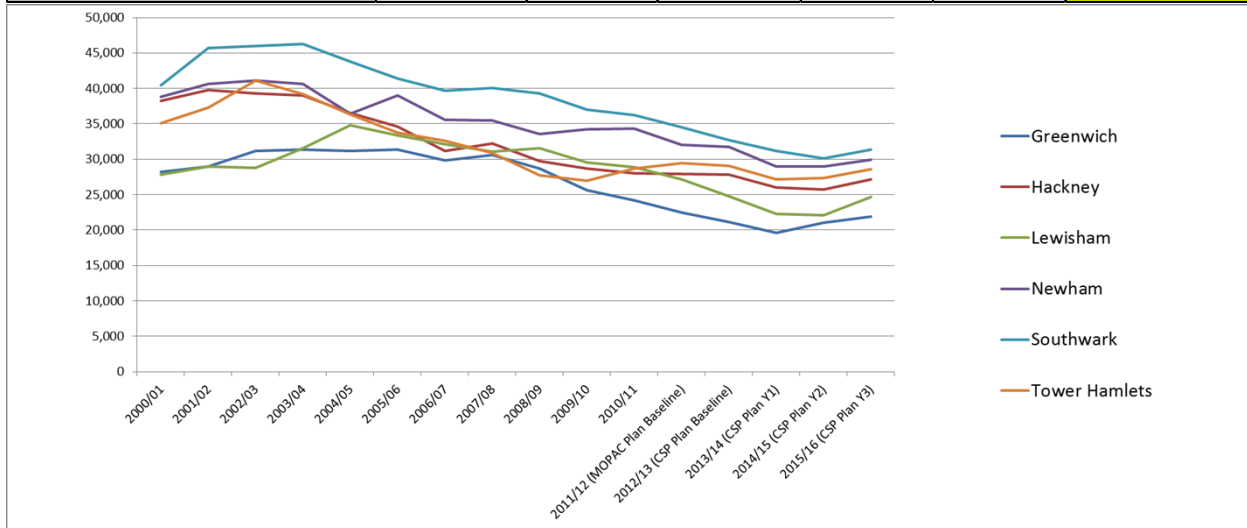


**Tower Hamlets  
Community Safety Partnership Plan  
2013 – 2016  
Year 4 (2016/17)**

## Total Crime in Tower Hamlets and Neighbouring Boroughs

Annual Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Tower Hamlets and neighbouring boroughs over the 16 financial years (2000/01 – 2015/16). Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) is a count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable by the Police to the Home Office, and for the purposes of this Plan what the Community Safety Partnership refers to as 'Total Crime'.

Financial Year	Total Notifiable Offences					
	Greenwich	Hackney	Lewisham	Newham	Southwark	Tower Hamlets
2000/01	28165	38242	27814	38776	40447	35070
2001/02	28995	39769	29008	40616	45707	37273
2002/03	31202	39267	28763	41157	45960	41124
2003/04	31347	39035	31577	40615	46276	39188
2004/05	31186	36492	34833	36460	43771	36329
2005/06	31354	34630	33387	39020	41432	33756
2006/07	29829	31160	32150	35597	39713	32627
2007/08	30617	32241	31055	35448	40029	30892
2008/09	28690	29715	31549	33536	39271	27712
2009/10	25631	28722	29544	34240	37037	26989
2010/11	24148	28035	28888	34374	36273	28668
2011/12 (MOPAC Plan Baseline)	22434	27902	27168	32011	34483	29463
2012/13 (CSP Plan Baseline)	21110	27804	24727	31716	32747	29082
2013/14 (CSP Plan Y1)	19630	26031	22327	28950	31195	27139
2014/15 (CSP Plan Y2)	21020	25705	22106	28982	30119	27345
2015/16 (CSP Plan Y3)	21887	27127	24628	29964	31335	28618



Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) Comparison						
	Greenwich	Hackney	Lewisham	Newham	Southwark	Tower Hamlets
Year 1 of CSP Plan against CSP Plan baseline 2013/14 vs 2012/13 (Percentage)	↓ 1475 (-6.9%)	↓ 1708 (-6.1%)	↓ 2346 (-9.5%)	↓ 2735 (-8.6%)	↓ 1436 (-4.4%)	↓ 1908 (-6.5%)
Year 2 of CSP Plan against CSP Plan baseline 2014/15 vs 2012/13 Percentage	↓ 1938 (-9.2%)	↓ 4433 (-15.9%)	↓ 4612 (-18.7%)	↓ 5438 (-17.1%)	↓ 5099 (-15.6%)	↓ 4178 (-14.2%)
Year 2 of CSP Plan against Year 1 2014/15 vs 2013/14 Percentage	↓ 463 (-2.4%)	↓ 2725 (-10.5%)	↓ 2266 (-10.2%)	↓ 2703 (-9.3%)	↓ 3663 (-11.7%)	↓ 2270 (-8.4%)
Year 3 of CSP Plan against CSP Plan baseline 2015/16 vs 2012/13 Percentage	↑ 777 (+3.7%)	↓ 677 (-2.4%)	↓ 99 (-0.4%)	↓ 1,752 (-5.5%)	↓ 1,412 (-4.3%)	↓ 464 (-1.6%)
Year 3 of CSP Plan against Year 2 2015/16 vs 2014/15 Percentage	↑ 867 (+4.1%)	↑ 1,422 (+5.5%)	↑ 2,522 (+11.4%)	↑ 982 (+3.4%)	↑ 1,216 (+4.0%)	↑ 1,273 (+4.7%)
Year 3 of CSP Plan against Met Police recording baseline 2015/16 - 2000/01 (Percentage)	↓ 6,278 (-22.3%)	↓ 11,115 (-29.1%)	↓ 3,186 (-11.5%)	↓ 8,812 (-22.7%)	↓ 9,112 (-22.5%)	↓ 6,452 (-18.4%)

Figures obtained from the Metropolitan Police Service Crime Mapping: Data Tables section of MPS website on 10.05.16

## Foreword by Co-Chairs of Community Safety Partnership

Welcome to Tower Hamlet's Community Safety Plan covering the four years 2013/14 to 2016/17.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Insert Signature here

Cllr Shiria Khatun (Co-Chair of CSP)  
Cabinet Member for Community Safety

Detective Chief Superintendent Sue Williams (Co-Chair of CSP)  
Metropolitan Police Borough Commander (Tower Hamlets)

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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 4 years from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, 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 four year term. Performance against CSP Plan Priorities is reviewed in-year on a quarterly basis in the CSP Subgroup Quarterly Performance Reports submitted to the CSP.

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

This Plan will ensure that the issues most important to the people of Tower Hamlets will be addressed in the most appropriate and cost effective way. The partnership is 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 four years of this Plan, which also sets out the main objectives of the CSP and how it plans to achieve those objectives.

The CSP has also chosen to align itself where possible with those of local and national governing bodies, which have a duty to oversee the work of not only the Partnership, but also key agencies referred to as 'Responsible Authorities' under the legislation. The Home Office and MOPAC play a significant role in both National and Local governance/direction as well as funding, which is the reason for this alignment.

The London Mayoral Elections are taking place on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016, once elected MOPAC will be producing a new London Police and Crime Plan for 2017 onwards, to reflect the priorities of the new Mayor's administrative term. 2016/17 financial year is being seen as a 'transitional year' by MOPAC in order to review the current priorities, align them with that of the new Mayoral Administration and then go out to public consultation. The CSP will be reviewing, producing and consulting on their new Community Safety Plan during this period.

## About The Partnership

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

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

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

- Tower Hamlets Police
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- National Probation Service
- London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- London Fire Brigade
- NHS Bodies including: Bart's Health Trust, East London Foundation Trust and London Ambulance Service, as commissioned by Tower Hamlets Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

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, although MOPAC are not required to attend meetings unless they wish to or requested to present.

The above statutory agencies and co-operating bodies are supported by key local agencies from both the Public and Voluntary Sectors. Housing Associations and Housing Providers 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's ASB Strategy Group. 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 work 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, housing associations, businesses and citizens. It acts as the governing body for the Partnership, agreeing priorities and monitoring performance against the Community Plan targets and holding the Partnership to account through active involvement of local residents. The Community Plan is an agreement that articulates the aspirations of local communities and sets out how the Borough will work together to realise these priorities.

### **Community Plan**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The London Mayoral Elections have taken place on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016, following the election MOPAC will be producing a new London Police and Crime Plan for 2017 onwards, to reflect the priorities of the new Mayor's administrative term. 2016/17 financial year is being seen as a 'transitional year' by MOPAC in order to review the current priorities, align them with that of the new administration and then go out to public consultation. The priorities within MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16, their current Plan (at the time of writing) for this 'transitional year' 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

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**

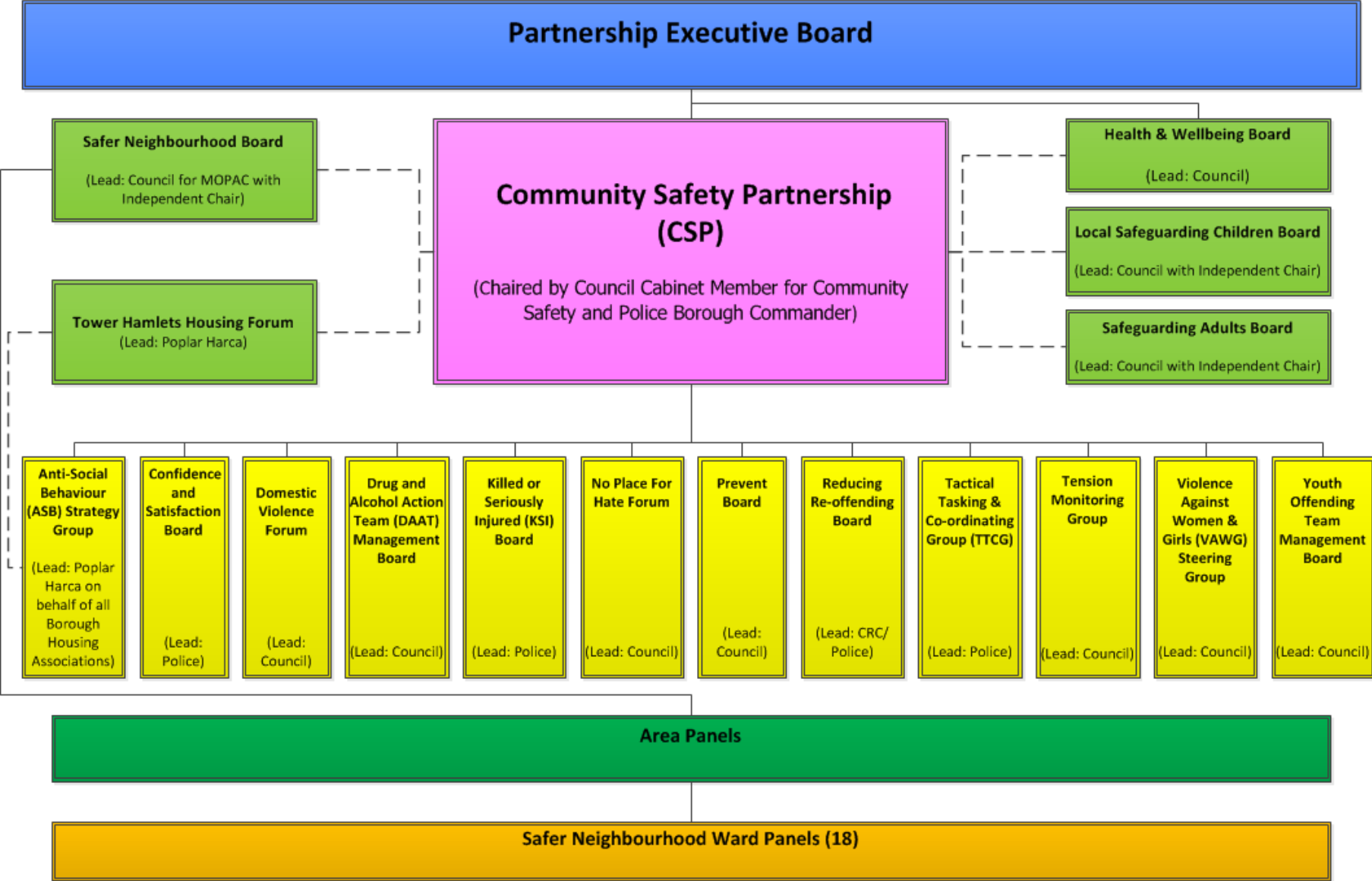
In order to co-ordinate and deliver activity in the various areas of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reducing re-offending, the CSP has a sub-structure of groups and boards. Each sub-group/board is responsible for producing a delivery plan which aims to address the overarching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

# Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership Governance 2016



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

## **Community Safety Partnership**

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

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

The Tower Hamlets Housing Forum ASB Strategy Group is chaired by Poplar HARCA's Director of Housing on behalf of all housing providers in the borough. It is responsible to both the Tower Hamlets Housing Forum and the Community Safety Partnership since merging with the CSP ASB Strategy Group in January 2016. Registered Social Landlord ASB Forum merged with the CSP ASB Strategy Group in January 2016. The Strategy Group is made up of partner agencies with a strategic responsibility to address anti-social behaviour including arson (deliberate fire setting) in the borough, and includes representation from the Police, Council, Victim Support, London Fire Brigade, Youth Offending Service, Probation and the following ASB Partnership Boards/Groups: ASB Operations Group, ASB Partnership Action Group, ASB Legal Consultation and Certification Group, Neighbourhood Panels and Community Trigger Panel. Like all CSP Subgroups, the ASB Strategy Group is responsible for producing an annual action/delivery plan which aims to address the priorities identified in the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

## **Confidence & Satisfaction Board**

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

## **Domestic Violence Forum**

The Domestic Violence Forum is chaired by the LBTH Head of Community Safety and oversees the borough's multi-agency approach to addressing domestic violence and abuse against men, women and young people. Membership comprises approximately 100 organisations

representing both statutory and voluntary service providers in the borough. The forum takes place quarterly and has oversight of key domestic violence activities including the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), the Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC), the DV One Stop Shop, the Housing & Health DV drop-in services, the LBTH Domestic Violence Duty Line, training and safeguarding matters related to domestic abuse. The Forum is ultimately responsible for coordinating services within the borough for both domestic violence victims and those perpetrating violence against them. The DV Forum ensures an annual action plan is in place which is reviewed at each forum meeting as well as key activities and outcomes are reported back at CSP Board.

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

This board is chaired by the LBTH Corporate Director of Communities, Localities and Culture, with membership representing the CLC DAAT, Public Health, Education, Social Care and Wellbeing, health services, the Metropolitan Police Service, National Probation Service and London Community Rehabilitation Company. It is a statutory board with responsibilities for developing and implementing local strategy to combat the harms associated with drug and alcohol use. This includes 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.

### **No Place for Hate Forum**

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

### **Prevent Board**

This board is chaired by the Council's Corporate Director of Communities, Localities and Culture. 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, Home Office SO15, Probation, London Fire Brigade, Tower Hamlets Clinical Commissioning Group, the Council's Adult Services, Children's Services, Youth Services, Communications, Public Health, Safer Communities Service, along with both Independent Chairs of the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Safeguarding Children Board. It meets bi monthly and has a Prevent Delivery Plan which informs strategic and lead partner activities. Updates are provided at each CSP Board.

### **Prostitution Board/Governance**

With Prostitution now being a Priority for the CSP, consideration by the CSP is being undertaken to reflect which Board is responsible for Prostitution Priority to the CSP. Currently it is the responsibility of both the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group in relation to the sex workers involved and the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strategy Group with regards its anti-social behaviour impacts.

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

This Board oversees the delivery of the borough's Integrated Offender Management initiative, the Gangs programme and the local MAPPAs; it is also responsible for other programmes such as Gripping the Offender (a MOPAC pilot). The board is co-chaired by a Detective Superintendent from the local police and the Community Rehabilitation Company's Assistant Chief Officer. Where necessary the Board will seek to commission housing and/or other services.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG)**

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

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

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

This group is chaired by the Service Head of Safer Communities and acts as an operational group to monitor and respond to emerging community tensions. The group is made up of representatives from organisations including the Interfaith Forum, the London Muslim Centre, the Council of Mosques, Rainbow Hamlets, Youth Services, Tower Hamlets Police, the Council's Safer Communities Service, Corporate Safety and Civil Protection, Communications and One Tower Hamlets. The TMG group meet on a quarterly basis but can also convene a meeting at any time if required based on any incident that has occurred that poses a risk to community cohesion.

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

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

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

## **Youth Offending Team (YOT) Management Board**

The YOT Management Board is chaired by the Corporate Director of Children's Services and oversees the youth offending multi-agency team which comprises of staff from: the Council Children's Services, Youth Service, Police, Probation and Health. The Youth Offending Team works with young people from arrest, through sentencing and either when in custody or during a community sentence. The team also support young offenders post custody. Staff provide services including bail and remand management and Pre-Sentence reports to the Youth, Magistrates and Crown Courts and work with young people subject to reprimands and final warnings from Police, and those charged, convicted and given community and custodial sentences. The team also works with young people and the wider community to prevent young people entering the Criminal Justice System.

## Highlights and Performance from 2015/16

### **Domestic Violence:**

The Sanctuary Project has been secured and continued for 2016/17 with the contract awarded to Safe Partnerships following a competitive tendering process. The Project enables the Partnership to annually support up to 60 victims of domestic violence by target hardening their homes.

Following an in-depth review, the Specialist Domestic Violence Court funding has been confirmed from London Borough of Hackney to continue to part-fund the SDVC Co-ordinator post. This ensures the valued service is continued to be provided to victims of domestic violence at our local courts, which is also responsible for increased victim satisfaction for domestic violence cases heard at the SDVC and also to decrease unsuccessful prosecutions of these domestic violence cases

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Case-conferences (MARACs) continue to be held bi-monthly ensuring high risk cases are reviewed in partnership and appropriate agencies are providing the right level of support to these vulnerable victims of domestic abuse. Safe Lives (formerly known as CAADA) highlighted Tower Hamlets as a 'good practice borough' following their inspection and their recommendations for building on this has been formulated into a partnership action plan which has now been delivered.

The Domestic Violence One Stop Shop has seen an increase in domestic violence reports and continues to grow from strength to strength having encouraged hundreds of victims to report to disclose domestic abuse.

Domestic Violence Training has been provided to hundreds of community and professionals within the borough enabling them to have increased awareness of domestic violence services available and to consequently safeguard victims and their families.

Funding has been secured to undertake work with DV victims with multiple disadvantages which include ensuring holistic wrap around support for women with no recourse to public funds, training for professionals and legal advice around immigration issues.

### **Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG), Domestic Violence and Prostitution:**

Over a thousand professionals, residents and young people have received training in VAWG through our VAWG Training and Awareness Officer and schools programmes, further raising awareness of this in the borough. This had led to an increase in reporting across the priority performance indicators, except for Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), however an FGM partnership conference should raise awareness of the referral pathways and lead to both increased awareness and possible reporting.



The new Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-19 has been produced following extensive consultation across partner agencies and stakeholders. The Strategy has entered into the Formal Council Approval Process and is anticipated to be ratified by autumn 2016.

Over the last 3 years, almost a £1,000,000 funding has been raised from external sources including MOPAC, DfE and DCLG. This includes being one of five boroughs to participate in a MOPAC and DfE funded pilot to tackle harmful practices.

Further development of the 'whole school' approach to prevention developed and implemented in schools across the borough.

Recruitment of 43 VAWG Champions from organisations across the borough

1148 young people have received awareness raising sessions, including 994 professionals trained, 318 of which have been school staff and over 450 community members including parents.

There has been an increased awareness regarding the risk of exploitation and extremism and a workshop has been delivered and will continue to be supported to schools and be promoted wider.

A number of campaigns this year have also supported the whole school approach and looking at intervention approaches. For example a successful training session with youths took place understanding healthy relationships and identity.

The SDVC has seen a steady decrease in unsuccessful prosecutions. In total unsuccessful prosecutions have decreased by 10% and the number of cases being prosecuting has also steadily increased with 158 extra cases being prosecuted in 2015/16.

Victim satisfaction at SDVC has increased by 37% to 87%.

The last 12 months has seen a significant different approach by the SDVC and its partner agencies in how they deal with DV cases. In particular the implementation of a policy where special measures will be applied for at the 1<sup>st</sup> hearing irrespective of whether these have been requested by the victim. This has seen a reduction in the need for extra hearings being listed and the police needing to complete further statements. It has also allowed the SDVC Coordinator and the IDVAs to encourage victims to attend court without the anxiety of having to see the perpetrator whilst giving evidence. The SDVC Coordinator has also worked with the court and other agencies in implementing a remote video link facility. This means that we are now able to apply to the court to allow a victim to give their evidence remotely and the need for them to attend court is removed.

Increase in MARAC referrals and exceeded targets set by Safe Lives.

Continuation funding for Sanctuary Project and installations provided for high risk victims of domestic violence, and a significant increase in Sanctuary referrals.

Increase in DV reports via DV One Stop Shop including positive feedback received.

Community Groups Programme to 18 mothers affected by DV via the Positive Change Programme.

Increased funding to tackle FGM included being one of the first boroughs to pilot the Harmful Practices Project which include Community Advocates raising awareness and training.

Recruitment of over 150 VAWG Champions from organisations across the borough.

Extensive consultation and development of a new VAWG Strategy 2016-2019.

VAWG Network of over 500 participants. Over 1000 young people have received lessons on VAWG awareness and over 1500 professionals have received training

Whole school approach to prevention developed and implemented in schools across the borough. Training delivered in regards to exploitation and radicalisation.

Funding received to deliver a project to support the accommodation needs for women with no recall to public funds who are victims of Domestic abuse.

Increase in referrals to TH Prostitution MARAC resulting in increased support for victims of sexual violence and domestic abuse.

Increase in support for sex workers who have had their children removed via Hummingbirds Project within CSC.

### **Drugs and Alcohol:**

A new Substance Misuse Strategy 2016-19 has been produced to continue the work of the previous Substance Misuse Strategy and will be signed off by key partners across the borough.

Procurement of a redesigned adult drug / alcohol treatment system commenced and recommendations made for the award of new contracts to facilitate improved access to and better outcomes from treatment.

A Therapeutic Recovery Champion plan has been agreed for every treatment service as well as some hostels to make recovery more visible to all and improve treatment outcomes for service users.

During 2015/16, there have been sustained improvements in performance of the drug treatment system with successful completions for both opiate users and non-opiate users continuing to show improvements over the first half of the year. This sustained improvement means that Tower Hamlets is no longer considered to be a 'priority partnership' in relation to treatment outcomes for drug users.

A working group was established by the DAAT to improve alcohol performance relating to the number of alcohol users engaged in structured treatment. Treatment outcomes (successful completions) for alcohol clients have improved from around 20% in February 2015 up to 30% as of January 2016. This work has now been recognised by Public Health England as an example of best practice.

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

ASB Demand (calls to police to report ASB via 101 or 999) has reduced by 9.1% over the financial year 2015/16 when compared to the previous year.

The partners have continued to develop the ASB Partnership Action Group for vulnerable and at risk victims of ASB over the past 12 months, close working with Mental Health support services has increased support to this group and has made a significant contribution to the reduction of repeat callers. This has resulted in a 9.1% reduction in repeat callers, with one person alone responsible for 700 calls a year accessing mental health support and no longer calling the Police at all. To date 25 cases in total have been discharged.

Partnership training has been provided on new ASB legislation, which has eased the transition from the old powers and enabled new powers to be used effectively and consistently in the borough.

Close working by statutory and other partners with hostels and housing providers led to more effective and appropriate support being offered and taken by a particularly vulnerable client group that causes ASB that often significantly impacts on neighbours living nearby.

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

The Youth Offending Service is now managed alongside the Family Intervention Service, which allows for closer working across both services. YOS Operational Managers are implementing a more reflective approach to supervision, which has been well received. The Groups, Gangs and Serious Youth Violence Co-ordinator has been in post since Quarter 3 and this is leading to improved working to address this CSP Priority by all agencies responsible. The completion of the Thematic Review of older children who harm or have come to harm has been produced and findings from that are being taken into account for future service provision.

The Police have realigned resources to meet the specific profile of the borough; a police inspector now manages the Gangs Unit, Police YOT, youth/schools officers and the borough's police cadets. The inspector will work with partners to help prevent young people from becoming involved with gangs and/or crime.

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

The Integrated Offender Management cohort has been re-focussed to ensure resources are targeted to support those prolific offenders who cause more serious offences such as burglary, robbery and violence. MAPPA subjects, domestic abuse suspects and gang nominals are managed separately. Visits to offenders within the cohort have increased to an average of 90 per month, with partnership agencies involved in these home visits. More mobile drug testing is taking place to ensure offenders are keeping free from the illegal substances that are often the cause of their offending.

The IOM team members have been trained in offender management work and referral pathways, with offenders being escorted to initial appointments Community Mental Health Teams, Drug Intervention Project and Probation. Working arrangements have been established with the DIP in targeting offenders to enable access to DIP resources including legal, medical and outreach.

Drug testing is being carried out by IOM Police Officers and intervention by IOM has prevented offenders being recalled/breached by Probation following re-engagement with services.

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

Both confidence and Satisfaction have improved over the last year, with Borough Police recently receiving an award from the Metropolitan Police Assistant Commissioner for the most improved public confidence, a 15% increase on previous confidence levels. As of February 2016, Victim Overall Satisfaction is 76%, whilst Confidence in Local Policing is at 66% as of Quarter 3 (December 2015).

Quality Call Backs (QCBs) by two police staff have been implemented and have gleaned first-hand feedback about primary and secondary investigations from victims. Increased staffing levels across all CID has led to a decreased workload and increased quality of service provided by secondary investigators. This has led to an increased level in satisfaction with CID handling of crime for violence, whilst burglary satisfaction has been maintained at 80%

The Independent Advisory Group (IAG) has been rejuvenated with 14 new members recruited and meetings held every two months to discuss incidents that have a wider impact on the community.

### **Hate Crime:**

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

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

Further to the Paris and Brussels attacks, refugee crisis, war and politics, nationally there has been an increase in hate crime, in particular Islamophobia, but locally this has not been reflected other than the repeat return of Britain First protesting outside the East London Mosque. Anecdotal information suggests that Islamophobic crime is on the increase but it is low level and minimised by victims and so not reported.

Nationally LGBT hate crime has increased and this is seen as positive due to the increased resources around LGBT crime, including the work commissioned by ELOP around an LGBT Forum, Victim Support Specialist Worker, LGBT Police Liaison Officer and work done around International Day Against Homophobia (IDAHO).

Hate Crime Training has been successfully delivered to Tower Hamlets Homes Officers in Quarter 4, with over 300 people trained and engaged through outreach including training for parents on Strengthening Families Course and at the Early Years Conference with nursery providers.

Increase in referrals to Hate Incidents Panel including increased engagement and participation.

Higher visibility of No Place for Hate Campaign through increased training and outreach activities totalling 51 events across all key strands.

Increase in the number of people and organisations signed up to the No Place For Hate Pledge.

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

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

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

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

Along with the quarterly meetings, a number of meetings took place in 2015-16 both in a response to incidents that took place but also as to mitigate any issues arising due to a national incidents that had taken place, such as the Paris Terror attack in November 2015. The quarterly meeting also provide an opportunity to reflect on good practice and share partner messages in regards to community safety and cohesion projects scheduled locally.

### **Prevent Programme Board:**

Following a workshop in December 2015 partners have reviewed and revised the Executive Prevent Board, agreeing terms of reference and key priorities fed back from both SO15 and the Home Office.

The Prevent Team have delivered training sessions across a range of stakeholders including CCG, DAAT, Rapid Response Youth Team, in schools, with parent governors and with bespoke Prevent Sessions delivered to Youth Service workers, In Quarter 4, 324 individuals have been trained. A Prevent Conference was held in March 2016 with a focus on safeguarding, Prevent Duty in Schools and also included sessions on Violence Against Women and Girls, Radicalisation and an update from Home Office funded projects.

Bids have been submitted to the Home Office to fund projects from their Best practice Catalogue along with a brief for additional funding for Prevent Staff, marketing and a conference for 2016/17.

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

2015 saw a 22.7% decrease in the number of people killed or seriously injured KSIs on or around our roads compared to the previous year (based on provisional 2015 Transport for London (TFL) data). Anecdotally the decrease may be attributed to a number of road safety measures introduced by TFL and LBTH; the introduction of the 20mph limit and the Two Stage Right Hand Turn for Cyclists at Cycle Super Highways.

The KSI Board has been well established since 2015 with buy-in from LBTH, TFL, RTPC and LFEPA, meeting on a bi-monthly basis. LBTH Road Safety Engineering department secured funding for a speed gun and certification for eight borough officers and two RTPC officers (with a further eight officers to be trained in July 2016); and Operation NIMIS was launched in March 2016.

Operation NIMIS is a multi-faceted approach to education and enforcement around excessive speed and ASB driving. In collaboration with the council's Road Safety Engineering department, 20 hotspots have been identified across the borough. Local officers and colleagues from RTPC (based in Bow) deploy to these areas to utilise the Speed Gun. Court proceedings are initiated against all persons driving at excessive speed. This deployment also acts as high visibility policing, reinforcing the 20mph speed limit.

The second strand of Operation Nimis is Community Speed Watch. The pilot took place at Old Ford Road on the 24th March 2016, attended by a local councillor and ward residents. The Community Speed Watch initiative has been extended to all Councillors with the aim of it being replicated on all wards. These traffic operations will take place at the 20 hotspot areas and will tie-in with local SNT and ward priorities such as ASB; nuisance driving being a large complaint generator for the Council.

Operation NIMIS also incorporates a School Speed Awareness Campaign. Primary schools across the borough have been invited to take part in an MPS educational campaign aimed at drivers in the vicinity of school crossings. Any driver who exceeds the 20mph limit will be asked to complete a short questionnaire administered by the school children. If drivers do not wish to engage in this 'educational' activity, enforcement avenues will be pursued (if appropriate). This initiative is supported by the LBTH Public Health department who are assisting with the promotion of this scheme amongst educational facilities.

The final aspect of Operation NIMIS is a TPAC (pursuit trained officer) assisted operation. TPAC officers will support local units targeting offenders using vehicle to deal drugs. In the past 12 months there have been 172 fail to stop incidents, this is a tactic used by drug dealers to evade police and necessitates the need for a TPAC skilled driver. There is also work underway to explore the use of Field Impairment Test trained officers to target those offenders who are drug driving on the borough and there is an opportunity for this to complement a borough wide poster campaign commissioned by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team.

All results from Operation NIMIS are sent through to LBTH and will contribute to a paper on the 20mph speed limit due to be presented to the committee.

On 21st March 2016 local officers conducted a 'Super Cubo' targeting offender drivers and drug dealing at four locations across the borough. The objective of this traffic operation was to disrupt criminal activity; improve road safety and educate drivers. Approximately 80-100 cars were stopped; resulting in vehicle seizures for no insurance, a high proportion of drivers processed for driving offences and several arrests for drug related matters.

## 2015/16 Financial Year Crime Figures

Met Head Quarters, Performance and Assurance have confirmed that the baseline for the MOPAC 7 crime reduction target is the offence level during FY 2011/12, and FY 2015/16 is to be used to assess final performance against the total 20% reduction target. This table compares financial year 2015/16 performance against the previous financial year 2014/15

Major Classification	Minor Classification	Offences 2015/16	Offences 2014/15	% Change on 2014/15	Sanction Detection 2015/16	Sanction Detection 2014/15	SD Rate 2015/16	SD Rate 2014/15	% point change on 2014/15
<b>Violence Against The Person</b>	<i>Murder</i>	4	3	+33.3%	4	4	100%	133.3%	-33.3
	<i>Wounding / GBH</i>	998	920	+8.5%	255	274	25.6%	29.8%	-4.2
	<i>Assault with Injury</i>	1922	1808	+6.3%	555	581	28.9%	32.1%	-3.2
	<i>Common Assault</i>	2564	2427	+5.6%	458	442	17.9%	18.2%	-0.3
	<i>Offensive Weapon</i>	176	144	+22.2%	156	130	88.6%	90.3%	-1.7
	<i>Harassment</i>	3132	2472	+26.7%	412	412	13.2%	16.7%	-3.5
	<i>Other Violence</i>	371	277	+33.9%	122	123	32.9%	44.4%	-11.5
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<i>Rape</i>	229	193	+18.7%	20	24	8.7%	12.4%	-3.7
	<i>Other Sexual</i>	363	371	-2.2%	58	54	16.0%	14.6%	+1.4
<b>Robbery</b>	<i>Personal Property</i>	1079	1094	-1.4%	99	85	9.2%	7.8%	+1.4
	<i>Business Property</i>	62	65	-4.6%	13	16	21.0%	24.6%	-3.6
<b>Burglary</b>	<i>Burglary in a Dwelling</i>	1298	1208	+7.5%	71	59	5.5%	4.9%	+0.6
	<i>Burglary in Other Buildings</i>	1253	1203	+4.2%	140	86	11.2%	7.1%	+4.1
<b>Theft and Handling</b>	<i>Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicles</i>	1120	929	+20.6%	101	55	9.0%	5.9%	+3.1
	<i>Theft form Motor Vehicles</i>	1564	1531	+2.2%	39	35	2.5%	2.3%	+0.2
	<i>Motor Vehicle Interference &amp; Tampering</i>	376	299	+25.8%	18	12	4.8%	4.0%	+0.8
	<i>Theft from Shops</i>	1089	916	+18.9%	383	416	35.2%	45.4%	-10.2
	<i>Theft from Person</i>	1392	1319	+5.5%	19	54	1.4%	4.1%	-2.7
	<i>Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles</i>	1134	1264	-10.3%	27	47	2.4%	3.7%	-1.3
	<i>Other Theft</i>	3585	3665	-2.2%	128	146	3.6%	4.0%	-0.4
<b>Fraud and Forgery</b>	<i>Handling Stolen Goods</i>	81	68	+19.1%	73	63	90.1%	92.6%	-1.5
	<i>Front Counted per Victim</i>	0	0	0%	2	0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	<i>Other Fraud &amp; Forgery</i>	32	22	+45.5%	18	6	56.3%	27.3%	+29.0
	<i>Arson</i>	127	118	+7.6%	10	9	7.9%	7.6%	+0.3
	<i>Criminal Damage to a Dwelling</i>	526	534	-1.5%	86	79	16.3%	14.8%	+1.5
	<i>Criminal Damage to Other Building</i>	307	300	+2.3%	59	64	19.2%	21.3%	-3.1
	<i>Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicle</i>	854	874	-2.3%	72	60	8.4%	6.9%	+1.5
<b>Drugs</b>	<i>Other Criminal Damage</i>	549	557	-1.4%	97	99	17.7%	17.8%	-0.1
	<i>Drug Trafficking</i>	92	137	-32.8%	100	121	108.7%	88.3%	+20.4
	<i>Possession of Drugs</i>	1696	2048	-17.2%	1488	1836	87.7%	89.6%	-1.9
	<i>Other Drug Offences</i>	9	8	+12.5%	8	9	88.9%	112.5%	-23.6



<b>Other Notifiable</b>	<i>Going Equipped</i>	36	15	+140%	25	12	69.4%	80.0%	-10.6
	<i>Other Notifiable</i>	598	559	+7.0%	236	253	39.5%	45.3%	-5.8
<b>Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)</b>		28618	27348	+4.6%	5352	5666	18.7%	20.7%	-2.0
	<i>Violence with Injury</i>	2946	2752	+7.0%	827	867	28.1%	31.5%	-0.1
<b>MOPAC 7</b> (total of all crimes highlighted in yellow)		13077	12484	+4.8%	1633	1568	12.5%	12.6%	-3.4
	<i>Gun Crime</i>	80	68	+17.6%	9	16	11.3%	23.5%	-12.2
	<i>Knife Crime</i>	569	508	+12.0%	102	98	17.9%	19.3%	-1.4
	<i>Domestic Abuse</i>	2978	2596	+14.7%	930	934	31.2%	36.0%	-4.8
	<i>Racist and Religious Hate Crime</i>	586	577	+1.6%	116	156	19.8%	27.0%	-7.2
	<i>Homophobic Crime</i>	89	80	+11.3%	10	10	11.2%	12.5%	-1.3

### 2015/16 Financial Year Performance Against the MOPAC Baseline Year 2011/12

Met Head Quarters, Performance and Assurance have confirmed that the baseline for the MOPAC 7 crime reduction target is the offence level during FY 2011/12, and FY 2015/16 is to be used to assess final performance against the 20% reduction target. This Table compares financial year 2015/16 performance against the MOPAC Baseline FY 2011/12.

Major Classification	Minor Classification	Offences 2015/16	Offences 2011/12*	% Change on 2011/12
<b>Violence Against The Person</b>	<i>Murder</i>	4	5	-20%
	<i>Wounding / GBH</i>	998	432	+131.0%
	<i>Assault with Injury</i>	1922	1554	+23.7%
	<i>Common Assault</i>	2564	1827	+40.3%
	<i>Offensive Weapon</i>	176	171	+2.9%
	<i>Harassment</i>	3132	1635	+91.6%
	<i>Other Violence</i>	371	193	+92.2%
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<i>Rape</i>	229	138	+65.9%
	<i>Other Sexual</i>	363	293	+23.9%
<b>Robbery</b>	<i>Personal Property</i>	1079	1319	-18.2%
	<i>Business Property</i>	62	96	-35.4%
<b>Burglary</b>	<i>Burglary in a Dwelling</i>	1298	1538	-15.6%
	<i>Burglary in Other Buildings</i>	1253	1179	+6.3%
<b>Theft and Handling</b>	<i>Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicles</i>	1120	873	+28.3%
	<i>Theft form Motor Vehicles</i>	1564	1944	-19.5%
	<i>Motor Vehicle Interference &amp; Tampering</i>	376	87	+332%
	<i>Theft from Shops</i>	1089	719	+51.5%
	<i>Theft from Person</i>	1392	1606	-13.3%
	<i>Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles</i>	1134	1342	-0.6%
	<i>Other Theft</i>	3585	4412	-18.7%
	<i>Handling Stolen Goods</i>	81	70	+15.7%
<b>Fraud and Forgery</b>	<i>Front Counted per Victim</i>	0	974	-974%
	<i>Other Fraud &amp; Forgery</i>	32	426	-92.5%
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	<i>Arson</i>	127	N/A	N/A
	<i>Criminal Damage to a Dwelling</i>	526	629	-16.4%
	<i>Criminal Damage to Other Building</i>	307	318	-3.5%
	<i>Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicle</i>	854	928	-8.0%
	<i>Other Criminal Damage</i>	549	589	-6.8%
<b>Drugs</b>	<i>Drug Trafficking</i>	92	226	-59.3%
	<i>Possession of Drugs</i>	1696	3481	-51.3%
	<i>Other Drug Offences</i>	9	16	-43.8%
<b>Other Notifiable</b>	<i>Going Equipped</i>	36	20	+80.0%
	<i>Other Notifiable</i>	598	423	+41.4%
<b>Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)</b>		28618	29463	-2.9%
	<i>Violence with Injury</i>	2946	2003**	+47.1%
<b>MOPAC 7</b>	<b>(total of all crimes highlighted in yellow)</b>	13077	13023	+0.4%
	<i>Gun Crime</i>	80	N/A	N/A
	<i>Knife Crime</i>	569	N/A	N/A
	<i>Domestic Abuse</i>	2978	N/A	N/A
	<i>Racist and Religious Hate Crime</i>	586	N/A	N/A
	<i>Homophobic Crime</i>	89	N/A	N/A

2015/16 Data provided in Metropolitan Police Tower Hamlets Borough Operational Command Unit Pre Release of Financial Year 2015/16 Crime Statistics (released 15.05.2016)

\* 2011/12 MOPAC Baseline Data provided in Met Data Tables webpage Borough Totals extracted on 18.05.16

\*\* 2011/12 MOPAC Baseline Data provided in Metropolitan Police Tower Hamlets Daily Dashboard produced on 16.05.16

N/A Data not available at time of writing

## Strategic Assessment 2015

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

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

The Strategic Assessment 2015 has allowed the Partnership to fulfil its statutory duty to review this Community Safety Partnership Plan in 2015 and refresh it for the final year (2016/17) of its now 4 year term.

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

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

The Strategic Assessment was developed based on close analysis of data against the CSP's 42 priority performance indicators across its 11 priority themes (see below). Performance is monitored as part of the CSP's Priority Performance Dashboard at CSP meetings on a quarterly basis and at the relevant CSP Subgroup meetings.

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

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| • Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson   | (3 indicators) |
| • Drugs and Alcohol   | (5 indicators) |
| • Hate Crime and Community Cohesion   | (3 indicators) |
| • Killed or Seriously Injured   | (1 indicator)  |
| • Prevent   | (New Priority) |
| • Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime  | (7 indicators) |
| • Prostitution  | (New Priority) |
| • Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction                                   | (3 indicators) |
| • Reducing Re-offending   | (3 indicators) |
| • Violence (including Domestic Violence & Violence against Women and Girls) | (9 indicators) |
| • Youth Crime (Gangs and Serious Youth Violence)                            | (4 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 2014 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015
- Trends over the last 3 years (October 2012 – September 2015)

In addition to the information supplied by the statutory partners, additional information was provided by Health with regards to the health needs of offenders with a summary from their Offender Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015 and the National Probation Service separate profile on the needs of the local offending population including any gaps in service.

**Please note:**

**Due to the time scales and production schedule for the Community Safety Plan, we are unable to use full financial year figures in the Strategic Assessment.**

## Performance from Strategic Assessment 2015

1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015

'Total Crime' in Tower Hamlets							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance data & CSP Subgroup	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct –Sept)	Performance 2014/15 (Oct –Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
Total Notifiable Offences	Police	29,369	27,971	26,374	28,056	+6.37%	-4.47%

Priority A: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator & CSP Subgroup	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct –Sept)	Performance 2014/15 (Oct –Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
YOT Re-offending Rates – Percentage of cohort that re-offended (binary rate) – Quarterly percentage rates	YOT – YJB data	New indicator 2015/16	New indicator 2015/16	New indicator 2015/16	Q3 40.9% Q4 37.3% Q1 38.0% Q2 38.5%	-	-
Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix	Police / YOS (YOT MB)	-	5 from top 10 25 associates	12 from top 10 Up to 5 associates per individual			
Number of young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time (FTE)	YOT – YJB data	195 (12 months to June 2012)	133 (12 months to June 2013)	102 (12 months to June 2014)	112 (12 months to June 2015)	+9.8%	-42.6%
Rate of young people First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System per 100,000 young people	YOT – YJB data	n/a	n/a	n/a	481	-	-
% of custodial sentences compared to all court disposals	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	24 (5.8%) 24/413	20 (5.3%) 20/379	16 (7%) 16/230	17 No % or total available	+6.25%	-29.1% based on total figure

**Priority B: Anti-Social Behaviour (including Arson)**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Lead Agency for performance indicator</b>	<b>Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2014/15 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14</b>	<b>Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015</b>
Number of Police CAD calls for ASB	Police (ASB OG)	17,784	17,452	16,052	14,304	-10.9% (-1,748)	-19.6% (-3,480)
Number of Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	London Fire Brigade (ASB OG)	481	390	344	409	-18.9% (-65)	-15% (-72)
Number of Repeat Victims of ASB		736	749	735	643	-12.5% (-92)	-12.6% (-93)

Priority C: Drugs and Alcohol							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2014/15 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel 2011-15 Oct – Sept
Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment <b>Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*</b>	LBTH (DAAT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of successful completions (drug treatment) who do not re-present within 6 months: <b>Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*</b>	LBTH (DAAT)						
A) Opiates	DAAT	-	-	-	-	-	-
B) Non-opiates	DAAT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of young people engaged in drug / alcohol treatment <b>Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*</b>	LBTH DAAT – PHE through NDTMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for:	LBTH (DAAT)						
A) Opiates	LBTH DAAT	Q3 375 (23%) Q4 367 (22%) Q1 No Data Q2 360 (23%)	Q3 364 (23%) Q4 334 (23%) Q1 385 (26%) Q2 382 (26%)	Q3 373 (25%) Q4 374 (26%) Q1 375(26%) Q2 367(25.7%)	Q3 378 (26.3%) Q4 372 (25.9%)	Not comparable	Not comparable
B) Non-opiates	LBTH (DAAT)	Q3 41 (20%) Q4 35 (16%) Q1 No Data Q2 22 (10%)	Q3 14 (7%) Q4 16 (8%) Q1 27 (14%) Q2 27 (13%)	Q3 28 (13%) Q4 38 (17%) Q1 27 (18.8%) Q2 25 (17.1%)	Q3 26 (16.7%) Q4 24 (13.5%)	Not comparable	Not comparable
C) Alcohol	LBTH (DAAT)			Q1 58 (11.7%) Q2 46 (9.6%)	Q3 47 (10.1%) Q4 46 (10.2%) Q1 39 (9.7%)	-	-
Number of arrests for Possession With Intent To Supply	Police (TTCG)	New indicator 2015/16	255	177	137	-22.6%	Not comparable
Possession With Intent To Supply Sanction Detection Rate	Police (TTCG)	New Indicator 2015/16	93.7% (239)	92.1% (163)	92% (126)	-0.1% pts (-37)	Not comparable
Possession Only (Arrests & Warnings)	Police (TTCG)	New Indicator 2015/16	1,369	1,315	993	-24.5% (322)	Not Comparable
Possession Only Sanction Detections	Police (TTCG)	New Indicator 2015/16	94.3% (1,290)	93.6% (1,231)	90.8% (902)	-2.8% pts (-329)	Not Comparable

**Priority D: Violence (including Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls)**

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

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Lead Agency for performance indicator</b>	<b>Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)</b>	<b>Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14</b>	<b>Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015</b>
Number of Domestic Violence Reports to Police	Police (TTCG)	New Indicator 2015/16	1,919	2,178	2,354	+8.1% 176	Not comparable
Domestic Violence Conviction Rate ('cracked cases')		New indicator 2015/16	New indicator 2015/16	New indicator 2015/16	68%	Not comparable	Not comparable
Domestic Violence Sanction Detection (SD) Rate	Police	New Indicator 2015/16	45.6%	34.8%	33.4%	-1.4% pts	Not comparable
Percentage of Domestic Crimes that involve repeat victims	Police	New Indicator 2015/16	21.52%	15.87%	23.48%	+7.61% pts	Not comparable
Decrease Unsuccessful Prosecutions and Rate against total	LBTH (DV Forum)	New Indicator 2015/16					
Number of Rapes and Other Serious Sexual Offences	Police (TTCG)	New indicator 2015/16	228	249	323	+29.7% (+74)	Not comparable
Number of individual crimes of Stalking and Harassment recorded	Police (VAWG)	New indicator 2015/16	403	499	458	-8.2% (-41)	Not comparable
Number of cases of Harmful Practices of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) recorded	VAWG	New indicator 2015/16	0	3	6	+100% (+3)	Not comparable
Number of cases of Harmful Practices of Honour Based Violence recorded	VAWG	New Indicator 2015/16	6	7	10	+42.9% (+3)	Not comparable
Number of cases of Harmful Practices of Forced Marriage	VAWG	New indicator 2015/16	3	4	2	-50% (-2)	Not comparable
Number of professionals receiving training and reporting increased awareness of VAWG	VAWG	New Indicator 2015/16	200	768	1048	+33.9% (+260)	Not comparable
Number of offences of Violence With Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,480	1,708	1,983	+16.1% (+275)	+35.7% (+503)
Number of Offences of Violence With Injury (Domestic Abuse)	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	736	740	844	+14.1% (+104)	+14.7% (+108)



**Priority E: Prostitution**

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC	TBC	New indicator 2016/17	New indicator 2016/17	New indicator 2016/17	New indicator 2016/17	-	-
Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC	TBC	New indicator 2016/17	New indicator 2016/17	New indicator 2016/17	New indicator 2016/17	-	-

**Priority F: Hate Crime and Cohesion**

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

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
Overall Hate Crime (reported to Police) Please see above explanatory note	Police (NPFHF)	New indicator 2015/16	480	527	582	+10.4% (+55)	Not comparable
Overall Hate Crime Sanction Detection (SD) Rate	Police (NPFHF)	New indicator 2015/16	13.3% (64/480)	10.2% (54/527)	8.6% (50/582)	-1.6% pts	Not comparable
Hate Crime cases reviewed at the monthly Hate Incident Panel which resulted in action being taken	LBTH (NPFHF)	New indicator 2015/16	73	120	No data available	Not comparable	Not comparable
Hold 4 Tension Monitoring Group (TMG) Meetings per year with additional emergency meetings when required	LBTH (TMG)	New Indicator 2015/16	4 + emergency meetings	4 + emergency meetings	4 + emergency meetings	-	Not comparable

Priority G: Killed or Seriously Injured on our roads							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
Number of persons killed or seriously injured on road	Police (KSI)	142 Aug 2011 – July 2012	132 Aug 2012 – July 2013	44 Aug 2013 – July 2014	46 Jan 2015 – July 2015	Not comparable	Not comparable

Priority H: Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2012 – Sept 2015
Number of Personal Robberies	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,169	1,030	1,057	+2.6% (+27)	-9.6% (-112)
Number of Residential Burglaries	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,528	1,215	1,252	+3% (+37)	-18.1% (-276)
Number of Theft of Motor Vehicles	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	894	942	1,025	+8.8% (+83)	+14.7% (+131)
Number of Theft From Motor Vehicles	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,685	1,613	1,566	-2.9% (-47)	-7.1% (-119)
Number of Theft from Persons	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,756	1,281	1,411	+10.1% (+130)	-19.6% (-345)
Number of Non-Residential Burglaries	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,396	1,232	1,179	-4.3% (-53)	-15.5% (-217)
Number of Theft of Pedal Cycles	Police (TTCG)	Data not supplied	1,338	1,309	1,109	-15.3% (-200)	-17.1% (-229)

Priority I: Prevent							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
No performance indicators set or data available to share, this is a new standalone priority for 2016/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cross-Cutting Priority 1: Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
Percentage of community concerned with ASB (Public Attitude Survey) – How much of a problem are teenagers in the street?	Police (Confidence and Satisfaction Board)	41 (FY 2011-12)	39 (FY 2012-13)	40 (Oct 2013 – Sept 2014)	43 (Oct 2014 – Sept 2015)	3% pts	2% pts
Overall Victim Satisfaction (with Police Service)	Police (Satisfaction Board)	70% (FY 11/12)	74% (FY 12/13)	72% (FY 13/14)	76% (September 2015)	4% pts	6% pts
Overall confidence of Police doing a good job	Police (Confidence Board)	61% (FY 12/13)	63% (July 12 – June 13)	55% (Oct 2013 – Sept 2014 )	64% (Oct 2014 - Sept 2015)	9% pts	3% pts

Cross-cutting Priority 2: Reducing Re-offending							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2014/15 Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2014/15 – 2013/14	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2015
Number of offenders on IOM Cohort 18+ who have reduced offending Data Not Available for Strategic Assessment Period, see Separate Table below with	Probation (RRB)	-	-	Unable to compare as data only available	Unable to compare as data only available	Not comparable	Not Comparable

Quarterly performance available under all elements of this indicator from operational IOM Scheme				Quarterly over 18 month period	Quarterly over 18 month period		
Jigsaw: Staff to high risk offender ration	Police (Police)	Data not supplied	Data not supplied	Data not supplied	1:13.8 Supervising 49.8 RSOs	Improvement reduced ratios over period	Improvement reduced ratios over 3 year period

Cross-cutting Priority 2: Reducing Re-offending – IOM Reduced Re-offending Available Data							
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance April – June 2014	Performance July – August 2014	Performance October – December 2014	Performance January – March 2015	Performance April – June 2015	Performance July – September 2015
Number of offenders on IOM Cohort 18+ who have reduced offending Red to Amber on Cohort	Probation (RRB)	12	6	8	7	7	1
Number of offenders on IOM Cohort 18+ who have reduced offending Amber to Green on Cohort	Probation (RRB)	0	2	2	9	8	5
Number of offenders on IOM Cohort 18+ who have reduced offending Green to Removal	Probation (RRB)	0	34	3	7	30	18
Average number of arrests per offender per month	Probation (RRB)	0.1	0.11	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.25
MOPAC 7 Offenders (those whose primary offence is one of MOPAC 7 crimes)	Probation (RRB)	Not Collected	Not Collected	28	39	53	55

## 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 and/or an Elected 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 also 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 2013-17 are:

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

In 2015/16 as part of the Partnership's statutory duty to consult, the Safer Neighbourhood Board held five 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 five themed events the residents' and local community groups' main concerns were:

- Drugs & Alcohol
- Anti-Social Behaviour and Noise
- Cycle Lanes and Road Safety
- Public Confidence and response times to reports
- Use of CCTV
- Historic/Repeat Hotspots for ASB

## **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 January 2016, the Community Safety Partnership was presented with the Strategic Assessment 2015, which included public consultation findings from 2015/16 and made recommendations to the Partnership which were discussed and the priorities formally reviewed.

The recommendations took into account the original Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-17 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.

The draft CSP Plan 2013-17 reviewed for Year 4 (final year of the now 4 year term) amended to take into account those discussions during the January CSP meeting was then presented to the CSP on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2016 for discussion.

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. These 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 -2017**

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

As part of the Community Safety Partnership's statutory duty to review its Plan on an annual basis, in March 2016 the CSP Co-chairs reviewed the current CSP Plan Priorities based on the findings of the 2015 Strategic Assessment and agreed that the following would be the priorities for the final year (2016/17) of this Plan's 4 year term:

- **Gangs and Serious Youth Violence**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson**
- **Drugs and Alcohol**
- **Violence (inc. Domestic Violence & Violence Against Women and Girls)**
- **Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime**
- **Prostitution**
- **Hate Crime and Cohesion**
- **Killed or Seriously Injured**
- **Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime**
- **Prevent**
- **Public Confidence & Victim 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 its prevalence is growing here, there are a small number of geographically based gangs in the borough, who sporadically come into conflict with each other. These gangs are responsible for a significant amount of the borough's youth crime and drug dealing. The effects that gangs and incidents of serious youth violence, although both uncommon, have on members' of the wider communities feeling of safety, especially other young people, makes this a priority for the Community Safety Partnership to address.

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

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

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

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

Youth Offending Team Management Board  
Reducing Re-offending Board  
Strategic Operational Group – EGGSYV (Ending Guns, Gangs and Serious Youth Violence)

#### 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

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

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



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

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

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

## How will we do this?

### Youth Offending

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

### 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.

## Supporting Stronger Families

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

## Police

- The Police will use a range of activities in their approach to tackling Gangs and Serious Youth Violence. These will include activity analysis, weapons seizures, arrests, detections, search warrants, CHIS coverage and financial investigation and more frequent use of obtaining CBO (Criminal Behaviour Orders) and a more 'offender' approach.
- Produce Gang Related Intervention Profiles (GRIPs) on each individual which will include information on and from MATRIX analysis, reaching minimum threshold, intelligence coverage and whether they have been convicted in the past 6 months, charged in the past 3 months, under judicial restriction, named in proactive enquiry, a subject of financial investigation, engaging in a diversionary scheme and/or have no restrictions or current interventions in place.
- Other activities include targeting habitual knife carriers, supporting repeat knife crime victims, and continuing the knife prevention work with schools, youth centres and so on.
- The police have realigned resources to meet the specific profile of the borough; a police inspector now manages the Gangs Unit, police YOT, youth/schools officers and the boroughs police cadets. The inspector will work with partners to help prevent young people from becoming involved with gangs and/or crime.

## LSCB

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

### **What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

- 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 context
- Increase the proportion of those supported into Education, Training and Employment

- Provide meaningful community engagement and full multi-agency collaboration and communication
- Through early intervention improve PRU and school truancy rates of those in the cohort
- Develop effective Accident & Emergency data sharing
- Provide enhanced offender management for gang members
- Maintain a fast response to critical incidents
- Develop shared ownership; strong leadership; information sharing; assessment and referral and targeted services
- To be able to identify what success is for key agencies, young people, families, government and for those involved in serious youth violence

## **Priority B:**

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

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

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) impacts fundamentally on our quality of life. It is therefore a National and Local priority.

ASB includes a variety of behaviours which adversely affect individuals and the areas in which they live, work and visit. Noise, graffiti, abandoned cars, fly-tipping, intimidation and threatening behaviour all leave those affected feeling frustrated, angry or frightened. It eats away at the cohesiveness of our communities and the attractiveness of our borough.

Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership works with partners to reduce ASB, mitigate its impact and prevent its recurrence. It wants residents and those who visit and work in the borough to feel safe and enjoy the area.

Arson for the purpose of this plan refers to deliberate fire-setting in the borough, the majority of which is deliberate bin fires on housing estates which are a significant threat to life due to the risks to residential properties.

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

ASB Strategy Group  
Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group

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

- Analyse incidents reported to all partners, including Police data, to identify and respond more effectively to the needs of victims
- Reduce the number of individual callers contacting 101 more than 10 times regarding anti-social behaviour
- Reduce the number of ASB incidents through targeted prevention and diversion interventions
- Reduce the number of incidents of vandalism
- Reduce the number of incidents of arson

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

- Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) for ASB\*\*
- RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data

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

- Number of young people engaged by the Youth Inclusion and Support Programme
- 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

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

- Operational meetings between Police, Fire Brigade, Council ASB and Integrated Youth & Community Service (including Rapid Response Team) together with key partners (including Housing Providers) to prioritise resource tasking, including Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers (THEOs)
- Better analysis through enhanced information sharing and improved data collection
- Measuring effectiveness of cluster/ward team actions and intervention
- By better use and co-ordination of civil tools and legislative powers available to landlords to tackle ASB in neighbourhoods
- Effective and consistent use of informal interventions to avoid criminal justice system particularly for younger offenders – e.g. acceptable behaviour contracts, agreements and undertakings
- Taking opportunities of environmental, regeneration and development projects to ‘design-out’ ASB
- Engage young people in services and opportunities to get involved – especially during school holiday periods
- Enhancing the ASB Partnership Action Group to support vulnerable and at risk victims
- Working together with LFB to reduce risk of arson by reducing dumped rubbish and fly-tipping, and developing a more effective reporting mechanism for residents

### **What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

- Year-on-year 10% reduction in ASB incidents
- Improve the service to victims from Neighbourhood Policing Team by early identification and differentiation of ASB incidents from crime reports
- Improve standing from 2<sup>nd</sup> highest to 5<sup>th</sup> (or better) contributor of London’s ASB incidents
- Proactively use new powers, ensuring partners are trained and utilisation is consistent across the borough
- Develop bespoke interventions that minimise recidivism, focusing especially on young people
- Reduction in incidents of vandalism
- Identify the support needs of vulnerable and at risk victims and work with statutory, third sector and other agencies to provide effective interventions

## **Priority C:**

### **Drugs and Alcohol**

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

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

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

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

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

Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) Management Board

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

- Implement new treatment services and deliver a visible launch with comprehensive messages regarding substance misuse and where to get help
- Develop and implement an annual multi-agency communications plan for service users and professionals
- Ensure identification and brief advice interventions are routinely offered to adult clients across a range of frontline services
- Deliver training across Young People services to ensure a child's rights based approach
- Ensure family support is available to address the impact of parental substance misuse
- Establish a robust approach to carer involvement and support
- Ensure widespread distribution of Naloxone injections to reduce the incidence of drug related deaths
- Implement robust referral pathways between hostels and treatment services that maximise the skills and capacity of the total workforce
- Work with treatment services and CRC to maximise the utilisation and effectiveness of Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs) and Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs) to reduce offending of those misusing substances
- Review and recommission GP based drug / alcohol treatment services to ensure general health outcomes for drug / alcohol users in treatment are improved

- Improve services available to substance misusing young people who have a concurrent mental health issue
- Recommission Young People's substance misuse service to ensure timely and comprehensive intervention for young people experiencing problems with drugs / alcohol
- Develop and implement a Community Alcohol Partnership scheme in Mile End that targets the issues around underage drinking
- Consult on the introduction of a late night levy to help fund the costs associated with the night time economy
- Increase in the number of successful completions for those on Alcohol Treatment Requirement & Drug Rehabilitation Requirements
- Enforce the new Psychoactive Substances Act
- Disrupt the supply of drugs, including harmful legal highs, through effective enforcement and legislation
- Adopt and implement a new Substance Misuse Strategy for 2016-2019

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

- Number of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months, as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment
- Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment
- Number of DIP (criminal justice) clients engaging in structured treatment
- Number of young people entering structured drug / alcohol treatment
- Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment
- Number of arrests for Possession With Intent To Supply
- Possession With Intent To Supply Sanction Detection Rate
- Possession Only (Arrests & Warnings)
- Possession Only Sanction Detections

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

- Deliver widespread training and awareness campaigns
- Conduct the defined procurement process to award contracts for new drug / alcohol treatment services
- Educate frontline professionals and residents about the harms and risks associated with the use of legal highs.
- Utilise the full range of legislation and powers to tackle drug / alcohol related ASB and crime
- Ensure all partners are fully committed to delivery of the Substance Misuse Strategy 2016-19
- Further develop and implement data capture and needs assessment processes to ensure we are fully aware of met and unmet needs across the borough



**What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

- Improved access and uptake of increasingly effective treatment interventions which in turn reduce drug / alcohol related re-offending

## **Priority D:**

### **Violence (including Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women & Girls)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This definition incorporates most of the VAWG strands and a wide range of abusive and controlling behaviours including physical, sexual, financial, emotional and psychological abuse, which contribute to the increase in violence across the borough. 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:**

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group  
Domestic Violence (DV) Forum  
Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Steering Group

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

- Sign off of the VAWG strategy by Cabinet to underpin local outcomes and delivery
- A reduction in the volume of non-domestic violence recorded Violence with injury compared with 2012/13 performance
- An increase in the proportion of domestic incidents that are recorded as crimes versus non-crime incidents by the Police.
- Improved sanctioned Detection rates for violence with injury (domestic and non-domestic) i.e. offences brought to justice.
- Increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and sexual violence to the Police
- Developing partnership work across the borough to ensure that Safeguarding Policies are adhered to by all agencies
- Continuation of the DV One Stop Service in its new location and with its expanded remit across all the VAWG strands.
- Increase in victim satisfaction from cases heard at the Specialist Domestic Violence Court
- Decrease in unsuccessful prosecutions of cases heard at the Specialist Domestic Violence Court
- Ensure monthly target of cases heard at MARAC per fortnight are met.
- Offer security installations to up to 60 households affected by domestic violence.
- Increase the number of DV perpetrators being referred to and accessing perpetrator programmes within the borough
- Run a violent offender group-work programme in the Youth Offending Team including an offensive weapon and joint enterprise session.
- Reduce the number of incidents of Violence with Injury
- Increased numbers of Tower Hamlets service users accessing the Haven, the Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) and East London Rape Crisis (ELRC)
- Increased numbers of female genital mutilation (FGM) cases identified

- Increased numbers of victims of trafficking or sexual exploitation identified and supported through specialist services.
- Increase awareness through training and awareness raising of exploitation via online and social media
- Increased number of VAWG champions

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

- Number of Most Serious Violence offences per 1000 of the population
- Number of Gun Crimes
- Number of Knife Crimes
- Number of incidents of Violence with injury
- Number of Domestic Violence with Injury offences recorded by the Police (Colin, unless it was discussed at CPS, Police to confirm as Helen has not mentioned this to me and we don't receive detailed data reports anymore since cutbacks)
- Number of incidents of non-Domestic Violence with Injury (see comment above)
- Number of DV Murders recorded by the Police
- Number of Domestic Violence Offences recorded by the Police
- Number of Domestic incidents (non-crimes) recorded by the Police
- Percentage of total domestic reports to the Police that are recorded as offences versus percentage recorded as non-crime incidents (see comment above as the DVF don't receive this data)
- Domestic Violence Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Domestic Offence Arrest Rate (see comment above)
- Number of Rapes
- Rape Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Number of other Serious Sexual Offences
- Other Serious Sexual Offences Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Number of young people reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation, to Children's Services
- Number of cases referred to the MASE
- Number of service users presenting to sexual violence services in the borough
- Numbers referred to the MARAC
- Numbers of repeat referrals to the MARAC
- Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women receiving de-infibulation services (for FGM) at Mile End Hospital
- Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services
- Numbers of people reporting HBV or FM (police and other partner data)
- Number of successful diversion from court outcomes for offences related to prostitution
- Number of test on arrest for drugs and alcohol when arrested for prostitution related offences
- Number of CRIS reports with flags for stalking or harassment
- Number of women and girls reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking

- Numbers of trained VAWG Champions
- Training session delivered to capture exploitation and radicalisation

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

- The Council will continue to develop partnership working with the Police, Health and the Voluntary Sector, to increase the reporting of domestic abuse The Police will work to the 'action plans' for Violence with Injury and Domestic Violence which are designed to drive forward performance.
- The Council Domestic Violence and Hate Crime team will drive the Domestic Violence Forum and its action plan, developing and coordinating services and undertaking training and awareness raising activities.
- The Council Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team will deliver against the VAWG Action Plan, ensuring that specific partnership activity takes places against each of the VAWG strands above, coordinating services across the borough and coordinating training and awareness raising activities on VAWG issues.
- Development of services to tackle VAWG and support victims, including specific case management services.
- Working with the Prevent team to further develop training in regards to exploitation and extremism

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

- Coordinating Domestic Homicide Reviews on behalf of the Council ensuring all partners are involved throughout the process.
- Running the Domestic Violence Forum, VAWG Steering Group and VAWG e-forum.
- Managing the Victim Support contract for Independent Domestic Violence Advisers and Violent Crime Caseworkers
- Co-ordinating The Tower Hamlets Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC): attended by key officers from the Police, Council and a range of other agencies. The MARAC meets fortnightly to share information and identify safety planning actions for agencies in high risk cases.
- Oversight, through the VAWG Steering Group of the prostitution work managed by the DIP, including the Police, and Tower Hamlets' Prostitution Partnership (THPP) meetings: interagency case meetings regarding sex workers
- Through the VAWG Steering Group, develop and oversee services to respond to all strands of VAWG
- Running the VAWG Champions Programme
- Running the Sanctuary Scheme to provide physical security measures in victim's homes.
- Servicing the Domestic Violence duty line providing advice and guidance to professionals and members of the public
- Receive and record DV1 referrals (inter-agency referral form) and maintain records of these through the borough's DV database
- Coordinate and manage the Partnership DV One Stop Shop

- Coordinate activities around White Ribbon Campaign
- Manage the Domestic Abuse, No Excuse Campaign ensuring key messages are communicated to all stakeholders.
- Hold DV Drop in surgeries including at the Barkantine and Homeless Person's Unit
- Coordinate the Specialist Domestic Violence Court for Tower Hamlets and Hackney
- Raise awareness and promote reporting amongst professionals and the public, in particular by providing training
- Coordinate and support the multi-agency forum on FGM
- Work with school staff, governors and parents, to enable young people to increase their awareness of VAWG and recognise when they are at risk
- Support agencies to identify and support people that are at risk of VAWG.

### Violence with Injury

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

## **What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

- 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. (Police to comment on year?) The contribution to this performance through 2013/14 (Police to comment on year) will be a 5% Reduction in Violent Crime married with a 34% detection rate against the 2012/13 performance year. A focus on Violence with Injury offences and building on the success of Op Equinox the MPS Corporate Operation in the reduction of Violence with Injury (non DA).
- Increase victim satisfaction of cases heard at Specialist Domestic Violence Court
- Decrease unsuccessful prosecutions of domestic violence
- Increase awareness of all forms of VAWG and increase reporting to Police and other agencies
- Ensure recommendations from Domestic Homicide Reviews are considered at CSP
- Increase consistency of approach to addressing issues of domestic abuse across agencies, in particular by increasing the amount of training provided to professionals in front line services.
- Increase referrals to the MARAC and THPP, with a particular focus on all strands of VAWG.
- Develop specialist services for victims/ survivors of each VAWG strand.
- Develop educational and training resources for professionals and schools on how to appropriately respond on cases of VAWG.
- Increase the safety and health of street based sex workers and reduce associated ASB.

### Violence with Injury

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

## **Priority E**

### **Prostitution**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group - TBC

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

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



**How will we measure success?**

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

**How will we do this?**

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

**What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

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

## Priority F:

### Hate Crime and Cohesion

#### Why is it a priority?

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

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

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

- race
- religion/beliefs
- age
- disability
- sexuality
- refugee/asylum seeker
- gender identity
- and any other (actual or perceived) differences

The partnership agencies will work together to address all the above forms of hate, with specific activity targeting under reported, more prevalent or emerging types of hate crime being addressed through the relevant CSP Subgroups on a quarterly basis.

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

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

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

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

The NPFHF is a partnership of statutory, voluntary and community organisations that join together in a zero tolerance approach to all forms (also known as strands) of hate. We know that for some people difference is a frightening thing. In difference, they see a threat and that

is when prejudice takes hold. Sometimes prejudice results in the abuse and violence that undermines the borough's proud tradition of diversity and tolerance.

The No Place for Hate Forum brings partners together to implement a co-ordinated response to challenging prejudice and hate with work arranged under the following key themes:

- Protect and Support Victims
- Hold Perpetrators Accountable
- Prevention, Awareness and Community Cohesion

In 2016/17 we will ensure that all victims of all forms of hate crime have access to appropriate protection and support by:-

- Continue to develop strategies to impact on all forms of hate and ensure that Tower Hamlets is a safe place for everyone.
- Increase the reporting to the Police of hate crimes and incidents across all strands, by building community confidence.
- Increase professional and community awareness of hate and its impact, through a wide range of education and awareness raising activities including targeted activity for each of the strands of hate.
- Deliver a range of initiatives at different points throughout the year that contribute to making the borough proud and tolerant of its diversity.
- Develop a local NPFH Champions Programme to encourage responsibility in tackling hate and promoting cohesion.
- Manage and coordinate the No Place for Hate Campaign including increasing sign up to the No Place for Hate Pledge.
- Increase the number of cases heard at the Hate Incidents Panel.
- Maintain and further develop the Third Party Reporting (TPR) Centres and recruit new organisations to become TPR centres.
- Victim Support to ensure that clients have face to face visits and provide telephone support to victims
- Victim Support to establish a support desk at Accident & Emergency department at the Royal London Hospital
- Police Community Safety Unit to offer specialist advice to frontline officers regarding hate crime
- Ensure that victims of disability hate crime receive appropriate response, referrals to key partners and representations at ward panel meetings
- Disability hate crime victims to be identified from the first point of contact with the Police
- Build a local database and recognise the needs of all victims / suspects of disability hate crime

To deter and hold perpetrators accountable by:

- Hold monthly multi-agency Hate Incident Panel which ensure co-ordinated responses to hate crime and incidents
- Inform Registered Housing Providers of the Hate Incident Panel and encourage referrals and participation
- The Police Community Safety Unit to reduce offending opportunities for hate crime
- Reduce exclusions and cyberbullying by producing a locally relevant mobile app to inform pupils about cyber safety and online conflict

To prevent hate through promoting awareness, encouraging reporting and building community cohesion across all communities by:

- Awareness raising campaign promoting clear messages that Tower Hamlets is no place for hate and promote a stronger stand against hate in the borough
- Deliver activities outreach work and activities during National Hate Crime Awareness Week
- Recruit, train and support 10 No Place for Hate Champions to cascade hate crime awareness activities and training in the communities
- Inform all Children's Centres, Hospitals and GP Surgeries of the No Place for Hate Pledge, inviting them to join and encourage referrals to the HIP
- Carryout community cohesion intergenerational work to break barriers, reduce crime and get along together
- Raise awareness of the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia – Hatred Hurts All Conference aimed at those who work with victims of hate crime
- Raise awareness of pathways for hate crime reporting with members of the LBTH LGBT Community Forum
- Gain insight into local people experience and promote good practice in challenging homophobia, biphobia and transphobia

#### Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

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

In 2016/17 we aim to:

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

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

- Overall Hate Crime rate (reported to the Police)
- Hate crime sanctioned detection (SD) rate
- Number of "Racist and Religious" offences (reported to the Police)
- Number of Islamophobic offences
- Number of Anti-Semitic offences
- Number of Homophobic offences

- Number of Disability hate crime offences
- Number of Transphobic hate crime offences
- Number of cases reviewed at the Hate Incidents Panel
- % of hate crime cases coming to the Hate Incidents Panel where formal action is taken
- Number of Organisational and Personal No Place for Hate Pledges signed

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

#### No Place For Hate Forum

- The Hate Incident Panel (HIP) consists of key agencies who can respond to cases of hate crime. Agencies who are members include the Council's Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team, Police, LBTH Legal Services, Housing Associations, Victim Support and LBTH Youth Services. The HIP will meet regularly to assign and review effective actions, share information and swiftly manage responses to high risk hate crimes and incidents. It will ensure that the cases it considers receive a co-ordinated and structured response, and that offenders are held accountable for their actions. The HIP will increase the percentage of hate crime cases reviewed at the Panel, where enforcement action is taken. Enforcement action could be action against a tenancy such as eviction, legal action such as an injunction, criminal justice action such as arresting/charging/prosecuting or civil enforcement such as the range of powers available to THEOs and ASB Case Investigators.
- Advice and guidance will be provided by the LBTH Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team to a range of agencies, particularly Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), with the intention to bring about a more coordinated and consistent response to hate crimes and incidents. Through this work, we will increase the number of cases referred to the HIP by RSLs.
- The Police, supported by other partners will work to increase the Sanctioned Detection (SD) Rate for hate crime across all strands.
- We will promote the message that we will not tolerate hate, in particular to offenders, by taking enforcement action and promoting the actions that have been taken.
- Maintain and develop Third Party Reporting Centres
- Encourage reporting through raising the profile of the No Place for Hate Campaign and Pledge.

#### Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

- The TMG will continue to meet quarterly with emergency meetings taking place if and when needed to discuss imminent threats to cohesion. The group will also review its membership to ensure that all sections of the community are being engaged and are part of the discussion on cohesion related issues. Terms of reference will be updated along with a communication protocol to support the reporting of any incidents that may create a risk to community cohesion.

## **What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

### No Place For Hate Forum

- We will maintain and further develop the Third Party Reporting Project We will provide training and support to new and existing centres, including a TPR Steering Group. We will publicise the locations and contact details of TPR centres widely.
- No Place For Hate Campaign – we will continue the campaign which promotes an established clear message to the community. The campaign will be used to link to and support national and international campaigns as well as local events, highlighting clearly that the borough will not tolerate hate in any form in our diverse and cohesive borough, that is 'One Tower Hamlets'.
- The Forum will continue to promote the No Place for Hate Pledge, including at having stalls or other presence at events in the community, and through workshops and training. It will encourage as many individuals and organisations as possible to make a pledge against hate.
- The Forum aspires to increase the sign up of individuals and organisations to the pledge by at least an additional 100 per year.

### Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

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

## **Priority G:**

### **Killed or Seriously Injured (on our roads)**

#### **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. Cycling fatalities in Tower Hamlets in and around busy arterial roads have increased local concerns and are a major factor for this being made a priority for the Community Safety Partnership.

2014 TFL data shows that compared to 2013, the number of people killed or seriously injured was down seven percent; Pedestrians and car occupants killed or seriously injured fell by seven per cent and six per cent respectively to their lowest ever levels. The number of cyclists killed or seriously injured was down 12%, despite huge increases in the number of people cycling, the number of children killed or seriously injured fell to the lowest level recorded, down 11%. This means that child road deaths have been reduced from 18 in 2000 to three in 2014 (Source <https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/media/press-releases/2015/june/mayor-takes-action-to-halve-road-casualties-by-2020>).

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

Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) Board

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

- Deliver road safety education programmes in schools, colleges and to community groups in the borough
- Deliver educational 'Exchange Programme' to drivers of HGVs and cyclists
- Focus campaigns on discouraging drink and drug driving and using mobile phones whilst driving
- Focused enforcement around travelling public in respect to road signage such as traffic lights/cycle boxes/ two-stage right turn

- Speed Gun Activity - Community Speed Watch and operation using children from local primary schools to advise drivers of the dangers of excessive speed; deterrent/educational programme.
- Joint Emergency Response Awareness Days: Demonstration of response to Road Traffic Collision.
- In June 2016 a joint operation is planned with RTPC's 'Safer Cycle Unit'. This will include an 'Exchange Programme' where cyclists are given an opportunity to sit in a HGV to experience the 'blind spots' and the perspective of the driver. A collaborative approach will also be taken with LBTH, with the use of a mobile police station for KSI educational/enforcement days. A Community KSI event is also planned for later in the summer. This partnership initiative will see local policing units and RTPC working alongside the LFEP and the LAS to reconstruct the aftermath of an RTC, showcasing the work of the emergency services and highlighting the dangers of speeding and Drug/Drink driving.
- A joint KSI operation is also planned at Canary Wharf to be conducted in partnership with Canary Wharf security. 120,000 people pass through the estate on a daily basis and this will be an educational programme focused particularly on cyclists.
- Regular ANPR operations continue to take place by the borough's CT Engagement Team using vehicle based mobile ANPR cameras and the Council's static CCTV. These operations take place on the main access/egress routes and target commuters coming in and out of central London. RTPC continue to have dedicated officers deployed on Operation Safeway to raise the profile of cycle related road safety; especially on the numerous Cycle Super Highways situated across the borough.

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

Number of recorded Killed or Seriously Injured as recorded by TFL

### **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 term of this plan?**

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



## **Priority H:**

### **Prevent**

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

Nationally the threat from terrorism remains high and East London has been categorised as a 'high risk' area by the Government. Although there are many different terrorist groups across the world, currently the greatest risk to national security comes from ISIS. Tower Hamlets as well as neighbouring boroughs have had a small number of people being charged under the Terrorism Act 2006. We feel that a strong leadership and active community participation is required to address the threat of people being radicalised and the risk of local people supporting terrorism.

For the Tower Hamlets Partnership, work to reduce extremism and prevent individuals becoming radicalised is fundamental to achieving One Tower Hamlets. Work on preventing violent extremism began in 2007, but our local approach developed out of existing partnerships, approaches and programmes which had enabled us to tackle complex and contentious issues in the past.

Underpinning our work has been a commitment to engaging with all communities, to listen to and address concerns and work with the community and statutory partners to develop appropriate interventions where necessary.

We recognised from the outset that we could not achieve our aims by working in isolation and have been committed throughout to strengthening accountability and transparency. Engaging and debating with our communities has been key to increasing our own understanding of the impact on residents of extremism and its links to violence.

Prevent is a Home Office led national strategy with local action plans vigorously reviewed and approved by them before any activity is commenced at a local level. Local Prevent Action Plans remain strictly confidential within only those agencies in attendance at the local Prevent Boards.

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

Prevent Board

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

- Target social, peer and educational support and advice to individuals identified as at risk of involvement in extremist activity and violence
- Strengthen community Leadership to enable key individuals and organisations to challenge extremist ideology

- Strengthen positive social networks and institutions to increase their capacity to challenge extremism and violence, and disrupt networks and organisations which are sympathetic to extremism and terrorism
- Ensure robust evaluation is built into the delivery of the Prevent programme and activities to ensure effective monitoring of impact and increased capacity of local organisations to deliver Prevent objectives
- Mainstream Prevent across all Directorates in order to increase Prevent awareness and enhance referrals for those that are vulnerable to extremism.
- Support capacity building with local organisations and providers to support the delivery of Prevent and the safeguarding agenda locally.
- Ensure corporate Safeguarding Policy includes Prevent as a key strand.
- Ensure that WRAP training is provided to a broad range of organisations, across front line operational teams to community organisations and through to Cllrs and executive members of the Council.
- The delivery of Home Office funded projects which are community based.
- Continue with the parental engagement project and working with VAWG led for joint training and awareness session

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

- Number of Prevent Board Meetings per year
- Number of referrals to Social Inclusion Panel (under 18 years of age)
- Number of referrals to Safeguarding Adults Board (over 18 years of age)
- Number of training sessions delivered per year (including categories of those trained)
- Number of individuals trained per year (including categories of those trained)

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

- The Prevent Action Plan is currently being developed awaiting confirmation of Home Office funded projects for 2016-17. (April 2016) Once completed this will be shared with the Prevent Board to be signed off. In year action plans remain a confidential document for the Prevent Board to only as stipulated by the Home Office
- The Partnership and Prevent Team within the Council and Police officers will work with Home Office approved service providers to engage those at risk of involvement in extremism and violence and strengthen community leadership and resilience against it.
- Quarterly monitoring data in regards to the projects provide an update on activity and challenges. Updates on performance are shared at the bi monthly Prevent Board.
- Both the Social Inclusion Panel and Safeguarding Adults Panel lead on referrals regarding Prevent and will continue to lead on this and again share information at the Prevent Board and CSP Board each quarter.
- Each quarter the training that is delivered both through the Community Engagement post and also the Prevent Curriculum Advisor post are reported to the Home Office and an update provided to the Prevent Board and CSP Board.

## **Cross-Cutting Priorities**

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

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

### **Reducing Re-offending**

### **MOPAC 7**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidence and Satisfaction Board

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

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

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

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

- Local concern about ASB and Crime c) Drug use or drug dealing as a problem
- Local council and police are dealing effectively with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime
- Year on year improvement in published performance data relating to Confidence and Satisfaction measures

#### **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.
- Improve our communication of good news 'you said, we did'

#### **What we will aim to achieve over the term of this plan?**

- 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.

## **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%.

**IOM:** 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.

**MAPPA:** Persons who are subject to MAPPA oversight are by their very nature some of the most dangerous offenders living in our community. Public safety is critical and it is also essential that MAPPA subjects are provided with the opportunity and cause to stop offending, through various mechanisms including rehabilitative interventions.

**GANGS:** Gang violence remains an issue for the borough; Tower Hamlets has a high number of young people involved with gangs with offences such as robbery and violence being committed. During 2015/16 over 150 knives were recovered - from people carrying them in public places, from weapons sweeps and also from test purchase operations. The number of knife crime victims under 25 is a concern for the CSP.

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

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

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

- Reduce the level of recorded crime within the borough
- Reduce the level of the 'Gang Indicator crimes' within the borough
- Ensure there is adequate provision (e.g. housing and ETE) so that prolific and/or dangerous offenders can be rehabilitated and the public protected
- Work with partners to identify a common approach to the use of Criminal Behaviour Orders
- Develop a Youth IAG and Young Advisors programme to ensure young people have a voice and that they can help influence the partnership approach to these and other challenges

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

### Young People

- Number of Youths not entering Criminal Justice System through YOS EIP
- Proven reduced re-offending by offenders supported by Youth Offending Service

### Gangs

#### Gang Indicator crimes –

- Serious Violence
- Violence With Injury
- Knife crime
- Knife injury
- Gun crime
- Gun discharges
- SYV victims
- Knife Injury victims under 25 no DA related

### IOM

- No. of red and amber offenders with a 'need' versus the no. where the need has been met. The “need” categories are: Accommodation, ETE, Mental Health, Substance Misuse & Benefits

### MAPPA

- No. of L2 / L3 offenders with an accommodation need v no. of offenders with that need met
- No. of L3 offenders committing a serious offence within the period of supervision
- No. of L3 offenders committing a serious offence within 28 days after the end of the period of supervision

## **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 additional housing and/or other services such as ETE, to meet the needs of the offenders

- Enhance our daily contact with named individuals through the Integrated Offender Management Team (Police, Probation and Drug Intervention Project), to ensure their ongoing commitment to a non-criminal lifestyle
- Use of the YJB Re-offending toolkit which enables management to target resources to those groups committing the most re-offending, using live data.



## **Cross-Cutting Priority 3**

### **MOPAC 7**

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

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

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

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

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

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG)

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

- Reduction in the total number of MOPAC 7 basket offences/crimes
- Reduction in the total number of Burglaries
- Reduction in Criminal Damage
- Reduction in Robbery
- Reduction in Theft from Motor Vehicle
- Reduction in Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle
- Reduction in Theft from Person
- Reduction in Violence with Injury

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

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

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

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.

### Violence with Injury

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

### Robbery and Theft from Person

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

### Burglary

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

### Vehicle Crime

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