



Castle Point & Rochford Community Safety Partnerships Strategic Assessment 2017-18

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Summary of Assessment

The aim of the Castle Point and Rochford District Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment is to assess the scale and nature of crime, anti-social behaviour and vulnerability within the district. Analysis has been completed based on data ranging from 1st October 2016 to 30th September 2017* to allow the priorities for 2018/2019 to be determined.

Year-on-year, police-recorded crime has risen at a rate of 14% (+590 offences) in Castle Point, and 7% (+214 offences) in Rochford. The increase is occurring at a slower rate than is seen at Force level (12%), and nationally (13%) for Rochford but at a quicker rate than at Force and national level for Castle Point. In Castle Point, the crime type with the most impactful^[1] decrease for the district is Burglary Business and Commercial - the crime type has seen a reduction of 27% (-73 offences). In Rochford, the crime type that has seen the greatest percentage decrease is Dwelling Burglary – there has been a 33% decrease (-81 offences). The crime type that has the most impactful increase (due to its volume) in both Districts is Violence with Injury - there has been a 25% increase (+197 offences) in Castle Point and a 29% increase (+93 offences) in Rochford.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) also has a significant impact on the community within the Castle Point and Rochford Districts. ASB has risen by 9% (+170 incidents) in Castle Point but it has fallen by 12% in Rochford (-198 incidents).

Castle Point accounts for 4% of all investigations in the Force and Rochford accounts for 3%. When considering Domestic Abuse in relation to the number of offences per 1,000 adults (15yrs old and over), Castle Point is ranked 7th and Rochford is ranked 14th (last).

The term 'Hidden Harm' refers to crimes or strands of vulnerability that are often not easily recognised or are under-reported. The scale of these crimes is largely unknown but work is ongoing to identify and protect those involved.

* Where the date range varies, the accurate date range has been stated.

^[1] Impactive = not necessarily the highest percentage increase but has the biggest effect.

1.2 Strategic Priorities

Under the Crime and Disorder Act the Community Safety Partnership is responsible for reducing crime and disorder, reducing re-offending and combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances.

Castle Point and Rochford Districts will focus on the following priorities for the coming 12 months:

Dwelling Burglary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce reoffending.• To educate residents on effective crime prevention.
Protecting Vulnerable People	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To safeguard the victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime.• To protect those affected by the trafficking of drugs.• To address any emerging Hidden Harms.
Anti-Social Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To ensure effective partnership working to reduce volume.• To be aware of evidence of other areas of vulnerability which may require further safeguarding measures or preventative action.
Violence Against the Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To address issues emerging from the Night Time Economy.• To tackle high volume locations.

The Strategic Priority Process has identified four key areas of crime based on a variety of factors as scored and weighted within the Risk Matrix (Appendix A); these will be the strands of vulnerability that the Partnership will concentrate on:

- Domestic Abuse
- Trafficking of Drugs
- Hate Crime
- Violence With Injury

The priorities from the 2015/2016 period were:

- Acquisitive crime
- Safeguarding Vulnerable People – including Domestic Abuse and other Hidden Harms
- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.1 District detail

Castle Point and Rochford Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) cover an area forming part of the South Local Policing Area (LPA), stretching from Foulness Island in the east to Canvey Island in the far south and includes the towns of Rayleigh, Rochford, Benfleet and Hadleigh. The Districts surround the Unitary Authority of Southend-on-Sea and also share a border with Basildon District.

Castle Point

Castle Point Borough has a population of 89,700 (Local Authority Profile 2016) with 38,670 households (Electoral Roll 2017). It is the seventh largest district in Essex in terms of total population numbers, but covers only 17.3 square miles. Population is projected to increase to 93,440 by 2025. The number of residents living in the borough who are aged 65 and over is expected to increase to 26,500 in 2025. This takes the proportion of people in this age bracket to almost a third of all residents. This is the second highest percentage change of the Essex Local Authorities.

The Borough is made up of Canvey Island and the mainland areas of Hadleigh, Benfleet and Thundersley. 43% of residents live on Canvey Island. There is not a significant night time economy in the Borough.

Castle Point is ranked 187 out of 326 local authorities on overall deprivation. There are a number of affluent areas in the district, but a few that are relatively deprived. Castle Point has one Lower Super Output Area in the most deprived 10% in England and another four that are in the bottom 20%. Canvey Island South, Canvey Island Central and Canvey Island Winter Gardens wards are areas with high deprivation and health inequalities.

Castle Point had 74.5% of adults age 16-24 who were in employment in June 2015, below the county average of 76.2%, the proportion of adults who were economically inactive is above the Essex figure. 14.1% of 16-64 year olds have no qualifications (2014), above the Essex and England averages.

The area had the lowest growth in housing since 2011 but high house price increase, and lower than average homelessness rate but fifth highest number of housing waiting list in Essex. 82.9% of households are people that own their own homes.

Rochford

Rochford District adjoins the urban areas of Southend-on-Sea and Castle Point and covers an area of 65 square miles and is predominantly rural in its character. It has miles of coastline as well as vast areas of countryside much of which is designated as green belt. The small outlying villages and towns offer both rural and semi-rural living. The largest town, Rayleigh and the other two main settlements of Rochford and Hockley have good rail connections to London and access to the A127 London-Southend Arterial Road and then to the A13 and M25. London Southend Airport is primarily situated within the District and the airport and surrounding area are part of the Thames Gateway regeneration area. There is a wide variety of housing in the area ranging from stylish properties to historic listed buildings in conservation areas. Also in the area there are excellent sheltered housing schemes for the elderly.

Rochford District has a population of 85,700 (Local Authority Profile 2016) with 35,506 households (Electoral Roll 2017). Rochford is the third smallest district in Essex in terms of total population numbers, accounting for 5.9% of the total population in Essex. It has a slightly lower proportion of over 65s compared to the county as a whole although a 19% increase is expected between 2015 and 2025 equating to 3,680 more people.

Rochford is ranked 281 out of 326 Local Authorities in England on overall deprivation. There are 53 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Rochford, with none being amongst the most deprived 10% in England, while nine are in the most affluent 10%. Foulness and Great Wakering ward has high levels of child poverty although long-term unemployment is just below the County average. Rochford ward has high levels of both child poverty and long-term unemployment. Sweyne Park has above average levels of both child poverty and long-term unemployment.

The proportion of adults over 16 who are unemployed in Rochford is higher than the Essex average of 4.9% but the percentage of young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the second lowest in Essex. Rochford has an unemployment rate that is higher than the Essex average of 4.9% but has a percentage of adults aged 16-64 who were in employment in June 2015 that is just below the county average of 76.2%. The district has a proportion who were economically inactive that is slightly above the Essex figure of 19.7%. The latter group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home, retired or studying.

The number of dwellings in Rochford rose by 1.1% to 34,810 between 2011 and 2014, less than the rise in Essex and England (both 1.7%). 83.1% of households in Rochford are people that own their own homes (either with a mortgage or outright), and there is a small proportion of social tenants, who may be impacted by low stock levels, and a low proportion of private tenants. 2.13 per 1,000 households were homeless or in priority need in Rochford in 2014/15, the fifth lowest rate in Essex.

3 THE PARTNERSHIP

3.1 Summary

The Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement for the Community Safety Partnership to complete on an annual basis, as per the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The legislation placed a joint responsibility upon specific agencies to work together to protect the local community from crime and to help people feel safer.

Castle Point and Rochford District Community Safety Partnership consists of representatives from –

- Essex Police South Local Policing Area (LPA) (Castle Point and Rochford District)
- Castle Point Borough Council
- Rochford District Council
- Essex County Council
- Essex County Fire and Rescue Service
- Essex Community Rehabilitation Company
- National Probation Service
- NHS South Essex Castle Point and Rochford Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- Representative of Voluntary / Third Sector
- Youth Offending Service

The purpose of this document is to assist the Partnership to understand the patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder, ASB and community safety issues and to enable the identification of clear strategic priorities and informing the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle those issues.

The Assessment is compiled from data covering the time period 1st October 2016 to 30 September 2017. Data has been taken from the following sources –

- Essex Police Athena crime reporting system
- Essex Police STORM incident reporting system
- iQuanta (Home Office)

Where other sources have been used, a reference has been provided.

Current Partnership Structure

The Steering Group is the Strategic Group for the Community Safety Partnership and meets quarterly. The group are jointly responsible for addressing crime and disorder, substance misuse and the reduction of re-offending in Castle Point and Rochford District.

The group have overall strategic responsibility for ensuring the implementation of an action plan to address the priorities identified in the Strategic Assessment.

4 CRIME

4.1 All Crime

National Trends

There has been a national trend of increasing numbers of police recorded crimes in recent years. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has monitored police recorded crimes and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW[†]) and has noted the following national trends:

'The police recorded crime series covers a wider range of offences than the CSEW but is restricted to those crimes that have been reported to and recorded by the police. From the 1980s until the late 1990s, trends in police recorded crime broadly followed those shown by the CSEW, but changes to recording rules and processes resulted in rises between 1998 and 2004 that did not reflect changes in crime as estimated by the CSEW. The two sources then both showed a downward trend until the early 2010s, when a renewed focus on improving crime recording resulted in further increases in the police series each year. The size of year-on-year increases has grown, with police recorded crime increasing by 5% in the year ending June 2015, by 7% in the year ending June 2016, and by 13% in the latest year.

This increase reflects a range of factors which vary for different individual crime [...] The factors can include continuing improvements to recording processes and practices, more victims reporting crime, or genuine increases in crime.'[‡]

Essex Police Force Area

A similar trend can be seen in Essex, as depicted below. A new crime recording system was implemented in April 2015, and since then there has been a steady increase in the number of recorded crimes. This trend is predicted to continue.

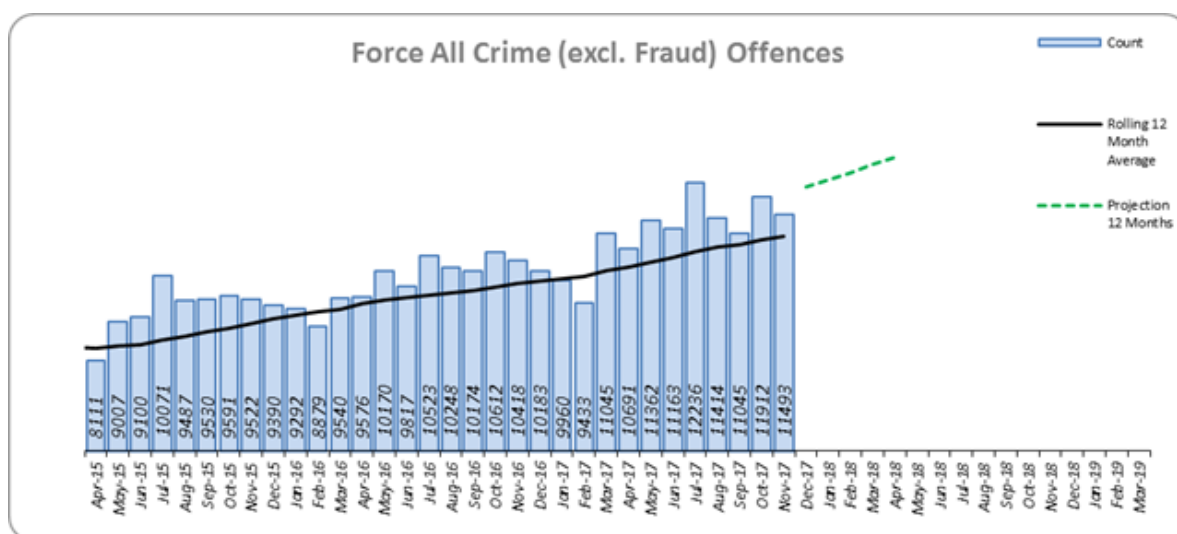


Figure 1

[†] The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides a good measure of long-term trends for a selected range of crimes experienced by the general public, including those not reported to the police.

[‡] <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017>

Castle Point and Rochford District

This section uses data from iQuanta which has been provided by Essex Police. iQuanta is a web-based service provided to operational staff in police forces, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC). iQuanta allows users to access provisional data before finalised National Statistics are published[§].

Data from iQuanta** compares Castle Point and Rochford Districts with other Essex Districts. This indicates 5.6 crimes per 1000 residents for Castle Point and 3.2 crimes per 1000 residents for Rochford. Castle Point and Rochford are *below* the average of 6.1 across all Essex Districts.

Data from iQuanta also compares Castle Point and Rochford Districts' crime levels with other districts that have similar socio-economic characteristics, also known as Most Similar Groups (MSGs).

Castle Point is *above* the average of 5 crimes per 1000 residents across their MSG grouping.

Rochford is *below* the average of 4.4 crimes per 1000 residents across their MSG grouping.

Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between forces. Forces operate in very different environments and face different challenges. It can be more meaningful to compare a force with other forces which share similar social and economic characteristics, than, for example, a neighbouring force.

[§] <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/iquanta>

^{**} Based on iQuanta data – data parameters of 01/10/2017 to 31/10/2017

4.2 Performance Data

Castle Point

Top Level		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	1823	1993	170	9.3
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	13.8	4119	4709	590	14.3
- State Based Crime	7.7	540	601	61	11.3
- Victim Based Crime	14.8	3579	4108	529	14.8
Victim Based Crime		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.
Violence Against the Person	34.3	1236	1498	262	21.2
- Homicide	-	1	0	-1	-100.0
- Violence with Injury	34.3	468	534	66	14.1
- Violence without Injury	34.3	767	964	197	25.7
Sexual Offences	18.0	90	111	21	23.3
- Rape	35.3	39	34	-5	-12.8
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	10.0	15	10	-5	-33.3
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	45.8	24	24	0	0.0
- Other Sexual Offences	10.4	51	77	26	51.0
Robbery	0.0	62	58	-4	-6.5
- Robbery of business property	0.0	18	12	-6	-33.3
- Robbery of Personal Property	0.0	44	46	2	4.5
Theft Offences	1.4	1675	1872	197	11.8
- Burglary	0.8	581	499	-82	-14.1
- Burglary Residential	1.1	-	369	-	-
- Burglary Business & Commercial	0.0	-	130	-	-
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	1.3	313	304	-9	-2.9
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.0	268	195	-73	-27.2
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	1.0	382	525	143	37.4
- Theft from Vehicle	0.3	199	287	88	44.2
- Theft of Motor Vehicle	2.2	142	180	38	26.8
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	41	58	17	41.5
- Theft	2.1	712	848	136	19.1
- Theft from the Person	0.0	33	33	0	0.0
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	64	86	22	34.4
- Shoplifting	0.0	220	307	87	39.5
- Other Theft	4.3	395	422	27	6.8
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	7.9	516	569	53	10.3
- Criminal Damage	8.1	491	540	49	10.0
- Arson	3.4	25	29	4	16.0
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.0	32	25	-7	-21.9
Hate Crime HO Definition	1.7	50	58	8	16.0

Figure 2 - Castle Point

Rochford

Top Level		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	1602	1404	-198	-12.4
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	11.3	3270	3484	214	6.5
- State Based Crime	4.7	350	403	53	15.1
- Victim Based Crime	12.2	2920	3081	161	5.5
Victim Based Crime		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.
Violence Against the Person	29.6	935	1064	129	13.8
- Homicide	0.0	0	1	1	-
- Violence with Injury	25.1	317	410	93	29.3
- Violence without Injury	32.5	618	653	35	5.7
Sexual Offences	17.8	82	90	8	9.8
- Rape	37.9	31	29	-2	-6.5
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	0.0	10	11	1	10.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	61.1	21	18	-3	-14.3
- Other Sexual Offences	8.2	51	61	10	19.6
Robbery	0.0	17	29	12	70.6
- Robbery of business property	0.0	3	3	0	0.0
- Robbery of Personal Property	0.0	14	26	12	85.7
Theft Offences	0.9	1374	1387	13	0.9
- Burglary	0.8	410	355	-55	-13.4
- Burglary Residential	1.4	-	218	-	-
- Burglary Business & Commercial	0.0	-	137	-	-
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	1.8	245	164	-81	-33.1
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.0	165	191	26	15.8
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	0.7	319	438	119	37.3
- Theft from Vehicle	0.8	174	249	75	43.1
- Theft of Motor Vehicle	0.7	110	142	32	29.1
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	35	47	12	34.3
- Theft	1.2	645	594	-51	-7.9
- Theft from the Person	6.7	31	30	-1	-3.2
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	28	29	1	3.6
- Shoplifting	0.0	289	226	-63	-21.8
- Other Theft	1.6	297	309	12	4.0
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	6.1	512	511	-1	-0.2
- Criminal Damage	6.3	497	491	-6	-1.2
- Arson	0.0	15	20	5	33.3
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.0	10	22	12	120.0
Hate Crime HO Definition	2.8	23	36	13	56.5

Figure 3 – Rochford

Rolling 12 Month Year-on-Year Variations

The below points detail the three crime types that have seen the greatest percentage increases and decreases across the most recent rolling 12 months. The information, depicted in Figures 1 and 2 (above), has been provided to quantify the volume of each crime type.

Please note that where numbers are small – for example fewer than 100 – percentage change can be misleading^[1]. Samples below 100 have therefore been provided with contextual figures.

Castle Point

The three offence types that have seen the greatest increase are:

- ↑ Other Sexual Offences – 51% increase (*51 to 77 offences*)
- ↑ Theft from Motor Vehicle – 44% increase
- ↑ Vehicle Interference – 42% increase – (*41 to 58 offences*)

The three offence types that have seen the greatest reductions are-

- ↓ Homicide– 100% decrease – (*1 to 0 offences*)
- ↓ Robbery of Business Property – 33% decrease (*18 to 12 offences*)
- ↓ Rape Under 16 years – 33% decrease (*15 to 10 offences*)

Rochford

The three offence types that have seen the greatest increase are:

- ↑ Racially/ Religiously Aggravated Offences – 120% increase (*10 to 22 offences*)
- ↑ Robbery of Personal Property – 86% increase (*14 to 26 offences*)
- ↑ Hate Crime – 57% increase (*23 to 36 offences*)

The three offence types that have seen the greatest reductions are-

- ↓ Dwelling Burglary – 33% decrease
- ↓ Theft From Shops and Stalls – 22% decrease (*34 to 25 offences*)
- ↓ Rape Over 16 years – 14% decrease (*21 to 18 offences*)

^[1] <https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/archive/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-advisory-committees/statistical-and-analytical-guidance-on-crime-and-policing-statistics.pdf>

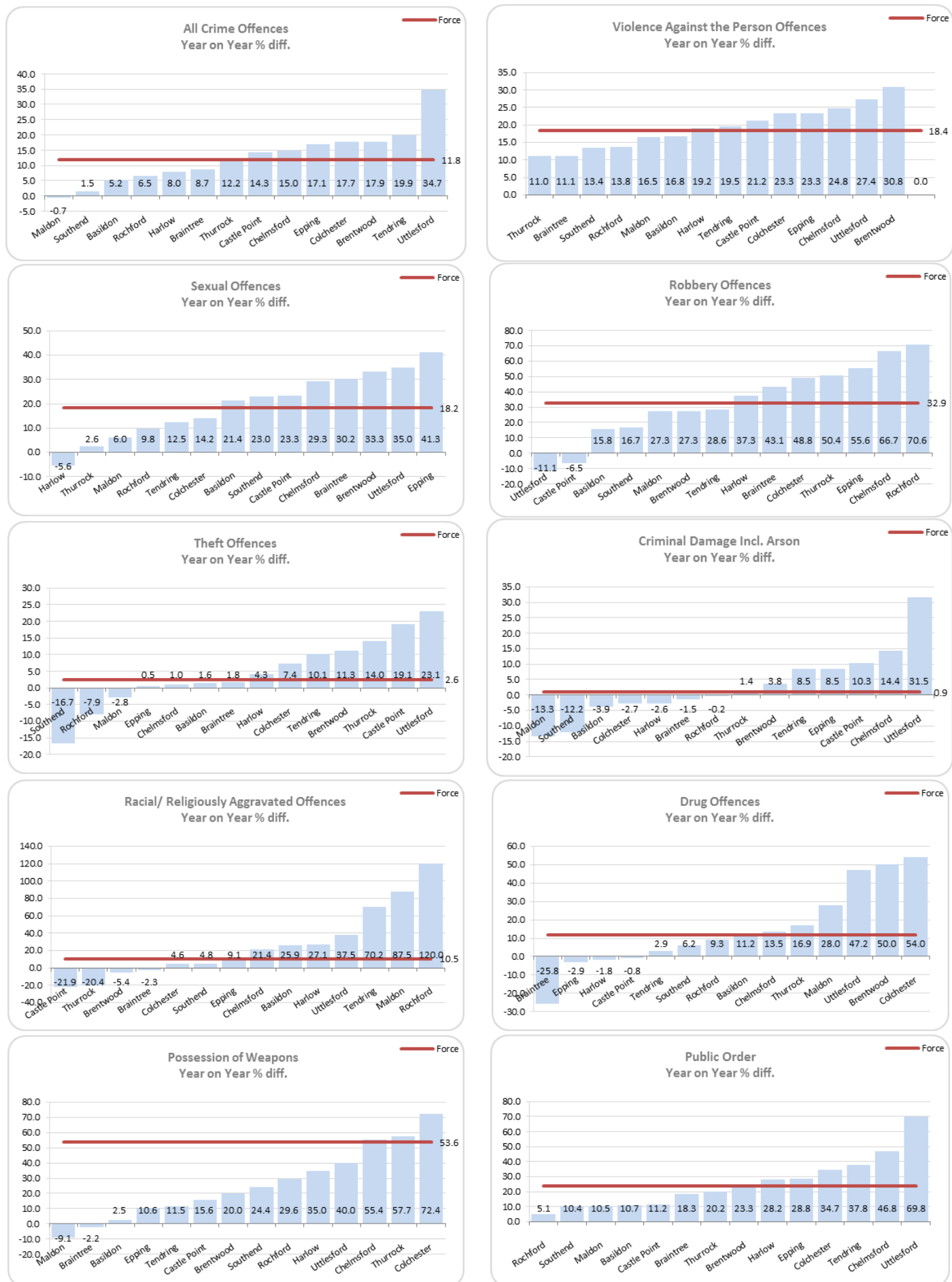


Figure 4

Proportionality of Crime in Castle Point District

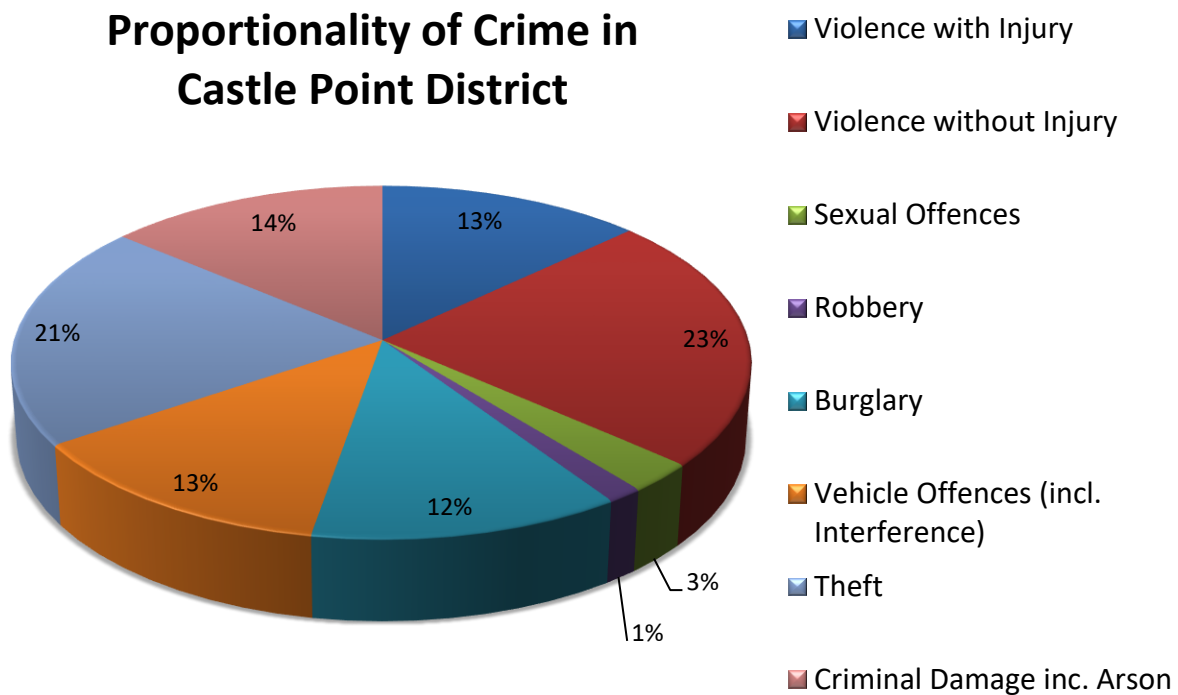


Figure 5

Proportionality of Crime in Rochford District

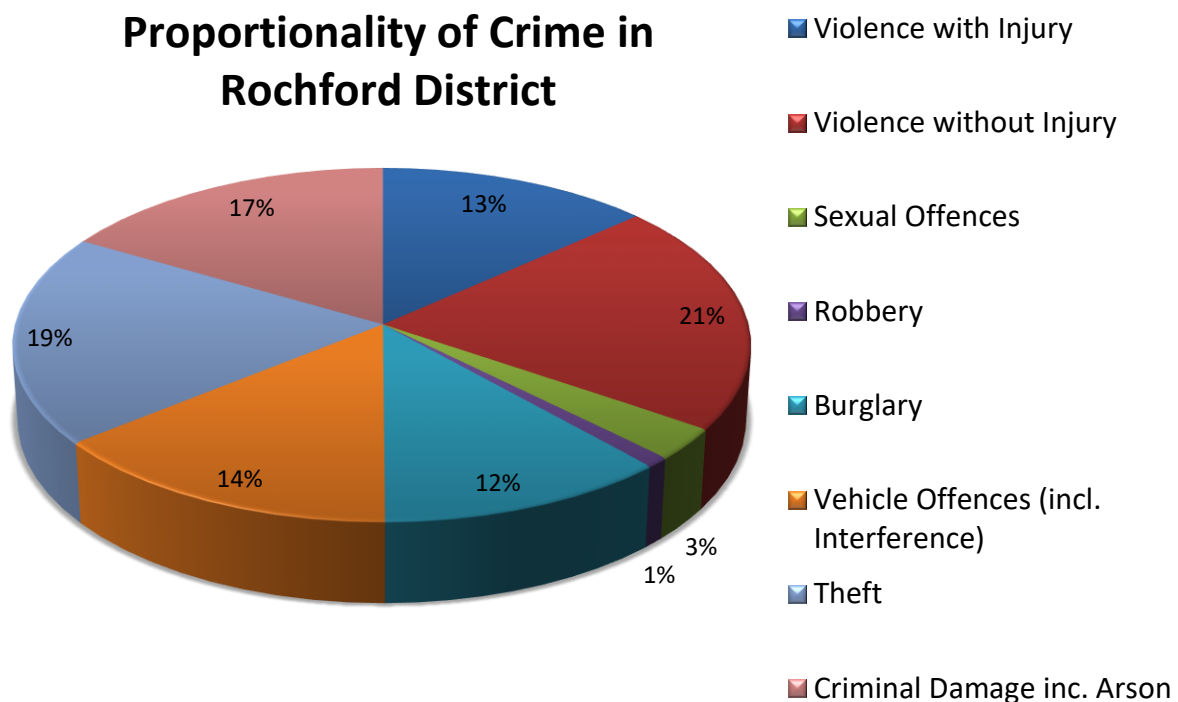


Figure 6

4.3 Crime Severity Scores

A Crime Severity Score takes into account both the volume and the severity of offences by weighting them. 'Severity' reflects the relative harm of an offence to society and the likely demands on the police, given that the police resource requirements are likely to be greater for offences that are more serious.

The top three Crime Severity Scores for Castle Point are:



The top three Crime Severity Scores for Rochford are:



4.4 Public Perception

In 2017, Rochford District Council provided the opportunity for their residents to complete a Community Safety Survey, the below results are based on the 279 of responses from that survey:

- In Rochford, over half of the residents (59%) saw ASB as either 'a very big problem' or 'a fairly big problem' – only 9% of residents did not see ASB as a problem.
- Vehicle Racing/Excessive Speed, Fly-Tipping, and Litter were seen as the biggest problems in the district.

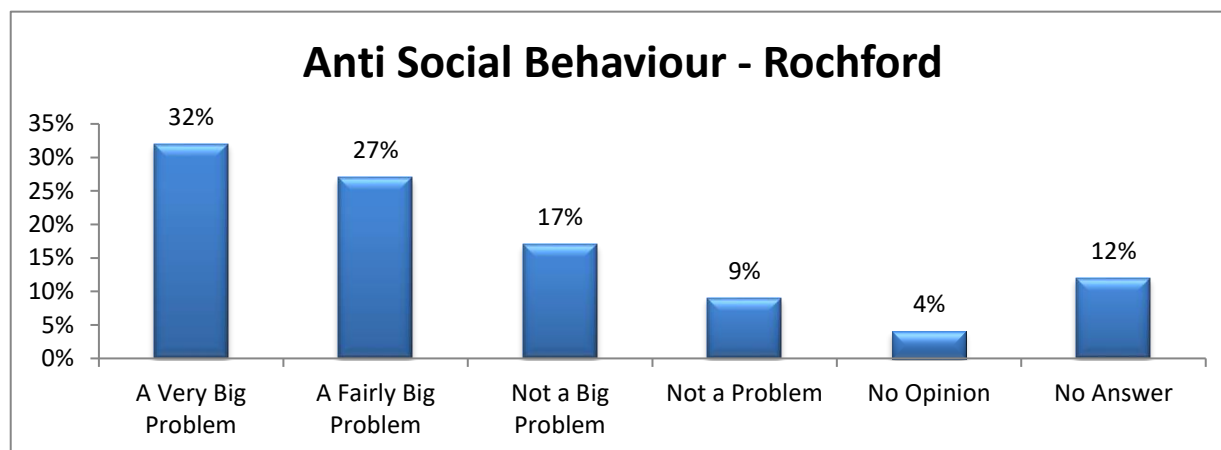


Figure 7

In 2017 Castle Point District Council also provided the opportunity for their residents to complete a Community Safety Survey, the below results are based on the 258 of responses from that survey:

The below table depicts how the residents of Castle Point have rated ASB in their area, by issue:

Castle Point	No problem	%	Minor problem	%	Major problem	%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	208	81	39	15	11	4
Teenagers hanging around on the street	113	44	97	37	48	19
Rubbish and litter lying around	108	42	89	34	61	24
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	185	72	60	23	13	5
Abandoned or burnt out cars	225	87	26	10	7	3
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property or vehicles	125	48	85	33	48	19
People using or dealing drugs	191	74	46	18	21	8

Figure 8

- On average, 64% of residents did not see the issue of ASB as a problem and 12% saw them as a major problem.

The below are the results of the survey where both residents of Rochford and Castle Point Districts were asked the same questions:

- 84% of residents in Rochford and 98% of residents in Castle Point said they feel safe in the local area during the day.
- 47% of residents in Rochford and 33% of residents in Castle Point said they feel unsafe in the local area after dark.
- In Castle Point, Criminal Damage (incl. Arson), Dwelling Burglary and Personal Robbery were seen as the biggest problem crimes by residents.
 - For Rochford, this was Dwelling Burglary, Criminal Damage (incl. Arson) and Vehicle Offences.

Other Findings from the Community Safety Survey:

Castle Point	No problem	%	Minor problem	%	Major problem	%
Poor street lighting	203	79	43	17	12	4
Presence of homeless people	239	93	17	7	1	0
Dogs (noise, mess and loose)	144	56	78	30	36	14
Speeding	100	39	78	30	80	31
Bogus callers	199	77	57	22	2	1
People cycling / skateboarding on pavements	154	60	77	30	27	10
Off road motor cycling	192	74	43	17	23	9
Motor vehicles incorrectly parked	112	44	81	31	65	25
Traffic congestion	142	55	46	18	70	27
Race relations	243	95	14	5	1	0
Other	246	95	4	2	8	3

Figure 9

Rochford

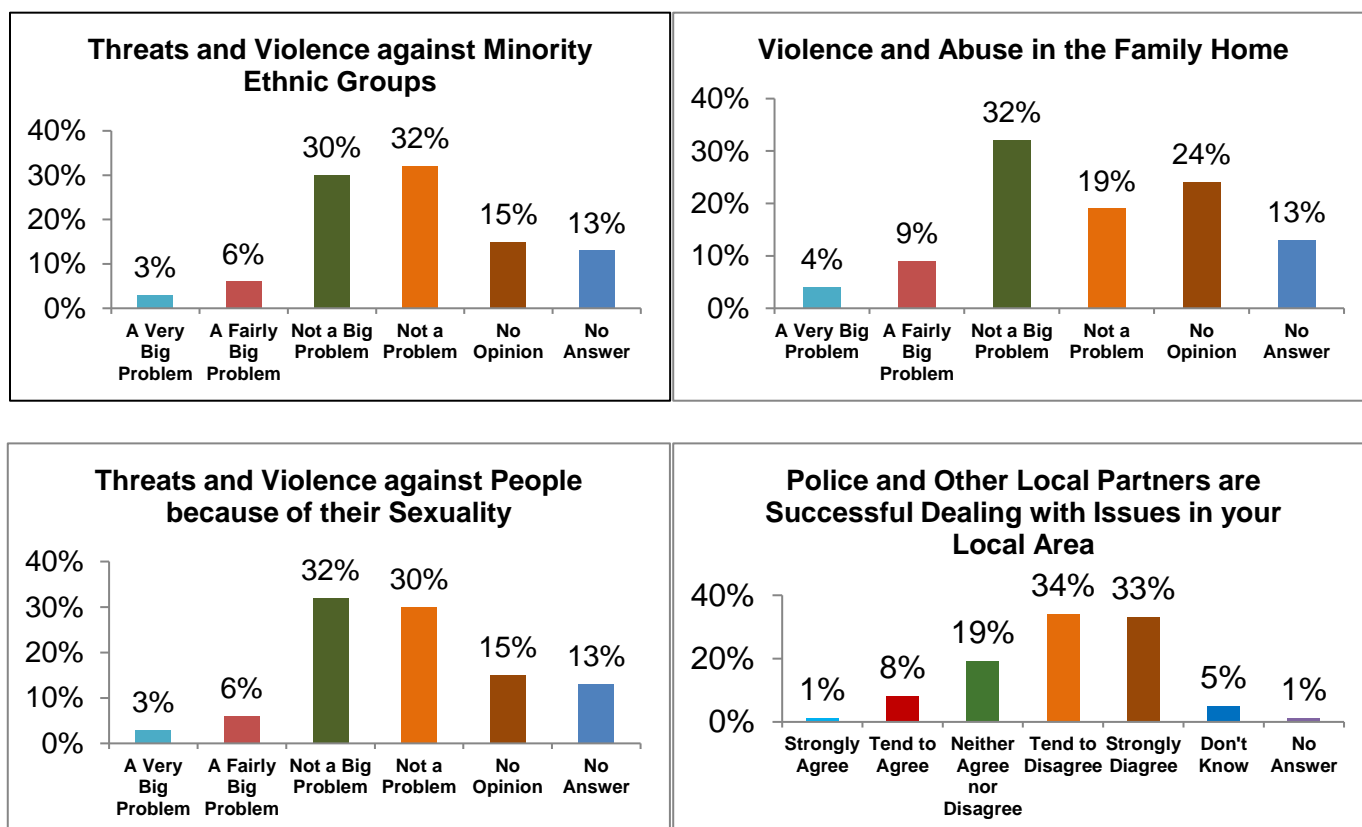


Figure 10

The following information has been taken from the Essex Residents Survey 2016, For Essex County Council, published October 2016.

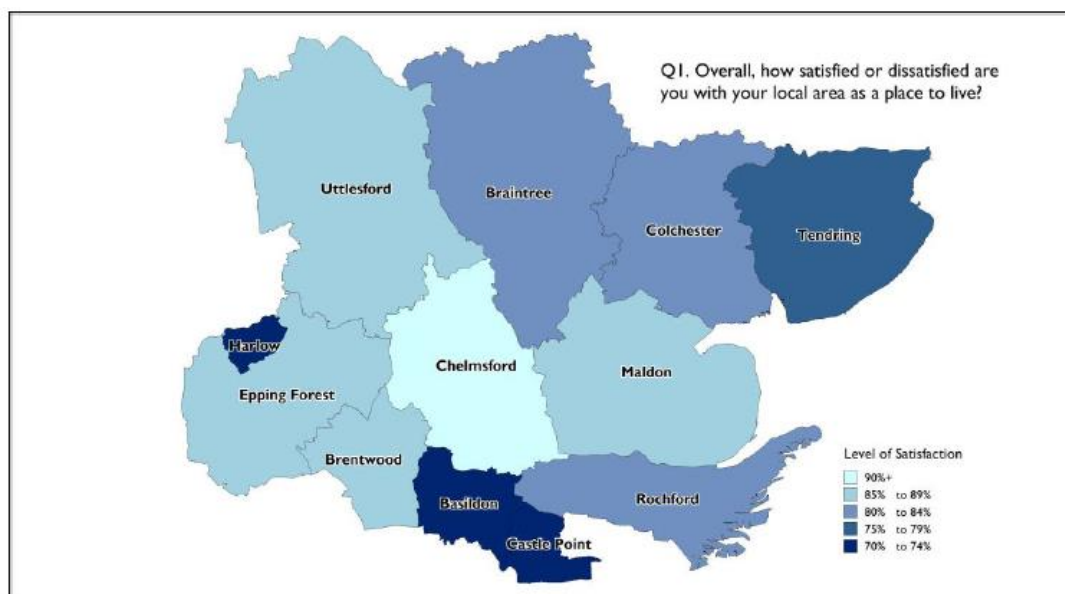


Figure 11

For Castle Point District:

Note: [No.] represents number of completed responses

- 72% are satisfied with their 'local area as a place to live'; with 16% being dissatisfied – [437].
- Over half (56%) were worried of becoming a victim of crime – [438].
 - 56% of residents were specifically worried about having their home broken into and something stolen – [438].
- Concern about Burglary was highest in Basildon (68%) and Castle Point (66%), and the degree of worry in these two districts was almost twice that seen in the districts with the lowest amount of concern Maldon, (28%), and Uttlesford (37%).
- Over half (63%) felt they did not feel well informed about local public services; 33% felt well informed – [439].
- 79% felt safe when outside during the day when in the local area – [435].
 - 39% of those surveyed felt unsafe after dark in their local area – [419].

For Rochford District:

Note: [No.] represents number of completed responses

- 84% are satisfied with their 'local area as a place to live'; with 8% being dissatisfied – [442].
- Less than half (44%) were worried of becoming a victim of crime – [441].
 - 60% of residents were specifically worried about having their home broken into and something stolen – [441].
- Over half (55%) felt they did not feel well informed about local public services; 41% felt well informed – [444].
- 88% felt safe when outside during the day when in the local area – [440].
 - 28% of those surveyed felt unsafe after dark in their local area – [423].

5 HIDDEN HARMS

5.1 Child Sexual Exploitation / Abuse

The information and data taken for this section has been provided by Essex Police's Hidden Harms Intelligence Analysis team and Crime & Public Protection Command (Operations Centre).

In February 2017, the Department for Education published a revised definition of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and guide for 'practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from CSE^{††}.

Revised definition: "Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology".

The below chart show a breakdown of Sexual Offences data for the period 01/08/16 – 31/07/17, where the victim is a child (under 18). The pie chart shows the relationship of the offender to the victim in the South LPA (Local Policing Area) as a whole. The table shows the distribution of offences

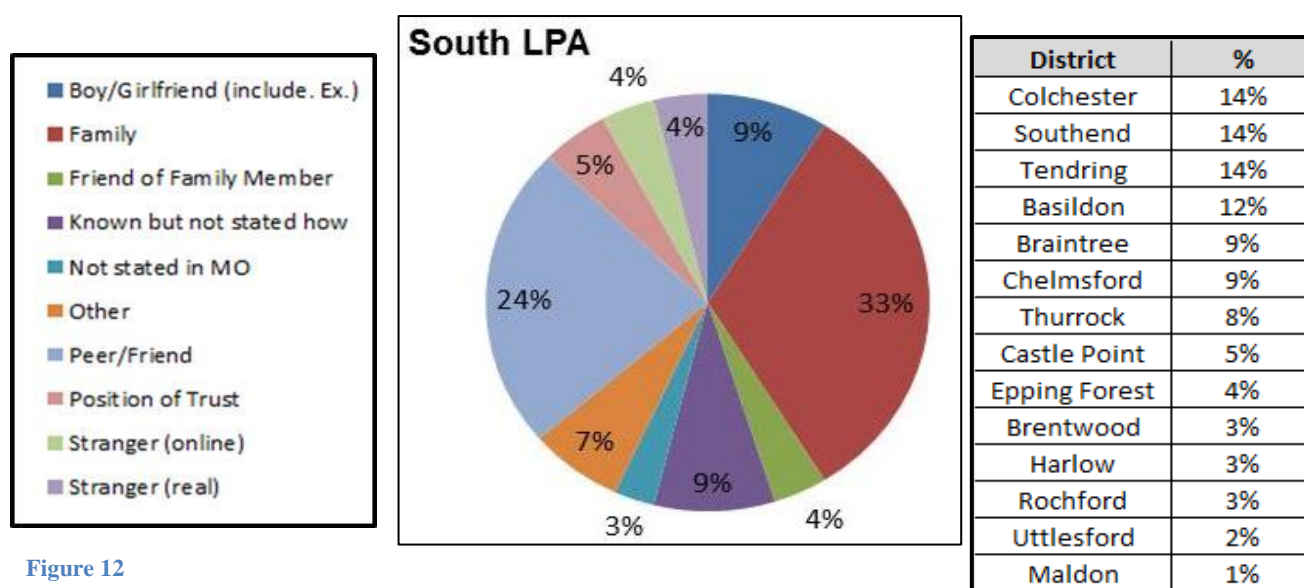


Figure 12

^{††}http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591903/CSE_Guidance_Core_Document_13.02.2017.pdf

across all Districts. Castle Point is in the middle of the rankings and Rochford has the 3rd lowest number of offences.

The recording of CSE investigations needs to be regarded in a different way to offence data, in that, the recording of such investigations can be, and often is, a reflection of proactive policing and a greater knowledge of CSE indicators by the wider Partnership. For example, just because another area isn't recording CSE investigations does not mean that it doesn't exist therefore it would not be accurate to suggest that North LPA has a bigger CSE issue than the other LPAs.

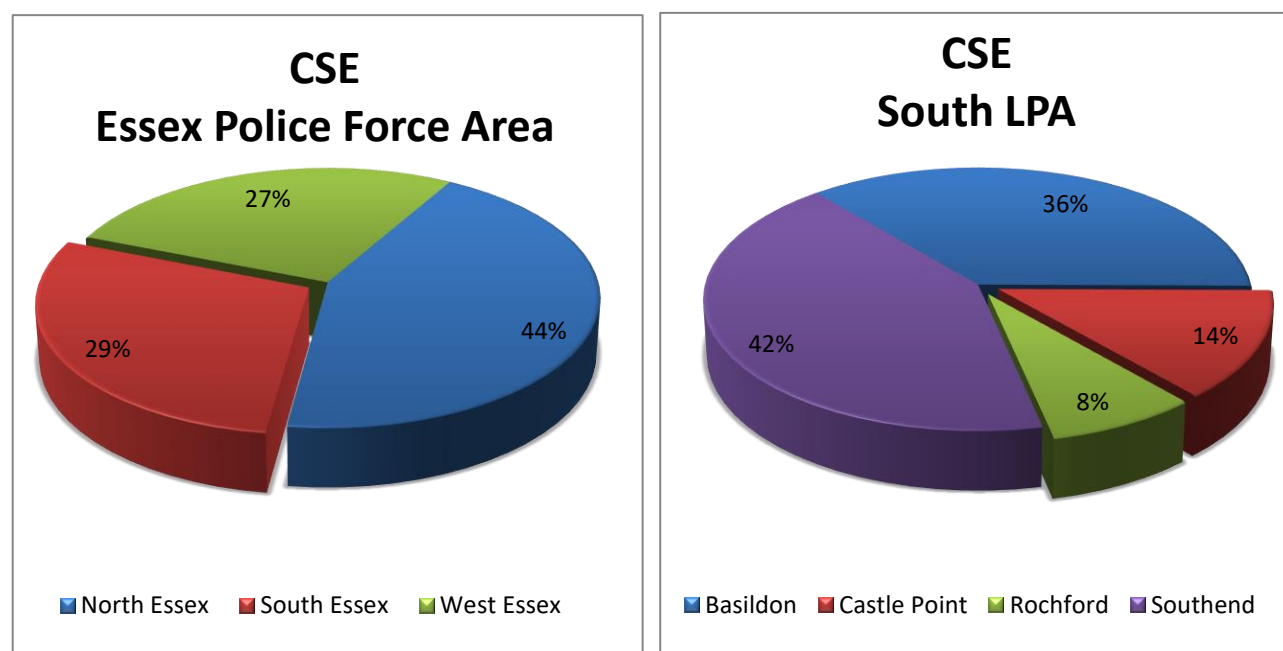


Figure 13

The following information is provided via extraction from Essex Police's crime recording system, Athena. The data detailed below is set to the same time parameters of 01/08/2016 to 31/07/2017, for ease of reference:

- Essex Police recorded 516 investigations containing the primary, or included classification, of Child Sexual Exploitation (Home Office code: NC/12).
 - 149 (29%) of these CSE investigations are recorded as occurring in the South LPA
 - 20 of these 149 CSE investigations recorded as occurring in Castle Point and 12 are recorded as occurring in Rochford.

Recent Progress from Essex Safeguarding Children Board

The Essex Safeguarding Children Board (ESCB) developed new guidance setting out standards for organisations and their staff in relation to CSE learning and development. The Child Sexual Exploitation Learning and Development Standards document was based on responses of an audit carried out by the organisation's CSE and Missing Children Sub-Committee on CSE training across

various organisations in Essex. It has also been informed by recommendations set out in CSE guidance published by the government and a report by ECPAT, which campaigns against child trafficking and exploitation. The standards outline expectations from ESCB on the level of CSE training needed for those working with children, young people and their families.

The “I Didn’t Know” campaign was relaunched for the week 13th March – 18th March 2017. The campaign aimed to identify with young people who may feel trapped through the grooming process to commit crime and abuse other young people and importantly emphasise that they can get help and support too. For each day of the campaign week, there were key messages published on social media using the hashtag #KnowAboutCSE, to reach young people and parents.

Two training packages were made available to all organisations through the ESCB website from January 2017. These are found at: [http://www.escb.co.uk/en-gb/learninganddevelopment/childsexualexploitation.aspx#CSE & Missing](http://www.escb.co.uk/en-gb/learninganddevelopment/childsexualexploitation.aspx#CSE_&Missing). One is for basic awareness-raising of CSE and the other is for raising awareness of the risks to children who go missing. These packages can be used to offer in-house training during team meetings and development days.

South MACE

Cases being presented at MACE 1 have shown that social workers and team managers have already undertaken a lot of work in respect of individual young people through identifying the risk to them and co-ordinating good multi-agency responses to the risk. MACE 1 then allows for any additional information to be shared and on occasion additional support / intervention from other partners has been forthcoming.

It is also evident from the cases being presented that the co-ordination of support and intervention on the ground between partner agencies is good – the working relationships between partners are effective and cases are presented with good safeguarding plans in place.

The Data being shared at MACE 2 has become more meaningful and useful to those attending and as this continues to evolve the value of this will no doubt help focus activities in the quadrant. MACE 2 has allowed for a better understanding of what activities are currently ongoing within the area to tackle the issue of CSE and where additional focus is required.

5.2 Domestic Abuse

The information and data used for this section has been sourced from the Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2017 completed by Essex Police Criminal Intelligence Analysts.

Dealing effectively with Domestic Abuse can and does save lives and frees victims from a life of torment. That abuse is more than just physical, it can take many forms - it can be psychological, sexual, financial and emotional. It often includes controlling behaviour designed to isolate people from sources of support, to deprive them of their independence and regulate their everyday behaviour. In those circumstances it can be very difficult for people to reach out for help.

Essex Police handles more than 90 Domestic Abuse calls every day and it is a complex issue where the response must be right every single time. Experience has taught us that if we fail to deal with these calls properly then they can lead to tragic consequences.

Essex Police cannot tackle Domestic Abuse alone. The force is continuing to work with partners to share information and improve the all-round support given to Domestic Abuse victims.

Domestic Abuse Investigations

For the financial year 2016-2017, the South LPA recorded 33% of all investigations in the Force.

Castle Point accounts for 4% of all investigations in the Force and 13% of investigations in the South LPA. Rochford accounts for 3% of all investigations and 9% of investigations in the South LPA. 39% of these investigations were recordable offences for Castle Point and 36% for Rochford . The below graph show how Castle Point and Rochford compare to the rest of the districts in Essex.

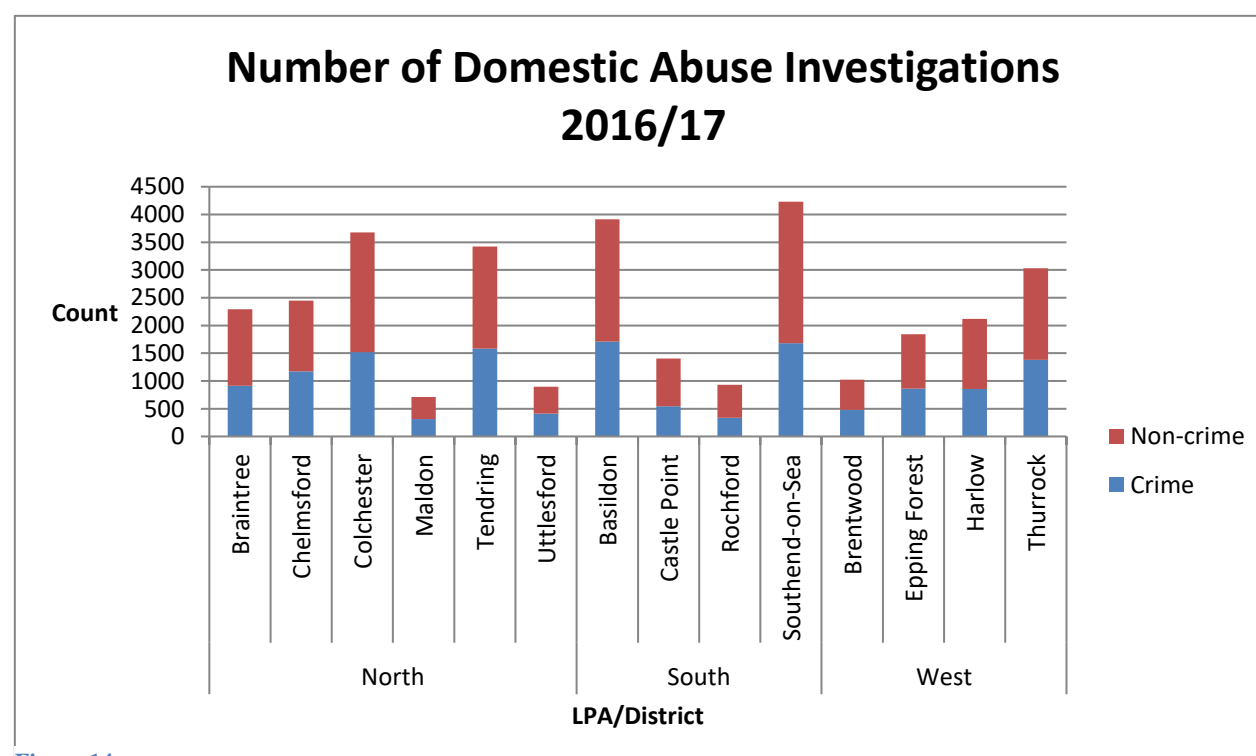


Figure 14

When considering Domestic Abuse in relation to the number of offences per 1,000 adults (15yrs old and over), Castle Point is ranked 7th in Essex with 19.5 investigations and Rochford is ranked 14th (lowest) with 13.7 investigations.

The districts that experienced the highest volume of investigations (crime and non-crime) were Southend-on-Sea, Basildon, Colchester and Tendring. In these districts the rate and volume of recorded abuse is notably higher than the average for England and Wales. Mapping of investigations confirms parts of Basildon as primary hotspots based on volume.

Domestic Abuse Perpetrators (Essex Profile)

Males are most likely to be recorded suspects of Domestic Abuse; although over the last year, where gender is known, 23% (6,856) of perpetrators are female.

Analysis of Domestic Abuse incidents over the last year (where both the victim and suspect gender is known) identifies that 70% (21,085) of incidents involved male suspects against female victims.

DA Incidents by Gender 2016 - 2017			
VICTIM GENDER	SUSPECT GENDER		
	Female	Male	Grand Total
Female	7%	70%	77%
Male	16%	7%	23%
Grand Total	23%	77%	100%

Figure 15

There were 798 investigations where no suspect details were recorded and 820 investigations where no victim details were recorded.

Relationships (Essex Profile)

The victim/suspect relationship is only recorded when a suspect is named.

Of the 31,151 records where victim/suspect relationship is known, 22,385 (72%) were recorded as ex-partner, Partner or spouse.

215 of these were homosexual female relationships, and 229 were male homosexual relationships.

The total of the investigations relating to same sex couples/ex-couples makes up less than 2% of the total investigations relating to couples/ex-couples. This is in line with the ONS⁺⁺ finding that in 2015, 1.7% of the UK population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB).

⁺⁺ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2015>

Where the victims and suspects are of the same sex, the most likely relationships are Parents (including in laws) against children (including in laws) and vice versa.

Reflect Campaign

The Essex Police perpetrator-focused Domestic Abuse campaign, Reflect, won the national Chartered Institute of Public Relations (CIPR) Excellence Award. The Reflect campaign encouraged perpetrators of Domestic Abuse to reflect on and then change their physical, emotional or/and psychological abusive behaviours by getting help via Essex charity The Change Project. It involved an extensive combination of social media messages, webfilms, downloadable posters and special mirror stickers (distributed to GPs' surgeries, universities, colleges and pubs across the county). In the first week of the campaign, The Change Project were contacted by 17 abusers asking for help as a direct result of seeing the campaign and by a further 12 the following month.

Essex IDVA Service

The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioners office (PCC) jointly commissions the countywide Essex Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) service with the three upper-tier authorities. This service commenced in April 2015 on a three year contract. Over the last two years, this service has ensured that all high-risk victims of Domestic Abuse are given the opportunity to access specialist support from an IDVA. The service provider; Safer Places, have consistently delivered on the contracted outcomes despite referral volumes being 50% more than the year before the contract commenced. The aim of the IDVA service is to provide immediate, short-term advocacy and support to an individual to reduce their risk of harm. In April 2017, the Domestic Abuse Board approved the decision to extend the current IDVA contract by one year up to the end of March 2019.

Southend, Essex and Thurrock Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)

New MARAC processes for Southend, Essex and Thurrock Councils were implemented in July 2016. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Teams (MARATs) are now in place in Essex. To manage the volume of high risk Domestic Abuse referrals made to the MARACs, they are held daily for Essex County Council.

Centralised Domestic Homicide Review Process

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims' Act (2004). The statutory requirements for initiating and undertaking a DHR sit with the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in which the victim was normally resident.

Discussions with the Home Office have indicated that a new more flexible and proportionate approach can be adopted whilst still complying with legislation and Home Office guidelines. As a result it was

proposed to centralise the DHR process across Southend, Essex and Thurrock. The consultation period concluded at the end of March 2017 and all of the CSPs supported the proposal. The more flexible approach to DHRs is now in place and a multi-agency group works with CSPs to consider the available information and circumstances to decide the scale of review required – a full multi-agency review, a lighter touch multi-agency review or single agency review.

There have been no Domestic Homicides from October 2016 to date in the Castle Point and Rochford Districts.

5.1 Honour Based Abuse

The information and data used for this section has been sourced from the Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2017/2018 completed by Essex Police Criminal Intelligence Analysts.

The Metropolitan Police define Honour Based Abuse as 'a crime or incident, which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour or the family and/or community'. §§

The following information is based on investigations recorded on Athena for the year financial year 2016/17, where an investigation contains either a primary or included classification of 'Honour Based Abuse Investigation – Abuse' (HO code NC/14):

- 34 investigations pertained to Honour Based Abuse (HBA), 17 of these investigations contain offences. 19 of the 34 (56%) investigations are recorded as Domestic Abuse.
- The age range of victims of HBA range between 4 and 47 years old. Where victim details are recorded, 58% (18 of 31) are aged between 18 and 31.
- Where victim gender is recorded, 72% (21 of 29) are recorded as female. Two victims have not had their gender recorded.
- 79% (27 of 34) of HBA investigations have a named suspect recorded on the investigation.
 - With regards to victim/suspect relationship, the victim's parents followed by partner/spouse (including ex) are most likely to be the perpetrators.
- The Southend-on-Sea District have the most recorded HBA investigations (7 of 34), this falls in line with the overall pattern of Domestic Abuse and calls made to Karma Nirvana.

§§ <http://www.reducingtherisk.org.uk/cms/content/hbv-and-fm>

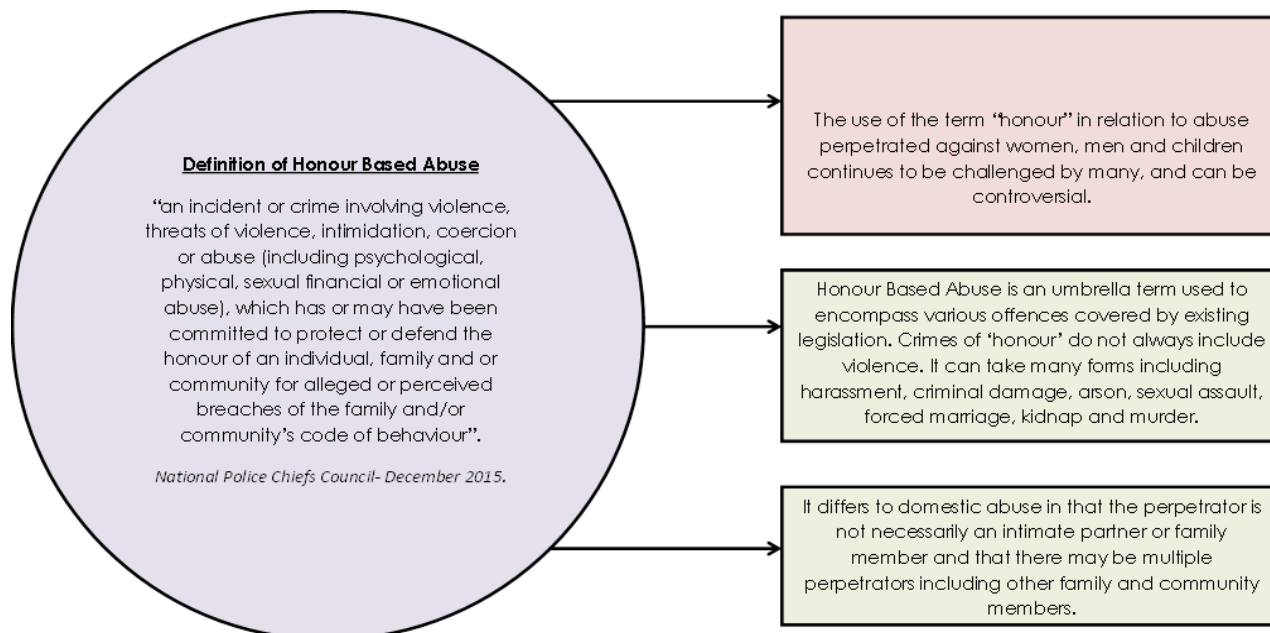


Figure 16

5.2 Gangs and County Lines

The information below has been provided by Gangs Intelligence Analysis Team at Essex Police.

Gangs and County Drug Lines have become increasingly prevalent in Essex in the past few years. Gangs are progressively found to be involved in drug lines within Essex which brings with it the risk of increased violence.

Definition of a Gang

The Home Office give the following definition: A relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who:

- See themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group
- Engage in criminal activity and violence
- Lay claim over territory (not necessarily geographical but can include an illegal economy territory)
- Have some form of identifying structural feature
- Are in conflict with other, similar, gangs

Definition of a County Line

A county line describes a situation where an individual, or more frequently a group, establishes and operates a telephone number in an area outside of their normal locality in order to sell drugs directly to users at street level.

Essex Police

Essex Police 'Operation Raptor' teams cover all three Local Policing Areas (LPAs): North; South and West, in order to tackle drug dealing and gang-related crime. Raptor teams work with specialist colleagues from across the force, as well as from other forces and partnership agencies

Operation Raptor officers in Basildon cover Castle Point and officers in Southend cover Rochford.

They were believed to be amongst the first in the UK to use CPNs to tackle gang activity. CPN's were issued to gang members who caused nuisance, annoyance or disorder in the community by dealing drugs on the street, taking over the homes of vulnerable people from which to deal (cuckooing) and using vehicles to transport and sell drugs.

5.3 Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery¹

The information below has been provided by Hidden Harms Intelligence Analysis Team at Essex Police.

The first internationally accepted definition of Modern Slavery was in the Palermo Protocol¹ in November 2000:

"Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or removal of organs."

National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and National Statistics

The NRM statistics are published quarterly by the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU) of the National Crime Agency. In order to compare a full year of statistics, the NRM national data analysed covers 1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017. Essex data will also correlate to this period in this section only to allow for comparison. NRM statistics do not include MS1s (Essex Police Form) and do not use the category Criminal Exploitation. These NRMs are included in the Unknown Exploitation category, causing it to become disproportionately large.

The table on the right shows the figures for Essex in comparison to the national figures. These are referrals for the whole of Essex and include local authorities, other government agencies and charities' referrals. Total referrals include all police forces and partner agencies.

Essex accounts for 2.7% of all NRM referrals nationally (117 out of 4,273)			
Essex accounts for 1.7% of all NRM referrals for Domestic Servitude	Essex accounts for 1.4% of all Labour Exploitation Referrals	Essex accounts for 2.9% of all Sexual Exploitation Referrals	Essex accounts for 7.2% of all Referrals for Unknown Exploitation

Figure 17

Amongst police forces for this period, Essex Police ranked 8th in the numbers of referrals made and accounted for 4.3% of all police referrals. It is not possible to assess how proportionate this is in relation to size of the force area and population, but it is a high ranking. This indicates that as a force, Essex is recognising and referring cases of HTMS pro-actively.

Analysis of Essex statistics and trends has examined data between 1st August 2016 and 31st July 2017 in line with the parameters for this report. Both MS1s and NRMs have been included in this analysis to give a full picture of referrals in Essex. Essex referrals include both police and other agency/charity referrals. The number of referrals in Essex has significantly increased over the last year from 52 to 162. The actual increase is 110 referrals (212%). This includes all those NRMs with a negative decision from the MSHTU. Of the 52 referrals in 2015/16, 15 received a negative decision. Of the 162 referrals in 2016/17, 12 received a negative decision. The reason for inclusion of all referrals is twofold:

- Not all decisions have been received and data is difficult to obtain from MSHTU meaning a full picture is unavailable.
- A negative referral means there are insufficient grounds to keep a person within the NRM. This may mean that no trafficking has occurred, or it may mean that insufficient data has been obtained from a potentially frightened victim.

This increase in referrals can be attributed to a number of factors including: increased education and awareness within the police force, partner agencies and amongst the public; and proper processes for recording and retaining NRM and MS1 data. Nationally the figures for the whole of 2016 saw a 17% increase and that is anticipated to rise further for 2017. Referrals in Essex are projected to continue to increase to twenty per month by the year end, although this number may be slightly high due to a peak in April 2017.

6 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix A – Risk Matrix

CSP Strategic Assessment Risk Matrix - Castle Point		
0 - N/A	Total	Rank
1 - Low		
3 - Medium		
5 - High		
Violence against the person		
Violence with injury	47	6
Violence without injury	29	14
Sexual Offences		
Rape	41	9
Other Sexual Offences	39	10
Robbery		
Robbery - Business	22	24
Robbery - Personal	28	17
Burglary		
Burglary - Residential	44	7
Burglary - Business And Community	27	18
Vehicle offences		
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	25	22
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	27	18
Vehicle Interference	23	23
Theft		
Theft from the person	12	28
Bicycle theft	16	27
Shoplifting	17	26
Other theft	9	29
Arson and criminal damage		
Criminal Damage	26	21
Arson	18	25
Domestic Abuse		
High Risk Domestic Abuse	49	3
Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	49	3
Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	57	1
Drug offences		
Trafficking of drugs	49	3
Possession of drugs	32	12
Other		
Possession of weapons offences	44	7
Public Order Offences	32	12
Hate Crime	52	2
KSI - Road Safety	29	14
ASB (Police)		
Environment	27	18
Nuisance	29	14
Personal	35	11

Figure 18

To ensure partnership data is managed in a consistent way, and that the right priorities are identified, a Risk Matrix was completed. This process assists the CSP with justification as to why an issue is, or is not, included as a strategic priority.

The completion of a Risk Matrix is a method used as part of a risk assessment process to be able to define the level of risk associated to multiple categories.

The categories assessed and scored were: Volume, Performance, Direction of Travel, National Priority, Cost Impact, PCC Priority, Local priority, Community Priority, Harm to Property, Physical Harm to People, Psychological Harm to People, Risk to vulnerable groups, Hidden crime, Likelihood, Is a CSP approach of benefit?

The scores are then totalled and ranked (as depicted in the table to the left).

CSP Strategic Assessment Risk Matrix - Rochford		
0 - N/A	Total	Rank
1 - Low		
3 - Medium		
5 - High		
Violence against the person		
Violence with injury	47	3
Violence without injury	25	23
Sexual Offences		
Rape	45	7
Other Sexual Offences	37	10
Robbery		
Robbery - Business	29	16
Robbery - Personal	35	12
Burglary		
Burglary - Residential	45	7
Burglary - Business And Community	28	17
Vehicle offences		
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	28	17
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	28	17
Vehicle Interference	24	24
Theft		
Theft from the person	13	26
Bicycle theft	10	28
Shoplifting	11	27
Other theft	9	29
Arson and criminal damage		
Criminal Damage	21	25
Arson	26	21
Domestic Abuse		
High Risk Domestic Abuse	47	3
Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	47	3
Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	55	1
Drug offences		
Trafficking of drugs	47	3
Possession of drugs	36	11
Other		
Possession of weapons offences	44	9
Public Order Offences	26	21
Hate Crime	48	2
KSI - Road Safety	30	15
ASB (Police)		
Environment	28	17
Nuisance	32	14
Personal	35	12

Figure 19