

# Newham crime and drugs strategy 2005–2008

draft



*Working for a safer London*



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## foreword by the Chair and Deputy Chair of Newham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

This strategy outlines the key priorities for Newham's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership for the next three years. As a partnership we are committed to the effective implementation of this strategy and doing all we can to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the impact these have on people's everyday lives. This is not a simple task and the work of the partnership extends beyond three years.

### This strategy is the result of the following pieces of work:

1. Newham Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 covering crime, anti-social behaviour, drugs and disorder in the borough.

The primary purpose of this audit was to establish an objective, clear picture of crime and disorder issues in the borough. This audit included a critical assessment of the delivery of the Crime and Disorder Strategy (2002–2005).

2. Consultation with partners, stakeholders and people who live and work in Newham on the findings of the audit.
3. Developing priorities for the Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005–2008) based on the audit and consultation.

### The strategic priorities for the Newham Crime and Drugs Strategy 2005 to 2008 are:

1. Anti-social behaviour
2. Fear of crime and community reassurance
3. Violent crime (including domestic violence, street and alcohol-related crime)
4. Race hate crime
5. 10 Key Crime Types from the Public Service Agreement

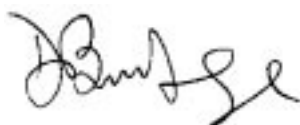
### delivery

As part of the audit process a review has been undertaken of the 2002–2005 Crime and Disorder Strategy. Key lessons which we have learnt through this process in terms of delivering against each of the strategic priorities are:


- Adoption of a limited number of measurable and deliverable targets that can be easily and effectively owned by key partners
- Focused actions that clearly underpin achieving the targets
- A phased approach that recognises the composite impact of actions and their cumulative impact on crime
- Building on the neighbourhood focus through links to the local neighbourhood action plans developed as part of the Community Plan, Local Strategic Partnership and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

These will be key elements in our delivery of the 2005–2008 strategy. To help us with this, we have an improvement plan for the partnership to look at how we can work better together, what we can do additionally together that we can't do alone, in order to help us deliver our priorities. The improvement plan includes a membership review to ensure its optimum performance.

By working together to achieve sustainable crime reduction and targeting our efforts on clearly identified priorities, we believe we can have an impact on crime and anti-social behaviour for those who live, work and visit the borough.



**Dave Burbage**  
Chair – Newham Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership  
Chief Executive, London Borough of Newham



**Chief Superintendent Michael Johnson**  
Deputy Chair - Newham Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership  
Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service (Newham)

## executive summary of priorities and targets

### priority 1: anti-social behaviour

#### objectives

1. Use prevention, interventions and enforcement action to reduce anti-social behaviour which:
  - (a) is malicious towards individuals, groups or organisations and causes harassment, alarm or distress (this is where particular families or individuals persistently cause significant local nuisance, harassment or intimidation)
  - (b) degrades the local environment (this includes abandoned vehicles, fly-tipping, fly-posting, graffiti, litter, dog fouling, unreasonable noise, garages operating illegally and incursions on unauthorised sites by travellers)
  - (c) is threatening or physically obstructive and stops people from using public spaces (this includes young people congregating in public areas whose behaviour is perceived as intimidating or threatening, and other problems such as drug use in residential areas and street sex workers).
2. Communicate effectively with the general public to reduce the fear of anti-social behaviour.

#### targets

1. To reduce anti-social behaviour by 15% by March 2008.
2. To ensure that 75% of all calls of anti-social behaviour are responded to promptly and dealt with appropriately.

### priority 2: community reassurance and fear of crime

#### objective

To reassure the public through improved service delivery, response and communication that reduces the number of people who feel crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour impacts on their safety and quality of life.

#### targets

1. In 2005/6, to reduce from 63% to 61% the % number of people who feel crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour impacts on their quality of life.
2. In 2006/7 and 2007/8, to reduce by a further 3 % the number of people expressing these views.
3. That 75% of persons accessing services for crime and disorder are satisfied with the quality of service provided.

### priority 3: domestic violence, alcohol-related and street crime – the challenge of reducing violent crime

#### objective

To reduce violent crime and so increase people's feeling of safety in the home and on the streets of Newham.

#### targets

1. To reduce violent crime by 8% by March 2008.
2. To reach a detection rate for violent crime of 12% annually.
3. To reach a detection rate for domestic violence of 60% annually.
4. To reduce alcohol-related violent crime by 10% by March 2008.
5. To sustain the present success for street crime offences.

### priority 4: race hate crime

#### objective

To maintain good community relations by dealing effectively with race hate crimes.

#### targets

1. To establish robust mechanisms for reporting and recording race hate crime and to identify and understand barriers to reporting.
2. To reach a detection rate of 35% annually.
3. To reduce the number of repeat victims from 78 to the London average of 42.

### priority 5: key crime types from the public service agreement (psa 1)

#### objective

To reduce the level of victimisation by targeting identified crimes (listed under PSA 1).

#### target

To reduce the 10 crime types by 23.4% by March 2008.

## Newham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP)

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 required the establishment of a Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) in each local authority area to be invested with responsibility for crime and disorder reduction. The CDRP is a strategic body responsible for the formulation and effective delivery of the Crime and Drugs Strategy. The existing membership includes Newham Council's Chief Executive, the elected Councillor who is Mayoral Advisor for Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Community Safety, Newham Police Borough Commander, Probation Service (National Offender Management Service), London Fire Brigade, Newham Primary Care Trust and an elected member from the Metropolitan Police Authority.

There is also a range of groups that support the delivery of this strategy and whose action plans contribute to achieving the targets for each of the priorities. These include the Substance Misuse Partnership, Safer Streets Group, Partnership for Victims and Vulnerable People, Newham Domestic Violence Forum, Youth Crime Prevention Group, Anti-social Behaviour Partnership, Newham Anti-homophobia Partnership and Newham Race Equality Alliance.

The CDRP works closely with Newham 2010 Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) which oversees regeneration and civic renewal of the borough. The LSP consists of representatives from various statutory organisations, businesses and the community.

The Crime and Disorder Audit 2004	Crime and Disorder Strategy 2002–5: Some of Our Successes
<p>Every three years the CDRP undertakes an audit. The main purpose of the audit is to identify strategic priorities for the next three years based on the evidence.</p> <p>A key element of the audit process is consultation with the community and stakeholders to ask local people about their experiences and perceptions of crime. The audit, which has informed this strategy for 2005–2008, covered the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2004.</p> <p>The strategic priorities identified aim to address local issues and problems around crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and drugs. The audit also identified successful aspects of previous strategies as well as emerging trends that would merit the partners' attention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Partnership for Victims and Vulnerable People (PVVP) was established in 2002 to strengthen partnership-working especially with the voluntary and community sectors</li> <li>• An extensive range of victim-related projects and initiatives have taken place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Young people and crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of final warnings and reprimands delivered to youth offenders in 2003/4 were supported by intervention packages</li> <li>• Youth Inclusion Projects (YIPs) in Newham provide effective diversionary schemes in five areas and are accessible to relevant youth across Newham</li> <li>• Crime prevention campaigns have effectively targeted young people such as a street crime prevention leaflet funded by Probation and developed by Victim Support, REIN (Race Equality in Newham) and others.</li> </ul> <p><b>Street crime, vehicle crime and anti social behaviour</b></p> <p>Significant reductions have been achieved in street crime and vehicle crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle crime has reduced 13% from 2001/2 to 2003/4. This is almost double that experienced across London.</li> <li>• Street crime has reduced 24% from 2001/2 to 2004/5.</li> </ul> <p>Newham's response to anti-social behaviour has changed over the 3 year period, and in particular during the final year of the strategy (2004/5). The Respect project which provided an effective framework for multi-agency problem solving in local neighbourhoods has been built on with increased activity and partnership work through the newly formed Crime and Anti-social Behaviour Service based within the London Borough of Newham.</p>

## consultation

As an important part of the Crime, Disorder, Drugs and Anti Social Behaviour Audit 2004, people who live and work in Newham were asked about their views on the audit and related priorities.

This was done in a number of ways:

- Community consultation events including visiting and discussing priorities with all the Community Forums
- Using available information to provide a more accurate picture of the current level of concern on crime and anti-social behaviour in Newham
- Internal consultation through partner agencies, Council committees consultative groups, training days and Local Strategic Partnership seminars, and
- A residents' survey that was distributed through the Newham magazine (circulation 98,000).

These findings were studied and alongside the statistical data collected were used to establish a broad picture of crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour and more importantly how it impacts on the lives of Newham's communities.

### What the Residents' Survey told us

- Nearly two thirds (64%) of respondents had been a victim of one of the listed crimes in Newham in the last twelve months
- Nearly half (46%) of respondents had been a victim of anti-social behaviour in the last twelve months
- 44% would like to see a more visible law enforcement presence on the streets of Newham
- 76% believed the Audit Summary gave a fairly accurate picture of crime and disorder in Newham
- That all of the priorities consulted on were of some concern and important to consider

### What the Community Consultations told us

As with people responding to the residents' survey, people attending meetings had a clear view of their own priorities. For example:

#### Violent Crime

This is generally thought to be increasing. More young people and adults are thought to be carrying weapons such as knives and screw drivers. Domestic Violence occurs behind closed doors and is not always reported. (Green Street Forum)

#### Fear of Crime

There is fear of travelling the streets in the dark due to poor lighting and design of alleyways and roads such as at the Canning Town Flyover. Some routes to and from railway stations were flagged up (North Woolwich and Beckton Forums). Tickets touts, young people and drug dealing on the streets causes concern (East Ham Forum).

#### Anti-Social Behaviour

There is fear of certain types of crime around licensed premises and young people in large numbers. Fear of anti-social behaviour is growing (Stratford Forum). Fear of entering certain parts of the borough because of cultural background exists. Poor response and communication with the public from uniformed services was identified (Plaistow Forum).

#### Young People, Drugs and Alcohol

Young people are causing concern through anti-social behaviour and their contribution to people's fear of intimidation and threat (West Ham Forum). Links with drug dealing and violent crime cause intimidation around train stations (Manor Park Forum). There is a need for more control of licensed premises and resulting ASB (Forest Gate Forum). Links between young people taking drugs and drinking alcohol cause late night disturbances (Custom House and Canning Town Forum).

## cross-cutting themes

### Drugs and Alcohol

#### Drugs

A recent drug testing scheme in Newham indicated that nearly 50% of those charged with a trigger offence tested positive for class A drugs such as Cocaine, Heroin or both.

The Government's 10 year Drug strategy outlines 4 key areas:

- Helping young people
- Assisting those with drug problems
- Protecting communities against associated harm
- Stifling the availability of drugs

#### The Newham Substance Misuse Strategy (2005–08)

This plan sets out how the borough will continue to use local partnership arrangements and information sharing protocols to collect evidence which will influence policy and ensure that commissioning decisions are based on local need. The plan is available at [www.newham.gov.uk](http://www.newham.gov.uk)

#### Vulnerable Young people

Newham is a pilot for the High Focus programme and progress will be measured against the Public Service Agreement target: to reduce use of class A drugs and the frequent use of any illicit drug amongst all young people under 25, especially the most vulnerable. In 2003/4, 187 vulnerable young people in Newham were assessed as needing a drug specific intervention. This figure is believed to be underestimated.

#### Treatment

In 2004/5 a total of 763 individuals accessed treatment for a wide range of drug associated issues. The challenge for the next 3 years is to ensure that those currently under-represented in services have access to appropriate, client-focused and timely treatment; including social care interventions like housing. Focus is on preventing the 'revolving door' syndrome.

#### Protecting Communities

The need for community involvement and reassurance is paramount to increase public confidence in the ability of the CDRP to deliver a strategy that has a positive impact on the wider community and reduces fear of drug and alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour.

#### Availability

It is evident that drug markets are an integral part of the alternative economy in Newham. Focused activity will reduce availability through the closure of crack houses and other outlets.

#### Alcohol

The most recent British Crime Survey indicated that alcohol is a factor in approximately 50% of all violent crime. In Newham that equates to 3,500 violent crimes each year.

It is essential for the progress of the identified priority areas that drugs and alcohol considerations are made at each and every intervention stage of the strategy.

## Young People

**Newham** has the youngest population in the UK. Nearly 40% of Newham residents are aged 25 or under. Add to that the 4,500 births each year and it is evident that this age profile could continue for some time.

### The Youth Justice Plan

The plan sets out how Newham will meet the demands of the Youth Justice Board with regard to young offenders and preventing offending. A plan for the 3-year period (2005–2008) will be published in July 2005. The plan is available at [www.newham.gov.uk](http://www.newham.gov.uk)

### Young people (under 25)

Young people make up a significant percentage of both offender (51%) and victim (21%) profiles. They also account for 30% of all arrests over the audit period (2001/2 to 2003/4).

### Youth Disorder

Disorder committed by young people is an issue raised frequently by members of the public in Newham at local forums. This is a very emotive issue in Newham and should not be overlooked.

## Youth Offending

Analysis of information on convicted Newham young offenders shows that the following eight crimes account for 88% of all youth crime: violence against the person, theft and handling, vehicle crime, robbery, drugs, burglary, criminal damage and fraud.

### Fear of Crime

Young people are statistically more likely to be the victim of a crime committed by someone of a similar age. Bullying and fear of bullying continues to be a challenge for the Educational Services and the public in general. Fear of young people themselves continues to increase. There is a need to consider the achievements of Newham's young people alongside the negative impact of the few. Only 3.5% of young people are accused of crime, which means 96.5% are not.

The needs of young people and the need to respond effectively to Youth Offending, Disorder, Drugs and Anti-Social Behaviour will continue to be a primary focus through the priorities.

## priority 1: anti-social behaviour

### Key findings on Anti-social Behaviour

#### What is Anti-social Behaviour?

Anti-social behaviour normally includes actions which are not criminal, but which still can have a dramatic effect on the communities that are subjected to them. Such behaviour may in isolation not be serious, but could harm people through the cumulative impact of repeated incidents.

The agencies in the CDRP have worked together to identify and agree a comprehensive list of activities that fall within the definition of anti-social behaviour. The list is based on reports to agencies and through community consultation. The strategy takes account of this list and its priorities will be reviewed to ensure the partners tackle the most relevant behaviour.

Where there are established processes, such as crime investigation by the police, resolution of the problem is left to the relevant agency, at least initially for the purposes of this strategy. Therefore, our concentration of effort and resources, through the strategy, needs to be applied:

- where the anti-social behaviour does not fall to a specific agency
- where standard service action is not resolving or reversing the particular problem, and
- where adequately developed processes or protocols are necessary to enable effective inter-agency work, possibly including some voluntary agencies, with whom we work closely, but who are outside of the CDRP.

#### Calls to the police relating to disorder

13,897 disorder calls to the police were recorded in 2001/2; this reduced annually to 12,720 in 2003/4 – a reduction of 8% overall.

The majority of these incidents (about 60%) related to disturbances in a public place.

#### The Council's Environmental Hotline database

The hotline shows a year-on-year decline in the reporting of abandoned vehicles. 16,214 were reported in 2001/2 but this had reduced to 9,801 in 2003/4 – a reduction of 40%.

Conversely, there has been a corresponding increase in the reporting of fly-tipping (the second highest category of reported incidents). Only 5,841 such reports were received in 2001/2, but this had increased to 9,675 in 2003/4 – an increase of 65%.

#### The Response

The value of working closely with local people and neighbourhood groups is fundamental to our success and much good work already goes on in this respect.

However, we are aware that we can sustain engagement and communication better with complainants as an integral part of service resolution and follow-up.

Within our strategic approach, resources are being deployed to ensure that we maintain contact with and give feedback to victims, witnesses, and residents' and community groups.

Within the strategy, we have ensured the capacity to provide a service response to complainants who experience isolated or non-priority problems.

We need to show we are interested, and we care, even if we do not propose an enforcement response at that point.

The approach will be a mix of preventative action, early intervention and diversion, and, where problems persist, full use of enforcement powers.

## priority 1: anti-social behaviour

### objectives

1. The CDRP will promote the use of interventions and enforcement action to reduce anti-social behaviour which:

- is malicious towards individuals, groups or organisations and causes harassment, alarm or distress (this is where particular families or individuals persistently cause significant local nuisance, harassment or intimidation).
- Degrades the local environment (this includes abandoned vehicles, fly-tipping, fly-posting, graffiti, litter, dog fouling, unreasonable noise, back street garages and incursions on to unauthorised sites by travellers), or
- is threatening or physically obstructive and stops people from using public spaces (this includes young people congregating in public areas where their behaviour is perceived as intimidating or threatening, and other problems such as drug use in residential areas and street sex workers).

2. The CDRP will communicate effectively with the general public to reduce the fear of anti-social behaviour.

### targets

1. To reduce anti-social behaviour by 15% by March 2008.

2. To ensure that 75% of all calls of anti-social behaviour are responded to promptly and dealt with appropriately.

### Examples of how this will be achieved include:

- Encouraging the reporting of anti-social behaviour through a range of initiatives. It is important that the CDRP have an accurate picture of crime and disorder to tackle the issues effectively. This initially may lead to increased reports and a crime and disorder baseline for the final percentage reduction targets will be established.
- Increasing support for vulnerable people who are additionally at risk of being victimised. For example the provision of supported housing which includes a personalised package of assistance.
- Expanding Good Citizenship within the NewSteps school curriculum programme.
- Assessing and diverting young people considered to be at risk of offending.
- Building on tenancy terms and conditions for social housing tenants which strengthen the landlords' ability to take action for anti-social behaviour.
- Responding promptly to inspect and remove abandoned vehicles.
- Resolving noise nuisance through investigation and evidence gathering, enforcement actions and seizure of equipment in persistent cases.
- Obtaining anti-social behaviour orders where prevention and intervention has failed to stop anti-social behaviour.
- Considering pursuing serious cases through the civil courts where other actions have failed.

Newham's Anti-social Behaviour Strategy is available at [www.newham.gov.uk](http://www.newham.gov.uk)

## priority 2: community reassurance and fear of crime

### Key Findings on Fear of Crime

23% of Newham residents have concerns about personal safety that greatly affect their life. This is more than three times the London Average.

63% of Newham residents state that the fear of crime has an impact on their lives.

Although there are indications that perceptions are out of step with reality, other indicators show fear of crime is reducing. The percentage of residents who feel that concerns about personal safety has a minimal impact on their life has increased from 20% to 30% from 2001 to 2004.

Despite this, the majority of residents think that crime is getting worse even though there is evidence that crime is falling.

The recent consultation indicates that the community has a different perspective of crime levels than the statistical data available. They conclude that this is as a result of under reporting through apathy, fear of involvement and lack of confidence in the appropriate response. The changes in counting procedure in recent years and recording practices also bear on published crime levels.

Some Newham residents plan their daily activities around reasonable precautions against being a victim of crime. Newham residents and visitors have a concern about use of the variety of public transport networks and their stations. The need for localised environmental improvements at identified locations is a key factor. The increased and overt use and sale of drugs increase fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Key workers such as those in the Accident and Emergency Department and London Ambulance Service are concerned about the impact of alcohol-related violence at peak periods.

Fear of anti-social behaviour in all its forms is rising disproportionately to the level of activity. Fear of the activities of young people is of particular concern.

There is a repeated criticism that the community is not kept informed of enforcement activity and successes.

### Need For Reassurance

The community needs reassurance through:

- Positive experiences of service delivery
- Visible evidence that areas of concern are responded to through a uniformed presence
- Confidence that the services will respond to concerns when emergency or other calls are made
- A belief that agencies will respect a person's involvement in a case through regular contact
- Improved communications at local and borough levels
- An overt Community Policing Strategy
- Reasonable and transparent working practices that instill confidence in staff in the work place, and
- A partnership approach to the transport network and related issues that increases the confidence of people to travel safely throughout the borough.

## priority 2: community reassurance and fear of crime

### objective

To reassure the public through improved service delivery, response and communication that reduces the number of people who feel crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour adversely impacts on their safety and quality of life.

### targets

1. In 2005/6, to reduce from 63% to 61% the % number of people who feel crime, disorder, drugs and anti social behaviour impacts on their quality of life.
2. In 2006/7 and 2007/8, to reduce by a further 3 % the number of people expressing these views.
3. That 75% of persons accessing services for crime and disorder are satisfied with the quality or service provided.

### examples of how this will be achieved

- Further rolling out of the Safer Neighbourhoods Policing initiative to all wards.
- Increased activity of Class A drug supply prevention and enforcement.
- A co-ordinated Communications Strategy to strengthen the exchange of information with the public, through consultation, information dissemination and surveys.
- The continuance of a structured environmental improvement programme in hotspot areas
- Co-ordinated transport safety initiatives
- Increased use of alternative sanctions (Anti-social Behaviour Order, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Dispersal Orders) for those offending through their Anti-Social Behaviour
- Continued development of successful Youth Intervention Programmes
- Common customer satisfaction surveys to be adopted by all partner agencies to ensure quality service of delivery
- More sophisticated approaches to assessing perceptions and fear of crime – in geographical localities, and across communities – in order to inform our actions.
- Engagement with relevant agencies and Community Forums to promote, facilitate and support community participation in maintaining safer and cleaner communities.

## priority 3: domestic violence, alcohol-related and street crime – the challenge of reducing violent crime

### what is violent crime?

- Domestic violence
- Violence against the person (including common assault, actual bodily harm, grievous bodily harm)
- Sexual Offences, and
- Robbery.

### key findings on violent crime

Newham experienced an increase in violent offences year on year from 2001/2 to 2003/4 although the increase of 10% experienced by Newham was not as great as the increase experienced across London (15%). This increase in violent crime has also been experienced nationally. Violent offences were the second largest volume category of crime that was reported over the period in Newham after vehicle crimes.

During 2004/5 violent crime became the most frequently reported crime category in the borough – partly due to the success in reducing vehicle crime in Newham.

Although the increase in Newham was less than the London average, the Newham rate per 1000 population is much higher. During 2003/4, London had a rate of 27 per 1000 population compared with a rate of 36 per 1000 population in Newham.

A key point for agencies dealing with violent crime is the difference between violence perpetrated by strangers and that by known assailants and this is reflected in different prevention strategies and approaches to tackling violence.

Domestic Violence	Alcohol related	Street Crime
<p>30% of recorded violent crime in Newham is domestic.</p> <p>Domestic violence accounts for about 40% of offences classified as violent against the person.</p> <p>The definition of domestic violence used by central government and other key agencies is:</p> <p>‘Any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship wherever and whenever it occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or financial abuse.’</p>	<p>The British Crime Survey states that an estimated 50% of all violent crime is alcohol-related crime.</p> <p>In Newham this can equate to 3,500 alcohol-related violent crimes annually.</p> <p>Through the Substance Misuse Partnership Board research will establish the true extent of all alcohol-related offences in Newham.</p>	<p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robbery</li> <li>• Snatch from the person</li> </ul> <p>These are offences where is used to commit theft.</p> <p>Generally these offences take place on the public highway and so are referred to collectively as street crime.</p>

## priority 3: domestic violence, alcohol-related and street crime – the challenge of reducing violent crime

### objective

To reduce violent crime and so increase people's feeling of safety in the home and on the streets of Newham.

### targets

1. To reduce violent crime by 8% by March 2008.
2. To reach detection rate for violent crime of 12% annually.
3. To reach detection rate for domestic violence of 60% annually.
4. To reduce alcohol-related violent crime by 10% by March 2008.
5. To sustain the present success for street crime offences.

### examples of how this will be achieved

- Establishing a baseline for alcohol-related violent crime in Newham.
- Assaults linked to the night time economy:
  - Building on identified best practice from Reducing Violent Crime Project
  - Using licensing interventions to reduce offending, and
  - Reviewing late night transport arrangements in main centres.
- Offensive weapons
  - Further partnership activity to support present education initiatives and other youth prevention programmes.
- Domestic Violence
  - Implement domestic violence review and build on identified best practice from the Reducing Violent Crime Project.
- Reduce level of repeat victimisation
- Education programmes targeted at potential victims and offenders, particularly children and young people.
- Victims' advocacy services
- Street crime: continue and enhance the successful initiatives of the Safer Streets multi-agency group.

## priority 4: race hate crime

### Key points on race hate crime

86% of all residents agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

88% agree that their local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences.

Newham has seen a decrease in reported racial incidents of 30% over the three year reporting period.

Whilst this all appears to reflect good news there is suspected under-reporting and a greater reluctance to report race hate issues than three years ago.

Additionally those cases reported to the agencies may attract a greater level of dissatisfaction than other crime types.

The two key agencies in responding to race hate crime – the Police and Council – have acknowledged the scope for improving service delivery and have stated their improvement intentions through action plans.

Overlooking the potential for community disruption and the needs of those disadvantaged because of background or heritage is potentially hazardous and contributes to the reason race hate has been prioritised.

### Approach

1. **Reporting, recording and referring.** How to establish an accurate picture of the extent of race hate crime and ensure the appropriate agency is engaged with the victim and dealing with the case effectively.
2. **Investigating reports.** This will ensure that all reports are treated seriously and the investigating agency does all it can to establish the facts so the problem can be solved to the victim's satisfaction.
3. **Support to victims and community reassurance.** Through advocacy and support, ensure victims are treated with dignity and instill a confidence to be part of the solution.
4. **Positive action and tactical options.** Not every case needs to end up in the courts. This will enable the agency together with the victim to consider a menu of options to deal with the perpetrator.
5. **Community Involvement and community cohesion.** The improvement plan will celebrate the community relations existing in the borough but at the same time consult with those persons most directly affected by race hate crime.
6. **Partnership** Partner agencies will work closely together to ensure a co-ordinated approach and to maximise resources. Additionally the agencies will work with the community, voluntary and faith sectors in partnership towards collective objectives.

## priority 4: race hate crime

### objective

To maintain good community relations by dealing effectively with race hate crime.

### targets

1. To establish robust mechanisms for race hate crime reporting and to identify and understand barriers to reporting.
2. To reach a detection rate of 35% annually.
3. To reduce the number of repeat victims from 78 to the London average of 42.

### examples of how this will be achieved

- Improved partnership structure through the Newham Race Equality Alliance to include referral policies and case conferencing.
- Establish and maintain a wider access to reporting opportunities through third party reporting sites and improved service delivery.
- Increased actions against perpetrators.
- Support victims through a multi-agency crisis intervention team.
- The introduction of a positive arrest policy.
- High Visibility Patrols in identified areas by the uniformed services of the Police and Local Authority.
- Improved and increased use of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Dispersal Orders as support or alternative to prosecution focus.
- Build on and extend Probation's training on racially motivated offending.

## priority 5: key crime types from public service agreement 1

### what is a Public Service Agreement (PSA)?

PSAs are drawn up between central Government and local authorities. At the level of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, we are all trying to focus harder on the things that really matter to make Newham safer. There are a range of PSAs across various issues, including health, the environment and crime.

For each area there are targets which are set by central Government for national improvements. This PSA, for a reduction in ten key crime types, is one of the improved PSAs, which aim to concentrate more on the outcomes, for example how much crime is reduced.

### why is it important?

It is important the partnership keeps an overview of crime levels in the borough and reacts to changing events – so if there are reductions or increases in one crime type this is considered as part of the overall picture.

#### PSA 1 includes the following ten crimes:

1. Street crime
2. Theft of motor vehicles
3. Theft from motor vehicles
4. Motor vehicles; interference & tampering
5. Burglary (residential)
6. Theft of pedal cycles
7. Criminal damage
8. Wounding
9. Common assault
10. Pick-pocketing

The CDRP will in the first year of the strategy concentrate on burglary and vehicle crime under PSA 1.

#### Burglary

Across the audit period there was a 14% reduction in burglaries. 59% of all burglary offences during the audit period were in homes.

#### Vehicle Crime

Newham has experienced a 13% reduction in vehicle crime, this is almost double the reductions experienced across London.

Newham still has a much higher rate and volume of vehicle crime than London as a whole.

## priority 5: key crime types from public service agreement 1

### objective

To reduce the level of victimisation by targeting identified crimes (listed under PSA 1).

### targets

To reduce the 10 crime types by 23.4% by March 2008 (a more detailed breakdown across crime types and years is included below).

### examples of how this will be achieved

#### **Burglary**

- Artifice burglary and bogus callers; to tackle under-reporting and undertake partnership initiatives.
- Target hardening for repeat victims.
- Public awareness campaigns to tackle handlers of stolen goods.
- Designing out crime in schools and public buildings.

#### **Vehicle crime**

- Target hardening significant vehicle crime hotspots.
- Safer car park schemes (including car parks operated by the partner agencies).
- Automatic Number Plate Recognition to build on identified best practice and extend partnership activity.
- Abandoned and untaxed vehicles, to build on the current activity.
- Disrupt markets for stolen and illegally imported vehicles.

#### **Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)**

The DIP is a co-ordinated partnership approach targeting substance misusing offenders of PSA 1 key crimes and steering them into treatment at every stage of the criminal justice process.

#### **Priority & Prolific Offender Programme**

This approach focuses on the relatively small number of people who cause a disproportionate amount of crime. This is a partnership approach involving Probation, Police, Substance Misuse services and Youth Offending Team.

There are three key elements:

- **Prevent and Deter**  
to stop people (overwhelmingly young people) engaging in offending behaviours and graduating into prolific offenders
- **Catch and Convict**  
actively tackling those who are already prolific offenders
- **Rehabilitate and Resettle**  
to stop offending by offering a range of supportive interventions – if the options offered are not taken, offenders are returned to the court.

## Newham Public Service Agreement 1 targets

Year	Change from previous year	Total PSA Offences	Change from 2003/04
2003/04		25649	
2004/05	-18.3%	20960	
2005/06	<b>-2.4%</b>	20455	-20.3%
2006/07	-2.0%	20036	-21.9%
2007/08	-2.0%	19635	<b>-23.4%</b>

### Proposed reduction Rate

Category	2004/05 % contribution to PSA	2004/05 projection	Reduction from previous year	2005/06
Theft of M/V	9.6%	2011	3%	1951
Theft from M/V	17.2%	3601	8%	3313
M/V Interference & Tampering	0.1%	20	0%	20
Burglary in a Dwelling	8.1%	1692	4%	1625
Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles	1.3%	270	0%	270
Criminal Damage	22.1%	4628	0%	4628
Wounding (ABH & GBH)*	16.0%	3344	2%	3278
Common Assault	11.8%	2465	0%	2465
Theft Person – Pick Pocketing	2.6%	546	0%	546
Theft Person – Snatch	3.8%	804	1%	796
Robbery of personal property	7.5%	1580	1%	1565
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000%</b>	<b>20960</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>20455</b>

### Reduction rates for 2006/07 and 2007/08

	Reduction	2006/07	Reduction	2007/08
Theft of M/V	3%	1892	3%	1836
Theft from M/V	6%	3115	6%	2928
M/V Interference & Tampering	0%	20	0%	20
Burglary in a Dwelling	3%	1576	3%	1529
Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles	0%	270	0%	270
Criminal Damage	0%	4628	0%	4628
Wounding (ABH & GBH)*	2%	3212	2%	3148
Common Assault	0%	2465	0%	2465
Theft Person – Pick Pocketing	0%	546	0%	546
Theft Person – Snatch	2%	780	2%	764
Robbery of personal property	2%	1533	2%	1503
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>20036</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>19635</b>

\*This figure includes Hate crime, the reduction has been adjusted to reflect this

## developing and improving the CDRP in order to deliver the 5 priorities

### what do we mean by developing and improving the partnership?

For this strategy to make a difference, the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership will have to take the lead in making it happen. This includes ensuring that work is:

- Focussed
- Cost effective
- Achievable.

It also means ensuring that the wide range of agencies and individuals delivering the interventions and services have the resources and skills to do this - and when things don't work, identifying why and putting it right. Within this priority we have identified four key elements which underpin any successful partnership.

### objective

To provide a structure for the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership that ensures it has the capacity, resources and support to deliver the strategic priorities.

### target

1. To review the structure of the partnership annually.
2. That by March 2008, the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership structure delivers 90% of the strategic priorities.

#### 1. Leadership

As a Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, we aim to be a proactive leadership group whilst being responsive to the community consultative process.

As members of the partnership, we will carry our knowledge, experience and influence to other partnerships, organisations and initiatives in which we are involved.

#### 2. Performance Management & Evaluation

As a partnership we have a commitment to developing plans with clearly stated aims and completion dates; and to monitor, review and evaluate processes.

We do and will continue to build on our intelligence-led approach in the delivery of this strategy.

We aim to further improve the sharing of information in order to assist effective delivery.

#### 3. Resources and expertise

We are committed to identifying the appropriate human, financial and other resources required for the delivery of our strategic priorities.

As members of the partnership, we will ensure that the range of resources across our organisations are used to maximum effect for crime reduction work.

#### 4. Communication

We will regularly review consultation around experiences and perceptions of crime, disorder and drugs with communities (including hard to reach and vulnerable groups).

We are committed to regularly updating communities, organisations, and businesses about the work of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

Our improvement plan for 2005–2008 will clearly set out how we will work together to further develop and improve these four areas in order to jointly reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse in the borough.

## delivering the strategy

Newham Crime and Disorder Partnership (membership noted in Annex 1) is the body responsible for ensuring the effective delivery of the Crime and Drugs Strategy.

For each priority there is a detailed action plan. These action plans are to be reviewed on an annual basis. Every two months, progress for each of the priorities are reported to the CDRP.

At each CDRP meeting, the board reviews the use of their joint resources, including expenditure against the set targets, and if required actions are amended accordingly.

### drugs & alcohol – substance misuse plan

Within each action plan issues specifically related to substance misuse are to be addressed, in terms of:

- What the key substance misuse concerns relating to this priority are
- Specific activities to tackle these
- How this work links to the wider work of the Substance Misuse Partnership Board and ensuring that the approach fits with the wide range of drug and alcohol interventions in place.

### young people

Issues which are particularly relevant concerning young people, are considered for each priority.

### Each action plan

- Identifies interim targets for the first and second year of the strategy.
- Includes the measures which will be delivered to address the issue (and includes reference to associated areas of work).
- Includes a named lead officer responsible for co-ordinating the delivery of the action plan.
- Includes the membership of the joint working group which is responsible for delivering the measures.

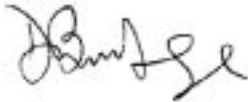

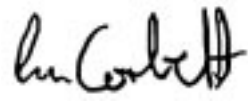

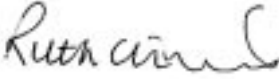



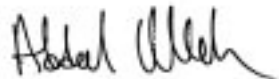
The partnership and the working groups responsible for delivering the action plans are supported by the Council's Community Safety Unit.

### communicating progress

The work of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership is communicated through various channels, including:

- Newham Civic Partnership
- The 10 Community Forums
- Newham Magazine
- Local and national press
- Partner agencies internal communications
- Newham-wide events
- Profile events and
- other partner agencies.

## annex 1: the members of newham crime and disorder reduction partnership

Member	Job Title – Partnership Organisation	Signature
Dave Burbage (Chair)	Chief Executive London Borough of Newham	
Chief Superintendent Michael Johnson (Deputy Chair)	Borough Commander Metropolitan Police Service (Newham)	
Cllr Ian Corbett	Mayoral Advisor – Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Community Safety London Borough of Newham	
John Page	Head of Delivery – Crime and Anti-social Behaviour Service London Borough of Newham	
Ruth Vincent	Interim Director of Social Services London Borough of Newham	
Linda Johnson	Assistant Chief Officer – National Probation Service (Newham)	
John Talbot	Borough Commander London Fire Brigade (Newham)	
Wendy Thomas	Director of Nursing Newham Primary Care Trust	
Abdal Ullah	Link Member for Newham Metropolitan Police Authority	

## annex 2: useful contact details

### Police

In all cases of emergency – or where a crime is in progress – dial 999.

If the crime has already happened – or is a non-urgent case – and you are unable to go to a police station – please telephone 020 8534 1212 and ask for ‘call receipt’

Borough Information Office – 020 8217 4372

Community Safety Unit (to report hate crimes in a non-emergency) 020 7275 5889

Crime Prevention Office 020 7275 5857

### Newham Council

Main Council switchboard – 020 8430 2000

Making a difference – Help us take a stand against anti-social behaviour.

Call free on 0800 731 3 300

If you are a Newham resident and would like further information contact the Community Forum Team in the Member Services Unit (Ward Support and Administration) on 0800 519 4015 or email **Hannah Khemoh**.

You can find out more about your forum at **[www.newham.gov.uk/communityforums](http://www.newham.gov.uk/communityforums)**

### Health

NHS Direct 0845 4647

Newham Primary Care Trust 020 8586 6200

Newham General Hospital Accident & Emergency – 020 7363 8124

### Fire

London Fire Brigade 020 7587 2101

Main Switchboard 020 7587 2000

For information on fire safety 020 7587 2118

Newham Victim Support 020 8555 8254

REIN Race Equality in Newham – 020 7473 5349

ELOP – East London Out Project – 020 8509 3898

Crimestoppers – anonymous crime reporting 0800 555 111

Neighbourhood Watch  
For information about neighbourhood watch forums in your area – 020 8217 4351

National drugs helpline – Frank 0800 77 66 00

SPARK – drugs awareness training for anyone working with young people in Newham – 020 7702 1990

[www.spark-newham.org.uk](http://www.spark-newham.org.uk)

Newham DIP – Drugs Intervention Programme – 020 8430 6797

DASL – Drugs and Alcohol Service for London 020 8257 3068

### Domestic Violence

Newham Action Against Domestic Violence – 020 7473 3047

Women’s Aid (24 hrs) 0808 2000 247

Newham Asian Women’s Project – 020 8553 5524

Newham DV Forum – 020 8430 2000

Refuge – London Helpline (24 hrs) – 0870 599 5443

### Young People Connexions Services: information and advice

51 The Broadway, Stratford E15 4BQ – 020 8221 0802

136 Barking Road, Canning Town E16 – 020 7511 4314

175 Upton Lane, Forest Gate E7 9PJ – 020 8586 2277

Further information on the strategic work of the Newham Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership can be found at: **[www.newham.gov.uk](http://www.newham.gov.uk)**

### Newham Council – Information Website

General information about the borough including details from the 2001 Census and findings from other surveys and research projects can be found at: **[www.newham.info](http://www.newham.info)**

### Newham Police Service

Information about the Police Service in Newham can be found at: **[www.newhampolice.co.uk](http://www.newhampolice.co.uk)**

### Newham Primary Care Trust

Health (Primary Care Trust) – **[www.newhampct.nhs.uk](http://www.newhampct.nhs.uk)**

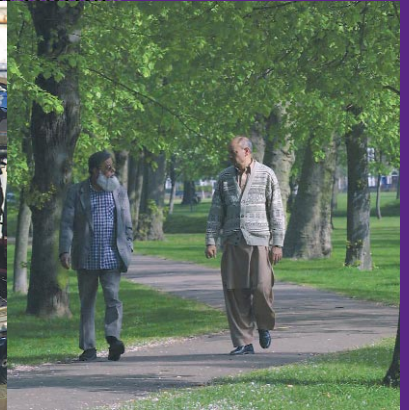
### London Fire Brigade

Fire Service – **[www.london-fire.gov.uk](http://www.london-fire.gov.uk)**

### National Probation Service (London)

Probation Service – **[www.london-probation.org.uk](http://www.london-probation.org.uk)**





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