and identify key strategic priorities for the Partnership, which will then inform the Community Safety Plan.

The Strategic Assessment provides data driven evaluation of the current community safety issues in the Borough, possible developments over the next 3 years and recommendations for further action to address issues.

The partnership examined the context of current themes within community safety and took into account key national, regional and local priorities. In addition to these, it also included priorities for partner agencies over the coming years

The Strategic Assessment was developed based on close analysis of data against the CSP's 76 performance indicators, which are monitored at the relevant CSP Subgroup meetings. The CSP monitors the priority performance indicators of the CSP Plan's seven Priority Themes (see below). 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 seven themes are:

- Gangs and Serious Youth Violence (5 indicators)
- Anti-Social Behaviour (inc. Arson) (7 indicators)
- Drugs and Alcohol (6 indicators)
- Violence (with a focus on Domestic Violence) (19 indicators)
- Hate Crime and Cohesion (11 indicators)
- Public Confidence (2 indicators)
- Reducing Re-offending (8 indicators)

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 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013
- Trends over the last 3 years (October 2010 – September 2013)
- Foreseeable developments in the next 3 years
- Recommendations

In addition to the information supplied by the statutory partners, additional information was provided by Victim Support (on behalf of victims, witnesses and organisations working in the voluntary and community sector), Metropolitan police Stop and Search data and Registered Social Landlords.

**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 2013

1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013

**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 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12	Direction of Travel Oct 2010 – Sept 2013
Number of Serious Youth Violence offences	Police (YOT MB)	234	297	217	238	+9.6%	-19%
Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix	Police / YOS (YOT MB)	-	-	-	5 from top 10 25 associates	-	-
Number of young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time	LBTH (YOT MB)	241	229 (12 months to June 2011)	193 (12 months to June 2012)	132 (12 months to June 2013)	-31.6%	-42%
% of custodial remands compared to 'all' remand decisions	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	13.22%	21.6%	19.1%	16.1%	-3%	-5.5%
% of custodial sentences compared to all court disposals	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	22 (4.35%)	40 (7.81%)	23 (5.57%)	21 (5.5%)	-2 (-0.07%)	-19 (-2.31%)
Reducing youth on youth violence and anti-social behaviour through Rapid Response Team in Hotspot Zone	LBTH (YOT MB)	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Priority B: Anti-Social Behaviour**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Lead Agency for performance indicator</b>	<b>Performance 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12</b>	<b>Direction of Travel Oct 2010 – Sept 2013</b>
Number of Police CAD calls for ASB	Police (ASB OG)	No data	26,378	23,248	23,597	+349 (+1.5%)	-2,781 (-10.5%)
RSL ASB Data (no. of ASB incidents reported to THH)	Tower Hamlets Homes (ASBOG)	No data	1,283	1,230	1,424	+194 (+15.7%)	+141 (+10.9%)
Number of ASB referrals securing Education, Employment or Training (EET) through Targeted Support Team	LBTH (ASB OG)	No data New indicator	No data New indicator	No data New indicator	127	-	-
Number of incidents of Criminal Damage	Police (ASB OG)	No data	2,460	2,434	1,897	-537 (-22%)	-563 (-22.8%)
Number of Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	London Fire Brigade (ASB OG)	878	759	603	329 (recording methods changed)	-274 (-45.4%)	-430 (-56.6%)
Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires	London Fire Brigade (ASB OG)	No data	310	239	238	-1 (-0.4%)	-72 (-23.2%)
Number of Primary fires in non-domestic buildings	London Fire Brigade (ASB OG)	88	87	83	94	+11 (+13.2%)	+7 (+8%)

Priority C: Drugs and Alcohol							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12	Direction of Travel Oct 2010 – Sept 2012
Percentage of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) dependence), who do not then re-present to treatment within 6 months, as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment	LBTH – DAAT	No data	No data	No data	9/10% Data only measured since April 2012. Data covers period April 2012 – June 2013)	-	-
Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment					only quarterly data from Sept. 2012	-	-
Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment					only quarterly data from June 2011	-	-
Number of individuals engaging in effective structured drug treatment - all					only rolling 12 month data available in graph from Oct. 2011	-	-
Number of planned exits form alcohol treatment			177 (financial year 2011/12)	217 (financial year 2012/13)	153 (6 months April – Sept. 2013)	-	-
Number of arrests made under 'Dealer a Day'	Police	420	382	415	313	-102 (-24.5%)	-69 (-18%)

**Priority D: Violence (with Focus on Domestic Violence)**

\*\* 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 (see Priority D Violence (with a focus on Domestic Violence, page 44 for what action the partnership takes to address VAWG). 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 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12	Direction of Travel Oct 2010 – Sept 2013
Number of 'Most Serious Violence' offences	Police (TTCG)	401	456	354	533	+179 (+50.5%)	+77 (-16.8%)
Most Serious Violence Sanction Detection (SD) Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	142 (40%)	215 (39%)	+73 (-1%)	-
Number of Gun Crimes	Police (TTCG)	74	60	57	58	+1 (+1.7%)	-2 (-3.3%)
Gun Crime SD Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	15 (26%)	26 (45%)	+11 (+19%)	-
Number of Knife Crimes	Police (TTCG)	406	599	606	510	-96 (-15.8%)	-89 (-14.8%)
Knife Crime SD Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	145 (24%)	117 (23%)	-28 (-1%)	-
Assault/Violence with Injury	Police (TTCG)	1963	1732	1716	2250	+534 (+31.1%)	+518 (+29.9%)
Number of DV Murders	Police (TTCG)	3	2	2	1	-1 (-50%)	-1 (-50%)
Number of Domestic Violence offences ** Please see above explanatory note	Police (DVF)	1719	1682	1787	2140	+353 (+19.7%)	+458 (+27.2%)
Domestic Violence SD Rate*	Police (DVF)	-	853	774 (43%)	1070 (50%)	+296 (+7%)	+217 (+25.4%)
Domestic Offence Arrest Rate	Police (DVF)	-	85%	1483 (82%)	1809 (84%)	+326 (+2%)	-1%
Number of Rapes** Please see above explanatory note	Police (DVF)	122	138	136	134	-2 (-1.4%)	-4 (-2.8%)
Rape SD Rate*	Police (DVF)	-	16	28 (21%)	19 (14%)	-9 (-7%)	+3
Number of Other Serious Sexual offences** Please see above explanatory note	Police (DVF)	289	271	266	269	+3 (+1.1%)	-2 (-0.7%)



Other Serious Sexual Offences SD Rate*	Police (DVF)	-	58	56 (21%)	56 (21%)	0 0%	-2 -
Number of individuals referred to MARAC again within 12 months of original referral	LBTH (DVF)	No Data	60 (fin year 2011/12)	50 (fin year 2012/13)	31 (Fin year 2013/14 up to Q3 Dec 2013)	-19 (-38%)	-29 (-48.3%)

**The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group have recently agreed a series of 11 performance indicators, which it will monitor throughout the term of their VAWG Strategy. At the time of producing the Strategic Assessment (December 2013), data was not available for the full period October 2012 – September 2013, nor prior to this for comparison, therefore these indicators have not been included in this table. Please see Strategic Assessment for full list of indicators and available data.**

### Priority E: 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 (see Priority E Hate Crime and Cohesion, page 48 for what action the partnership takes to address Hate Crime and Cohesion). 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 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12	Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)
Number of Racist and Religious offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	350	378	345	427	+82 (+23.7%)	+49 (+12.9%)
Racist and Religious SD Rate*	Police (NPFHF)	-	189	146 (42%)	215 (50%)	+69 (+8%)	+26 (+13.7%)
Number of Homophobic offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	66	82	72	78	+6 (+8.3%)	-4 (-4.8%)
Homophobic SD Rate*	Police (NPFHF)	-	33	35 (48%)	43 (55%)	+8 (+7%)	+10 (+30.3%)
Number of Faith Hate Crime offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	-	31	35	57	+22 (+62.8%)	+26 (+83.8%)
Number of Anti-Semitic Crime offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	-	4	9	7	-2 (-22.2%)	+3 (+75%)
Number of Islamophobic offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	-	19	24	44	+20 (+83.3%)	+25 (+131.5%)
Number of Disability offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	-	2	5	10	+5 (+100%)	+8 (+400%)
Number of Gender Re-assignment offences Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	-	6	0	3	+3 (+300%)	-3 (-50%)
Number of cases coming to the Hate Incident Panel where victims are offered support Please see above explanatory note	LBTH NPFHF)	-	-	144 (Fin year 2011/12)	122 (fin year 2012/13)	-20 (-13.8%)	-
% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	LBTH (CCCPTMG)	75% (Apr. 2009 – Mar. 2010)	76% (Apr. 2010 – Mar. 2011)	78% (Apr. 2011- Mar.12)	81% (Fin year 2012/13)	+3%	+6%

Cross-cutting Priority 1: Public Confidence							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12	Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)
Number of Prolific Priority Offenders	Probation (RRB)	No Data	No Data	No Data	Average 36	-	-
Adult re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision	Probation (RRB)	9.76% (Mar. 2010)	8.96% (Mar. 2011)	9.1% (Sept. 2012)	8.44% (1 <sup>st</sup> 6 months) 8.34% (2 <sup>nd</sup> 6months)	Comparison not possible	-
Number of offenders under Probation Supervision with Orders and Licenses successfully completed	Probation (RRB)	603 (74%) Fin Year 2010/11	687 (79%) Fin Year 2011/12	705 (83%) Fin Year 2012/13	465 (78%) Apr – Nov 2013	Comparison not possible	-
Number / Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or license	Probation (RRB)	394 (85%) Fin Year 2010/11	409 (88%) Fin year 2011/12	388 (87%) Fin Year 2012/13	210 (83%) Apr – Nov 2013	Comparison not possible	-
Number / Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license	Probation (RRB)	178 (53%) Fin Year 2010/11	172 (56%) Fin Year 2011/12	170 (53%) Fin year 2012/13	95 (48%) Apr – Nov 2013	Comparison not possible	-
Number of Commercial Robberies	Police (TTCG)	41	87	72	89	+17 (+23.6%)	+2 (+2.2%)
Total Robbery Numbers	Police (TTCG)	928	1396	1389	1338	-51 (-3.6)	-58 (-4.1%)
Robbery SD Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	180 (13%)	181 (13%)	+1 (0%)	-
Number of Residential Burglaries	Police (TTCG)	1014	1472	1388	1531	+143 (+10.3%)	+59 (+4%)
Residential Burglary SD Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	132 (9.5%)	133 (9.5%)	+1 (0%)	-
Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	854	858	845	851	+6 (+0.7%)	-7 (-0.1%)
Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	1730	2404	1716	1860	+144 (+8.3%)	-544 (-22.6%)
Proven re-offending by young offenders (Figures collected, monitored and released by national government)	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	35.9%	36.4% (Jan – Dec 09)	38% (Jan – Dec 10)	39.1% (Jan – Dec 11) released 2013	+1.1%	+2.7%

Cross-cutting Priority 2: Reducing Re-offending							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2009/10 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2010/11 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2012/13 – 2011/12	Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)
Number of Prolific Priority Offenders	Probation (RRB)	No Data	No Data	No Data	Average 36	Comparison not possible	-
Adult re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision	Probation (RRB)	9.76% (Mar. 2010)	8.96% (Mar. 2011)	9.1% (Sept. 2012)	8.44% (1 <sup>st</sup> 6 months) 8.34% (2 <sup>nd</sup> 6months)	Comparison not possible	-
Number of offenders under Probation Supervision with Orders and Licenses successfully completed	Probation (RRB)	603 (74%) Fin Year 2010/11	687 (79%) Fin Year 2011/12	705 (83%) Fin Year 2012/13	465 (78%) Apr – Nov 2013	Comparison not possible	-
Number / Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or license	Probation (RRB)	394 (85%) Fin Year 2010/11	409 (88%) Fin year 2011/12	388 (87%) Fin Year 2012/13	210 (83%) Apr – Nov 2013	Comparison not possible	-
Number / Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license	Probation (RRB)	178 (53%) Fin Year 2010/11	172 (56%) Fin Year 2011/12	170 (53%) Fin year 2012/13	95 (48%) Apr – Nov 2013	Comparison not possible	-
Number of Commercial Robberies	Police (TTCG)	41	87	72	89	+17 (+23.6%)	+2 (+2.2%)
Total Robbery Numbers	Police (TTCG)	928	1396	1389	1338	-51 (-3.6)	-58 (-4.1%)
Robbery SD Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	180 (13%)	181 (13%)	+1 (0%)	-
Number of Residential Burglaries	Police (TTCG)	1014	1472	1388	1531	+143 (+10.3%)	+59 (+4%)
Residential Burglary SD Rate*	Police (TTCG)	-	-	132 (9.5%)	133 (9.5%)	+1 (0%)	-
Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	854	858	845	851	+6 (+0.7%)	-7 (-0.1%)
Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	1730	2404	1716	1860	+144 (+8.3%)	-544 (-22.6%)
Proven re-offending by young offenders (Figures collected, monitored and released by national government)	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	35.9%	36.4% (Jan – Dec 09)	38% (Jan – Dec 10)	39.1% (Jan – Dec 11) Released 2013	+1.1%	+2.7%

## 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 March 2014, the Community Safety Partnership was presented with the Strategic Assessment 2013 and its Executive Summary, which included public consultation findings from 2013/14 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 for the next 3 years.

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

## 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, 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

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

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



- Focus activity towards offenders who present most risk and harm to the community
- 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

### **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 zone (identified by partners)
- YJB YOT rating reports

### **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.
- 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 'Buddi' monitoring tags.
- Civil enforcement includes 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.
- 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.

## **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 (including 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.

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

Borough Crime Tasking Group  
ASB Operations 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 anti-social behaviour incidents recorded on the Police CAD System.
- Reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Registered Social Landlords
- Reduce the number of incidents of Vandalism

#### **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 ASB referrals securing EET destination through Targeted Support Team.
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Improved Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction
- Number of Arson incidents – All Deliberate Fires
- Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires
- Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings

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

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

- Increasing Police officer numbers to Neighbourhood Policing Teams through the implementation of the MPS Local Policing Model, combined with Partnership Funded officers and new methods of identifying individuals and areas. e.g. Airspace
- Regular meetings between Police, Fire Brigade, Council ASB and Integrated Youth & Community Service (especially Rapid Response Team) Teams 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
- All activity will be recorded on new systems to identify individual team performance
- Every cluster/ward team will be measured as to their success and levels of intervention
- Better use and co-ordination of civil tools and legislative powers available to landlords to tackle ASB in neighbourhoods
- More use of informal tools, such as agreements and undertakings available to landlords to prevent and tackle ASB
- Improved relationships between police, council workers and partners, such as housing providers through co-location will improve identification of ASB, joint working and case resolution
- RSLs will explore opportunities to work in partnership to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhoods and utilise secure by design principles
- Engaging 60% of ASB referrals to Integrated Youth & Community Service into enrichment and Positive Activities.
- Engaging young people into Universal services in their locality.
- Maximise young people's participation during school holiday period through Integrated Youth and Community Services programme / initiatives.
- Increasing the number of Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers in order to build on the successful enforcement and reassurance patrols to tackle ASB and other community concerns

## **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
- Secure 90% of ASB referrals into EET destinations year on year
- Reduction in the Number of Incidents of Vandalism

## **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 Board

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

- Implement a multi-agency communications plan for service users and professionals which raises awareness of harm reduction & safe drinking levels; drug related harm & treatment services available; supports parents to address their child's drug and alcohol misuse
- 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
- Review and map prevention initiatives for both adults and children including referral and threshold criteria
- Strengthen primary care responses to substance misuse
- Increase the number of alcohol screenings in Police custody suites 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
- Improve the identification of and response to individuals presenting themselves to secondary care services including A&E
- Increase the number of 18-24 year olds referred and engaging in treatment for drug and alcohol problems

- Combat sales to underage drinkers including proxy sales including using young offenders as part of community reparation
- Disrupt the supply of drugs through effective enforcement

### **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 DIP clients engaging in effective, structured drug treatment – All
- Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment
- Number of 'Dealer a Day' arrests

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

- Public Health working in partnership with Safer Communities and Children's Schools & Families Directorate to develop and implement the multi-agency communications plan will lead to a heightened awareness of services and referral mechanisms into those services.
- Provide training to schools, parents and peer educators on substance misuse education
- Conduct a Healthy Lifestyles Survey, analysis of GP drugs / alcohol data; hospital admissions; outreach data and treatment data to produce an annual Needs Assessment which will then inform and shape targeted provision.
- Holding mapping events for children's and adults services will enable us to identify all prevention initiatives and both their referral and threshold criteria.
- Deliver pilot sessions for invited services on the Behaviour Change Toolkit.
- The introduction of Alcohol Champions within the Royal London Hospital, having an Acute Trust alcohol strategy in place with buy in from a range of stakeholders and all wards and departments of secondary care having access to and implementing the guidance on 'the appropriate and effective management of alcohol dependent patients' and 'management of withdrawal from alcohol' will improve identification and response to individuals with alcohol problems.
- Implement targeted interventions for 18-24 year olds and ensure adult treatment providers offer an appropriate approach for them.
- 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.
- 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 number of Domestic Violence Offences has also increased in the same period, up 20% (353 recorded incidents). This increase in violence could be attributed to increased confidence in reporting, where in the past the incident would have gone un-reported.

Domestic violence has serious consequences affecting both adults and children with documented evidence showing that domestic violence is already endemic in a relationship 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 8 other strands of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) contained within the borough's VAWG Plan. The definition of domestic violence and abuse now explicitly includes 16 - 17 year olds and incorporates 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. 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 Forum

##### **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
- Achieving of Sanctioned Detection targets for the above crime types in terms of offences brought to justice
- Continued increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Developing partnership work across the borough to ensure that the Local Safeguarding Children Board's Safeguarding Policy is adhered to by all agencies
- Increase third party reporting by promoting the service and an increase in the number of sites



- Further development of an all-day DV One Stop Service
- Increase the number of DV perpetrators being referred to and accessing the IDAP Programme 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 reporting of levels of sexual violence to the Haven, the Independent Sexual Violence Adviser and to East London Rape Crisis
- Increased identification of female genital mutilation (FGM) through health and community safety measures
- Increased identification of victims of trafficking or other forms of sexual exploitation

### **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 incidents of Domestic Violence with Injury
- Number of incidents of non-Domestic Violence with Injury
- Number of DV Murders
- Number of Domestic Violence Offences
- 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 women reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation, to Children's Services
- Number of women (14 plus) who have presented to sexual violence services in the borough
- Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women receiving de-infibulation services at Mile End Hospital
- Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services
- Number of women who have reported HBV or FM to police or voluntary services
- 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 Police will work to the 'action plans' for Violence with Injury and Domestic Violence which are designed to drive forward performance.
- The Council have recently recruited a Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy Manager (funded for 3 years) to develop the VAWG Plan across the 9 strands, working with services across the borough, to develop services and provide training on VAWG issues.
- Multi-agency support services developed to tackle all forms of VAWG including specific case management services to support women involved in prostitution.
- The Council will continue to develop partnership working with the Police, Health and the Voluntary Sector, to increase the reporting of domestic abuse by providing more reporting centres.

## **Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team**

- Holding the Domestic Violence Forum
- Co-ordinating The Tower Hamlets Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC): attended by key officers from the Police, Homelessness Service, Children's Social Care, Health, Probation, Victim Support, specialist domestic and sexual violence services, Drug/ Alcohol Services, Mental Health and Education services which meets monthly to review and plan action in identified high risk cases.
- Co-ordinating the Tower Hamlets' Prostitution Partnership (THPP) meetings: interagency meetings to support sex workers including a MARAC style meeting
- DV1 inter-agency referral form and DV database
- Support Partnership DV One Stop Shop at the Jagonari Centre
- Hold DV Drop in Surgery at the Barkentine
- Homeless Person's Unit DV Drop in Surgery
- Survivors' Network
- Specialist Domestic Violence Court Steering Group Meeting
- Support and give information to staff by providing:
  - Telephone advice & information
  - Resources and guidance
  - Training
  - Working with health and VAWG agencies to develop an appropriate response to tackling FGM, so-called 'honour' based violence, forced marriage, trafficking and dowry abuse

## **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.
- Reduce the length of time it takes individuals to report domestic abuse.
- Increase awareness of DV and increase their reporting of domestic abuse.

- Increased awareness of other forms of VAWG and increased reporting
- Increase training to service providers, so that all organisations are consistent in their approach to addressing issues of domestic abuse.
- 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.
- Develop specialist health pathways for survivors of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and develop educational resources for schools as well as training for staff on how to respond in cases of FGM. Development of a multi-agency forum on FGM with public health, midwifery and the health trust
- Increase safety and health of street based sex workers as well as reducing associated ASB.
- Work with school staff, governors and parents to develop appropriate training resources to enable young people to increase their awareness of abuse and recognise when they are at risk in their own intimate relationships
- Work with young people to raise awareness around all forms of violence
- Support children's services to support young women (and men) that are at risk of sexual exploitation.

## **Priority E:**

### **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.

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.

Preventing violent 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.

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

No Place For Hate Forum  
Community Cohesion Contingency Planning and Tension Monitoring Group

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

##### Tower Hamlets No Place For Hate Forum

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, ages and disabilities and other actual or perceived difference. The Tower Hamlets No Place for Hate Forum (THNPFHF) and partners aim to stamp out all forms of hate, and ensure that the borough is a safe place for everyone.

- In 2013/14 we aim to increase the reporting of hate across all strands and raise awareness of the impacts of hate through education and awareness.
- We will aim to raise awareness of disability hate crime, utilising suitable methods to engage with the community to build confidence and increase reports
- THNPFHF partners will deliver various activities throughout the year that all contribute to making this borough proud and tolerant of its diversity.

## Community Cohesion Contingency Planning and Tension Monitoring Group (CCCPTMG)

The Council established the CCCPTMG in 2007. Its role has been to provide a wide-ranging key individual network of those who represent statutory, voluntary and community organisations in Tower Hamlets. The ability to have a network of individuals prepared to respond in real time to critical incidents is a pivotal part of an effective emergency response. In 2013/14 we aim to:

- Plug gaps that we may have in the membership of the group in order to strengthen its impact in protecting local communities.
- Continue to respond to cohesion related issues in the borough in real time.
- Undertake one off seminars to look at specific threats to cohesion in order to both increase our learning of the threat and to identify what the boroughs response will be to reduce the threat.
- Undertake a piece of research on Islamophobia and how it impacts the local community.

## Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board

- Deliver phase two of Building Community Resilience project, engaging at least 70 young people in the borough in workshops to build their resilience to extremism
- Deliver the 'Connecting with the next generation' project to provide continuing professional development opportunities for teaching staff in madras's to develop their teaching skills and knowledge and understanding of the safeguarding agenda

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

- Number of Hate Crimes (overall and broken down into 7 strands of hate)
- Racist Sanction Detection (SD) Rate (overall and broken down into 7 strands of hate)
- % of hate crime cases coming to the Hate Incidents Panel where formal action is taken
- Number of Racist and Religious Offences
- Racist SD Rate
- Number of Homophobic Offences
- Homophobic SD rate
- Number of Faith Hate Crime Offences
- Number of Anti-Semitic Crime Offences
- Number of Islamophobic Offences
- Number of Disability Offences
- Number of Gender Reassignment Offences
- Number of cases coming to Hate Incident Panel where victims are offered support
- % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

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

### Tower Hamlets No Place For Hate Forum

- The Hate Incident Panel will continue to ensure that key agencies meet regularly to review and plan effective actions, share information effectively and swiftly to manage responses to hate incidents. Agencies including the Council, Police, Legal Services, Housing Associations, Victim Support and Youth Services will ensure that a coordinated and more structured response, gives out the message to offenders that we will not tolerate hate and they will be held accountable for their actions.
- The Hate Incident Panel will aim to increase the percentage of hate crime cases reviewed at the Panel, where formal action is taken (baseline to be set in March 2013).
- Free advice and guidance will be offered to non-council services (including Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)) will result in a more collective response to hate incidents across the borough.
- The Panel will continue to encourage RSLs to refer cases and access appropriate advice when investigating cases.
- The Panel will support the Police in achieving their targets for Racist Sanction Detection (SD) Rate and Homophobic Sanction Detection (SD) Rate.

### Community Cohesion Contingency Planning and Tension Monitoring Group (CCCPTMG)

- The CCCPTMG will continue to meet on a 6 weekly basis with emergency meetings taking place if and when needed to discuss imminent threats to cohesion. The group will also look at increasing its membership to ensure that all sections of the community are being engaged with and are part of the discussion on cohesion related issues.

### Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board

- The preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board will continue to meet every quarter. In addition to this we also hope to set up an operations group for frontline managers in relevant services to engage with frontline staff in relation to the Preventing Violent Extremism agenda.

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

### Tower Hamlets No Place For Hate Forum

- We will maintain and further develop the Third Party Reporting Project, by delivering refresher training to existing centres and recruiting new significant sites with established links and trust within their community to become Third Party Reporting Centres. Currently the Reporting Centres reflect the hate crime strands and include Age Concern, Dellow Centre, Real (formerly Disability Information Training Opportunities), London Muslim Centre, New Start, Positive East, Praxis, Step

Forward Tower Hamlets, Victim Support, One Stop Shops, City Gateway and Young People's One Stop Shop.

- In 2013/14 we aim to increase reports via the Third Party Reporting Centres by 13% compared to the current baseline of 80 Reports as of February 2013. Over the 3 years we aim to increase third part reporting by 36%.
- Tower Hamlets No Place For Hate Pledge – we will continue the campaign which promotes an established clear message to the community. The campaign will link to and support national and international campaign and local festivals, highlighting clearly that the partners will not tolerate hate in any form or nature in our diverse and cohesive borough, that is 'One Tower Hamlets'.
- The Forum will continue to promote the 'Pledge' at outreach events in the community whilst delivering workshops, at training and awareness stalls encouraging as many individuals and organisations to make a pledge against hate.
- The Forum aspires to increase the sign up of individuals and organisations to the pledge by 50% per year over the next three years when compared to the February 2013 baseline.

#### Community Cohesion Contingency Planning and Tension Monitoring Group (CCCPTMG)

- Maintain its role in monitoring local tensions and responding to threats to cohesion that may arise
- Aspires 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
- Tackle negative media perceptions that the borough attracts cohesion related issues and tensions.

#### Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board

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

## **Priority F:**

### **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 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 G:**

### **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

#### **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 two cross-cutting priorities:

**Public Confidence & Satisfaction**

**Reducing Re-offending**

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

### **Public Confidence & 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, feeling confident to report incidents and support 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).

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

Integrated Offender Management Board  
Youth Offending Team 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 Triage
- 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

### **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