

**Joint Community Safety  
Strategic Assessment 2017 – 2018**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**



**WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP TO MAKE HOUNSLOW A SAFER PLACE TO WORK, LIVE IN  
AND VISIT**

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## 1.0 Introduction

The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) places a legal responsibility on the Community Safety Partnership to work together to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending in Hounslow.

To do this, every year we undertake a review of crime and drugs in our area known as a Strategic Assessment. This Strategic Assessment includes results from consultation with residents and community members asking about their safety concerns.

The Hounslow Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is made up of a number of local agencies who work together, by law, to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. These include; Hounslow Council, Metropolitan Police, London Fire brigade, National Probation Service and London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), NHS and Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Hounslow, Youth Offending Service, and many others.

The main purpose, and mission statement, of the partnership is:

***Working partnership to Hounslow a safer place to work, live and visit.***

The Community Safety Strategy 2017-2020 set out five strategic themes with outcomes and objectives for the partners. These are:

### **Safer Neighbourhoods and Town Centres**

- ) Achieve 60 referrals to the Community Risk Panel
- ) Successfully implement the HBAC Scheme in Feltham
- ) Reduce Road Traffic Fatalities by 40% by 2020

### **Young People Affected by Crime**

- ) Sustain and continuously improve the rate of re-offending for young people
- ) Sustain and improve reductions in the number of FTE's
- ) Successfully deliver the Young People's Prevention Project
- ) Reduce Youth Involvement in organised criminal enterprise, in particular drugs supply
- ) Reduce youth offences of violence against the person in particular knife-enabled offences

### **Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls**

- ) Increase the number of victims of rape and sexual assault accessing support by 11%
- ) Increase the number of victims accessing support to exit prostitution by 17%

- ) Increase the number of victims of FGM accessing support by 92% (by 2019)
- ) Support at least 100 victims of Domestic Abuse

### **Tackling Hate Crime & Extremism and Protecting Vulnerable People**

- ) Deliver 6 awareness raising sessions for residents, community and religious groups
- ) Deliver 6 awareness raising sessions to professionals each year
- ) Support at least 60 victims of Hate Crime

### **Changing Offending Behaviour**

- ) Establish an effective data and Information sharing system in order to contribute to tackling drugs supply and other organised crime
- ) Achieve 120 Initial Assessments for DIP Clients
- ) Achieve a maximum 5% rate for opiate criminal justice clients representing to treatment and successfully completing treatment within 6 months
- ) Achieve a 1% rate for non-opiate criminal justice clients representing to treatment and successfully completing treatment within 6 months
- ) Achieve a 2% rate for alcohol criminal justice clients representing to treatment and successfully completing treatment within 6 months

## **1.2 What is a Strategic Assessment?**

A Strategic Assessment is an analysis of all data, information and activities by agencies during the last year.

The Community Safety Partnership will assess the needs identified within this Strategic Assessment, using specialist knowledge from agencies as well as responses from residents, if appropriate, to form a refreshed Community Safety Strategy for 2017-2020 and a new set of yearly targets.

This Plan will set out priorities for the Community Safety Partnership to focus resources on priorities that are important to local agencies as well as the residents of the London Borough of Hounslow.

### **1.2.1 Data**

This Strategic Assessment has used data which has been shared and exchanged securely between local partners within the Community Safety Partnership and other agencies that contribute to crime reduction, prevention and awareness raising.

The analysis done for this assessment is based on data sets from partners from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, unless where explicitly stated, and compared against the same period from the two previous years (April 2015 to March 2016 and April 2016 to March 2017).

A multi-agency partnership approach was used during this audit, with partner 'buy-in' being very important. This approach is very beneficial on crimes which traditionally are under-reported to the police; tackling Hate Crime as a good example of this.

The Partnership continues to struggle to collect and share data in an effective and timely fashion. There are often issues with meeting deadlines for the development of key documents such as Strategies and Strategic Assessments due to late or non-submissions

The Community Safety Partnership relies upon up to date and accurate data in order to identify areas of concern, effective performance and emerging trends. It is vital that core data set to be shared is agreed by the board.

### **1.2.2 Analysis**

The Community Safety Partnership continues to operate with very limited analytical capacity. The employment of a part time, temporary analyst post highlights this difficulty.

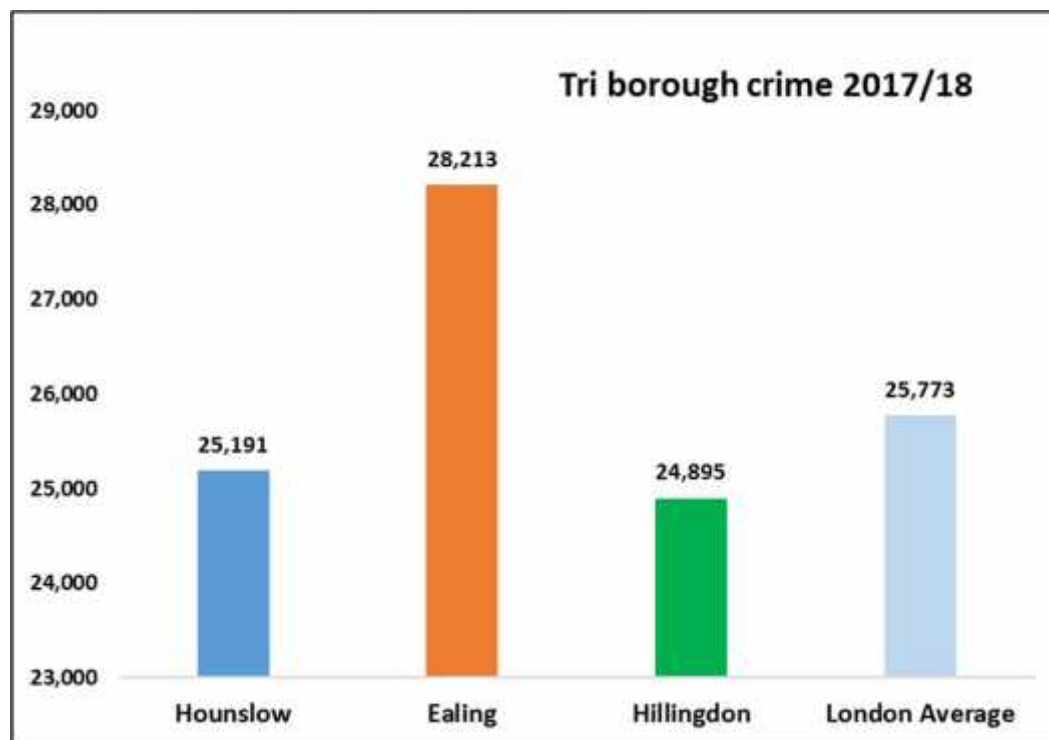
### **1.2.3 Data Sources**

Data, commentary and statistics were provided by a range agencies and partnership. The Community Safety Partnership would like to acknowledge the following agencies for their input into this document.

- ) Metropolitan Police Service
- ) London Borough of Hounslow various departments including:
  - Hounslow Housing
  - Transport Planning and Road Safety
  - Community Safety Team
  - Neighbourhood Enforcement
  - Hounslow Domestic Violence Outreach Service
  - Community Partnerships Unit
  - Trading Standards
  - Youth Offending Service
  - Public Health Hounslow
  - Licensing
- ) London Fire Brigade
- ) London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- ) National Probation Service
- ) Victim Support
- ) Safestats

## 2.0 What Have We Achieved

Hounslow consistently achieved a Police recorded crime rate that sat below the London average. For the period of 2017-2018, the total number of offences committed in Hounslow was 25,191.



The following section provides key information relating to 2017-18 on the five strategic themes outlined in the Community Safety Strategy 2017-2020:

### Safer Neighbourhoods & Town Centres

- ) Hounslow police has identified that drugs are a driver of crime on the Borough and are intrinsically linked to other offending. Directed activity focussing on drugs offences, both supply and possession will impact upon the other crime types, robbery and burglary to name but two.
- ) Hounslow is currently showing an overall public confidence in Police of 68% which is an improvement from 2016-2017 when we were at 64%. We continue to aim high and will endeavour to achieve an ambitious target of 80%.
- ) In total, Hounslow has seen a 17.4 % increase in all Burglary offences in the year 17/18 compared to the previous year. This equates to 334 more Burglary offences. Burglary performance data is shown as a total. This is because there has been a change in the Home Office Rule regarding the classification
- ) Hounslow is launching a new communication system known as OWL. This is linked in with Neighborhood watch and will allow the police to provide information directly to local residents. Work is also underway to improve the take up of Neighborhood watch and local ward panels with the Police.

- J Overall, the borough has continued to reduce criminal damage and there has been a further reduction of -5.4% with -118 less crimes.
- J Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls to police have reduced by 706 offences, from 8606 to 7900 (8.2%).
- J In 2017/18 there were 7608 fines issued by the Neighbourhood Enforcement team for environmental offenses. This is an 11% increase from 2016/17.
- J Anti-Social Behaviour calls to police have reduced by 706 offences, from 8606 to 7900 (8.2%). ASB has a huge impact on the community. Hounslow Police has focused resources in areas with high volume ASB.
- J In 2017/18 Parkguard Patrol units made 2,472 patrols split between 96 parks.
- J Over 5,114 incidents were monitored and recorded by CCTV Operators. CCTV Operators made 731 significant contributions towards Police locating a suspect/victim/witness or vehicle

### **Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls**

- J Let's Talk provided 66 places for mothers and children and worked with children from ages 4 to 12 years in these groups. In April 2017, a teen group supporting 13 to 15-year olds was successfully run with more in the pipeline.
- J Hounslow continues to deliver a free VAWG 'One-Stop-Shop' (OSS) for women and men experiencing, or at risk of, experiencing gender based violence. Trained staff and advisors offer face-to-face advice on safety and Housing, as well as legal and childcare matters. A total of 547 survivors accessed the OSS in 2017-18/
- J The Learning to Respect programme delivered training to approx. 350 professionals, with a reach of 10 schools. Direct work was undertaken with 130 pupils in year 11, and Peer to Peer learning was implemented.
- J Hounslow continues in delivering its commitment to reduce the prevalence of all forms of violence against women and girls. This has been reflected by the borough being awarded a White Ribbon Town Award.
- J Operation Pathway dealing specifically with brothels are visited at least four times the London Borough of Hounslow Police team. Support is offered to every woman found at any address.
- J Forward UK successfully liaised with West Middlesex Hospital Maternity Unit to assist with the delivery of a dedicated FGM clinic. This clinic launched in September 2017 and is held every other week. During the period, a total of 153 women engaged with Forward UK at the clinic.

### **Hate Crime & Extremism and Protecting Vulnerable People**

- ) The target of 60 victims being supported was not achieved for the year: with 43 being supported. This was in part due to the role being vacant for a period of two months.
- ) The Hate Crime Advocate has worked closely with the police throughout and completed 21 awareness raising sessions with a variety of community groups and 7 training sessions have been delivered to professionals across the borough.

### **Young People Affected by Crime**

- ) In 2017/2018 there were a total of 81 First Time Entrants (11 females and 70 males) committing a total of 221 offences
- ) The highest committed offences categorise were Violence against the Person (55 offences – 25%), Drugs (43 offences – 19%), Motoring (26 offences – 12%)
- ) 162 young people received substantive outcome during 2017/2018

### **Changing Offending Behaviour**

- ) By March 2017, the figures for successful completions were 6.3% for opiate clients, 69.2% for non-opiate clients, 53.8% for alcohol clients and 44.9% for alcohol and non-opiate clients. These figures are in the top quartile of Hounslow's comparator group for non-opiate and alcohol and non-opiate clients and the alcohol performance is 14% above the national average. The only area for improvement is around opiate clients, however this has now started to improve again.
- ) The NPS Hounslow, Kingston & Richmond cluster fell just short of the service level agreement target for 2017 – 2018 on completion of Community Orders/ Suspended Sentence Orders achieving 70% for the year



### 3.0 Hounslow Council's CCTV systems

The role of CCTV plays a key role in helping detect and prevent crime. The CCTV systems survey streets, property and land-owned in Hounslow or on land owned by Hounslow. The system includes both fixed site and re-deployable CCTV cameras that can be placed on existing street furniture, typically lamp columns, on a temporary basis. These cameras are owned by the council and function principally as a tool to assist the council, law enforcement agencies and other organisations to detect and resolve crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and other breaches of legislation. The systems are monitored constantly and images from the cameras are recorded onto digital recording systems (DVRs).

#### Additional operational benefits:

- ) 24/7, 365 days a year, 24 hour viewing, recording and surveillance capability through the CCTV Community Safety Control Centre
- ) Real-time communication and sharing of live footage with the police to ensure appropriate and timely response to incidents
- ) Shopwatch radio to allow interaction with stores to combat shop lifting

<b>Community Safety CCTV Statistics</b>			
	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% difference</b>
<b>Recorded Community Safety Incidents</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Incidents Monitored by CCTV Operators</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Contributions to Police locating a suspect/victim/witness</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Support non Police investigations</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>-4%</b>
<b>Requests by Police for Community Safety CCTV</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>57%</b>

## 4.0 Priority Crimes 2017 – 2018

Focus upon the MOPAC 7 crime types ended in 2016 and since 2016 Hounslow Police have been set the following three targets.

### Target 1

To continue to build on the successes achieved in reducing crimes identified by the MOPAC 7 priority crime types. This was extended in 2016-2017 to include drug offences and continued for the reporting period of 2017-2018.

- ) Hounslow police identified that drugs are a driver of crime on the Borough and are intrinsically linked to other offending. Directed activity focussing on drugs offences, both supply and possession will impact upon the other crime types, robbery and burglary to name but two.

### Target 2

To improve public confidence in policing.

- ) Hounslow is currently showing overall public confidence in Police of 68% which is an improvement from 2016-2017 when we were at 64%. We continue to aim high and will endeavour to achieve an ambitious target of 80%.

### Target 3

To reduce the impact of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), burglary and non-domestic violence with injury offences.

By achieving a reduction in Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse) offences by 20% using the June 2016 crime figures as a baseline.

- ) One of the biggest barriers to improving public confidence are concerns regarding ASB, especially after dark. Over 30% of incidents involving ASB and VWI involve drugs and are not directed towards anyone who is not directly involved in this activity. The reporting of ASB incidents and crime statistics increase these concerns, further affecting confidence.
- ) By targeting and reducing drug offending there will be a direct correlation in reduction of ASB and VWI which in turn will improve public confidence.

Overall crime volumes within this period have increased. Hounslow achieved significant reductions leading up to the MOPAC performance period which ended in 2016 making further reductions extremely hard to achieve. This is also combined with reductions to both budget and resources.

The percentage rise in most crime types is relatively small. It must also be noted that whilst Violence with Injury offences have increased across the entire MPS, Hounslow have achieved small reduction.

	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>change</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>Burglary Total</b>	1978	2322	344	17.40%
<b>Personal Robbery</b>	405	451	46	11.40%
<b>Commercial Robbery</b>	33	38	5	15.20%
<b>Robbery Total</b>	438	489	51	11.60%
<b>Theft from motor vehicle</b>	2055	2537	482	23.50%
<b>Theft of motor vehicle</b>	859	899	40	4.70%
<b>Non-DA violence with injury</b>	1567	1563	-4	-0.30%
<b>Violence with injury Total</b>	2432	2428	-4	-0.20%
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	2176	2058	-118	-5.40%
<b>Theft Person</b>	413	446	33	8.00%
<b>Drug Offences Total</b>	1184	1201	17	1.40%
<b>Sexual Offences Total</b>	580	531	49	-8.40%

During 2017-2018, Hounslow prepared to merge with Ealing and Hillingdon creating the West Area BCU.

## 4.1 Burglary



	2017- 2018	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>2322</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
Bedfont	98	99	-1	-1.0%
Feltham North	67	85	-18	-21.2%
Feltham West	87	82	5	6.1%
Hanworth	147	85	62	72.9%
Hanworth Park	72	94	-22	-23.4%
Cranford	62	66	-4	-6.1%
Heston East	75	98	-23	-23.5%
Heston West	106	88	18	20.5%
Heston Central	86	124	-38	-30.6%
Osterley & Spring Grove	180	146	34	23.3%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Hounslow Central	95	75	20	26.7%
Hounslow West	113	71	42	59.2%
Hounslow South	84	56	28	50.0%
Hounslow Heath	72	62	10	16.1%
Isleworth	79	93	-14	-15.1%
Brentford	235	110	125	113.6%
Syon	169	121	48	39.7%
Chiswick Riverside	123	136	-13	-9.6%
Chiswick Homefields	110	91	19	20.9%
Turnham Green	158	81	77	95.1%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>38.2%</b>

In total, Hounslow has seen a 17.4 % increase in all Burglary offences in the year 17/18 compared to the previous year. This equates to 334 more Burglary offences. Burglary performance data is shown as a total. This is because there has been a change in the Home Office Rule regarding the classification. Some Crimes in 2015/16 would have classified as non-Residential burglary, are now classified as Residential, so it is not possible to make a direct comparison of Res v's non-Res burglary.

This change in the classification is also a contributory factor to the increase in residential Burglaries. Garden shed and garage break ins have been classified as non-residential burglary in the past, but now, the guidelines direct that all thefts from sheds, garages or other structures whether they are directly linked to the main residential property or not will be reported as residential burglary. This change will continue to result in further increases to the numbers of residential burglaries. An example of this change is a recent spike in offences in the Brentford area where push bikes were stolen from communal areas. These were recorded as burglary offences. Local officers have worked closely with the landlords to design out the thefts by making changes to the communal areas and the services provided to bike owners.

### **Crime reduction**

There has been a planned media campaign by Hounslow Police via Social Media allowing crime prevention advice to be communicated to the 25K followers which Hounslow Police have. MetTrace, which is the rollout of Smart Water identification kits, continue to be issued on the Borough and although burglary rates in the areas where Smart Water is being used have dropped, the kits are only being given to certain addresses and not whole areas. Residents who are not involved in the roll out have been given the opportunity to purchase the kits at a greatly reduced price, but thus far the take up for this has not been that great.

Hounslow is launching a new communication system known as OWL. This is linked in with Neighborhood watch and will allow the police to provide information directly to local residents. Work is also underway to improve the take up of Neighborhood watch and local ward panels with the Police.

### **Travelling Burglars**

The main offenders who have been responsible for burglaries on the Borough are involved in cross border offending. Most of them do not live in the Borough and simply enter the area to commit crime before leaving. Combatting offending of this type is extremely difficult as the offenders are not known to local officers and the intelligence held about them is often limited.

Hounslow has continued to run Operation Coeus, which is a first of its kind, cross border, multi-agency initiative involving neighbouring Boroughs, Thames Valley and Surrey Police in addition to Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) teams and Border Agency. ANPR is deployed on many of the main arterial routes crisscrossing Hounslow Borough and the neighbouring force areas. This has achieved numerous arrests, in addition to strengthening the working relationship between all agencies involved and enhanced the intelligence picture. ANPR is also being deployed across all parts of the borough by the SNT.

## 4.2 Robbery

### Personal Robbery



	2017- 2018	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
Bedfont	15	10	5	50.0%
Feltham North	20	9	11	122.2%
Feltham West	13	11	2	18.2%
Hanworth	11	15	-4	-26.7%
Hanworth Park	17	17	0	0.0%
Cranford	22	14	8	57.1%
Heston East	22	11	11	100.0%
Heston West	32	23	9	39.1%
Heston Central	25	26	-1	-3.8%
Osterley & Spring Grove	16	18	-2	-11.1%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Hounslow Central	23	26	-3	-11.5%
Hounslow West	27	28	-1	-3.6%
Hounslow South	6	16	-10	-62.5%
Hounslow Heath	27	20	7	35.0%
Isleworth	13	21	-8	-38.1%
Brentford	25	18	7	38.9%
Syon	16	20	-4	-20.0%
Chiswick Riverside	6	12	-6	-50.0%
Chiswick				
Homefields	21	14	7	50.0%
Turnham Green	31	11	20	181.8%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

## Commercial Robbery



	2017-2018	2016-2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
Bedfont	0	3	-3	100.0%
Feltham North	2	3	-1	-33.3%
Feltham West	2	1	1	100.0%
Hanworth	2	1	1	100.0%
				-
Hanworth Park	0	1	-1	100.0%
Cranford	1	0	1	100.0%
				-
Heston East	0	1	-1	100.0%
Heston West	5	2	3	150.0%
				-
Heston Central	0	2	-2	100.0%
Osterley & Spring Grove	1	3	-2	-66.7%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-23.5%</b>
Hounslow Central	0	0	0	-
Hounslow West	1	1	0	0.0%
Hounslow South	3	3	0	0.0%
				-
Hounslow Heath	0	3	-3	100.0%
Isleworth	3	0	3	300.0%
Brentford	4	0	4	400.0%
Syon	2	2	0	0.0%
Chiswick				-
Riverside	0	2	-2	100.0%
Chiswick				-
Homefields	1	0	1	100.0%
Turnham Green	1	1	0	0.0%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25.0%</b>

### Robbery Total



	2017-2018	2016-2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
Bedfont	15	13	2	15.4%
Feltham North	22	12	10	83.3%
Feltham West	15	12	3	25.0%
Hanworth	13	16	-3	-18.8%
Hanworth Park	17	18	-1	-5.6%
Cranford	23	14	9	64.3%
Heston East	22	12	10	83.3%
Heston West	37	25	12	48.0%
Heston Central	25	28	-3	-10.7%
Osterley & Spring Grove	17	21	-4	-19.0%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
Hounslow Central	23	26	-3	-11.5%
Hounslow West	28	29	-1	-3.4%
Hounslow South	9	19	-10	-52.6%
Hounslow Heath	27	23	4	17.4%
Isleworth	16	21	-5	-23.8%
Brentford	29	18	11	61.1%
Syon	18	22	-4	-18.2%
Chiswick				
Riverside	6	14	-8	-57.1%
Chiswick				
Homefields	22	14	8	57.1%
Turnham Green	32	12	20	166.7%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

Overall there has been an 11.6% increase in Robbery. This means there were 51 more offences across the borough over the reporting year of 2017-2018. These increases have been due to spikes in Robbery which have been targeted and since reduced. The increase is disappointing, but numbers of Robberies are currently on a downward trend which will hopefully impact in the next reporting period. Police continue to run proactive operations, deploying plain clothes officers to address the issue. SNT are providing bespoke crime prevention advice across the borough using social media platforms to educate.



### 4.3 Violence with Injury



	<b>2017- 2018</b>	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>2428</b>	2432	-4	-0.2%
Bedfont	<b>110</b>	107	3	2.8%
Feltham North	<b>113</b>	140	-27	-19.3%
Feltham West	<b>164</b>	163	1	0.6%
Hanworth	<b>98</b>	128	-30	-23.4%
Hanworth Park	<b>122</b>	97	25	25.8%
Cranford	<b>110</b>	132	-22	-16.7%
Heston East	<b>92</b>	122	-30	-24.6%
Heston West	<b>97</b>	97	0	0.0%
Heston Central	<b>97</b>	109	-12	-11.0%
Osterley & Spring Grove	<b>124</b>	104	20	19.2%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>
Hounslow Central	<b>132</b>	110	22	20.0%
Hounslow West	<b>117</b>	127	-10	-7.9%
Hounslow South	<b>55</b>	106	-51	-48.1%
Hounslow Heath	<b>159</b>	103	56	54.4%
Isleworth	<b>95</b>	97	-2	-2.1%
Brentford	<b>150</b>	120	30	25.0%
Syon	<b>149</b>	137	12	8.8%
Chiswick Riverside	<b>54</b>	76	-22	-28.9%
Chiswick Homefields	<b>47</b>	36	11	30.6%
Turnham Green	<b>76</b>	53	23	43.4%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

Violence with injury remains a concern and is a priority as we move forward. Across London offences have increased attracting media coverage and raising concern in communities.

Hounslow Police have been targeting violent crime which has resulted in a reduction of offences. Whilst it is small, it has to be noted that most other parts of London are still seeing an increase in VVI offences.

The continued rise will still be a reflection of changes to reporting standards. It will also include domestic offences which, due to changes in risk management processes, more historic offences come to light and are then recorded.

Every borough in the MPS has experienced an increase in public place violence with injury. Extensive analysis has been conducted at MPS corporate level and it is estimated that there has been in the region of a 15-20% increase in the recording of violence with injury since new guidelines were introduced. Offences that would previously have been regarded as lower level assaults where no significant injury occurred are now being captured as an assault to count in this category. However, beyond that expected rise, Violence with Injury continues to rise. Reducing violence in Hounslow is the main priority moving forward.

Hounslow has seen a -0.2% decrease in Violence with Injury. Although this is a small decrease the previous year had seen an increase in offences, therefore we are now seeing the work in targeting this crime type pay off. We will continue to prioritise VVI as we move forward.

#### 4.4 Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury



	<b>2017- 2018</b>	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>1563</b>	1567	-4	-0.3%
Bedfont	63	56	7	12.5%
Feltham North	64	96	-32	-33.3%
Feltham West	112	114	-2	-1.8%
Hanworth	60	79	-19	-24.1%
Hanworth Park	81	56	25	44.6%
Cranford	67	74	-7	-9.5%
Heston East	55	77	-22	-28.6%
Heston West	62	57	5	8.8%
Heston Central	59	60	-1	-1.7%
Osterley & Spring Grove	83	73	10	13.7%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>706</b>	742	-36	-4.9%
Hounslow Central	78	61	17	27.9%
Hounslow West	75	73	2	2.7%
Hounslow South	30	75	-45	-60.0%
Hounslow Heath	90	60	30	50.0%
Isleworth	50	68	-18	-26.5%
Brentford	96	76	20	26.3%
Syon	98	93	5	5.4%
Chiswick				
Riverside	27	50	-23	-46.0%
Chiswick				
Homefields	25	23	2	8.7%
Turnham Green	57	35	22	62.9%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>626</b>	614	12	2.0%

Metropolitan Special Constabulary officers have taken on the town centres across the borough on Friday and Saturday nights to address offences associated with the night time economy. In addition, the licensing team have secured the BET Watch Scheme as well as continuing the Pub Watch scheme which has reduced offences of VVI especially around licensed premises including betting shops.

## 4.5 Criminal Damage



	<b>2017- 2018</b>	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>2058</b>	2176	-118	-5.4%
Bedfont	107	104	3	2.9%
Feltham North	81	107	-26	-24.3%
Feltham West	133	121	12	9.9%
Hanworth	116	107	9	8.4%
Hanworth Park	92	98	-6	-6.1%
Cranford	77	87	-10	-11.5%
Heston East	75	77	-2	-2.6%
Heston West	98	121	-23	-19.0%
Heston Central	83	95	-12	-12.6%
Osterley & Spring Grove	79	107	-28	-26.2%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>941</b>	1024	-83	-8.1%
Hounslow Central	87	110	-23	-20.9%
Hounslow West	95	110	-15	-13.6%
Hounslow South	41	83	-42	-50.6%
Hounslow Heath	106	118	-12	-10.2%
Isleworth	69	108	-39	-36.1%
Brentford	162	121	41	33.9%
Syon	168	124	44	35.5%
Chiswick Riverside	52	76	-24	-31.6%
Chiswick Homefields	77	58	19	32.8%
Turnham Green	104	72	32	44.4%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>961</b>	980	-19	-1.9%

This is one of the crime types which has seen the greatest reductions. Only Chiswick, Brentford, Isleworth and Turnham Green wards did not achieve a reduction. These wards have also seen a rise in theft from Motor vehicle,

therefore it is likely that the rise in criminal damage will be linked to the vehicle crime. These areas will be a priority as we move forward with a plan to increase patrols at peak times and work in conjunction with colleagues across the borders to other boroughs.

Overall, the borough has continued to reduce criminal damage and there has been a further reduction of -5.4% with -118 less crimes.

Work continues with partners to reduce damage to property. The new monthly meetings between partners and police has allowed for better sharing of information, and building the working relationship to deal with such crime.

## 4.6 Theft Person



	<b>2017- 2018</b>	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>446</b>	413	33	8.0%
Bedfont	8	4	4	100.0%
Feltham North	8	9	-1	-11.1%
Feltham West	10	6	4	66.7%
Hanworth	13	13	0	0.0%
Hanworth Park	19	14	5	35.7%
Cranford	15	9	6	66.7%
Heston East	9	12	-3	-25.0%
Heston West	20	18	2	11.1%
Heston Central	17	6	11	183.3%
Osterley & Spring Grove	9	14	-5	-35.7%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>128</b>	105	23	21.9%
Hounslow Central	20	16	4	25.0%
Hounslow West	19	19	0	0.0%
Hounslow South	8	39	-31	-79.5%
Hounslow Heath	14	12	2	16.7%
Isleworth	13	9	4	44.4%
Brentford	14	18	-4	-22.2%
Syon	16	32	-16	-50.0%
Chiswick Riverside	2	10	-8	-80.0%
Chiswick Homefields	15	7	8	114.3%
Turnham Green	30	28	2	7.1%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>151</b>	190	-39	-20.5%

This is the other crime type which has seen the greatest reduction in the east of the borough of -20% with 39 less crimes than the previous year. This is in contrast to last year where the east area had an increase.

Overall, Hounslow Borough has seen an 8.0% increase in theft person offences with Feltham area seeing larger increases. Overall, the Borough has seen 33 more offences of theft than the previous year. This is a low number compared to other crime types and areas, however Hounslow Police continue to work to reduce all crime types. Theft person is currently on a downward trend and is currently showing a 22.73% reduction in April 2018 compared to the previous month.

## 4.7 Motor Vehicle Crime

### Theft from Motor Vehicles



	<b>2017- 2018</b>	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>2537</b>	2055	482	23.5%
Bedfont	77	149	-72	-48.3%
Feltham North	45	75	-30	-40.0%
Feltham West	68	90	-22	-24.4%
Hanworth	54	59	-5	-8.5%
Hanworth Park	56	65	-9	-13.8%
Cranford	85	100	-15	-15.0%
Heston East	94	96	-2	-2.1%
Heston West	174	165	9	5.5%
Heston Central	98	77	21	27.3%
Osterley & Spring Grove	153	113	40	35.4%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>904</b>	989	-85	-8.6%
Hounslow Central	66	59	7	11.9%
Hounslow West	104	62	42	67.7%
Hounslow South	99	41	58	141.5%
Hounslow Heath	69	49	20	40.8%
Isleworth	110	72	38	52.8%
Brentford	239	151	88	58.3%
Syon	184	155	29	18.7%
Chiswick Riverside	119	89	30	33.7%
Chiswick Homefields	214	138	76	55.1%
Turnham Green	298	148	150	101.4%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>1502</b>	964	538	55.8%



### Theft of Motor Vehicles



	<b>2017- 2018</b>	2016- 2017	Volume Change	% Change
<b>Hounslow Borough</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Bedfont	<b>65</b>	69	-4	-5.8%
Feltham North	<b>33</b>	36	-3	-8.3%
Feltham West	<b>32</b>	48	-16	-33.3%
Hanworth	<b>33</b>	42	-9	-21.4%
Hanworth Park	<b>38</b>	36	2	5.6%
Cranford	<b>36</b>	39	-3	-7.7%
Heston East	<b>45</b>	31	14	45.2%
Heston West	<b>59</b>	26	33	126.9%
Heston Central	<b>34</b>	25	9	36.0%
Osterley & Spring Grove	<b>54</b>	57	-3	-5.3%
<b>TX West</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Hounslow Central	<b>44</b>	23	21	91.3%
Hounslow West	<b>37</b>	36	1	2.8%
Hounslow South	<b>36</b>	28	8	28.6%
Hounslow Heath	<b>27</b>	25	2	8.0%
Isleworth	<b>37</b>	49	-12	-24.5%
Brentford	<b>62</b>	52	10	19.2%
Syon	<b>53</b>	52	1	1.9%
Chiswick Riverside	<b>48</b>	54	-6	-11.1%
Chiswick Homefields	<b>39</b>	43	-4	-9.3%
Turnham Green	<b>42</b>	49	-7	-14.3%
<b>TX East</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

This crime type has proved the most challenging. Both theft of and theft from motor vehicles has continued to increase from the previous year. The most stolen vehicle continues to be mopeds and other two wheeled modes of transport, due to the ease of them being taken. There has been a large media campaign on both social and traditional media to publicise securing two wheeled vehicles to street furniture but again the take up and compliance by

the public has been poor. There have been several high-profile operations targeting those persons involved in moped theft.

Chiswick and Brentford continue to suffer the highest levels of offending due to commuters who park in the area and use public transport into central London. Criminals target these vehicles knowing the owners will be away for a significant period. There is also a propensity for the commuters and local residents to leave valuable items on display in the vehicles which again provides a target for thieves.

A reduction in the Feltham area of -8.6% is a result of Operation Boarder a cross border operation targeting theft of Moped/Powered two wheelers. In addition to this, crime prevention advice via social media and targeting areas e.g. Leisure West/Asda Carpark/Hanworth Baths to educate members of public about the importance of removing items from cars has had an impact.

## 4.8 Knife Crime

Since 2014 knife crime has been increasing across both London and E&W. Knife crime increased by 22% across England and Wales in 2017 and 36.7% across the MPS. The issue of knife crime has become a London-wide problem, with more than 30 knife related murders from January -March 2018.

For 2017-2018, Hounslow Police recorded 307 knife crime offences. It must be noted however that knife related offences recorded by the police include any sharp or bladed instrument (i.e. smashed glass bottle)

For the same period, Hounslow rank 23rd compared with all London boroughs with regards to knife related offences. Despite this, Hounslow have also seen an increase locally, rising by 2% compared with the previous year. Between January and March 2018, Police recorded 76 knife related offences for Hounslow: 36 of which resulted in injury.

Acting in line with the rest of London and with direction from the London Mayor, Hounslow will need to address the issue of knife violence locally as a priority.

A briefing outlining the raise in knife crime has been produced highlighting areas that need to be addressed by the CSP.

## 4.9 Drug Crime

According to Police Data, total number of recorded drugs offences for the period of 2017-2018 stood at 1155. This is a reduction from the previous year, where there were 1184 drug offences recorded.

Below is a table outlining the number of offences recorded per quarter for 2017-2018

2017-2018	Number of Offences
Quarter1	268
Quarter 2	312
Quarter 3	283
Quarter 4	292

Drug crime is a hidden crime type and is only realised when police take enforcement action. Police focus on enforcement varied over the course of the year: with the crime squad focussing efforts upon various crime types according to level of prevalence. This can be evident from the reduction of the number of drugs offences recorded in quarter three. A high-profile arrest phase of a proactive policing operations was successful in taking several middle tier dealers off the street. This impacted upon the reduction of drugs offences recorded by the end of quarter 4.

Whilst it is understood that drugs are a driver of multiple crime types, it must be acknowledged that gang activity and county lines would be included. Hounslow have identified an undercurrent of organised crime/gang activity on the borough of which drugs are believed to be the driver. As part of this, the Community Safety Partnership are developing a Drug Supply and Organised Crime Plan to address the issue.

## 5.0 Safer Neighbourhoods and Town Centres

### 5.1 Reducing the risk of harm caused by Anti-Social behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour calls to police have reduced by 706 offences, from 8606 to 7900 (8.2%). ASB has a huge impact on the community. Hounslow Police has focused resources in areas with high volume ASB. Tactics have included HI Vis patrols, drug operations and warrants, as well as working with partners to design out crime by changing the landscape.

The town centre continues to be a focus for ASB. Operation Buxton concluded in February 2018 with 23 persons arrested for drug offences at this location. Hounslow licensing team from the Police and local authority have introduced Bet watch scheme, linking local businesses with the Police. This has contributed to reductions in violence but also ASB across the borough associated with these premises.

Dispersal zones – In total for 2017 and 2018 (to date) there have been **15** dispersal zones implemented across the borough of Hounslow utilising powers under section 35 of the Anti social behaviour, crime and policing act 2014. **7** have been implemented in Feltham in response to increased ASB, which have given police additional powers to disrupt and remove the problem. In addition, resources from specialist teams have also been on the borough to support local officers patrol high demand areas. This has included resources from operation Sceptre which is the MPS initiative to deal with Knife crime across London.

The Special Constabulary continue to run patrols in the town centre at Hounslow and Feltham during Friday and Saturday evenings to suppress issues involving the night-time economy.

Partnership working with Housing has been increased and improved due to the Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour Group (RAG) meetings. Each Sector Inspector meets with housing leads on a monthly basis to discuss properties which are experiencing or more importantly, causing ASB. This allows for timely interventions and enforcement. These meetings deal with low level incidents and up until recently there has been no escalation process to deal with more entrenched situations. This has now been remedied as a member of staff has been recruited to administrate a Community Risk Panel. The community risk panel sits monthly and is attended by multiple agencies including Social services, mental health, drug workers, Housing, Police and Local authority. Collectively the agencies work to provide solutions to problems arising from an individual's behaviour, whilst also safeguarding all involved. The community risk panel seek to deal with cases which cannot easily be resolved by a single strand.

It is recognised that drugs continue to be a driver of crime on the Borough and also a cause of ASB. The results of Operation Buxton as well as numerous arrests and drug seizures from drug warrants has led to disruption of the drug market across Hounslow. Drug warrants will continue to be used to tackle drug crime and ASB on the borough.

Hounslow has seen a small increase of reported ASB including drug offences – from 1184 incidents in 2016-2017 to 1201 in 2017-2018. However, this is largely due to the proactive work that has taken place to target drugs on the

borough. Sanction detection rates have improved. From the 1201 offences in this reporting period 1138 were detected crime at 94%.

The Controlled Drinking Zone was replaced by a Public Spaces Protection Order and is being enforced by Police and Enforcement Officers from the local authority. This also includes activities such as begging and rough sleeping, both of which can add to concerns of ASB by local residents.

<b>2017/18 ASB by Ward</b>				
<b>Ward Name</b>	<b>ASB Environmental</b>	<b>ASB Nuisance</b>	<b>ASB Personal</b>	<b>ASB Total</b>
Bedfont	16	380	47	443
Brentford	16	505	65	586
Chiswick Homefields	6	209	31	246
Chiswick Riverside	6	186	43	235
Cranford	19	377	41	437
Feltham North	17	326	48	391
Feltham West	19	453	65	537
Hanworth	20	333	53	406
Hanworth Park	22	399	77	498
Heston Central	12	298	47	357
Heston East	18	396	46	460
Heston West	16	392	70	478
Hounslow Central	10	375	38	423
Hounslow Heath	22	479	61	562
Hounslow South	11	181	26	218
Hounslow West	13	425	62	500
Isleworth	15	266	48	329
Osterley and Spring Grove	10	329	43	382
Syon	16	441	57	514
Turnham Green	8	396	50	454
TX Not Mapped	21	764	53	838
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>7910</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>9294</b>

Neighbourhood Wardens receive reports on incidents covering Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Environmental in Hounslow's social housing. The number of reports in 2017/18 made to the Neighbourhood Wardens increased by 3% compared to the previous year and was the highest number over the last three years.

#### **ASB on Social Housing**

	<b>No. of incidents</b>	<b>Change from previous year</b>	<b>% change from previous year</b>
<b>2017/18</b>	2657	86	3%
<b>2016/17</b>	2571	632	33%
<b>2015/16</b>	1939	-398	-17%

There are three areas of ASB which are a council priority. These are:

- ) Waste
- ) Unauthorised Encampments
- ) Drugs

### **Waste**

The council takes a zero tolerance approach against environmental offences such as spitting, littering and fly tipping.

Below is a breakdown of Fixed Penalty Notices issued in the borough.

<b>ASB type</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
<b>Waste</b>	<b>6884</b>	<b>7608</b>
<b>Nuisance</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Community Protection Notice/Breach</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>7</b>

Waste which includes littering and spitting continues to be a problem within the borough seeing a rise of 11% in 2017/18.

There are currently 32 enforcement officers working to reduce these issues in the borough

### **Unauthorised Encampments**

Unauthorised encampment in the borough continues to be an area of concern. In 17/18 a total of 34 (16 on private land & 18 in public space) illegal encampments were dealt with.

Often there are significant cost implications and cleansing issues caused by unauthorised encampments. They are issues of noise, anti-social behaviour fly tipping and highway obstructions.

The main issue for the local community are the large legal costs to remove the unauthorised encampments and the very substantial clear-up costs that largely related to the removal of industrial quantities of fly-tipped waste. Additionally, there are large costs for the public purse in addition to land-owner costs, including enforcement, policing, legal costs, removal vehicles etc.

At present, the onus to evict lies with the land owner, and often land owners are not set-up to have the expertise or knowledge to move quick enough to prevent the outcome being a very large financial and legal obligation to remove the fly-tipping left on their land

## **ASB in Parks and Open Spaces**

In 2017/18 Parkguard Patrol units made 2,472 patrols split between 96 parks.

### **The 10 most patrolled parks in Hounslow and main reporting issues**

Park	No. of visits	% of patrols	Reported issues/Tasking reason
Dukes Meadow Recreation Ground	117	4.73	BBQs, Rough Sleepers & Litter
Jersey Gardens	86	3.48	Drug Paraphernalia and Litter
Beaversfield Park	82	3.32	Drugs Use, Drinking and associated litter
Sutton Playing Fields	78	3.16	Drug Use, Litter and some dog related problems
Bedfont Lakes Country Park	77	3.11	Youth Related ASB
Boston Manor Park	69	2.79	Litter, Rough Sleepers and a number of suspicious vehicles
Lampton Park	68	2.75	Drugs Use, Drinking and associated litter
Hounslow Heath Golf Centre	64	2.59	Vehicle Related ASB, Litter
Promenade West	64	2.59	BBQs, Rough Sleepers & Litter
Chiswick Old Cemetery	55	2.22	Rough Sleeping

#### Homelessness & Street Population

Patrol Officers have successfully liaised with homeless people on 127 occasions in which they obtained personal details of 74 people and conducted a first instance welfare check and assessment of needs for referral to an appropriate service. Homeless people were found in Promenade West, Boston Manor Park and Chiswick Old Cemetery.

#### Public liaison & promotion of community safety

Consistent, familiar liaison and forming trusted relationships is vital to effective information gathering, crime reduction and prevention. As the Park Patrol has a far lower call demand than emergency services, they are able to dedicate sufficient time to engagement and liaison as they patrol. Over this period Officers have liaised with park users on 1,573 occasions. With Client Staff, including ASB staff, groundskeepers, park keepers Etc. on a further 309 occasions

#### Promoting public safety and providing support

Parks patrol teams have assisted a member of the public in need on 55 occasions, administered a health and welfare check on 121 occasions and provide crime prevention advice 44 times.

#### Offensive weapons and Violence with Injury

Weapon sweeps of areas where groups of young people gather or areas that are known for drug dealing are a key part of their role in supporting the Police to prevent serious youth violence. The Dog Handler carried out 78 weapon sweeps of parks and open spaces and recovered 15 weapons. The Parks Patrols also supported the Police as part of Operation Sceptre, an initiative targeting knife related violent crime.



### Misuse of controlled substances

The Patrol had 55 separate drug finds and 7 street cautions. They also identified and mapped drug paraphernalia found in parks and types of drug use on 333 occasions. This enables Intelligence-led tasking, for the Police, Outreach and harm reduction services.

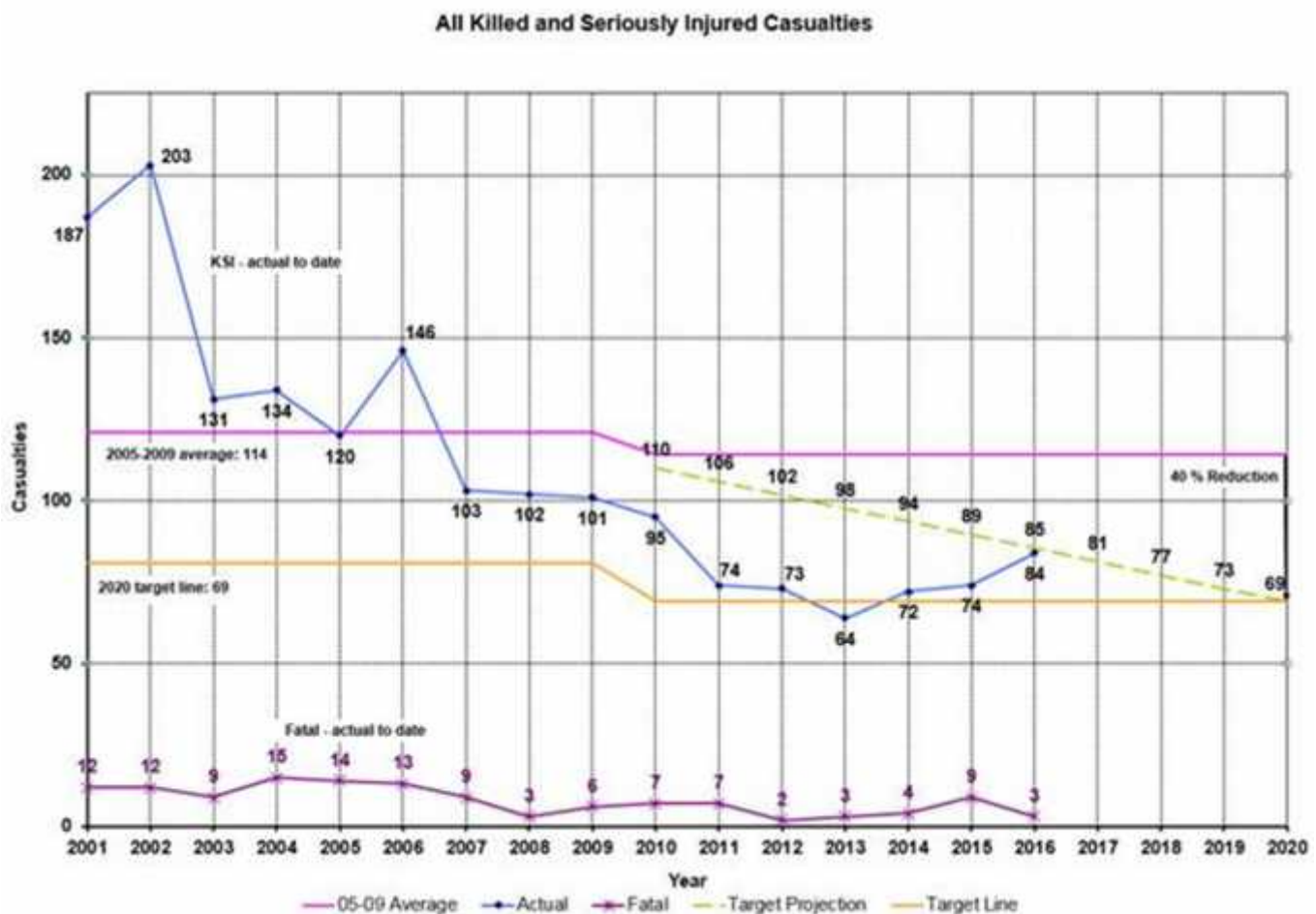
### Police partnership working and support

Liaison and collaborative working with the Police is vital to the delivery of this service. The Patrol has liaised with Police Officers on 147 occasions, updated Police control with real-time or pertinent information or requested assistance on 28 occasions and received 42 real-time requests to support them. The patrol has also completed 25 joint patrol shifts with local Police Officers and provided dog support for 24 Operations (excluding Sceptre).

## **5.2 Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions**

The borough has made good progress in reducing the number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads in recent years. Figure 1 below illustrates our current situation regarding this indicator.

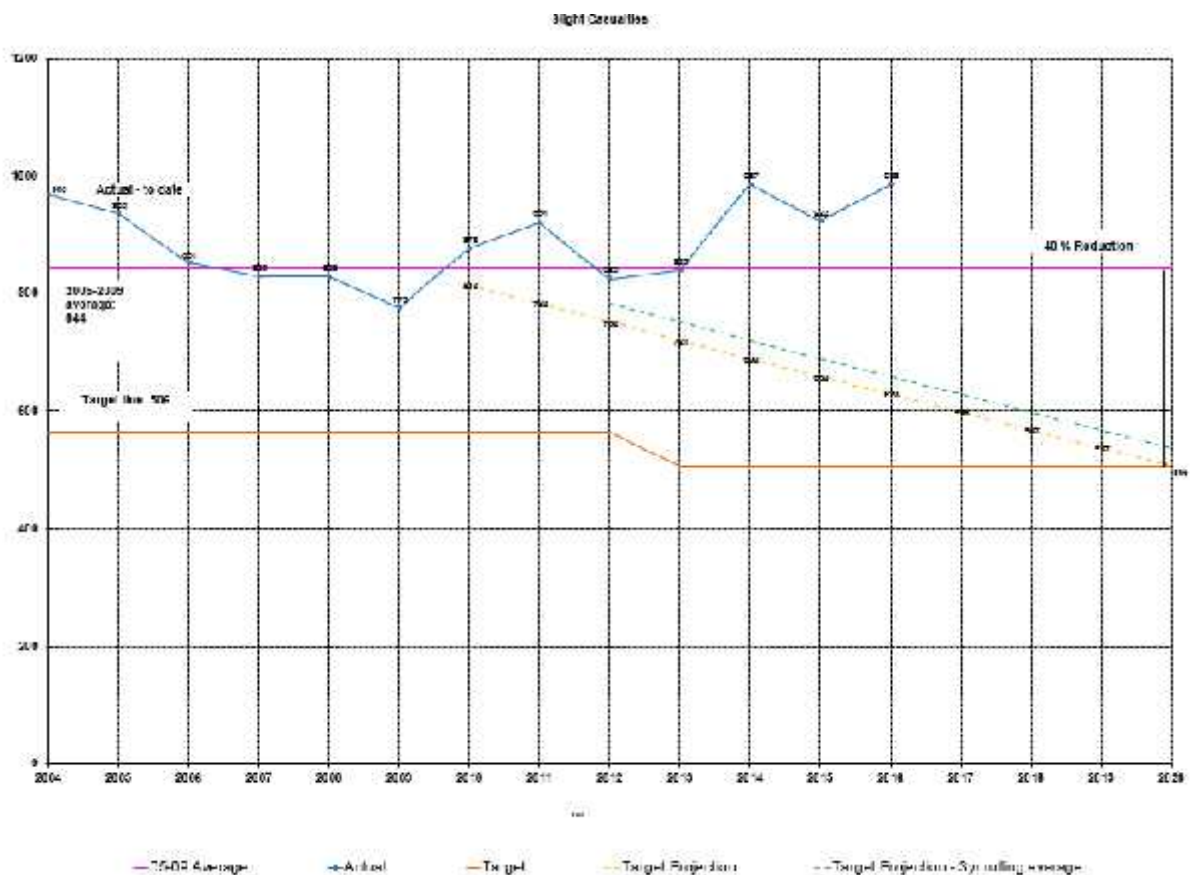
*Figure 1 – Killed & Seriously Injured Casualties*



TFL release Road Fatalities figures by calendar year, therefore the 2016 figures are the most recent.

Fatalities dropped by 67% from 9 fatalities in 2015 to 3 fatalities in 2016

Figure 2 – All Slight Casualties



We have analysed the data in more detail to assess whether there are any specific trends which would lend themselves to be addressed by specific interventions. Concentrating on the Killed & Seriously Injured Casualties (KSIs), there are certain groups that draw attention:

- 1) 68% of the KSI's in 2016 consisted of pedestrians, P2W and pedal cyclist casualties. The corresponding percentage for the slight casualties in 2016 is 40%. Taking into account all data since 2004 65% of the KSI's made up of these three vulnerable road users. Overall males incur more KSIs compared to females and in 2016 they accounted for ¾ of all KSIs.

Recommended intervention – refocus efforts to deal with vulnerable road user casualties. In particular, seek to address this through targeted road safety engineering interventions at locations which have high preponderance of vulnerable road user KSI and a move towards blanket

20mph speed limits on all residential roads and areas of high footfall (REG 256 13 January 2015 Cabinet).

- 1) Pedestrians suffer high casualty rates per 1,000 head of population mainly at the younger and older ages. The age groups with the highest casualty rates are broadly 10-29 and 65+. The rate for males is almost double compared to that of females.

Recommended intervention – refocus education training and publicity efforts on older and younger pedestrians, and particularly seek to target and influence males.

- 2) In terms of contributory factors in 54% of the pedestrian KSIs, ‘failing to look properly’ was the main reason, followed by “Crossing road masked by stationery or parked vehicle” in 24% of the cases. Both contributory factors appear in 34% of the incidents where there was a pedestrian KSI.

Recommended intervention – explore opportunities to improve sight lines at crossing points, and particularly at junctions, through blanket provision of waiting restrictions (REG 288 17 June Cabinet)

- 3) Compared to the 2005-09 average casualty rate for male P2W casualties, the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 45-49 have shown a significant increase, almost doubled in 2013.

Recommended intervention – introduce more targeted education, training and publicity measures for males in these age groups.

- 4) An analysis on children 5-12 years old showed that 45% of the casualties that took place within a 300m from a primary school, took place during school-hours when students would be either going to, or returning from school. The majority of these casualties are pedestrians and pedal cycles, and 4 out of 5 times the casualty is male.

- In regards to primary schools the following have had the majority of the accidents in their vicinity:

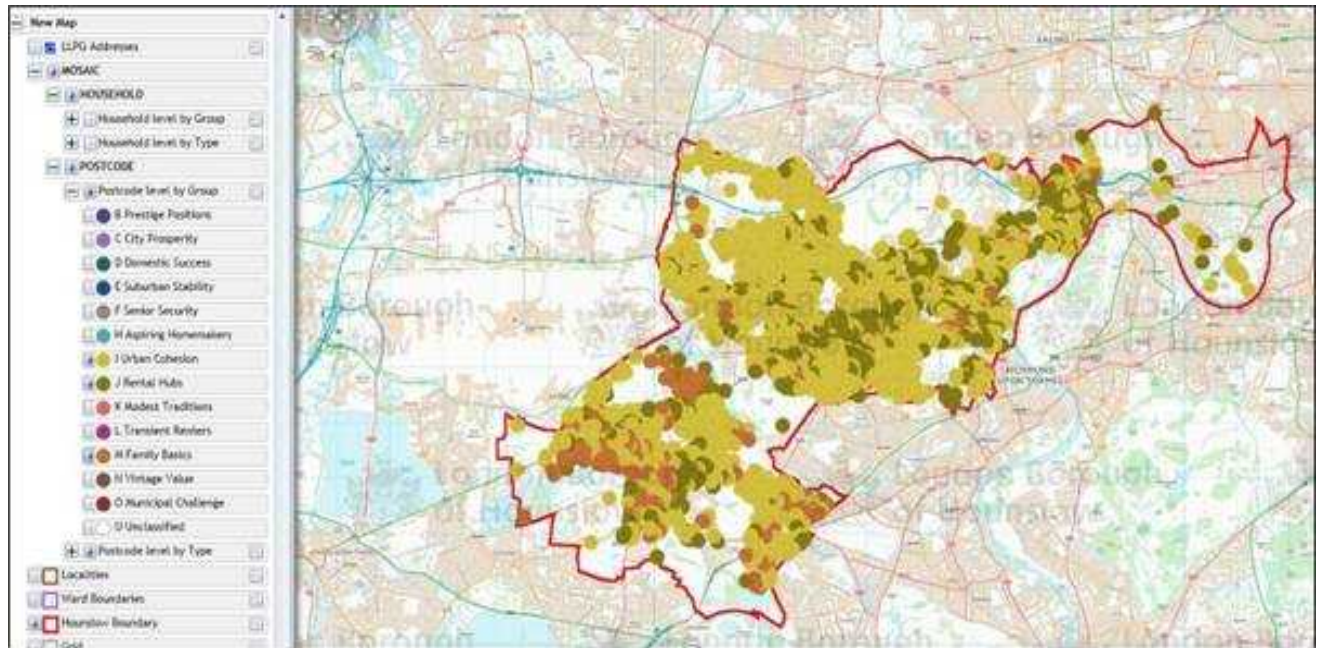
- J The Orchard Primary School
- J Heston Primary School
- J Oak Hill Academy West London
- J Reach Feltham
- J The Rosary Catholic Primary School

- In regards to secondary schools the following have had the majority of the accidents in their vicinity:

- J Feltham Community College
- J Chiswick School
- J Reach Academy Feltham
- J Rivers Academy West London
- J Cranford Community College
- J Brentford School for girls
- J St. Mark’s Catholic School

) Lampton School Academy Trust  
 Recommended intervention – explore further opportunities to engage secondary school children, particularly boys, with road safety messaging and target this at high priority schools.

5) Young drivers 25-34 are at higher risk. The groups that are over represented in these instances are J, I, and M (Figure 1)



Recommended interventions - Explore opportunities to target drivers in these socio-economic groups in particular.

6) Between the age 0-10, children casualties are often car passengers (in almost 50% of the cases), especially outside the school hours.

Recommended intervention – explore opportunities to outreach better to parents of younger children who drive on road safety issue, and in particular car seats.

### 5.3 Working with Businesses to reduce Crime in our Town Centres

The Hounslow Business Against Crime (HBAC) is a Business Crime Reduction Partnership (BCRP) working predominantly in Hounslow Town Centre with local businesses. The aim is to reduce & prevent crime and anti-social behaviour in town centres and business areas within the borough.

The scheme was part funded by Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), for two years, and was tasked with delivering against performance objectives. These includes the following:

- ) Implement the HBAC Scheme in Feltham Town Centre
- ) To increase membership to the scheme by 20% each year (+12 members in year 1, +14 members in year 2)

- J To increase reports made by businesses to HBAC by 40% each year (+49 in year 1, +68 in year 2)

Throughout quarter 1 and quarter 2 (2017-18) Safer Business Hounslow saw no increase in membership. Due to the closure of Hounslow Business Against Crime and the launch of the Safer Business Hounslow the partnership began the third quarter with 0 members, members were unable to sign up to the partnership until the radio system had been implemented, this was not completed until December 2017 due to setbacks.

The membership has now increased to 26 businesses 3 of which are new to the partnership. Work has now begun in the Feltham area with a planned launch date of 1st April 2018, it has not been possible to implement this before as businesses were contracted into an existing partnership until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

During the third quarter Safer Business Hounslow (HBAC) received a total of 31 reports from members. To date, there have been 104 reports over the three quarters.

During this time there has been a significant increase in members accessing the DISC database where offender and crime data is stored, it is difficult to say whether this has had an effect on reported incidents as deterred crime is not reported.

## 6.0 Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy Group, a sub group of the CSP, is working towards a yearly action plan based on objectives set out in the Mayor's office for Policing and Crime VAWG Strategy. The Hounslow CSP is currently refreshing the local VAWG strategy to take into account and align ourselves with the recent Home Office Strategy to end VAWG 2016-2020 and the Mayor of London's new VAWG strategy. This document will guide all agencies part of the VAWG Strategy Group to formulate a new action plan to meet the overarching objectives for Hounslow.

The Hounslow VAWG Strategy Group monitors incidents, reports and referrals for all strands of VAWG.

These are:

- ) Domestic Violence/Abuse;
- ) Sexual Violence;
- ) Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation;
- ) Prostitution;
- ) Stalking and Harassment;
- ) Female Genital Mutilation (FGM);
- ) Forced Marriages; and
- ) Honour Based Violence.

The Strategy group consists of several agencies who are working towards raising awareness of VAWG through training, the delivery of VAWG reduction initiatives, and to monitor the work of the Hounslow Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC – see below) to support high risk survivors of domestic violence.

The Strategy group made a decision to focus solely on Police reported data of VAWG as this would eliminate the possibility of double counting where referrals and made to other agencies on initial report. The group was able to add the reports from the Hounslow Domestic Violence Outreach Service that did not originate from the Metropolitan Police.

### VAWG One Stop Shop

Hounslow Domestic and Sexual Violence Outreach Service facilitates the Hounslow VAWG One Stop Shop (OSS). The OSS is a weekly drop in service providing victims access to a variety of professionals who freely deliver information and support on issues relating to domestic and sexual violence and other VAWG issues. Victims attending can expect to meet with a Family Law Solicitor, an Immigration Solicitor, staff from Refuge, Southall Black Sisters, Asian Women's Resource Centre, Housing, Mother and Children's DV Support Worker, the Exiting Prostitution Advocate, the FGM Advocate and Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advisors. During 2017- 2018, 547 victims attended the OSS, an increase of 30% from 2016/17

## White Ribbon Campaign

Hounslow continue in delivering its commitment to reduce the prevalence of all forms of violence against women and girls. In 2015 the borough was awarded White Ribbon Town accreditation. The award was presented from the White Ribbon Campaign (WRC): an organisation established by men who seek to challenge the behaviours of abusive men who commit or do not condemn harmful VAWG practices. Hounslow have delivered an agreed action plan (with WRC) over the course of two years (2015-17), embedding the council's commitment to end violence against women and girls within partnership working, service delivery and awareness raising/training. The success of this has been reflected by WRC awarding Hounslow White Ribbon Town re-accreditation status in January 2018, Hounslow is currently one of only 6 London Boroughs to hold White Ribbon Accreditation Status.

## **Domestic Violence**

### Domestic Violence Advocacy

The Council's Hounslow Domestic and Sexual Violence Outreach Service (HDSVOS) is a crisis intervention service providing support and information to high risk victims of domestic and sexual violence that reside in the London Borough of Hounslow. This includes support and information to colleagues and partner agencies.

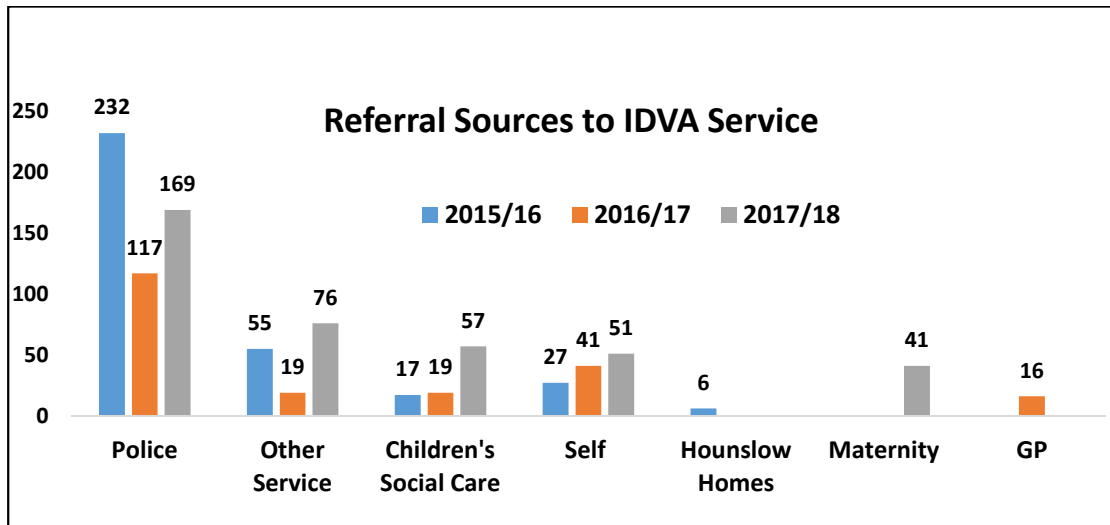
The team has five Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA as follows:

- ) full time IDVA who is co-located with the Community Safety Unit at Hounslow Police Station,
- ) part time Health IDVA, co-located with the CCG and Maternity
- ) part-time Young People IDVA co-located with Children's Social Care
- ) full time IDVA based with Adult Social Care and
- ) full time IDVA co-located with the Families First team.

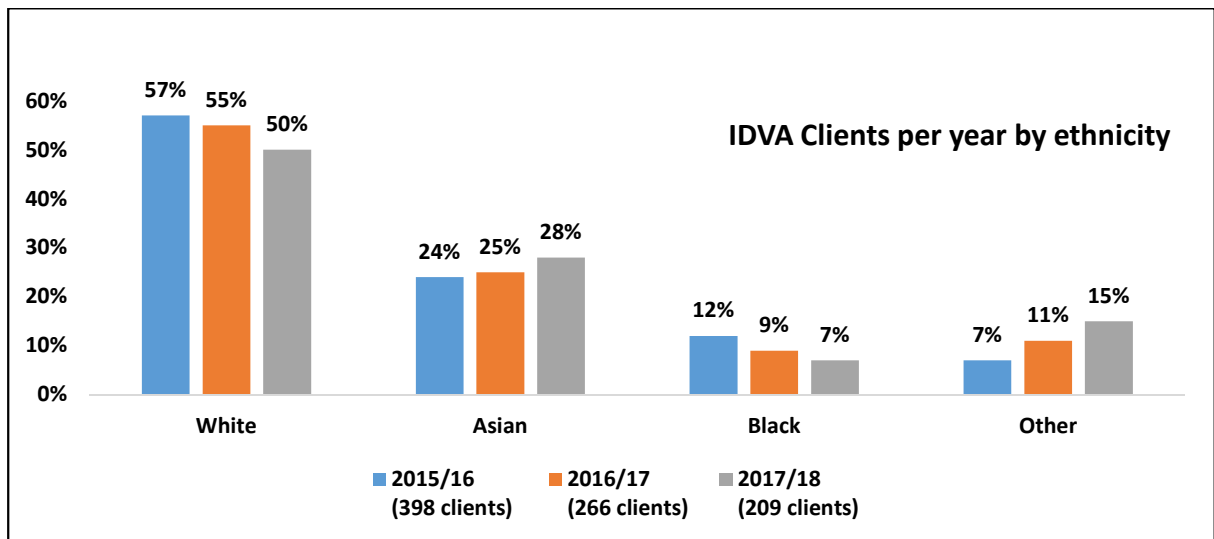
Following the completion of a robust risk assessment, support will include developing safety plans and safeguarding options. An IDVA will also advocate on behalf of victims with other services and departments thereby smoothing pathways and reduce the need for the victim to repeatedly explain their circumstances.

Referrals to HDSVOS are received from a wide variety of sources, including Police, GP's, Maternity, Children's Social Care, Adult Social Care and other partner agencies. Victims can also self-refer. During 2017-2018 most referrals were from Police.

The table and graph below provides the figures of the referrals received.



In 2017/18, IDVAs and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (please see section Sexual Violence for more information) supported 509 new domestic violence victims. There were 484 females and 13 males of which 7 were LGBT. Where obtained the ethnicities of the clients were 253 (50%) White (including British, Irish and European), 142 (28%) Asian (including Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi amongst others), 34 (7%) Black (including African and Caribbean), and 80(15%) of other ethnicities (including Mixed or Dual Heritage, Middle Eastern or Arab and others).



The team also delivers one-day Basic Domestic Violence Awareness Training to other professionals and is developing a Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence half day programme that will be delivered soon.

Alongside the Council's advocacy team is the Pan London Victim Support Domestic Violence Team (funded by Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime



(MOPAC). The team provides support for victims living or working in all 32 London boroughs. In Hounslow, the team consist of two IDVA's:

- ) IDVA co-located with iHEAR providing support to victims of domestic and sexual violence with substance misuse
- ) IDVA is co-located with A&E at West Middlesex Hospital

Ascent (The London VAWG Consortium) delivers advice and counselling for victims of domestic and sexual violence and other harmful practices in Hounslow.

### Let's Talk

The 'Let's Talk' Programme is a 12 week structured therapeutic group programme for children affected by domestic violence, with a parallel programme for mothers.

The groups provide age appropriate support to help them to understand and process their experiences. Children are offered the opportunity to reflect on and make sense of their experiences in a safe environment with agreed boundaries. The group setting supports children to:

- ) share their experiences
- ) express and name their feelings and emotions
- ) identify abusive behaviours
- ) to develop their own personal safety plan
- ) understand who is responsible for violence and abuse
- ) identify anger and develop non-violent forms of communication
- ) to build self esteem
- ) Safety planning

The groups involve a variety of activities including using art, play, drama, discussions and activities to explore the issues affecting children and young people exposed to domestic violence.

The focus of the parallel women's programme is to support women to build communication with their children, to understand their children's experiences and develop their confidence in their parenting.

Clients are referred by different agencies including schools, social workers, parent support advisors, DV outreach team, GP's and self-referrals. The referrals are assessed for mother and child suitability and where Let's Talk could help minimise any risks to the family.

Three groups per term are run for the families, two children groups and one mothers group. In 2017/18 we provided 66 places for mothers and children and worked with children from ages 4 years – 12 years in these groups. This is a 14% increase in provided places in 2016/17.

In April 2017, we ran a teen group which was a great success and we will be providing another teen programme in April 2018 which has been in demand and will support ages 13-15years.

## Mother & Children's Domestic Violence Support Worker

The Mother & Children's Domestic Violence Support Worker provides parenting support to mothers, and one to one support to children and young adults who have or are experiencing the impact of domestic violence.

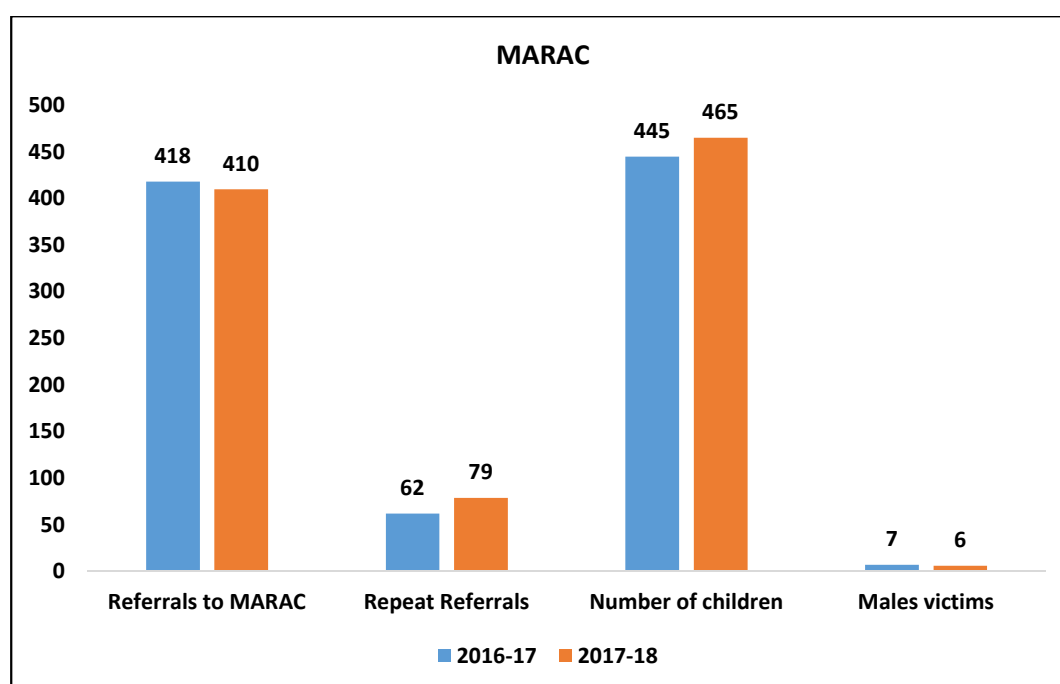
The Mother & Children's Domestic Violence Support Worker facilitates an informal Mother's Support Group and work with the children attending the Let's Talk programme.

The Support worker also attends the Domestic Violence One Stop Shop to give advice to mothers about the support they can access for themselves and their children.

In 2017/18, 30 children and 21 mothers were directly supported in 1-1 sessions  
57 women were supported at the One Stop Shop

## Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

In 2017-18 there were a total of 410 referrals made to the MARAC with a total of 79 repeat victims. In 2016-17 there were 418 referrals made. The number of repeat victims has gone up. Last year the number of repeat victims were 62



## Learning to Respect

The Learning to Respect (LTR) Programme continues to run in Hounslow. It is a domestic violence education initiative for Hounslow schools and other settings. The programme co-ordinator is located within the Community Safety Team and works in partnership with a number of other statutory and voluntary

agencies in the borough to provide training for teachers and other professionals working with children and young people.

The long-term aim of the programme is to reduce the incidence of domestic violence in the borough by educating young people about safe, non-abusive relationships.

The short-term aims are:

- to promote healthy relationships amongst young people
- to help young people resolve conflict in a positive manner
- to enable young people to develop skills of negotiation
- to help young people identify abusive behaviour within a relationship
- to build self-esteem and confidence

In 2017 to 2018 the LTR programme delivered the training to approx. 350 professionals, with a reach of 10 schools. Direct work was undertaken with 130 pupils in year 11, and Peer to Peer learning was implemented. The LTR programme has also supported schools in delivering LTR weeks. A number of schools took part in the 16 days of activism as part of the White Ribbon Campaign, they were supported in assemblies, 'parent stalls' and signing the White Ribbon Pledge. The LTR Co-ordinator and team are working intensively with a Primary and Secondary school setting in collaboratively developing a 'whole school approach' to ending violence against women and girls. The work of the LTR team was highlighted when the team were nominated and won White Ribbon Awards.

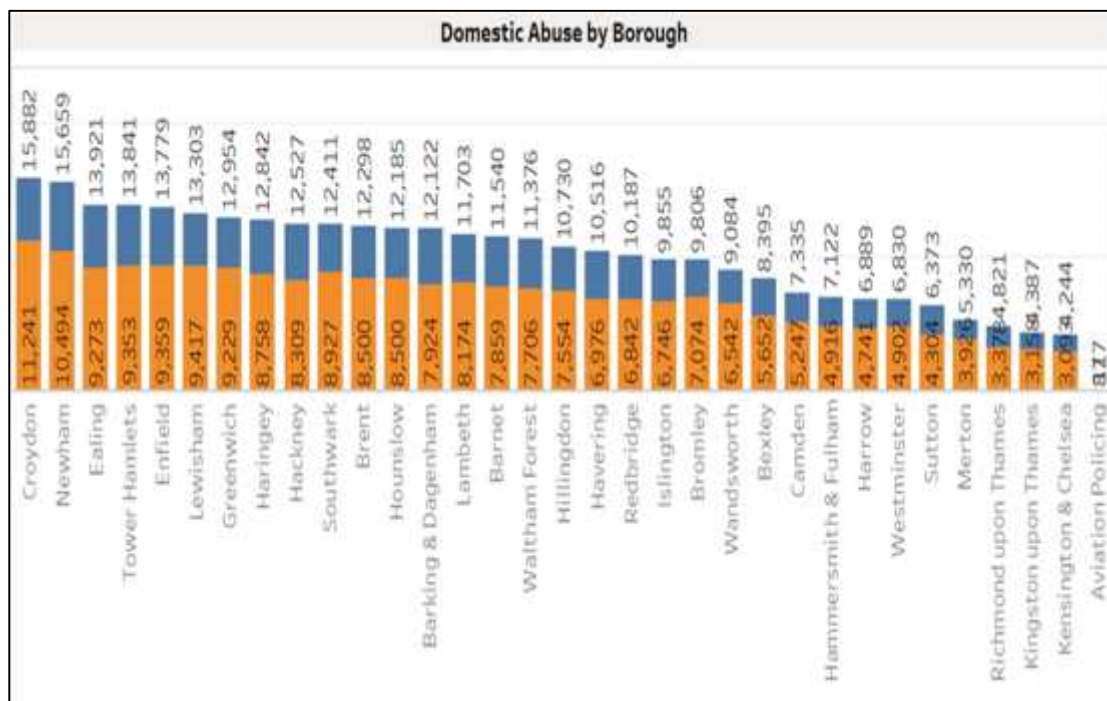
The LTR programme continues to be updated with relevant information and new resources. The team regularly supports and contribute to other Hounslow initiatives.

### Operation Dauntless

Operation Dauntless, which focuses on the highest risk DA suspects continues and has expanded to 'Dauntless Plus' which identifies high risk perpetrators who are often transient and perpetrate domestic abuse offences between different boroughs. This approach ensures such perpetrators who reside in or frequent Hounslow are researched, flagged and a bespoke 'trigger' plan for each offender is created so not only do we have a clear picture around their offending and propensity towards violence, any officer dealing with them (across London), has clear insight of their domestic abuse history. We have also sought legal advice and can now share the Dauntless nominals with our MARAC partner agencies.

In this period, we have utilised the Domestic Violence Protection Order's (DVPO) which may be issued by a Police Superintendent, (and confirmed by a Magistrates Court) which sets out prohibitions that, in effect, bar a suspected perpetrator from returning to a victim's home and/or contacting the victim for a period of 28 days.

Hounslow obtained 8 orders during this period. We will continue to apply for such orders where they are needed, to protect vulnerable victims on Hounslow Borough.



In 2017/18 there were **12,185** were domestic abuse incidents/callouts. Of those **46.07%** or **5,614** were repeat victims on at least one occasion. The chart below shows where Hounslow sits in relation to every other London Borough.

### Hounslow Safer Homes

HDSVOS co-ordinate the referrals to the Hounslow Safer Homes Project. Some victims do not wish to move from their homes and this project provides extra security within the homes to enable them to remain.

The extra security can be reinforced doors, extra locks, a Sanctuary (safe) room and anti-arson equipment. The referral will also include a visit by the London Fire Service for fire safety checks. The London Fire Service are also informed of addresses in the borough that have the extra security.

In 2017/18 51 referrals were received for consideration by the Safer Homes Project. 45 were completed. The 6 that were not completed were because of two victims being moved by their housing provider, one victim was evicted and provided with emergency accommodation, one victim chose to cancel the referral, one referral was cancelled as the relationship had resumed and the private landlord at one of the properties did not consent to the work.

In 2016/2017 there were also 51 referrals received. This shows that for the past two years the referrals to the project have remained consistent.

## Sexual Violence

Sexual violence and abuse is any behaviour of a sexual nature which is unwanted and takes place without consent or understanding.

The Council's Hounslow Domestic and Sexual Violence Outreach Service has its own dedicated Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA). The ISVA role is to tailor emotional and practical support to meet the individual needs of the victim. They address the safety of the victims, provide support before, during and after court and act as a single point of contact.

The ISVA service supported 68 clients during 2017/18 - 66 females and 2 males. 42 (62%) were White, 13 (19%) were Asian, 5 (7%) were Black and 8 (12%) were of other ethnicities. 62% of referrals were from the Police.

In a rolling 12-month period (April to March) there have been 631 sexual offences (212 victims of rape) police reported offences against 580 the previous year, which amounts to an - 9% increase.

Police are encouraged by a rise in the reporting of rape and other sexual offences. It reinforces the work we are doing within the MPS to encourage the reporting of these crimes and to ensure we accurately record sexual offences. This would also reflect the work around the identification of Child Sexual Exploitation which links with sexual offences. Furthermore, high-profile coverage of sexual offences and the police response to reports of non-recent sexual offending is another factor that is likely to influence police recording of sexual offences. For example, the "Me Too" movement is likely to have an ongoing influence on victims' willingness to come forward to report both recent and non-recent offences. This is reflected in the increase of historical reporting of sexual offences.

West London Rape Crisis Centre (Part of the Women and Girls Network) also provide support and therapeutic services to survivors of sexual violence in Hounslow.

## Prostitution

Prostitution is the practice or occupation of engaging in sexual activity with someone for payment.

As well as services to those experiencing domestic and sexual violence, HDSVOS also provides other VAWG support including the Hounslow Exiting Prostitution Service.

The Hounslow Prostitution strategy aims to:

- ) Bring to justice people who exploit others, pay for sex through prostitution, and who commit violent and sexual offences against them.
- ) Support those who sell sex, to exit prostitution, and to sustain their exit.

To achieve these aims, the council, police and partners will focus on six key objectives:

1. Identifying the problem:
2. Prevention
3. Tackling supply and demand
4. Developing routes out.
5. Ensuring justice:
6. Training.

Until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 Nia, and formerly Eaves, led the Exiting Prostitution in Hounslow Project. In April 2017 LBH brought the Exiting Prostitution Service in house and proceeded to recruit to the role. In December 2017, the position of Exiting Prostitution Advocate was filled to continue the work. The advocate left the service in April 2018.

### Operation Kerbsafe

Operation Kerbsafe is a Metropolitan Police led operation targeting on street prostitution in Hounslow.

The operation has 3 target areas:

- 1) Engagement (Services working together to address the issue, engaging with the prostitutes, residents, partner agencies)
- 2) Outreach (Police and Advocate providing information and support to prostitutes to exit and keep safe)
- 3) Enforcement (targeting the buyers visiting known areas to discourage and arrest, to provide the opportunity for the prostitutes to avoid criminal sanctions)

The indication from LBH Partnership Policing Team was that during 2017-2018 on-street prostitution has been dramatically reduced in the area due to the success of the operation.

### Operation Pathway

Operation Pathway is a Metropolitan Police led operation targeting Brothels in Hounslow. The purpose of the operation is to visit identified premises suspected of being used for prostitution purposes and actively target the criminal organisers with positive arrests being the outcome. Hounslow has adopted a victim orientated approach to the prostitutes in the brothels, offering them support and advocacy that will offer opportunities to exit and avoid criminal sanctions against them.

During 2017-2018 the LBH Policing Team made the following arrests:

- 1) 11 Brothel manager arrests – (managing a brothel, plus other offences including controlling prostitution, robbery, firearms, assault, money laundering. Three foreign nationals have been extradited to the UK on

European Arrest Warrants after they fled the UK. Once their sentences are served they will be deported)

- ) 2 Customers/buyers - (immigration and money laundering)
- ) 3 Sex worker arrests – (immigration offences)

There are many challenges and barriers for women in the sex industry engaging with support services. Women are often isolated, have no access to funds or their identification documents. They may also be at risk of harm from those who are exploiting them. Many women will have similar scripted stories about their circumstances that indicate that they have been coerced

In April 2018, a multi-agency event was organised to engage with women in brothels. The Exiting Prostitution Advocate, the Refuge Human Trafficking Advocate, The Hounslow ISVA (Independent Sexual Violence Advisor) joined up with the LBH Partnership Policing Team, the Red Cross and the Modern-Day Slavery and Kidnap Unit (Metropolitan Police) to participate in an event to identify victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and prostitution and to gather intelligence on organised crime.

The operation involved 3 police teams visiting 7 suspected brothels in Hounslow. The women found at the addresses were offered the opportunity to be taken to a 'Reception Centre' set up at the Civic Centre where the partner agencies would be available to offer refreshments, support and the opportunity to exit in a safe way if they wished.

4 women chose to return to the centre. 3 received support and chose to return to their addresses. 1 woman disclosed she had been trafficked and accepted the safe exit support.

Numbers supported through the Exiting Prostitution Project

	One-to-one	Workshops	Outreach	Total
<b>Apr 15-Mar 16</b>	14	0	8	22
<b>Apr 16-Mar 17</b>	20	4	25	49
<b>Apr 17-Mar 18</b>	5	0	13**	18

These statistics show that 5 women were supported directly by the advocate. \*\*The details of 13 women were passed to the advocate, by partner agencies, as women identified as prostitutes or possibly trafficked. Each woman was offered outreach support but declined. Safeguarding checks were carried out with Children's Social Care to ensure any identified children were not at risk.

## 7.0 Tackling Hate Crime & Extremism and Protecting Vulnerable People

### Working in partnership to reduce Hate Crime

The Hounslow Hate Crime Prevention Forum (HCPF), reporting into the Hounslow Community Safety Partnership Board, has been working together each year with the aim of reducing and preventing hate crimes in the borough.

To effectively deliver on our aims, partners within the worked together to support those who've experienced Hate Crime, and developed links with community groups to raise awareness of hate crimes, encourage reporting and challenge prejudice.

#### Hate Crime Reports

The table below show the types of Hate Crime reported to police in 2017/18

Hate Crime	Count
Anti-Semitic	1
Disability	8
Faith	65
Homophobic	45
Islamophobic	51
Racist	521
Transgender	4

Crimes may have more than one Hate Crime Flag and therefore be counted in multiple categories. The records above include incidents and crimes.

The information above highlights the under-reporting of certain hate crimes to the police such as homophobic hate, disability hate, transphobic hate and anti-Semitic hate crimes.

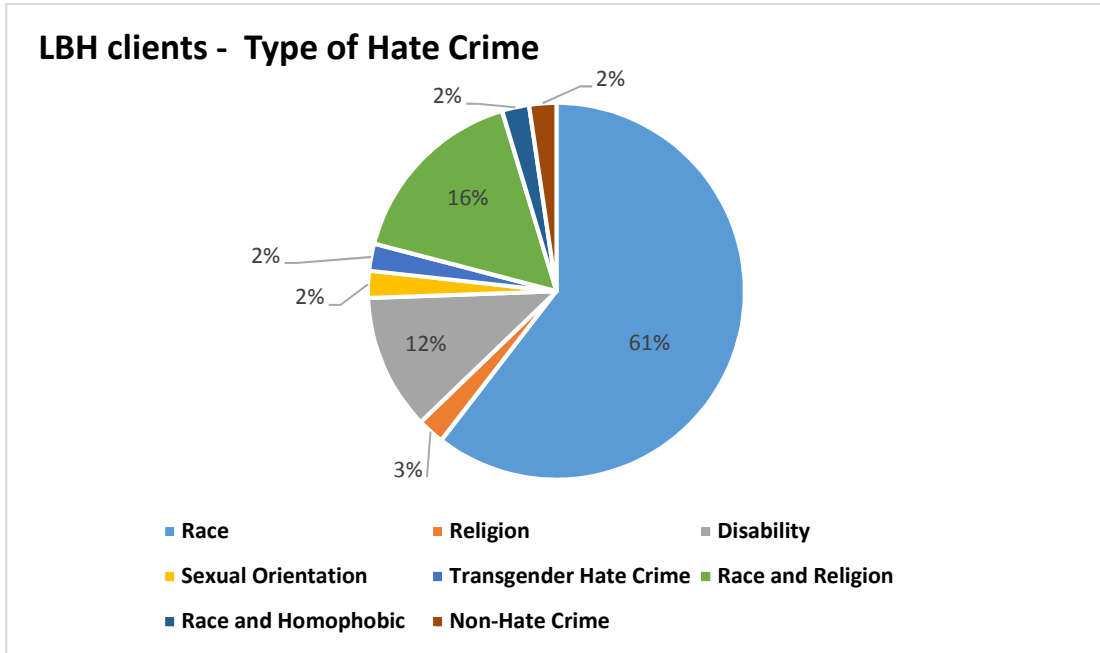
#### Hate Crime Advocacy

The Council (LBH) has a dedicated Hate Crime Advocacy who provides support to anyone who has experienced hate crime in the borough, regardless of whether they wish to report the abuse to the police. Victim Support (VS), a charity that provides support to victims and witnesses of crime, operate in the borough. VS is a key community partner within the borough and attends the quarterly Hounslow Hate Crime Prevention Forum. VS provide advice and advocacy support to those who've experienced hate crime in Hounslow. A referral pathway has been developed between the Council and Victim Support, whereby the Council's Advocate provides support to high risk victims of Hate Crime and those where complex needs are a factor, VS support those who are assessed as low – medium risk. This ensures that clients receive support throughout their journey in moving on and recovering from Hate Crime

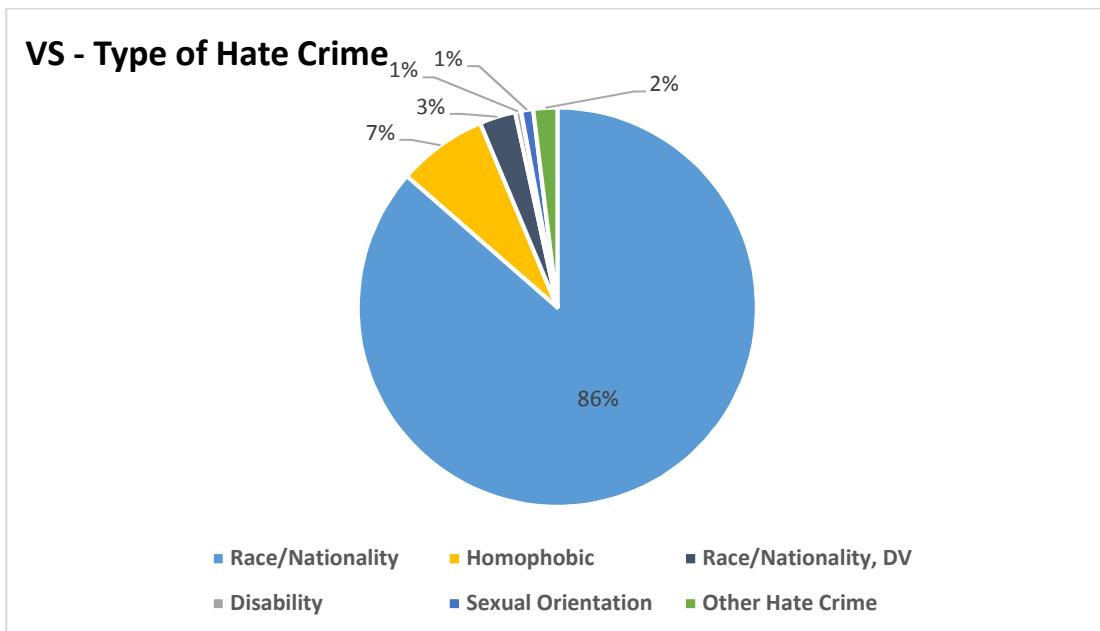
#### Types of Hate Crime



The LBH Hate Crime Advocate received 43 referrals for support for victims of hate crime in 2017/18. 40% of the referrals came in Q4 following the success of the hate crime events delivered as part of National Hate Crime Awareness Week. The chart below provides a breakdown of the types of hate crime experienced by those accessing the Council's Hate Crime Advocacy Service.



Overall snapshot of Hounslow Hate Crime cases created on the Victim Support database was 206 for the period April 2017 to March 2018. This is an increase of 26.62% from 2016-17. 96% of referrals were directly referred by the police (an increase of 1% from the previous year). Other sources come from self-referrals and other agency referrals.



Referrals from both services, correlate with police data in highlighting the under-reporting of hate crimes from those within the LGBT+ community and those with disabilities.

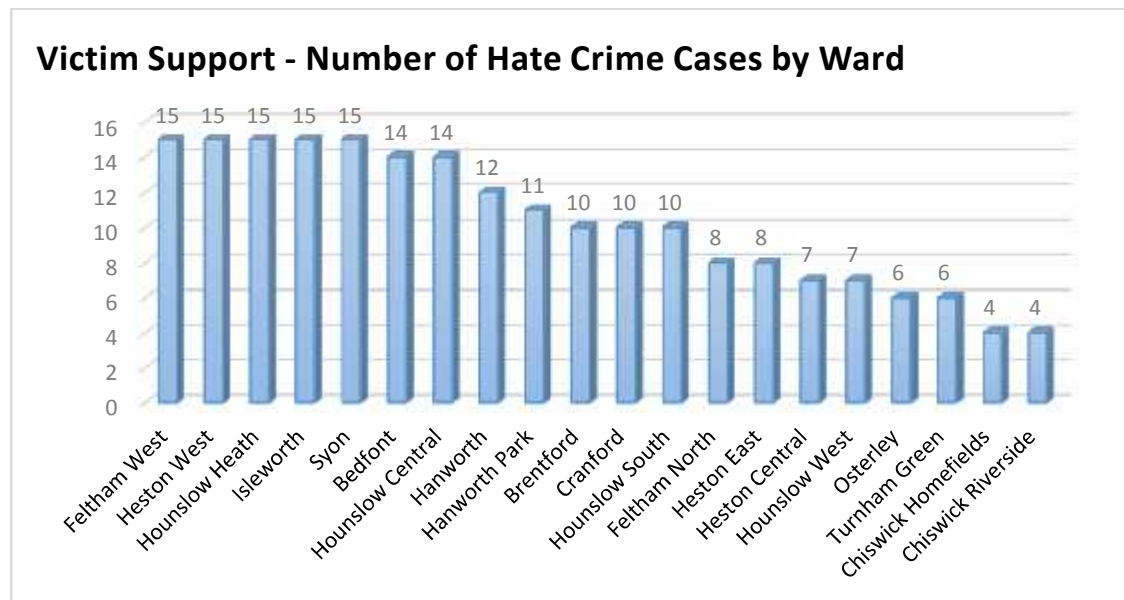
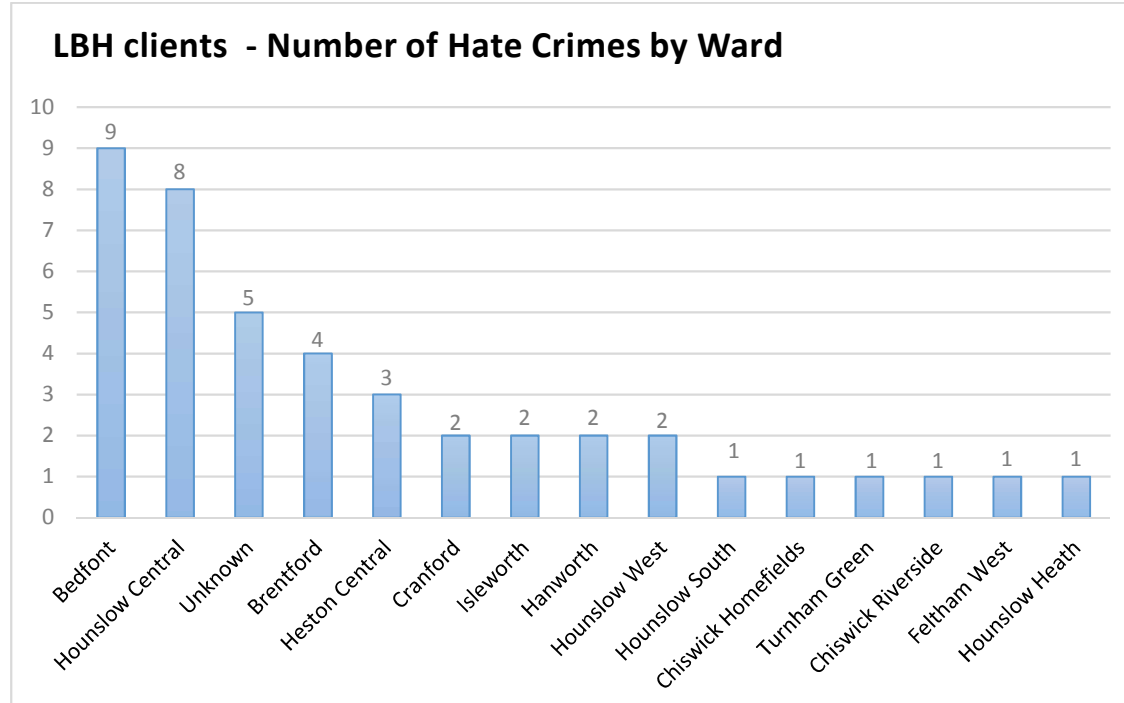
### Crime Type

The following information is solely based on Victim Support Data as it is not currently captured by the LBH case monitoring system

<b>Associated Crime</b>	<b>Total Number of Cases</b>
Other Notifiable Offences	66
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	32
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	30
Public Fear Alarm or Distress	22
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment	21
Racially or religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	10
Harassment	7
Criminal Damage to a vehicle	4
Assault without Injury	3
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault with Injury	2
Stalking	2
Criminal Damage to a dwelling	1
Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm	1
Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	1
Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle	1
Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage	1
Robbery of Personal Property	1

## Ward Breakdown

The information below shows the ward breakdown for those who accessed the Council's Hate Crime Advocacy Service and Victim Support respectively:



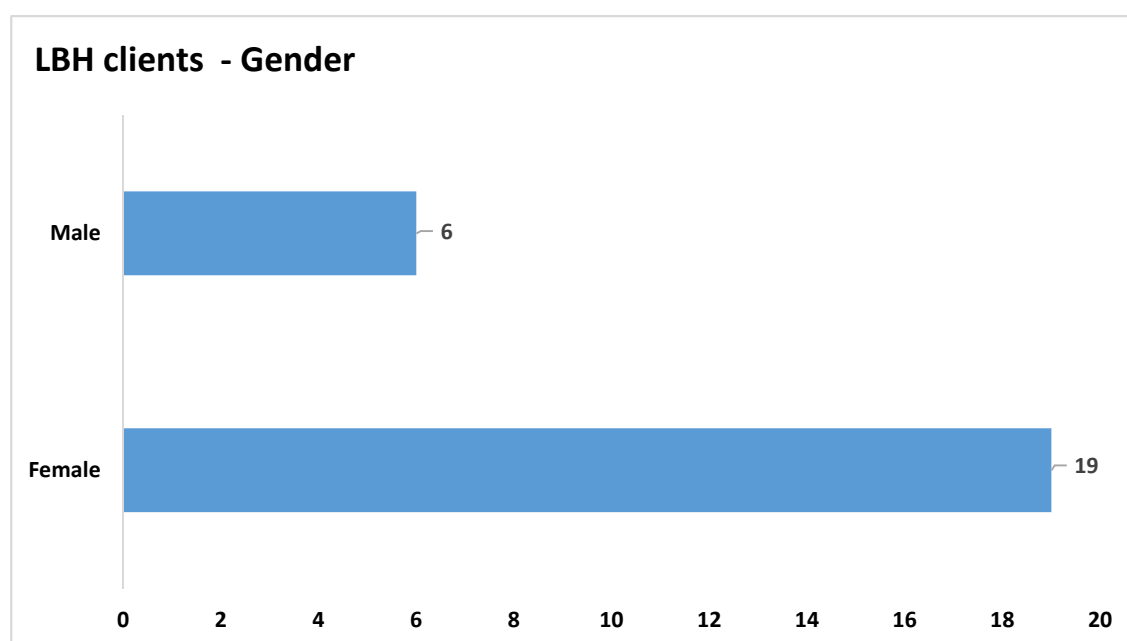
Of those referred, 28% of LBH clients and 29% of VS clients resided in the South West of the Borough (Bedford, Feltham North, Feltham West, Hanworth Park and Hanworth). 44% of LBH clients and 59% of VS clients resided in the 11 central wards (Heston West, Heston Central, Heston East, Cranford, Hounslow West, Hounslow Central, Hounslow Heath Hounslow South, Osterley and Spring Grove, Isleworth and Syon).

Lower number of hate crimes referrals came from the East on the borough (Brentford, Turnham Green, Chiswick Riverside and Chiswick Homefields) with 16% of LBH clients and 12% of VS clients residing in these wards.

For National Hate Crime Awareness Week 2018 we aim to engage people in areas of the borough where Hate Crime is more prevalent

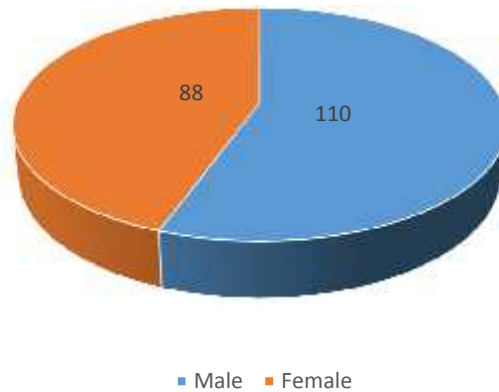
### Gender

In Q3 the LBH casework monitoring system was redeveloped to record the demographics of those referred into the service and the types of support provided. Over Q3 and Q4 25 clients were referred into the LBH Hate Crime Advocacy Service. The graphs below provide a gender of the LBH client in Q3 and Q4 and the annual figures for Victim Support.



Of the 19 female victims, 16 (84%) had experienced either Race, Religious or both Race and Religious Hate. Of the Male victims, 4 (67%) had experienced Race Hate, 1 was victim of Homophobic Hate and 1 case was non-hate crime.

### Victim Support - Gender

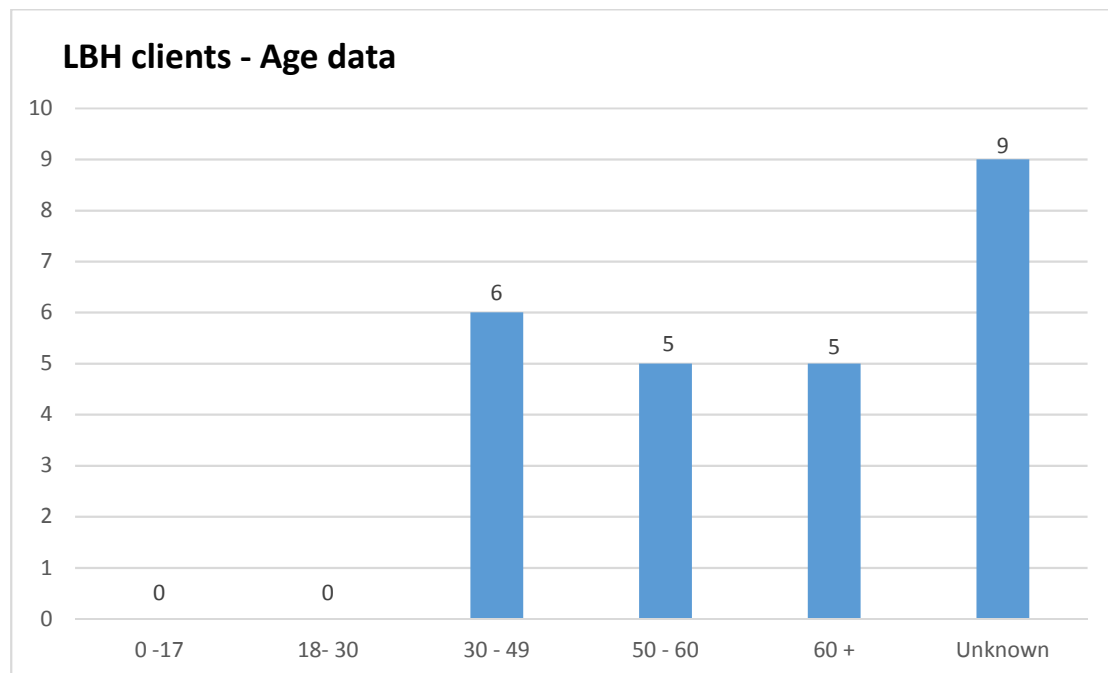


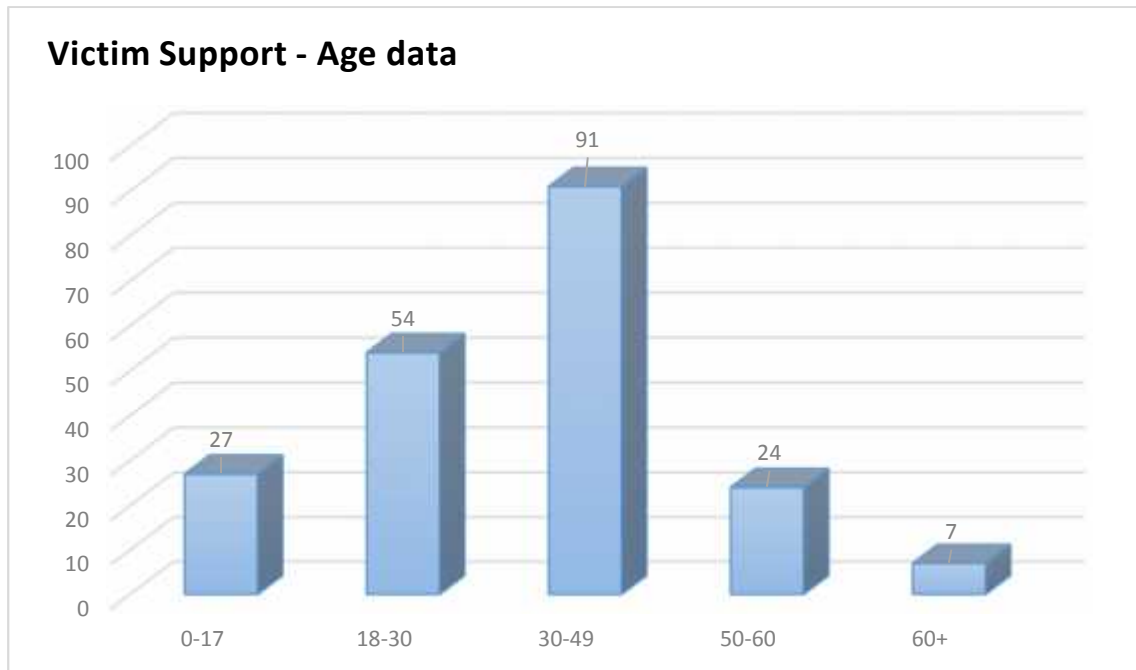
The VS data shows a greater number of male victims, than female victims of hate crime in the borough.

The data from both services does not include transgender people, engaging transgender residents in discussions around hate crime will be included in the upcoming work with the LGBT+ community.

### Age

The age-related data for the LBH Hate Crime Advocacy Service relates to Q3 + Q4 when the case monitoring system was updated.





For both services the largest number of hate crime victims were those aged 30 – 49.

### Community Engagement and Training

The Hate Crime Advocate worked closely with the Hounslow Hate Crime Liaison Officer in the Metropolitan Police Service throughout the year to deliver sessions to community groups and professionals.

The Hate Crime Advocate completed 21 awareness raising sessions across the borough with a variety of community groups. The Liaison Officer supported at a number of these sessions, including sessions held at Mosques, Gurdwaras, Carers events and other awareness days such as the Joint Services Open Day at Thornbury Park in August 2017. The Hate Crime Advocate and Liaison Officer delivered 7 training sessions have been delivered to professionals across the borough, including Social Workers, Teachers and Mental Health Professionals. The Hate Crime Liaison officer also raise awareness of Hate Crime to Police Cadets and worked with the Community Safety Team to create a package of hate crime information for Young People from Estates across the Borough at a Sky Studios event to help them understand the impact of hate crime. The sessions reached approximately between 500-800 people in various means.

Last year, the Hounslow LGBT+ Facebook group was created to bring people together, raise awareness of hate crime and publicise events. The group remains active with 66 members contributing to the group.

In October 2017, Victim Support, LBH Hate Crime Advocate and the Hounslow Hate Crime Liaison Officer were all invited to the Metropolitan Police Hate Crime Roadshow, Empress State Building. The event was held in partnership with the Metropolitan Police Hindu Association, Crown Prosecution Service, 17-24-30 No to Hate Crime campaign, the LGBT-support service Galop and other

hate crime organisations. Over 100 people attended the event which was held to raise awareness amongst Metropolitan Police officers of the support available to hate crime victims across London.

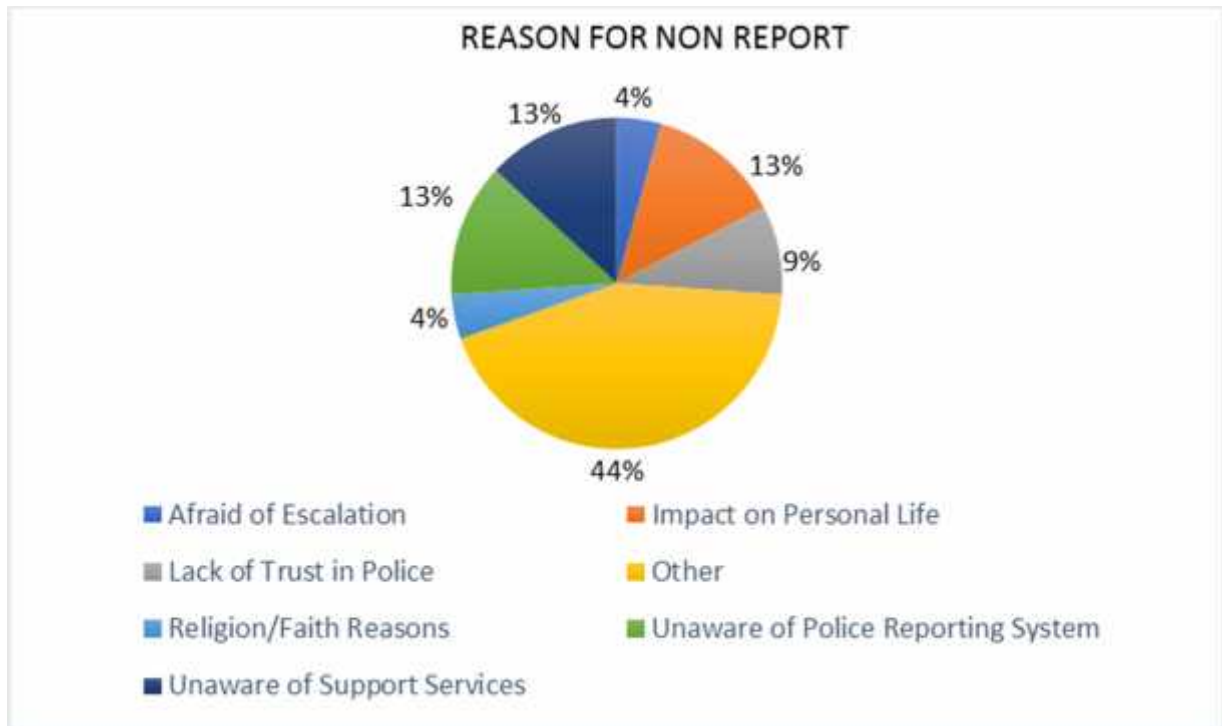
In addition to the awareness raising events a large activity programme was successfully delivered during National Hate Crime Awareness Week (Q3). Hate Crime posters were developed and circulated in 33 sites across the borough. Community Safety worked in partnership with the Police, Hounslow Friends of Faith, Speak Out in Hounslow, Adult Autism in Hounslow, Age UK, Victim Support, the University of West London and Hounslow Clinical Commissioning Group. The events held are listed below:

- ) LGBT+ Hate Crime awareness stall at the University of West London Brentford Campus
- ) Disability Hate Crime Workshop at the Civic Centre with contributions from Speak Out in Hounslow, the Police and Adult Autism Hounslow
- ) Multi-faith Event at Age UK on Montague Road, attended by over 50 residents. There were speakers from the Muslim, Christian, Jewish and Hindu faiths, with speeches from the Deputy Mayor, the MET Police, Community Safety and local entertainment. Speak Out in Hounslow, Victim Support, the MET Police, Hounslow Friends of Faith and the CCG all held information stall on the day to raise awareness of their services and Hate Crime support available to residents.
- ) Hate Crime Awareness stall in the Treaty Centre, delivered by Community Safety, the Police and Victim Support
- ) Hate Crime Drop in at Barclays Bank on the High St in Hounslow delivered by Hounslow Council and Victim Support

At the Hate Crime Awareness Stalls at the Treaty Centre and Barclays members of the public were asked to complete a Hate Crime questionnaire. The questionnaire asked them about their experiences of hate crime, views on reporting and whether they felt confident to report hate crime. 96 responses were received and of those completed 93% had a connection to the borough (78% residents, 12% worked in the borough, 3% studied in the borough).

31% (30 people) stated that they had experienced some form of Hate Crime in the last 3 years and of those who had experienced hate crime. Of the 30 people, only 21% of people reported the incident to services, 18% reported to the police and 3% reported to another support service.

Those who did not report to the police or services were asked their reasons for non-reporting can be seen below:



Impact on personal life; being unaware of support services and police reporting system have been concluded as some of the main reasons why those who experienced hate crime did not report to the police. Of the 44% who stated “other” some reasons provided were that they did not feel they would be believed, they felt the police would be too busy, that it was a “one-off” incident and that they did not wish to relive the abuse.

Of the 96 individuals who completed the questionnaire, 95 people stated that, after receiving information on the stall, they had an increased confidence in seeking support and reporting incidents in future. These results were discussed at the Hate Crime Prevention Forum and plans to address non-reporting have been incorporated into the Hate Crime Prevention Action Plan for 2018/19.

**Support the Safeguarding of Adults at Risk**

The Adult Safeguarding High Risk Panel meets every month. It offers support to colleagues who need multi-agency advice after following risk management processes within their own organisations. It looks at situations where hoarding, self-neglect, fire risk or complex homelessness have caused concern.

The panel is chaired by the local Borough Commander of the London Fire Brigade (LFB) and includes senior members of staff from Adult Social Care, Housing services, West Middlesex Hospital, WLMHT, and Hounslow CCG. Police colleagues also attend for relevant cases. The panel considered 16 cases in 2017-18.

Financial Abuse and cuckooing effecting vulnerable adults is one of the Adult Safeguarding Boards priorities.



4 cases of cuckooing were referred to the Community Risk Panel and there were 68 instances of financial abuse reported to Adult Social Care.

Hounslow Trading Standards (TS) continue to pioneer work alongside the National Trading Standards Scams Hub (NTSSH) in an effort to tackle scams and doorstep crime affecting residents. Through Intel gathering from the Police, Trading Standards, Royal Mail and actual scammers lists (which have been obtained intercepted during seizures operations), NTSSH have compiled a list of potential scam victims and passed these onto local authorities.

Hounslow TS are currently working through this list which consists of approximately 200 names and addresses, and to date have visited 123 residents all of whom have been scam victims of some form or another, the most common being postal scams in relation to lotteries, clairvoyants and psychics. As a result of their intervention, losses have been to residents, in the region of approximately £150,000+.

As part of the on-going scams project, NTSST intercepted a large number of cheque/cash payments made by Hounslow consumers to Scam Mail companies. This was the second batch of intercepted payments, and over the coming period Hounslow Trading Standards have been visiting each individual to return the money and provide advice on scam awareness.

As a result of this Intel gathering has been stepped up. Sharing information with neighbouring boroughs has meant that the scams have reduced from last year. This goes to show that continuous joint partnership working works.

In 2017-18 the Safeguarding Adults Service ran a Safeguarding Awareness Week for staff and residents. The event for residents included talks on financial abuse, scams and neglect, a safeguarding drama, a healthy lifestyle roadshow and information stalls.

Community talks have been stepped up to ensure that the message is getting out there for the most vulnerable in the community. Due to funding being available from Central government, special arrangements are being made to ensure our consumers whom are most in need for trueCall devices are catered for. We continue to strive and make a difference to those who require our help. 5 trueCall devices were given to the most vulnerable with a 5 more to be installed in the next few months. trueCall is a device which screens and blocks nuisance calls.

## **Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism**

All partners have delivered work towards building cohesion, engaging with communities and ultimately to reduce the fear of crime. The following events took place in the year with the aim of achieving all of these three objectives

- J The Community Partnerships Unit delivers a community engagement programme for tenants, leaseholders and sheltered accommodation

tenants on behalf of Hounslow Housing. This is mainly delivered on housing estates and is based around the following three themes:

- Civic participation and citizen engagement
- Community development, cohesion and enhancing civic pride
- Supporting independence through employment, training and volunteering

J Examples of work delivered as part of this service in 2017/18:

- Estate-based gardening projects and gardening workshops
- Support for Tenant and Resident Associations
- Women-only exercise classes
- Healthy cooking and eating sessions for families
- Film projects for young tenants
- Community Impact Fund small grant programme
- Resident Estate Inspectors programme
- Support for tenant and resident engagement forums
- Fire safety events
- Community fun days attended by estate police
- Community toolkit launch event attended by estate police

J The Community Partnerships Unit leads the Council's Play Streets project, which allows groups of residents from any part of the borough to apply for street closures to give children the opportunity to play outside. This was brought in-house from September 2017, and is going from strength to strength. As well as the public health benefits, the project provides residents with opportunities to meet and get to know their neighbours, and reduces isolation and loneliness.

## **Prevent Training**

During 2017/18 Workshops to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) were delivered to:

- J 3,152 staff from the Council, Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise organisations (VCSE), schools HE/FE, health and other front line staff
- J 1 session of train the trainer delivered to 21 Head/Deputy Head teachers
- J Training sessions for 30 foster carers in the wake of recent arrests in Sunbury upon Thames as well as producing policy documents and referral pathways with Foster Care team at LBH.
- J At the Home Office's request offered WRAP3 training to LB Barking and Dagenham front line staff and VCES organisations following the Borough Market bombing.

- ) Supported the Prevent work streams in the London Borough of Wandsworth, Richmond, Islington and Kingston Upon Thames at the Home Office/ FCO's request.

Training was also delivered to key teams in the borough including:

Housing, Social Care, Community Safety, Youth Workers, Children Missing in Education, West London Mental Health Trust, West Middlesex Hospital, Clinical Commissioning Group and Feltham Young Offenders Institute.

Prevent and Counter Extremism presentations were given to teams at the UN in Kazakhstan, Norway, Montenegro, Kosovo, America and Denmark – highlighting the team's expertise in this arena of work.

## **Reduce the impact of Modern Day Slavery**

According to Home Office estimates from 2014, there are believed to be between 10,000 and 13,000 victims of modern slavery in the UK. If the number of victims in Hounslow is proportionate to its population size, this would mean that there are currently an estimated 40-55 victims of modern slavery in Hounslow.

The Prevention of Modern Day Slavery Sub Group continues to address the fact those seeking support remains low in Hounslow.

Adult suspected victims of modern slavery who have care and support needs will be subject to the safeguarding process in adult social care (as per Section 42 of the Care Act 2014). This will include a care and support assessment and Human Rights assessment in accordance with normal practice, as well as a referral to the National Referral Mechanism with the adult's consent.

A Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) referral pathway has been developed in Children's Social Care, and includes referral to National Referral Mechanism for CSE victims where trafficking concerns exist, this pathway is currently being embedded across the Directorate.

The Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation Panel now includes trafficked as a standing item on its agenda to reflect the revised CSE Protocol June 2017.

Human Trafficking online training available for all council staff and partner agencies. Two staff from the sub group have attended the pan-London train the trainer programme to enable them to deliver training on Human Trafficking.

In 2017/18 there was a total of 6 National Referral Mechanism referrals for Hounslow. Three young people were subject of CCE (County Lines) and three adults, two Human Trafficking and one Modern Day Slavery (domestic servitude).

For human trafficking for sexual exploitation, please see Prostitution section above.

## 8.0 Young People Affected by Crime

### Reduce the number of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System

In 2017/18 there were a total of 81 FTE (11 females and 70 males) committing a total of 221 offences.

The highest committed offences categories were:

1. Violence against the person (55 offences-25%)
2. Drugs (43 offences -19%)
3. Motoring (26 offences-12%)

These covered 56% of total offences committed by FTEs in this period.

28 (51%) of violence offences were committed by 21 young people and were related to gun/knife/bladed article offence

#### Breakdown of offence categories - First Time Entrants

<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Violence Against the Person	55	25%
Drugs	43	19%
Motoring Offences	26	12%
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	19	9%
Criminal Damage	17	8%
Public Order	14	6%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	14	6%
Domestic Burglary	8	4%
Sexual Offences	7	3%
OTHER	6	3%
Breach of Statutory Order	4	2%
Robbery	3	1%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	2	1%
Non-Domestic Burglary	2	1%
Breach of Bail	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	

#### First Time Entrant Offences comparative figures breakdown 2016/17-2017/18

- ) Analysis shows the number of First Time Entrants increased by 11% (73-81)
- ) Violence offences decreased by 13%
- ) Drugs offences were increased by 16%
- ) Motoring Offences have decreased by 30%

Offences Type	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% difference 16/17-17/18
Violence against the Person	97	63	55	-13%
Drugs	48	37	43	16%
Motoring Offences	28	37	26	-30%
Theft and Handling	28	9	19	111%
Criminal Damage	16	16	17	6%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	12	9	14	56%
Public Order	14	7	14	100%
Domestic Burglary	1	3	8	167%
Sexual offences	7	5	7	40%
Other	6	1	6	500%
Breach of statutory order	19	3	4	33%
Robbery	22	2	3	50%
Non-Domestic Burglary	1	1	2	100%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1	1	2	100%
Breach of bail	3	2	1	-50%
Racially Aggravated	2	3	0	-100%
Fraud and forgery	1	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>11%</b>

#### First Time Entrant comparison to previous years

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% difference 16/17-17/18
Total First Time Entrants	94	73	81	10%
Female	15	15	11	-36%
Male	79	58	70	17%
Total Offences	306	199	221	10%

## Disproportionate involvement of different ethnic groups in First Time Entrants

Ethnicity	No. YP	%	All offences	% offences
White	44	54%	119	54%
Black or Black British	17	21%	58	26%
Asian or Asian British	5	6%	13	6%
Other ethnic group	2	2%	2	1%
Mixed	13	16%	29	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>		<b>221</b>	

Disproportionate involvement in First Time Entrant Offending ethnicities are White, Black and Mixed ethnic groups.

Ethnicity	General Population Mid 2011 (census)	%	Disproportionate involvement
White	9,981	44%	11%
Black or Black British	2,302	10%	11%
Asian or Asian British	7,772	34%	-28%
Other ethnic group	966	4%	-2%
Mixed	1,842	8%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,863</b>		

## FTE Comparison (Disproportionality)

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Disproportionate involvement 2016-17</b>	<b>Disproportionate involvement 2017-18</b>	<b>% Difference</b>
White	-1%	11%	12%
Black or Black British	12%	11%	-1%
Asian or Asian British	-26%	-28%	-2%
Chinese or other ethnic group	5%	-2%	-7%
Mixed	10%	8%	-2%

In 2017/18:

- ) White young people's disproportionate involvement increased by 12%
- ) Black young people's disproportionate involvement decreased by 1%

#### Total Offending 2017–2018

The ranking is no different from last 2016/17. Violence against the Person being the highest offence category followed by drugs and motoring offences.

There has been a reduction in Violent offences, Drugs and Motoring but an increase in Criminal damage, Domestic Burglary, Non-Domestic Burglary etc. these figure is based on number of offences.

Two years' offences comparison has been shown in the table below where offences categories and number of offences are listed and in the last column "percentage point difference" shows percentage points increased or decreased.

The negative numbers indicate that latest offences figures are lower than the previous year. Positive figures indicate an increase in offences compared to previous year. In the table below figures highlighted in red colour indicates more offences are committed compared with previous year.

This comparison is based on offences not on number of Young People. Overall total number of offences decreased in 2017/18 from 503 to 429. The trend of offending remained the same as in First Time Offenders and Re-offenders.



Offence G Type	2016/17	%	2017/18	%	% point difference
Violence against the person	142	28%	119	28%	0%
Drugs	86	17%	82	19%	2%
Motoring offences	80	16%	39	9%	-7%
Theft and handling Stolen Goods	39	8%	35	8%	0%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	36	7%	24	6%	-2%
Breach of Statutory Order	28	6%	19	4%	-1%
Criminal Damage	25	5%	27	6%	1%
Sexual offences	16	3%	11	3%	-1%
Robbery	14	3%	9	2%	-1%
Public order	11	2%	20	5%	2%
Other	6	1%	9	2%	1%
Domestic Burglary	5	1%	11	3%	2%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	4	1%	4	1%	0%
Fraud and Forgery	3	1%	0	0%	-1%
Racially aggravated	3	1%	8	2%	1%
Breach of Bail	2	0%	5	1%	1%
Non-Domestic Burglary	2	0%	5	1%	1%
Death or Injury by Dangerous Driving	0	0%	2	0%	0%
Arson	1	0%	0	0%	0%
Total Offences	503		429		

Total Offending 2017 – 2018 (Total number of Young People)

162 young people received substantive outcomes during 2017/18, which would include court orders and Pre-court outcomes (Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions).

There was reduction of 18 Young People compared with 2016/17.

2017/18 = 162 Young People - (Male = 134, Female = 28)

2016/17 = 180 Young People - (Male = 142, Female = 38)

### Total Offending 2017 – 2018 (Ethnicity)

Ethnicity	No. Young People	%	Offences	%	Average offences per Young Person
White	79	49%	193	45%	2.44
Black or Black British	30	19%	103	24%	3.43
Asian	12	7%	25	6%	2.08
Mixed	33	20%	67	16%	2.03
Another ethnic group	8	5%	41	10%	5.13
Total	162		429		2.64

### Disproportionate involvement in offending of ethnic groups

Ethnicity	No. YP	%	General Population Mid 2011	%	Disproportionate involvement
White	79	49%	9,981	44%	5%
Black or Black British	30	19%	2,302	10%	8%
Asian	12	7%	7,772	34%	-27%
Mixed	33	20%	1,842	8%	12%
Another ethnic group	8	5%	966	4%	1%
Total	162		22,863		

- ) White Young People were over represented by 5% reduction of 4% compared with previous year.
- ) Black Young People were over represented by 8% reduction of 1% compared with previous year.
- ) Mixed Young People were over represented by 12% reduction of 4% compared with previous year.
- ) Of total offending, 45% offences were committed by White Young people, 24% by Black, 16% by mixed followed by Asian 6%.
- ) Mixed ethnic group (12%) has highest disproportionate involvement in offending during 2017/ 18 followed by Black Young people (8%)

## Violence Against the Person (VAP)

VAP Offences = 119, Young People = 74

Disproportionate involvement of ethnic Groups

In 2017/18, Black and Mixed Ethnic group had disproportionate involvement in offending, see the table below.

### Comparison 2016/17 and 2017/18 (VAP Offences)

In 2017/18 there was:

- ) 11% decrease in young white people's disproportion involvement in VAP
- ) 3% increase in young black people's disproportion involvement in VAP
- ) 7% increase in young mixed-race people's disproportion involvement in VAP

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>No. Young People</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>General Population Mid 2011</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Disproportionate involvement</b>
White	30	41%	9,981	44%	-3%
Black or Black British	18	24%	2,302	10%	14%
Asian or Asian British	7	9%	7,772	34%	-25%
Other	3	4%	966	4%	0%
Mixed	16	22%	1,842	8%	14%
Total	74		22,863		

### Ethnic group involvement in overall VAP offending compared with knife related offending

Young People from different ethnic background were involved in VAP offending some ethnic groups were more involved in knife relate defending compared to others.

In 2017/18, Black and Mixed ethnic groups had highest disproportionate involvement in VAP offending along with other category of offending.

Of VAP offending, Black Young people had highest disproportionate involvement in knife relate defending. Mixed ethnic group had less

disproportionate involvement in knife related offending compared with overall VAP offending.

Ethnicity	No. Young People	%	Offences	%	General Population Mid 2011	%age	Disproportionate involvement
White	15	47%	18	45%	9,981	44%	3%
Black or Black British	11	34%	16	40%	2,302	10%	24%
Asian or Asian British	1	3%	1	3%	7,772	34%	-31%
Another ethnic group	1	3%	1	3%	966	4%	-1%
Mixed	4	13%	4	10%	1,842	8%	4%
Total	32		40		22,863		

### Drugs

Of the 84 drugs offences committed 42 were male and 7 were female

- ) 64: possession of a controlled drug of class B – Cannabis
- ) 6: possession a controlled drug of class A – Cocaine, Heroin and MDMA
- ) 9: possession with intent to supply class A – Cocaine, Heroin and MDMA
- ) 3: possession with intent to supply class B Drugs

Possess with intent to supply class A drugs offences increased in 2017/18 form 2 offences (2016/17) to 9 offences. Possession of class A drugs offences decreased from 11 to 6 offences.

Ethnicity	No. YP	%	Offences	%age	General Population Mid 2011	%	Disproportionate involvement
White	19	39%	29	35%	9,981	44%	-5%
Black or Black British	11	22%	22	27%	2,302	10%	12%
Asian or Asian British	4	8%	4	5%	7,772	34%	-26%
Another ethnic group	4	8%	9	11%	966	4%	4%

Mixed	11	22%	18	22%	1,842	8%	14%
Total	49		82		22,863		

### Theft and handling

White and mixed young people were over represented in theft and handling.  
Black Young People were slightly over represented.

Ethnicity	Count	%age	Offences	%age	General Population Mid 2011	%age	Disproportionate involvement
White	13	52%	18	51%	9981	44%	8%
Black	3	12%	3	9%	2302	10%	2%
Asian	3	12%	6	17%	7772	34%	-22%
Mixed	6	24%	8	23%	1842	8%	16%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	966	4%	-4%
Total	25		35		22863		

### Motoring offences

The third highest committed offence category was Motoring during 2017/18, these offences were committed by White, Black and Mixed ethnic group. White Young people had highest disproportionate involvement in motoring offences compared with another ethnic group.

Ethnicity	Count	%	Offences	%	General Population Mid 2011	%	Disproportionate involvement
White	11	65%	25	64%	9981	44%	21%
Black	5	29%	12	31%	2302	10%	19%
Asian	0	0%	0	0%	7772	34%	-34%
Mixed	1	6%	2	5%	1842	8%	-2%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	966	4%	-4%
Total	17		39		22863		

### Custodial sentences

108 young people received:

- ) 171 court disposals during 2017/18. Custodial sentences were 7% of total disposals.
- ) 9 young people received 12 custodial sentences.
- ) 9.17% young people received custodial sentences.
- ) 2 young person received Section 91 and 7 received detention and training order

Ethnicity	No. YP	%	General Population Mid 2011	%	Disproportionate involvement
White	4	44%	9981	44%	1%
Black	1	11%	2302	10%	1%
Asian	2	22%	7772	34%	-12%
Mixed	1	11%	1842	8%	3%
Other	1	11%	996	4%	7%
Total	9		22893		

### Remand to Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA) 2017/18

6 young people were remanded into custody during 2017/18:

- ) One young person was remanded in Custody with Youth Detention Accommodation – Secure Training Centre requirements
- ) 5 young people were remanded into custody with Youth Detention Accommodation-Young Offenders Institute requirements.

This was an increase of 3 Young People (50%) compared with 2016/17.

Ethnicity	No. Young People	%	General Population Mid 2011	%	Disproportionate involvement
White	0	0%	9981	44%	-44%
Black	2	33%	2302	10%	23%
Asian	2	33%	7772	34%	-1%
Mixed	1	17%	1842	8%	9%
Other	1	17%	996	4%	12%
Total	6	100%	22893		

### Diversions Activities

99 young people who committed 170 offences were diverted from the criminal justice system by involving them in diversion programs. Of these 77 were male and 22 were female

Ethnicity	Count	%	Total Offences	%
White	51	52%	96	56%
Black	19	19%	27	16%
Asian	8	8%	14	8%
Mixed	14	14%	20	12%
Other	7	7%	13	8%
Total	99		170	

- J 52% Young People were white, committed 56% offences
- J 19% Young People were Black, committed 16% offences
- J 14% Young People were Mixed, committed 12% offences
- J 8% Young People were Asian, committed 8% offences
- J 7% Young People were Asian, committed 8% offences

Highest committed offence category was Drugs followed by Violence against the person and theft and handling. These three offences were 71% of total offences.

Offences	Count	%
Drugs	52	31%
Violence Against the Person	44	26%
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	25	15%
Criminal Damage	16	9%
Other	8	5%
Public Order	7	4%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	5	3%
Motoring Offences	4	2%
Breach of Statutory Order	3	2%
Fraud and Forgery	2	1%
Racially Aggravated	2	1%
Non-Domestic Burglary	1	1%
Sexual Offences	1	1%
Total	170	100%

#### Prevention cases 2017/18

42 Young People were offered an intervention programme, 35 Male and 7 Female.

Ethnic background:

Ethnicity	Count	%
White	18	43%
Black	9	21%
Asian	7	17%
Mixed	4	10%
Other	4	10%
Total	42	

Of the above, 14 interventions are closed and their outcome is:

Completed = 4

Refused programme = 4

Not completed = 6

In progress = 28

### Re-offending

The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring reoffending. There has been a move to a three-month cohort rather than a 12-month cohort. The cohort will still be tracked over 12 months. Changing from 12 month cohorts to the month cohorts results in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and hence higher reoffending rates, though both measures show similar trends over time.

In the first two rows in the table below, re offending has been measured quarterly and the rest of the table based on yearly cohort.

<b>Cohort Period</b>	<b>Proven re-offending reporting period</b>	<b>Hounslow YOT- re-offending</b>	<b>London</b>	<b>National</b>
Jan 16 -Mar 16	Jan -Mar 2018	44.40%	48.10%	42.10%
Oct 15 – Dec 15	Oct 17 – Dec 17	40%	47.10%	41.45%
Oct 14 – Sep 15	Oct 16 – Sep 17	41.40%	44.20%	37.40%
Jul 14 – Jun 15	Jul 16 – Jun 17	42.00%	43.90%	37.70%
Apr 14 – Mar 15	Apr 16 – Mar 17	42.40%	43.30%	37.70%
Jan 14 – Dec 14	Jan 16 – Dec 16	42.50%	43.00%	37.80%
Oct 13 – Sep 14	Oct 15 – Sep 16	42.40%	42.60%	37.60%
Jul 13 – Jun 14	Jul 15 – Jun 16	44.80%	43.20%	37.70%
Apr 13 – Mar 14	Apr 15 – Mar 16	46.00%	43.50%	37.90%
Jan 13 – Dec 13	Jan 15 – Dec 15	48.70%	43.40%	37.90%

### Reoffending rates after 12 months - Aggregated quarterly cohorts

Apr 2015 to Mar 2016:

Binary Rate:

Hounslow: 44.2%

London: 47.9%

Family: 43.6%

National: 41.9%

### Re-offences per re-offender - Apr 2015 to Mar 2016:

Hounslow: 3.81

London: 3.47



Family: 3.39  
National: 3.7

### Programmes to reduce the rate of reoffending

The Youth Prevention Strategy was reviewed throughout the year by the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy Group with oversight from the Youth Crime Management Board.

The Group which includes representation for key services and partners were responsible for delivering the actions set out in the strategy and have successfully delivered these.

It has begun to review the priorities for 18/19 and these will be shared and agreed by both the YCPSPG and YCMB in September.

### The Young People's Prevention Project

The Young People's Prevention Programme aims to provide young people between the ages of 10-17 (although those almost 10 will be agreed on a case by case basis) on the periphery of offending and/or those who may have offending peers with awareness of what can happen if convicted of an offence in the future.

Young people are asked to attend a session with their parent/carer to talk them through the law, the court system and give information about how convictions affect people long after they have been served. Young People are also asked to attend sessions on their own to help them work out how they need to avoid negative behaviour in future and outline the opportunities available in the borough, the objective being to enable them to make the best use of their time and talents.

Since the project roll-out in April 2017 there have been 85 Prevention referrals broken down into the following:

<b>Referral</b>	<b>Count</b>
Police/Merlin	50
AIP	13
Courts (conditional discharge)	9
Schools	8
Children's Social Care	2
Targeted Youth Service	1
Self	1
Youth Offending Service	1

There were 66 males and 19 females referred.

## **Reduce the impact of CSE and online abuse**

For the period of 2017-2018 Hounslow police recorded 48 CSE victims: 45 female and 3 male. This figure is below the MPS average.

The majority of these victims are between the ages of 14 and 16 years of age with fewer ages 10, 11 and 13 years of age. Of those reported 15 were white European, 1 white, south European, 4 black, 5 South East Asian and the remaining unknown.

They are broken down in to categories:

- **Police Category 1** – a vulnerable child or young person where there are concerns they are being targeted and groomed, and where any of the CSE warning signs have been identified. However, at this stage there is no evidence of any offences.
- **Police Category 2** – Evidence of a child or young person is being targeted for opportunistic abuse through the exchange of sex for drugs, perceived affection, sense of belonging, accommodation (overnight stays), money and goods etc. This includes being sexually exploited through the use of technology without receiving any reward i.e.- the exchange of indecent images online.
- **Police Category 3** – A child or young persons whose sexual exploitation is habitual, often self-denied and where coercion/control is implicit. This is often carried out by multiple perpetrators

Within the last financial year 10 child abduction warning notices have been served in Hounslow.

## **Reduce Youth Offending linked to Substance misuse**

The young people's service 'Visions' continued to improve, with effective joint working between Cranstoun (the provider of Visions) and the YOS substance misuse workers. Despite a substantial period where the service was not fully staffed whilst recruitment took place, there was still an increase in the number of young people in treatment.

In 2017/18 the number in service increased by 130% to 103 compared to the previous year. During the same period the outcomes also improved with planned exits from treatment up from 19% to 86%.

In addition to the treatment provision, Visions have carried out a significant amount of prevention work, with increased activity in schools such as a day delivering to all year 8's in one secondary school and by targeting key services outside of schools including CAMHS. The work to improve this provision and increase both school and children's services referrals will continue into the new contract.

## 9.0 Changing Offending Behaviour

### Support the delivery of the Drug Intervention Programme and Alcohol Strategy

In 2017/18, Public Health has led on two key priorities for the CSP with the aim of reducing the effect of alcohol and drug misuse on crime, health and other social and environmental harms. These were:

- ) Support the delivery of the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)
- ) Support the delivery of the Alcohol Strategy

Public health carried out a successful tender for the drug and alcohol integrated service, to include both adults and young people's services. This was scheduled to be completed in time to commence a new contract in July 2018.

Throughout 2017/18 Public Health has continued to work in close partnership with its external provider, the i HEAR Partnership, in order to deliver positive drug and alcohol treatment outcomes. The 2017/18 Quarter 4 data continues to show good performance. The only area for improvement is around opiate clients, however this has now started to improve again.

<b>Successful Completions for the Total Treatment Population, Qu 4 17/18</b>		
<b>Primary Substance Used</b>	<b>Successful Completions of Treatment</b>	<b>Percentage required to reach the top quartile of performance for comparative group.</b>
Opiates	6.2%	9%
Non Opiates	63.3%	47.54%
Alcohol	52.5%	40% (national average)
Alcohol and Non Opiate	43.7%	43.66%

Rates of successful treatment completion amongst clients in contact with the criminal justice system vary greatly due to statistically small cohorts. This needs to be considered when reviewing performance. However, the average performance figures have continued to follow similar patterns to those of the general treatment population for Hounslow and are consistently above national averages. Something which is not generally the case with this complex group.

<b>Successful Completions for then Criminal Justice Cohort, Qu 4 17/18</b>		
<b>Primary Substance Used</b>	<b>Successful Completions of Treatment</b>	<b>Percentage required to reach the top quartile of</b>

		<b>performance for comparative group.</b>
Opiates	6.2%	4.2%
Non Opiates	63.3%	35.7%
Alcohol	52.5%	40.8% (national average)
Alcohol and Non Opiate	43.7%	33.9%

During 2017/18 Public Health conducted a tender process to procure one provider to deliver both the adult and young people's drug and alcohol treatment services after the current service contract ends in July 2018. The tender was successful and involved key partners as well as service user input during the evaluation process. The new service will be delivered by the NHS organisation CNWL in partnership with Phoenix Futures. The contract continues to include partnership working with criminal justice stakeholders and provision for those on both Drug Rehabilitation Requirements and Alcohol Treatment Orders.

Continue to develop the young people's service, particularly focusing on wider communication and prevention activities as well as the number of young people in treatment.

## **Reducing Reoffending rates**

### National Probation Service

The National Probation Service (NPS) is responsible for assessing and allocating all sentenced offenders, either to a Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), or NPS. The NPS manages offenders who are assessed as a high or very high risk of serious harm and, or those who are subject to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The NPS manages Approved Premises (hostels), and provides advice/ reports to criminal courts and the parole board. It also delivers accredited programmes for sex offenders.

The caseload for Hounslow NPS as of 29th November 2017 was 439. Of these 76 cases were being managed on community orders/ suspended sentence orders, 131 post-release licence and 232 in custody. 53% of the caseload were in custody. 346 are subject to MAPPA. 19 were registered as Integrated Offender Management (IOM).

### Criminogenic needs linked to offending

The data below is taken from the main risk of harm and re-offending assessment tool – Offender Assessment System (OASys). It shows the number of offenders who have particular needs which are linked to their offending.

	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>	113	150
<b>Education, Training &amp; Employment</b>	137	180
<b>Relationships</b>	215	262
<b>Domestic Violence/partner abuse</b>	105	127
<b>Drug misuse</b>	143	192
<b>Alcohol misuse</b>	145	172
<b>Emotional wellbeing</b>	161	209
<b>Current psychological problems/ depression</b>	135	<i>unavailable</i>
<b>Current psychiatric problems</b>	72	<i>unavailable</i>
<b>General Health - Any physical or mental health conditions? (optional</b>	159	<i>unavailable</i>

The probation staff work with the service users to reduce these needs through direct interventions and support and together with a range of partner agencies.

#### Offenders Obtaining Employment

A number of offenders were supported into education or training programmes. The IOM Employment Training and Education (ETE) worker has taken referrals from the NPS.

- ) Since November 2017, 51 referrals were received against a trial set target of 30.
- ) Of the 51 referrals 29 successfully engaged with varying degrees of success.
- ) The success rate has so far been 57% against a set target of 40%.
- ) The target of 40% was lastly agreed in the previous MOPAC funded IOM Project that was delivered from April 2013 to March 2017.
- ) ETE outcomes are 29 in form of paid employment, work experience placements, accredited course enrolments and completion of our in-house Employment Development Course as informed by IES (Institute of Employment Studies and acknowledged by DWP).
- ) This includes enrolment onto accredited courses like CSCS, PTS, Gas Safe, LUCAS, CPCS, CISRS to mention but a few examples.

#### Successful Completion of Orders

The NPS Hounslow, Kingston & Richmond cluster fell just short of the service level agreement target of 100% for 2017 – 2018 on completion of Community Orders/ Suspended Sentence Orders achieving 70% for the year.

## Proven Re-Offending Rates

Direct.gov (Data produced by central government on offending) shows that 28.1 percent of offenders in Hounslow reoffended between October 2015 to September 2016. These are the latest figures available, therefore we don't have any recent figures for 2017-2018.

## Community Rehabilitation Company

London CRC previously operated a pan london cohort model where offenders were allocated to teams as per a designated cohort. In January 2017 the organisation embark on a restructuring of this model returning to a borough based operating model. It is envisaged this will better serve the needs of the service user and allow for more locally based interventions and partnership engagement.

London CRC is now divided into five areas. As part of this new structure a number of new roles have been created.

- ) **Contracts and Partnership Manger**, an externally focused role that will now be the first point of contact for all strategic partnerships and stakeholders.
- ) **Interventions Manager**, An internally focused role looking at Offender pathways and interventions, this role will also be the first point of contact for any operational issues in terms of pathways such as housing and drug treatment.
- ) **Quality and Performance Manager**, An internal role that focuses on performance and quality improvements across the area.

## Local Priorities and Needs

London CRC primary focus is working with offenders over the age of 18 years old to reduce the risk of re-offending. We manage a range of service users assessed at the point of sentence as a medium or low risk of harm. In reality this means we hold a diverse caseload of service users who can have some very complex needs.

In Hounslow some of the key areas of concerns remain, as Violence (Including Domestic), Drugs possession and Theft.

## Gender

The table below shows a breakdown of the male and female service users working with CRC

<b>Caseloads</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Custody</b>	<b>Licence</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male Service Users	363	67	176	606
Female Service Users	54	14	17	85

The figures show that the vast majority of service users are male and are being managed in the Community.

## Sentence Length

The table below shows the breakdown of the number of service users on certain sentence lengths.

<b>Sentence Length</b>	<b>Order Count</b>	<b>% of selection</b>
0 - 6 months	124	18%
7 - 12 months	305	44%
13 - 24 months	163	24%
25 - 36 months	31	4%
37 - 48 months	26	4%
49 months or greater	42	6%

The figures show that the majority of service users receive a sentence length between 7-12 months.

## Ethnicity

The table below breaks down the different ethnicities of the service users with the CRC.

<b>Offender Ethnicity</b>	<b>Order Count</b>	<b>% of selection</b>
Asian	127	18%
Black	96	14%
Mixed	37	5%
Other	17	2%
White	328	47%
Not Specified	86	12%

The figures show that the majority of service users ethnicity is recorded as white.

#### Risk of Harm

The table below breaks the number of male and female service users and their risk of harm level.

<b>Risk of Harm</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Not Recorded</b>
Male Service Users	180	403	23
Female Service Users	37	45	3
<b>Total</b>	217	448	26

The figures show that males with a medium risk of harm make up the majority of CRC clients.

#### Needs Assessment

The table below shows the prevalence of the service users needs

<b>Identified Need</b>	<b>Hounslow</b>	
Accommodation Is A Need	140	<b>15%</b>
ETE Is A Need	262	<b>27%</b>
Relationships Is A Need	330	<b>34%</b>
Lifestyle Is A Need	365	<b>38%</b>
Drugs Is A Need	232	<b>24%</b>
Alcohol Is A Need	253	<b>26%</b>
Thinking And Behaviour Is A Need	828	<b>87%</b>
Attitudes Is A Need	621	<b>65%</b>
Finance Is A Need	257	<b>27%</b>
Emotional Well-being is a Need	236	<b>25%</b>

The figures show that the majority of service users show a need for support with Thinking and Behaviour, and Attitudes.

#### Prolific Offenders

Hounslow Police continues to run a CID led Proactive team who have been recognised for several awards and held as best practice for other Boroughs. They have participated and led high profile incidents and investigations which



have resulted in several prolific offenders receiving long custodial sentences and seized hundreds of thousands of pounds in criminal proceeds.

Funding for the tagging under Operation Telstar ceased, however, the MPS is exploring the greater use of tagging and is running an enhanced pilot by Operation Trident on four gangs Boroughs. Hounslow Police negotiated being involved in this scheme after one of the pilot Boroughs failed to engage. This means that funding for the scheme will be centrally provided during the pilot.

### Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

The Hounslow IOM scheme is a group of professionals from across the Community Safety Partnership with shared responsibilities, shared skills and shared goals. MOPAC have provided funding for an IOM Co-ordinator to develop the scheme in Hounslow.

The success of this scheme is reliant on the particular skills and expertise of staff from each service. The primary responsibilities of the team are as follows:

- ) IOM Police Officers - Officers have the objective to reduce offending through support and enforcement.
- ) Offender Managers (NPS and CRC) – These Officers work with cases subject to court orders, custody and those on conditional release from prison, to draw up and implement risk management and sentence plans as required by the National Standards for the Management of Offenders for NPS and practice standards for CRC.
- ) DIP Link Worker (Drug and Alcohol intervention Services)- The DIP team work closely with the Police and Probation teams. This Officer provides Prison inreach at Wormwood Scrubs and Bronzefield, as well as cell sweeps. They attend the case conferences and have regular case review meetings to discuss progress and enforcement factors.
- ) Resettlement workers (CRC) in custody who help with housing / ID / bank accounts, etc following interviews with prisoners soon to be released – they send this info to OMs in Probation.

In 2017/18 there were 75 IOM cases discussed of which were classified as:

- ) Red – 35
- ) Amber – 24
- ) Green – 3
- ) Blue – 13

Red cases are clients that are classified as high-risk cases where enforcement action or an immediate intervention is required.

Amber cases are clients that require interventions and support for their needs, but are compliant with their licence or order and are engaging with services at some level

Green cases are clients who have high compliance and engagement levels and require less intensive interventions and support.

Blue cases are clients who have received long custodial sentences and are not out in the community to receive support or interventions.

<b>Age</b>		
<b>Age Brackets</b>	<b>Number of Cohort Members</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18-24	12	16%
25-34	24	32%
35-44	29	38.66%
45-54	7	9.36%
55-64	4	5.33%

The cohort consisted of 70 males and 5 females

#### MOPAC Agreed IOM Targets

To support IOM offenders to successfully complete their licence or community order (65%)

- ) Successfully Completing their orders – 25% of the orders that have come to an end with the cohort members were successfully completed.
- ) Of the total cohort there are 36% of the clients who are still currently on a licence or order.
- ) Cohort members that did not complete their licence/order made up 75% of the total of licence/orders that had finished or come to an end.
- ) Of the total cohort, 48% of clients did not complete their licence/order.

To have reduced the number of offences committed in a 6-month period from the point of commencement (65%)

- ) Further research being carried out. Information is not currently available.

To engage those using Class A drugs in treatment (60%)

- ) 66.6%

80% of IOM offenders whose have an identified ETE need will be directed to an ETE service at the point of RAG ratification.

- ) 78.5%

Of those IOM offenders who successfully engage with ETE services 40% will be recorded as having gained employment or enrolled in a training programme.

- ) 57%

Note that this does not include successfully removed cases.

There is a lot of data to still be collected, which will become easier with the introduction of colocation working and ever closer partnership working, which is developing. However, there is enough data to show where the partnership is experiencing the most challenges with this cohort and where there are certain trends that need to be examined further.

There is a clear upwards trend with the number of cohort members in each age bracket, where the numbers peak in the 35-44 age bracket, which accounts for 38.66 percent of the cohort members before there is a sharp drop in the numbers. This could be an indicator to where it is best to focus resources. However, this would be a short-term strategy, which may jeopardise long term reductions which can come from early interventions.

The boroughs performance against the MOPAC targets is involving Drug and Alcohol support and referrals and accessing ETE is strong. However, further work with the council's data analyst and partners is being done around the successful completion of licences and orders and re-offending rates.

## **Implement the Drug Supply and Organised Crime Plan**

Drug supply and organised crime remains an issue for Hounslow. Hounslow understand that the supply of illicit drugs is often partnered with many other forms of crime: reflecting our modern approach to tackling sophisticated organised crime groups/networks. They often included the likes of CSE, violent offending and exploitation of vulnerable adults.

A Local Assessment Process (LAP) was conducted in May 2017 to identify issues associated with county lines including child criminal exploitation (CCE), exploitation of vulnerable adults, child sexual exploitation (CSE) and drug supply in Hounslow. This identified what local practitioners knew or believed about vulnerability at an operational level; how the partner agencies work together operationally to address organised crime groups and youth violence; and examined what blockages were perceived to effect delivery at a frontline level.

The review reflected the information gathered and included a similar range of partners as above. The LAP highlighted frontline staff concerns about known hotspot areas and the use of local hotels for the supply of drugs and exploitation of vulnerable young people.

The local drug markets were thought to be growing and represented both closed markets (locally known houses where individuals can buy drugs from) and open markets (street dealing), that seem to be well established. Many of the interviewees believed the money obtained from drugs and sexual exploitation to be driving much of the gang and criminal activity in the borough.

The process highlighted the need for a strategic framework across the borough to tackle this issue, with a broader approach to addressing vulnerability as well as enforcing against the supply of drugs and organised groups/gangs. Work is still underway to develop a multi-partnership plan.



## **10 Next Steps and Strategic Priorities**

Using the data and analysis presented in this strategic assessment, the Community Safety Partnership Board will now agree on a new set of targets and outcomes to be achieved during the next year.

## **11.0 Contact Details**

The Community Safety team can be contacted via the following methods.

### **By Letter**

Community Safety & Enforcement Team  
London Borough of Hounslow  
Civic Centre, Lampton Road  
Hounslow, Middlesex  
TW3 4DN

### **By Email or Web**

[community.safety@hounslow.gov.uk](mailto:community.safety@hounslow.gov.uk) for general queries.  
[www.hounslow.gov.uk](http://www.hounslow.gov.uk) and use the online reporting forms.

### **By Telephone**

020 8583 2000 or 020 8583 2503