

# **Community Safety Partnership Plan 2016 – 2018**

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## **Introduction**

The refresh of the annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment has enabled members of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to revise the priorities and actions that are covered in this new plan (Partnership Plan 2016 to 2018).

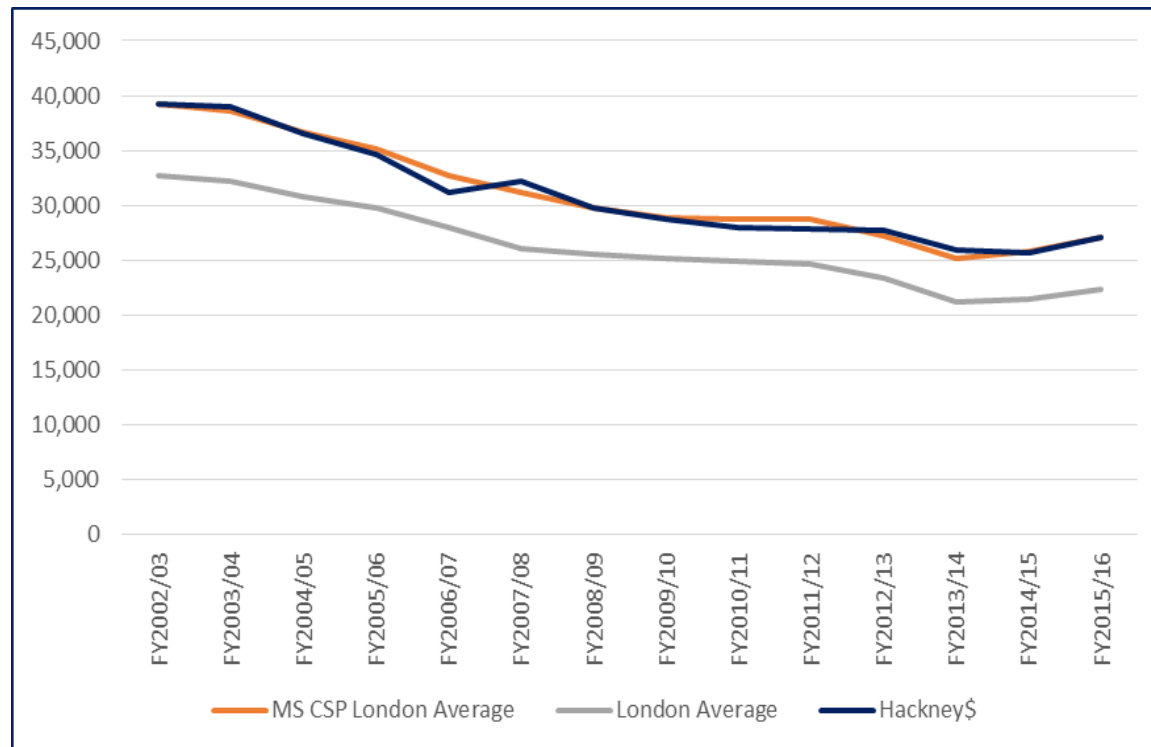
Community safety is not just about managing the risks of crime. It also refers to all actions that can cause harm to communities, including transport related incidents and other environmental and pollution factors that impact on public well-being.

This plan outlines a summary of actions and activities that members of the Community Safety Partnership have pledged to address during the course of the next three years to reduce crime, disorder and other community safety related problems.

The Partnership Plan is also closely linked to other strategies and plans such as the Public Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), the Youth Crime Reduction Strategy, and the Council's Licensing Policy, plus it highlights various opportunities for the development of joint working across several business areas. In addition the plan reflects the mood of Hackney Council's corporate plan (to 2018) and the Council's commitment to continue working with the Police and other partners: 'to make Hackney even safer, reducing crime and the fear of crime, whilst continuing with its award winning gang and serious youth crime work, and ground breaking approach to other areas of community safety'.

## Performance Overview

Chart 1: All Crime FY2002/03 to FY2015/16 – Hackney compared to similar borough and MPS averages



Between 2002/03 and 2014/15 crime fell by 34.7% (over 13,000 fewer victims of crime). This is better than the MPS as a whole (down by 13.4%), and similar to the average reduction for the other London boroughs most similar to Hackney (London MSG), down by 34.5% during the same period of time. At the end of 2015/16 there was a rise in crime in Hackney (+6%), the first rise since 2007/08. All other boroughs in the similar London group also experienced crime increases and crime levels in Hackney remain lower than the most similar borough average.

During the period of the 2011 to 2014 Partnership Plan, there were a number of revisions to the main performance indicators used to measure progress against success. Some of these occurred because of changes to national indicator sets, whilst others were the consequence of organisational restructures and a shift in focus over the years.

**A brief overview of performance indicators measured under the previous plan follows:**

Gang Crime

Overall gang related crime performance improved, although there was a slight dip in performance during 2014/15, most notably knife related injuries, gun crime, and serious youth violence. Gang crime performance measurements were changed in 2012/13. This was in part imposed by changes to national indicator sets, but also because of inconsistencies in the way that gang crime was previously monitored, and the new indicators were also more consistent with other London boroughs for comparison purposes. The Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) is dedicated to working with the highest risk gang affiliates in Hackney to reduce re-offending, and where necessary bring offenders to justice.

Youth Offending and Reduction

Youth crime reduction is monitored as part of the Youth Justice Plan that is owned by the Safer Young Hackney (YOT Management) Board. Youth Justice Board key indicators focus on first time entry (FTE) into the youth justice system (YJS); re-offending by young people in the youth justice system; and the engagement of young offenders in education, training and employment (EET). Since 2011/12 performance has improved in all areas. There have been fewer first time entrants to the YJS, a reduction in youth re-offending, and more young offenders are EET. Additionally there has been a reduction in the number of custodial sentences handed down to young people from Hackney.

Similar to other local authorities across the UK, Hackney now has a smaller but increasingly complex and persistent cohort of young offenders who require intensive and specialist support to reduce re-offending patterns and risk of custody.

### Police Key Performance Indicators

Police performance indicators were set by Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) in its role as Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for London. MOPAC set the MPS a 20:20:20 challenge: to reduce crime by 20%, to boost public confidence by 20%, and cut costs by 20% by the end of 2015/16. From a crime perspective the aim was to achieve a reduction in seven neighbourhood type crimes; burglary, vandalism, theft from motor vehicle; theft of motor vehicle; violence with injury; robbery and theft from person.

Overall, Hackney MPS has experienced a reduction in robbery, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle, and theft from person. Criminal damage (vandalism) is still lower than the 2011/12 baseline (and within target overall) but incident levels increased during FY2014/15. Up to 2014/15 the main challenges were burglary levels which climbed between 2011/12 and 2013/14 before falling in 2014/15, and violence with injury levels which have continued to climb.

### Drug/Substance Misuse

Between 2011/12 and 2014/15 headline performance indicators for drug/substance misuse measured a range of activities including hospital alcohol admissions, clients accessing the drug intervention programme, and a number of indicators regarding the provision, update and outcome of substance misuse services. Many of these indicators have not been measured since 2013/14, but the number of alcohol related hospital admissions has increased over the years. The drug strategy on which these indicators were based has now expired, and Hackney's Drug and Alcohol Team (DAAT) has been fully integrated into the local authority's [Public Health Team](#) who now produce a substance misuse needs assessment which will form the basis on ongoing work; both in this assessment and as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) to which this strategic assessment is also linked.

### Other indicators

There have not been any consistent and reliable indicators measuring performance of alcohol related crime and disorder, domestic noise and nuisance neighbours, but this revised plan will address these gaps.

Domestic crime and sexual assaults have until recently been measured by the number of police arrests and 'clear ups', and the number of prosecutions. There has been an increase in the number of offenders brought to justice but a drop in arrests and clear ups by the police. The domestic crime and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) indicators are currently subject to review and will be revised in due course, and this plan will be updated accordingly.

This plan will set out a range of actions (initiatives and activities) that that the Community Safety Partnership have committed to deliver over the next three years. The success of these actions will be measured by key performance indicators managed through the Statutory Officers Group, the affiliated sub groups, and the Community Resilience Partnership (CRP<sup>1</sup>). The following link shows the [CSP Structure Chart](#). A summary of indicators and targets will appear in a later version of this plan once they have been finalised and agreed.

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<sup>1</sup> The agenda of the CRP will be more focused on prevention providing and problem-solving of underlying issues which drive crime and disorder.

## **Delivering Effective Services**

Performance aside, the following summarise some specific achievements in service delivery areas over the last three years:

### **Integrated Gangs Unit**

The Integrated Gangs Unit, established in September 2010, is made up of five statutory teams supported by a number of commissioned third sector organisations. Much of the unit's success is attributed to the co-location of all the staff, which enables live sharing of relevant information, and a commitment to the joint aim of tackling gang related violence.

### **Children and Young People's Services**

Hackney Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) comprises of Children's Social Care, Family Support, Clinical Services, Youth Justice Services and Young Hackney. CYPS provides specialist and targeted support to children and young people and their families and carers, including fostering and adoption services.

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, the Youth Justice Service was working with 144 young people subject to post-court orders. This represents 0.2% of all young people in the borough. Hackney's performance in relation to young offenders has been steadily improving resulting in a smaller but increasingly complex group of young people who persistently offend.

To respond to this smaller but increasingly complex group of young people, many of whom are gang involved, Hackney remodelled the local youth justice offer to create a model that more closely aligns safeguarding and specialist provision for young people with statutory youth offending work. The model co-locates one Youth Offending Team with the Integrated Gangs Unit where support to young people vulnerable or at risk of sexual exploitation is available.



Youth Justice Services were re-modelled in October 2015 to respond to the complex needs of the youth offending cohort in Hackney. The co-located and multi-agency/professional team of police, probation and youth justice practitioners synonymous with Youth Offending Services has now been broadened to include a forensic psychologist, drug dealing and substance misuse workers, school nurses, speech & language therapists and Virtual School professionals. This model strengthens the pool of expertise available to young offenders to effectively assess need and risk and to intervene for sustained change and positive outcomes. The remodelled Youth Justice Service is now closely aligned with Children's Social Care Services which strengthens safeguarding and further commissions Young Hackney to lead on Crime Prevention & Diversion activities, promoting access to universal and targeted youth support to young people at risk of offending and first time entrants. Young Hackney delivers a range of universal, early help and prevention services including the delivery of preventative and diversionary youth justice programmes (including reparation, unpaid work, support for victims, restorative approaches), and interventions to address emotional regulation, sexually harmful behaviours and substance misuse. This new approach facilitates and enables both a strategic and operational focus on the partnerships ambitions as set out within the Youth Justice Plan.

Hackney Learning Trust has responsibility for early years provision, schools and adult education.

### **Expanded Troubled Families Programme**

In June 2013, the Government announced plans to expand the Troubled Families Programme for a further five years from 2015/16 and to reach up to an additional 400,000 families across England. The Expanded Troubled Families Programme was launched nationally on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015, with Hackney joining on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015. Hackney will be identifying and working with 3,720 families meeting a minimum of two of six headline criteria including child and adult offending, child and adult health, including mental health, children in need, children out of school, adults out of work and family violence to support them to achieve positive outcomes.

Hackney has a strong reputation for delivering high quality child and family focused interventions. Implementing the Expanded Troubled Families Programme has provided an opportunity to extend and build upon our partnership arrangements and our services to ensure that the high aspirations we hold for the children and families of Hackney are realised through delivery of well-coordinated and outcome-focused services. To this purpose four partnership posts have been funded for practitioners in health, mental health, probation and substance misuse to co-locate with Ways into Work, Domestic Violence Intervention (RISE-CiC) and the CYPS Family Support Service. The service, working together aims to meet targets as set out in the Family (Troubled Families) Outcomes Plan to achieve outcomes that are significant and sustained.

### **Youth Engagement**

Hackney Youth Parliament represents the views of young people to decision-makers in the borough and runs regular campaigns, events and consultations on the issues that matter to young people. Hackney Youth Parliament has worked with Hackney Councillors to improve post-16 careers advice, with local schools to improve the quality of PSHE education (Personal, Social and Health Education), and with CHCSB (City and Hackney Child Safeguarding Board) on the 'Say Something if You See Something' campaign which aims to raise awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation.

### **Hackney Probation Service, and Community Rehabilitation Company**

[The London Community Rehabilitation Company \(CRC\)](#) works with offenders to help them lead responsible and law abiding lives. Their over-riding aim is to reduce reoffending and protect the public. The London CRC has remodelled to work with cohorts of offenders which are: 18-25 year old males; 26-49 year old males; 50+ males; women, and finally those with mental health or learning disability problems. This allows the service to focus resources and commissioning in a more specific way to achieve improved outcomes for those within the cohorts. Of particular relevance to Hackney is the 18-25 year old male cohort which focuses on serious group violence and innovative ways of working to reduce reoffending rates such as trauma based approaches which will form part of the Gripping the Offender pilot model.

### **Hackney Police Safer Neighbourhoods**

For more information about Safer Neighbourhood meetings and to view neighbourhood/ward priorities and promises, [please click here](#).

### **Safer Neighbourhood Meetings and Board**

[For more information Safer Neighbourhoods please click here](#)

### **Specialist Domestic Violence Court**

The Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) is a joint initiative with London Borough of Tower Hamlets, but also serves Newham and Waltham Forest. It is a partnership approach to domestic abuse that brings together the police, prosecutors, court staff, probation, local authorities and specialist support services for victims to ensure that cases are dealt with by experienced professionals with specialist skills. Information is shared between partners to identify and risk-assess cases, support victims and bring offenders to Justice. This is one of the first, and remains one of the few SDVCs in England and Wales.

### **London Fire Brigade**

LFB continue to work successfully with partners in a well-established scheme to identify the potential for deliberate fire setting and put in place measures to address this. For 2015/16, deliberate fires in the Borough increased by one from 93 to 94. However, this was mainly due to a spate of arsons in Haggerston Ward where several fires were reported within one week in September. Within a few days this trend was identified and following work with partners, including the identification of potential suspects and physical activities such as increased rubbish patrols and security of bin rooms, no further fire occurred in the area. Rubbish and outdoor fires across Hackney continue to fall and were below the target set for the Borough.

### **Joined up Enforcement Services**

London Borough of Hackney is reviewing its enforcement services. The Cross Cutting Programme is about re-stating the purpose of the Council's different enforcement functions from the point of view of all of the people who live and work in Hackney - to promote a better quality of life, and to provide public protection. The programme is exploring the realignment of the Council's enforcement functions to better achieve our aim, while also dealing with the additional demand arising from an increased population and economic growth, and at the same time also making savings.

## **Hackney's Strategic Priorities**

It is widely recognised that effective partnerships play a crucial role in tackling crime and reducing offending. The issues and problems highlighted in our analysis are multi-faceted, so if we are going to be successful in tackling and reducing their impact we need to work collaboratively towards common goals and objectives. The strategic assessment has consequently grouped problems and issues into thematic priorities that reflect a partnership vision and would benefit from a joint response.

The strategic assessment has identified the following thematic priorities:

### **Strategic Priorities 2015/16 to 2018/19**

- **Gang crime, youth crime and disorder, victimisation and engagement**
- **Alcohol related crime & disorder, licensing and safer socialising**
- **ASB – Nuisance neighbours & domestic noise**
- **Burglary, pedal cycle theft and cycle safety**
- **Domestic abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**
- **Substance misuse, treatment and drug dealing**

**Hate motivated crime / ASB will be addressed when it arises as part of the above priorities.**

We have also identified a number of cross-cutting work strands some of which might not ordinarily be associated with community safety, but that nonetheless have been found to influence crime, disorder, public confidence, and safety. These are as follows:

- Regeneration, planning and housing

- Mental health
- Public perception and confidence
- Prevent (extremism)
- Drug/substance misuse
- Reducing reoffending
- Offender management and rehabilitation

To this end, we also aim to forge stronger links with local business groups and the local authority regeneration team, particularly in priority wards and work with them on crime/disorder prevention, crime reporting procedures, safety and security.

We will consult with external partners and third parties, local residents and resident groups to discuss concerns, identify emerging trends (particularly where gaps exist for example inclusion of community groups, youth crime and victimisation), and explore community related issues such as cohesion and tension monitoring. We will also retain links to the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) to ensure join up of local services.

### **Strategic Priority 1: Gang crime, youth crime and disorder, victimisation and engagement**

There are a number of active gangs in Hackney. Many gang members are aged between 19 and 24 years, although the core age range is a bit younger (15 to 19 years), and in some cases youths as young as 10 are now getting involved in gang related activities. Some gangs have formed alliances, but there are still disputes between various gangs that frequently culminate in violence. Social media has emerged as a tool used by many gang members to communicate and post videos. Knives appear to be the main weapon of choice, and in recent years gang members have started to use larger knives such as machetes and hunting knives. The Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) is focusing on the top 150 (approx.) most violent gang offenders. Gang related crime is most likely under reported to the authorities, but when it does come to the attention of the police and health service it is more often than not related to violence; murder, serious violence, and use/possession of offensive weapons.

CYPS have been mapping the increasing and strong correlation between young people found drug dealing, particularly out of borough (county lines) and those involved in gangs. The partnership must remain vigilant to exploitation of children and young people by older gang nominals for the purposes of drug running and dealing in addition to the increased risk of serious youth violence related to gang-involvement and drug dealing activities.

Analysis of youth crime reported to the Police has found that most offences perpetrated against young people involved adult offenders (aged 20+ years), whilst youth on youth offences were very low in volume. When youth on youth crimes were committed most involved robbery and violence mostly targeting black females aged between 15 and 19 years by black males of the same age. Victims of robbery were generally males aged between 10 and 14 years. Young people aged between 15 and 19 years were also most at risk of victimisation, and also more likely to be charged or suspected of crime, particularly violent crime. Young people start to become vulnerable at around 10, but risk appears to rise at 15 and remains high until 19 years. Some incidents occurred within a school/educational setting, or after school hours. Victims were evenly split between male and female, but males were more prone to more serious assaults and potentially gang related assaults.

CYPS research activity relating to young victims of crime between March 2014 and December 2015, found 142 reports of young people as victims of crime (91 male, 52 female), 75% were aged between 12-16 years. Key findings from the research found that 10% of the victim in the cohort go on to perpetrate crime suggesting a correlation between the two events and whilst 80% of victims were offered support services, half declined to engage. The four main incidents reported were assault, bullying, robbery and threats. 70% were police referrals and most incidents occurred within 2 hours after the end of the school day. The ERA Project (Embedding Restorative Approaches) is already underway and supported by Hackney Learning Trust, Young Hackney's Prevention and Diversion unit and Hackney YOT. The project aims to develop professionals' and volunteers' skills in restorative practice and create a network of restorative practitioners that can offer targeted support to young victims and young people at risk of exclusion because of harmful behaviour in school. The Youth Justice Plan provides a framework for a number of work strands to tackle youth crime; re-offending, victimisation and safeguarding and is linked to this assessment.

The prevalence of domestic and child care/protection issues, and the high number of adult perpetrators raises the question of child protection, safeguarding and child exploitation, including child sexual exploitation (CSE).



### **Case Study: Integrated Gangs Unit Case Study**

This example illustrates how a long term support package has enabled a prolific gang member to take steps towards legitimate employment, and leave the gang/criminal lifestyle.

The male in question (known as K) received intensive support from the Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU). When K first came to the attention of the unit, he had been arrested for a violent crime, was unemployed and did not want to make any changes to his lifestyle; at the time his aspiration was to be promoted to position of the gang 'boss'.

Early last year K was arrested for drug possession, and subsequently fined and convicted. Staff from the IGU spoke to him at length about his future prospects if he did not distance himself from his former life and use this incident as a turning point.

Staff continued to work with, and provide K with the support he needed to gain a nationally recognised engineering qualification, and he was shortlisted for a post with a sub-contractor of TfL. K came out top of his group, and is currently working full-time, gaining further qualifications and enjoying his new work life.

He has also referred two of his peers who have expressed similar interests, and they are in the initial stages of assessment for job suitability.

## Case Study: Youth Justice Unit Case Studies

Male, 14 years, White British

Offence: Possession of an offensive weapon in a Public Place

Police were called to an incident involving a group of males who were suspected of attempted burglary. Upon approaching the group, the Police encountered the young person who admitted that was carrying a knife on his person. He said he was carrying it for his own protection when asked and said that 'the other day we nearly got stabbed'. The Judge at Court believed that the offence was too serious for an Out Of Court disposal so the young person received a 9-month Referral Order.

During the Youth Justice assessment, the young person shared that one of his friends suggested to him to bring a knife with him next time they attended youth club because of a previous incident that had taken place there. The young person was able to recognise that this friend was not a positive influence and said he felt 'betrayed' by his friend's lack of support. This reflection enabled the Youth Justice caseworker to platform his intervention with the young person and together they identified activities the young person enjoyed or was interested in which revealed his interest in looking after animals.

The young person has a formal diagnosis of ADHD and Asperger's (ASD). This information was shared with the Judge. His mother and father reported that they often struggled to understand his behaviour and sometimes felt unable to predict how he would respond to certain situations. The young person's father has also been diagnosed with ADHD but experiences very different symptoms which often created misunderstanding between them. A Speech and Language Assessment was initiated which gave advice, specific ideas/information and approaches to ensure effective communication with the young person. The Youth Justice caseworker used this guidance to formulate approaches for communication with the young person, such as drawing out activities, comic strip conversations, verifying his understanding and maintaining a constant awareness of the use of idioms and non-literal language. The assessment and the recommendations were shared with the family so that they too could benefit from approaches and ideas and improve their patterns of communication with their son.

This supported work in relation to the knife offence by helping the young person understand the consequences of his behaviour, and the pressures and complex social situations that provide opportunities to make poor choices. The young person engaged fully in the intervention using this approach which increased his self-awareness and problem solving skills, and feedback was regularly provided to his parents to reinforce the learning at home.

The young person wanted to be a Zoo Keeper; he has a strong love of animals, so he was supported to apply to Capel Manor College (specialist Animal & Land Management College) to complete a course in Animal Husbandry, for which he was accepted. The young person was also encouraged to find a work experience placement, and he secured a placement at a local pet shop and providing him with high quality work experience in a field he felt passionate about.

An attempt was made to reinforce the positive experiences and progress made through an application to the Josephine Woolfe Trust to experience being a Zoo Keeper for the day but unfortunately, this was unsuccessful. As an alternative, the caseworker drew on the young person's interest in horses and arranged a horse riding session with an opportunity to learn about horse care from a stables that one of the case managers has links to. Both caseworkers accompanied the young person and his father on the trip, which provided an excellent opportunity for his father to praise and encourage his son and also see him doing things he excels at.

In the exit questionnaire, the young person stated that he felt that he would not reoffend and that the YOT had supported him to be more confident, he expressed that he felt the YOT had really listened to him and considered his needs.

**Strategic Priority 1: Gang crime, youth crime and disorder, victimisation and engagement**

**Strategic Outcomes: To reduce the problems associated with gang violence, youth victimisation and crime. To work with young people in order to understand and respond to the diverse needs that affect them most. To protect young people at risk of crime/abuse, improve safety and reduce the fear of crime.**

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<p><b>Objective:</b> <b>To tackle gang related violence</b></p> <p><b>Overarching Performance Indicators (Targets set in terms of % reduction each FY compared to last):</b></p> <p><i>Reduction in the number of Serious Youth Violence Victims</i></p> <p>15/16 Target -12% <b>Actual -6%</b></p> <p>16/17 Target -11%</p> <p><i>Reduction in the number of knife injury victims aged 1 – 24 years (no- domestic).</i></p> <p>15/16 Target -44% <b>Actual -27%</b></p> <p>16/17 Target -27%</p> <p><i>Reduction in the number of gun discharges.</i></p> <p>15/16 Target +73%* <b>Actual +93%</b></p> <p>16/17 Target -14%</p> <p><i>Sanction Detections Serious Youth Violence.</i></p> <p>15/16 Target 10% <b>Actual 27%</b></p> <p>16/17 – Target 20%</p> <p><b>New targets will be set for 17/18 at a later date.</b></p> <p>* 20% reduction target based on FY2012/13 baseline year. Note low number of incidents overall, and FY2013/14 to FY2014/15 experienced very low levels of offending.</p>	1.1	<p><b>Provision and Support.</b> We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage 1:1 with gang members both on court orders and on a voluntary basis.</li> <li>- Provide structured support programmes for gang members and those at risk of offending.</li> <li>- Prepare for employment/provide assistance regarding claims for benefits.</li> <li>- Challenge gang related behaviour particularly in relation to violence.</li> <li>- Work with education providers to raise awareness of gang related issues and provide early intervention.</li> <li>- Young Hackney delivery of Early Help interventions for individuals at risk and vulnerable to gang involvement or exploitation, and targeted group work in school and community settings</li> </ul>	IGU	To enable ex-gang members to obtain qualifications and other skills required to enter and sustain employment. To support gang exit strategies and provide ongoing support to re-integrate into mainstream society. Ultimately this will impact on levels of gang related violence, crime and related disorder	N/A	Delivery through Gangs Action Plan and Youth Justice Plan	Delivery through Gangs Action Plan and Youth Justice Plan
	1.2	<p><b>Enforcement</b></p> <p>We will take action and enforce against offenders. We will make full use of all available legislation, tools and powers.</p>	IGU/Metropolitan Police	This will result in sanctions being taken against active and prolific offenders identified as gang members, including prosecution through the criminal justice system and result in a reduction of gang related violence.	Ongoing	Ongoing Delivery through Gangs Action Plan	Ongoing Delivery through Gangs Action Plan
	1.3	<p><b>Voluntary Sector.</b> We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and work with the voluntary sector to develop and design targeted interventions and schemes to reduce offending/re-offending.</li> <li>- Assist the voluntary sector with staff training and other opportunities.</li> <li>- Monthly meeting between Gangs Unit and Voluntary Sector Services to share information and to discuss gang tensions, provide stakeholder updates to ensure that services are co-ordinated and joined up.</li> </ul>	IGU	This will provide a joined up approach and ensure that service provision is wide reaching and where necessary independent. Initiatives will focus on awareness, training and other projects to prevent and reduce offending/re-offending.	Ongoing	Ongoing Delivery through Gangs Action Plan	Ongoing Delivery through Gangs Action Plan
	1.4	<p><b>Safer London Foundation: Empower - Young Women's Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will work with young women at risk of violence or sexual exploitation associated with gang members.</li> <li>- Schools based group programme feedback: work with year 8 and 9's; each group involving between 10 and 15 young people.</li> <li>- 1:1 Programme Framework – working with young women aged 11 to 18 years.</li> </ul>	IGU	Engagement of young women experiencing or at risk of sexual violence and/or gang involvement. Provide them with 1 to 1 intensive support and work with a wide range of agencies to ensure support and advice is provided.	Ongoing	Ongoing Delivery through Gangs Action Plan	Ongoing Delivery through Gangs Action Plan

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	1.5	<b>Safeguarding/Wellbeing</b> - Delivery of CHSCB CSE and Missing Children Strategy and Action Plan	CHSCB CSE and Missing Children Working Group	To coordinate a multi-agency approach to CSE across the Hackney partnership.  To raise awareness of exploitation, and promote healthier relationships.  <a href="#">Detailed outcomes are defined within the CHSCB CSE action plan.</a>	Delivery through Missing Children Strategy and Action Plan	Delivery through Missing Children Strategy and Action Plan	Delivery through Missing Children Strategy and Action Plan
<b>Improvement Actions</b>	<b>We will continue to improve our partnership analytical capacity by combining resources and information to better understand the complexities of gang crime and associated behaviours to understand what is happening and make predictions for the future that will influence crime prevention strategy and other targeted initiatives and enforcement. We will provide high level research, information sharing and analytical products.</b>						

Delivery Priority 2:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Tackling youth crime, disorder and reducing youth victimisation</b>  <b>Objective:</b>  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b> <b>Tbc</b>	1.6	Delivery of the <b>Youth Justice Plan</b> .	Children Young People's Service/Young Hackney	Pending- YJ plan is currently being updated and will be signed off in July 2016.	In Development	Youth Justice Plan comes into effect	Delivery through Youth Justice Plan
	1.7	<b>Schools Officers:</b>  - Police will continue to work in schools and promote crime awareness and safety messages, and provide support to young people at risk of crime.  - Reduce crime at educational facilities (particularly theft, robbery and violence).  - Work between Young Hackney and Safer Schools Teams to improve access to Early Help	Metropolitan Police	Safer Schools officers work with Hackney's Learning Trust and all schools in the borough to reduce youth offending and support youth victims of crime through appropriate education and developing trust and confidence between young people and the police.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	1.8	The Community Safety Partnership will support the delivery of the <a href="#">Outcomes for Young Black Men Project</a>	Hackney Council – Policy Team	Outcomes for young black men (YBM) tend to be disproportionately worse in a range of areas. Our long term aim for this work is that outcomes and opportunities are the same for black boys and young black men as the wider population. This means that we no longer see the persistent overrepresentation in the criminal justice system, child protection cases and mental health, alongside worse outcomes in education, health and wellbeing and employment. Through this we should see improvements that benefit the wider community.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Delivery Priority 2:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	1.9	<p><b>Child Exploitation and Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the CHSCB (City &amp; Hackney Safeguarding Children Board) to co-ordinate and ensure the effectiveness of both the strategic and operational response to CSE and other forms of exploitation.</li> <li>- Delivery of CHSCB CSE and Missing Children Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>- Delivery of Joint MPS/CYPS Operation Makesafe Campaign to raise awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation.</li> </ul>	CHSCB CSE and Missing Children Working Group	<p>To raise awareness of child exploitation and protect those at risk of victimisation.</p> <p><a href="#">Detailed outcomes are defined within the CHSCB CSE action plan.</a></p>	Delivery through CHSCB Action Plan	Delivery through CHSCB Action Plan	Delivery through CHSCB Action Plan
<b>Improvement Actions</b>	<p><b>Better use of joint information/data and intelligence to analyse problems that will enable more targeted situational approaches to crime reduction. We will seek to improve understanding of the role played by educational facilities (particularly regarding acquisitive crime and after school violence), particularly secondary schools (10 to 19 age group are more at risk).</b></p>						

Delivery Priority 3:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Objective: Engagement</b>	1.10	See Engagement/Resettlement and Parents and Community involvement sections of the <b>Youth Justice Plan</b>	Safer Young Hackney Board	Pending- YJ plan is currently being updated and will be signed off in July 2016.	In Development	Youth Justice Plan comes into effect	Delivery through Youth Justice Plan
<b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b> Tbc	1.11	Engagement via the Voluntary Sector, Community Groups and other services/agencies.  Youth engagement via Hackney Youth Parliament	Community Resilience Partnership	To reduce fear of crime, and improve confidence in Policing.	Community Resilience Partnership under development	Tbc - Establishing work programmes	Tbc - Establishing work programmes
<b>Improvement Actions</b>							

## **Strategic Priority 2: Alcohol related crime & disorder, licensing and safer socialising**

Crime theory tells us that crime is not random, it has a tendency to cluster in places where lots of people come into contact with each other. Shopping centres, busy streets, and areas where a lot of people congregate for social activities are typical crime generators. Busy entertainment districts and night time economies are good examples of crime generators, and as such we might expect to see higher levels of crime in these areas during operating hours.

Analysis has found that street based crime (theft, robbery and violence), and alcohol related crime occur in areas with higher concentrations of licensed premises, particularly during night time economy (NTE) hours. A large proportion of NTE related crime is theft; most notably other theft, theft person (pickpocket and snatch), and robbery. Violence is less prolific, but still concentrated at NTE locations. There has been a recent re-emergence of snatch offences involving offenders on pedal cycles and mopeds in Shoreditch and Dalston. Most crime appears to occur on the street and in public places, or in the vicinity of licensed premises during NTE hours.

Approximately a third of crime occurs between the hours of 10pm and 3am hours in this borough, and the most prevalent time period is between Friday night and Saturday morning, and Saturday night and Sunday morning. In recent years crime has reduced between these hours, but it still represents a sizeable proportion of all crime overall. The areas with higher concentrations of crime are Shoreditch, and the A10 (Dalston to Stoke Newington).

Hackney Council aims to deliver a balanced approach to licensing decisions by managing growth and investment in the hospitality industry, whilst ensuring that residents and communities are not exposed to the adverse impacts such as nuisance behaviour, noise and crime. Hackney's licensing policy will be reviewed in 2016.

Public health is now a statutory authority in the licensing decision making process, and in Hackney we are using toolkits to help them assess risk of new license applications within the wider health context.

Targeted action to reduce levels of crime and disorder in and around night time economies will increase public confidence in terms of night time safety, promote safer socialising and reduce the burden on police, health partners and waste services. Whilst the police continue to focus enforcement activity on offenders (for robbery, theft and violence), we will continue to work with local retailers and licensees to promote responsible retailing, improve security and safety, and limit the opportunities for crime and violence. Targeted and proportionate action will be taken against licensees who breach the conditions of their licence.

***The following strategies are also linked to this Strategic Theme:***

- [Hackney's Statement of Licensing Policy](#)
- [Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#)

### **Case Study – Licensing**

As part of a wider initiative to tackle violence in the night time economy, Police licensing officers visited every off-licence in Shoreditch. Every one received a full visit, during which they were reminded of their obligations under the Licensing Act 2003, in particular the 4 licensing Objectives: Prevention of Crime and Disorder; Public Safety; The prevention of Public Nuisance; and Protection of Children from Harm.

After the initial visit, half of all off-licences were found to be in breach of their licence and received a warning letter. This was followed by further visits, licensing checks, and more warning letters. If any premise was found to be in breach 3 times they were placed on an action plan, and various operations were conducted against them, including UK Border Agency visits. Any subsequent breaches resulted in a licensing review. In total 4 premises were reviewed, and although none had their licence revoked some had their hours reduced, and all underwent a change of conditions.

Following this action further checks revealed that breaches had fallen to 10% (down 40%). Agreements were also made with off-licensed premises not to provide plastic cups for consumption outside and also to remove miniatures of alcohol for sale. This is added as a condition when any licence is taken to review in Shoreditch.

### **Case Study – Shoreditch Night Time Economy/Safer Neighbourhood Teams – Partnership Briefings**

Every other Friday evening the Police, local authority wardens and Security Industry Authority (SIA) staff from licensed premises get together in Shoreditch for joint briefings.

Information and intelligence on pickpockets and theft suspects is exchanged on an informal basis to enable identification and apprehension of suspects, and to deny access to premises where required.

UK Border Agency (UKBA) officers are also involved in the briefings, and they have provided a useful presence particularly around late night food outlets where people gather and cause ASB once clubs have closed.

### **Case Study – Licensing Problem Venues**

One venue with a high level of violence was subject to a stepped licensing approach to resolve the issues. This started with warning letters, then enforcement visits and finally action plans. Unfortunately nothing worked, and the premise licence had to be taken to review after a known offender was seen to be allowed into the venue bypassing the ID scanner. Following a review, the venue had its licensing hours reduced, and was made to accommodate a number of additional conditions: an extra door scanner; replacement of the Dedicated Premises Supervisor; and the introduction of body cameras on security staff.

The Police licensing team is also working with licensed premises to encourage the use of Body worn CCTV as standard practice, particularly at the door to discourage flashpoint violence when patrons are turned away due to drunkenness. The introduction of body worn cameras at one venue has reduced violent incidents at the door to virtually zero.



**Strategic Priority 2: Alcohol related crime & disorder, licensing and safer socialising**

**Strategic Outcome: Night Time Economies (NTEs) that promote high standards of licensing and public safety. Targeted initiatives that promote the reduction and prevention of crime, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), and promote community safety. Limit opportunities to commit crime/ASB**

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Targeted action to tackle crime and ASB in night time economies</b>  <b>Objective:</b>  Reduce the impact of Crime and ASB in Shoreditch and Dalston. Support Victims and work with local residents and businesses to reduce the impact of crime and disorder.  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  Crime: Tbc  ASB: Tbc  Commercial Noise (NTE): Tbc	2.1	<b>High visibility patrols by Police NTE teams and LBH Warden Service in priority NTE destinations of Shoreditch and Dalston to:</b>  - Deter/Prevent crime and ASB  - Protect residents and patrons from harm  - Detect crime and arrest offenders  - Ensure compliance with ASB legislation as required.  - We will monitor developing NTE locations (Hackney Central/Homerton, London Fields, and Stoke Newington), and aim to limit a proliferation in crime and ASB at these locations.  Tasking will be managed through Police and Partnership joint tasking meetings.	Night Time Economy Team  LBH Wardens and Community Safety	To provide reassurance to local residents and visitors in high crime & ASB areas. To create safe environments where people can socialise in safety and residents are not caused undue harm or annoyance.  Measured by change in crime and ASB committed during NTE hours (Friday night to Saturday morning, Saturday night to Sunday morning) in Dalston and Shoreditch.  Borough wide indicators (NTE days/hours) will be assessed to review change in other developing/emerging areas.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	2.2	<b>Targeted multi-agency action to tackle violent crime on Friday and Saturday nights</b> , particularly those occurring inside or outside of licensed premises. We will target:  - High risk locations with high visibility policing, wardens, and community safety officers.  - Where cross-border issues are prevalent, or where problems associated with a licensed premise in a neighbouring borough infringe on Hackney, the Police will work with colleagues in other boroughs to resolve cross border issues.  - Work with Licensees at high risk venues (using licensing controls if necessary) to improve design and security.  - Review closing times where there is sufficient evidence to prevent and reduce potential for violent encounters.  - Support Victims of violent assault.  - We will promote the use of polycarbonate/toughened glass with licensees, particularly at problem locations (see also 2.11 below).	Multi-Agency but Police Lead	Creation of safer environments where risks associated with violent episodes are designed out; where disputes do not escalate, and if they do they are tackled quickly. There will be a clear message that violence is not acceptable behaviour.  This will also reduce the risk of violence and reduce demands placed on partner services including the ambulance service and local hospitals.  Measured by change in ABH, GBH and Common Assault (Violence), plus Robbery during NTE hours (Friday night to Saturday morning, Saturday night to Sunday morning).  Other strands of this section will be measured by evaluation of specific initiatives on a case by case basis.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	2.3	<p><b>Tackle high volume &amp; acquisitive crime especially theft and robberies.</b> We know that theft offences contribute heavily to crime in the night time economy and that acquisitive crime has increased. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out targeted policing operations in high theft places.</li> <li>- Reduce crime opportunities by working with repeat victims, and high risk local businesses to reduce theft and increase awareness of at risk groups and locations.</li> <li>- Work with retailers to increase awareness amongst patrons, and publish security advice to meet the needs of a range of audiences; posters, installations and apps.</li> </ul>	<p>Police</p> <p>Safer Communities</p> <p>Licensing</p> <p>Town Centre Managers</p>	<p>To create environments where residents, patrons and visitors feel safe and protected (guardianship), where they are aware of and take precautions to secure their personal possessions and that of their friends.</p> <p>Reduce crime by targeted operations against persistent and prolific known offenders.</p> <p>Measured by reduction in theft person and other theft (NTE hours Friday to Saturday, Saturday to Sunday).</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	2.4	<p><b>CCTV</b> will focus on locations with high levels of crime/anti-social behaviour to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct resources to areas when most needed.</li> <li>- Gather evidence to bring offenders to justice.</li> <li>- Deter crime/anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>- We will look at the feasibility of expanding CCTV to meet demand at high risk locations without ample coverage.</li> </ul>	Safer Communities	<p>CCTV provides extra surveillance to generate reassurance and safety. It will be used to gather evidence that will help bring offenders to justice, and deter crime/anti-social behaviour from occurring.</p> <p>Measured by the reduction in NTE related crime overall.</p> <p>Review of impact of any additional CCTV on crime/ASB on a case by case basis.</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	2.5 see also Hackney VAWG Strategy (4bi) and <a href="#">Safeguarding/Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) agendas</a>  <b>See also 1.9 above</b>	<p><b>Sexual Assaults.</b> We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide support and counselling for victims of assault.</li> <li>- Work with and make referrals to support agencies, and encourage the reporting of crime.</li> <li>- Raise awareness with staff of licensed premises so that they have sufficient knowledge to identify risk and where necessary take steps to safeguard victims, and/or report to authorities.</li> <li>- Develop health and safety messages targeting higher risk groups (young women, young gay men).</li> <li>- Promote safety advice and awareness; responsible drinking (public health), promotion of initiatives to improve safety and protection (e.g. safe transport and travel).</li> <li>- Improve knowledge and awareness amongst licensed premise/hotel staff about safeguarding issues and initiatives, in particular Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) - Met <a href="#">Police Operation Makesafe</a></li> </ul>	<p>Police/Licensing</p> <p>Regeneration (Town Centre Management)</p> <p>Safer Communities</p>	<p>To support victims of violent assault, reduce repeat victimisation and improve safety awareness to prevent crime.</p> <p>Measured by independent evaluation/review of publicity campaigns and initiatives on a case by case basis.</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	2.6	<p><b>Targeted enforcement of noise regulations in NTE.</b> We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate noisy venues and loud sound systems, and those identified by other agencies through LOEG (Licensing Operational Enforcement Group).</li> <li>- Improve and build up early consultations with Planning, so that noise regulations and conditions are incorporated into planning decisions and noise issues are prevented at the outset.</li> </ul>	<p>Noise Pollution</p> <p>ASB Team</p>	<p>To minimise and reduce levels of anti-social noise; to improve the quality of life for local residents.</p> <p>Measured by NTE related commercial noise complaints.</p> <p>Measured through LOEG on a case by case basis.</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	2.7	<p><b>NTE related anti-social behaviour; urination, rowdy behaviour (including general on-street noise) and legal highs.</b> We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patrol and disperse people from areas where nuisance behaviour is having a detrimental impact on local residents.</li> <li>- Disperse sellers of nitrous oxide (legal highs) to disrupt sales and reduce associated anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>- Continue to cleanse streets, particularly where public urination is a problem, and explore innovative ways to prevent public urination; provision of additional mobile toilet facilities at prime locations and hours to meet additional demand, application of anti-urination products, and issuing FPNs for those caught urinating in public places.</li> <li>- We will explore the feasibility of funding to provide additional Police officers in Dalston to meet increased NTE demand.</li> </ul>	Police	<p>To keep night-time economy areas detritus free; to maintain the look and feel of these locations for the enjoyment of residents and visitors alike, and to reduce the potential of further crime/anti-social behaviour from occurring.</p> <p>Measured by waste teams ward improvement programme (surveys), resident and visitor feedback/complaints.</p> <p>Measured by reduction of reported ASB (Rowdy Behaviour) to Police and LBH. Borough wide, but predominantly in Shoreditch and Dalston areas.</p> <p>Measured by independent evaluation of initiatives on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Feasibility of additional police officers measured through Partnership Tasking.</p>	Anti-urination products applied in 2 locations in Hackney	<p>Evaluation anti-urination products and consider application at other locations.</p> <p>Introduction of Psychoactive Substance Act 2016 has made sale of nitrous oxide illegal. Police now have power of arrest</p>	Ongoing
	2.8	<p><b>Target at risk groups</b></p> <p>We will promote and back national campaigns to highlight harm and promote responsible drinking (e.g. dry January campaign).</p>	Public Health Service and local Health and Wellbeing Board	<p>To educate visitors of risks associated with excessive drinking behaviours and associated crime. To feed into overall reduction targets of crime.</p> <p>Measured by independent evaluation of initiatives on a case by case basis.</p>	tbc	tbc	tbc
	2.9	<p><b>Enforcement of Designated Public Place Order (DPPO)</b> at specified locations that cause high levels of alcohol related ASB</p>	Safer Communities	<p>To reduce levels of alcohol related ASB in designated places and times (in this instance those associated with the NTE) and increase the confidence of those who use these spaces legitimately.</p> <p>This will be measured by evaluation of each DPPO allotted zone as appropriate.</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
<b>Improvement Actions</b>	<p><b>Work together to develop evidence based approach to tackling crime and ASB in night time economies; to take on board input and opinions of local business, residents and patrons. Develop analytical capacity in order to profile the problems and target crime more effectively. Develop action plans for emerging areas of Stoke Newington, Hackney Central, Broadway Market and Wick.</b></p>						

Delivery Priority 2:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<p><b>Co-ordinated multi-agency approach to the management of night time economies.</b> General prevention &amp; deterrence work with licensing, town centre teams, regeneration, and planning to manage the growth of developing economies in Hackney Central, Broadway Market and Stoke Newington. Plus Wick ward in the vicinity of the Olympic stadium.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p>To implement best practice and minimum operating standards to create safer environments.</p> <p><b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b></p> <p>See delivery priority 1 indicators above.</p>	2.10	<b>LBH licensing Policy Review 2016</b>	LBH Licensing	To deliver a balanced approach to licensing decisions by managing growth and investment in the hospitality industry, whilst ensuring that residents and communities are not exposed to the adverse impacts such as nuisance behaviour, noise and crime.	N/A	Refresh Policy	Apply Policy
	2.11	<p><b>Licensing Enforcement</b> Where necessary/appropriate we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apply for licence reviews and take action against venues that are contributing to problems of crime and anti-social behaviour; delivered through the multi-agency Licensing Operational Enforcement Group (LOEG)</li> <li>- Back campaigns promoting polycarbonate replacement of glass as standard amongst Pub Watch members and other commercial groups/partners.</li> <li>- Encourage the use of body worn CCTV for door staff at licensed premises.</li> </ul>	LBH/Police Licensing	<p>To reduce high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour identified as causing a problem at specific locations, and improve the environment for local residents and visitors.</p> <p>Measured by independent evaluation of individual initiatives on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Polycarbonate glass will reduce incidence of violent assault and injuries.</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	2.12	<p><b>We will adopt closer links with Town Centre Teams, Regeneration, Planning and the Hospitality Improvement Board to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the way that town centres are managed.</li> <li>- Encourage diversity in evening and NTE markets with a range of venue types that don't cater to niche markets.</li> </ul>	LBH Planning	<p>To create vibrant and safe entertainment districts where the risk of harm to all members of the community is minimised.</p> <p>Reduction in Crime/ASB during NTE hours overall.</p> <p>Other measurements as per Hospitality Improvement Board action plan.</p>	Delivery through Hospitality Improvement Board	Delivery through Hospitality Improvement Board	Delivery through Hospitality Improvement Board
	2.13 Local Development Framework	<p><b>The Council as local planning authority recognises the role of the night time economy in contributing to the regeneration of the borough.</b></p> <p>We will meet with the LBH Planning every 6 months to ensure that Area Action Plans reflect and take account of crime and anti-social behaviour concerns.</p>	LBH Planning	<p>Managed expansion of the night time economy as measured by planning consents for night time uses and corresponding absence of complaints.</p> <p>Reduction in Crime/ASB during NTE hours overall</p>	N/A	Ongoing	Ongoing
<b>Improvement Actions</b>	<p><b>Build on existing information/data sharing arrangements between relevant agencies to build knowledge and evidence that will inform future licensing policy, conditions and town centre management.</b></p> <p><b>Collate multi-agency data to track the effects of the Night Time Economy on residents, public service provision and local business development - Information will be collected from partners in Waste, Crime, Noise, Licensing, Transport and Town Centre Management and analysed collectively as a means of identifying areas of NTE intensification.</b></p>						

### **Strategic Priority 3: General ASB – Nuisance neighbours and domestic noise**

Hackney's population has grown from an estimated 93,016 households in 2007 to 104,652 in 2011, and Hackney has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest population density in England (after Islington). There has been a lot of investment and regeneration in Hackney, particularly in the private and public housing markets, and this has in turn transformed the borough into an attractive place to live and work. Whilst the population has grown in the last few years, it is encouraging that the number of noise and nuisance complaints appear to have stabilised and fallen. However with more growth and ever increasing population density comes risk of tension, particularly between neighbours living in ever close proximity.

Noise and nuisance neighbour incidents in the borough account for approximately 41% of the total. Incident levels reached a peak during 2013/14 but fell in 2014/15. Despite this they still represent a sizeable chunk of all disorder incidents and cases dealt with in Hackney. Although not all noise complaints are domestic, it has been found that we receive more complaints about domestic noise and loud parties than other types of noise. Hackney Council's combined anti-social behaviour (ASB) and noise team deal with an average of 8,600 individual noise cases each year and neighbour disputes and domestic noise appear to generate the majority of complaints from local residents.

The strategy to tackle neighbour nuisance and noise will identify and target the most prolific perpetrators, offer support to victims (taking into account special needs, and vulnerabilities), and seek to minimise the contributory factors such as mental health, environmental facilitators and housing design. We will also work to improve cohesion in communities and between neighbours, especially those in areas with high density and diverse populations.

**The following strategies are also linked to this Strategic Theme:**

- [For further information on how to report ASB and information about the ASB team, please click here](#)
- [See also Hackney Housing](#)

#### **Anti-Social Behaviour Action Panels**

Anti-Social Behaviour Action Panels (ASBAP) oversee high level, complex cases of ASB that require a multi-agency response. ASBAP's are held every month across the borough. They are attended by a range of organisations and look at problems, people and places that generate ASB in our communities. The following is an example of a case that addresses neighbour/noise related problems:

Residents were complaining to the Community Safety Team (CST) about loud music from a resident in a ground floor flat. The block is managed by a Housing Association (HA) and the tenants were complaining that, despite having had problems with this tenant for years, the HA hadn't managed to stop the tenant's nuisance.

The case was allocated to a community safety enforcement officer, who liaised with complainants, the HA, some private residents living in neighbouring addresses, and prioritised calls to the Out of Hours noise team. The case was also referred to the ASBAP for coordination since the person making noise was under the care of the North Mental Health Team.

The noise nuisance was escalating and statutory noise nuisance was witnessed by the out of hours team, so an Abatement Notice was served (Environmental Pollution Act 1990) by the CST to the resident in the presence of her Mental Health Coordinator and her housing officer. The ASBAP was instrumental in coordinating all agencies. Advice about the consequences of the perpetrator's behaviour was given in the presence of their mental health support worker and they were also made aware that information would be shared to progress enforcement action from different angles if necessary.

A few weeks later, a breach of the Abatement Notice was witnessed by CST and as a consequence, a Magistrates warrant was obtained to seize noise equipment. The mental health team and the HA were informed prior to the warrant and were invited to the seizure. The HA attended and also served a Notice of Seeking Possession (NOSP). The seizure was supported by the local police team.

After the seizure, police were called to the address because of the resident's continuing anti-social behaviour, and they were sectioned under the Mental Health Act.

Since this time the perpetrator has recovered, and some of their sound equipment has been returned, but they have signed an Anti-Social Behaviour Agreement (ABA) agreeing not to have the speakers back; these were the main source of the loud amplified music. Mental Health are keeping the ASBAP informed about the perpetrator's development and support. The perpetrator has also been put under a Community Detention Order since they will be returning to the property soon. Their ongoing behaviour will be monitored and if they cause more anti-social behaviour, in any form, they can be evicted.

**Strategic Priority 3: General ASB – Nuisance neighbours and domestic noise**

**Strategic Outcomes: To build safer and more cohesive communities and neighbourhoods where people live in harmony without fear of alarm, harassment and distress caused by anti-social neighbours and noise nuisance.**

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Domestic noise &amp; nuisance neighbours</b>  <b>Objective:</b>  To tackle the problems associated with domestic noise and neighbour nuisance working together in partnership (provision of a seamless service). We will offer support to victims, offer mediation services where relevant, and tackle the most persistent perpetrators to reduce their ASB related behaviours.	3.1	<b>We will promote cohesive communities by:</b>  - Working with residents and housing providers to improve neighbourliness.  - Delivering campaigns and advice about how to be more considerate and responsible neighbours; promoting understanding and tolerance.  - We will work with Tenant Management Organisations (TMOs), other resident groups and Registered Housing Providers to draw up codes of conduct for residents to abide by.  - We will continue to promote harmony and cohesion between local residents and the faith community.	Safer Communities  Hackney Housing	Build cohesive neighbourhoods where people get on well together, look out for, and are considerate to one another. To achieve balanced, sustainable communities and neighbourhoods, which celebrate diversity, and enable a good quality of life for all.  Measured by a reduction in domestic noise and nuisance neighbour cases.  Faith related noise will be measured by the number of complaints received.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	3.2	<b>Case Management.</b>  - We will review how we triage cases to identify repeat victims, and safeguard those who are particularly vulnerable.  - Hackney Housing (formerly Hackney Homes) will review processes to ensure that systems and processes are fully integrated with other existing Council anti-social behaviour services to provide a seamless service.  - Perpetrators of ASB will receive support to stop anti-social behaviour, and be made aware of the consequences of their actions.  - We will work together to investigate and tackle complex and high risk cases to problem solve and resolve issues; Anti-Social Behaviour Action Panels (ASBAPs)	Safer Communities  Police  Hackney Housing	By refining processes we aim to provide a more effective, streamlined and joined-up service to protect residents who are experiencing anti-social behaviour and nuisance.  To protect residents from nuisance and disorder, and to enforce against those who continue to perpetrate it.  Measured by independent evaluations and feedback from complainants of closed cases.	Ongoing	Ongoing & subject to revised enforcement structures	Ongoing & subject to revised enforcement structures
	3.3	<b>Victim Support</b>  - All victims of anti-social behaviour will be offered support (e.g. victim support).  - We will work with other services (victim support, Public Health, and Mental Health Trusts) to ensure that the most vulnerable victims, and those with mental health issues receive the most appropriate care packages to support their recovery.	Safer Communities  Victim Support	To limit and reduce the impact and associated harms caused as a consequence of anti-social behaviour and nuisance.  To provide support and guidance.  Measured by number of ASB case referrals to Victim Support.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing



Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	3.4	Design/Planning/Regeneration - We will work closely with planning officers to design out factors that might facilitate anti-social behaviour and crime.  - Crime Prevention Design Advisors (MPS) will consult with planning on new construction projects where relevant.	LBH Planning  Safer Communities  Police	To design out problems at source, and prevent nuisance/anti-social behaviour incidents from occurring.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Improvement Actions	<p>To work closer with and integrate mental health services into operational and strategic partnerships; this represents a gap particularly in cases where victims and perpetrators have mental health needs that contribute to neighbourhood or noise disputes.</p> <p>Better understand hotspots and other contributory factors such as deprivation, density of population, property design. Share information and data between agencies, and ensure that it can be analysed.</p>						

Delivery Priority 2:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>ASB hotspot areas</b>  <b>Objective:</b>  To tackle anti-social behaviours exhibited in problem locations using a range of tools and powers; prevention, engagement and enforcement.  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  Tbc	3.5	Develop actions plans to reduce anti-social behaviour at the most problematic locations in Hackney:  - We will undertake joint patrols and initiatives to disperse and deter those engaged in anti-social behaviour.  - We will work with regeneration/planning and other agencies to improve the physical environment and design out disorder.  - We will work together with engagement services and refer vulnerable street populations on to relevant services.	Safer Communities	To reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour overall in the borough, minimise the impact and associated harm on local residents and visitors.  The action plans will have their own set of indicators that will be monitored over time.  Evaluation of case studies to measure success of partnership approach from street to referral process.	Analysis of problem places	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Establish action plans and deliver action	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Ongoing/preliminary evaluation
	3.6	<b>Street sex working.</b> We will:  - Undertake joint operations to target street sex working at locations where street sex working is causing nuisance.  - Prosecute kerb crawlers, or offer them a diversionary scheme which will fund ongoing operations.  - Engage with and provide sex workers support and guidance as appropriate (exit sex work, drug referrals, mental health etc.)  - Take steps to close brothels and protect and support vulnerable persons associated with the premises.	Police  Safer Communities  Open Doors	Reduce impact of anti-social behaviour in areas where street sex working is a persistent problem, reduce demand.	Establish diversionary course, carry out preliminary operations, and engage with outreach teams.	Ongoing	Ongoing
Improvement Actions	<p>To work closer with and integrate mental health services into operational and strategic partnerships; this represents a gap particularly in cases where victims and perpetrators have mental health needs that contribute to neighbourhood or noise disputes. A review of care processes will commence in 2016/07.</p> <p>Better understand hotspots and other contributory factors such as deprivation, density of population, property design. Share information and data between agencies, and ensure that it can be analysed.</p>						



#### **Strategic Priority 4: Burglary, pedal cycle theft and cycle safety**

Between 2002/03 and 2011/12 burglary reduced in Hackney by 54%. Levels started climbing again during 2012/13 and 2013/14, but fell in 2014/15, although Hackney still has higher levels than many of its peer boroughs. In recent years non-residential burglary in particular has increased in volume, and there are now almost as many non-residential burglaries as residential. The main hotspot for non-residential burglary is Shoreditch where businesses are more concentrated, but the main emerging trend is in the theft of pedal cycles from communal areas within blocks of flats or 'secure' parking areas in private developments.

Long term analysis of burglary has identified the prime cluster locations for burglary (residential and non-residential). Residential burglary was persistently problematic in the wider Leabridge, De Beauvoir, and London Fields areas, whilst non-residential burglaries were clustered in Shoreditch, along the A10 corridor between Dalston and DeBeauvoir, and in Mare Street.

Analysis and environmental audits on two of the residential burglary areas have identified some risk factors that highlight both the relevance and impact from environmental planning, street lighting and furniture, and road design/layouts. These have implications for the wider partnership that stretch beyond just policing of these locations. Certain property type risk factors were also identified which raised questions about resident engagement, target hardening and household security within the crime prevention context.

Non-residential burglaries targeting pedal cycles have increased year on year since 2011/12, but they really took off during 2014/15. Many occurred within communal blocks of flats or secure car park areas within private developments. Linked to this is pedal cycle theft. Hackney has one of the largest cycling populations in England, and is a cycle friendly borough. This generates demand and opportunity for pedal cycle theft, and Hackney now has much higher levels of theft compared to similar boroughs.

With a growing number of cyclists and cycle routes and an increased emphasis on the benefits of cycling as a green alternative to other forms of public and private transport, safety is a current issue of concern. The Council publishes a map of cycle routes,

provides advice on safety, and offers cycle training to residents and staff, but safety remains a growing cause of concern to many. As such it is considered highly relevant within the context of community safety and should be linked to this priority.

#### [Leabridge Residential Burglary Prevention Project](#)

Although the number of burglaries has fallen, some homes in some areas are seen as easy targets by burglars. This could be because they have bushes or trees that obscure windows, or ladders and other tools laying around in the garden. Maybe a window has been left open offering quick and easy access.

A number of addresses in the Leabridge area were particularly high risk, and this triggered a target hardening initiative that started in October 2015 (codenamed Operation Tarian). Operation Tarian was delivered by Hackney Council Safer Communities together with Hackney Police, and Hackney Housing. The project was funded through the Safer Neighbourhood Board with money from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

The project aim was to reduce burglary by engaging with householders to improve home security at approximately 600 of the most at risk residential addresses in Leabridge. Uniformed Police officers visited each residence, carried out a crime prevention survey, and gave advice about how to make homes safer. Each residence was given a free timer switch, and where necessary other basic home security products such as window locks, door frame reinforcers, door chains and door viewers.

There was a community safety van in a nearby street to offer crime prevention advice, and residents could also contact their local [Safer Neighbourhood Team](#) to discuss wider issues.

In the first few months burglaries in the area had already halved, and there have been reduced numbers of burglary since January 2016. Evaluation and monitoring of the longer term impact of this initiative continues.

**Strategic Priority 4: Burglary, pedal cycle theft and cycle safety**

**Strategic Outcomes: To reduce burglary and Pedal cycle theft by limiting opportunities for offences to occur (through target hardening, environmental design/planning). Targeting key offenders and prime offence locations to tackle offending and bring offenders to justice. Engagement with community groups/residents/businesses to increase awareness, target harden and improve physical security.**

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Residential burglary</b>  <b>Objective:</b>  To reduce the incidence of residential burglary, and work with residents/communities to target harden properties and improve physical security  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  Tbc	4.1	Target Hardening of at risk properties at prime locations:  - Leabridge	LBH Safer Communities  Police	To prevent and reduce residential burglaries in the hardest hit locations; increase public awareness; improve physical security, and enable/motivate residents to improve/enhance household security and prevention.  Measured by independent evaluation of the project; burglary (entry gained), and attempted burglaries.	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  588 houses in Leabridge received bespoke survey and security advice. Basic security products purchased and delivered.	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Products delivered and evaluation of initiative to commence.	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Evaluation
	4.2	Target Hardening of at risk properties at prime locations:  - Victoria/London Fields	LBH Safer Communities  Police	To prevent and reduce residential burglaries in the hardest hit locations; increase public awareness; improve physical security, and enable/motivate residents to improve/enhance household security and prevention.	N/A	Subject to funding and resources via MOPAC	tbc
	4.3	Target Hardening of at risk properties at prime locations:  - De Beauvoir	LBH Safer Communities  Police	To prevent and reduce residential burglaries in the hardest hit locations; increase public awareness; improve physical security, and enable/motivate residents to improve/enhance household security and prevention.	Safer Neighbourhood Teams visited target addresses at location and provided burglary prevention advice and guidance	tbc	tbc
	4.4	Metropolitan police anti-burglary initiatives:  - Borough Wide roll out of Smartwater (branded as MET TRACE); Property marking initiative.  - The Met police will continue to use predictive mapping technology to identify where future burglaries are more likely to occur, and deploy resources accordingly.  - Super Cocooning means making sure householders in areas where burglaries have happened are aware and to ensure that they have taken all measures to be certain their homes are secure. A range of policing activities will take place, such as increased high visibility foot patrols, crime prevention stalls, media communication with local residents via Twitter and through the press and local Safer Neighbourhood Teams visiting all households on a street by street basis in the affected wards.	Police	To prevent and reduce residential burglary by marking of goods.	Ongoing  Met Trace kits delivered to properties in Hackney	Ongoing  Met Trace kits delivered to properties in Hackney	Ongoing  Met Trace subject to Phase 3 release
	4.5	<b>Target known offenders and re-offenders:</b>  - We will continue to target the most prolific offenders with enforcement action.  - The Integrated Offender Management team will continue working with the most prolific re-offenders; providing monitoring, rehabilitation, training and	Police  Integrated Offender Management (IOM)	To bring the most prolific offenders to justice; to monitor known ex-offenders out in the community, and rehabilitation of prolific offenders.  IOM Action plan (currently under development)	N/A	IOM Action Plan under development	Delivery through IOM Action Plan

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		support pathways into legitimate employment.  - We will look at the feasibility of offender profiling to better understand crime patterns and trends.					
	4.6	<b>Designing out Burglary</b>  - We will develop stronger links between CSP, Planning and other departments and agencies (e.g. TFL) involved in street design and layout. Design out the risk of burglary. Where possible take retrospective action to reduce and prevent burglary	Safer Communities  LBH Planning Department	To design out opportunity and prevent burglaries from occurring.	N/A	Planning will regularly consult with Safer Communities on major street layout design/re-design, and new highway projects, particularly in at risk areas	Ongoing
	4.7	<b>Community Engagement.</b> We will engage residents to:  - Increase awareness of home security, and provide information that will enable residents to better protect their own homes, particularly in the case of victims and repeat victims of burglary. This is linked to the Metropolitan Police Cocooning initiative.  - Publicise, encourage and support residents to adopt Neighbourhood Watch, particularly at prime locations.	Metropolitan Police  Safer Neighbourhood Board	To increase public awareness, improve security, and encourage residents to work together to prevent burglaries by reporting suspicious behaviours and keeping an eye out for neighbours.  Will be measured by public confidence, and number of neighbourhood watch schemes.	Cocooning is an ongoing policing initiative.	Re-establishing neighbourhood watch areas.	Ongoing
	4.8	Hackney Housing to address identified issues at blocks of flats and other properties within areas identified and audited.  - Crime Prevention Design Advisor to visit vulnerable properties and provide advice about target hardening and burglary prevention.	Hackney Housing  Safer Communities	To design out opportunity and prevent burglaries from occurring.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
	4.9	Explore with Hackney Housing the potential of adopting the private landlord registration scheme (supported by Hackney's Mayor) to regulate compliance of minimum security standards	LBH Housing	To encourage landlords to provide adequate household security to protect tenants from risk of burglary.	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
	4.10	<b>Victim Support.</b> We will:  - Support victims of burglary and their neighbours through the police cocooning initiative.  - Work with Victim Support to provide information and offer crime prevention advice, for example signposting to neighbourhood watch, and other schemes that will help protect against repeat victimisation.	Victim Support	To prevent repeat victimisation and support victims with information, guidance and advice.  Reduce the number of repeat victims of burglary.	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
<b>Improvement Actions</b>	<b>Identify funding streams for target hardening projects. Residents outside of the MetTrace (Smartwater) target areas can purchase a kit through the Police for £25.</b>  <b>Need for ongoing analysis and evaluation of projects.</b>						

Delivery Priority 2:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Non-residential burglary</b>  <b>Objective:</b> To reduce the incidence of non-residential burglary. Work with business communities to target harden properties and improve physical security.  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  Tbc	4.11	Target Hardening of at risk properties at prime locations: - Shoreditch - A10 Corridor between Dalston and De Beauvoir - Broadway Market area - Hackney Central area  Officers will audit businesses in high risk streets, carry out premise checks, and offer crime prevention advice.  Where particular business types are vulnerable (e.g. Hotels, and Multi-Business Offices) officers will work with businesses regarding crime prevention advice and staff training.	Police  LBH Safer Communities	To prevent and reduce non-residential burglary, and associated crime.	N/A	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Starting in Shoreditch	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Remaining locations
	4.12	Engage with local businesses in at risk locations, offer security advice (including Counter Terrorism) and crime prevention tips.	Police  LBH Regeneration	To work with local businesses to enhance in house security and reduce opportunity.	N/A	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Starting in Shoreditch	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Remaining locations
	4.13	Wider regeneration and business planning to give consideration to burglary prevention when considering new developments.	LBH Planning	To design out opportunities for burglary	N/A	Planning will regularly consult with Safer Communities on major street layout design/re-design, and new highway projects, particularly in at risk areas	Ongoing
<b>Improvement Actions</b>							

Delivery Priority 3:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Pedal cycle theft, non-residential burglary of pedal cycles and cycle safety</b>  <b>Objective:</b> To reduce Pedal cycle theft and improve road safety for cyclists in the borough.  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  Tbc  <b>Cycle Safety – see Transport Strategy</b>	4.14	<b>Target Hardening</b> of at risk properties at prime locations (Pedal Cycle Theft): - Action Plan  High-visibility patrols, bicycle marking/registration schemes, location of CCTV, and design/placement/demand for bicycle parking racks (to reduce fly-parking), as well as removal of bicycle parts/remnants that have been left in situ following part thefts, and removal of illegally parked bicycles causing an obstruction. This plan will feed into the Partnership Plan, and be reviewed at the monthly partnership tasking meetings.	LBH Safer Communities  Police Safer Transport	To reduce incidence of on-street pedal cycle theft.  Action plans will measure reduction of theft at identified hotspot locations.	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Action Plan development, and preliminary meetings to devise initiatives	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Commence initiatives, and monitor progress	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Evaluation/Ongoing activities
	4.15	<b>Non-Residential burglary of Pedal Cycles:</b> - We will work with housing providers to consider	Safer Communities	To reduce theft of bicycles from communal areas of housing providers (non-residential burglary).	N/A	Delivery through Partnership Tasking  Under development	Delivery through Partnership Tasking

Delivery Priority 3:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		<p>adopting policy preventing residents/tenants from parking bicycles in communal areas.</p> <p>- We will work with housing providers to consider provision of secure bicycle storage facilities.</p>	<p>Hackney Housing</p> <p>Registered Landlords</p>				
	4.16	<p><b>Cycle Safety</b></p> <p>Cycle safety priorities are outlined in <a href="#">Hackney's Transport Strategy 2015 – 2025: Road Safety Plan</a> See pages 27 to 40.</p> <p>Priorities focus on engineering design to take account of safety; promotion of Local, London, and National publicity road safety campaigns; and an increase in child and adult training programmes plus HGV safer urban driving courses.</p>	<p>LBH Streetscene</p> <p>Police Safer Transport</p>	To increase safety for cyclists in the borough, reduce injuries and fatalities.	<a href="#">See Transport Strategy</a>	<a href="#">See Transport Strategy</a>	<a href="#">See Transport Strategy</a>
Improvement Actions	Further research and analysis required on non-residential burglary, and delivery of some initiatives may depend upon funding/resources becoming available.						

## **Strategic Priority 5: Domestic abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

Domestic incidents have been rising across London in recent years, but this is purely based on incidents reported to and recorded by police, and it is believed that until recently this was predominantly because of under-reporting.

Reports of sexual assault and rape have been rising in Hackney, although analysis found that 14% of reported incidents actually occurred a year or more earlier than the date of reporting. This is potentially a consequence of the 'Yewtree' effect (the case surrounding Jimmy Saville and others) that has raised the profile of sexual abuse prompting victims to come forward several years later, but irrespective of this there was still a net rise in both rape and sexual offences.

We are committed to eradicating violence against women and girls (VAWG) across the borough and are determined to demonstrate that Hackney is a borough which takes a 'zero tolerance' approach to gender-based violence.

Please see our [violence against women and girls strategy](#) and [action plan 2016-2019](#) which sets out how we will tackle VAWG.

### **Domestic Abuse – Partnership Case Study**

AB and CD are a young couple who have been in a relationship for a number of years. AB is well known to Hackney's Domestic Violence and Abuse Team (DVAT) having been referred on several occasions following assaults by CD, and on one occasion AB was alleged to have assaulted CD. Both have longstanding issues with substance and alcohol misuse, and both had difficult childhoods.

AB has in the past declined support, and she has refused to pursue allegations against CD; unfortunately there hasn't been sufficient evidence for the Police to consider a victimless prosecution (where the weight of evidence doesn't require the victim's cooperation). AB was referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) where professions share information and put in place plans to reduce risk. AB engaged superficially with her domestic violence advocate, but didn't really want to separate from CD, and she couldn't be compelled to leave him, or take legal action against him.

In 2014 AB fell pregnant and Hackney's Children and Young People's service (CYPS) became involved over concerns about the unborn baby's safety and welfare. AB agreed not to see CD, work with CYPS on parenting issues, and address her substance misuse problems. AB worked with various agencies and the DVAT advocate who helped her obtain an injunction against CD preventing contact with him. She worked with CYPS and there was some improvement in parenting.

By 2016 there was concern that AB had been in contact with CD. CYPS raised concerns with AB and CD about the safety of their child if they continued seeing each other, and put in place close monitoring arrangements. Another MARAC referral was made after AB threatened to kill CD if the CYPS removed their child from her. Based on the circumstances it was likely that the child would be removed.

Since AB had made threats against CD this also raised a dilemma about how to share information with CD whilst managing the risk he posed to AB. Any attempt by her to follow through with her threat could lead to one (or both) being killed or seriously injured, so a professionals meeting was convened, and a number of actions followed:

CYPS obtained a court order and placed the child in foster care

AB was treated as a victim and given support, helped to move home and advised about safety

CD was met by the DVAT service manager and housing association whilst AB was safe at court. He was advised of the threat and the housing options available to him but he refused all support. He was subsequently warned about consequences of further contact with AB

The police put in place a 'special schemes' prioritisation for any calls involving AB, CD and their addresses, and

Professionals put in place a plan during the initial period of heightened risk (when child removed) to maintain safety of both. The MARAC reviewed actions and plans.

This is one example that highlights the complex nature of domestic abuse cases regarding victims and perpetrators having overlapping and interconnected vulnerabilities. These difficulties require an approach which is creative, responsive, and risk-focused, willing to engage with men and women, victims and perpetrators and which uses close partnership working to prevent serious harm.



## **Strategic Priority 6: Substance misuse, treatment and drug dealing**

City and Hackney public health have recently commissioned a [substance misuse health needs assessment](#). This assessment focused on the provision of substance misuse services, looked at the various needs of service users in the City and Hackney, identified various gaps and made a number of recommendations.

The assessment outlined national drug market trends such as the decline in cannabis and class A drug use, and the emergence of legal drugs such as salvia and nitrous oxide, particularly amongst 16 to 24 year olds. The police and other partners have identified growth in the nitrous oxide trade in and around Shoreditch and to a lesser extent Dalston, and efforts have been made to deter sales using anti-social behaviour legislation and street trading regulations. The extent of legal high use in the borough isn't entirely understood, but national research indicates that 'club drugs' are not causing a large treatment problem yet, although it is recognised that they can do serious harm to physical and mental health. It is suggested that there will be an inevitable lag in the link to dependency, and the numbers requiring treatment in the future. Hackney has experienced an estimated reduction in the number of opiate/crack cocaine users in recent years, but prevalence of drug use (all drugs) amongst the 15 to 64 year age group was still significantly higher than the London and England averages.

The research also referenced the health implications from alcohol misuse. Alcohol is a contributory factor in disorder incidents in and around night time economies, but also by street drinkers who often cause nuisance and rowdy behaviour such as public urination.

In terms of service users, there has been an increase in numbers of those accessing treatment, and service users are gradually growing older. The primary drug for adults in treatment in Hackney is combined opiate/crack use.

**Strategic Priority 6: Substance misuse, treatment and drug dealing**

**Strategic Outcomes: Treatment and Provision of support to substance abusers. To tackle drug markets (including legal highs), and limit drug availability. See also Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.**

Delivery Priority 1:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Lead Partners	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Substance Misuse, Treatment and Drug Dealing</b>  <b>Objective:</b> <b>To reduce drug availability, limit development of new markets and enforce against drug dealing.</b>  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  As per health KPIs	6.1	Drug Markets and Availability; - Heroin and Crack Cocaine - Legal Highs (and club drugs) - New psychoactive substances (previously termed Legal highs and club drugs) - Prescription Drugs	All Partners	To obtain a more comprehensive understanding of drug markets and availability, to enable more targeted deployment of resources; enforcement, diversionary and treatment services.	N/A	Tbc	Tbc
	6.2	Drug misuse as a driver of crime: - Consider profiling IOM cohort to ascertain what proportion have drug/substance misuse dependency. - Consider survey of treatment users to explore how much substance misuse acts as a driver in offending behaviour.	Probation/Public Health	To obtain a more comprehensive understanding of drug markets and availability, to enable more targeted deployment of resources; enforcement, diversionary and treatment services.	N/A	Tbc	Tbc
	6.3	<a href="#">See Substance Misuse Health Needs Assessment.</a> - Illegal tobacco sales  - See service specification for the Young People's Substance Misuse Service	Public Health	Reduce the	See <a href="#">Substance Misuse Health Needs Assessment</a>	See <a href="#">Substance Misuse Health Needs Assessment</a>	See <a href="#">Substance Misuse Health Needs Assessment</a>
<b>Improvement Actions</b>	We will aim to commission joint analysis to better understand drug markets, drug dealing and availability (including legal highs).  Young People's Substance Misuse Service extended to 19-25 year olds						

## **Cross-Cutting Themes**

**The following section focuses on the subjects that cross across the strategic priorities described in previous sections of this plan:**

**Mental Health** has been raised at various points throughout this assessment. One re-emerging theme is the heightened risk of victimisation for people with mental health issues, particularly so for child sexual exploitation, youth crime, various disorder cases, and violence. There is some evidence to suggest that mental health is a strong contributory factor in cases of disorder. Drug/substance and alcohol misuse often go hand in hand with poor mental health, and the Probation Service has found that some 66% of ex-offenders have mental health issues. In other examples, mental health institutions have been found to generate high levels of violent crime. The wider impact on crime/disorder offending and victimisation requires further exploration. Mental health will be a major topic of discussion in the health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), and there will be considerable overlap with public health, primary care and other health services and trusts regarding service provision, management and referrals for both victims and perpetrators. This topic will require further development, most likely in collaboration with Health and Wellbeing and public health to better understand the full range of implications within the crime/disorder context.

**Regeneration, Planning and Housing.** The borough has been subject to much change, investment and development in recent years. This has in turn brought many opportunities such as commercial growth, employment, development and regeneration to various parts of the borough and its town centres. It would be beneficial for the CSP to forge stronger links with planning, regeneration, housing and business groups and it is recommended that CSP partners be more involved in planning consultations, particularly those in prime crime locations, and areas with night time economies so that risk of crime/disorder is mitigated at an early stage, and where necessary designed out. This will also comply with S17 of the Crime and Disorder Act. Aspects of cohesion and tension have also been highlighted between residents and various business groups, most notably in areas with growing and

developing night time economies. The extent of the relationship between crime/disorder and regeneration requires further exploration.

**Reducing Reoffending** is a strand cross cutting all themes in this assessment. Reducing re-offending and offender management is a crucial aspect of crime reduction overall. The Probation Service has now split into two sections; the National Probation Service tackles high risk offenders, whilst the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) manages the less serious offenders under the Integrated Offender Management programme. These should feed into the CSP, and relevant thematic priorities. The CYPS manages youth reoffending as part of the Youth Crime Reduction Strategy that has been linked to this assessment.

**Drug/Substance Misuse** as a driver for crime. See section 6 for the cross cutting implications concerning drug and substance misuse.

**S17 of the Crime & Disorder Act, and Prevent Legislation:**

**S17 of the Crime and Disorder Act** places a duty on local authorities to consider crime and disorder implications whilst exercising its various functions, and to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area.

**Prevent (Prevention of Terrorism)**

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on certain bodies, in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This new legislation came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015 and has a similar function to S17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, in that it places a duty on organisations to consider and respond to the threat of radicalisation and terrorism within the context of normal day to day business. For example schools must “*promote community cohesion with an explicit requirement to promote fundamental British values as part of a broader requirement to promote the spiritual, moral, social, and cultural development of pupils. Schools have a duty of care to their pupils which includes safeguarding them from the risk of being drawn into terrorism*”

*This includes ensuring schools provide a safe space place in which children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology and learn how to challenge these ideas”.*

Prevent is one of the Government’s four elements of CONTEST, the government’s counter-terrorism strategy. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism

The Prevent strategy:

- Responds to the ideological challenge of terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat faced from those who promote those views.
- Provides practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensures that they are given appropriate advice and support.
- Works with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, online and health) where there are risks of radicalisation.

The strategy covers all forms of terrorism, including far right extremism and some aspects of non-violent crime and extremism and operates in the pre-criminal space before a crime has taken place.

The Home Office works with local authorities, a wide range of Government departments and community organisations to deliver the Prevent strategy. The Police also play a role in Prevent, as they do when taking a preventative approach to other crimes.

Channel forms a key part of the Prevent strategy. The process is a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support at an early stage to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

## **Public Perception and Confidence**

The assessment recommends that there is more join-up with the business community, the Community Resilience Partnership, and with public facing community representatives and groups such as the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB), in order to obtain a broader perspective of the community safety issues affecting the wider community and marginalised groups. There is also scope to more widely explore the perceptions of fear and safety through public facing groups and forums.

## **Community Resilience Partnership**

The Community Resilience Partnership will work closely with the Statutory Officer Group. Agendas will be focused on the priorities of the Community Safety Plan, and finding ways of addressing the underlying causes of crime, anti-social behaviour and extremism. This will include (but is not an exhaustive list): mental health, Substance and alcohol misuse, Violence Against Women and Girls, extremism, preventative work with children and young people and their families at risk of becoming involved in crime, victimisation of crime and of gang membership, increased community awareness of the opportunities for crime, community confidence in policing and fear/perceptions of crime, and community tensions.

The Community Resilience Partnership aims to help build resilient communities, so that residents, voluntary sector and businesses, working in partnership with statutory services, are better able to take action themselves and support each other to prevent crime, disorder and extremist activity. Community engagement and insight, especially with those directly affected by crime, will be at the heart of the Community Resilience Partnership's approach to building a community more resistant to crime.