

# **Community Safety Partnership Plan 2019 – 2022**

## **Contents**

<a href="#"><u>Introduction</u></a>	page 3
<a href="#"><u>Delivering Effective Services</u></a>	page 6
<a href="#"><u>Hackney's Strategic Priorities</u></a>	page 9
1) <a href="#"><u>Serious Violence and Gang Crime</u></a>	page 11
2) <a href="#"><u>Alcohol Related Crime and Disorder (Licensing and Safer Socialising)</u></a>	page 18
3) <a href="#"><u>Street Based Drug Markets and Substance Misuse</u></a>	page 27
4) <a href="#"><u>Domestic Abuse / Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)</u></a>	page 31
<a href="#"><u>Appendix A - Performance Overview</u></a>	page 39

## **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 2019 to 2021).

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.

Based on all available evidence the CSP has prioritised the following themes for the next 3 years:

- **Serious Violence and Gang Crime**
- **Alcohol Related Crime & Disorder (Licensing and Safer Socialising)**
- **On Street Drug Markets and Substance Misuse**
- **Domestic abuse / Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

We also aim to improve how we work with local business groups, and the local authority regeneration and planning teams in areas of most concern, to prevent crime and disorder, improve reporting, safety and security.

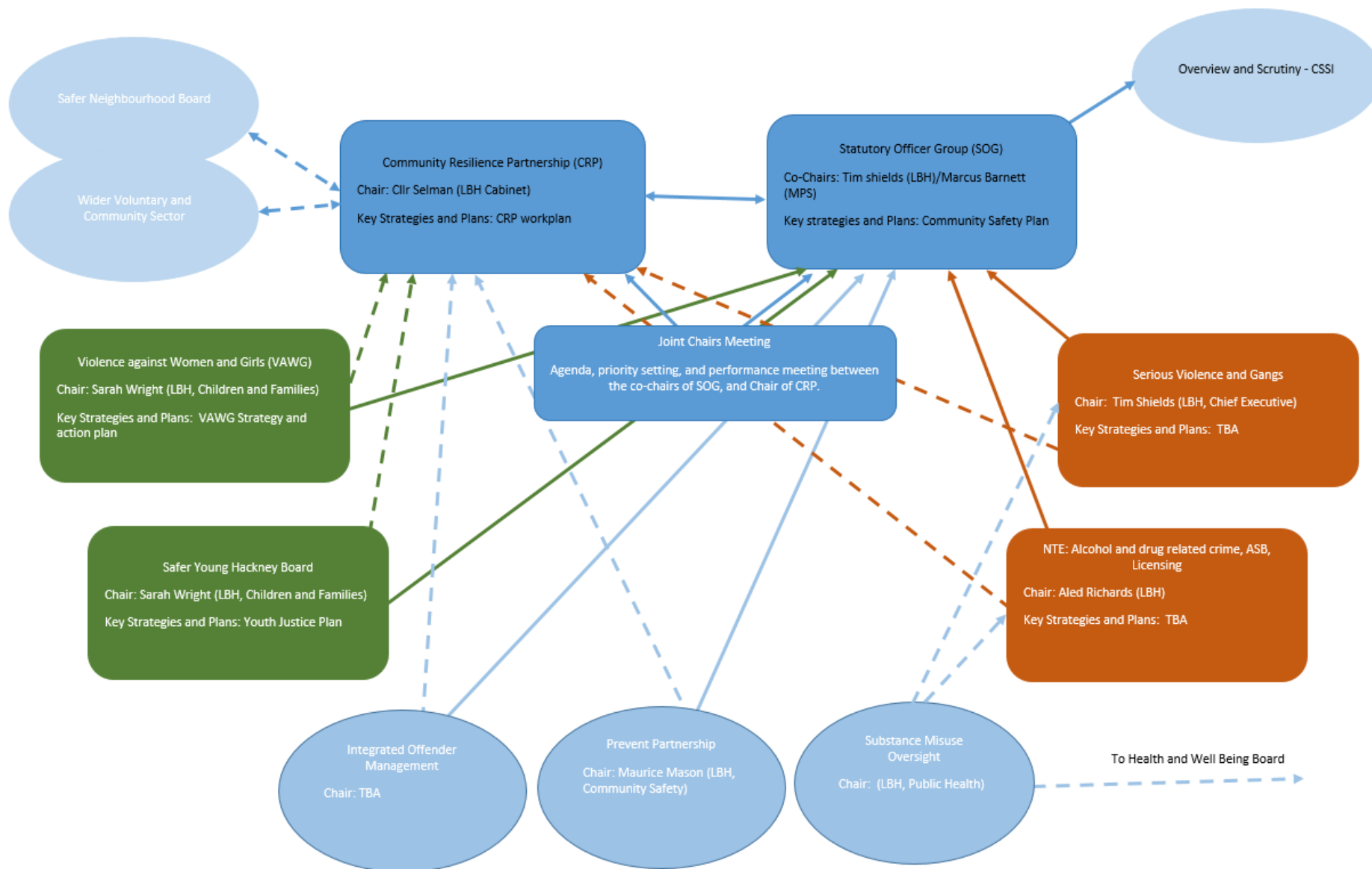
We will work with external partners and third parties, local residents and resident groups to discuss concerns, identify emerging trends (particularly where gaps exist for example inclusion of community groups, youth crime and victimisation), and explore community related issues such as cohesion and tension. We will also continue to work with the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) as one of the ways we ensure we are working in partnership with residents alongside the work programme of the Community Resilience Partnership.

The Partnership Plan is also closely linked to other strategies and plans such as the Public Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), the Youth Justice Plan, 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 (2018 to 2022) to build a fairer, safer and more sustainable Hackney with an open, cohesive, safer and supportive community.

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 diagram on the following page illustrates the CSP Structure. 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 Families Service**

Hackney Children and Families Service (CFS) includes Children's Social Care, Family Support, Clinical Services, Youth Justice Services, Young Hackney and the Domestic Abuse Intervention Service. CFS provides specialist and targeted support to children, young people and their families and carers, including fostering and adoption services. Key achievements over the last three years include:

- The development of contextual safeguarding approaches in Hackney to reduce the risks that young people face in extra-familial contexts including risks associated with peer abuse and sexual or criminal exploitation. The project is developing new approaches and systems to support practitioners to appropriately assess risk of harm that comes from beyond a young person's family to develop and implement contextual intervention plans to actively change contexts of concern.
- In recognition of the work in securing better outcomes for children and young people with special educational needs, Hackney's Young Offending Team were been awarded a Quality Mark by Achievement for All in partnership with the Association of Youth Offending Team Managers in 2019.
- Introduction of the Extra-Familial Risk Panel (EFRP) in 2018/19 – this multi-agency panel ensures consistent oversight and planning for cases where young people are at risk of experiencing or being involved in harmful behaviours outside the home.

The Panel takes action to reduce extra familial harm (e.g. child sexual Exploitation, harmful sexual behaviour, children going missing, criminal exploitation / gangs, modern slavery) both for the individuals concerned and for the contexts in which the harm occurs (e.g. peers, schools, neighbourhoods, locations).

- Hackney was successful in its bid to the Home Office Trusted Relationships Fund and our Trusted Relationships project is now providing an innovative and effective outreach and detached youth work programme with embedded clinical support. This involves working to build relationships with our most vulnerable young people in the locations they frequent, at times convenient to them, encouraging them to access support and engage with mental health services.
- The success of the Prevention and Diversion (P&D) Team in diverting young people from future offending - 92% of young people receiving a Triage intervention with the P& D team in 2018/19 were successfully diverted from further offending.
- The strength of the early help offer in schools in Hackney – Young Hackney units are linked with every secondary school and alternative education provision in Hackney
- Hackney's clinical offer to young people supported by the Youth Offending Team was highlighted as a case study in the Local Government Association's Youth Justice Resource Park (published in May 2018).
- The integration and co-location of the Domestic Abuse and Intervention Service within the Children and Families Service from April 2018 has strengthened the coordination of domestic abuse services in Hackney for children and families to ensure there is a comprehensive support offer available.
- Since April 2018, the Domestic Abuse and Intervention Service has delivered a Perpetrator Programme which offers assessment and behaviour change intervention. In Year 1 the programme received 116 referrals.

### **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](#)



## **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 that will benefit from a joint response.

Following the publication of the latest strategic assessment, the following thematic priorities were identified and agreed:

### **Strategic Priorities 2018/19 to 2021/22**

- **Serious Violence and Gang Crime**
- **Alcohol Related Crime & Disorder (Licensing and Safer Socialising)**
- **On Street Drug Markets and Substance Misuse**
- **Domestic abuse / Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

**Reducing Re-offending and Repeat Victimisation will be covered in each action plan.**

**Items such as Hate motivated crime / ASB, prevent and modern slavery will continue to be brought to the CSP on an annual basis to ensure continued CSP oversight and commitment**

We also aim to forge stronger links with local business groups, and the local authority regeneration and planning teams, particularly in priority wards and work with them on crime / disorder prevention, crime reporting procedures, safety and security.

We will work 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. We will also continue to work with the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) as one of the ways we ensure we are working in partnership with residents alongside the work programme of the Community Resilience Partnership.

## **Strategic Priority 1: Serious Violence and Gang Crime**

### **Gang Violence**

Some new gangs have come to notice in Hackney in the last few years. These gangs have been formed in schools and on social media, and so they don't have the same regard for territory or gang politics as traditional street based groups. Membership is also young, with members aged between 12 and 15 years.

Analysis of crimes that have been linked to gang related activities has found that grievous bodily harm (GBH) offences were the most prevalent (40%), then crime related incidents (14%), and possession of offensive weapons (6%). There were 2 gang flagged murders and 9 attempted murders between April 2015 and March 2018. There were also 4 murders which did not take place in Hackney, but involved Hackney gang members as either victims or suspects. 46% of gang flagged offences involved people in possession of knives (but not as a result of stop and search), and 43% involved a knife; almost half of which resulted in an injury.

45% of gang crime victims also had strong gang affiliations, most of these were male, aged between 11 and 25 years, but many victims were aged just 16 to 20 years, and getting younger (15 to 19 years in 2017/18). Suspects were predominantly male aged between 12 and 29 years, and many suspects were also aged 16 to 20 years.

Gang flagged knife crimes were more prevalent in Stoke Newington, Homerton and Hoxton and were linked to ongoing gang conflicts. Almost a quarter of gang flagged crimes involved shots fired, and these were also linked to gang conflicts. Victims were mostly male, aged between 13 and 30, but almost half were aged between 16 and 20 years.

A small number of gang flagged crimes involved noxious substances, and whilst this appeared to be an emerging trend between 2015 and 2017, there have not been many reported incidents since August 2017 implying that this tactic hasn't been adopted in the long term.

Gang flagged crimes were spread across the week, and similar to TfL (Transport for London) recorded disorder incidents, levels peaked in the after school hours between 3pm and 6pm.

### **Knife Crime**

Analysis of knife crime has found that in most knife flagged crime (80%) a knife was not actually used to inflict injury. Only 16% resulted in minor injury, and 4.5% resulted in moderate or serious injury. Robbery was the most common type of recorded knife crime, and the vast majority of these didn't result in any injury. Knife crimes that didn't result in injury had a tendency to occur between 12pm and 6pm, whilst crimes involving knife injuries generally occurred between 8pm and 9pm, and midnight to 2am in the morning. These two timeframes will probably reflect different situations, and the latter of which is most likely linked to the night-time economy.

Victims and suspects of knife crime were mostly male, and males were more likely to be injured. People of Black ethnicity were more likely to be both victims and suspects, and two thirds of victims and suspects were either unemployed or in full time education. Victims of knife crime offences were generally aged between 20 and 31 years, whilst suspects were much younger; 15 to 20 years. A number of different knife crime hotspots were identified, each with different characteristics: Dalston, Hackney Central, Brownswood, and Shoreditch.

Comparison of anonymised knife crime data sourced from the police, London ambulance service and Homerton University Hospital Emergency Department (ED) found some fundamental differences in offending patterns; for example in 2014/15 the number of knife related injuries reported to the police went up, whilst ED attendances and ambulance calls dropped, then in 2017/18 when police figures fell, the other two services indicated a rise. One possible reason for the change in 2017/18 could be that the increase in injuries reported to the police did not require ED or ambulance treatment, but there could be other explanations. Looking at knife

crime in the U25's, the pattern was slightly different and it seems apparent that young people (under 25) are potentially more at risk from knife injuries than other age groups. This appears similar with the findings from the analysis above, particularly concerning the most common age of victims and offenders (16 to 20 years). More detailed analysis could shed more light on risk factors, by exploring the nature of knife / sharp injuries experienced. The circumstances of these crimes weren't analysed, so it should not automatically be assumed they were all gang related.

### **Youth Justice Plan 2019 to 2021**

This plan is delivered through the Safer Young Hackney Board, a sub group of the CSP. The youth justice plan identifies the offending cohort as a vulnerable, high risk group. It seeks to achieve 4 strategic priorities by aligning crime prevention, early help and diversion with universal and targeted youth support (including safeguarding). The strategic priorities are: preventing youth crime; reducing re-offending; safeguarding young people from crime; and protecting the public from harm.

### **Child Exploitation – Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)**

Elements of CSE and CCE overlap with over sections of this assessment, including gang and drug related activities and domestic abuse. CSE referrals concerned young females aged 15 to 18 years. The most frequently identified risk factors and vulnerabilities were: crime, education concerns, mental health, family breakups, domestic abuse, going missing, drug use, relationship tensions, alcohol use and gangs. Gang associations were found in 19% of referred cases, some involving drug related criminality and links to 'county lines'. There were also concerns about perpetrators grooming victims for drug trafficking / distribution once a relationship had been established which is child criminal exploitation (CCE).

### **Youth Participation and Engagement**

With respect to crime and community safety, most young people voiced concern about gang related activities and behaviours, however at the same time they highlighted the overwhelming need to break down stereotypical perceptions surrounding gang

culture and crime that weighed heavily on fear of gang crime. This appears to mirror the results of our resident's survey, in that more residents were concerned about serious violence and gang crime than had personally experienced or witnessed it. That said it is recognised that certain sections of the community may be at higher risk of victimisation. Whilst the evidence points towards young people, the level of risk could vary dependent on a range of associated risk factors and shouldn't be generalised across whole communities.

Young people expressed support for projects and programmes already established such as parents' voice, and they expressed a need for parents to take on more responsibility to pick up on early signs of gang affiliation. There was also support for mentoring programmes, and opportunities for young people to demonstrate their skills in ways other than academic achievement.

Some of those interviewed felt that there was a lack of respect from professionals (particularly police and teachers), and stop and search was also raised as an issue of concern. Many young people said they felt intimidated and frightened by a police presence as they go about their daily activities. Safe travel was also raised as an issue, particularly to and from school, and this appears to mirror the rise in ASB on public transport systems, particularly in the afternoons after school and in the evening.

### **Case Study: Integrated Gangs Unit Case Study – Mentivation, Outreach and Community Engagement**

**Mentivation** was commissioned by IGU to deliver 13 six week 'Fix Up' programmes in local secondary schools over the past year. This is a bespoke programme addressing a number of targeted issues to students who have been identified by the school as being at risk of becoming involved in gang activity. It highlights the consequences of being involved in gang activity and aims to:

- Help young people to challenge and re-evaluate wrong thinking and lifestyles around negative peers (gangs) and weapons crimes (gun and knife).
- Stimulate critical thinking and avoidance strategies around offending activities and behaviours.

An indication of how it has been received by the schools is evidenced in the number of requests made for them to return to deliver to other groups in the school.

Gang awareness raising sessions have been provided to secondary schools to both teachers and parents to alert adults to the impact of young people becoming involved in the gang lifestyle.

#### **Outreach / Community Engagement**

This specialist work has been comprehensively developed over the past four years by the Gangs Community Coordinator. The efficacy of this intervention has been demonstrated in the number of engagements made with parents and other agencies at their request.

Reassurance to the community is also being delivered after any serious gang related incident has occurred in the local area. The IGU have supported a number of local organisations in presenting events to local community groups around gang activity including schools.

Work is developing around the engagement of parents, especially fathers, in helping to resolve gang tensions.

**Strategic Priority 1: Serious Violence and Gang Crime**

**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)
<b>Objective: To Tackle Serious Violence and Gang Crime</b>  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  <i>Serious Youth Violence</i>  <i>Knife Injury (under 25)</i>  <i>Knife Injury (all)</i>  <i>Gun Discharge</i>  <i>Knife crime (all)</i>  <i>Gun crime (all)</i>	1.1	<b>Integrated Gangs Unit Support and Commissioning</b>  - Commission <a href="#">St Giles SOS</a> to provide interventions for thirty 10-25 year olds involved in gang activity. SOS offers intensive support to vulnerable young people to help those involved in the criminal justice system and carry out preventative work with those at risk of violence, vulnerability and exploitation. The work encompasses gangs work and family support as well as child exploitation and human trafficking.  - Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) engagement officers will provide advice to staff and young people regarding all matters around apprenticeships, employment and benefits.  - Commission <a href="#">Mentivation</a> – Provides a link between schools, parents and other service providers to help young people turn their lives around and become productive members of the community. Mentivation have been commissioned for their expertise in addressing gang issues in schools.  - <a href="#">Empower (Safer London)</a> - One-to-one work with young women and men. Providing a safe and confidential space to talk about their experiences and relationships. The team creates a lasting, trusted relationship to support them and keep them safe.	IGU  Voluntary Sector  Department Work & Pensions	<u>St Giles SOS Programme</u> - To complete an initial assessment to identify support needs within 10 working days - To support 20% of caseload into employment/ education opportunities  <u>DWP</u> - To divert 10 gang nominals into education / employment for a minimum of 3 months - To support 50 people to apply for universal credit  <u>Mentivation</u> will deliver four 6 week Fix Up programmes to identify secondary schools with pupils who are presenting with concerns around their gang affiliation. Participate in two teacher awareness sessions for secondary school teachers, promoting the issues around gang lifestyles.  <u>Empower</u> - To provide a bespoke intervention on a 1:1 basis for ten women aged 10 -18 on a gender specific basis
	1.2	<b>Drug Markets – County Lines and Local Markets</b>  We will: - Enhance the sharing of information between Hackney and relevant Counties  - Develop a joined up approach between Children & Families Services, Young Hackney, Integrated Gangs Unit, Police and Probation	IGU / Children & Families Service	To better understand the nature and extent of drug dealing and to protect vulnerable young people subject to criminal exploitation.
	1.3	<b>Knife Crime Action Plan (see also Youth Justice Plan 2019 to 2021)</b>  - Gang members are more likely to be victims of knife crime injuries than non-gang members. Undertake targeted action (including support plans) around gang related knife crime, particularly 16 to 20 year olds who make up the highest concentration of victims and offenders.  We will deliver against the Knife Crime Action Plan	Police  Young Hackney  IGU  Public Health	In Hackney, we have developed a Council wide strategy and action plan to address and tackle knife crime, by applying Public Health principles. As a partnership we recognise we cannot arrest our way out of knife crime, and that knife crime will not be reduced without all partners and the community pulling together to make sustainable changes and improvements.  We want to prevent and discourage young people from carrying knives and taking action against those who use them to commit serious injury. Measured in terms of a reduction in knife injuries.
	1.4	<b>Criminal Justice and Offender Management</b>  - Fund two National Probation Service officers and work with CRC offender management officer to provide interventions for gang nominals  - Ensure there is a team of ten Police officers with specialist knowledge of the gang culture in Hackney  - Have a team of 6 youth offending officers located in the IGU to engage with young offenders aged between 10 and 17 years.	National Probation Service / CRC  IGU  Police	<u>National Probation Service</u> - Provide 45 gang bespoke interventions to divert away from gang activity - To develop a sentence plan to ensure a smooth transition back into the community 95%  <u>Police</u> – to put together five proactive operations which on gang nominals. To gather evidence and intelligence on four Criminal Behaviour Orders to present before Court  <u>YOS</u> - To implement National Standards (2019) and complete bespoke plans within 20 working days - To refer 35 young people to the Weapon awareness project [all young people sentenced for a knife / weapon offence]



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)
	1.5	<b>Community Engagement &amp; Social Media Strategy</b> Challenge perceptions to reduce fear of knife / gang crime by communicating local facts, provide guidance about safety and prevention.	IGU	<u>Community Engagement team</u> will support and participate in four community events to either provide reassurance post a critical incident or to provide awareness regarding gang activity impact on the community. Undertake weekly outreach sessions in identified area as per Intel unit.
<b>Intelligence Requirement and Analysis</b>	<p>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 including:</p> <p>Gang knife crime hotspots, weekly / monthly monitoring of crime patterns and trends to ensure resources are deployed where they most required</p> <p>Analyse gang networks, and affiliations to identify and target key individuals (support, diversion and enforcement)</p> <p>Monthly / Quarterly / Annual updating of gang and knife crime hotspots, and develop action plans to address the specific issues identified.</p> <p>Develop a joint recording process to enable mapping of knife finds, illegal sales (trading standards test purchases) and weapons to see how these correlate with known gang tensions, hotspots or activities of violence, and enable officers to be more proactive around hotspots.</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)
<b>Tackling Youth Crime, and Victimisation</b>	1.11	Delivery of the <b>Youth Justice Plan 2019 to 2021</b>  - Including early intervention approaches to reduce the risk of gang involvement.	Children & Families Service, Young Hackney	This plan is delivered via the Safer Young Hackney Board.
	1.14	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.

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)
<b>Youth Engagement</b>	1.16	<b>See Youth Justice Plan 2019 to 2021</b>	Safer Young Hackney Board	Engage with young people to better understand their needs and views.
	1.17	Engagement via the Voluntary Sector, Community Groups and other services/agencies.	Community Resilience Partnership / ALL members	To reduce fear of crime, and improve confidence in Policing.

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

Licensed premises, particularly clubs and pubs, and night-time economy hours are clearly associated with higher concentrations of crime and alcohol related incidents, and this is particularly so with established night-time economies (NTE). Shoreditch, Dalston, Broadway Market, Stoke Newington and Hoxton experienced more crimes associated with licensed premises than any other locations; particularly in Shoreditch.

Both theft and violent crimes were prevalent at NTE hours and locations in Hackney; in some cases accounting for a sizeable proportion of borough totals. Where a weapon had been used in a violent crime, it was most likely a bottle or a glass.

Most victims of violence were aged between 19 and 39 years (peak ages of 26 to 27 years), and men were 3 times more likely to be assaulted than women. Most victims were assaulted by strangers. Two thirds of victims lived in Hackney, but almost a third did not and this is a reminder of Hackney's wide appeal as a hospitality destination. Of the women assaulted by men (non-domestic), it was found that many had been assaulted by a friend or acquaintance, but more women were assaulted by total strangers in clubs, bars and other licensed venues.

Bars, pubs and clubs still pose the largest crime risk to the NTE, with a high number of crimes taking place Friday nights to Saturday mornings, and Saturday nights to Sunday mornings. Takeaway outlets also appeared to exhibit higher concentrations of crime during NTE hours, particularly in locations with lots of late night licences. Two thirds of alcohol related calls made to the ambulance service occurred between 8pm and 4am, and almost half took place Friday to Saturday, and Saturday to Sunday (same hours).

Alcohol has a role to play in both victimisation and offending behaviours; it was found that drinking alcohol appeared to increase the risk of victimisation for theft, violence, robbery and sexual offences, whilst offenders were more likely to engage in acts of violence, criminal damage and drug misuse.

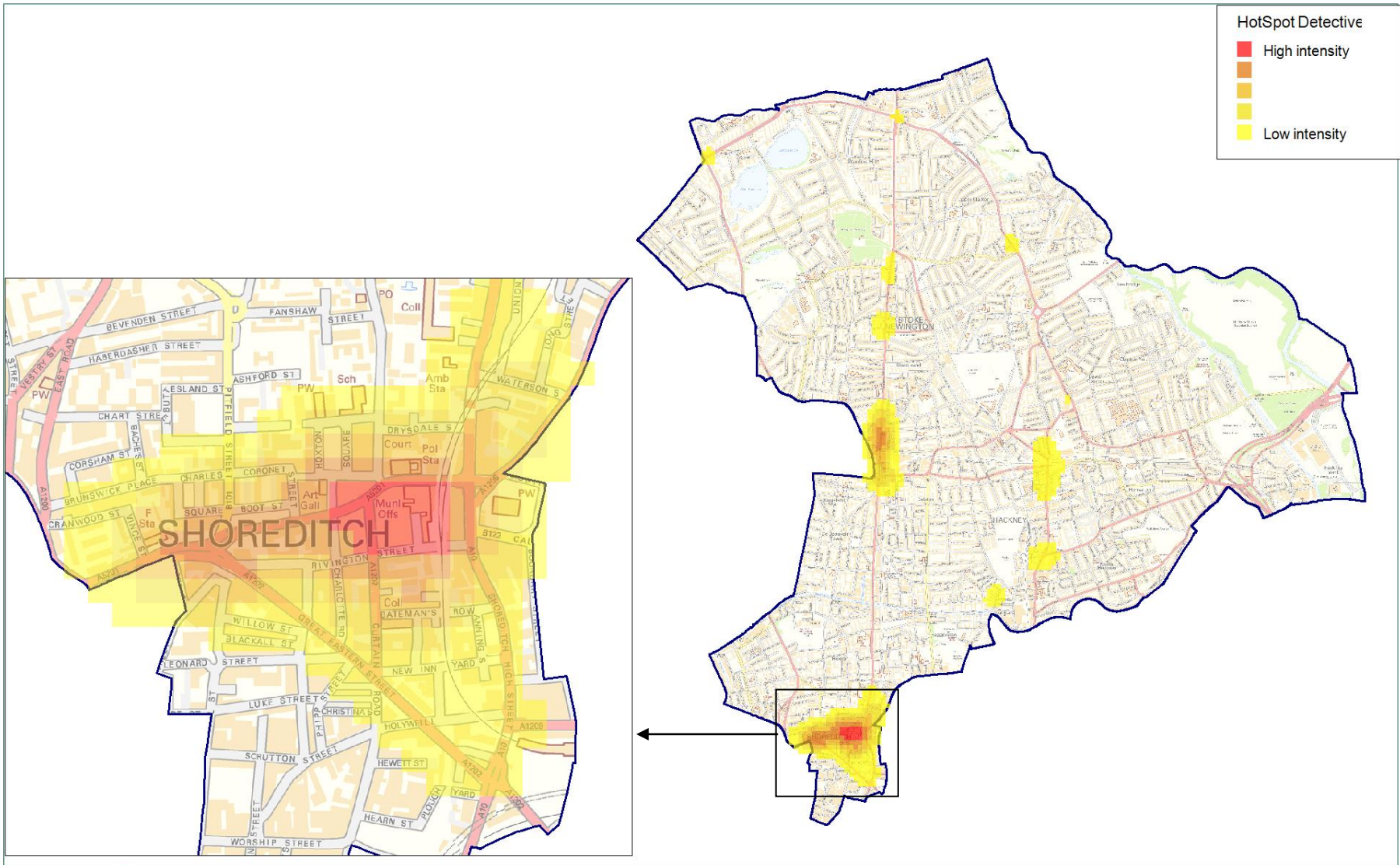
Hackney Council aims to deliver a balanced approach to licensing decisions by managing growth and investment in the hospitality industry, whilst ensuring that residents and communities are not exposed to negative impacts such as nuisance behaviour, noise and crime.

Public health is now a statutory authority in the licensing decision making process, and in Hackney toolkits have been developed to help them assess the additional health risks posed by new license applications.

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. The police and probation services (including [Community Rehabilitation Company](#)) will continue to focus on the enforcement and management of offenders (for robbery, theft, violence and drug offences), LBH enforcement officers will provide a high visibility presence and deal with incidents of ASB. Work will continue with local retailers and licensees to promote responsible retailing, improve security and safety, and limit opportunities for crime and violence to take place. 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 \(JSNA\)](#)
- [Hackney Alcohol Strategy](#)



**HotSpot Detective**

- High intensity
- 
- Low intensity

NORTH

Scale: 1:41,610 at A4

**Hackney**

**All Recorded Incidents FY2017/18**  
**2000 to 0559 hours only**

Produced by: Community Safety

19/11/2019

email.gis@hackney.gov.uk web:www.hackney.gov.uk/fg-gs.htm

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### **Case study- Off licence trade supplying cheap alcohol for pre loading increasing the risk of violence and disorder.**

After speaking with local residents, councillors, local police teams and venue owners the Police licensing unit identified that Off-licences were a contributing factor in the culture of pre-loading alcohol, increasing drunkenness & leading to violence.

An initiative was set up to reduce this behaviour using a multi-faceted approach with various partners. These included the Police Neighbourhood Task Force, Police cadets, trading standards, local council and Home Office Immigration officers (UKBA). This work is an ongoing project using a mixture of techniques including planned operations with cadets and UKBA, joint enforcement visits and education.

It is already proving a success, resulting in: 8 licence reviews, 7 PNDs for under age sales, a closure order, ten arrests and prosecutions for immigration, 1 licence revocation and an increased awareness and compliance by off licences borough wide. It has also improved working relationships between partners, led to a reduced level of drunkenness in and around the off licence areas, greater compliance from the off licence trade and positive feedback from on licence traders, local policing teams and residents.

### **Case Study – Licensed Club, Dalston**

In June 2017, an altercation occurred outside the venue during which a male was seen in possession of a knife. This male was seen to put the knife away in his back pocket and walk straight back into the venue. The male in interview stated that the knife in question was with the bouncer, and he only carried it for his own protection. Another male that ran away from the venue was stopped and found to be in possession of a hammer and some cannabis. During his interview, he stated that someone inside the venue had tried to hit him with it and he had taken it off him and put it in his rucksack, which is where police found it. Following on from this incident an altercation occurred in a car park close by where a vehicle was damaged. This all occurred over an hour after the venue should have been closed.

The Designated Premise Supervisor (DPS) was spoken to about the incident, and not for the first time, was warned about operating beyond licensable hours.

A few months later in October 2017, a male was seen walking along in possession of a large knife. Following CCTV enquiries, the male was seen going in and out of the club in possession of the knife. Furthermore, CCTV from the venue shows the DPS and security being involved in the knife being discarded prior to police arresting the male.

These two incidents triggered a look into the venue going back two years. This uncovered a series of serious incidents, many of which have involved a weapon, and all of which have occurred past the usual licensed hours of the venue. On two of these occasions, Temporary Event Notices (TENs) were in place but for the rest the venue had continued to operate in contravention of their premises licence. Based on these findings Police instigated a review of the premises licence and on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017, a Licensing Sub-Committee determined to revoke the Premises licence. The venue appealed this decision and at a hearing at Stratford Magistrates Court in September 2018 the appeal was dismissed. When addressing the question of whether the venue was beyond redemption the District Judge stated 'the answer is that they are' and as such the appeal was dismissed.

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

A licensed premise in Shoreditch had previously been identified as conducting unauthorised licensable activity by way of unauthorised alcohol sales. The premise already had additional conditions added by the licensing sub-committee in relation to the employment of illegal workers following a review of the licence by the Police Licensing Unit in October 2016.

In November 2017 a joint operation involving the Metropolitan Police, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and the Licensing Authority was conducted, the aim of the operation was to look at venues that had previously been identified as having contraventions to their premises licenses and the immigration act. The Licensing Authority would conduct licensing checks, the Immigration Enforcement Officers would check the immigration status of the employees on the various premises in relation to the immigration act and the Police Officers, being from the Police Licensing Unit would also conduct licensing checks and secure the various premises allowing the other services to conduct their activities in a controlled environment.

Whilst conducting the operation the visit to the same premise revealed contraventions of the licensing act 2003 and the immigration act 2016. Immigration officers attending the premises established that all three persons on the premises did not have a right to work in the UK, two of these persons were employees. The Licensing Authority also found several contraventions of the premises licence, these breaches included contraventions of conditions which were added previously to prevent the employment of illegal workers.

The findings led to a review of the premises licence. The licensing sub-committee subsequently revoked the premises licence as they were satisfied that the licensing objectives were being undermined, given the history of premises, the licensing sub-committee had no confidence that the licensing objectives would not be undermined with the current operators in place. The Home Office Immigration Enforcement service also fined the licensee £10,000 for two of the employees resulting in a total fine of £20,000.

**Strategic Priority 2: Alcohol Related Crime and Disorder (including Licensing and Safer Socialising)**

**Strategic Outcomes: Night Time Economies (NTEs) that promote a high standard of licensing and public safety. Targeted initiatives to reduce, prevent and limit opportunities for crime & anti-social behaviour (ASB), and promote community safety.**

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)
<p><b>Targeted action to tackle crime and ASB in night time economies</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p>Reduce the impact of Crime and ASB at key NTE locations (Shoreditch, Dalston, Broadway Market and Hackney Central).</p> <p>Target / manage prolific offenders, support victims and work with local residents and businesses to reduce the impact of crime and disorder.</p>	2.1	<p><b>High visibility patrols by Police NTE teams and LBH Enforcement Service in priority NTE destinations of Shoreditch, Dalston, Broadway Market and Hackney Central to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deter / Prevent crime and ASB</li> <li>- Protect residents and patrons from harm</li> <li>- Detect crime and arrest offenders</li> <li>- Ensure compliance with ASB legislation and where necessary issue FPNs, ASB warnings, and other sanctions (e.g. CPNWs, CPNs and IPNAs) against persistent perpetrators.</li> <li>- We will monitor developing NTE locations (Hackney Central / Homerton, Broadway Market, and Stoke Newington), and aim to limit a proliferation in crime and ASB at these locations.</li> </ul>	<p>Police</p> <p>LBH Community Safety, Enforcement &amp; Business Regulation Service (CSEBR)</p>	<p>To provide reassurance to local residents and visitors in high crime &amp; ASB areas. To create safe environments where people can socialise in safety and residents are not caused undue harm or annoyance.</p> <p>Measured by change in (on street) crime and ASB committed during NTE hours (Friday night to Saturday morning, Saturday night to Sunday morning).</p> <p>Borough wide indicators (NTE days/hours) will be assessed to review change in other developing/emerging areas.</p> <p>Tasking will be managed through Police, LBH CSEBR, LOEG (Licensing Operational Enforcement Group) and Partnership tasking meetings.</p>
<p><b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b></p> <p>Violence</p> <p>Street Based &amp; Acquisitive Crime</p> <p>ASB</p> <p>Commercial Noise (NTE):</p> <p>Drugs – see drug action plan</p> <p>VAWG – as per VAWG action plan</p> <p>Responsible Drinking – as per the Alcohol Strategy Action Plan (SMOG).</p> <p>PSPO - Street Drinking levels (annual / borough)</p>	2.2	<p><b>Targeted multi-agency action to tackle violent crime on Friday to Saturday, and Saturday to Sunday</b> after 8pm but specifically between midnight and 4am with particular focus on places with late night licences. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- target high risk locations with high visibility policing, enforcement officers and CCTV.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Work with Licensees at high risk venues (using licensing controls if necessary) to improve design and security. This will include advice about education / training.</li> <li>- Review closing times where there is sufficient evidence to prevent and reduce potential for violent encounters.</li> <li>- Support Victims of violent assault.</li> <li>- We will promote the use of polycarbonate / toughened glass with licensees, particularly at problem locations (see also 2.11 below).</li> <li>- Work with local businesses and retailers in NTE districts to improve security.</li> <li>- Identify and manage prolific and priority offenders, and share relevant information with licensees. We will explore ways to improve information sharing with businesses</li> </ul>	<p>Multi-Agency but Police Lead</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This will also reduce the risk of violence and reduce demands placed on partner services including the ambulance service and local hospitals.</p> <p>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 measures will include ambulance assault calls and ED attendances for NTE related violence.</p> <p>Other strands of this section will be measured by evaluation of specific initiatives on a case by case basis.</p>

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)
		- Regularly update hotspots and at risk locations, venues and places so that resources can be tasked where they are most needed.		
	2.3	<p><b>Tackle high volume &amp; acquisitive crime especially theft and robberies between 9pm and 4am Thursday to Friday, Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday at priority locations and venues.</b> We know that theft offences contribute heavily to crime in the night time economy. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out targeted policing patrols and operations in high theft places to prevent crime and promote safety; robbery, theft person (including pickpocketing, theft of personal property, moped / pedal enabled snatches).</li> <li>- Reduce offending by targeting repeat offenders, locations and venues.</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 LBH CSEBR CRC / NPS Licensing 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, places and venues.</p> <p>Measured by reduction in theft person and other theft (NTE hours Friday to Saturday, Saturday to Sunday).</p>
	2.4	<p><b>Priority Venues</b></p> <p>Clubs and pubs are more clearly associated with higher concentrations of crime and alcohol related incidents, and this is particularly the case at priority locations, and premises with late night licences. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a monitoring system for the premises that contribute the most to NTE and alcohol related crime and disorder so that resources can be more effectively tasked where they are most required, and to encourage a joined up problem solving approach to issues that have been identified.</li> </ul>	<p>Police LBH CSEBR</p>	<p>To improve safety and reduce crime / ASB associated to licensed venues, to better enable a safe and crime free experience of Hackney's hospitality services. This will include working with licensees to adopt best practice.</p> <p>Monitoring system for licensed premises will highlight issues and enable evidence based approach to tasking and problem solving.</p>
	2.5	<p><b>Late Night Levy Patrols</b> We will undertake weekly patrols to provide reassurance and reduce ASB / crime in areas where licensees have contributed to the Late Night Levy.</p>	<p>Police LBH Late Night Levy Co-ordinator</p>	<p>To prevent and deter crime and ASB in the wider NTE, and enable safer socialising and reassurance for licensees and their patrons.</p>
	2.6	<p><b>NTE Drug markets and substance misuse</b></p> <p>The drug market assessment identified a number of issues concerning drug supply and use in the NTE. Of particular note were references to club drugs and legal highs (particularly nitrous oxide).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are still many knowledge gaps around NTE drug markets, but we will work with partners and other interested parties (Police, licensed premises, health services, ambulance service) operating in NTE locations to improve our understanding of drug markets, and those responsible for dealing drugs.</li> <li>- Target known repeat offenders (dealers and users) – particularly those on alcohol treatment and drug rehabilitation orders.</li> <li>- Raise awareness and educate people (including young people) who frequent the NTE of the harm / risk of illicit drugs and legal highs.</li> </ul>	<p>Police LBH CSEBR Public Health CRC / NPS</p>	<p>To reduce drug related ASB and associated harm in NTE areas and venues.</p> <p>To reduce availability of and demand for drugs.</p> <p>To fill knowledge gaps in drug markets to enable more focused and targeted action against perpetrators, and support to users.</p> <p>Measured in terms of presence of drug markets, drug seizures and perceived availability of drugs.</p>

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)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work with licensed premises to improve scanning / screening and seizure upon entry to venues, and raise awareness with staff.</li> <li>- Support and endorse Public Health treatment / outreach services and me referrals where necessary</li> </ul> <p><b>See also Street Based Drug Markets – Strategic Priority 3.</b></p>		
	2.7	<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 sufficient coverage.</li> </ul>	LBH CSEBR	<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>
	2.8 see also Hackney VAWG Strategy	<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>- Manage repeat offenders, raise awareness of what is sexual assault, and the consequences of committing it.</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>- We will also develop a Women’s Safety Charter based on a set of key principles that ensure staff working in licensed premises act in a responsible and supportive manner.</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)</li> </ul>	<p>VAWG Board</p> <p>Police</p> <p>Licensing</p> <p>Public Health</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> <p><a href="#">See VAWG Strategy and Plan</a></p>
	2.9	<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.</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>LBH Noise Pollution</p> <p>LBH 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>
	2.10	<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> </ul>	<p>Police</p> <p>LBH CSEBR</p> <p>LBH Waste Services</p>	<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</p>



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)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 ways to prevent public urination (including provision of additional mobile toilet facilities to meet additional demand). We will issue Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for those caught urinating in public places.</li> </ul>		<p>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, and managed through the Partnership Tasking process.</p>
	2.11	<p><b>Responsible / Safe Drinking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote responsible and safe drinking to reduce the impact of crime and victimisation. We will promote and back national campaigns to highlight harm and promote responsible drinking (e.g. dry January campaign).</li> <li>- We support and endorse the Public Health <a href="#">Alcohol Strategy</a> to: encourage healthier drinking behaviour; commission appropriate and responsive treatment services; support families, carers and young people affected by alcohol misuse; and promote responsible drinking environments.</li> <li>- We will work with planning / regeneration teams to ensure compliance with S17 of the crime and disorder act and secure by design approach for regeneration and growth of NTE districts (see also 2.14).</li> </ul>	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>
	2.12	<p><b>Enforcement of Public Space Protection Order (PSPO)</b> at specified locations that cause high levels of alcohol related ASB</p>	LBH CSEBR	<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 an annual review of street drinking levels in the borough.</p>
<p><b>Intelligence Requirement and Further Analysis Requirement</b></p>	<p>We will aim to make better use of partner data (including businesses) to address fill gaps, identify emerging patterns and trends or growth in new locations, and monitor activity on a regular basis. The list below represents some of the issues that require more information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Off Licences and Pre-Loading</li> <li>What is the influence of music genres on NTE crime and ASB?</li> <li>Analyse changes in crime patterns and trends to identify growth and emerging hotspots / areas of concern.</li> <li>Analysis of knife and glass crime in the NTE</li> <li>Terrorism and security</li> <li>More information regarding drug taking behaviours</li> <li>Explore how partners can share more information about sex offences in the NTE, including businesses.</li> <li>NTE related anti-social behaviour</li> </ul>			

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)
<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 (Hackney Central, Wick ward in the vicinity of the Olympic stadium) as well as established town centres (Shoreditch, Dalston, Stoke Newington and Broadway Market).</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To implement best practice and minimum operating standards to create safer environments.</p> <p><b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b> See delivery priority 1 indicators above.</p>	2.13	<p><b>LBH licensing Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We support and endorse the LBH licensing Policy.</li> </ul>	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.
	2.14	<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>- We will promote the use of toughened glass or environmentally friendly alternatives with licensees, particularly at problem locations (see also 2.2 above).</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>Glass alternatives will reduce incidence of violent assault and injuries.</p>
	2.15	<p><b>We will maintain close links with Town Centre Teams, Regeneration and Planning to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will collaborate with Regeneration, Planning and Town Centre Teams regarding any major changes to Town Centre usage, particularly in priority locations (e.g. <a href="#">Dalston Conversation</a>)</li> <li>- Encourage active participation from local businesses and explore the development of business crime reduction partnerships.</li> <li>- Explore the feasibility of obtaining <a href="#">Purple Flag</a> status for NTE areas.</li> <li>- Encourage diversity in evening and NTE markets (activities and venue types)</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>

### **Strategic Priority 3: Street Based Drug Markets and Substance Misuse**

Analysis of drug related offences recorded over the last 4 years found that all services had recorded a drop in offences, but there has been a large increase in complaints about drug misuse made to the police (non-crimed) by members of the public. This echoed the findings of the resident's survey which found that most people had witnessed or experienced some kind of substance misuse or drug related activity in the last 12 months, particularly in the form of open street markets on estates, and on residential streets across the borough. This topic was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest cause of concern (crime), and the primary cause of ASB concern raised by respondents of the survey. It is interesting that arrest records fell during the same period of time, so it would appear that drug markets have grown as police resources to deal with drug related offending have dropped.

Cannabis was the most prevalent drug that people were found to be in possession of (87%), then cocaine (12%) and heroin (3%). This was mirrored in drug supply offences. Most possession offences occurred during NTE (Night-Time Economy) hours on Friday nights into Saturday mornings; this points to a strong connection with Hackney's hospitality industry, but it also highlights the enforcement action taken by the Police night-time economy team (NET) in the last few years. The issue of NTE drug supply, particularly around legal highs and other 'club' or 'party' drugs such as nitrous oxide have also been raised as issues of concern. It seems clear that there is a definitive market operating in and around this economy, and there was some evidence that independent dealers often support each other, which infers that drug markets in this sector are highly lucrative.

Theft and sexual offences made up the largest share of drug related offences reported to the Police overall. Violence mostly stemmed from disagreements over money or drug deals. Shoplift and other theft were the two most common types of theft, and in all cases the offender was found to be in possession of drugs on arrest.

It seems apparent that there has been a growth of open markets in recent years, delivery methods have changed, and dealers do not seem to be put off by CCTV. Drug dealing / supply appears to be highly lucrative and low risk. There have been reports of youths as young as 10 (years of age) being coerced into drug related activities, and drugs seem to be available across the borough, particularly on housing estates and in NTE areas. Reference was also made to "[county lines](#)".

The dark web was raised as a place where it is relatively easy to source drugs of all kinds, including by drug dealers and young people who want to purchase cheap drugs. Young people are also selling and buying substances in their own markets via social media.

As markets have grown in Hackney, it would appear that price has decreased. The growth of spice does not appear to have been as prevalent in Hackney as in other places, but there are reports that the strength and range of substances have also increased.

No obvious link was found between drug markets and an increase in violence, other than the violent crimes described earlier. One possibility is that markets are so lucrative that violence and tensions between dealers / suppliers is non-existent, and there was evidence that independent dealers at some locations were supporting each other.

A number of hotspots were highlighted in the analysis, but based on resident feedback we recognise that there are still many gaps in our understanding of drug markets, and we need to build a more comprehensive picture of drug markets in the borough.

**Strategic Priority 3: Street Based Drug Markets and Substance Misuse**

**Strategic Outcomes: To provide effective outreach treatment and support for drug users to reduce demand and minimise harm, and disrupt local drug markets (supply / dealing) through enforcement activity.**

<b>Delivery Priority 1:</b>	<b>Ref No</b>	<b>Activity</b> (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	<b>Lead Partners</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b> (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)
<p>Targeted action to tackle and disrupt street and estate based drug dealing and associated ASB / Crime</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To reduce demand and availability of drugs, and associated harm, crime and ASB.</p> <p><b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b></p> <p>Annual Resident Survey – perception and experience of drug related crime and ASB.</p> <p>% of CPNs breached</p> <p>% Injunctions breached</p> <p>Number of arrests for drug dealing / supply / trafficking, and proportion convicted.</p> <p>% of offenders who re-offend 6 months after community / prison sentence</p>	<b>4.1</b>	<p><b>On Street and Estate Supply and Dealing. We will</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify priority hotspot areas (streets, estates, parks etc.) and undertake targeted patrols (including CCTV) to disrupt / deter drug related activities</li> <li>- Arrest and charge offenders engaged in drug supply and dealing.</li> <li>- Issue Community Protection Warnings, Notices and injunctions to people, suspected of engagement in drug related activities, and enforce breaches.</li> <li>- Where middle markets are identified we will collaborate as necessary with other agencies (e.g. Regional Hubs and NCA)</li> </ul>	<p>Police</p> <p>LBH CSEBR</p> <p>Hackney Housing</p> <p>Other Registered Providers</p>	<p>This will enable us to proactively tackle drug dealing activity on estates and in residential / public places. We aim to reduce the harm and impact on local communities by arresting offenders, issuing injunctions and warnings, to prevent ongoing illegal activity.</p> <p>Where possible we will work with other organisations to prevent the supply of drugs in local areas.</p> <p>Action will be monitored through our various tasking processes.</p>
	<b>4.2</b>	<p><b>On Street and Estate – Drug related ASB and drug paraphernalia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify priority hotspot areas (streets, estates, parks etc.) and undertake targeted patrols (including CCTV) to disrupt / deter drug related activities</li> <li>- Undertake joint outreach patrols, provide support to street users, and make onward referrals for treatment.</li> <li>- Where support and treatment are declined, we will issue ASB warnings, Community Protection Warnings / Notices, and Injunctions to people who persist in committing drug related ASB.</li> <li>- We will clear drug paraphernalia and other associated waste.</li> </ul>	<p>Police</p> <p>LBH CSEBR</p> <p>Hackney Housing</p> <p>Other Registered Providers</p>	<p>This will enable us to proactively tackle drug related / associated activity on estates and in residential / public places. We aim to reduce the harm and impact on local communities by arresting offenders, issuing injunctions and warnings. We will provide support to street users to reduce demand for drugs, and keep areas clear of drug related waste.</p> <p>Action will be monitored through our various tasking processes.</p>
	<b>4.3</b>	<b>Night-Time Economy</b> – see 2.6 above	2.6 above	2.6 above
	<b>4.4</b>	<p><b>Environmental Design</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will reduce opportunities for drug related activities (dealing and ASB) at specific locations by designing out environmental risk factors (CPTED – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design)</li> </ul>	<p>Hackney Housing</p> <p>Police</p>	We will design out the opportunity for crime / ASB at the planning / design stage of new building projects. Retrofit solutions will be explored for existing housing properties and public places that exhibit drug related problems.
	<b>4.5</b>	<b>Gangs - County Lines &amp; Local Drug Markets</b> – See 1.2 above	<p>Integrated Gangs Unit</p> <p>Police</p>	To better understand the nature and extent of drug dealing and to protect vulnerable young people subject to criminal exploitation.
	<b>4.6</b>	<p><b>Reporting Mechanisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will review how drug related incidents are reported and develop / improve alternative and user friendly reporting procedures that will enable members of the public to report incidents, particularly where there is the need for anonymity (e.g. use of crimestoppers specifically for drug related information).</li> </ul>	Multi - Agency	<p>A fuller understanding of the extent and nature of drug related activity in Hackney. This will enable us to respond earlier, focus and target resources where they are most needed.</p> <p>More information and an increase in reporting / public confidence.</p>

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)
	4.7	<p><b>Repeat Offenders &amp; Offender Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) – working in partnership with Police, Probation and Courts. Including assessments of people's needs.</li> <li>- Work to improve operation of Hackney's DIP programme to increase referrals from the criminal justice system, and improve joint working between criminal justice and drug treatment services.</li> <li>- See also 2.6 regarding management of IOM service users, and management of offenders, particularly those with alcohol treatment and drug rehabilitation orders.</li> </ul>	Public Health NPS / CRC Police	A reduction of offending / reoffending. Measured by way to custody targets for testing.
	4.8	<p><b>Drug Substance Misuse and Dealing (Youth) – delivered through the Youth Justice Plan 2016 to 2019 – actions 12 to 13</b> (this action will be revised once the 2019 to 2021 action plan has been compiled)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise public awareness campaigns at young people to deter them from substance misuse (particularly psychoactive substances)</li> <li>- Carry out joint assessments with Children's Services of young offenders engaging in drug dealing or found in premises where drugs are being used or sold.</li> </ul>	Young Hackney Children & Families Public Health	Increased public awareness, and improved risk assessment of the risks and vulnerabilities of young people to reduce harm.
<b>Intelligence Requirement &amp; Further Analysis</b>		<p>From the findings of our residents survey it is highly likely that drug related activity is largely un / under reported. Whilst many crimes are being reported to the police and recorded on the call handling system (no crime report generated), it is believed that there is still a vast amount of under-reporting.</p> <p>We need to explore alternative reporting mechanisms that are easily accessible, and enable anonymous reporting for those who require it (see Action 4.6 above), or special provision via TRAs, registered landlords, business groups, the voluntary sector and other official bodies such as the Safer Neighbourhood Boards (SNB).</p> <p>More information will enable us to better understand local markets and criminal networks involved in the supply and distribution of drugs, and enable us to identify emerging and existing patterns of drug related activity that can be targeted for action through our various tasking processes (LBH, Police and Partnership)</p> <p>We also need to explore (with Public Health) how to monitor changes in drug markets, particularly around availability, pricing, emerging drugs of choice, health risk and changes in the patterns of drug use.</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)
Drug Treatment and Support Services  <b>Objective:</b> To reduce the demand for drugs by supporting drug users into effective treatment and outreach services.  <b>Overarching Performance Indicators:</b>  Public Health Locally agreed KPIs	4.8	<p><b>Drug / Substance Misuse Treatment and Support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevention, education and outreach activity (primary / secondary prevention)</li> <li>- Drug and alcohol treatment services for adults</li> <li>- Provide services which meet the holistic needs of illicit drug users who experience multiple disadvantage.</li> <li>- Facilitate improved mental health services for substance misuse clients, through pilot provision of complex trauma therapy located in substance misuse treatment services</li> <li>- Work in partnership with Street Users Outreach Meeting (SUOM)</li> </ul>	Public Health	<p>To reduce demand for drugs, by providing support and treatment services, and by raising awareness and education.</p> <p>SUOM is will deliver a joined up approach to care, support and treatment for some of the most vulnerable illicit drug users in the borough. Success will be measured on a case by case basis.</p>

## **Strategic Priority 4: Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

### Domestic Abuse

Police data shows that domestic flagged violence with injury accounts for approximately 2.4% of all recorded crime. Over half of all domestic abuse cases involved couples and family members arguing to a point where the police were called. Violence accounted for 36% of offences, then criminal damage, and theft.

Perpetrators of domestic violence were mostly male ex-partners and blood relatives aged 20 to 29 years, but some other family members were also perpetrators, and many had committed more than one offence.

More domestic violence offences took place at weekends than other days of the week, particularly between 9pm and 2am, but not many of these were connected to the night time economy; most took place inside people's homes.

Criminal damage and theft were identified as potential precursor offences and involved offenders lashing out at objects and property, or stealing from the victim. The main triggers being verbal arguments, influence of alcohol or suffering from some kind of mental health.

Some offences were committed against children up to 15 years of age.

### Rape and Sexual Assault

There has been an increase in sexual assaults and rape in recent years, however this in part connected to historical cases being reported to the police many years later, and much of the increase was in first time reports (mostly sexual assaults, but some rapes too). Incidents of exposure and voyeurism also increased over the years, and the night-time economy also contributed to the rise in

first time sexual assaults, not all of them were connected to licensed premises, and many involved exposure or offences in residential premises.

In general victims of sexual assault are female aged between 15 and 30 years, but repeat victims were generally younger. 4% of all victims were repeat victims.

Common characteristics of various hotspot locations were: night-time economy areas including some licensed premises, locations with a higher concentration of hostels, mental health establishments, hospitals, and public utility settings (leisure centres and parks). Over half of all sexual assaults were committed in domestic settings.

Rape of a females over 16 was the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest type sexual assault overall, and 11% of these dated back as far as 1962. Rape victims were mostly attacked by somebody known them and occurred in residential premises.

### **Hackney's VAWG strategy is delivered through the VAWG board**

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a local, national and global concern. It is widely acknowledged that VAWG is often hidden, underreported and many victims and survivors do not come to the attention of services. In the last three years in Hackney, we have seen an increase in reporting and accessing support for domestic abuse and sexual violence which correlates with trends across London. The evidence is not robust enough at this time to hypothesise whether or not this is due to increased awareness and confidence to report, or if violence and abuse is becoming more prevalent. Domestic and sexual violence, and all other types of violence against women and girls, have severe long-lasting and wide-ranging social, health and economic impacts. The costs are high to individuals, families, to our community, and to services.



The previous three-year Strategy has now come to an end and the VAWG Strategic Board have pledged to publish an updated three-year Strategy to build on the achievements made over the last three years. The Mayor of London made a commitment in his manifesto to tackle VAWG. The 2018 Hackney Labour Manifesto is aligned with this commitment and sets out the commitment to: continue investment in and development of domestic abuse and independent advice services, working with community partners, so we reach more of those experiencing abuse sooner. Hackney VAWG partnership also embraces the key commitments in the London Mayor's 2016-20 strategy to embed VAWG as 'everyone's business' across agencies, services and the wider public.

**The four priorities of the new strategy have been set as follows:**

- **Recognition, Prevention & Early Intervention**
- **Protection, Support and Addressing the Impact**
- **Whole Systems Partnership Approach**
- **Perpetrator Accountability & Enabling Change**

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

## **Community Resilience Partnership (CRP)**

The Community Resilience Partnership is a cross sector partnership that seeks to tackle the underlying drivers of crime and respond to the impacts that crime has on the wider community. The Partnership forms part of and contributes to the work of the Community Safety Partnership which has key responsibilities for the development and delivery of a cross cutting Community Safety Plan. The Community Resilience Partnership has identified the key preventative approaches that need to be embedded alongside the strategies that are intended to have a direct impact on crime reduction.

The work plan will seek to align with cross cutting programmes and initiatives which address relevant issues, provide strategic oversight where needed, and explore opportunities further alignment and joint working.

The focus will remain on tackling crime and its impact through preventative strategic work, and finding ways to address the underlying causes of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The CRP will also work with our partners and the Safer Neighbourhood Board to identify and pursue opportunities to engage more directly with residents and residents groups in order to gain greater insight and develop ideas together to strengthen community resilience.

The CRP 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 and disorder. Community engagement and insight, especially with those directly affected by crime, are at the heart of the Community Resilience Partnership's approach to building a community more resilient to crime.

Delivery Priority:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)
Potential areas for the CRP work plan	5.1	<b>Developing a wider community resilience network and addressing community reassurance:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that the statutory and voluntary sector are working together with common objectives to support community resilience.</li> <li>- Exploring to maintain a directory of services.</li> <li>- Providing community reassurance messages through the network and to the wider public</li> </ul>	This supports the fundamental purpose of the Community Resilience Partnership 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 and disorder
	5.2	<b>Trust and Confidence in the Police and the State:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Particular focus on young people up to the age of 25, BME communities where there is a historical issue of distrust and migrant communities where there is distrust of the state in their homeland</li> <li>- Provide a monitoring function for borough tensions relating to confidence and trust in police.</li> <li>- Pull together current activity into a coordinated partnership plan and identify opportunities for joined up working.</li> <li>- Explore opportunities to conduct survey and focus group work</li> <li>- Increase confidence in the police specifically to encourage victims and witnesses to come forward and to encourage third party reporting, including amongst young people.</li> </ul>	<p>Confidence and trust in police and more widely community safety was part of the previous CRP work plan and has been a long standing discussion at meetings. With the new MPS command unit structure there is an opportunity to build on existing work and develop a more strategic approach.</p> <p>It is recommended that a working group is formed to take this forward.</p> <p>Working group to report quarterly on progress to the CRP</p>
	5.3	<b>Engaging and supporting parents, carers and communities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engaging and supporting parents of older children and young people.</li> <li>- Ensuring that parents and communities are aware of the support available and that pathways to provision are clear and accessible.</li> <li>- Engaging and providing reassurance to the wider community on the issue of serious violence, particularly in areas that have experienced violent incidents and in the aftermath of incidents.</li> <li>- Empowering and facilitating informal parent networks to better support parents in helping each other.</li> </ul>	<p>Identified as a key area of need at the community reassurance stakeholder event held in April 2018.</p> <p>A working group is being established as part of the contextual safeguarding project.</p> <p>As part of the response to the mapping exercise a parent engagement event was held. A plan for further engagement is being developed</p>
	5.4	<b>Working with young people and peer groups -Young Futures Commission:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Young Futures Commission will be looking into young people's experiences in Hackney. Members will listen to, and learn from, young people's experiences of growing up in Hackney and make recommendations to improve the lives and life chances of young people in Hackney.</li> </ul>	<p>The Young Futures commission will amplify the voice of young people in the decisions that shape their lives, and helps make sure they can shape the opportunities that are available to them.</p> <p>The work will begin with fact finding and engaging with the community and should be finished by the end of spring. Afterwards, this will be reviewed and recommendations will be produced with young people before formally reporting to the Council</p>
	5.5	<b>Improving Outcomes for Young Black Men (YBM) programme: reducing harm workstream:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To reduce the incidence of YBM experiencing or causing harm within their family/school/community</li> <li>- To improve understanding of the impact of harmful behaviour across</li> </ul>	<p>There is a working group established which is part of the governance for the YBM programme.</p> <p>It is proposed that this aspect of the YBM programme provides regular updates to the CRP with a view to eliciting senior cross partnership buy-in to delivering on key aspects of the workstream and exploring opportunities for aligning work and maximising the impact of delivery.</p>

Delivery Priority:	Ref No	Activity (What are we going to do? How are we going to do it?)	Expected Outcome (What do we aim to achieve? How we will measure outcome)
		the life course for YBM in Hackney.	
	5.6	<p><b>Pembury Children's Community - Engaging communities and developing community capacity:</b></p> <p>- The Children's Community is a place based holistic approach to improving the life chances and outcomes for children and young people over the long term.</p>	<p>The Children's Community has a strategic board that is chaired by the corporate Director for Children, Adults and Community Health who is also a member of CRP.</p> <p>The place based holistic approach of the Children's Community is a useful model that can provide lessons for work in other localities. The strategic board has the potential to provide oversight of work in other localities where a similar place based approach to social regeneration might be of benefit.</p>

## **Other Points of Interest**

### **Regeneration, Planning and Housing**

Hackney is an inner city borough with pockets of high deprivation and population density, even with marked improvements our IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) scores. In recent years the borough has been transformed through investment and regeneration, and this has in turn created commercial growth (particularly in the leisure and media sectors), employment opportunities, and growth in the housing sector. It is possible that continued growth and investment could have a knock on effect for crime, disorder and wider community safety related issues, particularly in areas that are already crime generators (retail and commercial hubs), and in residential neighbourhoods where nuisance neighbours, noise and associated ASB could pose a threat, although it is recognised that regeneration projects bring a vast number of benefits.

For this reason, there is a need to ensure that crime prevention is factored in at the design / planning stages to minimise short to long term risk. This will require a much stricter adherence to **S17 of the Crime and Disorder act 1998** for policies and strategies that are likely to impact public space and the built environment. 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.

### **Prevent (Prevention of Terrorism)**

Hackney's Prevent Strategy has been refreshed. To accompany the strategy, Hackney's Prevent Action Plan details five linked priorities for action are:

- Knowing our problem, knowing our response
- Strong leadership

- Prevention and building resilience
- Protection, early intervention and support
- Disruption- disrupting extremists

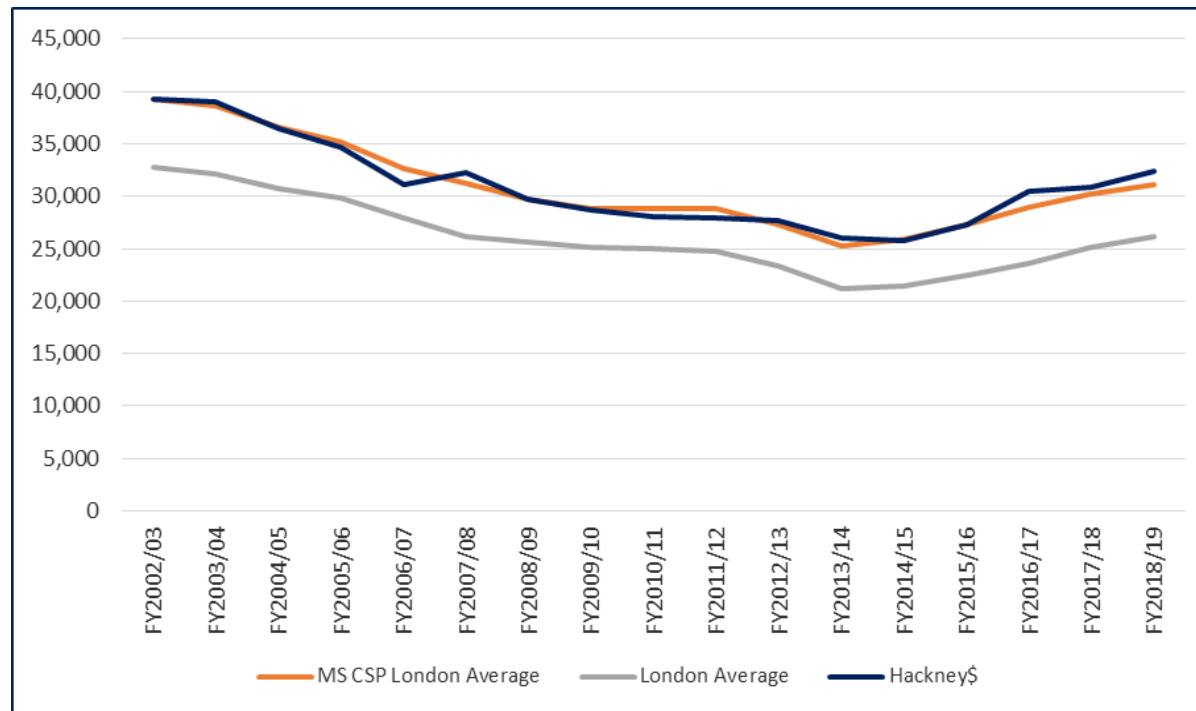
Prevent programme delivery will focus on:

- Enhancing existing Channel panel arrangements, which provides support for individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.
- Updated Counter Terrorism Local Profile FY2017/18 which was produced in November 2017 to be verbally shared with lead members' and Prevent partners with briefing sessions arranged to take place from January 2018.
- Carry out the London local authority self-assessment tool to benchmark Hackney's Prevent delivery against and develop an action plan based on the recommendations.
- Identify and mitigate additional Prevent risks within the borough associated with unregulated educational settings.
- Work with Hackney Communications team to cascade Prevent safeguarding information to community organisations, businesses and local communities.
- Increase local capability and capacity by providing Prevent awareness training and support for staff base in community organisations and local businesses.
- Work with Enforcement and Emergency Planning staff to consolidate resources to look at a range of tools and powers to address the issue of overt extremist activity and associated material as part of detection when undertaking day to day tasks in the community.

Prevent will continue under business as usual.

## Appendix A - Performance Summary of Previous Plan

Chart 1: All Crime FY2002/03 to FY2018/19 – Hackney compared to similar borough and MPS averages



In the last 4 financial years Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs); in Hackney, the other similar London Boroughs and London. Between 2014/15 and 2018/19 crime in Hackney rose by 26% (6681 more victims of crime), although this is still 18% lower than in FY2002/03. The increase in Hackney was sharper during 2016/17 than similar London Boroughs and London averages, but crime levels stabilised during 2017/18. Overall crime trends are following a similar pattern across London, and Hackney is performing at a similar level to other similar London Boroughs.

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

#### Gang Crime

Compared to the baseline year of FY2013/14, serious youth violence reduced by 3%, but all other gang indicators rose: knife injuries (victim aged under 25) up 17%; and gun discharges up 218% (but this was based on very low numbers). Other gang

indicators included gun crime (up 43%), and violence with injury (up 30%), however many of offences would have been unconnected to gang crimes.

The Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) continues to provide support to gang members and their affiliates in order to reduce reoffending and other harms associated with gang membership. The IGU work with various key partners and deliver training, education, and employment opportunities to safeguard those at risk from harm. Enforcement action is taken as a last resort. Much of this work cannot be quantified in the KPIs above, particularly the work involving early intervention, and offender management.

#### Youth Offending and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Hackney has witnessed a continued decline in the number of First Time Entrants from 114 in 2016/17 to 81 in 2018/19. The rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) per 100,000 young people remains below the rates seen by comparator London YOTs. Comparative data for Hackney YOT showed a decrease of 2.5% from 2016 to 2017 in the number of First Time Entrants (FTE). The number of young people re-offending in Hackney within a 12 month period has fallen in 2018/19, down to 71 re-offenders in the last annual cohort.

Regarding child sexual exploitation (CSE), there was a 34% increase in the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) cases in 2016/17. FAST (Fast Access Screening Tool) referrals made in 2016/17 were mostly from police concerning sexual exploitation, and many related to young adolescents known to services but not engaging. On the other hand most of the MASE / MAP (Multi-Agency Panel) cohort were already engaged with services.

#### Burglary Key Performance Indicators (Local Indicators from 2016/17)

##### *Burglary*

By 2017/18, burglary offences were still lower than in FY2002/03, but higher than 2011/12. Offence levels are not dissimilar to other similar London Boroughs, and at the end of 2017/18 Hackney was mid table. Burglary classifications changed in 2017/18



and some burglaries previously counted as non-residential are now classified as residential. The trend of pedal cycle burglaries has continued to influence burglary increases. The police have continued to roll out MetTrace, support cocooning, and use predictive mapping for the deployment of safer neighbourhood teams. The target hardening project in Leabridge ward produced significant reductions in burglary and an evaluation of the project actually found benefits to the wider area; this was against a local and borough wide rise in burglary. Neighbourhood watch is supported by the police, and there are now 8 in the North and 5 in the South of the borough.

### *Robbery*

Robbery offences were also lower than 2002/03, and remain low with some annual fluctuations. In the last 2 years offence levels have risen, but Hackney still has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest levels compared to other similar London Boroughs.

### *Theft Person*

Theft person offences have risen since 2016/17, and this rise is mostly attributed to the ongoing problem of cycle / moped enabled snatches, some of which have also been classified as robberies. During 2017/18, Hackney had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest levels of theft person compared to similar London Boroughs (Islington had the highest levels), and the 4<sup>th</sup> highest levels in the Met after Westminster, Camden and Islington. Many of these crimes occurred in crime generator locations including the NTE (night-time economy).

### Drug / Substance Misuse

The main action from the last plan, was to undertake research to fill the gaps around drug markets and availability including heroin and crack cocaine, legal highs and club drugs (including cocaine), as well as the use of prescription drugs. In 2018, Public Health and community safety undertook a piece of research on the subject to: assess the nature of local drug markets, to improve prevention and treatment of substance misuse, and prevent associated crime and disorder. This research pulled together data and information from a range of sources, including crime data, treatment agencies, drug treatment data, national research, and a series

focus group workshops to add context and insight from the perspective of stakeholders and service users and providers. The findings from the research are summarised in this document, and was important in assisting the CSP board with agreeing to make Open Drug Markets a strategic priority. Open drug markets were also raised as the subject of most concern by residents in the community safety partnership public survey.

### Night-Time Economy (NTE) Indicators

Compared to the last assessment (2014/15), crime and ASB reduced in the Dalston SPA (Special Policy Area) during NTE hours. In the Shoreditch [special policy area](#) crime reduced and ASB increased in 2015/16, but incidents fell in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17. The level of commercial noise recorded in Dalston increased from 2014/15 (but this was based on low numbers), and levels fell during FY2017/18 compared to the previous year. In Shoreditch commercial noise levels have dropped since 2014/15.

Since the last assessment the police licensing team took action to improve compliance against rogue off licences, and the police night-time economy team (NET) undertook regular patrols and operations in Shoreditch. Hackney Council enforcement officers regularly undertake default patrols of Shoreditch, Dalston, Broadway Market and Hackney Central. Hackney Council's new licensing policy was signed off on 18/07/2018.

### ASB – Domestic Noise & Nuisance Neighbours

Nuisance neighbour complaints made to the police and Hackney Housing reduced (down 41%), as did noise complaints made to the police and LBH noise teams (down 6.5%).

ASB remains a London-wide MOPAC priority for the police. In the last three years LBH (London Borough of Hackney) has restructured enforcement services, and improved online reporting for noise and ASB. ASB remains a focus for LBH enforcement officers in hotspot locations.

#### Domestic crime and sexual assaults

In 2017/18, the number of repeats dealt with at the MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) was 20%, this was down from 26% in 2016/17. Guidelines suggest that the repeat rate should be between 28% and 40%. Between 48% and 49% of domestic abuse cases involved children. Referrals were made by a range of agencies; most notably the police, children's social care, and Hackney Council DAIS (Domestic Abuse Intervention Service). Hackney's specialist domestic violence court (SDVC) had a successful prosecution rate of 64%. Over half of the unsuccessful prosecutions were due to the victim failing to attend court, or attending and then refusing to give evidence. All partners have been asked to improve the attrition rate by supporting witnesses to give evidence.

#### **MOPAC Police KPIs – additional to the CSP indicators listed above for the corresponding CSP period**

MOPAC was established in January 2012, and the elected London Mayor (now Sadiq Khan) is responsible for setting police budgets, performance, and policy development. Operational decision making remains the responsibility of the Police commissioner. For more information about MOPACs mission and priorities [click here](#).

During the lifespan of the last plan, a new set of Police performance measures were introduced by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) under the Labour administration, this means that there were 2 different sets of performance measures during the time the last plan was in place.

Between 2012 and 2016 the Police were set targets by Mayor Johnson to: reduce 7 types of crime by 20%; to cut costs by 20% and; boost confidence by 20% (across the whole Metropolitan Police area). The crime reduction element was known as MOPAC7 and Hackney was set an individual target to reduce the 7 types of crime by 7%. By the end of 2015/16 MOPAC7 crimes were down 4% in Hackney. Of the 7 crime types the only individual target met was for *Motor Vehicle Crime* (down 38%), but *Theft From Motor Vehicle*, and *Robbery* came close to meeting individual targets (down 16% and 18% respectively). There were also reductions in *Criminal Damage* and *Theft Person*. *Violence with Injury* didn't rise as much as expected (a rise was inevitable due to changes in crime reporting classifications), and *Burglary* increased against a very low 2011 baseline.

Under Mayor Khan's administration a new set of measures were introduced (click on this [link](#) for more information), with the focus on the following 5 priorities:

- A better police service for London
- A better criminal justice service for London
- Keeping children and young people safe
- Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls
- Standing together against hatred and intolerance

Some of the above crimes still remain local indicators: *Burglary*, *Theft Person* and *Robbery*, but there is a now wider focus on 'high harm' crimes across London as a whole.

## List of Abbreviations

ABH - Actual Bodily Harm	JSNA - Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Public Health)
ASB - Anti Social Behaviour	KPI - Key Performance Indicator
BME - Black and Minority Ethnic	LBH - London Borough of Hackney
CCE - Child Criminal Exploitation	LOEG - Licensing Operational Enforcement Group
CCTV - Closed Circuit Television	MAP - Multi Agency Panel
CPN - Community Protection Notice	MASE - Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation
CPNW - Community Protection Notice Warning	MOPAC - Mayors Office for Policing and Crime
CPTED - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	NET - Night Time Economy Team
CRC - Community Rehabilitation Company	NPS - National Probation Service
CRP - Community Resilience Partnership	NTE - Night Time Economy
CSE - Child Sexual Exploitation	PP - Partnership Plan
CSEBR - Community Safety Enforcement and Business Regulation Service	PSPO - Public Space Protection Order
CSP - Community Safety Partnership	SDVC - Specialist Domestic Violence Court
DAIS - Domestic Abuse Intervention Service	SNB - Safer Neighbourhood Board
DIP - Drug Intervention Programme	SPA - Special Policy Area
DWP - Department of Work & Pensions	SUOM - Street Users Outreach Meeting
ED - Emergency Department	TfL - Transport for London
FAST - Fast Access Screening Tool	u25 - Under 25's
FTE - First Time Entrants	VAWG - Violence Against Women and Girls
FY - Financial Year	YBM - Young Black Male
GBH - Greivous Bodily Harm	YJP - Youth Justice Plan
IGU - Integrated Gangs Unit	YOS - Youth Offending Service
IOM - Integrated Offender Management	