



City of Westminster

Committee Agenda

Title: **City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee**

Meeting Date: **Wednesday 10th April, 2019**

Time: **7.00 pm**

Venue: **Room 18.01-03, 18th Floor, Westminster City Hall, 64 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6**

Members: **Councillors:**

Barbara Arzymanow	Matthew Green
Margot Bright	Aicha Less
Tony Devenish (Chairman)	Mark Shearer
Paul Dimoldenberg	Shamim Talukder

Members of the public are welcome to attend the meeting and listen to the discussion Part 1 of the Agenda

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Email: kscharlemagne@westminster.gov.uk; Tel No: 020 7641 2783

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Note for Members: Members are reminded that Officer contacts are shown at the end of each report and Members are welcome to raise questions in advance of the meeting. With regard to item 2, guidance on declarations of interests is included in the Code of Governance; if Members and Officers have any particular questions they should contact the Head of Committee and Governance Services in advance of the meeting please.

AGENDA

PART 1 (IN PUBLIC)

1. MEMBERSHIP

To report any changes to the membership.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive declarations by Members and Officers of any personal or prejudicial interests in matters on this agenda.

3. MINUTES

To approve the minutes of the City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee held on 6 February 2019.

(Pages 5 - 14)

4. CABINET MEMBER FOR PUBLIC PROTECTION AND LICENSING - UPDATE REPORT

Councillor Ian Adams (Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing) to update the Committee on current and forthcoming issues in his portfolio.

(Pages 15 - 24)

5. CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CITY MANAGEMENT - UPDATE REPORT

Councillor Tim Mitchell (Cabinet Member for Environment and City Management) to update the Committee on current and forthcoming issues in his portfolio.

(Pages 25 - 32)

6. METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE ON BASIC COMMAND UNITS UPDATE

The Committee to receive an updated report from the Metropolitan Police Service on Basic Command Units, followed by a discussion.

(Pages 33 - 56)

7. SAFER WESTMINSTER PARTNERSHIPS REPORT

(Pages 57 - 134)

The Committee to receive a report from the Community Safety Partnerships (CSP), followed by a discussion.

8. WORK PROGRAMME REPORT

The Committee to receive a report on the progress of the work programme, copy of updated work programme and action tracker.

**(Pages 135 -
142)**

**Stuart Love
Chief Executive
02 April 2019**

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CITY OF WESTMINSTER

DRAFT MINUTES

City Management and Public Protection Policy & Scrutiny Committee

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Minutes of a meeting of the **City Management and Public Protection Policy & Scrutiny Committee** held on **Wednesday 6 February 2019** in Room 3.1, 5 Strand, London WC2 5HR

Members Present: Councillors Tony Devenish (Chairman), Barbara Arzymanow, Margot Bright, Paul Dimoldenberg, Matthew Green, Aicha Less, Mark Shearer and Shamim Talukder.

Also Present: Councillor Tim Mitchell, Sara Sutton (Executive Director of Environment, City Management and Communities,) Andrew Durrant (Director of Community Services), Hayley Regan (Strategy and Development Manager), Josephine Gay (Principal Policy Officer, City Policy and Strategy) and Adam Webber (Principal Policy Officer - Air Quality).

Expert witnesses: Ms Ruth Calderwood, City of London Corporation and Professor Frank Kelly, Kings College London.

1. MEMBERSHIP

- 1.1 The Chairman sought any absences, apologies or substitutions to the Committee's membership.
- 1.2 The Chairman welcomed the new members to the committee Councillors Margot Bright, Mark Shearer and Shamim Talukder.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- 2.1 The Chairman sought any personal or prejudicial interests in respect of the items to be discussed from members and officers, in addition to the standing declarations previously made.
- 2.2 There were no declarations made.

3. MINUTES

RESOLVED:

- 3.1 That the Minutes of the City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee held on 21 November 2018 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record of proceedings.

4. AIR QUALITY, CLEAN AIR AND GREENER CITY ACTION PLANS

- 4.1 The Committee received a report on Air Quality from Sara Sutton, the Executive Director of Environment and Communities. Ms Sutton advised the Committee that the WCC adopted a 10-year plan in 2015 and the report laid out the council's progress on sustainability and biodiversity to date. Ms Sutton advised that several recommendations and action came out of the 2016 task group on Air Quality report and was likely to be included in the new action plan. Ms Sutton advised that the report provided information based on data from October 2018 and is in draft format, to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment. She advised that members should note the report and consider:
1. Is the Committee satisfied with the progress made so far; and if not, make recommendations for action?
 2. Whether the identified areas to address are right. Are the priorities correct and is there anything missing?
 3. Whether there are any missed opportunities across the Council which would promote positive Greener City outcomes?
- 4.2 Andrew Durrant, Director of Community services, delivered a summarised presentation focused on areas of successes and the next steps for a number of projects, such as the 'Don't be idle' campaign phase 1, where over 14,000 individuals had signed the DontBeldle campaign pledge, which pledges drivers to avoid unnecessary emissions from vehicle idling. Mr Durrant advised that the council had just launched phase 2 of the campaign, which was focusing on large fleet operators through a combination of board room level pledges and training for drivers. He noted that Deliveroo were one of the first companies to sign up.
- 4.3 Mr Durrant advised that another area of successes was the 214 EV charging points and that Westminster had the largest EV charging network in the country, and a new EV Charging Infrastructure Strategy (2018) to guide our work in the area. Mr Durrant advised the Committee that the council were focusing on several different types of charging, from rapid charging for the new hybrid taxis, to regular charging points and trickle charge points installed on lampposts. He advised that after meeting the City for All target, our EV Charging Strategy seeks to increase WCC's charging network by around 140 on-street charging points per year over the next eight years.

- 4.4 Mr Durrant informed the Committee that four WCC primary schools (St Mary's Bryanston Square, St Clements Dane, Hallfield and St Peter's Eaton Square) had received GLA funded 'air quality audits' in 2018 as part of the Schools Air Quality audit programme. Mr Durrant advised the Committee that Westminster City Council had provided each school with £10k match funding to help them implement audit report measures and are launching a £1m WCC school clean air fund. He said that the priority areas to address were focused around three key GCAP themes: Schools' Clean Air Fund, Own vehicle fleet to be cleaner and the Energy strategy. He said that the plan was to work on a new look and feel of the Year 4 report to include, how we engage with residents, resident survey responses, BI Dashboard and data strategy.
- 4.5 Mr Durrant advised the Committee that the Westminster Schools' Clean Air fund was a £1m clean air fund that all Westminster primary schools will be able to apply for, to tackle air quality in their areas. He said that projects can include greening and planting, changes to local road layouts and timed closures, and energy efficiency upgrades for school buildings. Mr Durrant said that he believed that each school will be able to bid for around £30k in funding. He noted that the fund will formally go live after the city wide roll out of the diesel surcharge this summer. The Chairman commented on the Leader of the Council and the Mayor of London working together, he advised that they both were in agreement regarding this area.
- 4.6 The Chairman invited the expert witnesses, Ms Ruth Calderwood from the City of London Corporation and Professor Frank Kelly from King's College London, to respond to the report and presentation. The Chairman asked the expert witnesses to consider if there was anything more the council could do to improve on the existing greener outcomes. Professor Frank Kelly, the expert witness from King's College London, felt that WCC was innovative and leading the way in this area. Professor Kelly said, however, that one of the things he found missing was a reflection on how successes had been achieved to date, for example what had worked well and what had not worked so well. Professor Kelly felt that with some of the easier solutions already tackled, the next steps for the council to make further progress, would entail working with the surrounding boroughs.
- 4.7 Ms Ruth Calderwood, expert witness from the City of London Corporation, felt that it was good timing as they are also reviewing the Corporation's Air Quality Strategy. Ms Calderwood observed that they also faced very similar challenges to WCC and felt that a key area for them going forward was collaboration, as creating a real impact was difficult to achieve alone.

Ms Calderwood advised the Committee that the City of London Corporation intended to make improvements to six key areas:

1. Monitoring
2. Leadership

3. Transport
4. Planning
5. Collaboration
6. Public Health and Awareness Raising

- 4.8 Councillor Talukder queried how the council planned to work with other boroughs, specifically the City of London Corporation. Ms Calderwood advised the Committee that there was already some history of the two boroughs working together and the City of London Corporation was open to working together again in the future. Councillor Dimoldenberg raised a query on the success of the 'Don't be idle' campaign and whether enough awareness was raised, he wondered what impact it really made. Councillor Dimoldenberg also queried the new WCC council offices and what green initiatives had been incorporated into the building. Adam Webber (Principal Policy Officer - Air Quality), advised the Committee that project has an evaluation policy, he added that measuring success through emissions is difficult, however there had been an overall improvement, advising that small nudges added up.
- 4.9 Josephine Gay (Principal Policy Officer, City Policy and Strategy) advised the Committee that the WCC officers had a green mark of excellence and an energy rating of B, she advised that the challenge would come in how the building was used and how the building would be maintain. Ms Gay advised the Committee that staff would not be permitted to receive Amazon packages in the new council offices. Councillor Less sought information on the 2016 King's College paper, highlighting Marylebone High Street Ward as no.1 for poor air quality in London. Councillor Less, sought further information on the availability of more recent figures. Adam Webb advised the Committee that Marylebone still had the poorest air quality and that the report is provided by the GLA ever four to five years. Councillor Less queried the roll out of the diesel surcharge.
- 4.10 Councillor Mitchell advised that this was currently under discussion and were working towards the date of 8th April, with a four-week implementation period, and that this would involve some signage. He advised that once a time table was agreed, it would be shared with members. Councillor Shearer queried the progress on EV roll out and whether it was on track and how the Council intends to optimise emission zones. Members raised queries regarding protocol for testing particles at building sites. Adam Webb advised that EV is changing and that lampposts are only one of the ways the council is hoping to launch its EV strategy in the autumn, he confirmed that the project was currently on track and would run at the same time as the diesel surcharge. Mr Webb advised the Committee that there was some concern regarding the impact on small businesses and officers were helping by providing sign-posting to the GLA guidance.

- 4.11 Councillor Mitchell shared that he had similar concerns, but the message was getting out there slowly. Councillor Arzymanow raised concerns about the impact on the jobs of van drivers, she was also concerned with the powers required for testing air quality around building sites, specifically the Dorset Square ward. Councillor Arzymanow also queried the emission of coaches. Mr Webb advised that coaches are low emissions, unfortunately there is a negative perception, he commented that National Express were trying to communicate the message. Ms Sutton advised that WCC had an excellent Environmental Science Team and she would put the councillors in touch with the team.
- 4.12 Councillor Bright sought further clarification on partnership working and replacement at Victoria Coach Station. She felt that more should be done regarding the message about coaches having clean engines. Councillor Bright informed the Committee that she had attended a meeting last week with the coach station where she was informed that most pollution comes from smaller vans and tourists to the area. Councillor Green, referring to the DontBeldle campaign, queried what more could be done with schools, especially preschools and kindergarten. He also queried if the projects would be extended to nurseries. He also advised that residents were concerned with idling significant source of idling coming from taxis, he felt further campaigning and stronger enforcement action was required.

Councillors Green commented on the taxi lines at Paddington station, advising that they remain an issue and wondered if there had been any discussion with TFL regarding restrictions. Mr Durrant advised the Committee that he agreed with Councillor Green regarding schools, he said that simple interventions and speaking to children made a huge difference. Mr Durrant said that the roll out of the Clean Air Fund would continue to influence, making every contact count. He noted that the taxi line at Paddington station was the responsibility of TFL and the Council were continuing to have conversations with them. Mr Webb advised that there was a primary school funding programme and one specifically for nurseries. He advised that he send Councillor Green the details of the three nurseries currently allocated funding. The Chairman advised that the story should be covered in the Westminster Reporter.

RESOLVED: The Committee noted the report and comments made by expert witnesses.

5. CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CITY MANAGEMENT POLICY AND SCRUTINY PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

- 5.1 Councillor Tim Mitchell provided an update of the Environment and City Management Cabinet Member portfolio. Councillor Mitchell advised Open Spaces and Biodiversity work had been ongoing on a new Council strategy for Open Spaces and Biodiversity. He advised that a draft was developed which

focuses on recognising the many benefits of open spaces and wildlife in Westminster, environmentally, economically and in terms of people's health and wellbeing.

- 5.2 On high ways and Transport, Councillor Mitchell advised that a review of the thirty nine trial 20mph limits has been undertaken and post monitoring had shown a slight reduction in speed and notably where speed was higher a greater reduction in speed has been seen. He said the majority of roads now comply with the DfT recommendation on having a mean speed of 24mph or less to make them suitable for a 20mph limit (273 out of 277 counts conformed). Councillor Mitchell advised the 12-month consultation period to saw 300 responses with: 73% envisaging it would be safer to walk and cycle where there are 20mph limits within their communities; 63% believed such a limit would reduce speeds of vehicles; and 46% thought it likely/ or very likely that more journeys would be made by foot or bicycle as a result. Councillor Mitchell noted that as a consequence of the results the trial 20mph limits had now been made permanent and was looking at options for expanding the scheme across the City.
- 5.3 Councillor Mitchell confirmed that the three-year Local Implementation Plan (LIP) programme to Transport for London was submitted on October 10th 2018 and this includes the delivery of pedestrian, cycling and other road safety projects and is due for approval by the end of the financial year. Councillor Mitchell explained that City Highways is in the process of completing a strategy for EV charging for Westminster that considers the needs of EV drivers in the City, both residential and commercial, and how the City Council can best ensure that sufficient charging infrastructure is in place to encourage transition from petrol and diesel to electric.
- 5.4 Councillor Mitchell informed the Committee that the strategy was constructed from a number of sources including the survey that was issued over the summer of 2018 and will be issued at the end of January/start of February. He explained that an expansion proposal for the next steps for expansion over the coming year in consideration of the growth of the profile in EVs in the City has already been approved by the Cabinet Member. Councillor Mitchell advised that as well as the lamp column and rapid charge point expansion already mentioned, 35 additional freestanding charge points provided by Blue Point London will also be introduced, made up of fifteen 7kW and twenty 22kW charge points. He also discussed the Winter service, noting that the team had been cutting the grass as weather was so mild.
- 5.5 Councillor Green commented on the Christmas tree recycling project and queried how successful it had been and what were the actual figures. Councillor Bright queried information on the SWAT team, she advised that in her ward there were many new landlords and many short term let's, who did not know how the rules work in Westminster. Councillor Mitchell advised that the message regarding Christmas tree recycling had reached more and more people and has become very successful, he noted the request for figures and agreed to update the

Committee. Councillor Mitchell informed the Committee that the council was currently engaging with estate agents and would go back with more urgency, he advised that the council are intent on strengthen the message by using the council tax information letter as another tool.

- 5.6 Councillor Arzymanow commented that she would welcome SWAT and raised further concerns regarding fly tipping. Ms Sutton advised that the council had been awarded £25,000 to tackle fly tipping and it would be focussed on big bulky collections and that mattresses which had increased due to mattresses in a box was diving the demand. She noted that there had been a 35% increase in fixed penalty notices. Ms Sutton advised that the Council would be matching the funding from the GLA. Councillor Shearer informed the Committee that he was a big fan of the 'report it' app and wondered if GPS could be used to register the location of incident. He also queries the new development to allow bike storage in the home. Ms Sutton confirmed that Councillor Swaddle was leading on digital reform and she would feed this information back to him.
- 5.7 Councillor Less, commented on the fly tipping in the Church Street Ward where some residents had witnessed bulky waste fly tipping during the day, she queried if cameras would be rolled out in hotspot areas. Councillor Less queries the two-way traffic work on Baker Street, she felt that is was now difficult to cross the road especially coming from Church school. Councillor Less queried whether a Pelican Crossing or a 20mph zone could be considered in order to slow traffic. Ms Sutton advised that with regard to fly tipping, she was currently in discussion with provider and would come back to update the Committee once discussions had concluded. Ms Sutton commented on the use of cameras and the big black bins site, she advised that Councillors Adam and Mitchell would be meeting soon to agree new initiatives.
- 5.8 Councillor Dimoldenberg felt that the Committee would benefit from a general seminar discussion on what the council is working on to tackle fly tipping. Members were in agreement and welcomed a detailed discussion at the next Committee meeting. Ms Sutton agreed to take this way and discuss a suitable date to bring fly tipping back to the Committee. In response to an earlier Ms Sutton confirmed that there were 15 cycle hangers in the borough and would circulate a list of where they can be found to the Committee. Councillor Talukder sought further information on the roll out of the thirty-nine trial 20mph limits and if it would be expanded to other areas within the borough. Councillor Mitchell advised the Committee that that the project was rolled out on a trial basis and that there was further ongoing consultation.
- 5.9 Councillor Less sought an update on the progress of the Night Time Economy task group. Ms Sara Sutton confirmed that this was currently being discussed and the task group needed to elect a new Chairman, she advised that she would update the Committee as soon as a replacement had been agreed. Councillor Shearer queried rough sleeper's tents, he informed the Committee that they had

been the subject of many discussions, he felt that the issue had been drawn out. Councillor Green queried if issues regarding Lime and OVO can be reported, Ms Sutton confirmed that issues concerning Lime and OVO can be reported directly to the companies.

RESOLVED: The Committee noted the report.

6. CABINET MEMBER FOR LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION POLICY AND SCRUTINY PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Councillor Ian Adams provided a report updating the Committee on the Licensing and Public Protection portfolio.

RESOLVED: The Committee noted the report.

7. COMMITTEE TRACKER AND WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

- 7.1 Artemis Kassi (Policy & Scrutiny Officer) presented an updated report on the agreed topics for the Committee's 2018/19 work programme.

- 7.2 The Committee reviewed the progress of items on the 2018/19 work programme. Members of the Committee queried progress of the Night Time Economy task group. Members also wanted to confirm the BCU update at the Committee's next meeting in April. Ms Sutton advised that she would discuss the matter with the lead Cabinet Member and Ms Kassi, who would update the Committee members. Ms Kassi advised the Committee that she would continue to send unallocated work programme items, in briefings directly to members.

RESOLVED: The Committee noted the report.

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- 8.1 Councillor Dimoldenberg commented on the time allowed to discuss the items on the agenda, including time spent with expert witnesses.

FUTURE DATES

Wednesday 10 April 2019 at 7.00pm

Wednesday 12 June 2019 at 7.00pm

Wednesday 10 September at 7.00pm

The Meeting ended at 8:15 pm.

CHAIRMAN: _____

DATE: _____

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City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee

Date: Wednesday, 10 April 2019

Report Of: Councillor Ian Adams

Portfolio: Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing

Report Author and Contact Details: Ian Adams
iadams@westminster.gov.uk

1. Overview of Public Protection & Licensing

1.1 - As mentioned in my last report to the Committee, Annette Acik has been appointed as the interim Director of Public Protection and Licensing. As a result of this move, there has been a number of changes at a Head of Service level across the Directorate. To ensure a degree of consistency across the Directorate, Andy Ralph has moved across to become the interim Head of Service for Licensing and Regulatory Services and Rosalind Hick has since been appointed into the interim Head of Service for the Central area. In addition, Kerry Simpkin has been permanently appointed to Head of Licensing, Place and Investment Policy within Policy, Performance and Communication, further supporting a coordinated approach to Licensing.

1.2 - Following on from my last update on the Effective Neighbourhood Working programme, we are in the interview stages of a third recruitment campaign to fill remaining vacancies across multiple roles. We have had over 450 applications for these posts, with interviews having taken place from 5th - 21st March. Of the twenty-two vacancies across the Directorate, eleven are for City Inspectors. The fulfilling of these positions will further bolster our resourcing levels and allow for improved ward coverage and alignment by the Neighbourhood teams.

1.3 - Following the feedback session with Councillors in December, we have reviewed communication methods to provide Councillors with a consistent approach to member engagement at a neighbourhood level, supporting them in their role as civic leaders. A new monthly briefing for Councillors will be launched in April, bringing together some of the existing documents to provide a more wide-ranging overview of activities taking place in local neighbourhoods, as well as city-wide matters and upcoming dates of note.

2. Fly Tipping and Waste Enforcement

2.1 - City Inspectors have been continuing to target waste dumping hot spots across Westminster and particularly the Big Black Bin sites in residential areas. As can be seen in the table below, comparisons of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) and warnings over the same period (April – February) over two years shows an increasing trend of enforcement action since the implementation of the new neighbourhood approach in September 2018.

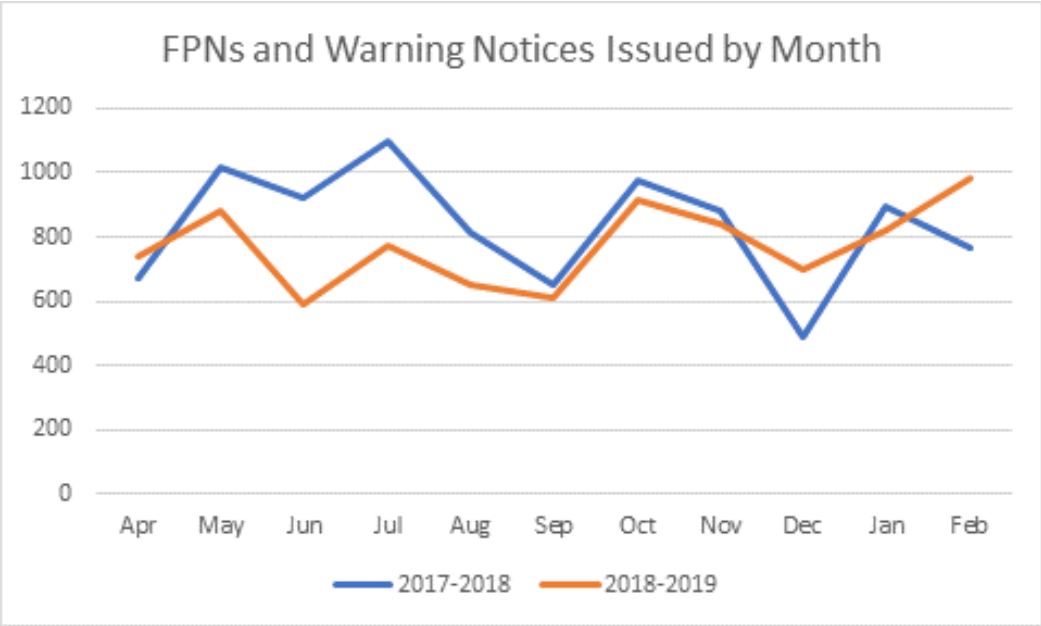


Figure 1: FPNs and Warnings by Month, FY 17/18 and 18/19

2.2 - A fly tipping operation in conjunction with the Street Waste Action Team (SWAT) engagement programme started on 8th January 2019 and has run continuously until present day. In the first eight weeks up to the end of February there were 1,396 FPNs and warnings issued. This is a 15.3% increase when compared with the same period in 2018 – this indicates that the dedicated fly tipping operation has had a positive impact on enforcement activity in this period. The figures show that enforcement totals were 35% higher in February 2019 than the previous financial year.

2.3 - In addition, the Council has trialled the removal of communal Big Black Bins (BBB) sites from residential areas which have regularly been attracting fly tipping. This has been delivered in collaboration with Councillor Tim Mitchell’s portfolio. The sites are as follows:

BBB SITE	DATE REMOVED	OUTCOME
Ashmore Road junction with Shirland, W2	14 th February 2019	Trial concluded and permanent removal proposed
Marban Road, W2	13 th December 2019	Site permanently removed
Riding House Street, W1	23 rd November 2018	Site permanently removed

2.4 - In most cases, the removals have seen dumping reduce some 98%, and has steered residents towards using their doorstep collection more. Recent analysis undertaken of waste from inside BBB sites typically show that 35-40% of waste is

recyclable. As a result, these interventions are supported by Local City inspectors and Council projects such as SWAT to educate residents in becoming more responsible.

2.5 - A wider review of the Waste Enforcement Policy is underway and a digital application to enable officers to issue FPNs on the street is currently in development.

2.6 - Officers are also in the final stages of scoping a CCTV trial in Bayswater, following the recent SWAT activity in the area. Following engagement from Councillor Payne, a CCTV company has offered their services free of charge. This will be implemented in May, with an evaluation of the impact to be completed at the close of the trial.

2.7 - The outcomes from the trial will then be considered as part of our wider waste strategy.

LGA Behavioural Insights Programme

2.8 - We have been successful in applying to be part of the 2018/19 behavioural insights programme, run by the Local Government Association (LGA). We are delighted to have been chosen to be part of the programme as one of only eight local authorities. The programme provides a £25,000 match funded grant to use nudge theory to encourage people to make better choices.

2.9 - The proposal is to use behavioural insight trials to re-design the Council's on-street bin sites to reduce the level of dumping around them. These bin sites are well used and are often at the heart of the local community.

2.10 - We will use behavioural insight expertise to re-design the bins and their immediate environment to influence residents' behaviours. The bins themselves are large and most sites have between two and four units. The Council works with a supplier who can wrap these bins to show any message in high quality media. There is therefore opportunity to communicate messages via the bins to change dumping behaviour.

2.11 - Using our grant funding, we have commissioned Ogilvy Consulting Behavioural Science Practice to provide us with their expertise. Ogilvy's Practice has significant knowhow, having worked in this field for over seven years and executed hundreds of behavioural insight trials for clients from across the world. Furthermore, as the Practice sits within the advertising giant Ogilvy, they will bring with them a background of changing behaviour through creative messaging. This team will work hand in hand with the Council's communications and design team to create a tailored approach to changing behaviour.

3. Soho Angels

3.1 - Following the successful pilot in the run-up to Christmas 2018, the Soho Angels initiative started on the 22nd February, operating each Friday night from 10pm to 5am. This initiative is a partnership between Westminster City Council and the LGBT

Foundation. Funding has been secured to facilitate the operation of this service until September 2020. This project continues to have the full support and cooperation of Metropolitan Police Service, London Ambulance Service (LAS), West End Business Partnership and Drinkaware.

3.2 - This initiative relies upon volunteers who will work as Soho Angels engaging with visitors, residents and businesses as well as supporting those who are vulnerable due to alcohol intoxication. The Soho Angels operate from the Night Hub which is located within St. Anne's Church, Dean Street. The Angels operate the Hub and provide a high visibility presence on the streets of Soho. The Angels are supported by a team of volunteers from St. John Ambulance. St. John Ambulance volunteers provide medical support within the Hub and provide a response team to support the Angels and respond to local medical emergencies.

3.3 - Agreement has been reached with the LAS to utilise the Night Hub as a place of safety for patients that they are able to discharge who are not in urgent need of medical attention. A protocol for this has been established between Westminster City Council, St. John Ambulance and LAS. It is hoped that this protocol will reduce the demand on the Ambulance Service. Going forward, this approach may lead to a reduction in the demand for A&E Departments to look after intoxicated patients who are vulnerable due to intoxication but are not in any real medical need.

3.4 - Since the Soho Angels began operating in February, the service has helped 147 people on the street and forty-eight within the Night Hub, of which thirty-six required medical support to recover. The St. John Ambulance response team has also attended two calls to cardiac arrests within Soho, arriving before the LAS. These incidents required the deployment of the Night Hub's defibrillator and for the St. John Ambulance volunteers to perform CPR on the patients. In these two incidents, the patients were stabilised with the support of the Ambulance Service and they were later conveyed to hospital.

3.5 - On average, twelve Soho Angel and six St. John Ambulance volunteers work each Friday night. Since the 22nd of February, the number of volunteering hours worked by the Soho Angels has been 808. We are planning to extend the service to include Saturday nights in April, subject to having enough volunteers to staff it.

4. Rough Sleeping: Street Count and Service update

Numbers on the Street

4.1 - From December through to February, numbers on the street returned to more seasonal norms on the street. New Severe Weather Emergency Protocol rules resulted in a more prolonged activation of emergency spaces for all those at risk of the cold weather; we estimate our numbers were around the 220-240 mark on any given night.

4.2 - In the last four weeks we have seen the return of increased flow to our streets. From late February through to early March, our outreach teams met four rough sleepers who were new to the street every day.

4.3 - The focus remains on ensuring these rough sleepers are triaged away from the street as quickly as possible using the No Second Night Out and our own locally commissioned assessment centres. Despite the high flow, our teams are still getting excellent results with newer rough sleepers. Our outreach team has achieved 225 accommodation and reconnection outcomes, with only five new rough sleepers joining the “living on the street” cohort.

4.4 - Plans are currently in process to undertake a third daytime street count, which would allow us to identify clients with support needs during the day. These counts have been extremely useful in the past for clearly identifying the different cohorts present during the day and helps inform where resources need to be targeted moving forwards.

Soup Runs, Non-Commissioned Charities & Outside Givers

4.5 - We have been working closer than ever with a number of external charities and outside givers. This includes attendance at the National Soup Run Forum, talks to local churches and tours of our services for non-commissioned groups and givers. We are keen to continue to build on this positive dialogue over the coming weeks.

Integrated Street Engagement Unit (ISEU)

4.6 - The Integrated Street Engagement Unit was conceived as part of the Council’s #MyWestminster programme to improve people’s lives in the city. It brings together Westminster City Council services with local charities and the police to provide a coordinated and comprehensive support for Westminster’s daytime street population.

4.7 - In the last month the ISEU has engaged with 181 members of the street population, identifying vulnerable individuals and victims of substance misuse and alcohol addiction. All individuals encountered have been signposted to social care services.

4.8 – Over the past month, ISEU helped twenty-nine people access housing, including night shelter, as well as aided four people to access support for education, training and employment. Thirty individuals were referred to Mental Health and Substance Misuse Support.

Chat, App Tap

4.9 - We are excited by the launch of ‘Chat, App, Tap’, which is designed to help people get off the streets. The campaign gives residents, workers and visitors to Westminster three simple and effective steps to make a real difference, recognising that it can be difficult to know how to give support in a way that is meaningful and genuinely helpful.

4.10 - TAP London giving points are placed in shop windows and on shop counters across Westminster, including at Westminster City Hall, where you can TAP to donate £3 via contactless card. Donating money in this way helps charities and services to engage directly with people sleeping rough, to provide long-term support that will help individuals turn their lives around.

4.11 - Donations will go to the London Homeless Charities Group that includes The Passage, St Mungo's and The Connection at St Martin-in-the-Fields, all of which work with Westminster City Council to help people sleeping rough off the streets for good. Alongside this campaign, we continue to work with the Police and other support services to ensure begging that is organised by criminal gangs is effectively combatted and to ensure vulnerable individuals on our streets are given access to effective support services.

4.12 - To this end, our Integrated Street Engagement Unit (ISEU) has served twenty-five Community Protection Notices, including five believed to be against the activities of an organised begging gang in the north of the city in the last three months.

Tents, Anti-Social Behaviour and Rough Sleeping

4.13 - We continue to be concerned about tents. The use of tents on the streets presents a significant risk to rough sleepers in Westminster.

4.14 - Westminster City Council invests more than any other local authority in rough sleeping support services (£6.5 million). We work with partner providers to offer wrap-around support tailored to individuals' specific needs for those who are most entrenched on our streets and use the powers at our disposal to take appropriate action. Nevertheless, we recognise that we are inhibited in our ability to support people in tents. As such, we will continue to lobby the government for improved powers and guidance for statutory agencies.

5. Cathedral Piazza

5.1 - There has been an increase in anti-social behaviour, begging and rough sleeping which has had a negative impact on the area surrounding the Westminster Cathedral and Piazza.

5.2 - This behaviour increases on the days when 'soup runs' operate from the location (currently Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays). We have received reports that following the soup run operations there is rubbish being left on the Piazza, urination/defecation on the streets, bins being used for storing belongings, and that drug use and dealing occurs, with the groups that congregate in the area displaying intimidating behaviour.

5.3 - Residents have informed us that they feel intimidated and that their living space has become unsafe as a result of the anti-social behaviour and debris left behind.

5.4 - We know that these long-standing problems cannot be fixed overnight. In an immediate response to the issue, we sent a letter out to residents explaining our approach to dealing with these issues as a joint initiative with the Metropolitan Police.

5.5 - We want to continue to give residents the opportunity to raise their concerns and work with us to find solutions that can work for all. We have therefore proposed holding a new regular forum for residents to attend alongside the Police, the Business

Improvement District and charity partners. To this end, we invited residents of the area to attend the first Public Forum on the 3rd of April at the Westminster Cathedral Hall.

5.6 – In addition, as part of our immediate response, we have daily patrols with Police and our City Inspectors to monitor the location, prevent anti-social behaviour and criminal activity alongside dealing with any waste management and cleansing matters.

5.7 - In the longer term, design solutions for the area are being considered, particularly along the colonnades.

6. Policing

6.1 - The tri-borough merger of the Police basic command units (BCU) went live on the 20th February. Officers and I have been working closely with the Police to ensure a smooth transition. We have consistently argued that the changes should not represent any dilution of police presence, especially as crime is rising significantly faster in Westminster than elsewhere in the capital. Crime hotspots in the West End and St. James's wards account for 4.1% of all of London's crime.

6.2 - Following these discussions, several positive changes were implemented. Firstly, the City has benefited the Territorial Support Group having been tasked to Westminster to provide high visibility patrols in the West End, to supplement the local policing teams.

6.3 - Moreover, Westminster has gained two extra inspectors which will include a dedicated West End Detective Inspector who will oversee proactive crime operations, as well as one other inspector who will oversee the ISEU and West End night-time economy activity.

6.4 - Significantly, ISEU Police officers will combine with a neighbourhood tasking team to provide twenty Police officers dedicated to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour in Westminster.

6.5 - We will continue to work closely with the Metropolitan Police to ensure the best for our communities.

7. Knife Crime

7.1 - Over the past few weeks there have been several knife-related incidents in Westminster. In response, the Police have been able to deploy additional Police reserves such as the Territorial Support Group (TSG) and the Violent Crime Task Force (VCTF) to key areas affected. They have also deployed local community-based officers to provide community engagement and reassurance.

7.2 - To support these policing responses, on several occasions the Police have authorised Section 60 'Stop and Search' authorities, which have been both necessary and proportionate in their application. Westminster City Council has engaged fully with the Police, who have worked with the Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) and Community Safety Teams.

7.3 - We noted in our previous report to the Committee the various agency responses we have in place to combat knife crime. We remain focussed with our partners on protecting young people from serious violence, for which Councillor Heather Acton takes a lead in her capacity as Cabinet Member for Family Services and Public Health. To this end, we have developed new approaches for 2019 – 2020 to help deal with knife crime in Westminster. This includes the formation of the Serious Youth Violence Task Group, which is formed to ensure an effective joint response from all key partners including support from the voluntary and community sector.

7.4 - To reflect the current need and growing concerns regarding exploitation, we are proposing to expand the remit of the IGU to focus further on these issues. To progress our approach to dealing with County Lines, the IGU will become the Integrated Gangs and Exploitation Unit (IGXU).

7.5 - In conjunction with the formation of the IGXU, we are extending the reach of the service to include a tri-borough approach focussing on young people aged between ten and seventeen. This is following a successful bid to the Home Office for £500,000 from the Early Intervention Youth Fund. This funding will allow the team to employ three additional gang workers, a family therapist and a programme coordinator.

7.6 - Westminster City Council is also actively supporting the Offensive Weapons Bill as it goes through the House of Lords, with active backing from the Baroness Coutie of Downe, former leader of Westminster City Council. The Bill will make it illegal to own offensive weapons such as “zombie knives” and knuckle dusters often used by gangs. The Bill will also make it illegal to carry a knife at colleges and create tougher restrictions on the online sale of knives, preventing them from being posted to residential addresses.

8. Shisha Premises

8.1 - Trading Standards Officers have completed fifty visits to shisha premises across Westminster to provide them with guidance and legally compliant health warning labels, similar to the ones on cigarette packets, to attach to shisha pipes supplied for use to the public.

8.2 - During recent visits, it was observed that most premises visited previously are now displaying labels on their pipes. All premises were also urged to ensure that they made themselves aware of the law applicable to their own premises to ensure that products they were using in their shisha pipes met legal requirements.

8.3 - We also continue to lobby central government to ask for a change to the law, to introduce regulatory frameworks under which Shisha would become a licensed late-night activity.

9. Homes (Fitness for Human Habitation) Act 2018

9.1 - The Fitness for Human Habitation Act came into force on 20 March, 2018. The aim of the Act is to help drive up standards in rented homes in both the social and private sectors and provide a power for tenants to seek redress from their landlord if their rented property presents a risk of harm to their health and safety.

9.2 - This does not create any additional enforcement duties for the Council; however, we are in the process of considering how the Act fits in with our existing private rented sector enforcement and the work being carried out by Environmental Health officers and the Housing Standards Taskforce.

9.3 - The Taskforce focuses on dealing with those landlords and letting agents that are deliberately flouting the law aimed at protecting Westminster's tenants - often the most vulnerable. This will typically involve matters such as overcrowded HMOs and seriously hazardous conditions.

9.4 - Our approach includes ensuring a continued close relationship with our Housing solution service and updating our website to provide relevant guidance. We will continue to develop appropriate workstreams to ensure tenants are able to effectively seek redress.

Cladding on Private Buildings

9.5 - Considerable work has been undertaken by the Council to inspect buildings listed by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) for possible Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) Cladding. Through this process we have identified thirteen buildings that had been confirmed with either partial or full ACM cladding systems which failed to meet the current combustibility requirements.

9.6 - As soon as these buildings were identified, Westminster City Council in conjunction with the building owners and managers, London Fire Brigade and Building Control prioritised work to ensure that the appropriate remediation measures were in place to safeguard residents, such as sprinkler systems, additional fire safety measures and on site 'waking watches'. We ensured that building owners had undertaken the relevant Fire Risk Assessments and updated evacuation policies and procedures.

9.7 - Through our joint work, one building owner has since completed the full removal of all ACM cladding from their building. Our officers have undertaken joint inspections with the LFB and appointed fire safety specialists who have confirmed they are satisfied with the interim fire safety measures in place in the twelve remaining buildings.

9.8 - The Council is now actively engaged with freeholders and managers of these twelve buildings and are working closely with them to proceed with works to remove the ACM cladding from their properties. However, all of the building owners are in the process of attempting to secure the necessary funds prior to commencing the works.

9.9 - In respect of potential enforcement of our remaining twelve buildings, we are now half way through the process of completing full inspections on the blocks and will be reviewing the appropriate enforcement action - with a view to serving notices on these properties in the next few months.

9.10 - Regular updates are provided to MHCLG regarding the progress of works at these properties. Westminster City Council has nurtured a close working relationship with the MHCLG to share our ongoing work and our officers have also subsequently assisted with the design and establishment of their Joint Inspection Team. This is a taskforce created by the MHCLG to actively oversee the remediation of private sector buildings with ACM cladding systems. The aim of the team is to ensure that remediation plans are put in place swiftly across all private sector buildings with ACM cladding systems, addressing any barriers and identifying any additional support required.

9.11 - In addition to this we also attend the London Council's meetings to share intelligence, best practice and ensure a consistent approach across the sector.

9.12 - Ensuring the safety of our residents is a priority for Westminster Council and we remain committed to working with building owners and managers to remove ACM cladding systems on their properties in a reasonable timescale.



City of Westminster

City Management and Public Protection Policy & Scrutiny Committee

Date: Wednesday, 10 April 2019
Report of: Councillor Tim Mitchell
Portfolio: Cabinet Member for Environment and City Management
Report Author and Contact Details: Tim Mitchell
tmitchell@westminster.gov.uk

1. Environment

Greener City Action Plan (GCAP)

1.1 - [GCAP Year 3 report](#) was presented at Policy and Scrutiny in February for comments and steer, ahead of the finalisation and publication of the report. The report highlighted all the excellent work done on the Greener City Action agenda over the last twelve months. Work around the GCAP Year 4 planning and reporting has begun.

1.2 - We are looking to create data dashboards and interactive websites that will allow stakeholders to engage with environmental data in a new way. This data will encompass environmental factors that affect the areas that stakeholders live, work and visit. The interactive design may include the use of Ward maps to show specific GCAP themes, with case studies, short films and user sound bites.

1.3 - The GCAP Year 4 report will address environmental questions that were raised in this year's City Survey and will look to include results from the survey.

Air Quality Strategy 2019 – 2023

1.4 - Officers are finalising the strategy which will be publicly consulted on in the coming months.

Schools' Clean Air Fund (SCAF)

1.5 - We are currently exploring the potential for all Westminster City Council (WCC) primary schools to be audited for air quality. This would allow us to provide recommendations for schools subsequently accessing the Schools' Clean Air Fund.

1.6 - The Fund will officially open following forthcoming decisions on the Diesel Parking Surcharge. Work is being finalised on the options for the future of Diesel Parking Surcharge and a decision on the future structure of the surcharge will be made shortly.

1.7 - Three nurseries in the city are to receive GLA-funded air quality audits, similar to those that were provided to several primary schools in 2018.

Water Fountains

1.8 - Officers are looking to install water fountains in all Westminster City Council libraries and leisure centres. All checks and feasibility tests have been completed and we are now waiting on funding. We are also working with the Greater London Authority and Thames Water to identify up to five sites for bottle re-fillers in the city, as part of their programme to install a hundred drinking water fountains across London.

Open Spaces and Biodiversity Strategy

1.9 - This strategy has been renamed 'A Partnership Approach to Open Space and Biodiversity in Westminster'. The strategy was renamed to better reflect Westminster Council's role as custodian and the focus on stakeholder collaboration within the document. It will be published April 1st, 2019.

Energy Strategy

1.10 - Scoping of the work on a strategic Energy Strategy has started with publication of the draft document, which is scheduled for Autumn 2019.

2. Highways and Transport

Highways – Reactive Jobs on Footway and Carriageway

2.1 - The table below shows the performance for reactive highway works on the carriageway and footway.

	December 2018 Performance		January 2019 Performance		February 2019 Performance		Completed within time target. (Feb 19)	Target from 1 April 2014
Priority 1 (2 hour)	100%		100%		99%		78 of 79	98%
Priority 2 (24 hour)	93%		100%		96%		242 of 251	98%
Priority 3 (10 day)	77%		76%		100%		304 of 305	98%
Priority 4 (28 day)	82%		44%		93%		509 of 546	98%

2.2 - We continue to experience an increase in the number of reactive footway jobs, beyond the level expected. The Christmas holiday shutdown has impacted the December and January performance figures and we are reviewing the service provision over Christmas with FM Conway for Christmas 2019.

2.3 - At the time of reporting (20th March) the Quarter 4 reactive maintenance audit by the Highways Contract Auditors Norman Rourke Pryme (NRP) was not scheduled for completion until April 28th.

Planned Preventative Maintenance Footway – 2018/19

2.4 - Brewer Street and Hereford Road were completed in the last quarter. There is currently planned preventative maintenance on site at Pall Mall and Marylebone High Street, both due for completion by the end of April. Cambridge Street, Grafton Street and Soho Square have been pulled forward from next year's programme and are on site due for completion by May.

Planned Preventative Maintenance Carriageway – 2018/19

2.5 - Northumberland Place, Montpelier Walk, Circus Road, Leinster Square, St John's Wood High Street, Hereford Road, Cliveden Place, Sussex Square, Howley Place, Old Queen Street, Park Place Villas, Belgrave Place, Carlisle Place and Strand were completed in the last quarter.

2.6 - Design works have commenced for the 2019/20 schemes.

Lighting

	December 2018 Performance		January 2019 Performance		February 2019 Performance		Target from 1 April 2014
Priority 1 (2 hour)	96% (25 of 26 jobs)	↓	98% (45 of 46 jobs)	↑	100% (22 of 22 jobs)	↑	98%
Priority 2 (24 hour)	N/A. None raised.	↔	100% (1 of 1 job)	↔	100% (5 of 5 jobs)	↔	98%
Priority 3 (48 hour)	38% (280 of 760 jobs)	↓	66% (238 of 362 jobs)	↑	96% (904 of 907 jobs)	↑	98%
Priority 4 (7 day)	60% (3 of 5 jobs)	↓	No jobs in period.		No jobs in period.		98%

2.7 - From 1st December to 28th February, we received 3,242 incident reports for street lighting, of which 3,113 defects/issues were identified. This includes day burners, which comprised 32% of total defects. The average monthly lighting defects for the

last three years is 490 per month. Given we are currently experiencing defects in excess of 900 per month, a detailed review of the fault causes is currently being completed. The contractor has a backlog of works and has brought in additional crews to address the issue in Quarter 4.

2.8 - Performance in December and January was much lower than the acceptable level. This was as result of higher-than-expected reactive jobs due to the elevated failure of lantern equipment and a delay in resourcing to deal with the scale of the task. Additional crews were mobilised in mid-January to address the backlog of jobs created and performance in February was back in a positive position.

Changeover in Lighting Provider

2.9 - Between Friday 8th and Friday 15th March, street lights controlled by the Harvard Technologies Central Management System day burnt as a consequence of the actions of the company's administrator. The administrator demanded payment of £142,000 and wrote to us on 7th March 2019 advising that, as we had not paid any of the administration costs, they would switch off the Harvard control system effective immediately. This resulted in resulted in several lighting columns day burning. Bromley and parts of the TfL network were also impacted by this decision.

2.10 - This was not a failure of the Harvard system, rather an unacceptable and entirely inappropriate action taken by the administrator to recover their own costs. The Council agreed to pay a final sum of £19,000 after which the Harvard system was switched back on Friday, 15th March 2019. We believe this additional fee will be equivalent to the additional energy charges the Council would have incurred had the lights remained on until 1st April 2019. Ultimately, this issue has been resolved and on 1st April Lucy Zodion Limited will take over operation of the Harvard system.

2.11 - Officers are now working with Lucy Zodion to ensure a smooth handover when they take control of the system on 1st April 2019. Looking forward, a trial of three replacement smart lighting systems recently concluded and will be submitted for a decision in April.

Road Management

	December Volume	January Volume	February Volume	Previous three months' average
Utility Works	1,085	2,043	2,261	1,041
Crane Licences	53	81	84	71
Temporary Structures	105	173	149	143
Road Closures	76	146	100	100

2.12 - Utility work totals are down across the three months from December, with a particularly significant drop in December. This saw granted permits drop from 2,052 (2017/18) to 1,085 (2018/19).

2.13 - Crane licences were up for January this year, with an extra twenty-three processed, while figures for December and February maintained similar levels.

2.14 - Road Closures show a similar trend, with an increase of thirty-nine in January, while December and February remained constant in comparison to last year.

2.15 - The significantly lower numbers in December across all areas, when compared to January and February, can be attributed to the Christmas Moratorium. With this being enforced in most part for the entire month, there is less scope for works undertakers to operate in the city, with less approvals being issued accordingly.

Surface Water Management

2.16 - There were no reported operational issues in Quarter 4 (Q4) with the gully routine maintenance and reactive services. Dry weather continued for most of the quarter, but we are now starting to see more rain. This has seen an expected rise in reactive orders, but the Priority 1 call outs have remained relatively flat. Through the 2018 – 2019 Drainage Capital Programme, we identified and repaired many long-standing issues in coordination with our contractor.

2.17 - We slowed our CCTV survey programme and focused more on defect repairs in the latter part of the quarter. In Q4, over 1,000 gullies were CCTV surveyed, 177 patch lining repairs completed, and over 150 gullies were successfully cleared with the heavy jetting programme. The on-going data collection continues to feed into a comprehensive drainage improvement programme which will progress the overall drainage network to a higher standard.

Cycling

2.18 - The cycle hangars traffic order consultation is being conducted for the nineteen new sites from the 7th March to 29th March. It is expected that the additional hangars will be installed following the consultation, depending on the level of responses and objections.

2.19 - We are reviewing the current cycling Quietway schemes being proposed in the borough, in order to rationalise our capital programme. Future delivery of these routes would be subject to a Cabinet Member Report, relevant traffic order consultation and confirmation of Transport for London (TfL) funding.

2.20 - I am pleased to report that the Council was successful with its Judicial Review of TfL's Cycle Superhighway 11 (CS11). TfL appealed this decision and the High Court confirmed on the 6th February 2019 that TfL will not be granted permission to appeal the decision dated 13th September 2018. The High Court makes it clear that the appeal would have no real prospect of success nor is there any compelling reason for an appeal. TfL have not formally been in touch with the Council regarding next steps despite our approaches.

Public Realm Schemes

2.21 - The major public realm schemes are progressing on time and on budget.

2.22 - The Baker Street Two Way switch-over successfully took place in February. The Baker Street Two-way scheme is a joint scheme with TfL, as both Baker Street and Gloucester Place are part of the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN). The final works to complete the scheme are now taking place.

2.23 - Following the two-way switch, two accidents occurred on Baker Street, north of Marylebone Road. They involved a pedestrian and a bus at separate locations and times; we have been informed that in both cases the injuries were not serious. Following the incidents, in agreement with TfL, we supported the following actions: further 'Look Both Ways' road markings were installed at every arm on all junctions and additional locations were identified where A frames were installed to say 'Look Both Ways'. In addition, Marshalls were instructed to be more proactive and warn people of the new road layout and two-way system. New leaflets were printed, giving information about the new layout and asking people to be more careful. These leaflets have been distributed on the ground by the Marshalls and was supplemented with daily email. There have been no incidents since these actions.

2.24 - Work is continuing on Phase 1 of the Oxford Street District programme in advance of the opening of Crossrail.

2.25 - Work has commenced on the Queensway and Strutton Ground schemes and will start in Christchurch Gardens shortly. Finally, HRH Prince of Wales planted a tree in Cleveland Place to mark the completion of the St James's Palace forecourt scheme.

3. Parking

3.1 - Approval to implement Traffic Orders on Westminster housing estates to enable enforcement of the parking restrictions has been granted.

3.2 - The first phase of the project will see the implementation of the new arrangements in Churchill Gardens Estate. This is planned for Quarter 1 2019/20 go-live, subject to the traffic orders' formal consultation process. The rest of the estates will follow suit in three phases running from Spring to early Autumn 2019.

3.3 - Work to develop Parking Services' procurement strategy for its two main contracts (People and Resources and Business, Processing and Technology), both expiring in 2020, has commenced. Several strategy workshops that have taken place to inform the nature of the procurement.

3.4 - Work continues to develop the online suspensions tool (OLS) for full self-serve release in Q1 2019/20. Following adoption by WCC contractors FM Conway and WSP, Gristwood and Toms (WCC Tree pruning contractors) commenced self-serve on 14th March. The Council's City Promotions, Events & Filming team are due to commence

self-serve at the start of April. Camden have been operating a fully self-serve system since November 2018.

3.5 - The flexible car sharing contracts with DriveNow and Zipcar continue to bed in and develop. Pre-scheme concerns of vehicle clustering in the West End have not materialised, nevertheless we are continuing to monitor vehicle numbers closely.

Electric Vehicles

3.6 - To aid the transition of the black taxi fleet to zero emission vehicles, ESB have installed the first six rapid chargers across four taxi rest ranks on the Westminster network. Two chargers are in Wellington Place and one charger each in Warwick Avenue, Kensington Road and Lancaster Gate. This complements the rapid charger in operation on the Transport For London Road Network in Park Road.

3.7 - Work is to start on the two further locations (five rapid chargers) in Regency Place and Grosvenor Gardens in April. We have identified locations for six additional rapid chargers on taxi rest and refreshment ranks and investigation will commence in April to check site suitability. The scope will then be extended to seek sites for rapid chargers for public availability.

3.8 - There are currently 222 Electric Vehicle (EV) on-street charging points: ninety-seven of these are in dedicated EV-only bays, forty-four in dedicated car club bays, five taxi rapid chargers and a further seventy-six retrofitted into lamp columns. Work is to start imminently on an additional thirty lamp column charge points and thirty-five freestanding charge points provided by Blue Point London, made up of fifteen 7kW and twenty 22kW charge points (the first at this power output on our network).

4. Waste and Parks

Street Waste Action Team (SWAT)

4.1 - The SWAT project recently received the 'Waste Performance of the Year' national award at the annual Keep Britain Tidy Conference and officers have received a number of enquiries from other local authorities looking to adopt the approach. The SWAT team has recently completed operations in Bayswater ward and is currently active in Lancaster Gate ward.

Fly Tipping – Behavioural Insight Grant

4.2 - A preferred bidder has been selected to provide guidance and support on 'nudge' techniques to tackle fly-tipping problems. This project is being funded with a £25,000 grant by the Local Government Association. The six month project is expected to start in April/May and will follow a four-stage methodology (Diagnose, Discover, Design and Do). The key issues identified for the project to address are:

- 35% of waste placed in on-street communal waste bins could have been recycled;

- 86% of these sites had bulky waste dumped next to the bins over a three week audit;
- 82% of sites had bin bags dumped next to the bins, despite there being space in the bins.

4.3 - The 'behavioural change' objectives of the project will be:

- to encourage people to understand that leaving rubbish next to these bins is dumping;
- to deter people from dumping bulky waste at these locations and to use the bulky waste collection service;
- to encourage residents to recycle, channelling waste from the general waste bins into recycling bins instead.



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Data date range	1 st March 2018 – 28 th February 2019
Authors	AW Business Support (HQ)
Owner	PC James Pullen 3658 CW
Date created	20/03/2019
Review date	N/A



BCU Update

- The BCU went live on the 20th Feb 2019, significant amounts of preparation and planning involving all Strands and transitional change team with a dedicated project manager.
- To date transition has and continues to be challenging, performance remains relatively consistent daily conference calls and review undertaken.
- Five strands are now fully operational Response, Neighbourhoods, Safeguarding , Investigations and HQ interconnectivity between strands is vital to continued success.
- Partnerships continued to be strengthened with dedicated points of contacts.

BCU Vision

New way of working	Impact
Operate in a more consistent way across all parts of London	<i>Further professionalise local policing by setting and maintaining common standards of operating practice, quality and performance</i>
Establish functional and empowered leadership	<i>Increased professionalism in leadership of local policing services – with more leaders. Closer to the operational front line, empowered to make key decisions.</i>
Deal with vulnerability more holistically and more effectively by bringing together specialist and local services	<i>A service focussed on the needs of the victim and that addresses more issues, earlier within families – preventing or reducing further victimisation</i>
Deal with high volume / lower risk demand more efficiently	<i>Improved Response processes and categorisation of crime, linked with increased empowerment</i>
Deal with demand more effectively by an increased focus on prevention proactive policing	<i>Reduce victimisation and remove/ reduce future demands for policing</i>
Build a strong and resilient operational front line	<i>Professionalise and raise the status of the frontline response officer – while providing specialist, local support for the crimes and problems that need them</i>
Build resilient operating structures across London	<i>Operate at a scale that allows dedicated leadership and commitment to critical policing services – and that builds teams that are sufficiently large to be resilient and that make best use of our leadership posts</i>

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BCU Priorities

Three key priorities:-

- 50% reduction in Robbery offences.
- 50% increase in the number of Domestic Assault outcomes.
- Continuous and consistent prioritisation of the welfare & wellbeing of our officers and staff.

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Westminster Neighbourhood Policing

Westminster Resources

DWO
1 x Inspector
6 x Sergeant
38 x Police Constable

West End Ward
1 x Police Sergeant
6 x Police Constable
6 x PCSO

Safer Schools
1 x Inspector
1 x Police Sergeant
11 x Police Constable

West End Engagement Team (Day Time)
1 x Inspector
5 x Police Sergeant
49 x Police Constable

St James Ward
1 x Police Sergeant
6 x Police Constable
6 x PCSO

Victoria
1 x Police Sergeant
2 x Police Constable

Tasking Team / ISEU
2 x Police Sergeant
20 x Police Constable

Aid Team / Nights Team
18 x Sergeant
90 x Police Constable

BCU Wide Resources

Youth Engagement
3 x Police Sergeant
27 x Police Constable

Licensing
1 x Police Sergeant
10 x Police Constable
1 x Police Staff

Community Cohesion
1 x Police Sergeant
9 x Police Constable

Westminster Partnership Working

Partnership working remains at the centre of our policing activity.

- Integrated Street Engagement Team (ISEU)

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- Business Improvement Districts (Joint tasking & briefing with security teams)
- Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU)
- Licensing Team
- Soho Angels



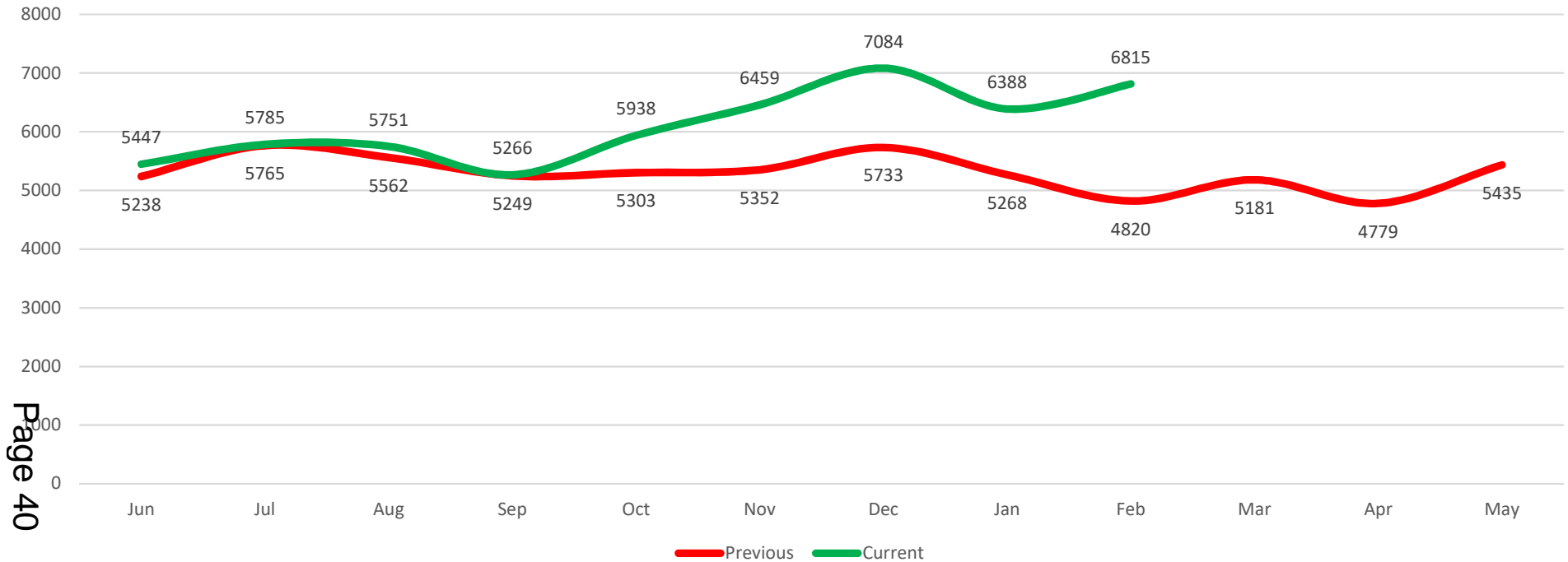
Additional Policing Assest

We will continue to bid for additional resources to target our problem areas.

- TSG (Territorial Support Group)
- VCTF (Violent Crime Task Force)
- RTPC (Roads & Traffic Policing Command)
- Op Servator

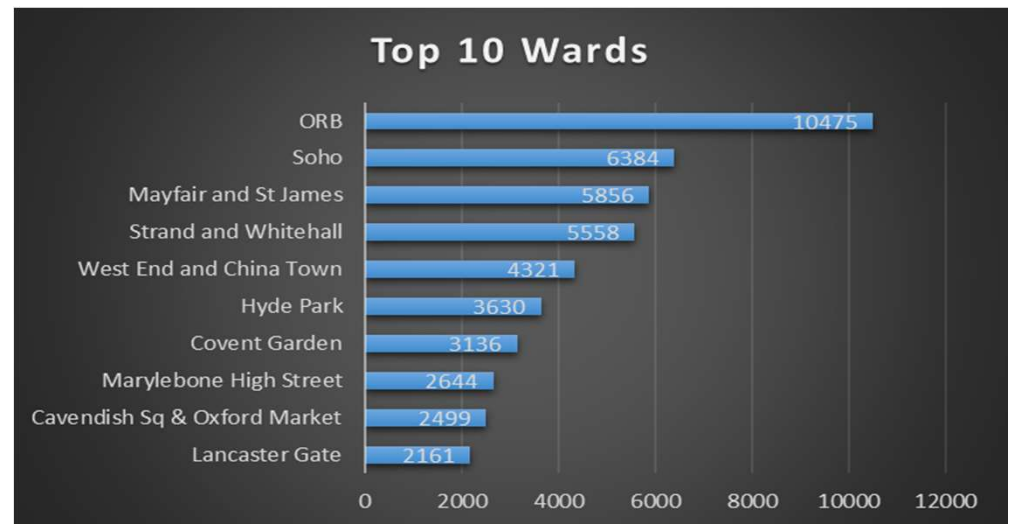


TNO's

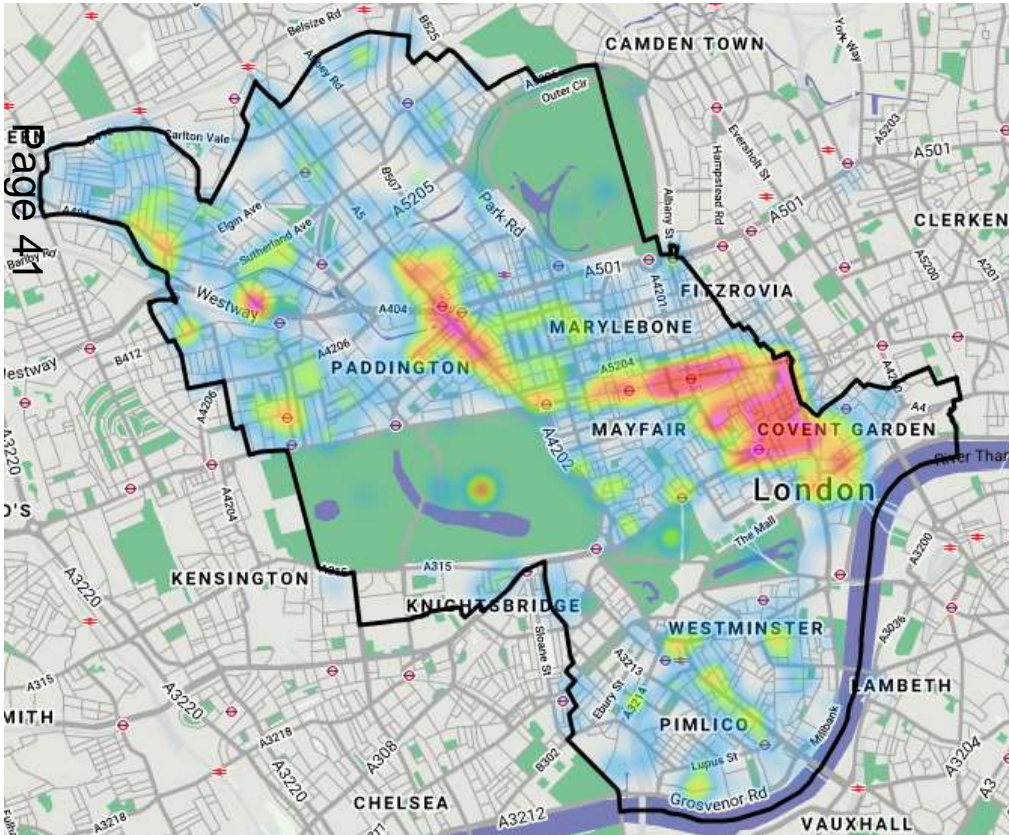
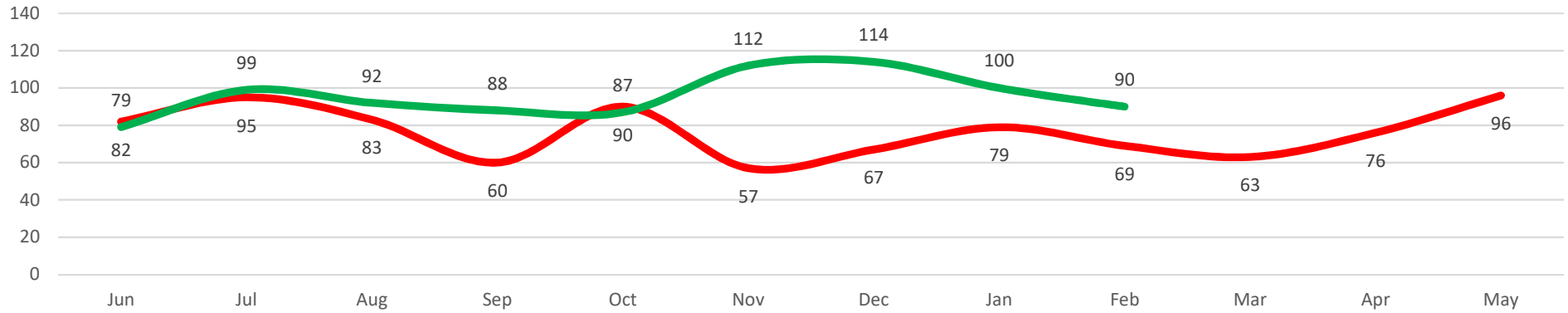


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6815 offences which is an increase of 427 crimes compared to previous reporting period (6388). Year on year shows an increase of 1995 crimes (4820). Last year trend shows an increase in the next reporting period.

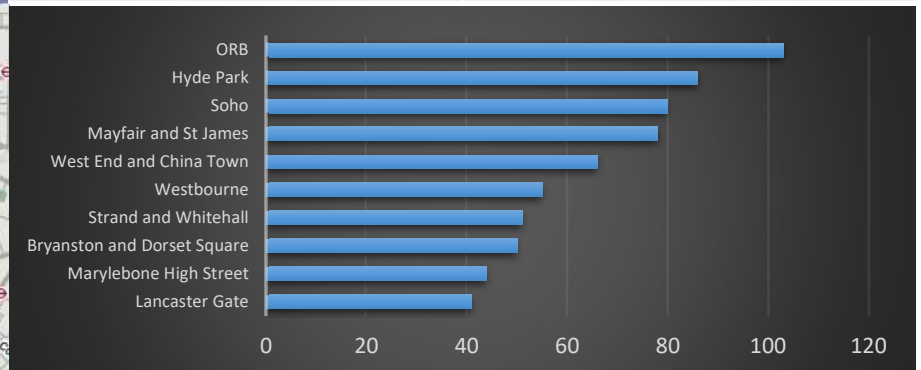


Knife Crime

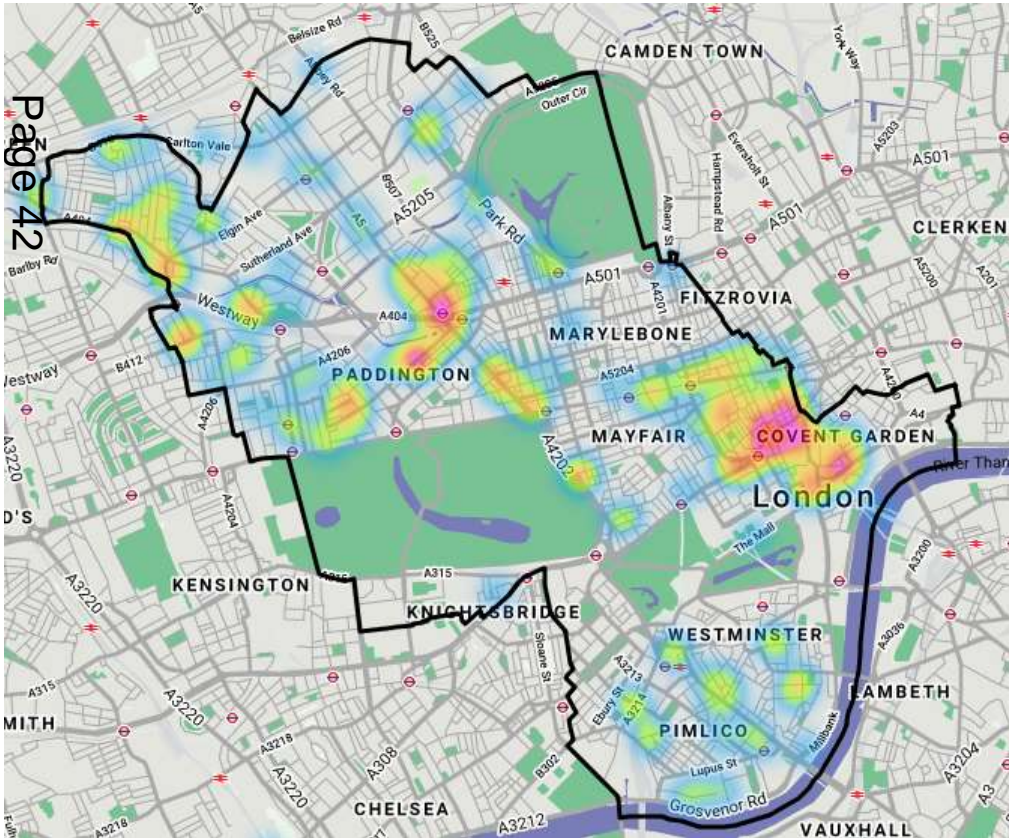
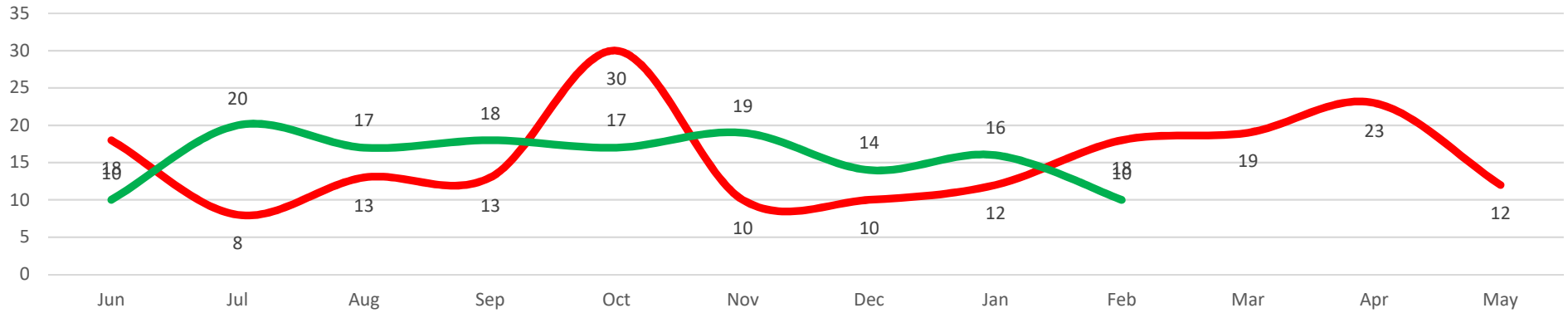


90 offences which is a decrease of 10 crimes compared to previous reporting period (100). Year on year shows an increase of 21 crimes (69). Last year trend shows a decrease in the next reporting period.

Crime Type	Count
Robbery - Personal Property	576
Violence Against the Person - Serious Wounding	165
Violence Against the Person - Harassment	128
Violence Against the Person - Offensive Weapon	57
Violence Against the Person - Common Assault	55

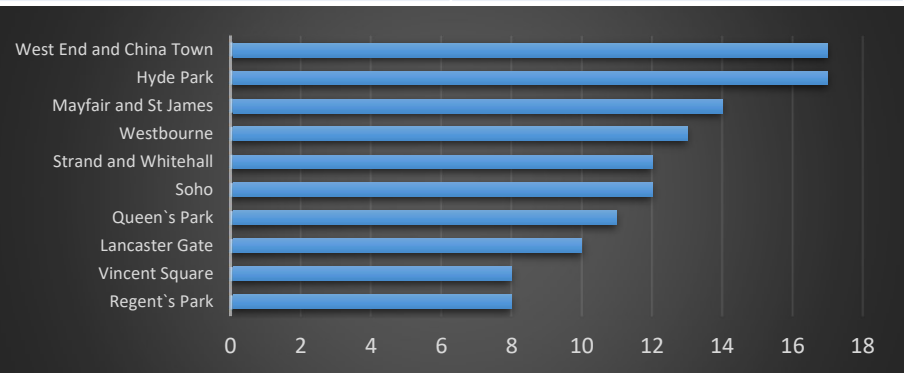


Knife Crime Injury

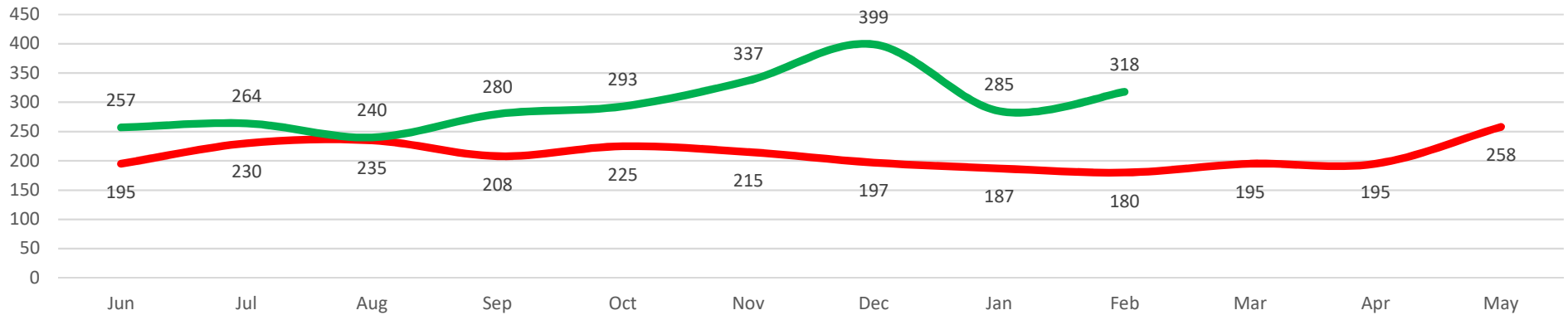


10 offences which is a decrease of 6 crimes compared to previous reporting period (16). Year on year shows a decrease of 8 crimes (18). Last year trend shows an increase in the next reporting period

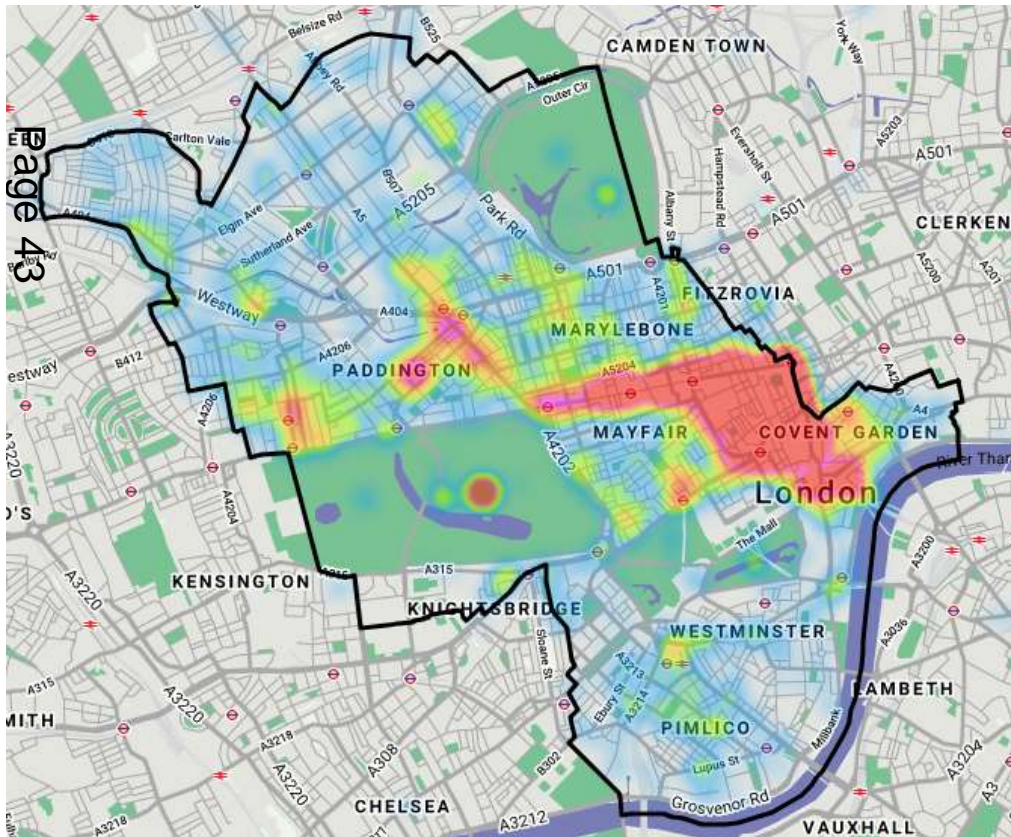
Crime Type	Count
Violence Against the Person - Serious Wounding	132
Robbery - Personal Property	47
Violence Against the Person - Assault with Injury	7
Violence Against the Person - Offensive Weapon	5
Theft and Handling - Other Theft Person	2



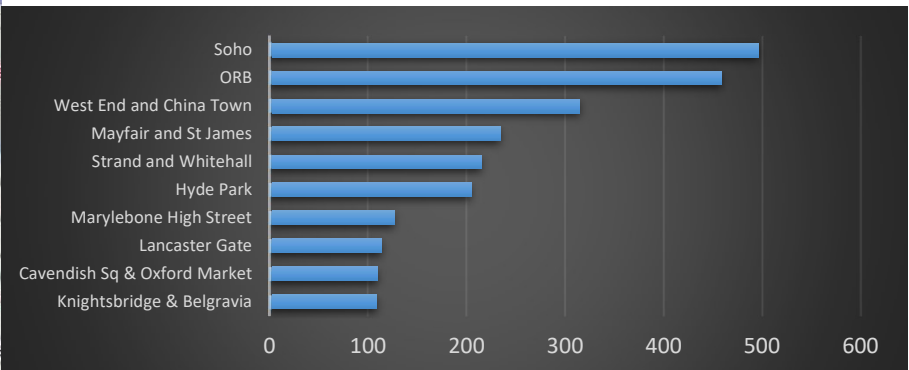
Robbery



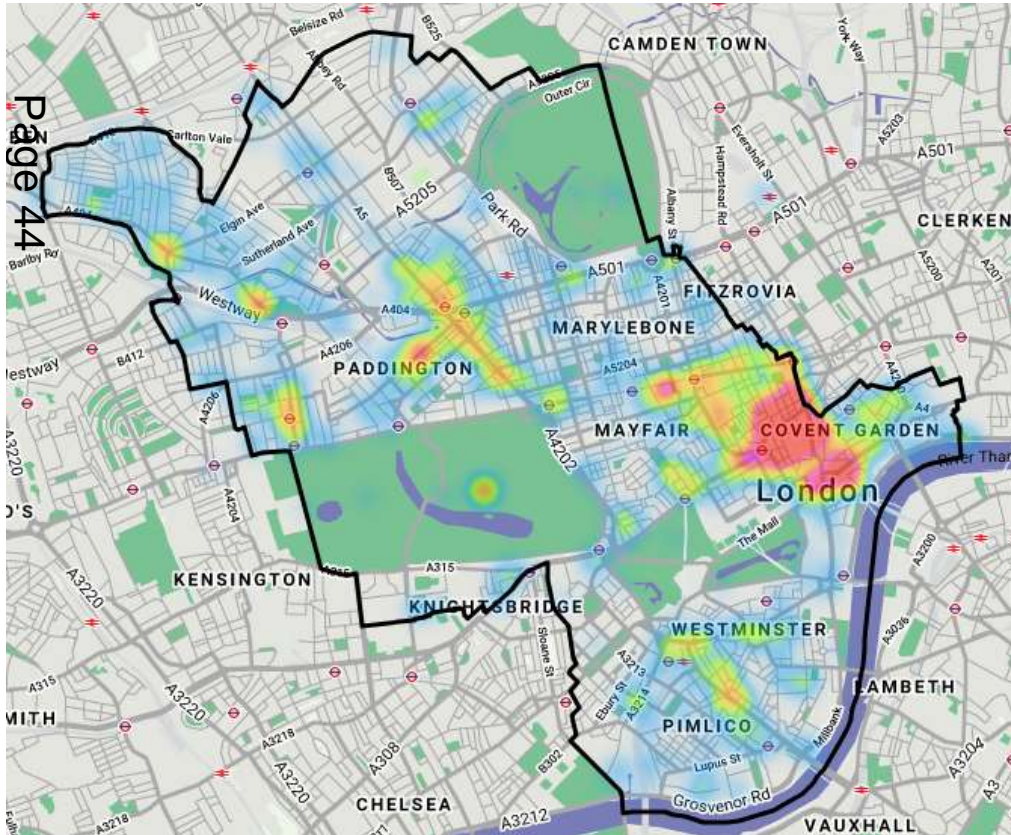
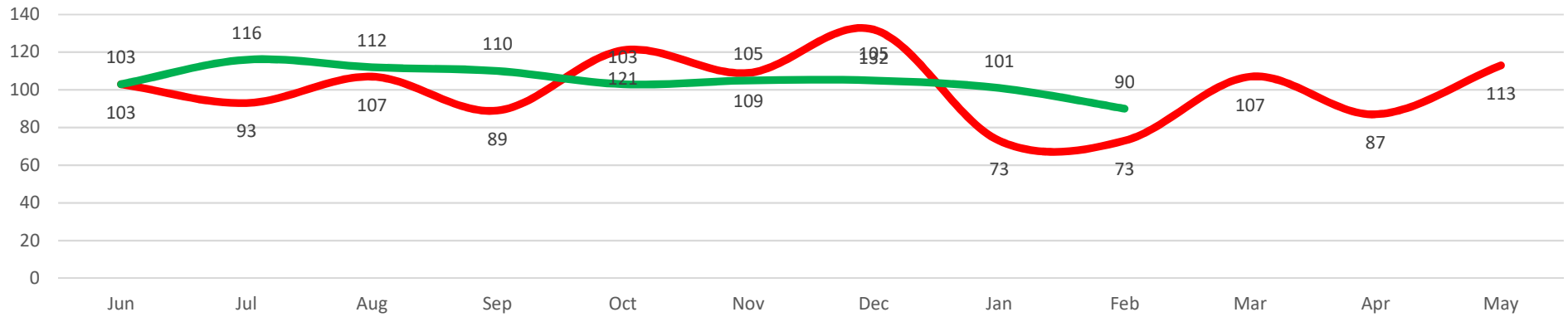
318 offences which is an increase of 33 crimes compared to previous reporting period (285). Year on year shows an increase of 138 crimes (180). Last year trend shows an increase in the next reporting period



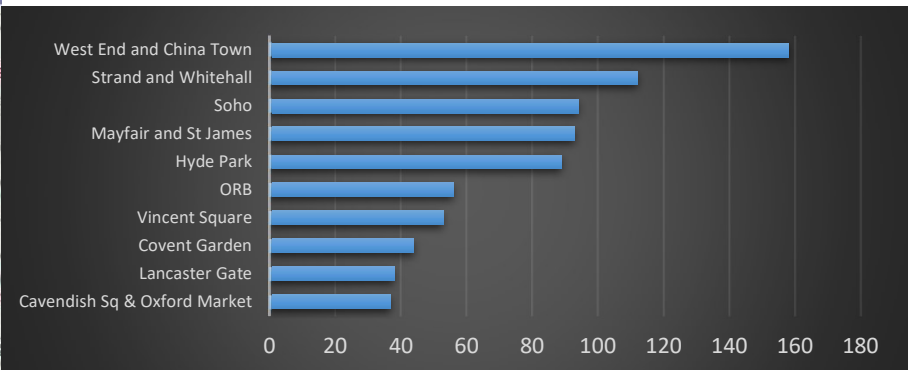
Crime Type	Count
Robbery - Personal Property	3180
Robbery - Business Property	142



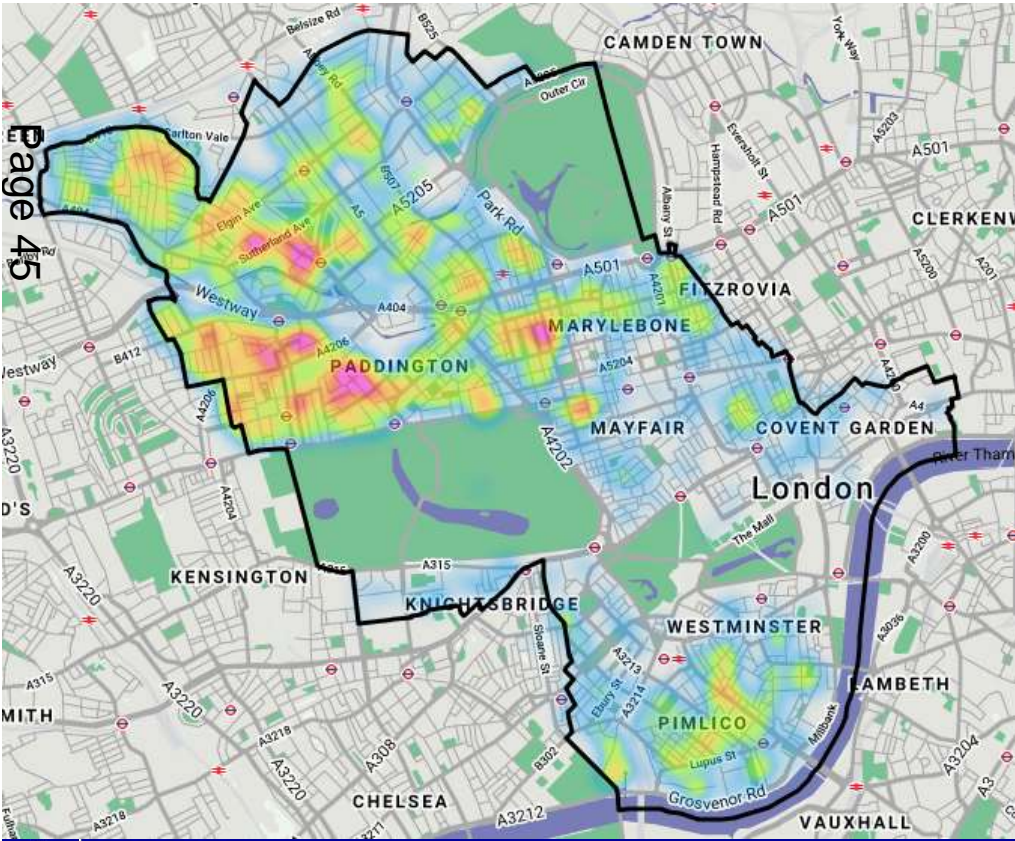
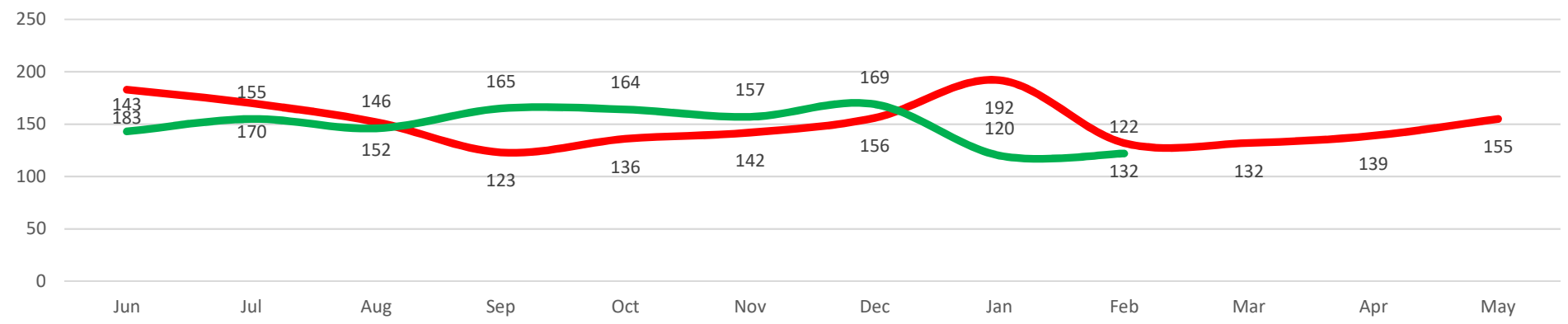
GBH



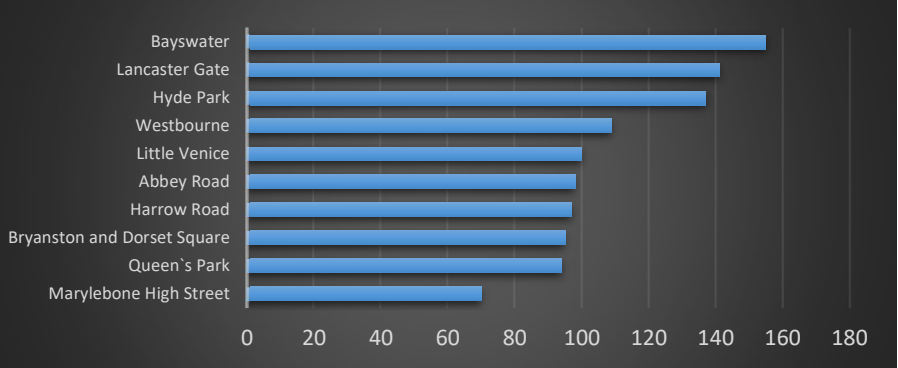
90 offences which is a decrease of 11 crimes compared to previous reporting period (101). Year on year shows an increase of 17 crimes (73). Last year trend shows an increase in the next reporting period.



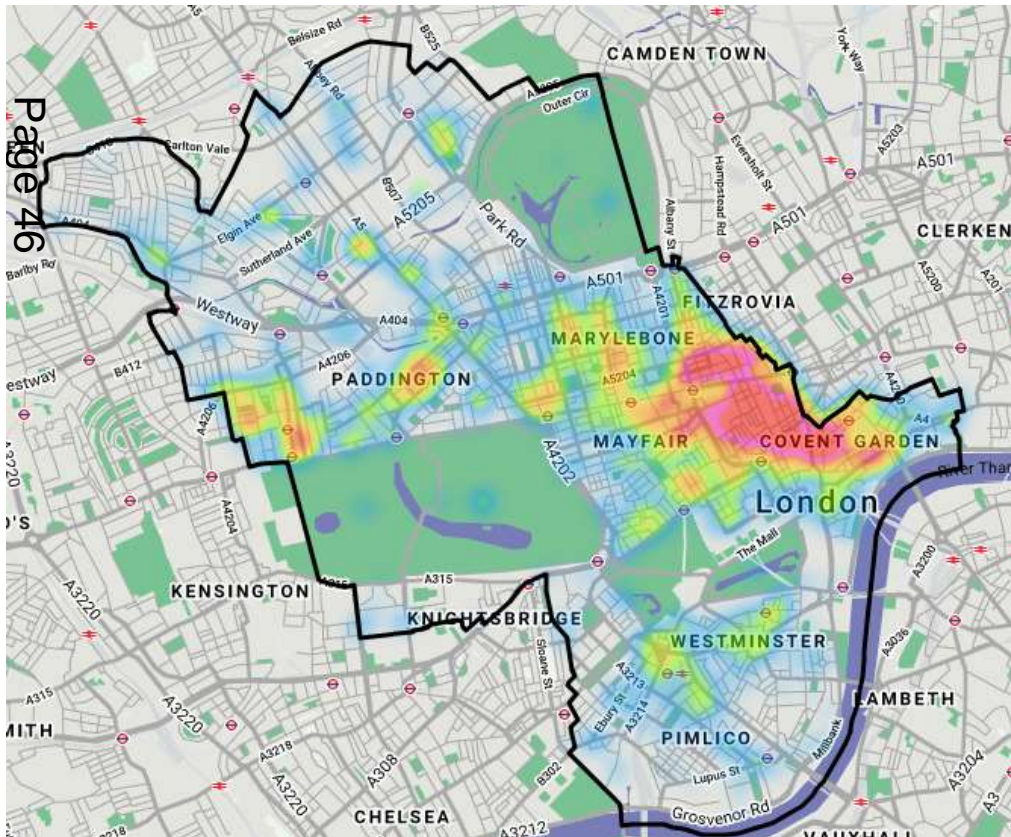
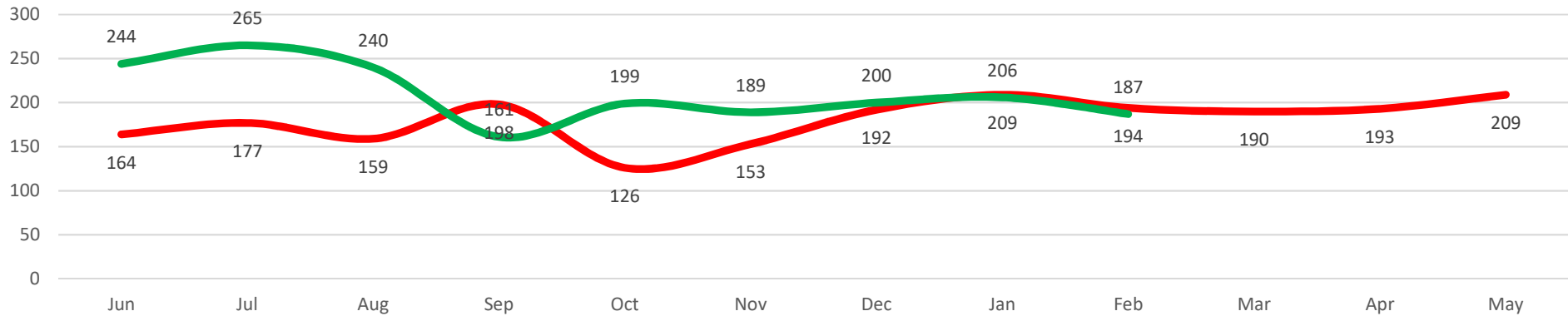
Residential Burglary



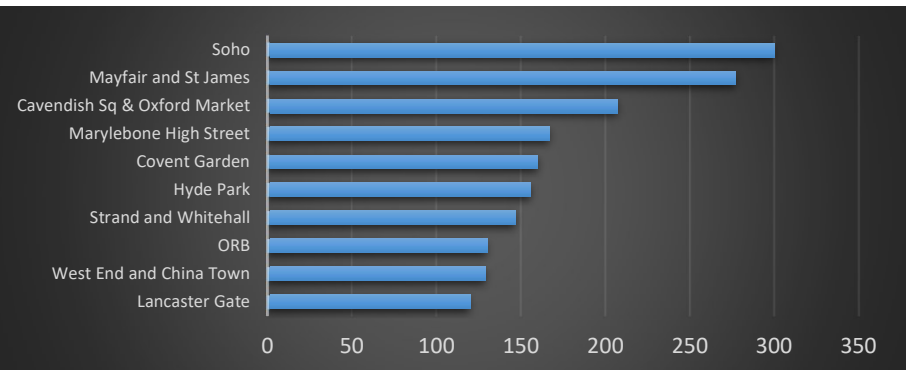
122 offences which is an increase of 2 crimes compared to previous reporting period (120). Year on year shows a decrease of 10 crimes (132). Last year trend shows a decrease in the next reporting period.



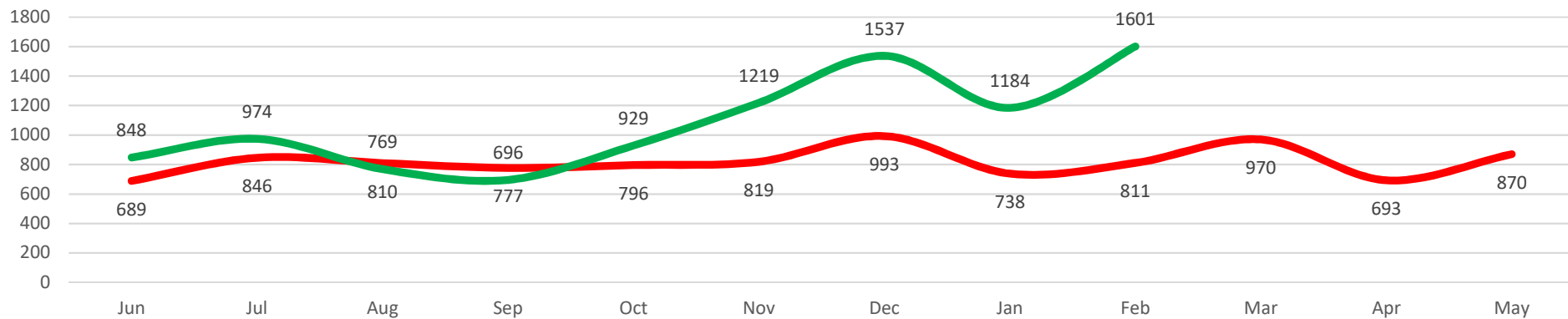
Non Residential Burglary



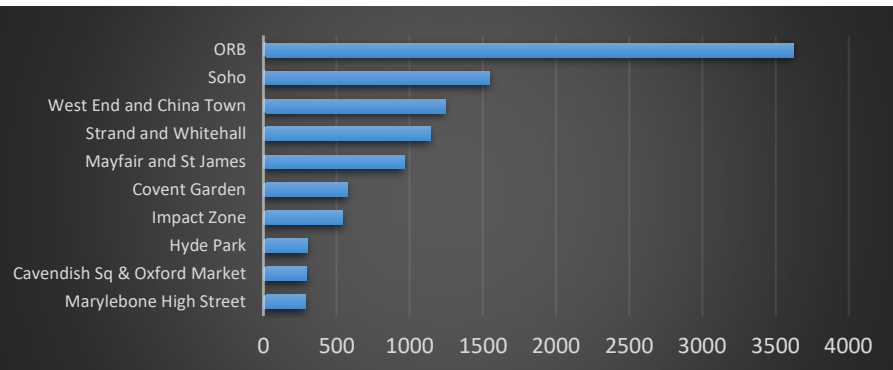
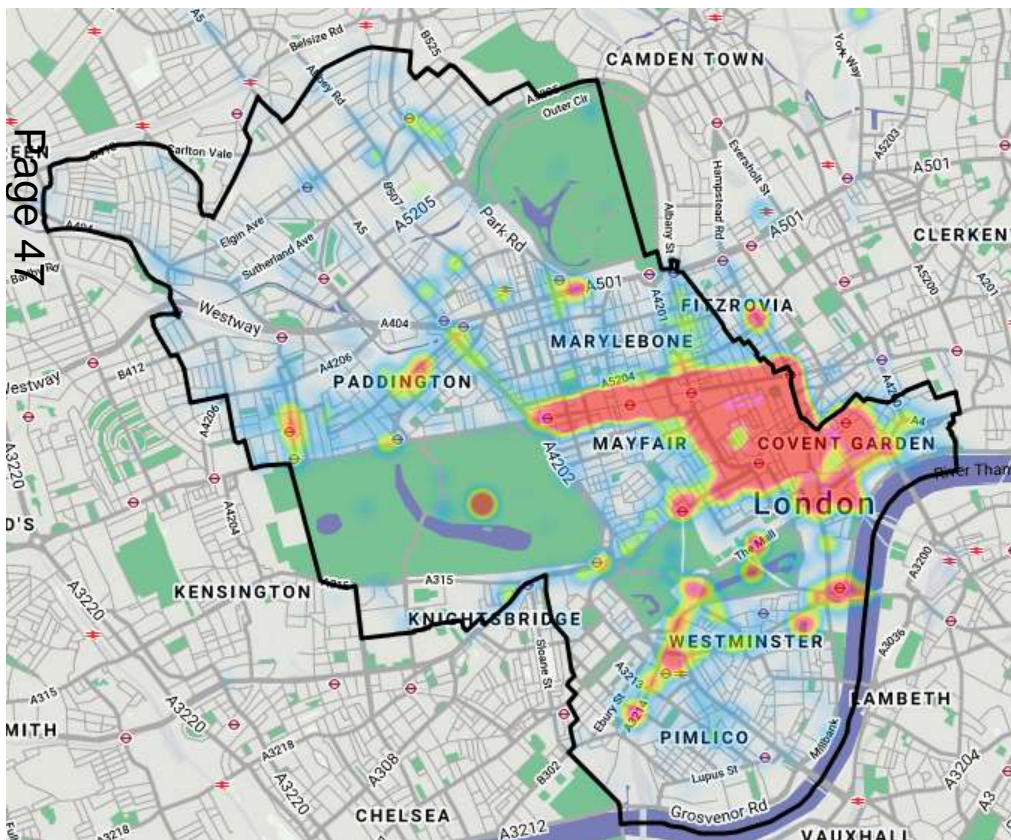
187 offences which is a decrease of 19 crimes compared to previous reporting period (206). Year on year shows a decrease of 7 crimes (194). Last year trend shows a decrease in the next reporting period.



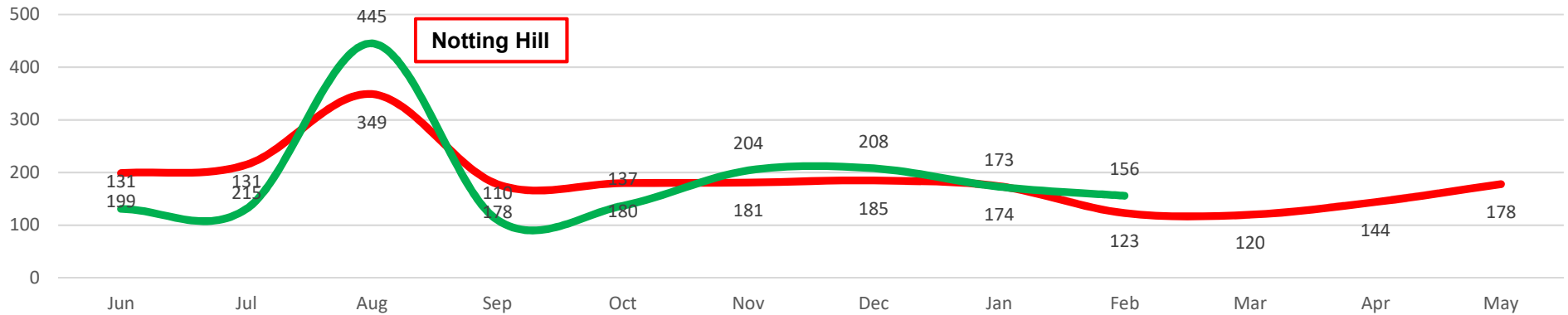
Theft Person



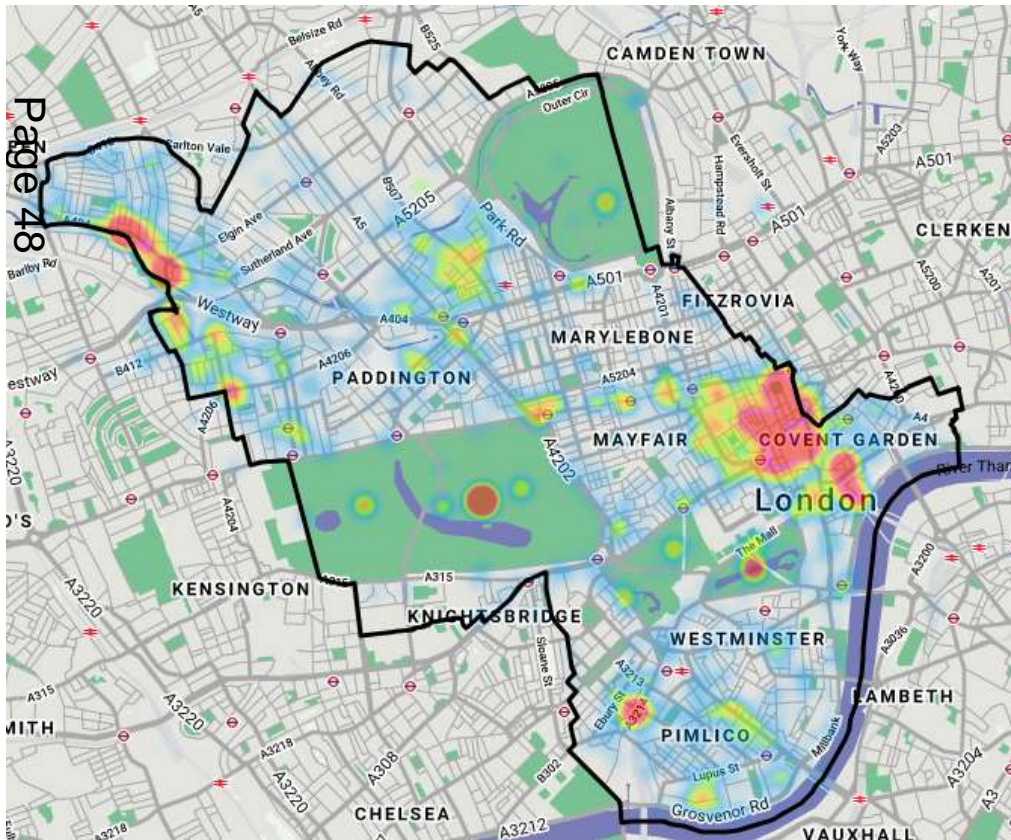
1601 offences which is an increase of 417 crimes compared to previous reporting period (1184). Year on year shows an increase of 790 crimes (811). Last year trend shows an increase in the next reporting period.



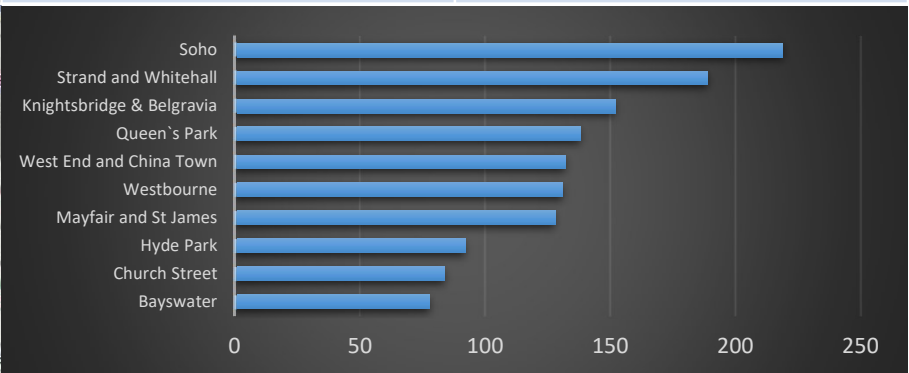
Drugs



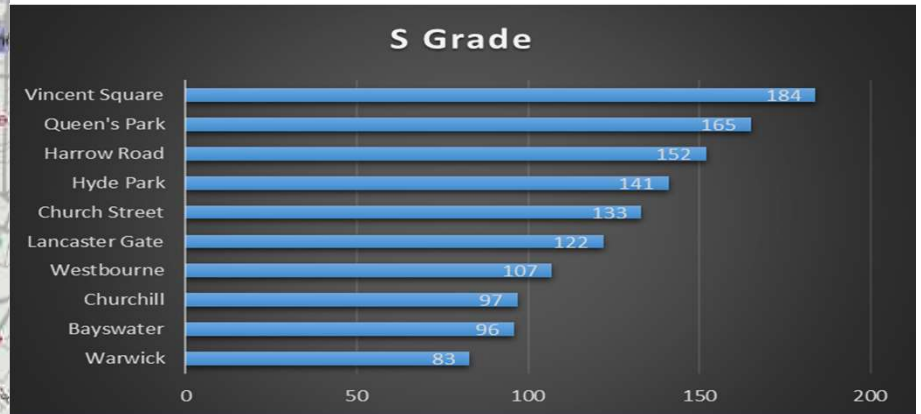
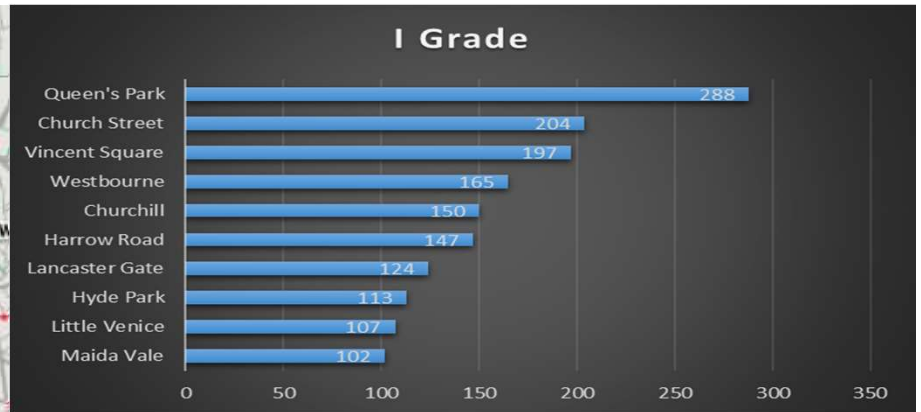
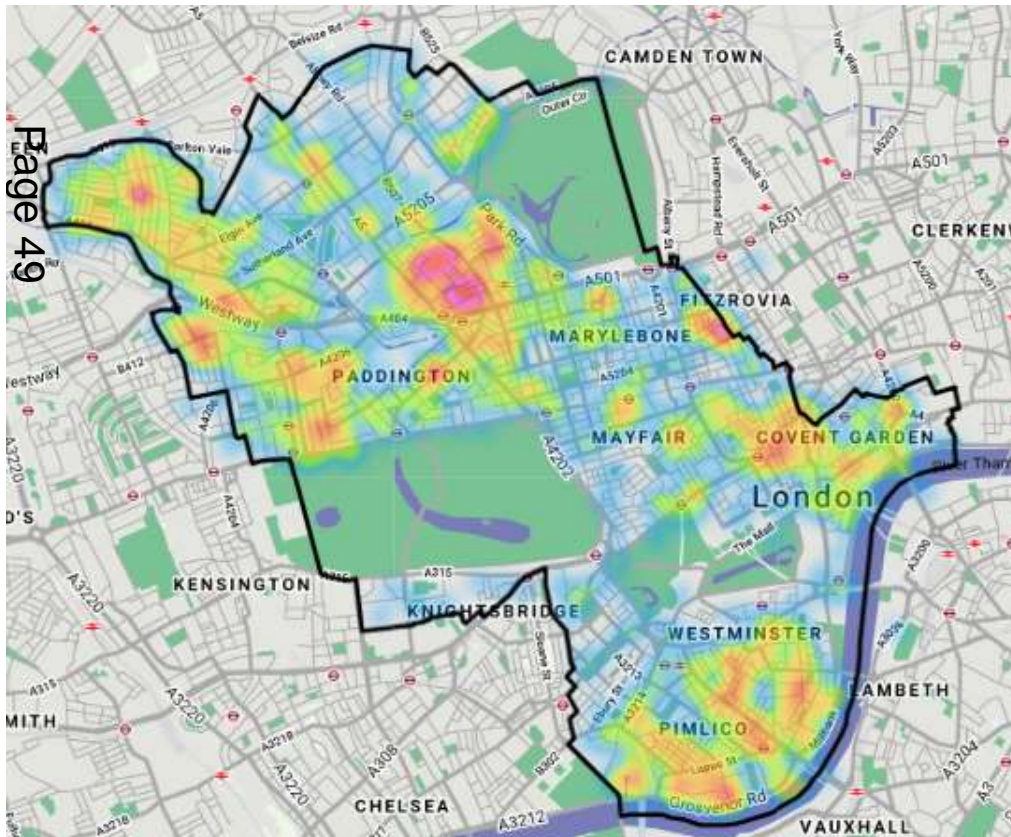
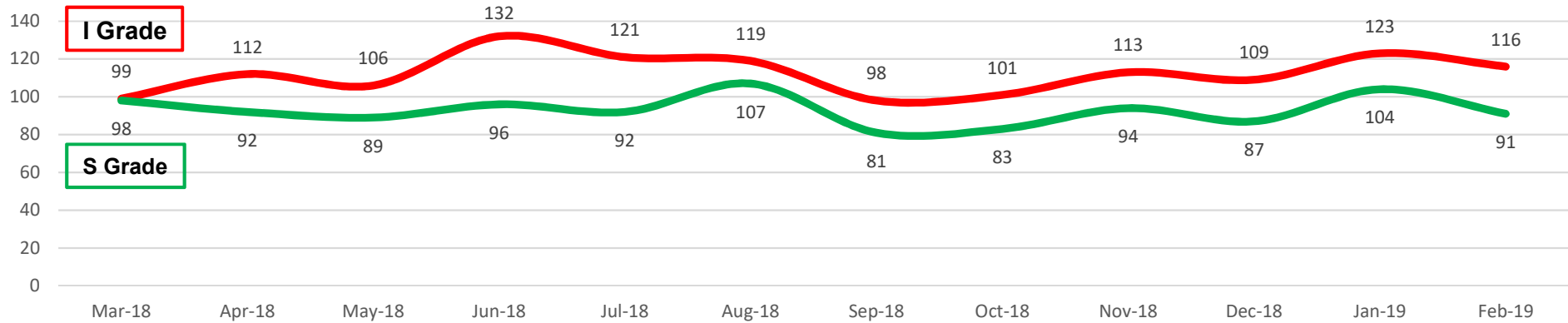
156 offences which is a decrease of 17 crimes compared to previous reporting period (173). Year on year shows an increase of 33 crimes (123). Last year trend shows a decrease in the next reporting period.



Crime Type	Count
Drugs - Possession Of Drugs	1947
Drugs - Drug Trafficking	170
Drugs - Other Drug Offences	20

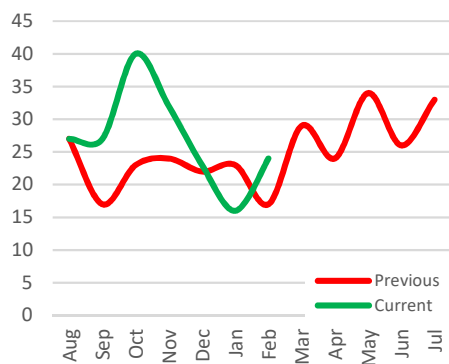


Domestic Calls / Mapping

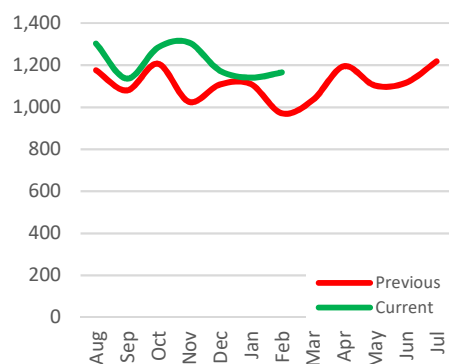


Anti Social Behaviour

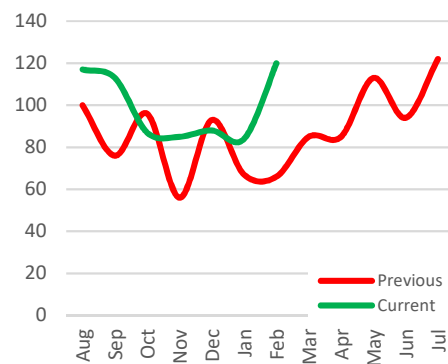
Environmental



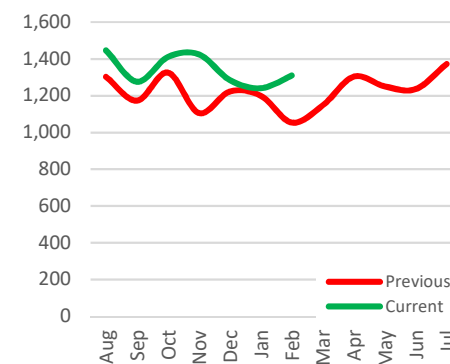
Nuisance



Personal



Total



Top Wards

Page 50

Ward	Count
Vincent Square	5
Mayfair and St James	3
Strand and Whitehall	2
Regent's Park	2
Church Street	2
Warwick	1
Westbourne	1
Knightsbridge and Belgravia	1
Bayswater	1
Cavendish Square	1

Ward	Count
Strand and Whitehall	131
Vincent Square	90
Mayfair and St James	79
Covent Garden	69
Oxford St Regent St and Bond St	61
Warwick	56
Westbourne	54
Soho	51
Hyde Park	50
Church Street	46

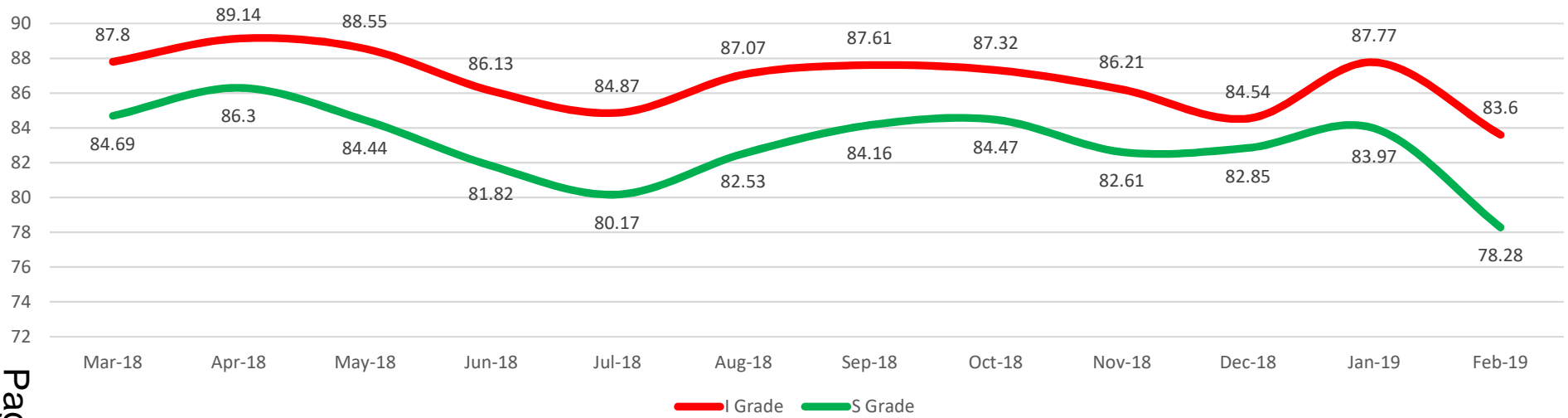
Ward	Count
Covent Garden	9
Strand and Whitehall	9
Vincent Square	8
Church Street	7
Westbourne	7
Soho	7
Warwick	6
Queen's Park	6
Hyde Park	5
Churchill	5

Ward	Count
Strand and Whitehall	142
Vincent Square	103
Mayfair and St James	83
Covent Garden	78
Oxford St Regent St and Bond St	66
Warwick	63
Westbourne	62
Soho	59
Hyde Park	56
Church Street	55

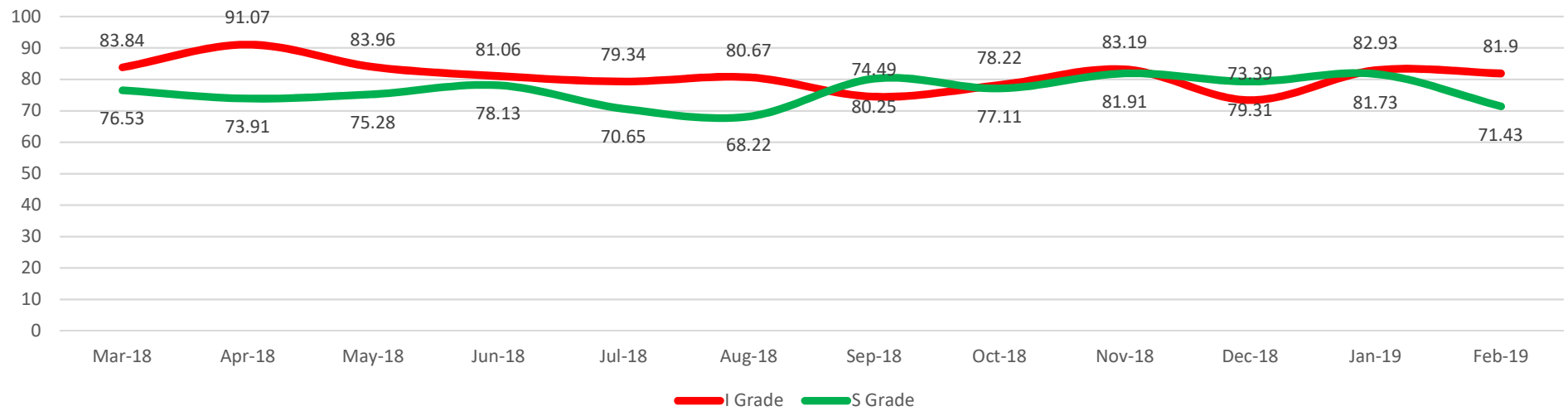


'I' & 'S' Grade

Overall

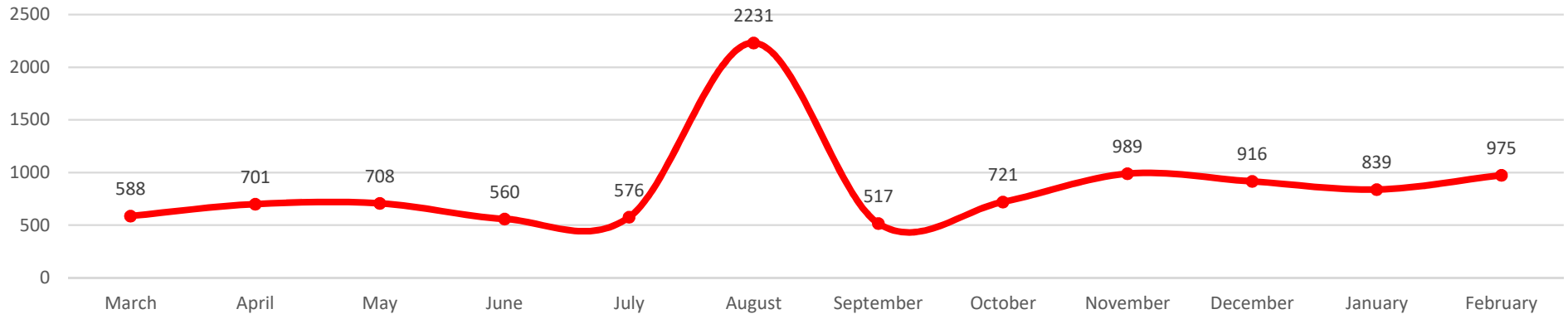


Domestic



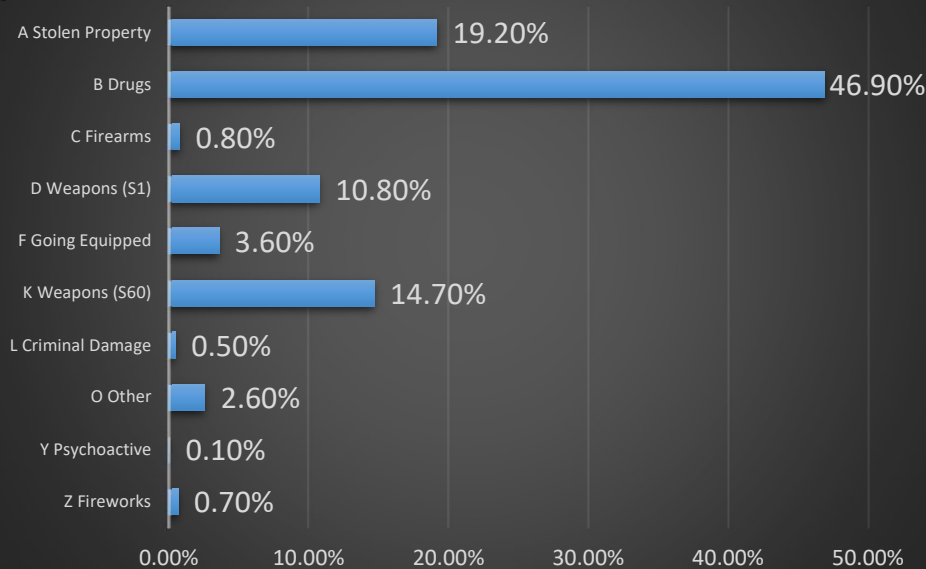
Stop & Search

Total stops for the year – 10,897 which accounts for 6.2% of the Met

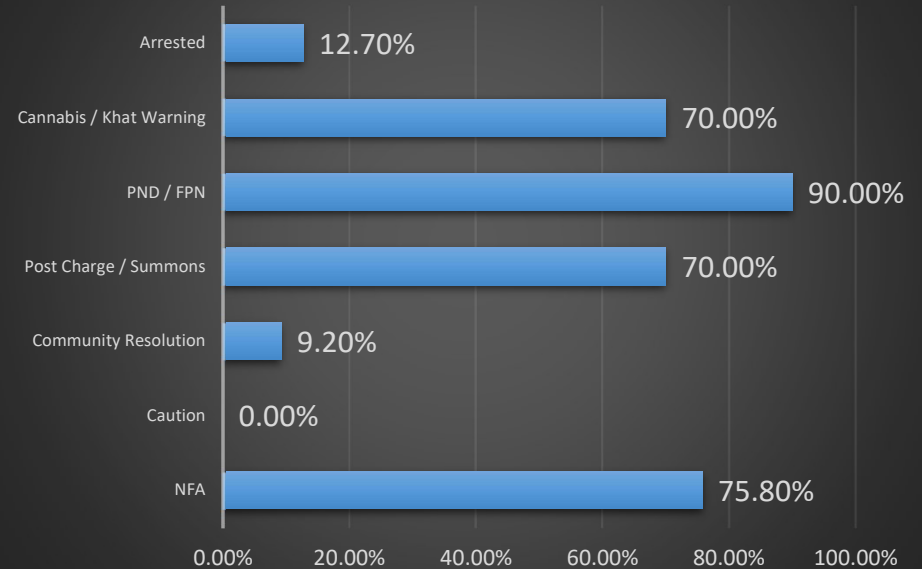


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Stop & Search Reason



Stop & Search Outcome



CCTV

- WCC provided MPS with £1.54m to replace 64 CCTV camera's, servers and cabling.
- MPS is funding running costs for 5 years (2017-2022)
- Currently 24 cameras in operation. These are PTZ HD cameras which are permanently recording.
- Monitored from supervisors desk in control room at West End Central Police Station for critical or major incidents, spontaneous events or post incident investigations. Significant road works, road closures, installation of street furniture, wayleaves, installation and clearance of cable ducts, connection of power are expected if further 40 cameras are to be installed. This will require close working relationship and strategy between WCC, BT, FM Conway, and National Power to proceed.
- MPS will seek extension to Grant agreement for a further 24 months so that the remaining 40 cameras can be installed.

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INK

- INK (Identity not known) fully integrated in Front Line Policing since August 2018.
- The devices are 98.5% accurate so still rely on the officers investigative skill and use of other indices.
- In total, Westminster has just under 20 devices. More than any other borough/BCU. We continually prove, through positive stops and IDs, that we as a borough and the Met as a whole need these machines.

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131 checks were conducted in Westminster alone in February (March figures not collated yet). Only 36 uses of INK was registered in RBKC for comparison.

- A running tally of usage since the rollout in August shows the devices have been used approximately 847 by Westminster Officers.
- There have been numerous positive hits through INK in CW. These have led to arresting subjects for warrants and identifying unknown people needing medical treatment.
- INK is currently being used daily by the ISEU to identify the homeless population.



Summary

Key Challenges

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- Vacancy Factor – key post's prioritised, vacancies held by all portfolio's.
- Aid – levels of aid demand remain high. Unique nature of Westminster.
- Guard Change – still under review.
- Cultural Change – new ways of working require significant cultural change by officers to fully realise the benefits.
- Managing three unique local authorities partnerships within the resources of the BCU model is requiring a review of process around communications and meeting structure this work is ongoing.



Central West BCU

Absolute priority to keep people safe, reduce violence, and deal with the things that matter the most to the people we serve.

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City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee

Date: April 2019

Classification: General Release

Title: The Community Safety Partnership

Report of:

Cabinet Member Portfolio Public Protection and Licensing

Wards Involved: All

Policy Context: Community Safety

**Report Author and
Contact Details:** **Report Author Angela Lambillion x5753**
alambillion@westminster.gov.uk
**Angela Lambillion- Community Safety
Commissioning Manager**

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Scrutiny Committee with an overview of how the Community Safety Partnership in Westminster works, highlighting some examples of best practice and the challenges faced.

2 Key Matters for the Committee's Consideration

- 2.1 Committee to discuss with Councillor Adams what success looks like and how we measure success in the context of new BCU.

3 Community Safety Partnership

- 3.1 Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) were set up under Sections 5-7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and are made up of representatives from the 'responsible authorities' which are:
- Police Service (Metropolitan Police Service);
 - Police & Crime Commissioner (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime or MOPAC);
 - Local Authority (Westminster City Council);
 - Fire and Rescue Service (London Fire Brigade);
 - Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG);
 - National Probation Service (NPS) and
 - Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).
- 3.2 The Police and Justice Act (2006) brought in new statutory requirements for CSPs and have been updated by subsequent legislation until the Crime and Disorder Regulations 2011. These include the duties;
- Produce yearly Strategic Assessments and partnership plans;

- Share information and have an Information Sharing Protocol;
- Report on work and progress on a yearly basis;
- Formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending;
- Conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews in relation to incidents of domestic homicide.

3.3 In Westminster the Community Safety Partnership is called the Safer Westminster Partnership and its aim is to ensure the responsible authorities work together to create strategies and practical interventions to reduce crime and disorder in Westminster.

4 Safer Westminster Partnership

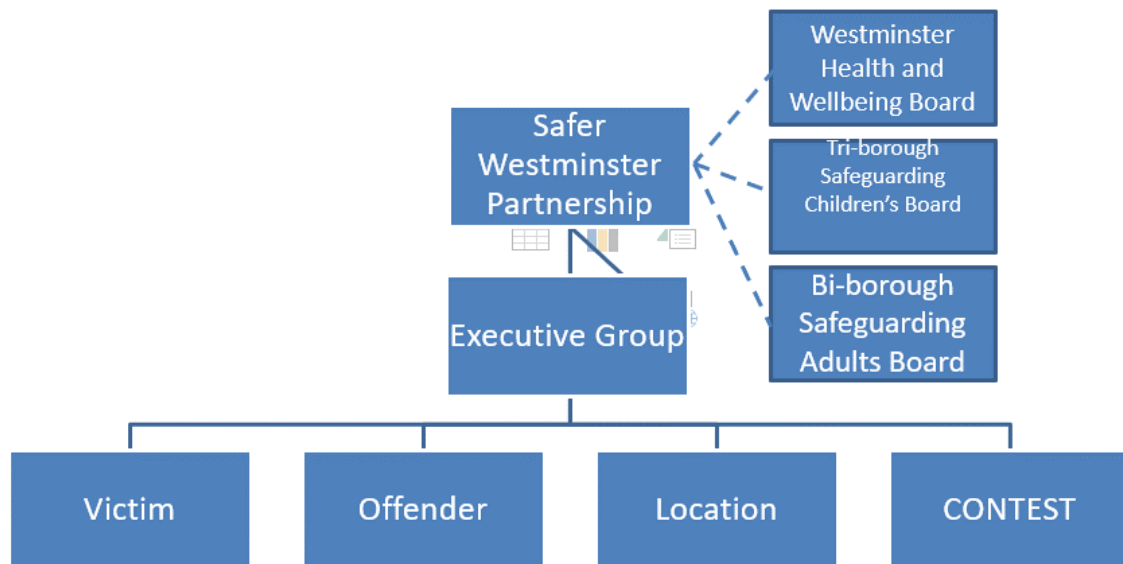
4.1 Membership of the Safer Westminster Partnership (SWP) is based on individual's ability to represent their own organisational interests and further ability to embed jointly agreed actions into mainstream frontline business or commissioning plans.

4.2 The SWP currently meets three times a year and is chaired by Chief Superintendent Rob Jones, Area West.

4.3 The membership of the SWP consists of two key groups, core members and advisory members. The core members are aligned to the responsible bodies listed at 3.1. These members retain the formal voting and decision-making responsibilities for the SWP and provide direction for resourcing and delivery to the strategic delivery groups.

4.4 The advisory members do not hold decision making or voting responsibility but draw upon their expertise to influence and shape the decisions made.

4.5 The current structure of the SWP shown below.



4.6 The Executive Group meets quarterly and is Chaired by the London Fire Brigade Borough Commander for Westminster Paul Kavanagh. The Executive group is made up of Chairs of the Victim, Offender, Location and Contest strategic delivery groups. The role is to drive performance and ensure delivery against the SWP Strategy and agreed priorities.

4.7 The Strategic Delivery Groups, i.e. Victim, Offender, Location and Contest meet quarterly. Standardised project progress reports are produced to provide consistent details of the RAG

status of the projects being delivered, performance towards the agreed indicators, budget data and any risk and issues to delivery.

- 4.8 The dotted line to the strategic partnership group; Health and Wellbeing Board, Tri-borough Children's Safeguarding Board and Bi-borough Adults Safeguarding board, highlights the clear cross over and commonalities between the work of these partnership boards.
- 4.9 Due to the significant organisational restructures within the police and local authority, Public Protection and Licensing department, a governance review has been undertaken and will be presented to the SWP on 3rd April.
- 4.10 The review looked at meeting attendance, synergies of strategic priorities with other partnership boards and the strengths and weaknesses of each of the meetings. The proposed new structure will look to maximise the opportunity for partnership attendance at meetings and duplication in subjects discussed. It will capitalise on the refreshed Effective Neighbourhood Working (ENW) tasking and problem-solving process so that new and emerging problems are addressed or escalated as necessary. The structure will incorporate more issue specific task and finish groups.

5 Strategic Assessment and partnership plans

- 5.1 A strategic assessment is produced annually as a requirement of the Police and Justice Act 2006 on behalf of the responsible authorities for the Safer Westminster Partnership. The latest Strategic Assessment was produced in September 2018 a copy of which is attached in the Background Papers.
- 5.2 The Strategic Assessment is the evidence base for the partnership and aims to identify the key crime and anti-social behaviour issues affecting the borough and to make recommendations on SWP priorities for the following year.
- 5.3 This evidence base is used to refresh and revise the three year strategy 2017/20 and sets out the vision '*Making Westminster safer by working in partnership to reduce the risk and harm of crime and anti-social behaviour, focusing on protecting the most vulnerable within our communities*'.
- 5.4 Below details some of the new and emerging findings from the Strategic Assessment. This covers the period July 2017 to June 2018.
- 5.5 Crime continues to rise in Westminster at a greater rate than across London. There were on average 14 more victims of crime a day than the previous year. Whilst some of the increases can be attributed to improvements in police recording practices, not all can. Despite this, public confidence and feelings of safety have increased.
- 5.6 Vulnerability to crime and anti-social behaviour is becoming increasingly concentrated within certain places and among certain individuals. Four wards in Westminster are defined as having greater than the London average level of vulnerability of crime; Church Street; St James's; Harrow Road and Queen's Park.
- 5.7 Older people are at a greater risk of repeat victimisation. Nearly two thirds of people referred as a safeguarding crime or potential crime were aged over 65. Most abuse was financial, but nearly half physical. The abuse was concentrated in the vulnerable Church Street ward. Evidencing the need for shared strategic objectives with the Safeguarding Adults Board.
- 5.8 The number of offenders residing in the borough is decreasing at a much greater rate than the rest of London, despite a steadily increasing population. In the last decade, the number of adult offenders in Westminster has nearly halved whilst there has been an 85% reduction in juveniles. Juveniles make up only 7% of the offending population in Westminster and

continues to decline. Despite the reduction in offenders, those that remain and reoffend are responsible for a considerable proportion of crime. In particular, adult male offenders have greater re-offending rates in Westminster than the London average.

- 5.9 Previous victimisation is the single best predictor of future victimisation than any other characteristic of crime. Across London, one in five victims are repeat victims. Whilst excellent work is on-going across the partnership around victims of domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, there still remains a lack of co-ordinated action to identify all repeat victims. This is needed, to ensure agencies are compliant with the Victim's Code of Practice.
- 5.10 Domestic abuse prevalence is estimated at 6.1%. Data from high risk victims, shows over one fifth were identified as having a disability, far greater than the national figure (6%). Further examination is required to understand the nature of the disability, to assess if additional support is required. There is also a gap in domestic abuse provision for male victims. Local provision is for females only and pan-London provision for males is limited.
- 5.11 Of increasing concern is the level of hate crime, which has a particularly harmful effect on its victims. Whilst hate crime continues to rise across Westminster, it has begun to decline across the Metropolitan Police Service. It accounts for 3% of all crime in Westminster and 9% of all hate crime across London. Due to the lack of detailed data on hate crime, Westminster City Council have recruited a policy officer to undertake a hate crime commission and will report on the findings in one year.
- 5.12 Drugs and alcohol are two of the key drivers of crime and disorder. The National Strategic Assessment for Serious Organised Crime 2018 predicts that the UK drugs market and associated crime will continue to grow and cause increasing harm to the UK. Crack cocaine is linked to county lines drugs supply networks and has been identified as a driver for an increase in serious violence. Individuals dependant on opioids and/or crack cocaine are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime, approximately 6,943 recorded crimes in Westminster. Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol related, which equates to 5,287 crimes in Westminster.
- 5.13 A key risk in our response to counter terrorism is the capacity to respond to counter terrorism related demands and risks. The Government expects the threat from Islamist terrorism to remain at its current heightened level for at least the next two years, and that it may increase further. The threat from extreme right-wing terrorism is also growing.

6 Challenges

- 6.1 A robust evidence base is vital to be able to direct scarce resources where they are most needed and to assess the impact of work undertaken. A lack of access to police data, compounded by the lack of police analysts and limited data on council anti-social behaviour continues to hinder this process.
- 6.2 Improvements are expected, with Area West police receiving three analysts in May. The Council are developing business intelligence and have bought software to improve the recording of anti-social behaviour. Information sharing agreements are being reviewed to facilitate the sharing of data between partners.
- 6.3 The amount of funding we receive from MOPAC through the London Crime Prevention Fund continues to reduce and is now half of what we received three years ago. For 2019/20 to 2020/21 we will receive £550,930 per annum to spend on projects to reduce violence against women and girls, tackle gangs and youth violence, reduce re-offending and anti-social behaviour.

- 6.4 Council funding has been secured to address some of this funding gap. Alternative funding sources are being sought. Westminster has been awarded a share of Home Office funding to prevent children and young people becoming involved in serious violence and exploitation. The funding will be used to extend and expand the successful Integrated Gangs Unit model in Westminster to Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham and to coordinate activity across the boroughs to share learning.
- 6.5 There are challenges endemic within any multi-agency setting. Tackling crime and disorder is challenging as it straddles many areas. The governance review highlighted lots of overlap of strategic priorities between the SWP and in particular the Children's and Adults Safeguarding boards. The review has recommended an annual meeting is held with representatives of each board, to identify synergies and seek agreement upon leads for delivery. This should be further supported with an alignment in the timescale for producing annual needs assessments.
- 7 The following sections 8 to 11 provide a summary of the key highlights of the strategic delivery groups over 2018/19.

8 Victim delivery group progress

- 8.1 The overarching aim of the group is; *identifying and working with repeat victims to reduce their vulnerability.*
- 8.2 Domestic violence has some of the highest levels of repeat victimisation and services are commissioned through the Angelou partnership to address this along with Standing Together to work with high risk victims of domestic abuse. 93% of women who worked with Angelou reported increased physical and or psychological safety and feelings of safety as measured by exit surveys/closing assessments over 2018/19.
- 8.3 Funding was secured for three years to fund a Modern Slavery and Exploitation (MSE) worker across the Tri-borough. They will be responsible for delivering training to multi-agencies to raise awareness of MSE and equip professional with the knowledge to identify and respond to potential victims of trafficking.
- 8.4 Further funding has been secured for The Green Room project for 2018/19 and 2019/20. This is a 12 space Pan London women's night centre specialising in violence against women and girls and targeting London's most vulnerable female rough sleepers. The service provides a key 'stepping stone' addressing the historic gap in service provision for a 'quick access' option for female rough sleepers with severe and multiple disadvantage. In the first 10 months of operation, 225 referrals were received, 86 women accessed the project and 35 moves off the street were achieved.

9 Offender delivery group progress

- 9.1 The overarching aim of the Offender Delivery group; working with the most problematic offenders to reduce their re-offending.
- 9.2 Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a multi-agency partnership approach that brings together key partners to supervise, manage and positively impact on the criminal activity of high recidivist offenders within the community. Data from the cohort has evidenced that of the 30 people who have left the cohort for over one year, 26 people did not re-offend within that year, that is a binary re-offending rate of 13%. Preventing re-offending for this small cohort is estimated to have saved the partnership approximately £484,000.

- 9.3 Turning Point have been commissioned to provide additional support to some of the IOM cohort. 6 of the 30 people in the cohort analysed above, worked with Starting Over and none re-offended. In just quarter 3 of 2018/19, 3 clients who worked with Turning Point were now drug free.
- 9.4 The Serious Youth Violence Task Group was established in June 2018 to ensure partners work together to reduce serious youth violence and the fear of violence in our communities. The Young Westminster Foundation has been commissioned to conduct individual interviews and small workshops with young people from the IGU, Youth Offending Team and Beechcroft Academy, to understand young people's views of serious youth violence, obtain feedback on current youth activities and explore how young people can help safeguard each other.
- 9.5 A violence reduction pilot aimed at year 5 and 6 pupils in Church Street is being developed. It will aim to create greater join-up and communication, with schools and police. To ensure schools know about incidents or police operations taking place that may affect their young people. It will also map programmes taking place in schools to identify if a universal programme can be established.

10 Location delivery group progress

- 10.1 The overall objective of the Locations delivery group is to; Reduce high harm crime in Queens Park and Church Street wards and the West End.
- 10.2 One of the key outcomes of the Locations Delivery group is to improve employment opportunities within the vulnerable Queens Park and Church Street wards. This group has benefited from forging new links across the partnership in particular with the Economic team. At the end of December 35 clients who live in Church Street and 4 in Queen's Park are being supported. 2 have been supported into employment and 1 has gained some work experience.
- 10.3 ASB protocols have been developed and training is being delivered across the partnership to improve the partnership response to tackling ASB. An ASB officer within City West Homes is intervening early in low level threshold ASB, through family support and joint visits to identify what parental support is available.
- 10.4 As part of the Effective Neighbourhood Working a review of problem solving and tasking has been undertaken. This has included the purchase of software to help improve ASB case management. This revised process will improve the escalation of problem solving and the escalation of new and emerging issues into the Location delivery group.

11 CONTEST progress

- 11.1 The local delivery counter-terrorism activity follows CONTEST, the Government's counter-terrorism strategy. This has four strands; pursue; prepare; protect and prevent.
- 11.2 38 advice and guidance sessions to businesses and other organisations around the terrorist threat and on the importance of having appropriate security plans have been delivered in the first three quarters of 2018/19.
- 11.3 As part of the Prevent Programme projects and to commence to deliver a range of projects in order to support and empower Westminster's communities including; deliver strengthening families, strengthening communities parenting programme and Deliver fathers for future.

- 11.4 A key aspect of the Prevent Programme is to provide, advice, guidance and training. Over this financial year, 22 educational institutions have received training. 1,198 participants have received training from Critical Thinking & Challenging Prejudice workshops.
- 11.5 The Home Office conducted a Prevent Peer Review in October 2018. The review found that Westminster is generally delivery Prevent to a relatively high standard. Partnerships are firmly developed, some practices are strong, and leaders are aware of challenges whilst demonstrating a firm commitment to reducing the risk of radicalisation. Raising awareness of Prevent delivery to elected members was recommended as a priority. A delivery plan has been developed based upon the feedback which will be delivered in 2019.

12 City Survey Results

- 12.1 The Westminster City Survey for 2018 asked 2,599 residents a variety of questions including feelings of safety and concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the borough. Despite the increasing crime levels, 97% of residents felt safe compared with 96% the previous year.
- 12.2 21% of residents felt that their quality of life was affected by fear of crime a slight increase from 19% in 2017. When residents were asked what do they most like about living in your local area, the second highest (27%) was feeling safe.
- 12.3 People using or dealing drugs and begging remain the highest antisocial behaviour concern of residents at 30% and 29% respectively.

13 MOPAC Co-commissioning

- 13.1 The London Crime Prevention Fund for 2017 – 2021 which provides money to boroughs to spend on addressing local crime issues was top sliced by MOPAC by 30% to create a new co-commissioning fund. The purpose of the fund was to drive innovative, new approaches and to extend the reach of existing effective services in London through the co-design, co-commissioning and co-delivery of services.
- 13.2 Four services were awarded funding from the co-commissioning fund of which three benefit Westminster.
- 13.3 Advance Minerva Wrap Around Female Offender Service was allocated £3 million to deliver a female offender service in 15 London boroughs, including Westminster. To date 26 women in Westminster have been receiving support.
- 13.4 South London Alliance Female Offenders Service was allocated £1.6 million to deliver a female offending service in south London, this does not include Westminster.
- 13.5 Taith (Journey) London – this project was allocated £1.8 million to deliver a specialist harmful sexual behaviour service in nine London boroughs including Westminster.
- 13.6 Out There Response and Rescue – this project was allocated £3 million to deliver a pan-London 'county lines' service to support vulnerable young Londoners exploited by criminal gangs. This project is the first large scale county lines service that brings together police intelligence analysis, London boroughs and specialised voluntary and community organisations to tackle this complex issue.

14 Other work of interest to the Scrutiny Panel

- 14.1 The Integrated Street Engagement Unit was funded as part of the #MyWestminster programme and began in April 2018. It is a multi-agency taskforce that brings Council resources, such as Neighbourhood Co-coordinator, City Inspectors and Resource Coordinator together with local police teams and externally commissioned

outreach and substance misuse services, in a formal partnership structure to tackle the challenges associated with Westminster's 'street population' such as drug-taking, begging, street-fouling and other anti-social behaviour.

- 14.2 Since the inception of ISEU, they have undertaken numerous key works through referrals and tasking requests in addition to proactive coordinated deployments across the city delivering multiple successful outcomes through joint operation with partners. Over October to December 2018, 180 street contacts were made all of whom were signposted to services. 38 Community Protection Notices have been issued by the Council and Police. 90 stop and searches took place and 6 weapons seized.
- 14.3 The Soho Angels and Soho Night Hub is a new initiative to help people who are vulnerable or need support while out at night. It is hoped it will relieve the pressure on emergency services and increase the safety and sustainability of nightlife in the area. They will operate every Friday and Saturday night from 10pm to 5am.
- 14.4 A team of volunteers, known as the Angels, will patrol Soho looking out for anyone who needs help. They'll offer anything from water and directions, to helping people contact friends and family, sitting with them while they sober up, or helping them get medical attention. The Night Hub, on Dean Street, will provide a safe space where people can rest, recover or simply charge their phone.

**If you have any queries about this Report or wish to inspect any of the Background Papers please contact Report Author x5753
alambillion@westminster.gov.uk**

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Safer Westminster Partnership Strategic Assessment 2018



Safer Westminster
Partnership Strategic

Safer Westminster Partnership Performance dashboard



SWP performance
dashboard.pptx



MOPAC




Central London
Clinical Commissioning Group



City of Westminster

Safer Westminster Partnership

Strategic Assessment

September 2018

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Executive Summary

This Strategic Assessment is produced as a requirement of the Police and Justice Act 2006, on behalf of the responsible authorities¹ for the Safer Westminster Partnership (SWP). It aims to identify the key crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues affecting the borough and to make recommendations on priorities for the SWP for 2019/20.

Crime continues to rise in Westminster at a greater rate than across London. There were on average 14 more victims of crime a day than the previous year. Whilst some of the increases can be attributed to improvements in police recording practices, not all can. Of particular concern are increases in 'high harm' crimes namely domestic abuse, sexual abuse and hate crime, which can have profound long term affects upon the victims and in turn high costs to the partnership. Coupled with increasing crime levels, is a decrease in the number of crimes 'solved' from 14.2% to 10.6%. Despite this, public confidence and feelings of safety have increased.

The West End and St James's wards are not just the hotspots of crime and disorder for Westminster, but also across London. Crime is even more concentrated within these two wards. One third of all crime in Westminster is located in just 4 of the borough's 128 LSOA²s in the West End and St James's. Evidencing the importance of concentrating resources in these high crime areas.

This area is also the concentration of incidents recorded by British Transport Police, London Fire Brigade and the London Ambulance Service. The crime and incident levels in these areas are closely correlated with the high footfall and in the opportunities this presents.

Vulnerability to crime and ASB is becoming increasingly concentrated within certain places and among certain individuals. Despite increasing crime across the borough, the 'vulnerability to crime profile score' has reduced across the borough. Four wards in Westminster are defined as having greater than the London average level of vulnerabilities to crime. Church Street remains the most vulnerable.

Troubled Families data further evidences the vulnerability of Church Street and Queen's Park wards. It highlights the myriad of other services these complex families are known to and the extent of their vulnerabilities. 75% of the families with a recent criminal history, are known to Early Help. Emphasising the importance early intervention can play in preventing intergenerational transmission of criminal behaviour.

Previous victimisation is the single best predictor of future victimisation than any other characteristic of crime. Across London, one in five victims are repeat victims. Whilst excellent work is on-going across the partnership around victims of domestic abuse and ASB, there still remains a lack of co-ordinated action to identify all repeat victims. This is needed, to ensure agencies are compliant with the Victim's Code of Practice.

The latest victims data from the 2016 strategic assessment showed, older people were at greater risk of repeat victimisation. Adult Safeguarding data has supported this. Nearly two thirds of people referred as a safeguarding crime or potential crime concern were aged over 65. Most abuse was financial, but nearly half

¹ The responsible authorities are; Metropolitan Police Service, Local Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group, London Fire Service, National Probation Service, Clinical Commissioning Group and Mayors Office of Policing and Crime.

² LSOAs – Lower super output areas are a geography containing approximately 1,500 residents.

physical. The abuse was concentrated in the vulnerable Church Street ward. Evidencing the need for shared strategic objectives with the Safeguarding Adults Board.

Domestic abuse prevalence is estimated at 6.1%. Data from high risk victims shows, over one fifth were identified as having a disability, far greater than the national figure (6%). Further examination is required to understand the nature of the disability, to assess if additional support is required.

A gap in domestic abuse provision is for male victims. All commissioned borough provision is for females only. There is pan-London provision for males but this is limited. This gap should be considered when re-commissioning the domestic violence services and to lobby MOPAC for greater pan-London provision for males during their re-commissioning process.

Of increasing concern is the level of hate crime, which has a particularly harmful effect on its victims. Whilst hate crime continues to rise across Westminster, it has begun to decline across the MPS. It accounts for 3% of all crime in Westminster and 9% of all hate crime across London.

The threat from serious organised crime is increasing, in both volume and complexity. It will continue to do so in the short to medium term. Levels of detected modern slavery and human trafficking, child sexual abuse and exploitation and 'county lines' are very low. Yet the victims are often the most vulnerable people and will display multiple needs. Emphasising the need for shared services and information sharing arrangements across the partnership.

The number of offenders residing in the borough is decreasing at a much greater rate than the rest of London, despite a steadily increasing population. In the last decade, the number of adult offenders in Westminster has nearly halved whilst there has been an 85% reduction in juveniles. Juveniles make up only 7% of the offending population in Westminster and continues to decline. Juvenile offender numbers are low, the average monthly caseload of the Youth Offending Service (YOS) was 55 compared with 64 the previous year.

Despite this reduction in offenders, those that remain and reoffend are responsible for a considerable proportion of crime. In particular older adult male offenders who have greater re-offending rates in Westminster than the London average.

Preliminary evidence on the impact of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team, who work with high recidivist offenders in the borough, shows that the cost of crime, number of offences and interval between offences has all decreased after involvement with the IOM scheme.

There is still much overlap between agencies working with vulnerable young people. These are small cohorts with lots of intensive work being delivered. Many studies have evidenced the importance of vulnerable people having just one professional to work with to develop a 'trusted relationship'. When commissioning services we need to consider how to join up services around the service user instead of fitting the service user around our services.

Drugs and alcohol are two of the key drivers of crime and disorder. The National Strategic Assessment for Serious Organised Crime 2018 predicts that the UK drugs market and associated crime will continue to grow and cause increasing harm to the UK. Crack cocaine is linked to county lines drugs supply networks and has been identified as a driver for an increase in serious violence. Individuals dependant on opioids and/or crack cocaine

are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime, approximately 6,943 recorded crimes in Westminster. Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol related, which equates to 5,287 crimes in Westminster.

When engaged in and completing treatment, people use fewer drugs, commit less crime, improve their health and manage their lives better. As well as encouraging people into treatment, we need to prevent people from becoming drug users in the first place.

A key risk in our response to counter terrorism is the capacity to respond to counter terrorism related demands and risks. The Government expects the threat from Islamist terrorism to remain at its current heightened level for at least the next two years, and that it may increase further. The threat from extreme right wing terrorism is also growing.

The Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) are gaining greater control of funding and aspects of the criminal justice system are being devolved in London. It is important to keep updated of these changes and to understand the impact this will have on local delivery.

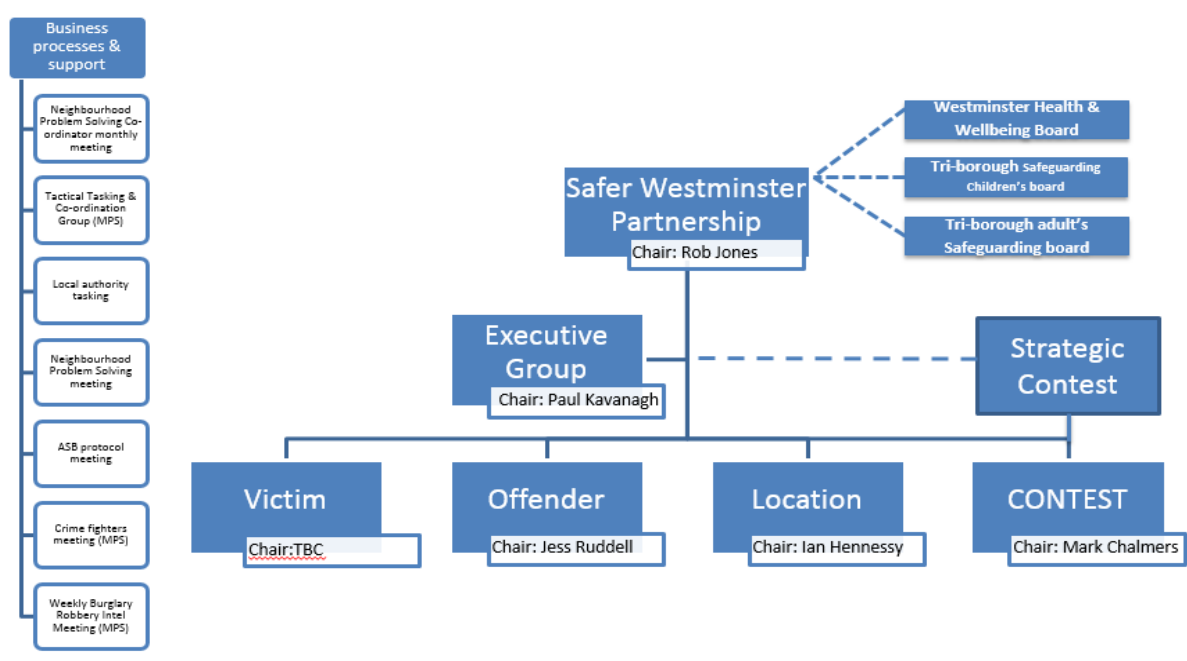
A number of analyst posts exist across the partnership and greater co-ordination is needed to share and analyse data to drive the strategic decision making of the SWP. In times of austerity a robust evidence base is vital to be able to direct scarce resources where they are most needed and to assess the impact of work undertaken, in order to make Westminster safer.

Introduction

The Strategic Assessment is produced as a requirement of the Police and Justice Act 2006, which places the duty on the Community Safety Partnership Safer Westminster Partnership (SWP), to prepare such a report on behalf of the responsible authorities³. The SWP Strategic Assessment aims to identify the key crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues which affect the City of Westminster. These priorities should then be used to refresh and update the SWP Partnership Plan for 2019/20.

Cutting crime and improving safety is not only about effective policing; it relies upon understanding the factors that enable crime and ASB to take place, working together in partnership to neutralise those factors and doing so in a reasoned and evidence based way.

We are now into the second year of delivering towards the priorities of the 2017/20 SWP Partnership Plan and the refreshed SWP structure (see below)



The Strategic Assessment draws from a range of data across the partnership, where possible using data covering July 2017 to June 2018. See the Appendix 1 for more details. As in previous years there has been significant data gaps. The police could supply very little data pertaining to victims or suspects and very limited data on anti-social behaviour from police and council sources was provided. Data sharing is an issue that requires urgent attention.

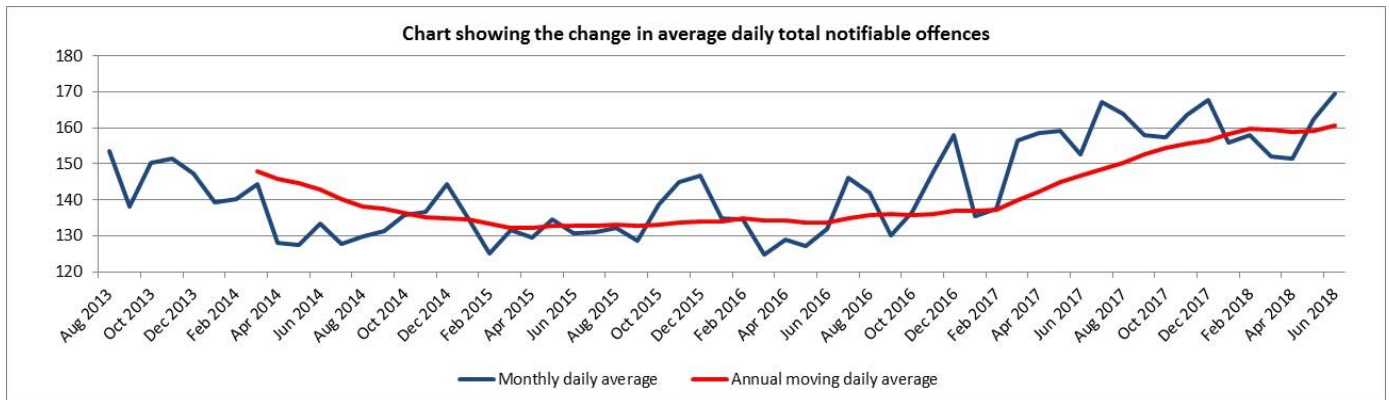
The Strategic Assessment is set out in a number of sections, the first looks at providing an overview of the scale and trends of crime in Westminster. The main body of the report is the analysis of community safety issues, structured to reflect the key delivery groups, Victims, Offenders, Locations and CONTEST. These chapters look at the progress the delivery groups have made towards the objectives set and based upon this analysis, recommendations are made towards any changes to the strategic priorities for 2019/20.

³ The Responsible Authorities are; Police, Probation, Clinical Commissioning Group, Local Authority and Fire and Rescue Service.

Overview of crime in Westminster

This section provides a brief overview of the scale, trends and nature of crime and anti-social behaviour in Westminster, including residents' satisfaction and feelings of safety.

The chart below shows the monthly daily average of total notifiable offences over the past five years, to identify any long term crime trends. The monthly daily average is used to take into account the varying number of days per month and an annual moving daily average is used to provide an overarching trend line.



On average 161 offences were recorded per day in Westminster over the last year, in comparison with 147 in the previous 12 months and 134 two years ago. That is **14 more victims of crime a day than last year**. Data over the last five years shows December and November remain the peak months for offences with on average 153 and 149 offences per day respectively. This compares with the lowest month for offences which is September, with on average 137 offences per day.

Police recorded data can provide a good picture of the volume of crimes that are well reported and accurately recorded, such as violent crime with injury and theft. However, police recorded crime statistics do not provide a reliable measure of levels or trends for many types of crime, where victims may be reluctant to report crime. Crime Survey of England and Wales⁴ (CSEW) is a face-to-face victimisation survey and asks people in households their experiences of crime over the last 12 months. It is a reliable indicator for long term trends, particularly for high volume crimes. It also includes crimes that may not have been reported to the police, and is not affected by changes in recording practices, which helps to provide an accurate picture of crime in the country.

The table overleaf shows the number of police recorded offences over the last two years and the percentage change. Overall **crime in Westminster has increased by 9%**, that is 4,941 more crimes. In comparison, crime increased across the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) by 5%. 7.1% of all crime across the MPS was within Westminster compared with 6.8% a year ago.

⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/surveys/informationforhouseholdsandindividuals/householdandindividualsurveys/crimesurveyforenglandwales>

Crime Type	July 2016 to June 2017	July 2017 to June 2018	% change
Murder	10	4	-60
Wounding/GBH	1,244	1,229	-1
Assault with injury	2,232	2,265	1
Common Assault	3,636	3,976	9
Offensive Weapon	325	364	12
Harassment	4,055	4,578	13
Other Violence	758	801	6
Violence against the person Total	12,260	13,217	8
Rape	330	517	57
Other Sexual	596	722	21
Sexual offences Total	926	1,239	34
Personal Property	1,988	2,489	25
Business Property	84	123	46
Robbery Total	2,072	2,612	26
Burglary Business & Community	1,924	2,266	18
Burglary Residential	1,362	1,723	27
Burglary Total	3,286	3,989	21
Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle	1,101	842	-24
Theft from Motor Vehicle	2,875	2,899	1
Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering	475	463	-3
Theft from Shops	4,344	4,624	6
Theft Person	7,276	9,376	29
Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles	1,265	1,169	-8
Other Theft	12,324	12,960	5
Handling Stolen Goods	101	89	-12
Theft & Handling Total	29,761	32,422	9
Other Fraud & Forgery	115	75	-35
Fraud & Forgery Total	115	75	-35
Criminal Damage to a Dwelling	332	349	5
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	418	390	-7
Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicle	759	782	3
Other Criminal Damage	706	690	-2
Arson	44	48	9
Criminal Damage Total	2,259	2,259	0
Drug Trafficking	120	99	-18
Possession of Drugs	2,107	1,885	-11
Other Drugs	13	9	-31
Drugs Total	2,240	1,993	-11
Going Equipped	35	37	6
Other Notifiable	732	784	7
Other Total Notifiable Offences Total	767	821	7
TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES	53,686	58,627	9

Violent crime



Police recorded crime provides the best measure of violent offences that are more harmful but less common, as people are far more likely to report such crimes. Alternatively, the CSEW provides a better picture of higher volume low-level violent crimes. The CSEW has shown a long term reduction in violent crime which is reflected in recent admissions data for NHS hospitals in England. Assault admissions were 42% lower than the previous year. Ongoing work by police forces over the last three years to improve crime-recording practices has driven an increase in recorded violence against the person offences. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the improvements have had a larger effect on relatively less-harmful types of violent crime and less impact on more harmful crimes. Therefore the increases in harassment are likely to be a result of improvements in recording practices, in particular malicious communication offences. **Offensive weapon crimes have increased and believed to reflect genuine changes.** The rise in this type of

crime supported by admission data for NHS hospitals in England, shows an increase in admissions for assault by a sharp object. Acid attacks are a new emerging trend, although volumes are low. There were 15 in Westminster over this period compared with 6 the year before.

London Ambulance Service assaults	July 2016 to June 2017	July 2017 to June 2018	% change
Other Serious Injury	974	964	-1
Minor Assault	761	736	-3
Knife Injury	59	61	3
Sexual Attack	21	31	48
Gun Injury	5	3	-40
TOTAL	1,820	1,795	-1

This table shows the change in assaults recorded by the London Ambulance Service within Westminster. It shows a slight increase in the number of knife injury offences, also reflected across London.

Police recorded 'possession of an article with a blade or point' offences have risen. This figure is often influenced

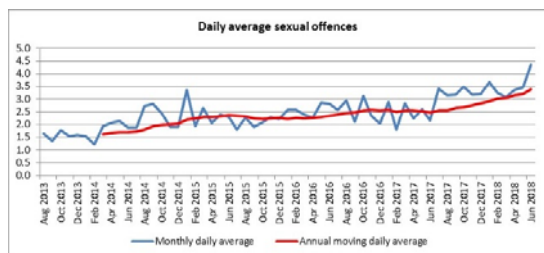
by increases in targeted police action through stop and search in relation to knife crime, this may explain the

Crime Type	July 2016 to June 2017	July 2017 to June 2018	% change
Gun Crime	100	88	-12
Knife crime	543	704	30
Knife crime with injury	169	166	-2
Youth Violence	537	506	-6
Domestic abuse hate crime	1,567	1,906	22

30% increase in knife crime. Despite this increase **knife crime offences resulting in injury have actually decreased by 2%**. Although there are significant concerns around youth violence,⁵ **the number of youth violence victims has decreased by 6%**.

The majority of domestic abuse offences are violent crimes. **Domestic abuse has increased by 22% in Westminster.** The CSEW believes a possible factor behind the increase in reporting and recording of domestic abuse incidents is due to improvements in police response to domestic abuse and actively encouraging victims to come forward to report these crimes. Included in the rise in domestic abuse-related crimes are offences of coercive or controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship. This became a new criminal offence as part of the Serious Crime Act 2015. This may account for the steep increase in offences within Westminster, although the increase is far greater than the 6% increase across the MPS.

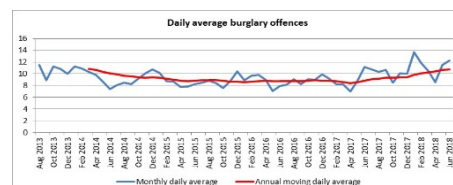
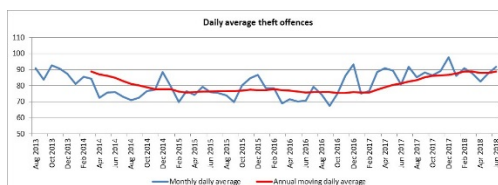
Sexual offences



Sexual offences have increased by 34% across Westminster compared with 10% across the MPS. The increase in sexual offences against children contributed around one-quarter to the total increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police. A further change to recording practices is to flag offences where children have been sexually abused or exploited.

Improvements in recording practices and the willingness of victims to come forward is believed to account for the increase in offences. The CSEW found that over a quarter of sexual offences recorded by the police were non-recent offences. Estimates from the CSEW found that **2.7% of adults aged 16 to 59 years had been victims of sexual assaults in the last year**, a slight increase of 2% from the previous year. 3.8% of women aged 16 to 59 were victims of indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching. Whilst this explains some of the increase in sexual offences it does not explain why sexual offences have increased considerably more in Westminster than across the MPS.

Robbery, theft & burglary



Robbery and theft from person offences are disproportionately concentrated in London and other larger cities. London accounted for 42% of all police recorded robbery and 48% of theft from the person offences in England

⁵ Youth violence counts the number of victims (aged 1-19) of offences, rather than the number of offences.

and Wales compared with 17% of all crime types. **8% of all robberies across London were in Westminster and 21% of all theft from person offences.** Vehicle related theft, burglary and robbery tend to be relatively well reported by the public and recorded by the police. Burglary is thought to be less affected by the impact of recording improvements than other types of crime. Burglary has increased by 21% in Westminster compared with 12% across the MPS. Whilst recording improvements are likely to have contributed to the observed rise in robbery this offence is also thought to be reflecting a genuine increase. The CSEW found that the increase in lost and stolen card fraud reported to UK Finance is thought to be related to a rise in distraction thefts where fraudsters are stealing cards in shops and at cash machines. Also courier scams, where victims are tricked into handing over their cards on their doorstep. This is believed to account for the increase in theft person and other theft offences.

Sanctioned detection rates⁶

Sanctioned detection rate	July 2016 to June 2017	July 2017 to June 2018	% change	MPS July 2017 to June 2018
Violence against the person	17.7%	14.6%	-3.1%	15.1%
Rape	10.2%	3.7%	-6.5%	5.6%
Sexual offences	16.0%	9.0%	-7.0%	10.5%
Robbery	5.8%	5.5%	-0.3%	6.8%
Burglary	11.7%	9.1%	-2.6%	5.4%
Theft/taking of motor vehicle	5.4%	8.1%	2.7%	3.9%
Theft from motor vehicle	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%
Theft person	1.8%	1.4%	-0.4%	1.2%
Criminal damage	14.7%	10.6%	-4.1%	9.1%
Total notifiable offences	14.2%	10.6%	-3.6%	12.2%

This is the percentage of ‘solved’ crimes. This table shows the change in sanctioned detection rates in Westminster over the last two years and compares the latest figures with across the MPS.

Sanctioned detection rates have declined and are lower than the MPS average.

Only 10.6% of crimes were solved compared with 14.2% the previous year. Of particular

note is the decline in sanctioned detection rates for sexual offences.

Hate crime

Crime Type	July 2016 to June 2017	July 2017 to June 2018	% change
Hate crime	1,468	1,720	17
Racist & Religious hate crime	1,239	1,395	13
Homophobic crime	191	271	42
Faith hate crime	183	241	32
Transgender hate crime	20	23	15
Disability hate crime	18	26	44
Anti-semitic	33	43	30
Islamophobic	128	167	30

Whilst hate crime⁷ continues to rise across Westminster it has begun to decline across the MPS. **Westminster has the highest levels of hate crime recorded across the MPS accounting for 9% of all hate crime.** 3% of all crime in Westminster is hate crime. The greatest volume of hate crime is racist and religious hate crime.

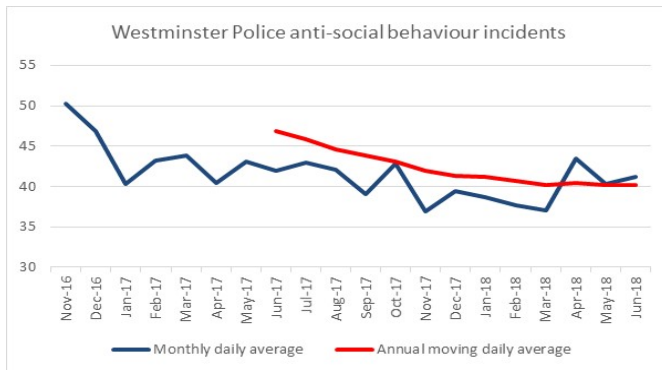
Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour is defined as ‘behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person⁸’.

⁶ Sanctioned detection rate - is made up of offences that result in a charge, caution, offence taken into consideration, penalty notice disorder or a cannabis formal warning.

⁷ Hate crimes are calculated to have very specific meanings therefore none of the hate crime categories should be summed together.

⁸ Anti social Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011



This chart shows the monthly daily average of ASB incidents over the past couple of years. Unlike crime, ASB incidents have been declining over the past year and are 13% lower than last year. There were on average 40 incidents of ASB recorded per day in Westminster compared with 47 the previous year. 6% of all ASB across the MPS is recorded in Westminster. In the absence of council data we cannot see how the trend compares.

Cost of crime

Not all crime costs the same to the public purse, therefore tackling crimes with the greatest cost to the SWP could be more beneficial than targeting volume crime.

The Home Office have recently refreshed their study to estimate the economic and social cost of crime⁹. It does not estimate the economic and social costs of every type of crime; it concentrates on more serious victim-based offences which are likely to have the largest economic and social costs. Crimes which are not committed against an individual victim, for example drugs offences are not included.

The table overleaf shows the breakdown of the costs of crime from July 2017 to June 2018 based upon recorded crime statistics. It shows the breakdown by the three main cost areas:

- Costs in anticipation of crime, for example the cost of burglar alarms;
- Costs as a consequence of crime, for example the cost of property stolen or damaged or the reduction in the quality of life of the victim from the physical and emotional harm suffered as a result of the crime;
- Costs in response of crime, for example costs to the police and criminal justice system.

The unit costs of crime capture all crimes and not just crimes recorded by the police. The total costs of crime for each offence are therefore divided by all crime (both recorded crime and crime not reported to the police as estimated by the CSEW) to calculate the unit costs.

This shows it is **estimated to have cost £280m to deal with the crimes listed in Westminster over the last year.**

Violence without injury was the largest cost to the partnership accounting for 20% of the costs. Violence with injury, whilst only accounting for 6% of the volume of crimes, it accounted for 18% of the costs of crime. In contrast, theft from person¹⁰ accounts for 11% of all costs yet 38% of the volume of recorded crime.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime>

¹⁰ Other theft is also included.

The consequences of crime category accounts for the greatest costs, in particular the physical and emotional harm.

When looking at the costs to partner agencies, nearly one third of costs to the police is from dealing with violence without injury offences. The cost captured here is therefore the opportunity cost of police time and resources taken up by investigating a certain crime rather than engaging in other activities, such as responding to non-crime activities.

Surprisingly the highest cost to health is theft from person offences. The estimates of health service costs are based on assumptions about the treatment that is likely to be required for physical and emotional harms and the prevalence, based upon data from the CSEW of the medical procedures or counselling costs people required following the offence. Whilst the unit health cost of a theft is £210 compared with £920 for a violence with injury offence, the volume of theft offences results in this being the most expensive crime for the health service to deal with in Westminster.

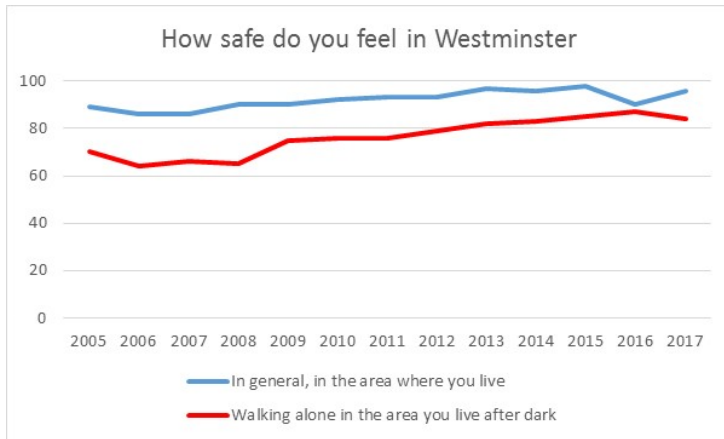
Looking at crime in this way provides a different method to prioritising crime and can be used to assess how to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. **The data clearly highlights how all of the statutory partners of the Safer Westminster Partnership play a key role and can benefit from, reducing crime and disorder in Westminster.**

Crimes	Anticipation of crime		Consequence of crime					Cost in response to crime		Total
	Defensive Expenditure	Insurance Administration	Value of property stolen/damaged	Physical & emotional harm	Lost output	Health services	Victim services	Police costs	Other CJS costs	
Violence without injury	£1,029,050	£93,550	£0	£26,287,550	£6,267,850	£2,525,850	£93,550	£7,577,550	£11,693,750	£55,475,150
Violence with injury	£1,153,020	£34,940	£0	£28,790,560	£7,197,640	£3,214,480	£0	£3,948,220	£4,786,780	£49,090,700
Commercial burglary	£16,247,220	£1,948,760	£8,157,600	£1,155,660	£861,080	£362,560	£0	£1,200,980	£5,075,840	£35,032,360
Theft from person	£446,720	£0	£4,020,480	£9,157,760	£2,680,320	£4,690,560	£0	£893,440	£8,711,040	£30,823,680
Robbery	£472,910	£348,460	£2,563,670	£8,935,510	£2,289,880	£1,891,640	£24,890	£2,513,890	£9,134,630	£28,175,480
Theft of vehicle	£2,031,110	£1,447,920	£8,325,540	£542,970	£301,650	£201,100	£0	£4,082,330	£3,760,570	£20,693,190
Rape	£501,490	£5,170	£0	£12,609,630	£3,050,300	£573,870	£20,680	£3,288,120	£299,860	£20,349,120
Homicide	£244,240	£40	£0	£8,329,720	£1,018,840	£4,440	£21,920	£47,840	£3,203,920	£12,870,960
Domestic Burglary	£551,360	£671,970	£2,412,200	£2,050,370	£758,120	£654,740	£0	£913,190	£2,188,210	£10,217,390
Other sexual offences	£108,300	£7,220	£0	£2,671,400	£808,640	£281,580	£7,220	£411,540	£418,760	£4,707,440
Commercial theft	£971,040	£46,240	£2,358,240	£0	£0	£0	£0	£184,960	£924,800	£4,485,280
Criminal damage - other	£44,220	£88,440	£729,630	£596,970	£176,880	£198,990	£0	£331,650	£773,850	£2,984,850
Theft from vehicle	£318,890	£0	£1,014,650	£405,860	£173,940	£115,960	£0	£231,920	£289,900	£2,522,130
Commercial robbery	£253,380	£29,520	£120,540	£512,910	£276,750	£73,800	£2,460	£124,230	£451,410	£1,845,000
Criminal damage - arson	£5,280	£10,560	£76,800	£47,040	£16,320	£8,640	£480	£51,840	£187,200	£404,160
Fraud	£12,750	£3,750	£37,500	£15,000	£4,500	£5,250	£0	£4,500	£12,750	£96,750
TOTAL	£24,390,980	£4,736,540	£29,816,850	£102,108,910	£25,882,710	£14,803,460	£171,200	£25,806,200	£51,913,270	£279,773,640

- **Defensive expenditure** = Money individuals and businesses spend on crime detection and prevention;
- **Insurance administration** = The value of insurance administration costs resulting from crime, but not the value of insurance payouts to victims;
- **Value of property stolen/damaged** = as a result of the crime;
- **Physical and emotional harm to the victim** = a reduction in the quality of life from the physical and emotional harm suffered;
- **Lost output** = estimates the lost productivity from time off work and reduced productivity whilst at work for victims of crime;
- **Health services** = Includes ambulance costs, medical procedures costs associated with physical harm and counselling costs associated with the emotional harms;
- **Victim services** = Support to victims of crime and the opportunity cost of volunteer time in delivering victim services;
- **Police costs** = Opportunity costs of police time and resources taken up by investigating a certain crime.
- **Other CJS costs** = Crown Prosecution Service, Court, defence, prison and probation.

Resident concerns

The Westminster City Survey from 2017 asked 2,630 residents a variety of questions including feelings of safety and concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the borough.



Feelings of safety remain very high with **96% of those surveyed feel safe** and 84% feel safe walking alone in the area you live after dark.

19% of residents felt their quality of life was affected by fear of crime. When asked 'How much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area?' 75% agreed, a 5% increase from last year.

74% of the public questioned in the MOPAC public voice survey felt the 'police do a good job in the local area' compared with 67% across the MPS.

The Young Westminster Foundation¹¹ interviewed over 250 young people to understand their views on a variety of issues including crime and personal safety. Nearly one third said they experience occasions when they do not feel safe in the borough. Over two thirds said drugs and alcohol are a social problem in Westminster in particular in Harrow Road and Church Street.

Crime continues to increase in Westminster at a greater rate than across London. Whilst some of the increases can be attributed to improvements in police recording practices not all can. Of particular concern are increases in 'high harm' crimes namely domestic abuse, sexual abuse and hate crime, which can have profound long term affects upon the victims and in turn high costs to the partnership. Despite the continued increase in crime, public confidence and feelings of safety have increased.

¹¹ <http://www.ywfoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/YWF-City-Within-A-City-Final-Report.pdf>

Victims

Previous victimisation is the single best predictor of future victimisation than any other characteristic of crime. Although most people are not victims of crime, those who are victimised consistently face the highest risk of being victimised again. This makes it important to understand the characteristics of who are disproportionately at risk of victimisation to mitigate this risk.

This section looks at partnership data relating to victims of crime to aid this understanding and to identify any possible gaps in service provision. Police data was limited to hate crime and no victim support data was available, limiting the scope of analysis. The progress of the Victims delivery group is reviewed and recommendations made to any changes in priorities.

MOPAC victim services

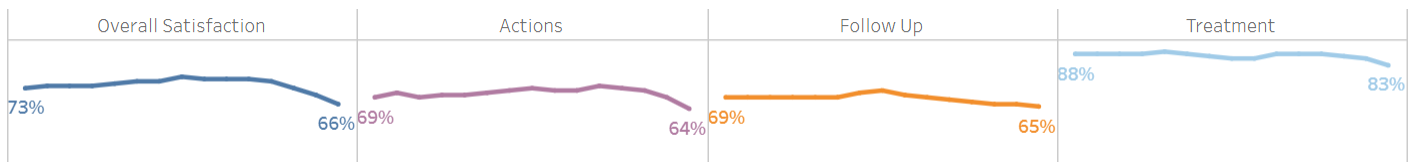
The London Policing & Crime Plan puts victims at the heart of what they do. Claire Waxman the first Victim’s Commissioner for London, has been in post a year and has launched a programme of research, engagement and advocacy. This has included a citywide review of compliance with the Victim’s Code of Practice across all London’s justice agencies to recognise how the Criminal Justice System can act more as a Criminal Justice Service for victims.

MOPAC are responsible for commissioning victim services in London and have commissioned a variety of services as detailed in Appendix 3. This incorporates universal provision and specialist services for high harm crimes including VAWG, sexual violence and hate crime. Despite this significant investment, boroughs do not receive feedback on the quality of service provision or on the number of residents engaged. We need to lobby MOPAC for this to inform our local commissioning and to ensure our residents are receiving quality services.

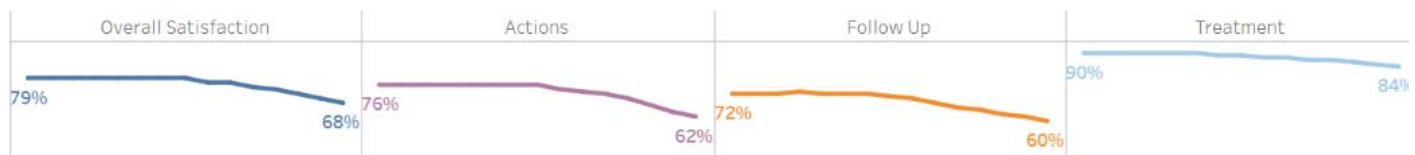
MOPAC are currently in the process of re-commissioning the universal victim services. Justice outcomes in the capital are amongst the worst in the country and satisfaction with the MPS amongst victims is declining. They have identified that across London **one in five victims are repeat¹² victims** and there are an increasing number of victims of high harm crimes. MOPAC’s vision is to put victims at the heart of the criminal justice service, and improve the experience for witnesses. The service will go live in April 2019.

MOPAC monitor victim satisfaction with the police, trends are shown below from December 2014 to June 2018.

Westminster victim satisfaction trends for victims of crime



MPS victim satisfaction trends for victims of crime



¹²Repeat victim means you have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

For overall satisfaction Westminster ranks sixth lowest across London, whilst actions and follow up are greater than the MPS average.

Adult Safeguarding

The statutory purpose of the Safeguarding Adults Board is to help and safeguard adults with care and support needs. They work collaboratively to prevent abuse and neglect where possible. Over 2017/18 they received 378 'concerns', of which **36% were classified as a crime or potential crime**, this may be higher as there were a significant number of unknowns.

Age	%
18-64	38%
65+	62%

Gender	%
Female	52%
Male	47%

Nearly two thirds referred were aged over 65 and slightly more females. This is a lower proportion of over 65s than Safeguarding referrals where there is no crime/potential crime.

Primary Support Reason	%
Physical Support	55
Mental Health Support	14
Learning Disability Support	13
Blank	8
Social Support	5
Support with Memory and Cognition	4
Sensory Support	1
C&F Adults (Migrated)	1

Type of abuse alleged	%
Financial abuse on own or with other type(s)	60
Physical abuse on own or with other type(s)	43
Psychological abuse on own or with other type(s)	27
Sexual abuse on own or with other type(s)	10
Neglect on own or with other type(s)	7
Institutional abuse	1
Discrimination on own or with other type(s)	0

In over half of all cases, the primary support reason is physical support. Financial abuse was the most significant abuse allegedly affecting 60%. Nearly half alleged physical abuse.

Relationship to person alleged to have caused harm	%
Individual - not related (e.g. neighbour/friend/stranger)	33
Relative/Family member	19
Social care provider	19
Person unknown	17
Other	5
Blank	3
Secondary health care	2
Police	1
Primary health care	1

When compared against all safeguarding referrals, there is a slightly greater percentage of person unknown alleged to have caused the harm (17%) compared with all referrals (11%).

Despite there being concerns of a crime only 70% raised the allegation with the police.

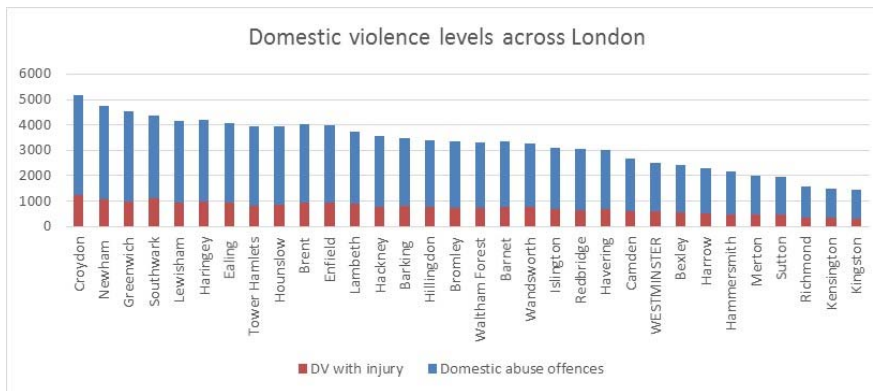
28% of vulnerable older people supported by adult social care reside in just three wards of the

borough, Westbourne (10%), Church Street (10%) and Queen's Park (8%).

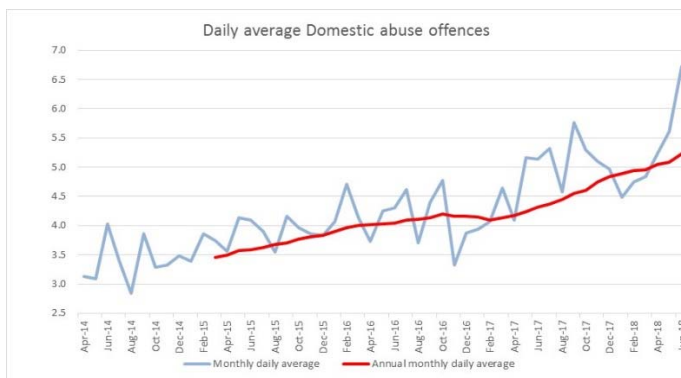
This data highlights the **importance of strong working links with the SWP and Safeguarding Adults Board and shared objectives to tackle the abuse particularly amongst the over 65's.**

Domestic Violence

The prevalence of domestic violence is high; the CSEW estimates **6.1% prevalence** to the end of March 2018. Whilst domestic abuse related recorded offences are increasing, this is believed to be a result of improvements in recording, police improving their identification and more victims coming forward, as the CSEW shows a gradual downward trend in victims.



This chart compares the number of domestic offences and domestic violence with injury offences per borough across London. Westminster has the 24th highest levels of both domestic abuse and with injury offences across London. Offences have increased by 6% across London compared with 2.7% in



Westminster. 31% of all the domestic abuse offences in Westminster are with injury, this is a reduction from 36% the previous year and is now ninth highest as opposed to highest last year.

This chart shows how domestic abuse recorded offences have been steadily increasing over the last few years.

The multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) is a local multi agency victim focused meeting where information is shared between statutory and voluntary sector agencies on the highest risk cases of domestic abuse. The service is commissioned and administered by Standing Together. There were 379 cases referred to the MARAC over this review period compared with 356 in the previous year. Numbers have been steadily increasing in line with domestic abuse recorded offences. MARAC referrals equate to 65% of domestic violence with injury offences and 20% of all domestic abuse recorded offences. The percentage of repeat cases was 19%, far lower than the national average of 28%¹³.

The most common referral routes to the MARAC are from the Children’s Services (47%), Police (15%) and Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) 12%.

The table overleaf shows the MARAC statistics recorded by Safe Lives for Westminster, compared to national and MPS figures and expected borough levels. **Of significant note is the volume of victims referred to the MARAC who have a disability. What is being done to address this?**

The **slightly higher level of male victims is significant, as we do not commission any local provision for male victims, the services are female only. Although men can be referred to pan London provision via Men’s Advice or Respect there are limitations to accessing this support.** This needs to be considered in our re-commissioning process, as well as lobbying MOPAC during their re-commissioning of pan London victim provision.

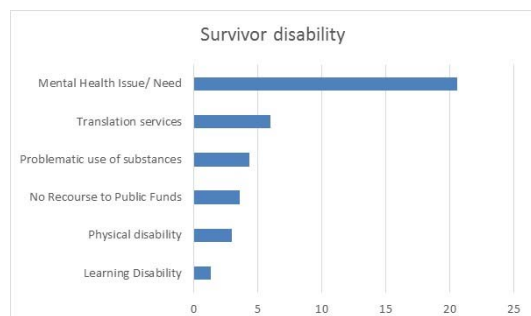
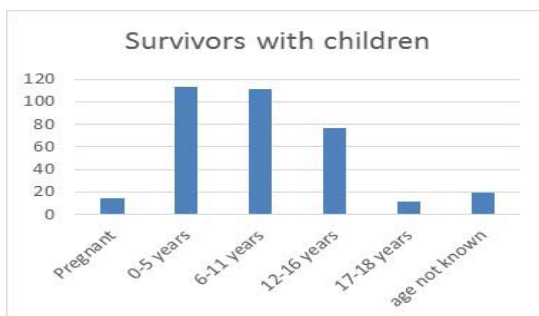
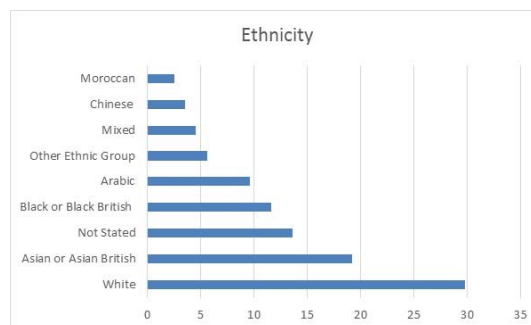
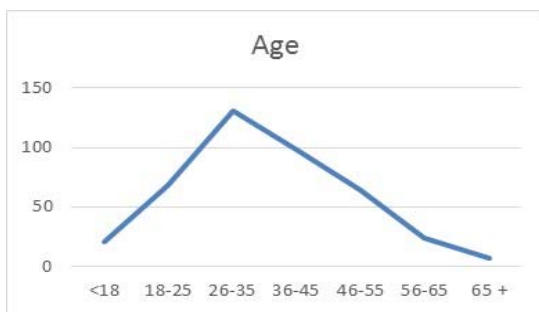
¹³ <http://www.safelives.org.uk/practice-support/resources-marac-meetings/latest-marac-data> data to March 2018

Safer Westminster Partnership Strategic Assessment 2018

Indicator	National	MPS	WCC	Expectation
Cases discussed	90,482	11,091	379	370
Cases per 10,000 population	36	34	40	40
Children in household	117,100	12,287	306	N/A
Year on year change in cases	5%	3%	28%	N/A
Repeat cases	28%	21%	21%	28% - 40%
Police referrals	65%	30%	25%	60% - 75%
BME	16%	48%	54%	65%
LGBT	1.10%	2.00%	4.4%	5%+
Disability	6%	12%	22.5%	17%+
Males	5.1%	5%	7.4%	4% - 10%
Cases where victims aged 16-17	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	-
IDVA (current number)	975.5	118.5	4	4
Admin (current volume)	256.2	31.2	1	1

The proportion of victims and perpetrators aged less than 17 was low at 1%. There were 306 children living in the households of this high level domestic abuse. Research and evidence has shown the profound impact witnessing domestic abuse has on the child. In addition, children living in a home where domestic abuse is happening are at risk of other types of abuse too.

The Angelou Partnership is commissioned across the Tri-borough to provide specialist support for violence against women and girls survivors and their families. The charts below look at the characteristics of those referred to the service. The majority being heterosexual females aged 26 – 35 with children. Unsurprisingly mental health needs were high.






Over the year there were 671 new or repeat referrals, a decline from 766 the previous year. 26% were repeat referrals to the service they initially accessed.

Safer Westminster Partnership Strategic Assessment 2018

Support accessed by service users	%
Domestic Abuse	66%
Stalking & harassment	13%
Sexual violence	10%
Harmful & Cultural Practices	2%
Child sexual exploitation	2%

The Angelou Partnership provides a variety of support through ten different organisations for all types of violence against women and girls. This table looks at the type of support accessed by the service users. The greatest volume of support is assigned to domestic abuse. Qualitative evidence from the service has been very positive as shown below.

Performance Measure	Target	Actual	Performance
Women report increased physical safety and/or psychological safety and feelings of safety as measured by exit surveys/closing assessments	65%	90%	
Women report a reduction in abuse due to support and advice received from service as measured by closing assessments.	67%	98%	
Women and girls report improved confidence in reporting abuse and/or where to access help and support as measured by exit interviews and evaluations.	72%	98%	

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT)

The National Strategic Assessment for Serious Organised Crime 2018¹⁴ states that the threat from serious organised crime is increasing in both volume and complexity and will continue to do so in the short to medium term. The victim impact of serious organised crime is wide ranging. It assesses that the actual scale of MSHT in the UK is continually and gradually increasing.

The National Crime Agency, National Referral Mechanism statistics for 2017 showed there was a 35% increase in referrals across the UK. The most common exploitation type recorded for potential victims exploited as adults and minors was labour exploitation, which also includes criminal exploitation.

Westminster¹⁵ Council made 7 referrals over 2017 and 2 in April to June 2018. All except one were exploited as a minor. Of note this only reflects referrals made from the Local Authority and not all suspected cases of MSHT.

The three threats forming the vulnerabilities 'pillar' namely MSHT, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (CSEA) and Organised Immigration Crime are underpinned by the vulnerability of victims and the power imbalance between them and offenders. Those who are targeted as part of one threat sometimes become victims of another. There are shared drivers across the three threats including, economic imbalances and social factors creating a pool of vulnerable people to be exploited. For example, homeless¹⁶ people who are at risk of being exploited when they are on the streets, and victims of modern slavery are at risk of becoming homeless if no long-term support is provided to them.

Sexual violence and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Sexual offences have the highest under-recording rates nationally at 26%¹⁷. As shown earlier, sexual offences have increased by 34% in the last year, whilst some of this is attributed to improved recording practices and more victims willing to report crimes, there are believed to be genuine increases. The volume of non-recent

¹⁴ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/905-national-strategic-assessment-for-soc-2018/file>

¹⁵ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2018-nrm-statistics/947-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-april-to-june-2018/file>

¹⁶ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2018-nrm-statistics/947-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-april-to-june-2018/file>

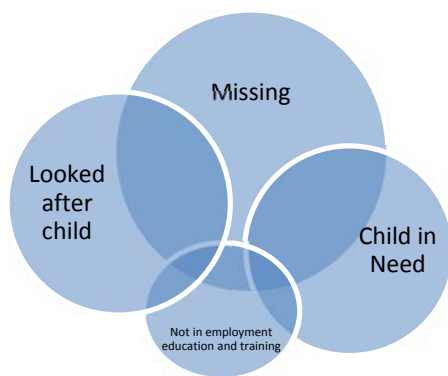
¹⁷ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count/>

offences, i.e. those that took place more than 12 months before being recorded by the police, have increased by 25%.

Estimates from the CSEW show that **2.7% of adults aged 16 to 59 years had been victims of sexual assaults in the last year** (including attempted offences), a small but statistically significant increase compared with the previous year's estimate (2%). It is also estimated that 3.8% of women aged 16 to 59 were victims of indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching.

The prevalence of child sexual abuse is unknown and studies provide great variations.¹⁸ Taking into account the variations, data suggests that some 15% of girls/young women and 5% of boys/young men experience some form of sexual abuse before the age of 16, including abuse by adults and peers.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) cohort



Council data shows that 29 young people were risk assessed for CSE over the past year. 86% were female, they ranged in age from 11 to 18 with nearly one third aged 16. The chart to the right shows the interconnectivity of needs identified amongst the CSE victims.

This data evidences the high levels of vulnerability in this small cohort.

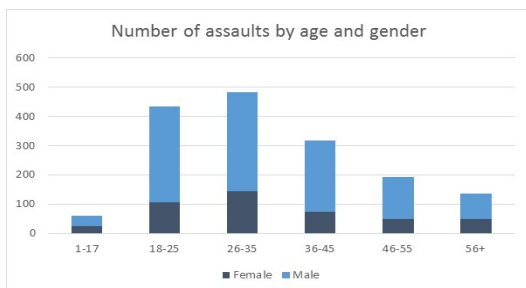
The typology of CSE risk was identified for over half as online/social media.

Police statistics on CSE show there were 14 incidents recorded in the last year a slight increase from 11 in the previous year. Offence levels are average for London.

CSE cases are managed through the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and enhanced through the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meetings. Whilst this cohort is small, the number of overlaps with other vulnerabilities is great, highlighting the importance of shared services and information sharing arrangements across the partnership.

London Ambulance Service Assaults

The Safe Stats website provides details of victims of assault. The temporal analysis shows a link with the night time economy, 56% of assaults occurred between 20:00 to 04:59 hours.



Almost one third of the victims of assault were aged 20 – 29 which is far greater than the London average of 19%.

26% of the victims in Westminster were female considerably lower than the London average of 34%. Of the 61 incidents of knife assault 10% were female compared with 6% across London.

5.6% were youths, compared with 9.4% the previous year and

¹⁸ <https://www.csacentre.org.uk/research-publications/scale-and-nature-of-child-sexual-abuse-and-exploitation/scoping-report/>

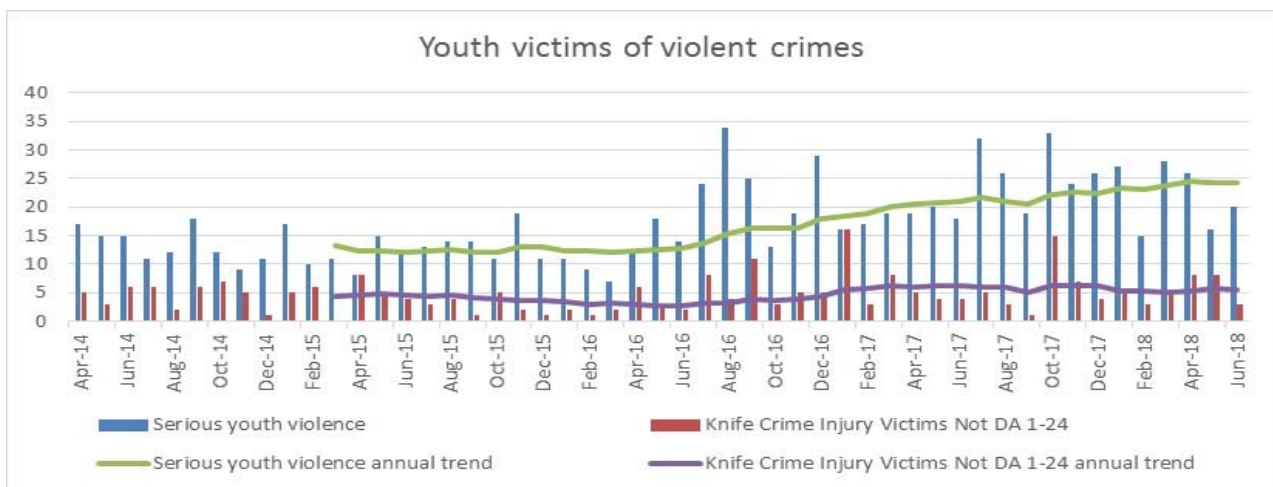
17% across London. 57.4% were aged 25 and older compared with 41% across London.

MOPAC fund the London Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) programme to develop more effective data sharing between Community Safety Partnerships, health and other partners, using anonymised Emergency Department data. Over this period there were 147 incidents recorded in Westminster. 7% of the incidents related to knife injury, the majority of violent incidents were classified as because of a ‘fist’. No details are available as to the age, gender or ethnicity of these incidents.

Serious Youth Violence

This is a subject area receiving very stringent media coverage. Keeping Children and Young People Safe is one of the key aims of the Policing & Crime Strategy. Much of the work being delivered by MOPAC to address this is centred around prevention and awareness raising about knife crime. Many victims of serious youth violence are offenders or go on to become offenders. Victims and offenders are often interchangeable.

This chart shows the trend where, the victims of serious violence are youths and where knife crime with injury victims are aged between 1 and 24 years. Serious youth violence crimes where the victims are youths, has increased by 15% over the last year, contrasting with the LAS figures above. Numbers remain low and **offence levels have recently begun to decrease and are now below the MPS average**. Knife crime with injury non domestic abuse offences where the victim is aged between 1 – 24 years are very low and have decreased by 12% in the last year. Despite the low volume of offences they are slightly greater than the MPS average.



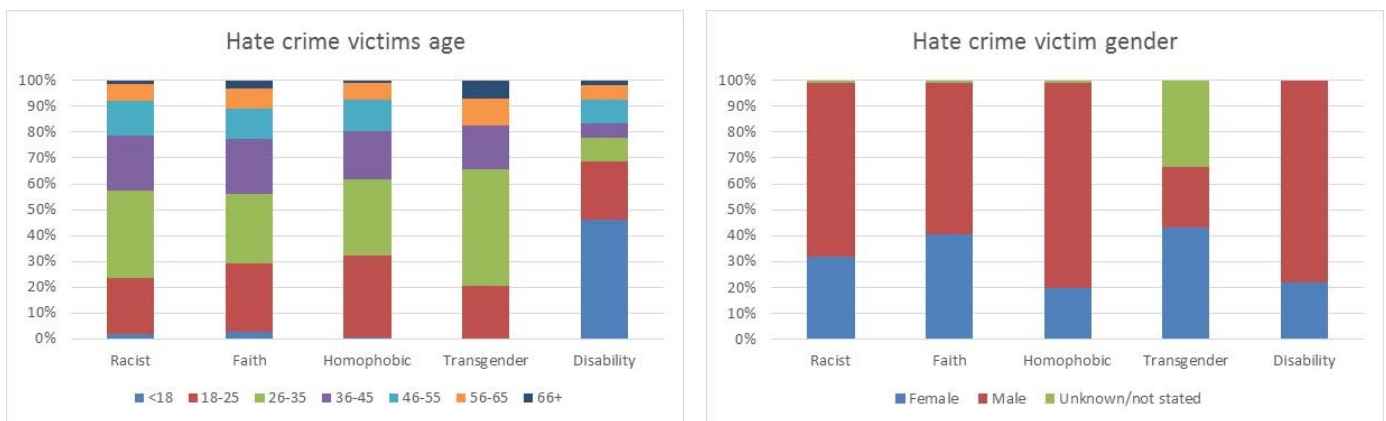
County Lines relates to the supply of Class A drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) from an urban hub into rural and coastal towns or county locations. Criminal groups continue to pose a significant threat to young and vulnerable people, who are exposed to physical, mental and sexual harm. The groups use a range of methods to identify potential victims. The consequences of county line markets include serious violence and physical harm, incidents of kidnap, use of weapons, ruthless debt control, turf wars and homicide. London continues to be the predominant urban source of county lines offending.

Hate Crime

Hate crime has a particularly harmful effect on its victims, as it seeks to attack an intrinsic part of who they are or who they are perceived to be: their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity¹⁹.

Home Office studies show that **hate crime victims are more likely to suffer repeat victimisation, more likely to suffer serious psychological impacts as a result, and less likely than the victims of other crime to be satisfied with the police response.**

Earlier in the report we can see that whilst hate crime continues to rise across Westminster it has begun to decline across the MPS. **Westminster has the highest levels of hate crime recorded across the MPS accounting for 9% of all hate crime in London.** Limited crime data obtained from the police on hate crime for the 2017/18 financial year shows the victim profile below.



Most victims are aged 26 – 35 with the exception of **disability hate crime. Nearly half were aged under 18.** Two thirds of victims were male. 15% of hate crime victims were repeats compared with 12% across the MPS. This table looks at the specific types of crime of each hate crime. Most are low level violent crimes or public order offences.

	1st	%	2nd	%	3rd	%
Racist	Public order	41	Violence without injury	27	Violence with injury	10
Faith	Harassment	58	Common Assault	10	Other	10
Homophobic	Public order	29	Violence without injury	27	Violence with injury	24
Transgender	Harassment	48	Common Assault	24	Other	20
Disability	Harassment	42	Criminal Damage to motor vehicle	26	Other	19

Standing against hatred intolerance and extremism is a Mayoral priority in the 2017 – 2020 Policing and Crime Plan. The Mayor’s aim is to: *Protect Londoners from hate crime; Deliver better support for victims of hate crime and strengthen the work to prevent vulnerable people in London from being radicalised.* The Mayor noted a rise in online hate crime, where people can use the anonymity of the internet to abuse and harass people. This is of growing concern. In response, MOPAC launched an Online Hate Crime Hub to provide, a dedicated investigative police resource for these offences when they are reported. In addition, the community partners to the Hub project, Stop Hate UK (SHUK) and the MOPAC-commissioned Hate Crime Victim Advocates Scheme (Community Alliance to Combat Hate - CATCH) have achieved Trusted Reporter status with the social media

¹⁹ Cross-Government Hate Crime Action Plan 2016 - 2020

partners on the Hub project, Google and Twitter, which has significantly improved the speed with which offensive material can be removed from the internet. SHUK will be developing an online hate crime resource to be launched later this year.

The Council are drafting a hate crime strategy due to be published next summer and will be launching an independent commission later this year.

Victims Delivery Group

We are now half way through delivery of the three year action plan.

The overarching aim of the group is; **Identifying and working with repeat victims to reduce their vulnerability**'. Below details the key actions and progress taken towards them. The headings are coloured to reflect the RAG status.

Improving co-ordination across the partnership to identify all repeat victims and ensure they have access to appropriate services.

Work continues to be delivered to support repeat victims of ASB and domestic violence however, **no co-ordinated action is taking place across the partnership to identify all repeat victims.**

The housing provider ASB forum is now well established. A minimum set of standards for housing providers for dealing with victims of crime and ASB has been drafted and is awaiting sign off. Work has started with Housing to assess how they capture repeat victims. A working group for responsible authorities under the Victims Code of Practice will also address this issue, comprising of the Police, Council and Victim Support. This will lead to the development of a protocol/process to ensure details are captured and the most effective support provided.

Provide bespoke support to those most at risk of domestic violence to reduce high levels of repeat victimisation

This relates to monitoring and tracking the work of the Angelou partnership and Standing Together MARAC support. As previously detailed in the domestic violence section, the services are meeting their targets. Discussions have taken place with the VAWG strategic group to review the current contract spend and have agreed to reduce the contract spend by 10% over 2019/20. A new specialist service is to be re-commissioned for 2020 onwards and an evaluation of current VAWG services across the Tri-borough is soon to commence which will help inform this decision. With reductions in the LCPF fund and no guarantee of funding beyond 2021, agreement is required how to sustainably fund such a service.

The disaggregation of services formerly delivered Tri-borough, has created a number of challenges for jointly commissioned services such as Angelou. Although there is broad support for continuing in a shared arrangement, as most of the services around it disaggregate, the rationale for keeping services together starts to weaken.

Provide bespoke support to vulnerable young victims i.e. those aged under 24 who are at risk of serious youth violence

A young women's advocate to support young women affected by gangs and youth violence is funded through LCPF. As a result of this post the issue of girls affected by gangs is now being discussed more frequently. 23 young women have been directly supported by the case worker and she has acted as a consultant on a further 7. 36 young women have participated in CSE school workshops.

Gain a greater understanding of the level and quality of pan London provision for victims in Westminster

The majority of pan London and regional services commissioned by MOPAC are victim services. This includes Victim Support and a variety of services to support VAWG, sexual violence, hate crime and serious youth violence victims. No details are available on how these services perform at a local or pan London level. Victim Support are a key stakeholder in the Victim Delivery Group but are unable to provide data at a local level.

The London Victims' Commissioner is undertaking an audit of victims services and will be used to inform the re-commissioning of all pan London universal and specialist victim services in April 2019. The aim is to offer better integration of services to victims and will be commissioned for a two year period.

Review the SWPs compliance with the Victims Code of Practice

The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime is the statutory code that sets out the minimum level of service that victims should receive from each of the agencies in the criminal justice system. This is important as a lack of accessible, timely and accurate information can lead to victim disengagement. A number of actions have been developed to improve the victim's journey at the initial point of contact by assessing all vulnerabilities and identifying the most appropriate lead agency. The victim risk assessment is now being completed by single points of contact and ASB caseworkers when a referral is accepted. Work has started with the Learning Disability team about vulnerable tenants and they are included in the development of a new process to deal with cuckooing²⁰. Research is underway into the use of a community MARAC for medium/high risk victims.

Work is being undertaken with Tri-borough Legal to train the ASB caseworkers to take prosecutions to court.

The Government's new Victims strategy²¹ stated they will start to hold agencies to account for compliance with the Victim's code through improved reporting, monitoring and transparency on whether victims are receiving entitlements. This will be undertaken by MOPAC.

Early intervention to prevent victimisation

This is a cross cutting theme across the SWP. The City for All Leaders Fund project Stay Safe will include a focus on raising awareness in schools and providing direct support to young people who have been victims of crime.

As part of the police Basic Command Unit (BCU) change levels of safeguarding referrals are being reviewed across the Tri-borough.

A new process to effectively address cuckooing is being developed and led by the ASB team in conjunction with City West Homes, Integrated Gangs Unit, Learning Disabilities, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust substance misuse team.

Recommendations

The evidence presented here demonstrates that the key action plans and objectives set should remain. Below details some additional considerations for the Victim's Delivery Group.

²⁰ Cuckooing is a form of crime in which criminals take over the home of a vulnerable person in order to use it as a base for drug dealing or other criminal means.

²¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/victims-strategy>

Repeat victims

We do not have the data to assess all levels of repeat victimisation. As prior victimisation is the single best predictor of future victimisation, this is essential to be able to target interventions and support to the right people, to have the best impact on reducing crime.

Evidence shows that victim satisfaction is low, this needs to be improved to ensure victims come forward to report crimes and are provided with support where necessary.

Whilst excellent work is on-going across the partnership around victims of domestic abuse and ASB, there still remains no co-ordinated action taken to identify all repeat victims. This will be needed to ensure agencies are compliant with the Victim's code of practice.

Older victims

When police victim data was available in the 2016 Strategic Assessment, this showed that older people were at greater risk of repeat victimisation. Adult Safeguarding data has supported this. Nearly two thirds of people referred as a safeguarding crime or potential 'crime concern' were aged over 65. This also highlights the key links and shared objectives the SWP should have with the statutory Safeguarding Adults Board.

Financial abuse was the greatest abuse alleged, but also, nearly half reported physical abuse. The abuse was concentrated in our two priority vulnerable wards, Church Street and Queen's Park. Evidencing how any targeted work should be focused here.

Domestic violence

Data from high risk victims referred to the MARAC, identified that 22.5% had a disability compared with only 6% nationally. This needs to be examined further to understand the nature of the disability and if any additional support is required.

There is a gap in service provision for male victims. All borough commissioned provision is for females only. There is a pan London provision for males but this is limited. This gap should be considered when re-commissioning the domestic violence services and also to lobby MOPAC for greater pan London provision for males during their re-commissioning process.

Hate crime

Of increasing concern are the levels of hate crime which continues to increase. 9% of all hate crime in London is within Westminster and accounts for 3% of all crime recorded here. In addition, repeat victimisation levels are higher than across the MPS. Further data is required to provide the appropriate tactical and strategic response.

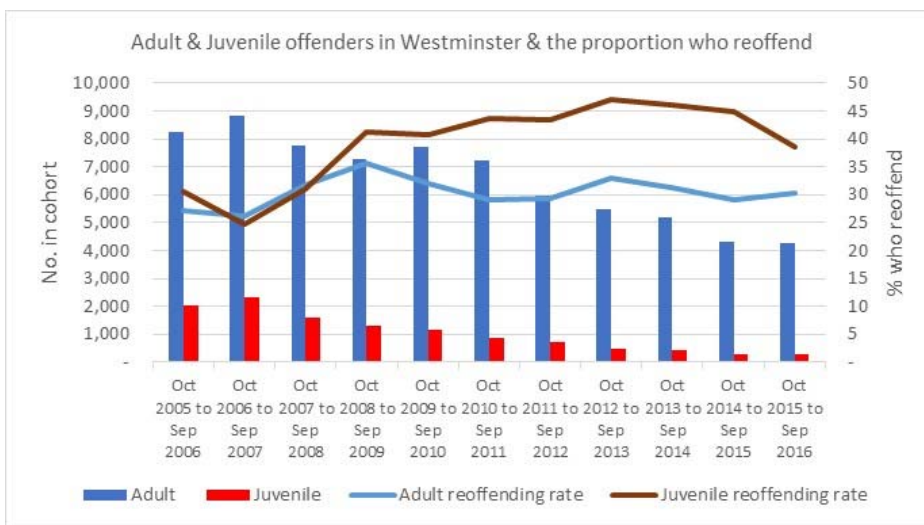
The council are drafting a hate crime strategy due to be published in the summer and will be launching an independent commission on hate crime.

Offenders

This section aims to provide an understanding of the characteristics of who offends in Westminster; their interaction with different agencies in the Criminal Justice System and how we are addressing the pathways to reoffending. Only suspect data relating to hate crime was available from the police to provide an offender profile. The data draws from open sources and some of the offender cohorts managed across the partnership.

Number of offenders and reoffending levels²²

The number of offenders dealt with by the criminal justice system in Westminster from October 2015 to September 2016²³ was 4,579 this is a 56% reduction from 10 years ago. This is the greatest decrease across London. Whilst the number of offenders has declined, the population in Westminster has been steadily increasing since 2010.



This table shows the decline in the number of adult and juvenile offenders against the proportion who reoffend.

The number of adult offenders in Westminster has nearly halved over the last decade whilst there has been an 85% reduction in juveniles. In comparison across London, this has been 12% and 71% respectively. This reduction is

the greatest across London for both adults and juveniles. Juvenile offenders make up 7% of the cohort compared with 20% 10 years ago. As well as a declining juvenile offending cohort there has been a decline in the re-offending rate since 2013. Westminster accounts for 5% of all offenders across London compared with 9% 10 years ago. Whilst the number of offenders is declining the average number of previous offences per offender is increasing. Westminster has the highest levels across London, mainly attributable to the older offending cohort. Highlighting the importance of concentrating resources on this recidivist cohort.

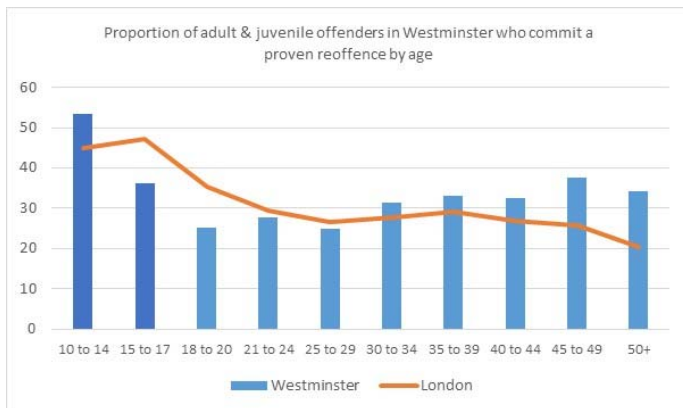
Re-offending rate	WCC	London	England & Wales
All reoffending rate	30.8	29.2	29.5
Adult reoffending rate	30.2	27.8	28.6
Juvenile reoffending rate	38.6	46.7	41.9
Male offenders	33.5	30.7	30.8
Female offenders	18.3	20.4	23.4

This table looks at the re-offending rates in Westminster compared with London and England & Wales. Adults and male offenders have greater than London average rates of re-offending, whilst females and juveniles have lower than average rates. Females make up 18% of offending cohort compared with 15% across London.

²² MoJ proven re-offending statistics to September 2016. Offenders are matched from a variety of data sources including; PNC, Prison and YJB etc. Offenders included who have received a caution, a final warning, reprimand, a non-custodial conviction or who were released from custody. They are matched to a borough based upon their last known address.

²³ Data is historic as re-offending rates take 18 months to calculate due to allowing a one year follow up period and a six month waiting period.

The overall re-offending rate in Westminster is the 11th highest across London. Females and juveniles are in the bottom quartile for reoffending whereas adults and males are in the top quartile.



This chart looks at the proven reoffending rate by age in Westminster compared with across London. 10 – 14 year olds have a greater re-offending rate in Westminster whilst those aged 15 to 29 is lower. The greatest discrepancy is for **offenders aged 45+ who have a much greater reoffending rate than the London average**. They also make up a greater percentage of the offending population in Westminster than across London.

Different offences have different reoffending levels; public order (53%) and possession of weapons (39%) have the highest reoffending rates in Westminster which are far greater than London at 38% and 29% respectively. Across London, theft offences had the highest re-offending rate at 44% compared with 35% in Westminster.

Government & MOPAC response to offenders

The MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017 – 2021, states that the management of all offenders in London must be improved. MOPAC’s aim is for London to take on a greater role in the commissioning of offender management services alongside the Prison and Probation Service, to first and foremost improve standards, but also allow more local flexibility, innovation and better coordination with other local services including healthcare and accommodation. This forms part of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Memorandum of Understanding with London, to work towards greater devolution of powers.

Female offenders are a Mayoral priority and as part of the top sliced LCPF²⁴ co-commissioning fund £4.6 million is to be spent on wrap around support for female offenders in 21 London boroughs including Westminster and the Tri-borough over the next 3 years. Advance Minerva will provide the support across the Tri-borough basing their service on that previously commissioned here to address re-offending in short sentence prisoners.

The Government has launched a female offender strategy.²⁵ It states although the proportion of women in the CJS is small, approximately 5% of prison population and 15% of offenders in the community, the positive impact of addressing their needs is significant. Outcomes for women in custody can be worse than for men e.g. the rate of self-harm is nearly five times as high in women’s prisons. The incarceration of women may also have a disproportionate impact on intergenerational offending as they are more likely to be living with their children prior to custody.

The strategy focuses on early intervention to prevent offending for some, and interrupt the cycle of offending for others. They are working on a National Concordat on Female Offenders. This will set out how local partners and services should be working together in partnership to identify and respond to the multiple and complex needs of women as they journey through the CJS. To be published end of 2018.

²⁴ 30% of all boroughs LCPF fund was top sliced and used to fund specific mayoral priority projects.

²⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/719819/female-offender-strategy.pdf

Almost 60% of female offenders supervised in the community or in custody, who have an assessment, have experienced domestic abuse. Being a victim of domestic abuse is a predictor of violent offending among women. Contact²⁶ with the CJS can have a very negative outcome for the families particularly children of offenders. International evidence has found that children with incarcerated parents are at increased risk of antisocial and offending behaviour.

NHS England are enhancing ‘women’s pathways’ across all Liaison and Diversion Services. Services will allow women coming into police custody to choose the gender of their practitioner, offer gender sensitive tools for screening and provide effective onward referrals to gender-informed services.

In addition to commissioning female offender services MOPAC have commissioned Taith, over three years at £1.8 million for a specialist service, targeted at the perpetrators of harmful and sexual behaviour in nine London boroughs including the Tri-borough, and London Gang Exit support for gang members and those exploited by gangs 16 – 24 years.

Offender Cohorts

Offenders are managed by a variety of agencies. Adult statutory offenders are managed, by the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) if low to medium risk and National Probation Service (NPS) if high risk. Young offenders are managed by the Youth Offending Service (YOS).

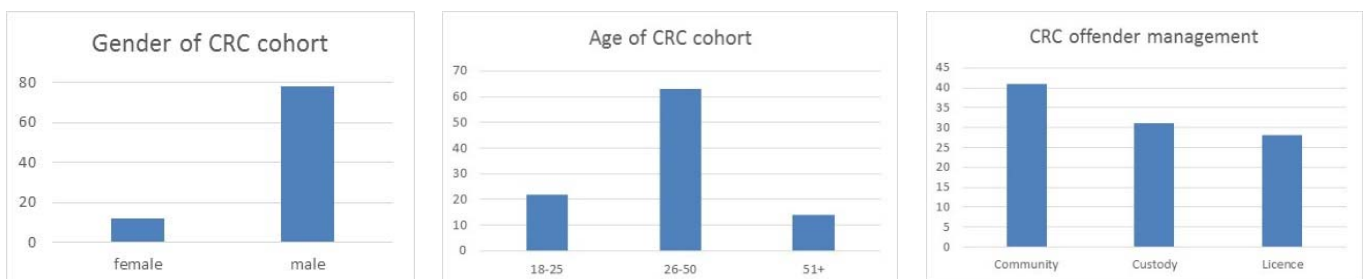
A number of multi-agency case panels exist to manage offenders who have specific needs they are:-

- Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) – a statutory panel to manage violent and sexual offenders;
- Integrated Offender Management (IOM) for persistent and problematic offenders;
- Gangs Multi Agency Panel (GMAP) for people who are involved or at risk of gang involvement up to the age of 25.

Similar cohort panels exist for victims, around Child Sexual Exploitation through the MASE and Domestic violence through the MARAC.

Probation

We have no current up to date figures on the number of offenders being managed by London Probation. We have figures from the CRC but this is for both WCC and RBKC at 1,152. Further details are shown below.



In 2014 the Government introduced major structural reforms to the probation system known as Transforming Rehabilitation (TR). This included splitting the delivery of probation services between the National Probation

²⁶ MOJ (2018). Criminal Justice System statistics quarterly: December 2017. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december2017>

Service (offenders at high risk of harm) and privatised Community Rehabilitation Companies (low and medium risk offenders). The Justice Committee recently undertook a review of these changes²⁷.

The review felt the payment by results mechanism does not provide sufficient incentives to providers to reduce reoffending. The report noted the split of offenders by risk of harm between CRC and NPS has complicated delivery through a two tier system. The rate card (the list of available specialist services and programmes that CRCs offer and which the NPS can purchase from the CRC) processes are cumbersome and create barriers for the NPS to use these services.

One of the key components of the TR reforms was that all offenders would receive an element of continuous support from custody into the community. The current Through the Gates (TTG) provision merely signposts offenders to other organisations and is wholly inadequate. They have requested a review to ascertain if it is appropriate to release prisoners, with few family ties, from custody on a Friday due to the difficulty in accessing Government services.

The issues facing offenders on probation are not all within the gift of probation services to resolve and therefore a cross Government approach is needed and organisations need to work together. There are strong links between homelessness and reoffending. There is a call on government to amend its guidance for Local Authorities, to make it explicit that an individual who is homeless, because of having served a custodial sentence should be deemed vulnerable for the purposes of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017. Offenders cannot apply for Universal Credit until released from custody, meaning they have £46 discharge grant to live on for a number of weeks. The Justice Committee requested for offenders to apply for this prior to their release.

CRC contracts will be terminated 18 months early. Competition for new contracts will be launched early next year and new CRC contracts in place by autumn 2020. Contract package areas will be reduced from 21 to 10 to be co-terminus with the NPS. Police and Crime Commissioners will be engaged to consider how they can play a greater role in shaping rehabilitation services and improving collaboration with local services as part of justice devolution.

A protocol will be tested in five areas in England to increase the use of community sentences with drug, alcohol or mental health treatment requirements. The Government is keen for a greater shift towards the use of community sentences.

Youth Offending Service

The Local Authority has the statutory responsibility for working with young offenders.



The average monthly caseload of the YOS was 55 compared with 64 a year earlier highlighting the decline in the volume of young offenders coming through the criminal justice system.

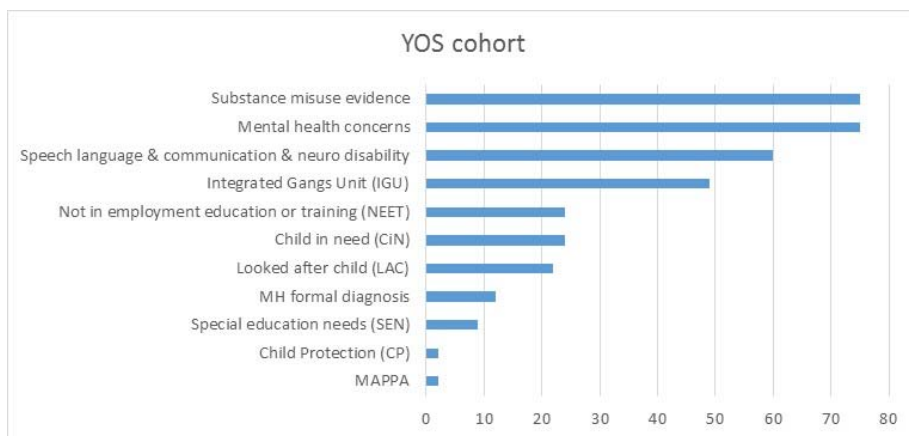
15% of this cohort was female. 66% of the cohort was aged 16 or 17. There is a significant over-representation of the 'Other' ethnicity predominantly people of Arabic or North African descent while 'White' is significantly under-represented.

²⁷ <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmjust/482/482.pdf>

293 offences were recorded against these young people over 2017/18, a significant decline from 452 the previous year. Violence against the person remains the most common offence category at 29%. Of which a third of these offences involved possession of a knife/blade or offensive weapon. The second most common offence remains as drugs, 22% of all offences. **Offences recorded by YOS clients account for less than one percent of the total crimes recorded in Westminster.** The offensive weapon offences account for 7% of the total offensive weapons crimes recorded in Westminster over this period.

There were 43 first time entrants²⁸ into the criminal justice system over 2017. A reduction from 53 in the previous year, which is a rate of 250 per 100,000, considerably lower than London at 380.

Over the last year, there were 11 custodial sentencing occasions, which is lower than the London average. The Lord Chief Justice ruling on being in possession of a knife or threatening to use one that the courts must impose custody has resulted in some further young offenders being sentenced to custody.



The YOS have begun to track the needs identified from ASSET assessments and other services the YOS cohorts are known to. This chart provides details of that. This will assist with aligning and integrating the work across services with vulnerable young people to avoid duplication and simplify processes. **Substance**

misuse and mental health concerns affected three quarters of the cohort. Only 12% had a formal mental health diagnosis, yet 58% had contact with mental health services.

There remains considerable overlap between the YOS and Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) cohorts, **nearly half of the YOS cohort is being worked with by the IGU.** It is imperative to have clear lines of accountability between these two services and to share provision around supporting the needs of these vulnerable young people.



Professional judgements are made around the likelihood of reoffending, risk of harm and safety and wellbeing which is also informed by the risk of reoffending scores (YOGRS), the assessment process and the history of offending. This shows that the majority of the cohort are defined as of medium risk. This is mirrored by the level of support provided to the cohort. 27% required intensive support, 41% enhanced support and 12% standard support.

²⁸ First time entrants are defined as young people aged 10 -17 who receive their first substantive outcome.

Gangs

The IGU aims to identify and work with vulnerable and exploited young people aged 10 – 24 involved in group violence or on the periphery of gangs to improve their life choices, social integration, reduce associations with gangs and reduce incidences of serious youth violence.

MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) is used to fund a number of posts within the unit including; specialist gangs workers, data analyst, ASB caseworker, employment support worker as part of the Westminster Employment Service, gangs exit through St Giles Trust and a CAMHS worker.

91 people were worked with by the IGU over the last year. At the end of June there were 60 clients receiving interventions from the flexible gangs workers.

IGU Caseload	%
Children & Family Services	58%
YOS	43%
Missing	33%
Open to all C&F, YOS & IGU	30%
Not open to any other service	17%

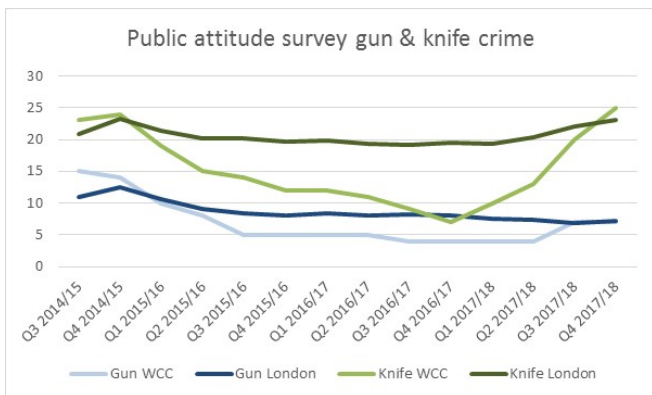
There is a lot of crossover of the IGU caseload with other young vulnerable cohorts managed. Of note 27% of the IGU caseload are aged over 18 therefore would not be eligible to be part of these cohort. 73% of the cohort are aged less than 18. 16% of the cohort were females.

Over half of the cohort live in four wards of the borough; Queen’s Park (21%), Harrow Road (15%), Church Street (9%) and Westbourne (9%).

IGU Service	%
Child & adolescent mental health	10
St Giles Trust	16
Sexual violence practitioner, girls and gangs	18
Employment coach	30

This table looks at the percentage of the IGU cohort receiving support from the commissioned services. A number of workshops and sessions are delivered to primary schools and pupil referral units about substance misuse, knife crime and county lines.

County lines is a growing issue for the IGU with offenders travelling as far as Norfolk and Hampshire. This trend has continued and new patterns have emerged highlighting the importance of developing a more collaborative approach and model in partnership with other London Boroughs, as well as key services and partners in pertinent home counties. The MOPAC funded Response and Rescue service will play a key part in coordinating intelligence and analysis around this growing issues.

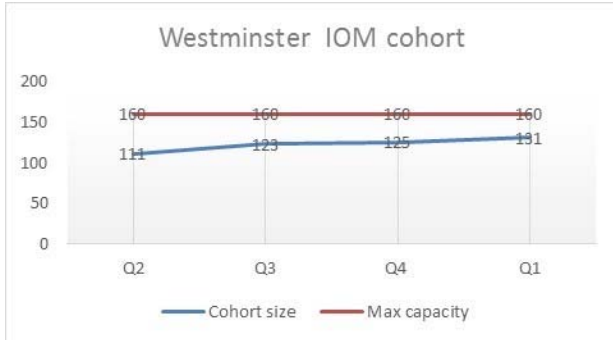


The public attitude survey to March 2018 undertakes approximately 400 interviews per year with residents of each London borough, it asks how much of a problem knife and gun crime are perceived. This chart compares the responses for Westminster with across London over the last four years. Concerns around knife crime have increased considerably in Westminster over the last year and is now at 25%, slightly greater than the London average 23%. This may well have been

fuelled by the extensive media coverage of knife crime across the capital.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

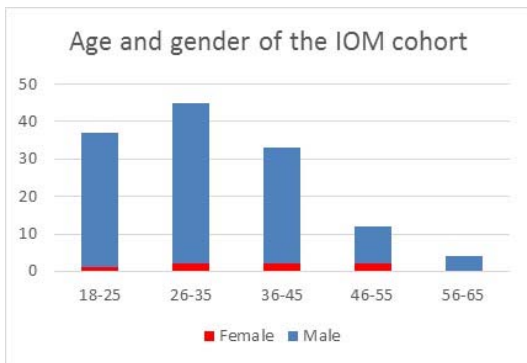
The IOM is a multi-agency partnership approach that brings together key partners to supervise, manage and positively impact on the criminal activity of offenders within the community²⁹. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified from their Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS) and managed jointly by partner agencies in particular the police and probation.



Police resources are allocated to 40 cases per officer. The expected cohort for Westminster is 160. Data from ID-IOM³⁰ for January to June 2018 showed there were 131 offenders on the cohort. The chart shows the numbers have been steadily increasing. As officers are allocated by cohort size, a consistently low cohort may result in a reduction in officers to work with this prolific offending cohort.

LCPF was used to commission Staring Over through the Drug and Alcohol Wellbeing Service to provide additional support to male members of the IOM cohort who are aged 18 and over. Two key workers provide flexible outreach support to clients, above and beyond the statutory support provided by either the CRC or NPS. They work to address the offender’s criminogenic needs. Accommodation was identified as the greatest need and a housing worker has been funded across the Tri-borough to address this need. Female offenders are provided with support from Advance Minerva as part of the MOPAC commissioned service.

The greatest needs identified were housing and substance misuse. Cannabis was the most common primary problem substance followed by cocaine.



95% of the IOM cohort is male and only 5% female, which is considerably lower than the average offending population.

The cohort ranges in age from 19 to 58, 28% aged between 23 – 27. This peak age is comparative with all offenders across Westminster and London. 57% were of White North European ethnic appearance and 25% black, which is considerably greater than the borough population.

Starting Over capture data on the criminogenic needs identified.

Just over a quarter of the cohort are in prison with the majority of the cohort identified as at not complying or not engaging.

²⁹ Integrated Offender Management Police Practice Guidance for London May 2017

³⁰ ID-IOM is a web based offender tracking tool, provided by the Home Office to police forces, to support IOM arrangements. The system holds Police National Computer data on arrests, charges and other court outcomes for identified individuals.

Current RAG	No.	%	Starting Over	%
Blue	34	26	21	30
Red	86	66	44	62
Amber	4	3	3	4
Green	7	5	3	4
TOTAL	131	100	71	100

Each offender on the cohort has a RAG status applied to them. The table shows the current status. Blue = Offender is in prison; Red = not complying, not engaging and still committing crime, highest risk of reoffending; Amber = are engaging but have a high risk of causing harm or reoffending; and Green = No intelligence to suggest offending, engaging with all relevant agencies.

An ID-IOM ³¹report is run every quarter, looking at the three months prior to joining the IOM cohort, the time during and three months following leaving the cohort. This is useful to look at the impact of the IOM on the cost of crime, number of offences charged and the offence interval. The table below looks at those on the IOM cohort worked with since April 2017 and that have left before April 2018.

Cost of crime before	Number of offences before	Average Offence interval before	Cost of crime during	Number of offences during	Average Offence interval during	Cost of crime after	Number of offences after	Average Offence interval after
£73,204	34	18	£645,074	156	157	£50,327	10	10

Of note whilst the measurement before and after involvement with the IOM are the same i.e. 3 months, the time during is considerably

longer i.e. on average 511 days, therefore the cost of crime and number of offences is not comparable.

The chart shows that the **cost of crime and number of offences has decreased after involvement with the IOM**, which is very encouraging. However, it should be noted that the level of offending may have reduced because the person is now in custody so unable to offend.

Only 3 people offended in the three months after being on the cohort and the costs of crime only relate to one person. Demonstrating how the figures can be easily skewed. Only two people had an increase in offending after being on the cohort. Only 4 people worked with by Starting Over are included in this data, none of whom went on to re-offend.

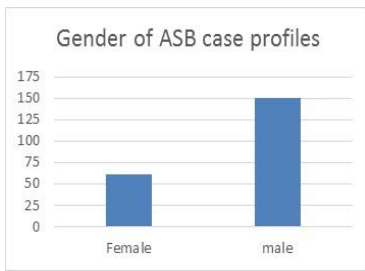
MOPAC have been reviewing the IOM process to understand if it has enough focus on high harm. Their data shows an increasing number of offenders who fit the criteria based on OGRSs. Violence is now the most common index offence³² of the London IOM cohort. Over the last three years it has increased from 16% to 29%. Malicious wounding and common assault make up 75% of the violence. London Councils have consulted on whether an additional measure of high harm should be included in the criteria.

ASB nominals

Data was extracted from E-Cins, the partnership ASB case management system relating to open cases over the last year. 212 profiles were created compared with 126 in the previous year, evidencing the greater use of the system to record ASB data.

³¹ ID-IOM is a web based offender tracking tool, provided by the Home Office to police forces to support IOM arrangements. The system holds Police National Computer data on arrests, charges and other court outcomes for identified individuals.

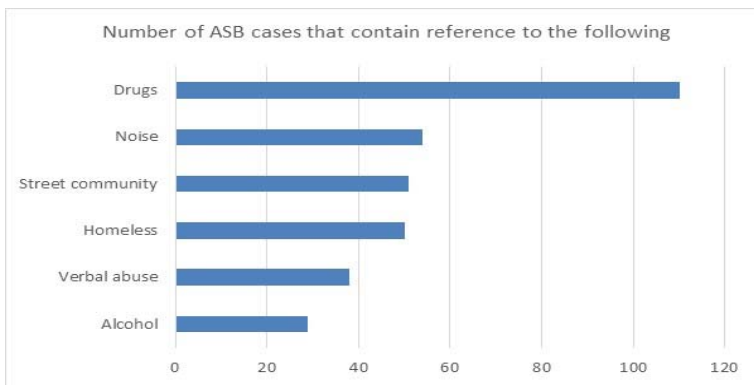
³² Index offence is the offence that led to the offender entering the cohort.



The majority of profiles related to males (71%). Ethnicity was only shown in 30% of profiles. Where given, 83% was shown as White British. Nationality was only given in 50% of profiles, where shown 89% was identified as British. Just over half of profiles gave a date of birth. 56% of people were aged between 25 – 35 and ranged from 13 to 79.

The data is limited, it is difficult to know if the profiles are of victims or

perpetrators, although it is believed the data relates predominantly to offenders. **Data collation needs to improve, not just for analytical purposes, but also to aid with identification to prevent duplicate records being created.**



319 case profiles were created over this period compared with 73 in the previous period. This table looks at the number of cases that contain reference to the following issues.

Over a third of cases were detailed related to drugs. It is not clear from the data which type of drugs.

Integrated Street Engagement Unit (ISEU)

The Leader of Westminster City Council has funded the setup of the Integrated Street Engagement Unit as part of the #MyWestminster programme. It is a multi-agency unit including the council, police, outreach support from The Connection at St Martin and substance misuse support from Turning Point. The purpose of the unit is to improve perceptions amongst residents and businesses of the action taken to combat street based ASB and criminality.

Lots of information is known about the night time rough sleeping population however far less is known about the day time street population. A day count was undertaken and 321 people were identified compared with 299 in the last night time count (May 2018).

80% were male. 67% were UK nationals and the second highest nationality was Romanian. A basic assessment of the needs of the street population was obtained. Substance misuse was the greatest need of approximately 250 of the cohort with only 19 accessing treatment. About one third of the cohort identify with physical and mental health needs.

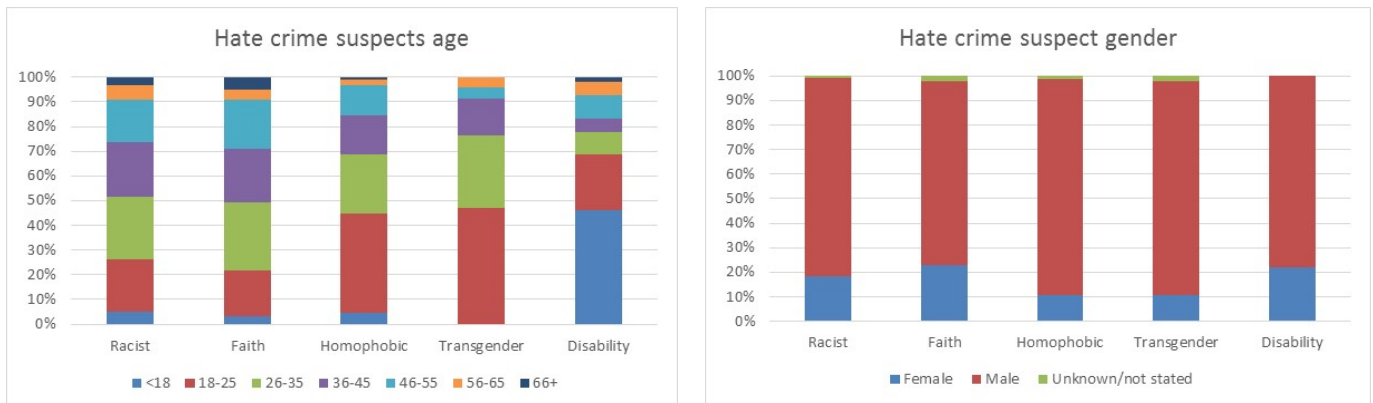
It was more difficult to obtain details on the housing status of this cohort. Nearly half claimed to be rough sleeping in Westminster and one quarter rough sleeping elsewhere. The remaining quarter had access to accommodation about half of this was within Westminster.

56 ASB interventions were undertaken against them during the count, mostly for street drinking and 'perceived' begging.

Further day counts are planned to gain a greater understanding of the needs of this cohort.

Hate Crime

Police suspect data was supplied for hate crime and this relates to data over the 2017/18 financial year.



The suspect age profile is different depending upon the type of hate crime committed. **Nearly half of homophobic and transgender hate crime is committed by suspects aged 18 – 25. Nearly half of the disability hate crime suspects were aged under 18**, which is comparable with the victim profile. This highlights that any work to tackle disability hate crime needs to be focused on young people possibly in schools and colleges.

Pathways to reoffending

Research has identified seven pathways for men and nine³³ for women that can impact upon reducing reoffending. Some of these pathways are reviewed below to identify any service gaps.

Substance Misuse

Drugs and alcohol are identified as two of the key drivers of crime and disorder in the Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (2016)³⁴. The National Strategic Assessment for Serious Organised Crime 2018 predicts that the **UK drugs market and associated crime will continue to grow and cause increasing harm to the UK**. Cocaine and heroin production have continued to rise in 2017. Demand for all common drug types remains high in the UK and the use of crack cocaine has increased. **Crack cocaine is linked to county lines drugs supply networks and has been identified as a driver for an increase in serious violence**.

Individuals dependent on opioids and/or crack cocaine are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime (shoplifting, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery). In the last year in Westminster, that would equate to 6,943 recorded crimes at the cost of £39 million (of note, shoplifting is not included in this cost). Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol-related. That would equate to 5,287 of the violent crimes recorded in Westminster last year at an estimated cost of £49 million.

Being in treatment reduces levels of offending. Evidence-based drug and alcohol treatments also help in terms of health improvements, reduced drug and/or alcohol related deaths, lower levels of blood-borne infection and wider social harm. Drug treatment is estimated to have prevented approximately 4.9m offences in England and Wales in 2010/11. Therefore **reducing the number of heroin and crack users is likely to have the largest impact on volume crime levels**.

³³ The seven pathways are substance misuse; accommodation; ETE; Health; Finance; families; attitudes lifestyle and thinking and abuse and prostitution for females.

³⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-crime-prevention-strategy>

The Drug and Alcohol Wellbeing Service (DAWS) is the Tri-borough adult substance misuse service, commissioned by Public Health and delivered by Turning Point and Blenheim. The young person substance misuse service is in the process of being re-commissioned.

Substance	Westminster Number	Rate per 1,000	Trend	National Rate per 1,000
Opiate and/or crack (OCU)	2,249	13.18	↓	8.57
Opiate	1,503	8.81	↓	7.33
Crack	1,393	8.16	↓	5.21

This table looks at the prevalence and number of substance misusers in 2014/15 for Westminster compared with nationally. Despite rates being greater than the national average they have declined significantly since 2011/12, in particular for crack. This coincides with the decline in crime over this period.

Without more recent data, we are unable to assess if the level of users has now increased in line with crime levels. Data from people accessing treatment shows that there has been a considerable decline in the number of people accessing treatment from specialist drug misuse services in Westminster up to 2016/17.

When engaged in and completing treatment, people use fewer illegal drugs, commit less crime, improve their health, and manage their lives better.

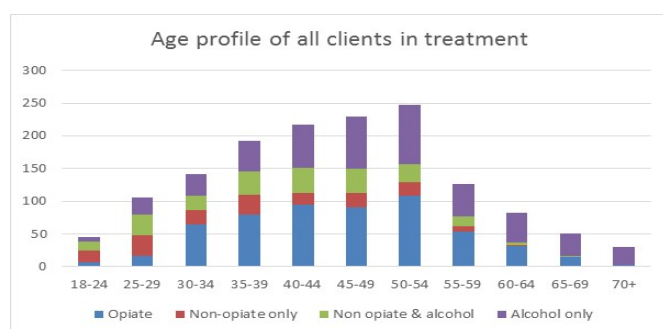
Substance	Westminster No.	Proportion of treatment population	National Proportion of treatment population
Opiate	566	39%	52%
Non-opiate only	169	12%	9%
Non-opiate and alcohol	229	16%	10%
Alcohol only	505	34%	29%

This table looks at the number and proportion of adults in treatment in 2016/17. Of note, the proportion of opiate users in treatment is considerably lower than nationally.

Substance	WCC	National
Alcohol	61%	50%
Cannabis	23%	20%
Cocaine	14%	10%
Benzodiazepine	9%	7%
Crack	6%	2%
Amphetamine	5%	4%

This table looks at the other most commonly cited substance(s) of all adults in treatment in 2016/17. **There is a greater proportion of people in treatment for alcohol abuse in Westminster than nationally.** Drug and alcohol users need prompt help if they are to recover from dependency. The national average waiting time is less than one week. The key to keeping waiting times low is to

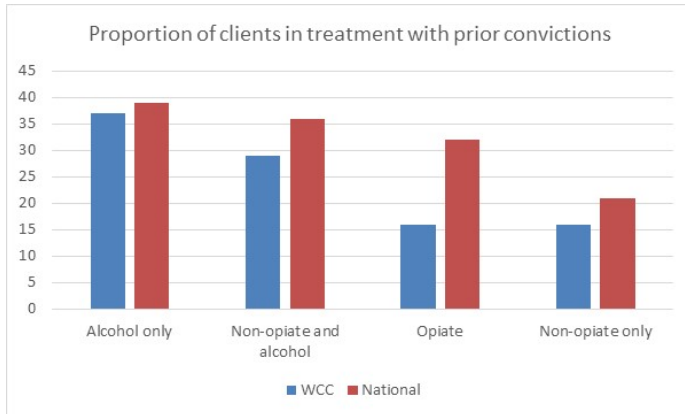
ensure capacity adequately reflects locally identified need. 99% of adults waited under three weeks to start treatment in Westminster compared with 98% nationally.



The age profile of clients in treatment shows 60% are aged between 35 to 54. Only 10% were aged 18 – 29. A greater proportion of non-opiate users are younger than opiate or alcohol users.

The primary route of referral was self (29%) secondly was through a GP (14%) and thirdly the criminal justice system (12%).

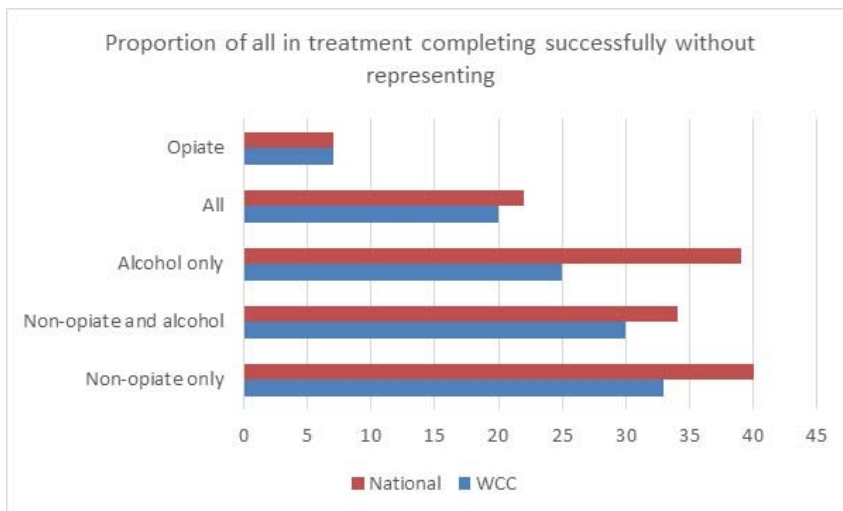
43% of the CJS referrals were from arrest referral or the Criminal Justice Intervention referral or the Criminal Justice Intervention Team, 29% Probation and 19% Prison.



This table looks at the proportion of clients with a prior conviction, calculated at the latest data (December 2012). The cohort is comprised of all clients in treatment at that point, but also includes all clients who were in treatment at any point within the preceding year.

Overall 21% of clients in treatment had prior convictions two years preceding treatment compared with 29% nationally.

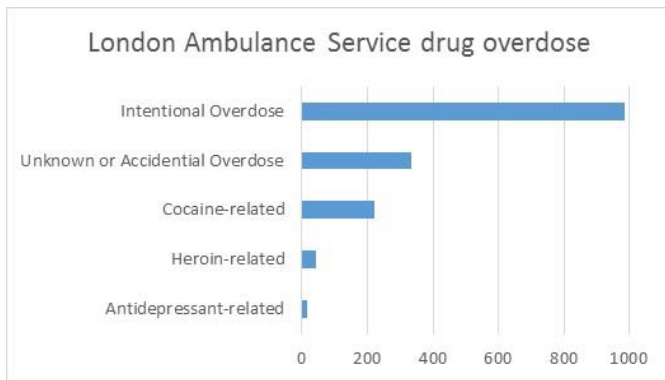
There was a reduction of 44% in the number of individuals who were recorded as re-offending in the two years following the start of treatment and 33% in the number of offences. Opiate clients showed the smallest decreases in both re-offenders (31%) and re-offending (21%), alcohol clients showed the largest reductions in both re-offenders (59%) and reoffending (49%).



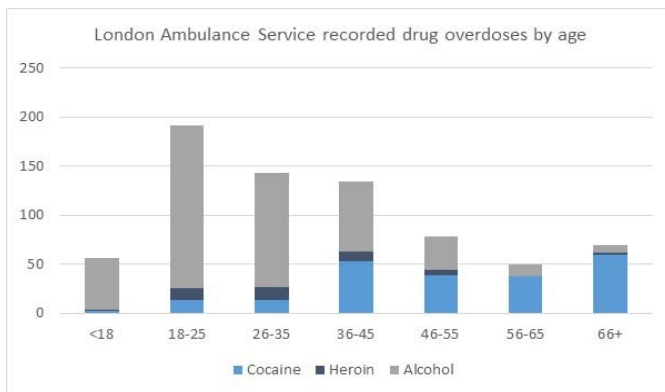
This data highlights the benefits of treatment, however completing drug treatment remains low as this group have many complex problems, especially opiate users.

This data shows the number of drug users who completed their treatment successfully (free of drug(s) dependence) between January to December 2016 who did not re-enter treatment within the following 6 months.

The Office for National Statistics report that in 2016 there were 3,744 drug poisoning deaths registered involving both legal and illegal drugs in England and Wales. This is an increase of 2% and the highest since comparable statistics began in 1993. 54% of all drug related deaths involved heroin and/or morphine.



The London Ambulance Service provides details on drug overdoses. **There were 1,600 recorded in Westminster in the last year, the highest across London accounting for 6.3% of all incidents in London.** St James’s ward accounted for 2% of all across London. Alcohol is flagged as being involved in 29% of all the incidents compared with 20% across London.



Of those who overdosed on cocaine, 29% were aged over 65. With alcohol a younger picture emerges, nearly one third were aged 20 -25

37% of cocaine overdoses were female, heroin 20% and alcohol 46%.

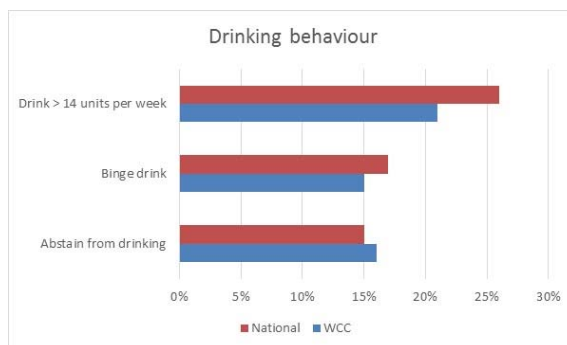
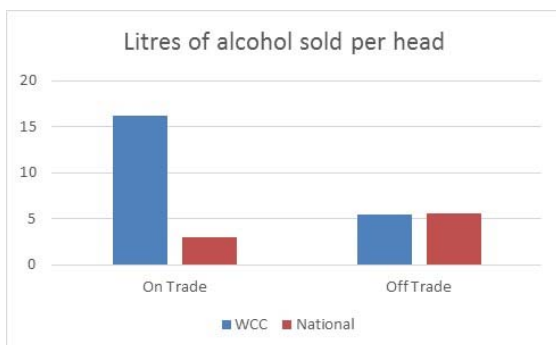
The Council Rough Sleeping Unit identified 22 deaths amongst the Rough Sleeping community and rates have begun to escalate. 9 people died of drug misuse

mainly poly drug use and 5 alcohol related. Among the significant increase in sudden deaths, there may be an emerging trend with synthetic cannabinoids, i.e. spice.

The picture for alcohol is more complex. Violence and disorder in the night-time economy or in the home are largely the result of binge drinking. Some binge drinkers are alcohol dependent, and there is good evidence for specialist alcohol treatment for dependence. However, most binge drinkers are not dependent, so wouldn’t necessarily benefit from specialist treatment. Other effective responses supporting a reduction in alcohol related crime include controlling accessibility and times of sale of alcohol, intelligence-led management of enforcement activity and shaping the built environment to limit the likelihood of violence.

Alcohol related harm hospital stays in 2016/17 was 1,012 this is better than the England average. Alcohol specific hospital stays for under 18s was 22 and also better than the England average.

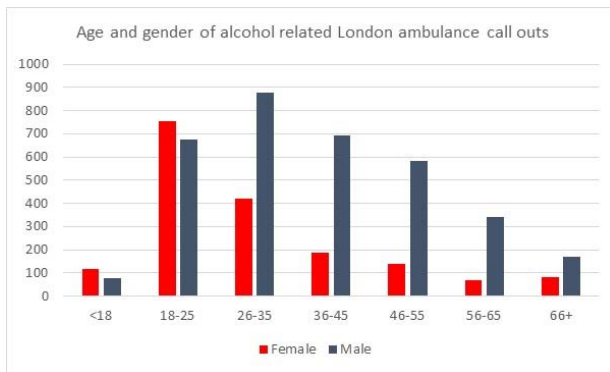
Prevalence estimates 2014/15 – 2,728 at a rate of 13.66 compared with 13.81 nationally.



75% of alcohol sales in Westminster are ‘on trade’ compared with 35% nationally, driven by the large entertainment and night-time economy in the borough.

In contrast you can see how the volumes of alcohol sold is not driven by the local population but by those who visit Westminster as the drinking behaviour, **21% of residents drink more than the recommended 14 units per week compared with 26% nationally.**

London Ambulance Service data shows Westminster has the **highest volume of alcohol related call outs across London.** There were 5,368 this year accounting for 8.4% of the London volume. 5% of London volume of alcohol related call outs was in St James’s ward (2.9%) and West End ward (2%).



34% of all alcohol related call outs were for females. This is most pronounced for those aged under 25.

As age increases the proportion of call outs for females decreases.

Over half of all callouts is for people aged 18 – 35. The greatest difference for WCC compared with London is for the 18 – 25 year group which accounts for 28% of all call-outs compared with 18% across London. Three quarters of

this age groups call outs were in St James’s (38%) and the West End (36%) compared with 54% of people aged over 25.

A Night Safe programme is being developed to support the Westminster City Council’s Licensing Charter. This is so the night-time economy grows responsibly, to promote partnership working between businesses and agencies, and to protect vulnerable people from harm. The Night Hub programme, to be launched later this year will develop a network of volunteers and a safe space, which will provide early intervention and help for those who may be drunk, lost, or otherwise at risk while out at night in the West End. The result will be a reduction on demand on emergency services, e.g. Ambulance, A&E and Police by providing an alternative pathway for those who are vulnerable due to alcohol intoxication. It will also reduce the risk of crime, specifically to prevent intoxicated people from becoming a victim or perpetrator of crime.

London’s night-time economy accounts for 8 per cent of the city’s GDP, contributing around £26.3bn annually and it represents 40% of the entire UK night-time economy.

Accommodation

The provision of suitable accommodation may not reduce reoffending by itself, but can be seen as necessary, if not sufficient, condition for the reduction of reoffending³⁵. Accommodation needs are often related to and/or complicated by other risk factors such as substance abuse, employment and mental health issues³⁶. The situation is exacerbated in Westminster due to the cost of property. In 2017 the median property price was £1,054,400 compared with £517,500 across London. As of March 2018 there were over 2,200 homeless households with waiting lists ranging from 1 year for a 1 bed property to 34 years for a four bedroom house.

³⁵ Maguire & Nolan (2007) *Accommodation and related service for ex-prisoners*, in Hucklesby & Hagley Dickenson (Eds) *Prisoner Resettlement: Police and Practice*, Devon: Willan.

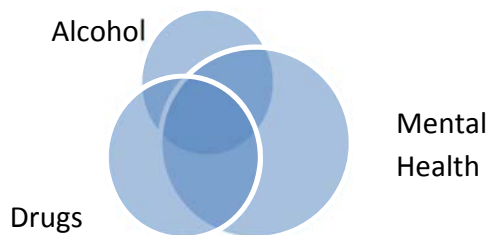
³⁶ Williams et al (2012a) *Accommodation, homelessness and reoffending of prisoners: Results from the Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) survey*, Ministry of Justice Research Summary 3/12

The Transforming Rehabilitation Inquiry³⁷ recommended, it is unacceptable that any local council is able to deem an individual who has served a custodial sentence as making themselves intentionally homeless. It recommended that the Homelessness Code of Guidance for Local Authorities should be made explicit, that an individual who is homeless because of having served a custodial sentence should be deemed vulnerable for the purposes of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

Accommodation was identified as the greatest need of the IOM cohort. A housing worker has been funded with MOPAC LCPF funds across the Tri-borough to support the IOM cohort.

Westminster has the highest recorded population of rough sleepers of any local authority in the country. The quarterly report from Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN³⁸), a database commissioned and funded by the Greater London Authority and managed by St Mungo's, stated from April to June 2018 there were 294 new rough sleepers³⁹ identified; 144 living on the streets⁴⁰ and 346 intermittent rough sleepers⁴¹. All have decreased from the same period last year. Over the last year **77% of new rough sleepers had no second night out on the streets.**

Whilst people from the UK form the greatest nationality accounting for 50% over the last quarter, 32% were classified as of Central and Eastern Europe, over half of whom are Romanian the volume of which is increasing. 40% of people had alcohol needs, 43% drugs and 58% mental health, 17% had no alcohol, drugs or mental health needs.



This chart demonstrates the overlap of needs and high levels of substance misuse and mental health needs amongst this cohort.

42% of rough sleepers have been in prison demonstrating the importance of joint working across sectors to reduce both reoffending and rough sleeping. Whilst rough sleepers are often linked to low level crime and ASB, they

are more likely to be victims of crime than perpetrators.

Homelessness is a significant problem for the female prisoner population: from April to December 2017, 39% of women allocated to Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) and the National Probation Service (NPS) were released into unsettled accommodation, with 18% released homeless.

Education, training and employment (ETE)

People leaving prison who find a job are between 6 and 9% less likely to reoffend than those who do not, even when a range of other factors are taken into account. Work can provide a foundation for a different kind of life.

³⁷ <https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/justice-committee/inquiries/parliament-2017/transforming-rehabilitation-17-19/>

³⁸ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>

³⁹ New rough sleepers – those who had not been contacted by outreach teams rough sleeping before the period.

⁴⁰ Living on the streets – those who have had a high number of contacts over 3 weeks or more which suggests they are living on the streets.

⁴¹ People who were seen rough sleeping before the period began at some point, and contacted in the period – but not regularly enough to be 'living on the streets'

The Ministry of Justice has recently launched an Education and Employment strategy⁴² which has a vision that when an offender enters prison they should be put, immediately, on the path to employment on release.

Over the financial year 2017/18, 6.2% of the population of Westminster's population was unemployed compared with 5% across London.

The Westminster Employment Service (WES) was launched in July 2017. They have a team of employment coaches helping unemployed residents find work and develop their skills; they deal with the barriers to work, such as childcare, housing or benefit advice. It provides a free to use recruitment service for Westminster businesses helping them find candidates who live in Westminster and are ready for work.

As ETE is a high need the IGU funds a worker through WES specifically to work with the IGU cohort. Improving ETE and attainment for young people is a key aim of the YOS as 24% of the cohort were NEET. The proportion of the YOS cohort actively engaged in ETE was 60% compared with 35% across London.

16% of the Starting Over IOM cohort, stated ETE was a need. Turning Point provide this support.

Mental and physical health

Society's understanding of what constitutes a mental health problem has changed over time. Some of the traits and behaviours that may be considered a mental health problem today may not have been seen in the same way a few decades ago. The Review of Children and Young People's Mental Health Services⁴³ found the system as a whole is complex and fragmented. Mental health care is planned, funded, commissioned, provided and overseen by many different organisations, that do not always work together in a joined-up way. Poor collaboration and communication between agencies can lead to fragmented care, create inefficiencies in the system, and impede efforts to improve the quality of care.

One of the priorities for the Westminster Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017 – 20 is improving mental health outcomes through prevention and self-management. The Well-Being Index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment. Westminster ranks first of the 32 London boroughs, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is highest in the city.

Mental health concerns are high in the YOS with 75% identified as having this need, although only 12% have had a formal diagnosis. The IGU funds a CAHMS worker to support the mental health needs of the cohort.

Feedback from most agencies relates to the threshold needing to be reached to access mental health provision. Greater knowledge is needed across the partnership to understand the threshold levels and services available.

Finance

Offenders represent a particularly vulnerable group in our society and are more likely than others to face financial problems when entering prison and on release from it. Finance, benefit and debt issues are inextricably tied to many other key factors which exacerbate re-offending.

⁴² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-and-employment-strategy-2018>

⁴³ https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20171103_cypmhphase1_report.pdf

For many, the ‘finance gap’ on discharge from prison presents a significant challenge for many offenders to ‘go straight’ on release. At £46, the discharge grant they receive, coupled with typical delays of two weeks or more to receive benefits can lead to re-offending in order to make ends meet.

Ensuring ex-offenders have enough lawfully-obtained money to live on is key to their rehabilitation and to reducing temptation into re-offending, but many face significant problems achieving financial security. The TR review recommended that the MoJ should work with the Department for Work and Pensions to enable offenders serving custodial sentences to apply for Universal Credit prior to their release from custody so that they can receive this on release.

The review also recommended that offenders who are being released to an unknown or non-fixed address can be supported in having access to a bank account, so that an absence of such an account does not prohibit the offender from getting a job, claiming benefits or securing a place to live.

Families

Dataset	%
EarlyHelp	74
Child in Need	60
Department of work and pension	56
Attendance	51
Special Education Needs	45
YOT	38
Exclusions	29
Domestic Violence	28
Missing Children	21
Looked after Children	13
Not in employment education or training	5
Child Sexual Exploitation	4
EarlyYears	2

Data from the Troubled Families programme showed there were 3,861 families who met the Troubled Families criteria⁴⁴. 637 or 16% of the cohort met the criteria for crime.

Troubled Families draws data from a variety of sources to identify families. This table looks at the families who met the ‘crime’ criteria and what percentage of these families, matched on other data sources.

This shows that **75% of families with a recent criminal history have children known to Early Help**, 56% were out of work and over half poor attendance at school.

Offender Delivery Group

The overarching aim of the Offender Delivery group is ‘*working with the most problematic offenders to reduce their re-offending*’.

Below are the key actions assigned and progress taken during the second year of delivering the three year action plan.

Ensure adequate commissioned services for the most prolific and vulnerable offenders to address their criminogenic needs, in particular around substance misuse and accommodation.

Starting Over is commissioned to provide support to the IOM cohort. From April 2017 to June 2018 47 clients have been referred in Westminster. The greatest needs identified for these clients has been housing and substance misuse. Cannabis is the substance of greatest need. Very positive feedback has been received from the partners working with Starting Over. The first three years cohort data of Starting Over has been submitted to the Ministry of Justice Data Lab to assess the effectiveness of their approach to reducing re-offending. This

⁴⁴ The Troubled Families criteria is that a family needs to meet any two or more of the following criteria; Crime or ASB; Children in Need of Help; out of work or risk of financial exclusion; school attendance; domestic abuse or health problems.

contract now forms part of the wider Drug & Alcohol Wellbeing Service and has the option to extend this is dependent upon multiple factors including LCPF funding, BCU structure and commitments of RBKC and LBHF.

Commissioned services to support offenders is continually reviewed to identify any gaps in provision and to prevent duplication.

Provide bespoke support to vulnerable young offenders i.e. those aged under 24 who are at risk of or are committing serious youth violence;

A variety of services are commissioned to support the IGU through the LCPF including; ASB caseworker; 3 gang key workers; analyst; business support officer; St Giles Trust Gangs Exit; Employment Support worker and Child and Adult Mental Health nurse. Details of outputs are included into the Gangs section. A Youth Resettlement worker is funded within the YOT and worked with 4 prolific young people in custody to reduce offending over 2017/18 and 2 over 2018/19.

Improve offender cohort co-ordination to ensure clarity of partner's roles and responsibilities and gain a greater understanding of what works.

Quarterly ID-IOM reports are received to evaluate the impact of the work of the IOM team to reduce re-offending. Of the IOM cohort worked with since April 2017, 41 have left the cohort up to the end of June 2018. Only 3 people offended in the three months after being on the cohort and only 2 people had an increase in offending after being on the cohort. ID-IOM could be used to monitor other cohorts namely the IGU and YOT however a lack of police officers trained in using the system has inhibited this.

A SWP dashboard and bi-monthly reports by the IGU and YOT provide performance reporting for the group. For effective safeguarding the YOS and IGU are making improvements in communication and information sharing with key partner agencies to prevent duplication of interventions being delivered.

A review of ASB Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) and Criminal Protection Notices (CPNs) processes has been undertaken and training is being delivered to key partners.

With the considerable changes occurring to the police and council structures a comprehensive review of pathways and referrals between offender cohorts has not yet been undertaken. This should be considered a priority as the new structures are embedded to ensure all appropriate agencies are aware of the referral processes and that relevant agencies are attending the multi-agency panels.

Explore and tackle the issue of cross border and foreign national offending in Westminster, utilising every possible funding opportunity.

No data is available to assess the full impact of cross border and foreign national offending in Westminster. Some cohorts are being dealt with through the work of the Integrated Street Engagement Unit. It was hoped there would be an option to address this through Tranche 2 of the Co-commissioning LCPF fund persistent offender strand. This funding is now limited to 18 – 24 year olds and DV perpetrators.

Intervening early with young offenders at risk or in the criminal justice system to prevent future criminality.

An exclusion pilot is being delivered to work with schools on early identification pathways, reinforcing the Early Help criteria and support through traded offer. A Liaison and Diversion post through the CCG has been created

within the YOS and will support improved access to treatment and health outcomes for young people detained in Police Custody.

Restorative practices are being embedded widely within YOS and across services working with children and young people such as Schools in particular Pupil Referral Units, Early Help and Looked after Children.

Recommendations

The data clearly shows the strategic offender priorities should remain. Below, details considerations for the Offender Delivery Group.

Early Intervention

The evidence base is well founded on the indicators which show someone is vulnerable and at risk of becoming an offender, such as attendance issues, being in care or a child in need. Much work is undertaken with schools, but needs to be co-ordinated across the partnership to ensure key measures are delivered and targeted where needed. Better use of existing data, such as the Business Intelligence dashboard developed from the Troubled Families programme should be used to facilitate the identification of vulnerable young people. To enable appropriate interventions to be actioned.

Cohort co-ordination

There is still much overlap between agencies working with vulnerable young people, some of this is due to legislative constraints. These are small cohorts with much intensive work being delivered. Co-ordination has begun to ensure scarce resources are not duplicated and to limit the number of professionals working with the young person. Many studies have evidenced the importance of vulnerable people having just one professional to work with, to develop a 'trusted relationship'. When commissioning services we need to consider how to join up services around the service user instead of fitting the service user around our services.

Prolific offenders

Although the number of resident offenders is declining across the borough, those that remain and reoffend are responsible for a considerable proportion of crime. Their offending is fuelled by substance misuse and compounded by other vulnerabilities such as homelessness and unemployment. We need to continue to work with these offenders, to break their cycle of offending and minimise their criminogenic needs to prevent the disproportionate amount of harm they are causing to the community.

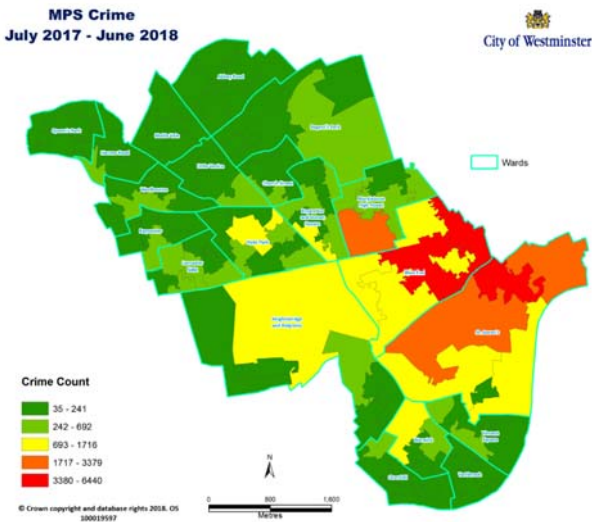
Substance misuse

Substance misuse is a key driver to committing crime and disorder as evidenced here. The UK drugs market and the associated crime will continue to grow and cause increasing harm to the UK. Crack cocaine is linked to county lines drugs supply networks and has been identified as a driver for an increase in serious violence. Being in treatment reduces levels of offending so it is important people know how to refer and encourage people to access treatment. We also need to enforce against street level drug dealing.

Location

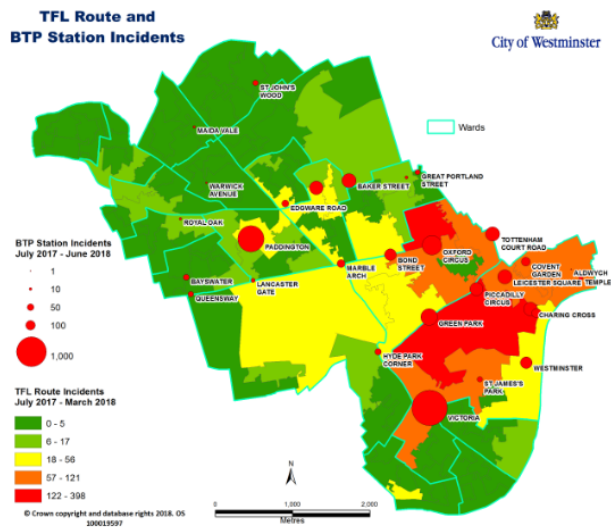
Crime is not uniformly distributed, understanding the temporal and spatial hotspots, enables resources to be concentrated in the areas of most need.

In attempting to have as complete a picture as possible of the temporal and spatial nature of crime in Westminster, crime and disorder data was analysed from the Metropolitan Police, British Transport Police (BTP), Fire Brigade and London Ambulance Service assault and alcohol related data.



Crime occurs where there is an opportunity, namely where there are more people and more places to commit the crime such as urban areas. The map to the left clearly evidences this with the greatest concentration of crime occurring in the West End, where the highest volume of people pass through each day presenting numerous criminal opportunities, in particular for theft offences. 3.8% of all of London’s crime is located in West End and St James’s wards and 31% and 23% of Westminster crime respectively. **One third of all the crime in Westminster is located in just 4⁴⁵ of the 128 LSOA⁴⁶’s in Westminster** within West End and St James’s wards. Half of all crime is

in just 9 LSOAs. 105 of the LSOAs have less than one crime a day. Evidencing the importance of concentrating resources in these high crime areas and the difficulties of trying to direct resources into lower crime areas.



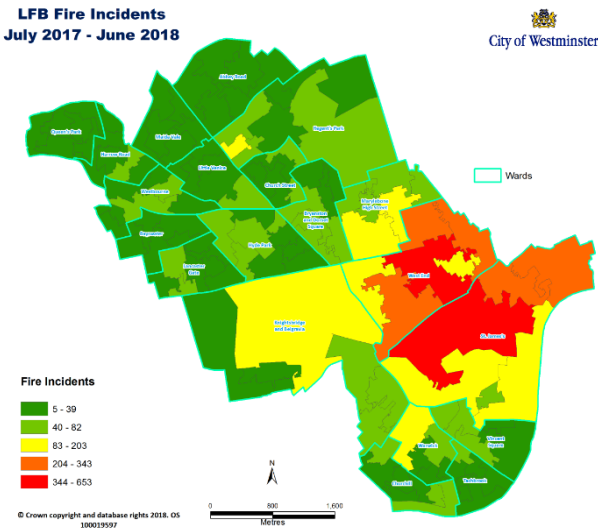
Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	TOTAL
0	35	35	32	26	54	48	55	285
1	5	3	3	2	2	27	29	71
2	4	3		3		15	16	41
3	2	1	3	2	3	13	18	42
4	4	5	1		4	22	33	69
5	8	3	4	6	2	21	17	61
6	15	10	9	5	10	8	22	79
7	23	24	23	31	20	11	18	150
8	53	52	44	55	33	13	20	270
9	59	40	60	51	58	20	19	307
10	26	26	49	34	43	26	16	220
11	28	25	24	21	23	41	18	180
12	26	23	36	29	34	37	23	208
13	23	22	29	28	34	32	32	200
14	43	43	40	35	28	36	34	259
15	27	35	54	46	51	48	34	295
16	45	37	44	35	57	54	37	309
17	54	54	72	52	76	57	49	414
18	63	64	74	72	68	73	53	467
19	52	28	55	51	57	64	30	337
20	34	36	38	36	52	52	30	278
21	35	30	36	44	53	43	29	270
22	25	20	27	41	40	40	23	216
23	21	16	24	27	55	53	17	213
TOTAL	710	635	781	732	857	854	672	5241

Westminster accounts for 17% of all BTP incidents, the highest in London. **4.5% of all London incidents were in Victoria Station.** Incident levels in Westminster have increased by 19% from the previous year. The greatest increases being in Paddington and Green Park. 27% of incidents were recorded in Victoria station. The

⁴⁵ West End E01033595 10.6%, St James’s E01004734 8.4%, West End E01004763 8%, St James’s E01004736 6.3%

⁴⁶ LSOA – Lower Super Output Area is a geographic area containing approximately 1,500 population.

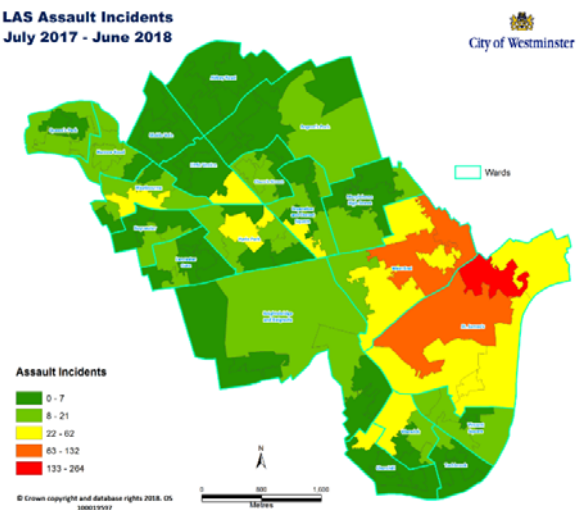
level of incidents is strongly correlated with passenger numbers. **Theft accounted for 47% of all incidents**, the majority being theft of personal property. These tables show the temporal distribution of crime and disorder over this period. The cells shaded red indicates the top 10% of incidents, conversely those in green indicate the bottom 10%. Friday remains the peak time for offending with BTP and the hours of 17:00 to 18:59. 5.4% of all TfL incidents across London were in St James’s (3.2%) and West End (2.2%) wards. The highest across London. 56% of incidents were disturbance.



Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	TOTAL
0	29	41	20	32	36	45	48	251
1	30	26	30	37	36	40	34	233
2	20	25	35	25	22	30	39	196
3	25	30	20	23	16	32	33	179
4	29	22	17	25	23	27	34	177
5	24	31	23	36	17	31	25	187
6	28	23	24	33	29	25	14	176
7	38	40	40	47	42	32	22	261
8	71	53	49	49	53	50	29	354
9	71	65	65	66	71	64	45	447
10	70	75	58	67	59	67	41	437
11	62	80	75	83	71	55	57	483
12	48	60	69	52	63	62	66	420
13	65	62	51	62	61	77	47	425
14	66	62	64	69	67	73	42	443
15	60	68	54	56	55	50	56	399
16	46	53	50	61	58	61	61	390
17	48	64	68	68	60	57	57	422
18	59	77	80	80	76	59	53	484
19	58	71	67	61	75	78	65	475
20	60	65	59	64	65	68	59	440
21	50	42	53	58	51	57	54	365
22	46	49	51	46	48	64	41	345
23	46	44	41	53	54	44	42	324
TOTAL	1149	1228	1163	1253	1208	1248	1064	8313

No particularly significant days or times of the week were noted for Fire incidents. Only the early hours of the morning show a dip in offences. The West End (24%) and St James’s (20%) ward remain the peak location for incidents and are the highest wards across London. Westminster is the highest borough

accounting for 8% of all incidents. **Four LSOA’s⁴⁷ within West End and St James’s wards account for over a quarter of all the incidents.** 60% of incidents were automated fire alarms. 12% of incidents were either primary or secondary fires. Although the West End and St James’s ward accounted for the greatest volume of primary and secondary fires, the ward with the greatest proportion of primary and secondary fires was Queen’s Park. Accounting for 18% of all their fire incidents and secondly Hyde Park at 16%.

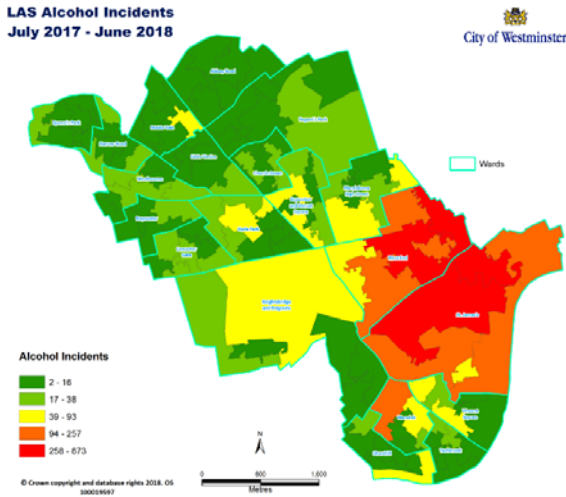


Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	TOTAL
0	15	12	8	9	19	19	29	111
1	14	13	20	13	11	28	26	125
2	9	8	9	17	16	23	33	115
3	11	11	12	11	19	27	33	124
4	14	11	12	16	13	32	19	117
5	7	6	3	4	3	5	9	37
6	1	2	7	6	5	7	8	36
7	3	2	4	8	2	8	4	31
8	4	2	4	2	7	10	12	41
9	2	4	6	5	7	10	7	41
10		5	7	4	6	5	6	33
11	10	8	6	9	5	4	7	49
12	3	7	7	8	13	8	4	50
13	5	6	8	11	5	8	11	54
14	8	7	15	9	6	9	3	57
15	9	7	9	9	12	13	11	70
16	9	8	6	13	6	9	7	58
17	13	9	15	10	9	11	12	79
18	8	11	9	11	9	12	5	65
19	10	11	10	9	11	18	16	85
20	16	12	7	11	19	19	10	94
21	15	12	13	10	22	20	6	98
22	14	13	6	14	34	16	15	112
23	13	11	13	16	26	24	10	113
Total	213	198	216	235	285	345	303	1795

Westminster has the fourth highest volume of assaults recorded across London. The majority of assaults occurred in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday morning. 48% of all assaults occurred in St James’s (30%) and West End (18%) wards, the top two wards across London.

⁴⁷ LSOA – E01004764 West End (10%), E01004736 St James’s (6%), E01004734 St James’s (5%), E01004763 West End (5%).

36% of all incidents occurred within just 4 LSOAs⁴⁸ of these two wards. St James’s and West End wards have the highest volume of assaults across London, at 9 times and 5 times greater than the London average respectively.



Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	TOTAL
0	49	34	31	63	80	117	100	474
1	27	31	39	37	51	99	98	382
2	17	19	26	30	41	113	94	340
3	23	15	32	30	42	109	82	333
4	20	19	22	19	29	64	69	242
5	8	8	7	11	15	30	33	112
6	3	10	10	9	8	15	19	74
7	12	5	7	12	8	11	9	64
8	9	12	10	17	8	15	17	88
9	6	9	11	9	17	6	11	69
10	13	12	11	6	18	12	11	83
11	17	9	20	16	13	22	21	118
12	12	15	13	16	17	26	16	115
13	27	23	24	23	19	19	18	153
14	22	22	18	28	33	29	26	178
15	20	33	24	18	33	34	22	184
16	25	30	26	20	29	31	15	176
17	33	31	26	26	41	42	27	226
18	32	24	31	31	41	51	33	243
19	40	34	30	36	42	41	28	251
20	36	38	34	43	66	48	36	301
21	43	38	28	57	67	52	27	312
22	32	48	42	53	94	83	39	391
23	36	44	59	91	105	89	35	459
Total	562	563	581	701	917	1158	886	5368

Westminster has the highest volume of alcohol related LAS call outs, accounting for 8.4% of all callouts across London. St James’s ward and West End are the top two wards accounting for 5% of all London alcohol incidents and 58% across Westminster. Just 4⁴⁹ of the 128 LSOA’s account for 43% of all alcohol LAS incidents. Saturday is the peak day accounting for 22%

of all incidents and one third of incidents occurred between 22:00 to 01:59 hours. 58% of all Westminster incidents occurred in St James’s (34%) and West End (24%) wards.

All of these crime and disorder related data sets clearly identify the **West End and St James’s wards as not just the hotspots of crime and disorder for Westminster but also across London.** When the data is drilled down further to LSOA level you can see just how concentrated crime and disorder is. Therefore targeting resources in these crime concentrated areas will have a significant impact upon reducing overall crime levels. The crime levels in these areas are closely correlated with the high footfall and in the opportunities this presents, as demonstrated by the high volumes of theft.

Vulnerable crime locations

Vulnerability to crime and antisocial behaviour is becoming increasingly concentrated within certain places and among certain individuals. The MOPAC Vulnerable Localities Profile (VLP) has been created based upon the Jill Dando Vulnerable Localities index but using London specific and more up to date datasets related to crime, deprivation and population⁵⁰. It is used to identify priority neighbourhoods that are places experiencing high levels of crime in residential areas, alongside problems of deprivation and demographic factors that influence the area’s poor sense of community cohesion.

100 is the average vulnerable location ward score across London. The top ten per cent of wards are disproportionately impacted compared with other parts of London. For example, **on average, more than three times more victims of burglary, robbery, sexual offences live in these areas compared with the least vulnerable places.**

⁴⁸ LSOA – E01004734 St James’s (13%), E01004763 West End (8%), E01004764 West End (8%), E01004736 St James’s (8%).

⁴⁹ LSOA – E01004734 St James’s (13%), E01004736 St James’s (11%), E01004764 West End (10%), E01004763 West End (8%).

⁵⁰ Data sets used; Crime = burglary and criminal damage rates, Deprivation = claimant count rate, GCSE capped point score, average household income. Population = resident population density for 10 – 24 cohort.

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WARD	VLP 2016	VLP 2017	VLP 2018	Change
Church Street	126.5	129.0	119.3	-9.7
St James's	95.0	111.0	113.4	2.4
Harrow Road	100.7	100.3	103.6	3.3
Queen's Park	125.0	119.3	100.7	-18.6
Westbourne	95.8	100.4	96.4	-4.0
Churchill	102.2	97.4	92.8	-4.6
Knightsbridge and Belgravia	82.5	87.0	87.9	0.9
Bayswater	98.7	88.0	83.8	-4.2
Vincent Square	78.5	83.0	83.7	0.7
Hyde Park	76.7	79.4	83.2	3.8
West End	79.0	82.4	82.6	0.2
Bryanston and Dorset Square	83.6	93.8	82.3	-11.5
Tachbrook	70.3	63.4	82.1	18.7
Lancaster Gate	92.5	85.5	81.7	-3.8
Warwick	84.1	75.7	81.1	5.4
Little Venice	78.2	71.3	79.8	8.5
Maida Vale	92.0	75.5	74.9	-0.6
Marylebone High Street	71.6	65.4	70.8	5.4
Regent's Park	63.3	65.8	68.2	2.4
Abbey Road	70.2	82.4	67.5	-14.9

The highest score in London is 202, Northumberland Park in Haringey and the lowest 56, Northwood in Hillingdon. Across Westminster the overall total of vulnerability scores have decreased by 20 points. As the table shows the change across the wards is mixed. Whilst 9 wards score have declined, 11 have increased. Only 4 Westminster wards have higher than London average score. **Church Street remains the highest 'vulnerable' ward in Westminster** although the levels have decreased year on year. St James's ward has been increasing year on year and is now the second most vulnerable ward. Queen's Park has seen a significant decline in its score and is now just marginally above the London average. In light of this new evidence, the SWP may wish to review the priority wards selected.

Young people brought up in deprived neighbourhoods by fragmented families are more susceptible to members of commodity based Organised Crime Groups or street gangs looking to recruit. Initially these young

people can become involved in anti-social behaviour and petty crime before progressing into more significant criminality.

Ward	% of all troubled families	% of families meeting crime criteria
Queen's Park	13.0	14.7
Church Street	14.0	13.2
Westbourne	12.8	13.2
Harrow Road	9.2	9.6
Churchill	7.8	8.0
Maida Vale	5.9	5.2
St James's	3.1	3.9
Little Venice	4.3	3.6
Vincent Square	4.2	3.3
Abbey Road	2.2	3.3
Regent's Park	3.2	3.0
Warwick	2.7	2.8
Tachbrook	3.1	2.7
Bryantston and Dorset Square	2.1	2.5
Hyde Park	3.0	2.4
Lancaster Gate	2.9	2.4
Bayswater	2.6	2.1
West End	1.9	2.1
Marylebone High Street	1.2	0.9
Knightsbridge and Belgravia	0.8	0.9

An alternative method of looking at vulnerable crime locations is to utilise the data from the Troubled Families programme. They are defined as having a number of issues and cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector. This table shows the percentage of families located in each ward, comparing all troubled families with those who meet the 'crime' criteria. Whilst there is some similarity with the Vulnerable localities profile, St James's ward is a lot lower and Queen's Park higher.

A variety of data sources are used to identify 'troubled families'. The table below looks at those families that met the 'crime' criteria and then at the top three wards where families were identified as matching the other data sources listed.

The data sources are listed in volume order, i.e. most families met the Early Help criteria and fewest Early Years.

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Dataset	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3
EarlyHelp	Queen's Park	Church Street	Harrow Road
Child in Need	Church Street	Queen's Park	Westbourne
Department of work and pension	Church Street	Queen's Park	Westbourne
Attendance	Queen's Park	Church Street	Westbourne
Special Education Needs	Westbourne	Queen's Park	Church Street
YOT	Queen's Park	Church Street	Westbourne
Exclusions	Queen's Park	Church Street	Westbourne
Domestic Violence	Queen's Park	Church Street	Westbourne
Missing Children	Queen's Park	Church Street	Westbourne
Looked after Children	Westbourne	Queen's Park	Harrow Road
Not in employment education or training	Queen's Park	Westbourne	Church Street
Child Sexual Exploitation*	Queen's Park	Westbourne	Vincent Square
EarlyYears	Church Street	Westbourne	Queen's Park

* CSE equal across all wards.

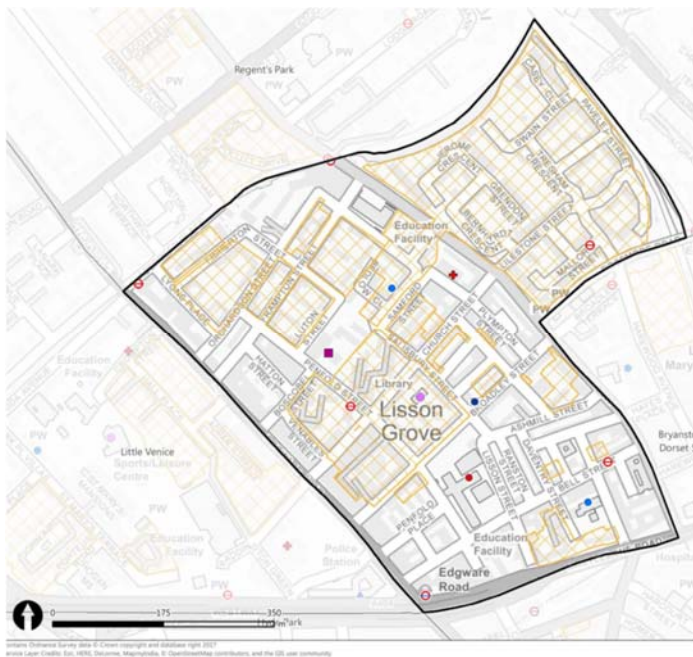
Queens Park and Church Street featured as the highest wards for most categories. **This data shows the importance of working in partnership to reduce the vulnerabilities in these areas.** For example, getting employment through working with the Westminster Employment Service and working with Children and Families

Services and in particular the Early Help team to intervene early to prevent escalation of these issues.

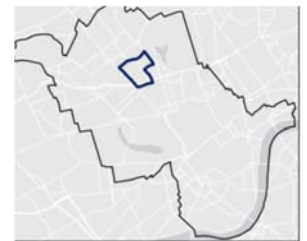
The next section provides a brief ward profile of the current four priority wards.

Church Street ward ⁵¹

Church Street ward continues to be identified as the most vulnerable ward across Westminster with greater than London average vulnerabilities.



- ☐ Housing estate
- Nursery
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Library
- ✚ General Practice
- Community hubs for 50+
- Children's centre
- Leisure centre
- ▲ Police station
- Rail station
- ⊖ Tube station
- ⊖ Cycle hire



- 5% (13,203) of Westminster's population is located in Church Street ward;
- 26% of the population are aged under 18, greater than borough average;
- It is within the 10% most deprived wards in the UK;
- 56% live in socially rented properties;

- 21% of the wards working age population are claiming benefits;
- 33% of children receive free school meals;
- 285 older people supported by social care, i.e. 18% of older ward population and 10% of all across Westminster.
- Well-being ⁵²index 537 out of 625 London wards where 1 has the highest well-being;
- 536 Troubled Families reside here;

⁵¹ <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/sites/default/files/church-street-ward-profile.pdf>

⁵² Well-Being index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators, related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment.

- 10% of all adult safeguarding referrals reside here.

Offence	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	% change
Violence Against the Person	472	500	5.9
Theft and Handling	429	402	-6.3
Criminal Damage	108	114	5.6
Burglary	90	88	-2.2
Drugs	40	82	105.0
Robbery	45	46	2.2
Sexual offences	29	29	0.0
Other Notifiable Offences	23	28	21.7
Fraud & Forgery	3	2	-33.3
TOTAL	1,239	1,291	4.2

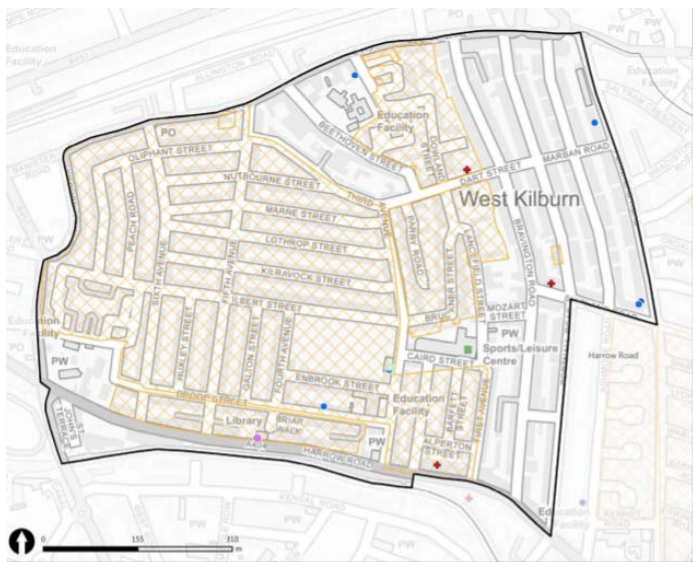
Church Street has the tenth highest level of crime in Westminster accounting for only 2.2% of all its crime.

LSOA E01033604 is where crime is concentrated in the ward accounting for a quarter of all the crime. This area covers part of Edgware Road and the junction with Edgware Road station.

- There were 334 fires recorded in Church Street ward the fifth highest in Westminster, of which 12% were primary or secondary fires;
- 57 BTP incidents were recorded at Edgware Road station, half were for violent offences and one third theft of personal property;
- 55 London Ambulance Service assaults were recorded the 11th highest ward in Westminster. 6 were knife, the third highest in Westminster and 11 sexual;
- 125 alcohol related London ambulance incidents were recorded, the 8th highest in Westminster;
- 9% of the IGU cohort reside here.

Queen’s Park ward⁵³

Previously the second most vulnerable ward in Westminster the level of vulnerability has been reducing year on year.



- Housing estate
- Nursery
- Primary school
- Alternative provision or special school
- Library
- General Practice
- Leisure centre



- 6% (14,122) of Westminster’s population is location in Queen’s Park ward;
- 25% of the population are aged under 18, greater than the borough average;
- It is within the 10 – 20% most deprived in the UK;

- 55% live in socially rented properties;
- 17% of the wards working aged population are claiming benefits;
- 31% of children receive free school meals;

⁵³ <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/sites/default/files/queens-park-ward-profile.pdf>

- 219 older people supported by social care i.e. 16% of older people in the ward;
- 8% of people who were referred to adult safeguarding reside here;
- Well-being index 502 out of 625 London wards where 1 has the highest well-being;
- 499 Troubled Families reside here;

Offence	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	% change
Violence Against the Person	332	431	29.8
Theft and Handling	220	243	10.5
Burglary	74	188	154.1
Criminal Damage	88	104	18.2
Drugs	70	70	0.0
Robbery	33	33	0.0
Other Notifiable Offences	16	25	56.3
Sexual offences	10	15	50.0
Fraud & Forgery	4	1	-75.0
TOTAL	847	1,110	31.1

Queen’s Park has the 15th highest level of crime in Westminster accounting for 1.8% of all its crime.

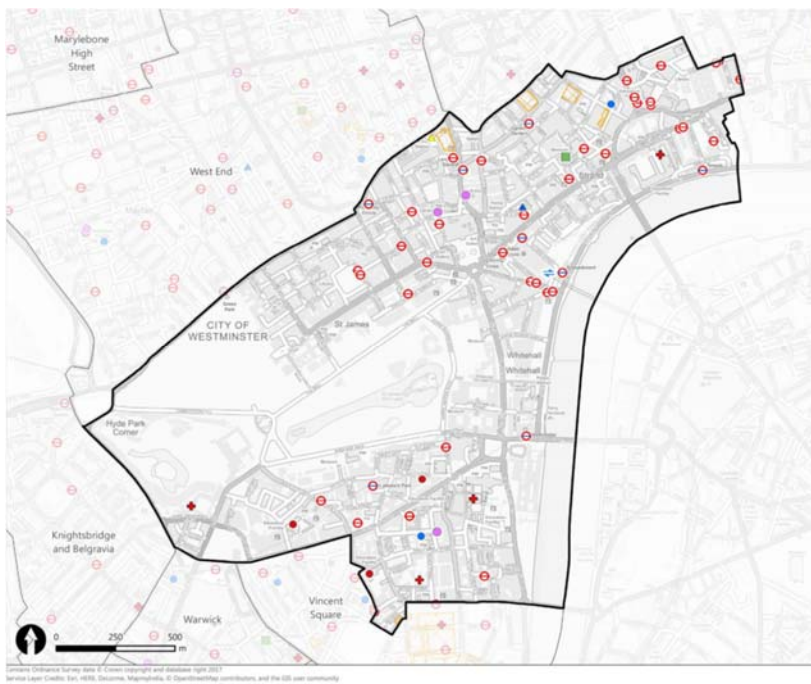
Recorded crime has increased by 31% or 263 crimes. The greatest ward increase in Westminster.

Most crime types have seen significant increases and this has been noted across all LSOA’s in the ward. Of particular note is the increase in burglary offences.

- There were 143 fires recorded, the second lowest volume in Westminster. 18% were primary and secondary fires, the greatest proportion across Westminster.
- 9th highest levels of London Ambulance Service assaults at 57, of which 3 were knife assaults and 10 sexual.
- 63 London Ambulance Service alcohol related incidents, third lowest in Westminster;
- 21% of the IGU cohort reside here.

St James’s ward⁵⁴

The second highest crime ward in London and the second most vulnerable ward in Westminster identified through the vulnerable localities profile.



- Housing estate
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Library
- General Practice
- Leisure centre
- Police station
- Fire station
- Rail station
- Tube station
- Cycle hire

- 5% (11,495) of Westminster’s population is location in St James’s ward;
- 12% of the population are aged under 18 lower than borough average
- It is within the 30 – 40% most deprived wards in the UK;
- 28% live in socially rented properties;

⁵⁴ <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/sites/default/files/st-jamess-ward-profile.pdf>

- 9% of the wards working age population are claiming benefits;
- 26% of children received free school meals;
- 152 older people are supported by social care, i.e. 9% of older ward population;
- Well-being index 113 out of 625 wards;

Offence	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	% change
Theft and Handling	6,340	7,623	20.2
Violence Against the Person	2,744	3,071	11.9
Drugs	614	508	-17.3
Robbery	384	483	25.8
Burglary	432	449	3.9
Criminal Damage	474	435	-8.2
Sexual offences	174	239	37.4
Other Notifiable Offences	240	214	-10.8
Fraud & Forgery	19	15	-21.1
TOTAL	11,421	13,037	14.1

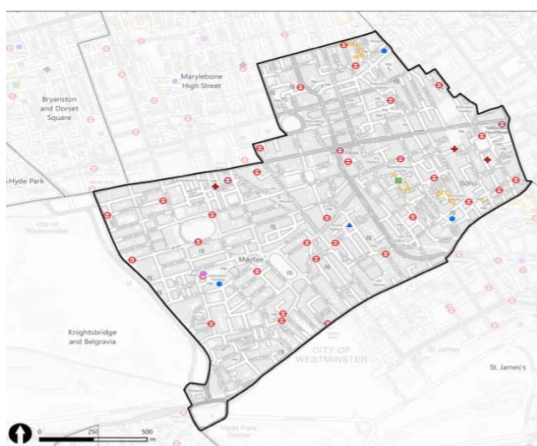
St James’s ward has the second highest level of crime in Westminster and across London. 23% of all the crime in Westminster is located here. Crime is even more concentrated with 41% of all the wards crime located in E01004734 covering Leicester Square and Soho and 27% in E01004736 covering south of Piccadilly Circus and Green Park. This is most pronounced for theft and handling offences making up 59% of all offences in the ward, in particular other theft and theft person.

Crime has increased considerably over the past year, 80% of this increase is from increases in theft and handling.

- There were 1,669 fire call outs the second highest across London accounting for 20% of all incidents across the borough and 1.6% across London. 12.5% were primary and secondary fires.
- 11% (582) of all BTP related incidents were here, the majority at Charing Cross and Piccadilly Circus. 46% were for theft and 35% violence.
- 535 London ambulance assaults were recorded here, the highest across London accounting for 1.4% of all London incidents and 30% in Westminster. 132 were classified as sexual assaults, one third of all in Westminster and 11 were knife, second highest in Westminster.
- 1,824 Alcohol related LAS call outs, highest across London accounting for 3% of all London incidents and 34% across Westminster.

West End ward⁵⁵

Remains the highest crime ward across London accounting for 2.2% of all crime and 31% of all crime in Westminster.



- Housing estate
- Primary school
- Library
- General Practice
- Leisure centre
- Police station
- Fire station
- Rail station
- Tube station
- Cycle hire



- 5% (12,372) of Westminster’s population is located in West End ward;
- It is within the 30 – 40% most deprived in the UK

⁵⁵ <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/sites/default/files/west-end-ward-profile.pdf>

- 10% of the population are aged under 18 less than the borough average;
- 6% of the wards working age population is claiming benefits;
- 23% live in socially rented properties;
- 23% of children received free school meals;
- 80 older people are supported by social care, i.e. 6% of the older ward population;
- Well-being index is ranked 136 out of 625 wards;

Offence	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	% change
Theft and Handling	10,457	12,215	16.8
Violence Against the Person	2,525	2,568	1.7
Drugs	534	446	-16.5
Robbery	591	827	39.9
Burglary	729	984	35.0
Criminal Damage	392	398	1.5
Sexual offences	168	237	41.1
Other Notifiable Offences	148	151	2.0
Fraud & Forgery	43	11	-74.4
TOTAL	15,587	17,837	14.4

West End ward has the highest volume of recorded crime across London, accounting for 2.2% of all crime in London.

There have been 2,250 more recorded crimes. 78% of this increase is from an increase in theft & handling offences, in particular theft person offences.

- Highest level of fire related incidents across London at 1,993. 2% of all London incidents are in this ward. 12% of fire incidents were primary and secondary fires. 70% of call outs are for automated fire alarms.
- 21% (1,118) of all Westminster BTP incidents, 47% theft and 31% violence.
- Second highest level of London Ambulance Service assaults across London (330) accounting for 1% of all London's assaults and 18% of Westminster's. 87 were sexual assaults 22% of Westminster and 12 knife 20% of Westminster.
- Second highest level of LAS alcohol related call outs across London (1,284) accounting for 2% of all London incidents and 24% of Westminster.

Locations delivery group

The Locations delivery group is in its second year of delivery of the three-year action plan. The group reviewed and refreshed the action plan at the start of the second year of delivery. The overall objective of the Locations delivery group is to **Reduce high harm crime in Queens Park, Church Street, West End and St James's wards.**

The main objective of the group is to *Develop a joint action plan for Church Street, Queen's Park ward and the West End to reduce high harm crimes and reduce vulnerability in this area driven by business intelligence.*

The overall project is ragged as **Green** as the majority of actions in the project plan are progressing well.

A key area of work is around improving employment opportunities and promoting referrals into the Westminster Employment Service. They have presented a detailed overview of the services they provide to the group, to encourage referrals into the service.

To address crime and ASB concerns in the wards a pilot is being trialled, which includes Church Street in the use of section 50 warning notices. This is to help identify young people on the periphery of serious youth violence or gang activity as victims or offenders. This legislation allows the name and address of the young person to be obtained. They will be triaged, and receive appropriate levels of interventions from the partnership. This pilot

was over the summer holiday and into the peak autumn crime time. Monthly analytical review will occur followed by a final review after the pilot.

An ASB officer within City West Homes is intervening early in low level threshold ASB, through family support and joint visits to identify what parental support is available. He is now attending ward panels to ensure appropriate referrals are made. Over April to June 2018 11 early interventions were made.

ASB protocols have been developed and training is being delivered across the partnership. Effective ASB case management across the partnership is being reviewed. This has included revamping the local problem solving meeting agendas and improving the collation of data from the Neighbourhood co-ordinators to allow for analysis of the effectiveness of interventions.

The work of the Integrated Street Engagement Unit is now reporting into the group. Most of their activity is concentrated in the West End, to ensure ASB associated with the street population is effectively tackled through co-ordinated, joined up engagement and enforcement by partner agencies.

Seasonal joint plans have been developed to respond to increases in seasonal demand such as Autumn Nights. Work on the Oxford Street development feeds into the group. To understand the impact this will have on crime and disorder in the West End.

In response to the increasing crime levels in the West End a task and finish group is to be implemented to develop appropriate tactical and strategic plans to address this escalating problem.

Greater community engagement work is planned in the vulnerable priority wards linking in with the work of the Serious Violence Task Group. This will provide joined up partnership community engagement work, to raise awareness of key crime and community safety reduction messages. Discussions have begun with Public Health to make greater use of Community Champions and Making Every Contact Count and utilising and promoting the Fire Service Life programme.

Recommendations

Below details recommendations for the Locations Delivery Group to consider.

West End & St James's wards

It is not recommended to change these priority locations, as the data clearly shows the West End and St James's wards have and will continue to have by far the greatest concentration of crime and disorder across the borough. The development of the West End Task force will be critical to prevent any further escalation of crime in these wards. The Locations group will also need to be more focused on St James's ward, as it not only has the second highest crime levels but is also the second highest for vulnerability.

Church Street and Queen's Park

The latest Vulnerable Localities Profile shows that Church Street remains the most vulnerable ward in Westminster. However Queen's Park, although still having just above average levels of vulnerability, is now ranked as the fourth most vulnerable ward in the borough. In light of this improvement it should be confirmed if this should be retained as a priority ward. Although data from Troubled Families cohort who are offenders, have the greatest proportion of families living in Queen's Park. The SWP confirmed they wished to retain Queen's Park ward as a priority area.

The Troubled Families data highlighted the complex issues these families face and how in particular, addressing employment and working with Children's and Families services will be fundamental to improving the outcomes for the vulnerable families in these locations.

Data

Data is still a barrier to being able to assess the impact of the work undertaken. Not all high harm crime data can be easily collated at ward level. MOPAC are refreshing their crime dashboards and this should be available later in the year.

Business intelligence (BI) is being improved to assist in responding to the large volumes of ASB reported to the council. This is vital to ensure the large resources deployed to deal with these issues are done so in an intelligent led way. BI was used to produce the Troubled Families statistics and shows the usefulness of looking at multiple datasets together to evidence how important partnership working is.

We need to establish a flow of intelligence/data from the tasking and problem solving groups into the delivery group to identify and respond to new and emerging trends.

CONTEST

The local delivery of counter-terrorism activity follows CONTEST, the Government's counter-terrorism strategy. The CONTEST Strategy was introduced in 2003 and has been revised a number of times over the subsequent years with the latest iteration published in June 2018⁵⁶. The strategy has four strands:

- Pursue (to stop terrorist attacks);
- Prepare (to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack);
- Protect (to strengthen the protection against a terrorist attack); and
- Prevent (seeking to stop people becoming involved in terrorism).

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 is the current legislation governing how counter-terrorism matters are dealt with in England and Wales. The act has a direct impact on the work of the SWP as it expects those in leadership positions to:

- establish or use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of radicalisation;
- ensure staff understand the risk and build the capabilities to deal with it;
- communicate and promote the importance of the duty; and
- ensure staff implement the Prevent duty effectively. This places an obligation on all public authorities (not just councils) to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

Security Threat level

At the time of writing the national **security threat level for International Terrorism is SEVERE**, meaning an attack is highly likely.

The scale of the current threat facing the UK and its interests from Islamist terror groups is unprecedented. This threat is predominantly driven by the activities of Daesh (ISIL) in Syria and Iraq, which seeks to maintain the group's image and narrative of success in the face of military losses⁵⁷. Daesh's extremist narrative still has traction with the group's supporters globally. By using divisive sectarian messaging and grievances to justify its narrative, Daesh has emerged as the main extremist ideology responsible for radicalisation and the incitement of terrorism in the UK.

The threat to the UK is diverse, as terrorist groups continue to innovate and employ a range of tactics, ranging from simple, low sophistication attacks, such as those involving bladed weapons or vehicle, through to sophisticated, long term attack plans involving acquisition of IEDs.

Alongside the direct threat from attacks, extremists within the UK continue to conduct other activities of national security concern in support of overseas Islamist groups. This includes those planning to travel to Syria and other conflict zones, individuals providing financial support for proscribed groups and those involved in disseminating Islamist messaging both in person and through the sharing of extremist media.

The **current threat level on mainland Great Britain for Northern Ireland related terrorism is MODERATE**, meaning an attack is possible, but not likely. There is a persistent threat of terrorism in Northern Ireland

⁵⁶https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716907/140618_CCS207_CCS0218929798-1_CONTEST_3.0_WEB.pdf

⁵⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/727949/ISC-Annual-Report-2016-17.pdf

primarily emanating from a small number of dissident republican groups who are opposed to the political process and remain committed to violence.

Over the last 12 months, there has been an increase in support for extreme right wing or identitarian groups, nationally and to an extent locally. Evidenced by a 28% increase in Prevent referrals nationally. Locally this is evidenced through events or protests, which are likely to have an extremist element. As well as an increase in the number of such events, there has been an increase in attendance noted. This trend is anticipated to continue over the next 12 months.

As well as being a potential terrorist target, Westminster is a Prevent priority area and has one of the higher levels of Islamist and domestic extremist activity in London.

Pursue

The aim of pursue is to stop terrorist attacks. This means detecting and investigating threats at the earliest possible stage, disrupting terrorist activity before it can endanger the public and, wherever possible, prosecuting those responsible. The police are the lead agency responsible for delivery of this strand of work. Much of this work falls outside the scope of this assessment.

Prepare

The purpose of prepare is to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack where that attack cannot be stopped. This includes work to bring a terrorist attack to an end and to increase our resilience so we can recover from its aftermath. An effective and efficient response will save lives reduce harm and aid recovery.

Protect

Understanding the threat we all face and of the ways we can mitigate it can help keep us safer. Having better security makes it harder for terrorists to plan and carry out attacks. It also helps reduce the risk of other threats such as organised crime⁵⁸.

Following last year's attacks and the use of vehicles to facilitate the acts, a variety of hostile vehicle mitigation works have been carried out across the borough. Training, advice and involvement in the design of the public realm is essential to ensure this is undertaken appropriately. Although it should be noted that such measures can only protect against certain attack methodologies and terrorists may adapt their tactics accordingly. There has also been an increase in the number of requests for such measures. Work has been underway to improve the partnership review and assessment of protective security around certain locations.

Prevent

Prevent aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, in all its forms, working across all extremist ideologies. Prevent works at the pre-criminal stage, using early intervention to encourage and empower individuals and communities to challenge extremist and terrorist ideology and behaviour. The delivery of Prevent is led by local authorities and is funded by the Home Office. Westminster is a Home Office declared priority area which emphasises its importance for the local delivery of Prevent.

⁵⁸ NACTSO (2017) 'Crowded Places Guidance for the UK'

In delivering the strategy, staff work closely with a wide range of sectors, institutions and community organisations. Vulnerability to radicalisation and extremism is not limited to any particular part of Westminster’s diverse communities and Prevent is concerned with all types of extremism and about safeguarding vulnerable people. Local delivery of the Prevent Strategy, is focused on the local threat picture and on local needs and vulnerabilities.

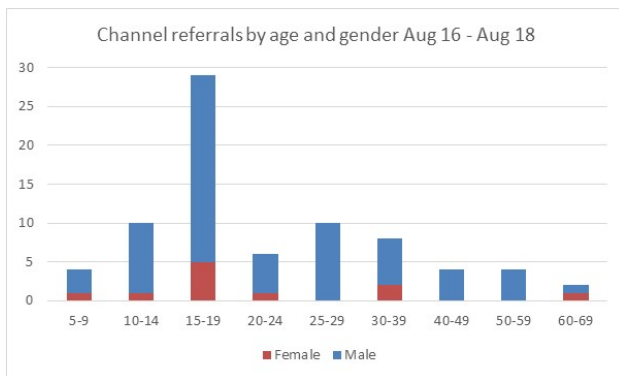
The number of arrests for terrorism related offences across Great Britain has risen steadily since 2010. 2017 represented the highest annual number since data collection began. As of March 2018 the security and intelligence agencies were handling over 500 live investigations involving 3,000 individuals. The volume of recorded intelligence leads managed jointly by MI5 and Counter Terrorism Police, has more than doubled in the last 12 months. Most operational effort is devoted to the risk of Islamist terrorism.

Pilots of different multi-agency approaches to managing risks associated with closed ‘subjects of interest’ are taking place nationally. These are likely to involve Westminster over the next 12 months. Through MAPPA, the Council are involved in considerations of prison releases of TACT ⁵⁹offenders, ensuring that consideration is given to safeguarding of family members and the wider community.

A key risk for the delivery of CONTEST is the capacity to respond to the counter terrorism related demands and risks. The Government expects the threat from Islamist terrorism to remain at its current heightened level for at least the next two years, and that it may increase further. They assess the threat from extreme right wing terrorism is growing. The threat from terrorism is constantly evolving. Globally terrorist groups and networks of all ideologies continue to develop organically, exploiting social media, technology and science to further their aims and ambitions.

The Channel Programme is a diversionary multi-agency safeguarding panel that looks to protect vulnerable people who are at risk of radicalisation. It looks to identify individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism or terrorist related activity, assess the nature and extent of that risk and develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals to divert them away from terrorism and extremism.

Analysis of **Prevent referrals has shown a decline in referrals over the last two years and the majority were closed before being considered by Channel and were exited.** Reasons for this are varied. They may include referrals believed to be malicious, individuals who declined to consent and referrals where there were insufficient extremism concerns.



86% of referrals to the Channel panel were males.

Just over half of all referrals were aged between 10-19 years old.

Educational institutions made the highest referrals accounting for 42% of the total, second was Children’s Services 22% and thirdly the Police 16%.

43% of referrals was due to suspected Islamic inspired/anti-Western ideology and 12% far right.

⁵⁹ TACT offenders are prisoners sentenced under the Terrorism Act 2000 and its successors.

Of those referred to Prevent, many reside in the more vulnerable parts of the borough namely, Church Street, Queen's Park and Harrow Road.

Government and academic research has consistently indicated there is no single sociodemographic profile of a terrorist in the UK and there is no single pathway or conveyor belt leading to involvement in terrorism. Few of those who are drawn into terrorism have a deep knowledge of faith. While no single factor will cause someone to become involved in terrorism, several factors can converge to create the conditions under which radicalisation can occur. For example, being involved in criminal activity and ideas or experiences that influence an individual toward supporting a terrorist movement.

Hate crime incidents increased after the 2017 terrorist attacks and returned to average levels within days. As the volume of religious and racist hate crime continues, we need to understand more if there are any links with hate crime and the rise in terrorism. Terrorist attacks can be divisive for communities and increasing hate crime can be one such side effect.

CONTEST Delivery Group

This reviews the progress of the Strategic Counter Terrorism Meeting, Prevent Steering Group, Prepare Sub Group and Protect Sub Group. Due to the sensitive nature of elements of the CONTEST strategy, some activity is unable to be shown within this plan but will continue to be delivered.

Prepare

Increase awareness of Westminster's Emergency Planning Procedures

A variety of Emergency Planning and Business Continuity tests or exercise have been delivered. Gold, silver and logistic training have been delivered.

Update Royal Ceremonial Plans

Service plans need to be up to date in line with any changes to the Ceremonial plans and a number of tactical meetings are needed with service leads to ensure plans are up to date. Twice yearly inspections of the routes have been undertaken. A table top exercise is still to be undertaken involving all service leads.

Develop a clear strategy for the testing of Business Continuity Plans and Electronic Business Impact Analysis (EBIA)

This includes supporting business continuity champions to ensure that EBIA's and business continuity plans are in place and up to date. Tests are undertaken against Business Continuity Plans to ensure plans are relevant, up to date and fit for purpose.

Implement EP2020 Standardisation

The Emergency Planning 2020 Prospectus sets out ways in which both individual and collaborative resilience arrangements between boroughs could be strengthened. To comply with this a review of existing plans and arrangements is required. In addition training sessions are to be delivered to support the implementation.

Protect

We will work to provide advice and guidance to businesses and other organisations around the terrorist threat and on the importance of having appropriate security plans

A variety of awareness raising sessions have been delivered including the new Action Counters Terrorism product and Project Argus. Project Argus poses questions and dilemmas for participants working in syndicates to raise awareness of the threat from terrorism.

We will work in partnership to consider and, if appropriate, support the delivery of protective security of locations in line with government guidelines in order to reduce their vulnerability to a terrorist attack. This includes iconic site, crowded places and other 'locations' identified by police and partners as potentially vulnerable.

Some of this delivery has been delayed whilst awaiting a partnership Protect Board to be established and for the terms of reference and membership to be agreed.

We will develop a local Protect plan for the threat led deployment of police and other resources

A monthly threat assessment is prepared by the Metropolitan Police ahead of the monthly Security Partnership meeting.

There has been a significant increase in the number of stop and search, stop and account and vehicles stopped.

Prevent

Commission a range of projects in order to support and empower Westminster's communities

This entails delivering the following projects; Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities Parenting Programme; Fathers for Futures and Other People's Stories. Contracts have been drafted and delivering is planned for later in the year.

Build and strengthen our understanding of Westminster's diverse communities and develop partnerships with local community and charitable organisations

A community engagement plan has been written. Community engagement work has been ongoing.

Support Westminster's institutions in the delivery of Prevent, providing advice, guidance and training.

This has involved delivering a number of WRAP (workshop to raise awareness of Prevent) training sessions to a variety of institutions. A number of workshops have been commissioned and plan to be delivered in the Autumn this includes; Critical Thinking & Challenging Prejudice Workshops; Anti-Radicalisation lessons and Internet Safety work for Special Education needs schools.

Support and safeguard individuals at risk of being drawn in to extremism or radicalisation

This relates to the safeguarding of vulnerable individuals through Channel and Prevent safeguarding processes.

Recommendations

Capacity to respond to counter terrorism demands and risks

Threat levels are expected to increase and the threat from extreme right wing terrorism is growing.

Hate crime and links to counter terrorism

As the volume of religious and racist hate crime continues, we need to understand more if there are any links with hate crime and the rise in terrorism. Terrorist attacks can be divisive for communities and increasing hate crime can be one such side effect.

Appendix 1 – Data requested

DATA	SOURCE	LIMITS/CAVEATS
Angelou Performance data	Angelou Partnership	
ASB data	Westminster City Council	No data provided
ASB subjects	E-Cins	Limited data available about the cohort.
AssetPlus	Youth Offending Service	
British Transport Police incidents	GLA Safe Stats	
Census Data	Office of National Statistics	
City Survey	Westminster City Council	Based upon 2,630 residents
Computer Aided Despatch (CAD)	Metropolitan Police Service	Council analysts unable to access data
Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS)	Metropolitan Police Service	Limited data for hate crime offences only.
Fire data	GLA Safe Stats	
Integrated gangs unit cohort	IGU	Basic demographic details
Integrated Offender Management cohort	ID-IOM	Demographic details of the cohort.
London Ambulance Service assaults/alcohol and drugs overdoses	GLA Safe Stats	The data is a snapshot at a point in time, and due to potential retrospective actions may not be a representation of the actual event.
MARAC performance	Standing Together	
Metropolitan Police crime statistics	Metropolitan Police Website	Not all data can be broken down to ward level.
Ministry of Justice Re-offending data	Ministry of Justice website	Data 2 years old due to method data capture
MOPAC dashboards	MOPAC website	Not all data can be broken down to ward level
Police NSPIS Custody DTR data	Metropolitan Police Service	Data not available
Public Health England dashboards	Public Health England	Some data historic
Safeguarding adults	Adult Safeguarding team	
Starting Over performance data	Starting Over	
Transport for London incidents	GLA Safe Stats	Date only available up to the end of March 2018
Troubled Families cohort	Troubled Families data team Children's Services	
VAWG services performance	Angelou	
Victim Support	Victim Support	Victim Support not able to download the data.

Appendix 2 MOPAC funding to Boroughs 2019/20

MOPAC Funding to Boroughs - Financial Year 2019/2020

Borough	LCPF Direct Funding	LCPF Co-commissioning Fund (Tranche 1)						BCU Funding						Safer Children & Young People Programmes										VAWG and Victim Services									
		Wrap Around Support services for female offenders	Whole System Approach to Female Offending	Response & Rescue	Taith	LGBT & Male SV Support	Diversionary Activities with Education	Community Safety Partnership Funding	Long Term Enforcement Fund	London Gang Exit	Major Trauma Centres	A&E Expansion	Croydon Whole Schools Approach	Child House	Empower	Young Londoners/Community Seed Fund (Multi-borough)	Young Londoners/Community Seed Fund (Borough-specific)	Local Safeguarding Board Funding	Victim Support (core service)	Pan-London DV Service	Restorative Justice	CYP Victim Service	London Rape Crisis Centres	London Sexual Violence Triage Pilot	Home	Male Survivors of Rape & SV	Harmful Sexual Practices Training	Hate Crime					
Total Funding Amount	£12,546,051	£1,044,000	£609,131	£1,048,426	£663,535	£265,845	£120,000	£1,000,000	£400,000	£750,000	£405,000	£815,599	£152,500	£2,435,926	£52,000	£332,740	£1,047,260	£320,000	£5,179,094	£2,170,945	£346,238	£715,906	£1,240,000	£616,777	£2,165,900	£265,846	£77,342	£340,659					
Barking and Dagenham	£397,208																																
Barnet	£344,004																																
Bexley	£232,645																																
Brent	£511,548																																
Bromley	£317,140																																
Camden	£477,581																																
Croydon	£508,258												£152,500																				
Ealing	£438,183																																
Enfield	£491,185																																
Greenwich	£476,128																																
Hackney	£584,227																																
Hammersmith and Fulham	£266,603																																
Haringey	£552,983																																
Harrow	£200,271																																
Havering	£296,387																																
Hillingdon	£371,408																																
Hounslow	£340,270																																
Islington	£485,904																																
Kensington and Chelsea	£184,846																																
Kingston upon Thames	£85,356																																
Lambeth	£544,444																																
Lewisham	£510,298																																
Merton	£149,561																																
Newham	£626,621																																
Redbridge	£350,930																																
Richmond upon Thames	£71,887																																
Southwark	£555,290																																
Sutton	£116,442																																
Tower Hamlets	£603,100																																
Waltham Forest	£434,161																																
Wandsworth	£339,502																																
Westminster	£550,930																																

NOTES:
 The total value of the LCPF 2017/18 - 2020/21 is £72m. The figures above do not include Tranche 2 of the CCF and figures for 2019/20 direct borough funding are indicative only, based on refreshing the data and indicators.
 A&E expansion includes MOPAC funding and Young Londoners Fund
 Child House funding comprises of funding from the Department for Education, NHS England (London Region) and MOPAC.
 Young Londoners/Community Seed Fund has been split into borough-specific projects, and those where delivery is cross-borough. In this instance, although the funding cannot be disaggregated, the number of projects being delivered in a borough has been given.
 Sexual violence triage funding is predicted only.
 Male survivors of rape and SV funding is indicative only. It is possible this budget will increase due to underspend in this financial year.
 Funding for pan-London DV, restorative justice, core services, and CYP is the minimum available for 2019/20 and is likely to increase. These service elements will be included in the new integrated victim and witness service.
 There is an additional Victims Small Grants Fund, which has a value of around £900,000. This is not included as project allocations for 2019/20 have not yet been finalised.

LCPF Co-commissioning fund Advance – Wrap around support services for female offenders; Response & Rescue – Pan London project to improve the identification and response to the exploitation of young people by organised criminals; Taith – Specialist service targeted at perpetrators of harmful sexual behaviour, including peer on peer abuse; LGBT & male SV support – Pan London service providing specialist support to LGBT and male survivors of sexual violence.	BCU Funding Diversionary Activities with Education – Safer Schools Officers to work with Local Education Authorities on diversionary activities and awareness of knife crime within education establishments. Community Safety Partnership Funding – Police BCUs to work with Community Safety Partnerships to provide additional partnership capacity. Long Term Enforcement Fund – Long term problem solving of perennial serious violence hotspots.
Safer Children & Young People London Gang Exit – Support for gang members and those exploited by gangs, 16 – 24	VAWG & Victim Services

<p>Major Trauma Centres – Clinically embedded youth work to young victims of violence in the four Major Trauma centres in London: Kings, St Georges, St Marys and Royal London.</p> <p>A&E Expansion – Provides more youth workers to more hospital A&E departments, to help steer young Londoners who have been involved in knife crime away from violence in the future.</p> <p>Young Londoners/Community Seed Fund – 43 anti-knife crime projects across the capital.</p> <p>Local Safeguarding Board Funding – Funding for Local Safeguarding Boards for children and vulnerable adults.</p>	<p>Pan-London DV Service/Restorative Justice/ Victim Support/CYP victims – included in the integrated Victim and Witness Service for London currently being designed and commissioned.</p> <p>London Rape Crisis Centre – Provide services including confidential helplines, specialist counselling, practical support through the CJS, group support and prevention work.</p> <p>London Sexual Violence Triage Pilot – New sexual violence model, introducing a Gateway a new Navigator role and more effective collaboration of existing and new ISVAs.</p> <p>Havens – Provides forensic medical examinations and follow up services for victims of rape and serious sexual assault.</p> <p>Male Survivors or Rape & Sexual Violence – Exclusively works with male survivors or rape and sexual abuse, providing ISVAs, online support, counselling, group work and sexual health services.</p> <p>Harmful Sexual Practices Training – Training for professionals, an Educator Advocate service and community engagement activity.</p> <p>Hate Crime – Advocacy service for victims of hate crime, including support for LGBT and anti-Semitic hate crime victims.</p>
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Westminster City Council

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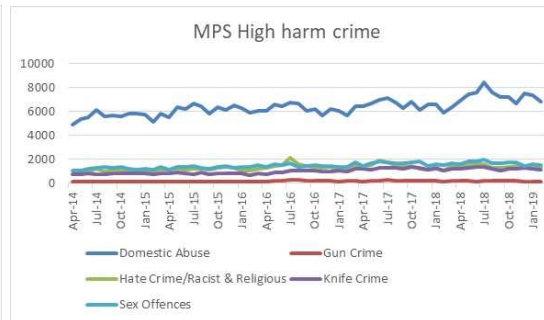
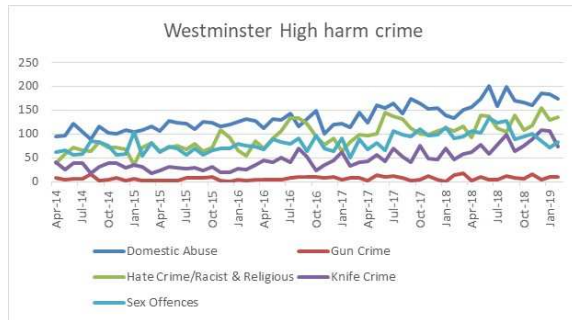


City of Westminster

SWP performance dashboard

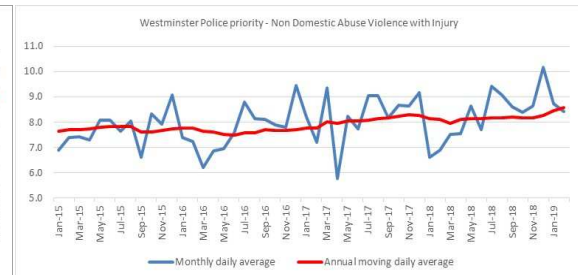
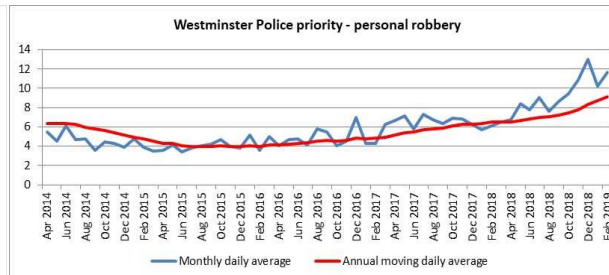
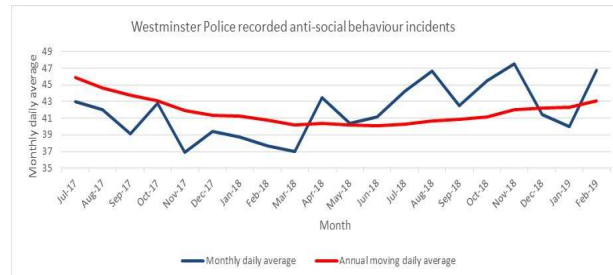
Overarching aim: Making Westminster safer by working in partnership to reduce the risk and harm of crime and ASB, focusing on protecting the most vulnerable within our communities

High harm crimes



The profile for Westminster high harm crimes is different than across the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). 62% of high harm crimes across the Metropolitan Police Service are domestic abuse compared with only 36% in Westminster. Westminster has a far greater proportion of hate crime accounting for 28% of all high harm crimes compared with only 12% across the MPS. **Source: MOPAC Performance Framework, data to February 2019.**

MOPAC local volume crime priorities



ASB incidents have increased 7% over the last year, personal robbery continues to increase, 11% of robberies across London are in Westminster and have increased by 40% whilst non-domestic abuse violence with injury has increased by 4%. **Source: MOPAC SNB & crime Dashboard, February 2019.**

Westminster socio-economic indicators

Indicator	WCC	London
% of population on Job Seekers allowance (April 2018)	1.2	1.2
Proportion of 16 – 18 year olds who are NEET (not in employment education and training) (2015)	1.7	3.1
Rates of looked after children (2017)	41	50
Unauthorised absence (2015/16)	1.4	1.2

NEET second lowest level across London. When engaged in and completing treatment, people use fewer illegal drugs, commit less crime, improve their health. **Source: London Datastore, Government statistics, pupil absences in schools, Public Health England 2016/17.**

Substance misuse

No. & proportion of adults in treatment	WCC	%	National %
Opiate	565	39%	52%
Non-opiate only	169	12%	9%
Non-opiate and alcohol	229	16%	10%
Alcohol only	505	35%	29%

VICTIM: Identifying and working with repeat victims to reduce their vulnerability

Victim Satisfaction

MPS Victim Satisfaction	MPS	WCC	Rank	Performance Trajectory
Overall satisfaction	66%	62%	30th	
Actions	60%	57%	30th	
Follow up	58%	60%	12th	
Treatment	81%	81%	20th	

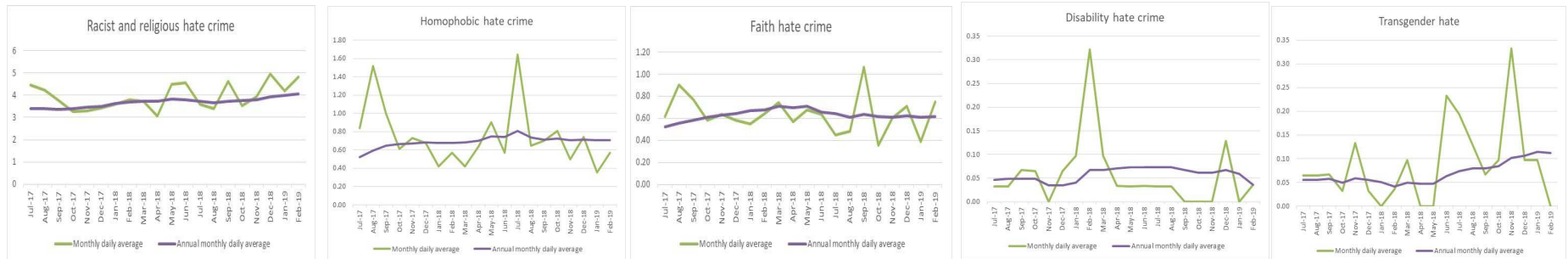
Source: MOPAC dashboard to December 2018. Rank where 1 is highest

Violence against women and girls. The Angelou partnership has been commissioned to provide specialist front line support for survivors and their families across the Tri-borough.

Measure	2017/18	2018/19*
Women report increased physical safety and /or psychological safety and feelings of safety as measured by exit surveys/ closing assessments	90%	93%
Women report a reduction in abuse due to support and advice received from service as measured by closing assessments.	96%	95%
Women are at reduced risk at case closure following the support of the service as measured by professional judgement, risk and needs assessment and closing assessments.	88%	93%
Women and girls report their quality of life has improved as measured by exit surveys.	83%	93%
Women and girls report improved confidence in reporting abuse and/or where to access help and support as measured by exit interviews and evaluations.	97%	97%

Source: Angelou contract monitoring data to Q3 2018/19.

Hate Crime



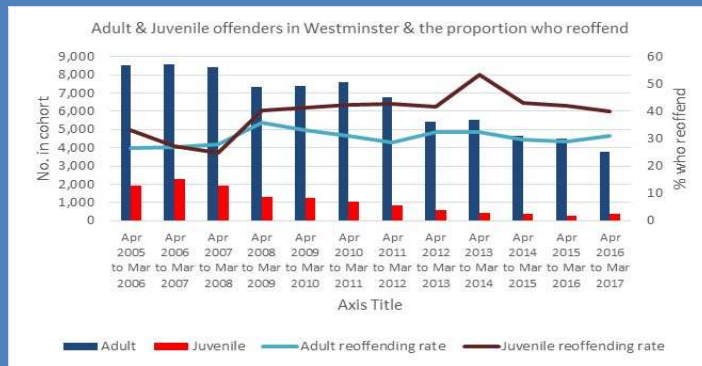
Source Metropolitan Police Statistics to Feb 2019.

9% of all racist and religious, 11% homophobic, 10% faith hate, 3% disability, 18% of transgender hate crimes across the MPS are within WCC.

OFFENDER: Working with the most problematic offenders to reduce their reoffending

Reoffending

Of note there is an 18 month delay in collating reoffending data. The number of adult offenders has more than halved over the last decade and there are 80% fewer juveniles. Reoffending rates are higher in Westminster (32%) than across London (29%). *Source: MoJ statistics*



Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a multi-agency partnership approach that brings together key partners to supervise, manage and positively impact on the criminal activity of the most recidivist offenders in the community.

Cohort size at end of December 2018 134 max capacity 160
 Starting Over (Turning Point) has been commissioned to provide additional support to the IOM cohort with the aim of reducing re-offending.

Q3 caseload: 43

Q3 Supported in housing: 6

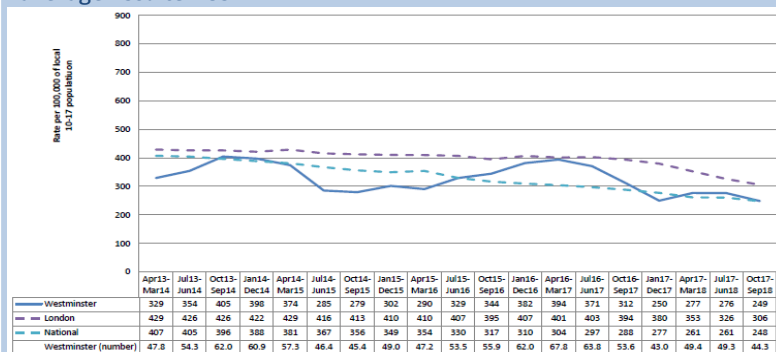
Q3 Successful outcomes: 1 drug free

Data from ID-IOM shows that after working with the IOM team, only 4 people offended 12 months after being on the cohort. Providing the partnership a saving of £483,663.

12 months reoffending	Cost of crime before	Number of offences before	Average offence interval before	Cost of crime during	Number of offences during	Average offence interval during	Cost of crime after	Number of offences after	Average offence interval after
IOM	£553,024	192	71.5	£543,569	144	188.2	£69,361	15	18.9
Starting Over	£85,413	34	55.8	£63,488	17	131.2	£0	0	0.0
IOM Excl Starting Over	£467,611	158	75.5	£480,081	127	202.5	£69,361	15	18.9

Youth Offending Service: At the end of December 2018 caseload was 50.

First time entrants to the Youth Justice System those aged 10-17 who receive their first substantive outcome. Levels remain below the London average. *Source: YOS*



Integrated Gangs Unit multi-agency multi-faceted approach to prevent and reduce young people's involvement in gang related criminality.

To what extent do you think knife crime is a problem in this area? Oct to Dec 2018 19% *Source: MOPAC Weapons enabled dashboard*

A number of services are commissioned within the IGU below is a summary of outputs to February 2019.

Caseload at 69:

Supported by CAMHS: 9; Sexual violence practitioner 14; Employment coach 14 and St Giles Trust 9.

49% of cohort successful in securing a job.

LOCATION: Reducing high harm crime in Church Street and Queen’s Park wards and the West End

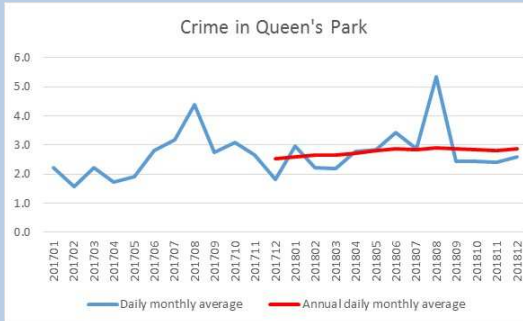
Church Street



High Harm in last 12 months
 Knife crime 31 (4%)
 Gun crime 11(11%)
 Domestic Abuse 150 (8%)
 Racist hate crime 32 (3%)
 Sexual abuse 27 (2%)

13% increase last 12 months, compared 10% increase Westminster, 2% MPS. 3.8 offences a day compared with 3.3 a year ago. Main increases, residential burglary, harassment and possession of drugs.

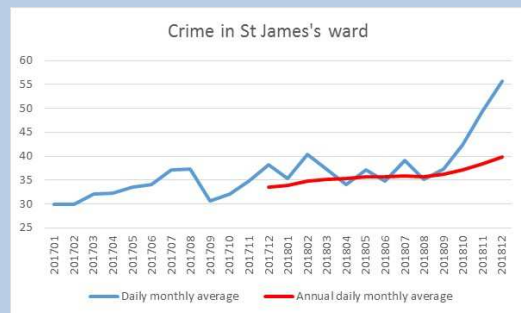
Queen’s Park



High Harm in last 12 months
 Knife crime 33 (4%)
 Gun crime 8 (8%)
 Domestic Abuse 166 (9%)
 Racist hate crime 20 (2%)
 Sexual abuse 14 (1%)

16% increase last 12 months. Main increases, residential burglary, harassment and possession of drugs. 2.9 offences a day, up from 2.5 last year.

St James’s



High Harm in last 12 months
 Knife crime 106 (12%)
 Gun crime 17 (17%)
 Domestic Abuse 188 (10%)
 Racist hate crime 405 (31%)
 Sexual abuse 229 (18%)

19% increase last 12 months. Main increases, theft person and other theft. 40 offences a day, up from 34 last year.

West End



High Harm in last 12 months
 Knife crime 185 (21%)
 Gun crime 16(11%)
 Domestic Abuse 212 (11%)
 Racist hate crime 269 (21%)
 Sexual abuse 251 (20%)

11% increase last 12 months, increase from 47 to 55 offences per day. Theft person and other theft account for most of the increase.

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City Management and Public Protection Policy & Scrutiny Committee

Date:	10 th April 2019
Classification:	General Release
Title:	2018/19 Work Programme and Action Tracker
Report of:	Director of Policy, Performance & Communications
Cabinet Member Portfolios	Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing Cabinet Member for Environment and City Management
Wards Involved:	All
Policy Context:	All
Report Author and Contact Details:	Artemis Kassi x 3451 akassi@westminster.gov.uk

1. Executive Summary

1. This report presents the current version of the work programme for 2018 – 2019 and asks the committee to suggest topics the 2019/20 work programme.

2. Key Matters for the Committee's Consideration

2.1 The Committee is asked to:

- note the work programme (Appendix 1);
- note the unallocated items and prioritise, where required;
- note the ongoing topic selection campaign;
- suggest items for the 2019/20 work programme; and
- note the action tracker (Appendix 2).

3. Topic selection

- 3.1 The policy and scrutiny team is currently undertaking horizon-scanning to scope topics for the 2019/20 work programme. The long list of topics will be drawn up through this exercise, using research, discussions with officers in the relevant services and suggestions from members. The long list will then be

circulated to members of the committee for comments ahead of the first meeting of 2019/20 (12th June 2019).

4. Changes to the work programme following the last meeting

- 4.1 This work programme takes from the work programme items suggested at the committee's last meeting on 6 February 2019. It is presented here for the committee to review and prioritise as appropriate. The suggested focus for the item for the meeting on 12th June is waste.

If you have any queries about this Report or wish to inspect any of the Background Papers, please contact Artemis Kassi

akassi@westminster.gov.uk

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Work Programme

Appendix 2 - Action Tracker

WORK PROGRAMME 2018/2019

City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee

ROUND ONE 6 JUNE 2018		
Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by
Cabinet Member Q&A	To update the committee on key areas of work within its remit and the Cabinet Member's priorities	Councillor Ian Adams Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing
Cabinet Member Q&A	To update the committee on key areas of work within its remit and the Cabinet Member's priorities	Councillor Tim Mitchell Cabinet Member for Environment and City Planning

ROUND TWO 20 September 2018		
Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by
Cabinet Member Q&A	To receive an update and provide "critical friend" challenge	Councillor Ian Adams Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing
Street Licensing Policy	To feed into the development of a street licensing policy, with focus on street entertainment	Sara Sutton

ROUND THREE 21 NOVEMBER 2018		
Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by
Cabinet Member Q&A	To receive an update and provide "critical friend" challenge	Councillor Tim Mitchell Cabinet Member for Environment and City Planning
Cabinet Member Q&A	To update the committee on key areas of work within its remit and the Cabinet Member's priorities	Councillor Ian Adams Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing
Basic Command Units	To review changes to policing in Westminster in view of the transition from borough-level policing to Basic Command Unit structure	BCU Commander Ch Supt Rob Jones, MPS

**ROUND FOUR
6 FEBRUARY 2019**

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by
Cabinet Member Q&A	To receive an update and provide "critical friend" challenge	Councillor Tim Mitchell Cabinet Member for Environment and City Management
Air Quality	Review of initiatives in Westminster aimed at reducing poor air quality, including reports providing the annual update on the Greener City Action Plan (GCAP), and an update on the Air Quality Manifesto and proposed Clean Air Action Plan 2019-2023	Sara Sutton Josephine Gay Adam Webber

**ROUND FIVE
3 APRIL 2019**

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by
Cabinet Member Q&A	To receive an update and provide "critical friend" challenge	Councillor Ian Adams Cabinet Member for Public Protection and Licensing
Community Safety Partnership	Review the Community Safety Partnership report	Sara Sutton
Basic Command Unit - update	To review changes to policing in Westminster since implementation of the Basic Command Unit structure	Ch Supt Helen Harper

UNALLOCATED ITEMS

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by
Domestic abuse	Review of refuge provision in light of Government proposals to change funding	Sara Sutton/Wayne Chance-McKay
Hate Crime	Review of hate crime in the City and initiatives aimed at tackling it. To feed into the development of a Hate Crime Strategy in the City	Sara Sutton Kirsty Munro

Sexual Exploitation	Review of sexual exploitation in Westminster	Item suitable for an initial briefing
Gambling Policy	Review proposals and comment	Kerry Simpkin Item suitable for a briefing
Lane Rental	Review the results of the DfT's consultation on lane rental schemes and consider the impact on Westminster	
Utilities Update	An investigation into the practices of utility companies	
Flood Strategy	Review the council's flood strategy and planning	

TASK GROUPS AND STUDIES		
Subject	Reasons & objective	Type
Basic Command Units	Review changes to policing in Westminster in view of the transition from borough-level policing to Basic Command Unit structure	Task Group – commenced. Meeting held in June 2018. Item reviewed by committee in November 2018. Update in April 2019
Inclusion in the ENTE	Report on inclusion within, access to and diversity in Westminster's dance entertainment venues (nightclubs) which operate within the evening and night-time economy, identifying areas of best practice and making recommendations aimed at further improving standards	Task Group – scoping and research commenced
Violent Crime/Youth Violence	Review youth violence in Westminster and the initiatives to combat it. Focus on the IGU work	Task Group (possibly joint with FPS P&S Committee)
Illegal Dumping of Waste	Review of illegal dumping (fly tipping) in Westminster	
Waste and Recycling	Investigate ways of increasing recycling in Westminster	Task Group – scoping and research commenced
Criminalisation of Mental Health	Understand the experiences which people with mental health issues have of the criminal justice system	Task Group (possibly joint with FPS P&S Committee)
Noise Pollution	Research the problems associated with noise pollution and ways of tackling it. Proactive policy development	Task Group. Timing to complement the update of the Noise Strategy next year

Post Office Closures	Review the possible impact of potential post office closures and investigate the viability of council support	Committee meeting/Task Group with public involvement
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ACTION TRACKER
City Management and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee

ROUND 4 6 February 2019		
Agenda Item	Action	Status/Follow Up
Item 4 Cabinet Member Updates: Councillor Ian Adams	The committee requested notification of the next dates for the IENTE task group	Completed
Item 5 Cabinet Member Updates: Councillor Tim Mitchell	The committee requested information about the successful recycling of Christmas trees	Completed
	The committee requested information about the crossing on Rossmore Road and road safety/increase in traffic following two-way Baker Street	In progress
	The committee discussed the issue of dumping/fly tipping	In progress
	The committee requested information about the location of bike hangars in the city	Completed
Item 6 Air Quality, Clean Air and Greener City Action Plans	The committee requested the latest figures for air pollution/air quality for Westminster wards	In progress
	The committee requested an update on completion of roll out of the diesel surcharge. Cllr Mitchell mentioned a timetable which could be shared	Completed
	The committee requested details of protocols for measuring particulates near construction sites	Completed
	The committee requested information about which nurseries are being audited	Completed

ROUND 3 21 November 2018		
Agenda Item	Action	Status/Follow Up
Item 4 Cabinet Member Updates: Councillor Tim Mitchell	Electronic Vehicle Strategy – cables and charging provided by the EV companies – written answer	Completed
Item 5 Cabinet Member Updates: Councillor Ian Adams	Provide an update on issuing of fixed penalty notices (fly tipping/waste)	In progress
Item 6	MPS to respond to questions raised at	Update item at meeting

MPS Partner Briefing - Basic Command Units	the meeting by members and expert witnesses, including: an update on Westminster-specific data reflecting the numbers now and in February detailed minutes	on 10 April 2019.
Item 7 Work Programme Report	Further meeting with MPS to discuss the BCU model and/or data (where applicable) prior or subsequent to the model going live in February 2019	As above. Completed

ROUND 2 20 September 2018		
Agenda Item	Action	Status/Follow Up
Item 8	Cllr Less provided an update on the site visit to the WMF. Comms to talk to members about the visit	In progress

ROUND 1 6 June 2018		
Agenda Item	Action	Status/Follow Up
Item 5 Committee Work Programme	Creation of a task group to focus on scrutinising the introduction of the Metropolitan Police's Basic Command Units	Task group established and meeting completed. Added to Work Programme as agenda item for November meeting. Update at April 2019 meeting
	Establishment of a task group to investigate the illegal dumping of waste in Westminster	In progress. Added to the Work Programme. Scoping commenced
	Review to be added to the Work Programme to focus on sexual exploitation	Added to the Work Programme