



Thurrock Strategic Assessment 2021

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	Contents	Page
1	Executive Summary	3
1.1	- Aim and Purpose	3
1.2	- Data Parameters	3
1.3	- Strategic Priorities	3
2	The Partnership	4
2.1	- Partners	4
2.2	- Police Fire and Crime Commissioner	4
2.3	- Essex County Fire and Rescue Service	5
2.4	- Thurrock Council Health and Well Being Strategy	5
2.5	- Thurrock Youth Crime Governance Board	6
2.6	- Local Safeguarding Childrens Partnership	6
3	Demography of Thurrock	8
4	2021 Report of the Community Safety Partnership	10
4.1	- Violence Against Women and Girls	10
4.2	- Tackling Violence and Vulnerability	11
4.3	- Local Community and Visibility	14
4.4	- Tackling Offending	18
4.5	- Counter Terrorism and Extremism	19
5	Crime	20
5.1	- National and Essex Trends	20
5.2	- Serious and Organised Crime	21
5.3	- District Level Crime and Trends	21
5.4	- IQanta data	23
6	Partnership Data	24
6.1	- Essex County Fire and Rescue Service	24
6.2	- The Probation Service	27
6.3	- Essex Restorative Justice and Mediation Service	28
6.4	- Youth Offending Data	29
6.5	- Drug and Alcohol Data	33
6.6	- Accident and Emergency Data	35
6.7	- British Transport Police	36
7	Data by Priority	38
7.1	- Tackling disproportionality in relation to Violence Against Women and Girls	38
7.2	- Breaking the cycle of Domestic Abuse	43
7.3	- Violence and Vulnerability	46
7.4	- Counter Extremism and Terrorism	47
7.5	- Reduce harm to and safeguard victims from Hate Crime	48
7.6	- Tackling Community based Anti-social Behaviour and Safeguarding victims	50
7.7	- Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime	57
7.8	- Safer streets through increased visibility and community engagement	59
7.9	- Tackling offending	60
7.10	- Emerging Priorities	60
8	Horizon Scanning	62
9	Appendices	64

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to determine the strategic priorities for the financial year of 2022-23.

These priorities will inform the Partnership's 2022/23 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified.

A Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to complete on an annual basis, as per the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

This legislation places a joint responsibility upon specific agencies to work together to protect their local communities from crime and to help people feel safer.

By collating data, information and intelligence, areas of risk and vulnerability are highlighted, priority issues are identified, and recommendations are made. These priorities [help to] identify what the CSP should collectively work towards over the following year.

To ensure that all partnership data is managed in a consistent way, and that the right priorities are identified, a Risk Matrix is carried out before the Strategic Assessment is written. Using this process ensures that partnership issues can be compared against each other in an intelligent and structured way.

Thurrock's risk matrix for 2021 is at *Appendix 1*.

1.2 Data Parameters

Unless otherwise stated all data will be 01/10/2020 – 30/09/2021.

Section source will be identified under the section heading.

Data has been taken from the following sources (any open-source data will be referenced) –

- Essex Police's crime recording system, Athena
- Essex Police's incident reporting system, STORM

1.3 Strategic Priorities

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places responsibility on the Community Safety Partnership to annually review levels and patterns of crime and disorder. This will support local communities to counter the perception, threat, and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour by striving to reduce both crime and the fear of crime, and to reduce reoffending.

Community Safety work encompasses Anti-Social Behaviour, disorder and the misuse of drugs, alcohol, and other substances.

COVID-19 Restrictions

The pandemic restrictions have impacted on crime committed and reported in 2020 resulting in crime types experiencing unprecedented significantly reduced or increased levels. As restrictions have changed, crime levels have continually readjusted. As the data set significantly reflects crime within a pandemic environment, the data may not accurately inform priorities for the following year where similar restrictions may not be in place.

Due to data limitations last year's priorities remained unchanged from 20/21, however decision has been made to use the data available in this year's strategic assessment and to refresh our priorities.

Priorities

- 1. Tackling disproportionality in relation to Violence Against Women and Girls** – including sexual offences, stalking and rape, whilst recognising that men and boys can also be victims
- 2. Breaking the cycle of Domestic Abuse:** in line with the Domestic Abuse Duty and needs assessment
- 3. Violence and Vulnerability:** Tackling gang related activity and offensive weapons to reduce drug driven violence
- 4. Counter Extremism and Terrorism:** Preventing Violent Extremism locally
- 5. Reduce harm to and safeguard victims from Hate Crime** – including Sex/Gender based hate crime
- 6. Tackling Community based Anti-social Behaviour and Safeguarding victims** - including off road motorbike nuisance
- 7. Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime**
- 8. Safer streets through increased visibility and community engagement**
- 9. Tackling offending** – reducing high volume crimes e.g. burglary

The following have been identified as Emerging Areas of Concern:

- E-scooters (member and resident concerns) data to be included in strategic assessment and reflected in safer streets work
- Drink spiking for monitoring

2 THE PARTNERSHIP

2.1 Partners

Within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 where Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were established (formerly known as Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships) the named statutory partners are Thurrock Council, Essex Police, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (ECFRS), The Probation Service (PS) and the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

In addition to Statutory partners the Partnership has links to voluntary and business partners.

2.2 Police Fire and Crime Commissioner

Source: Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner

The CSP must pay due regard to the The Police Fire and Crime Commissioner (PFCC) priorities. Our priorities for 22/23 take into account the new priorities as laid out in 2021/24 plan¹ which are:

1. Further investment in crime prevention
2. Reducing drug driven violence
3. Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse
4. Reducing violence against women and girls
5. Improving support for victims of crime
6. Protecting rural and isolated areas
7. Preventing dog theft
8. Preventing business crime, fraud, and cyber crime
9. Improving safety on our roads
10. Encouraging volunteers and community support
11. Supporting our officers and staff
12. Increasing collaboration

Within the Crime Prevention Strategy for Essex 2021/25 [Crime Prevention Strategy 2021-2025](#) Essex Police have identified 14 thematic strands which not only pose the greatest potential threat, harm and risk to our people and communities, but also present the greatest opportunity for prevention. These are:

1. Knife Crime
2. Rape
3. Night-Time Economy
4. Child Abuse / Child Sexual Exploitation
5. Domestic Abuse
6. Drugs & Alcohol
7. Mental Health
8. County Lines / Exploitation
9. Serious Organised Crime
10. Cybercrime & Fraud
11. Places
12. Burglary / Robbery
13. Prevent (radicalisation)
14. Hate Crime

¹ <https://www.essex.pfcc.police.uk/>

The **Restorative and Mediation Service** offers structured communication between those involved in a crime or anti-social behaviour in order to repair harm. Run by experienced staff and delivered by trained and qualified volunteers, the service is open to referrals from CSP's. As well as working with offenders and victims, the service can be used to prevent local disputes (such as between neighbours or communities) becoming more serious. [Restorative Justice: Home](#)

2.3 Essex County Fire and Rescue Service

Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (ECFRS) Prevention Strategy 2020-2024: Our Promises & Outcomes

Our Prevention Promise	
Identify Risk 	<p>We will seek to identify the risk and impact of fire, risk, and harm in our communities.</p> <p>We will target prevention activities at the most vulnerable within our communities.</p> <p>We will deliver activities that address the widest range of vulnerabilities.</p>
Work in partnership 	<p>We will identify new partnerships and strengthen existing ones.</p> <p>We will work collaboratively with other agencies and partners to deliver more effective prevention activities.</p>
Be inclusive 	<p>We will work to ensure we are engaging everyone who lives in Essex in prevention activities.</p> <p>We will understand the diverse needs of our communities whatever their gender, orientation, race, religion, ability, disability.</p>
Evaluate our activity 	<p>Evaluate our work, to understand what works and what we can improve.</p>
Be intelligence led and use technology 	<p>We will use data and insights in an intelligence led approach, to direct resources to those most vulnerable.</p> <p>We will seek to innovate by maximising use of technology and digital opportunities.</p>
Responsibility for all 	<p>We will ensure the Prevention Strategy is at the forefront of the ECFRS response and delivered by all regardless of role.</p>

2.4 Thurrock Council Health and Well-Being Strategy

The aims and ambitions of Domain 6 of the Health and Well Being Strategy 2022/26 are

- Thurrock is a place where people feel and are safe to live, socialise, work and visit.
- We will also ensure that victims/survivors of crime are able to access support to cope and recover from their experiences, should they need it.

Its priorities are:

- Priority 6A - We want all children to live safely in their communities
- Priority 6B - Work in partnership to reduce local levels of crime and opportunities for crime to take place
- Priority 6C - Improve the local response to supporting victims/survivors of abuse and exploitation to improve their health and wellbeing
- Priority 6D - Protect residents from being the victims of crime, with a focus on those with increased risk of experiencing exploitation and abuse

Recommendation:

That the Delivery Plan for the Community Safety Partnership reflects the above priorities and is a mechanism to support their delivery

2.5 Thurrock Youth Crime Governance Board

The CSP priorities of Violence and Vulnerability and Offending link closely to the Youth Crime Justice Plan 2021-24 and in particular Priority 1: **Violence and Vulnerability:** Safeguard children and young people who are vulnerable to exploitation by organised criminal gangs

2.6 Thurrock Local Safeguarding Children's Partnership

Thurrock Local Safeguarding Children's Partnership (LSCP) supports the safeguarding and the welfare of children. Their priorities are:

- **COVID Recovery:** Continue to hold and deliver virtual events were required and develop innovative methods to ensure access and information for children, young people, families, and professionals.
- **Neglect:** Support, identify and effectively assess situations where Neglect is present. Providing interventions to improve the family situation.
- **Violence and Vulnerability:** Continue to work with Southend and Essex partners to understand Child Exploitation, County Lines, and work to reduce the risk.
- **Participation and Engagement:** Engage with the community who all have a role in safeguarding children and ensure the voice of children, young people and families are included in support and plans.
- **Performance and Monitoring:** Continue to audit and re-audit specific areas to ensure Quality Assurance. Independent Scrutiny of the work will provide assurance effective safeguarding.
- **Policies and Procedures:** Present performance and progress on priority areas and identify emerging future work in the Annual Report.
- **Learning and Improvement:** Identify and support areas of development through the LSCP Learning and Improvement Framework. Delivering CPD events and commissioning Learning Practice Reviews, encouraging a culture of learning.

3 DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1 Demographic Profile

Data Source: Thurrock Council

Location

Thurrock is located on the north side of the River Thames, immediately to the east of London positioned on the M25 and A13 corridors, with excellent transport links west into London, north and east into Essex, and south into Kent. Our larger towns are Corringham, Grays, Purfleet-on-Thames, Stanford-le-Hope and Tilbury, yet Thurrock is 70% greenbelt with rural villages such as Bulphan, Orsett and Horndon on the Hill.

We are home to some of the most exciting opportunities in the country. Thurrock is at the heart of global trade and logistics, with huge investment in jobs, homes and infrastructure, land ready for business development, 3 international ports along 18 miles of riverfront, 30 minutes from central London by train. Together with partners, Thurrock Council is investing in schools, health, community facilities, transport, and regeneration. This includes the newly approved Thames Freeport - which will deliver transformational change across the entire borough, creating thousands of new jobs and seeing further investment in the most deprived communities

Population

According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimates in 2020, the population of Thurrock borough is 175,500 with the gender split being 49%:51% Male: Female. The population is forecast to increase to 191,662 by 2030 and to 202,327 by 2040.

Thurrock has a young population compared with the rest of England. According to the latest ONS Mid-Year Estimates (2020), 27% of Thurrock residents are 0-18 years old and 14% are 65+ years. The latest ethnic profile information for Thurrock is from the national census of 2011 which showed that 19% of residents were non-White British. (The 2021 Census data is due out in 2022). Overall levels of deprivation in Thurrock are lower than the national average, but some areas of Thurrock are among the 10% most deprived in England, including parts of Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park, Tilbury St Chads and Belhus (Source IMD 2019).

Latest demographic profiles for each of Thurrock's 20 wards can be found at <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/healthy-living/ward-profiles>

Health

Taken from the Health and Well Being Strategy 22/26 which is currently being consulted on: We know that Thurrock's residents experience differences in their health, driven by these broad determinants of health. These include the places, houses, and communities we live in, the education and employment opportunities we have and the access to open spaces and leisure facilities. It also includes behaviours and addictions that affect health such as physical activity, smoking and drinking. Many groups of people within Thurrock experience an uneven playing field in different ways. This includes people of different genders, ages, ethnicities, socio-economic status, and LGBTQ+ people.

Some examples of uneven playing fields that affect health & wellbeing in Thurrock include:

- Thurrock has a smoking prevalence of 17.5%. This is in the top quarter of authorities nationally and is highest in the 8 most deprived Wards in Thurrock. Smoking is a key driver of inequalities in life expectancy.

- Circulatory diseases are more common in people living in more deprived areas and some ethnic minority groups, are the greatest cause of deaths linked to deprivation in Thurrock.
- Crime disproportionately affects some community groups, including women and girls, individuals with mental health problems or with physical or learning disabilities, and those from ethnic minority backgrounds.
- Educational attainment inequality is experienced by children that are living in families that are more deprived, have SEND, and are children looked after or are from some ethnic minority groups.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened inequalities in many aspects of life, including mental ill health, social isolation & loneliness, experiencing violence or abuse, and unemployment – with young workers (under 25) and older workers (over 65) most likely to have left employment and remain economically inactive due to the pandemic.
- Inequalities in mental health and access to mental health services are experienced by many different people, including men, young people, older adults, those living in deprived circumstances, minority ethnic groups, asylum seekers and refugees, post-partum women, Carers, those living with long term health conditions, LGBTQ+ people, people with learning disabilities, and homeless people.
- People living in rural areas may experience poorer access to transport, broadband and other amenities.

Taken together, the impact of this means that overall life expectancy in Thurrock has fallen below the England average in the past 10 years. Within Thurrock itself, the life expectancy gap at birth between the most and least affluent communities is 6.4 years for women and 8.7 years for men.

Thurrock's Joint Strategic Needs Assessments can be found at: <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/healthy-living/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>

The annual report of the Director of Public Health for 2019/20 on Serious Youth Violence and Vulnerability can be found at: <https://democracy.thurrock.gov.uk/documents/b17855/AnnualReportoftheDirectorofPublicHealth201920SeriousYouthViolenceandVulnerability02.pdf?T=9>

4 2021 REPORT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Source: Thurrock Community Safety

4.1 Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The current VAWG strategy 2020-23 was agreed February 2020, only a month before the Covid pandemic brought unrecognisable change to the world. For many women and children who were experiencing VAWG crimes, staying at home was not a place of safety. In these difficult times, it was important to inform victims and survivors letting them know that the isolation rules did not apply to victims of domestic abuse. Victim's access to support shrunk further due to increased social isolation. The decrease in social contact is now known to have had significant mental health impacts on the general population, and this is even more acute for survivors coping and recovering from trauma.

Crucial legislation and policies that were meant to increase support for survivors were delayed in receiving royal assent. The Domestic Abuse Act was enacted late April 2021, accompanied shortly afterwards by an updated government VAWG strategy.

There have been a number of key successes of the current Thurrock VAWG strategy and notable progression within other internal services that contributes to and has an impact on the response and support offered to victims of VAWG related crimes and behaviours.

- Thurrock commissioners worked with the Office of the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner (OPFCC) and were successful in a bid for community-based Respect accredited domestic violence perpetrator programme. This included a dedicated Integrated Support Service for victims of domestic abuse and their children. The programme is available for men, women, and those within same sex relationships. This programme is for those who want to stop being abusive towards intimate partners and are motivated to change their behaviour.
- Within the Housing Safeguarding team there are now Community Liaison Officers providing outreach support for domestic abuse victims. This is a developing initiative including reaching out to residents on the Thurrock Council managed traveller sites.
- Participation and contribution to numerous partnership groups such as Sexual Abuse Strategic Partnership, Southend Essex, and Thurrock (SET) Domestic Abuse Board and the Domestic Abuse Best Practice Implementation plan. These forums ensure that Thurrock is involved in joint commissioning opportunities, we are working in consistent ways across SET and can strive towards improved services victims.
- We have a comprehensive training offer across VAWG including:
 - J9 Domestic Abuse awareness training: an initiative aimed at raising awareness of domestic abuse and to assist survivors to access support safely by training professionals and members of the community to recognise domestic abuse and respond to survivors
 - Sexual Violence awareness training 'Challenging myths, changing attitudes'
 - Domestic Abuse and Stalking awareness – a new offer for this year which has seen approximately 150 professional's attend
 - Modern day slavery training: again a new offer with dates scheduled for early 2022 with Essex police delivering
 - Annual promotion of initiatives such as '16 days of activism', including a 'Safer Streets' community engagement event where 800 personal alarms were handed out along with a leaflet on staying safe. The SET wide stalking awareness campaign, International Women's Day, and Ask for Angela.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The Domestic Abuse Act received royal assent in April 2021. It introduced a new statutory definition of domestic abuse with an aim to ensure that domestic abuse is properly understood, considered unacceptable and actively challenged across statutory agencies and in public attitudes. Part 4 of the Act places a number of statutory duties on tier 1 local authorities in England relating to the provision of support for victims and their children residing within relevant safe accommodation. Local Authorities have been awarded 'new burdens' funding by the Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC) under the new duties set out in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. The revised Thurrock VAWG strategy details an update on the response to the Domestic Abuse Act and details services that have been commissioned in response to the needs identified of domestic abuse victims residing in safe accommodation in Thurrock.

4.2 Violence and Vulnerability

4.2.1 Tackling violence and gang related activity

Work to address gang related violence and offensive weapons has been led by the newly formed Violence and Vulnerability Strategic Group whose work is directed by the annual public health report on Serious Youth Violence 2020, and is structured in relation to surveillance, primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary intervention.

Summary of Action to Date: Surveillance

- Through Essex Police areas of priority have been identified for intervention (localities work) due to their societal factors
- The wards determined for Thurrock based localities work using analysis determined where offenders known to criminal justice services reside (this therefore includes those offenders open to our services but offending out of borough) and where victims / perpetrators known to Essex Police reside (not where offences happen) are:
 - West Thurrock and South Stifford
 - Tilbury St Chads
 - Grays
- 11 micro areas have been identified for high visibility hot spot policing (Op Grip) due to the recorded crimes in the area
- A bimonthly report on contextualised safeguarding is produced highlighting areas of concern requiring an environmental response
- Mapping has been undertaken on a predominantly street level gang operating in the Grays area
- Through the Youth Crime Governance Board a triangulation has been identified between Child In Need (CIN), Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and early onset of offending.

Summary of Action to Date: Primary Prevention

- Making informed choices – interactive sessions delivered by Essex Police available to all education establishments June 21
- Awareness raising being delivered by our gang and exploitation worker in secondary schools
- Leaflet for parents created and distributed through schools
- www.thurrock.gov.uk/gangs-and-gang-crime/gangs-and-exploitation
- Early Years and Family/Parenting Support through Brighter Futures

Summary of Action to Date: Secondary Prevention

- Additional funding provided by the Violence and Vulnerability Unit (VUU) for St Stephens to deliver youth outreach work in West Thurrock and South Stifford

- Red Balloon commissioned by the WVU to deliver detached youth work in Grays, Tilbury, and W Thurrock and South Stifford. This includes the holiday hunger programme, sports activities, and links to existing organisations in the community.
- Mentoring project in place through the Youth offer with a focus on SEND and Children in Need
- Protocol in place with schools to reduce exclusions, provide targeted intervention and manage risk & vulnerability.

Summary of Action to Date: Tertiary Prevention

- The multi-agency operational gang related violence group meets monthly to discuss all nominals. The purpose of the forum is to identify, monitor and share information regarding identified gang nominals residing in Thurrock
- SOS project (run by St Giles Trust) being delivered in the Olive Academy
- Reachable Teachable moments project delivered by gang and exploitation lead
- Through Violence and vulnerability funding Well Homes (within our private housing team) have led on the vulnerable families project taking 17 referrals of families new to the borough of which we continue to resettle into their community.
- 29 individuals across Thurrock have been trained to deliver individual, or group work to parents/carers to reduce violence within the home.

Thurrock Council's Youth Services deliver a range of interventions across the borough including our detached and sessional based interventions on 4 evenings each week. The team have increased the delivery to our most vulnerable young people including gender-based group work and SEND specific sessions. During the most difficult times of the pandemic the team created an online suite of live sessions whereby young people could still stay connected and have the support of a professional during lockdown periods. The Youth Work team continue to share concerns and intelligence regards County Line activity and meet regularly with other service areas to ensure that our services are targeted where they are needed most. They also link to a wider Essex network for joint interventions throughout the year to raise awareness of county line activity.

The CSP has contributed funding to continue to deliver a Mentoring Programme to young people, this is both 1:1 mentoring for young people (1:1 connect) and group mentoring (CREW) which will be delivered in schools and academies across the borough from Jan 2022.

In addition to the term time delivery which includes SEND specific session, music workshops, girls' groups, young inspectors, and junior sessions the team are also running HAF (Holiday activity with Food) programmes and Diversionary Activity programmes during the school holidays. All of which are targeted at disadvantaged and vulnerable young people.

In addition to the targeted and early intervention work of the Youth Team, they are also driving participation and the voice of young people to ensure that they are fully involved in the planning and delivery of services. The Youth Cabinet continue to support positive change within the borough, encouraging young people to get involved and be a part of campaigns and projects.

Through funding from the Violence and Vulnerability Unit we have recruited 2 additional apprentices from our current NEET cohort, recognising the importance of lived experience when working with young people. We have linked this to the delivery plan from the annual public health report which researched from evidence based serious youth violence. The project will focus on the specific areas of West Thurrock, South Ockendon, Tilbury, Grays as these have been identified as areas where young people reside who are involved in youth violence.

4.2.2 Reduce harm to and safeguard victims from hate crime

Key highlights to address this priority in 2021 include:

- 256 trained ambassadors have made 1,168 contacts from January to September to raise awareness Hate Incident Reporting Centres have taken 7 reports
- National Hate Crime awareness week was held between October 9th and 16th October 2021. With the support of our ambassadors this was celebrated with Thurrock Council, Essex Police and other agencies hosting events in Tilbury and Grays Town Centre raising awareness and different ways to report hate crime. There was also a focus on engagement with businesses in Grays. We made use of social media and reported on real case studies of the different strands of hate crime such as Transgender, Disability, Race, Religion, and sexual orientation.
- Thurrock's Safeguarding Adults Board hosted a pop-up event on hate crime in Grays in November as part of Safeguarding Adults Awareness Week
- Disability hate and mate crime training has been well received across 4 sessions; This is now being offered out to Thurrock colleges and special needs schools
- Hate and mate crime webinar to promote awareness of this, went out to over 30 different organisations across Essex including some in Thurrock
- An overview of Hate Crime is included within our Prevent training offer
- Our Locality Action Groups take referrals where vulnerable people are victims of hate crime, and a multi-agency response is required

Case Study 1

A vulnerable female transitioning to become a male who resided in a House of Multiple Occupation (HMO) with his girlfriend who also had mental health issues.

They were being verbally abused by another resident within the property due to transitioning and his sexuality. Due to the shared bathroom and kitchen facilities within the HMO, they were very fearful of leaving their room.

A Community Protection Warning was issued but the perpetrator's behaviour continued.

However due to both parties living in the same property and fear of repercussions the victims were no longer reporting offences to the Police.

Referrals were made to mental health and other services where he was encouraged to report incidents to the Police.

Mediation had been offered and declined.

Thurrock Council offered to pay for the first month's rent and deposit on a property, this allowed the male and his partner to find another property without financial constraints.

The male and his partner have had no further issues since moving and are continuing to receive ongoing support for their mental health and well-being.

This multi-agency approach, which included over 10 departments from a variety of agencies and organisations ensured the male and his partner were listened to, supported and ultimately safe.

Essex Police have implemented a change in the recording of Hate Crime where the primary motivation of the perpetrator is directed toward the sex/gender of the victim. Gender based hate crime will now be recorded by Essex Police and an investigation will commence.

This is especially relevant at this current time given the national interest and activity that is taking place around violence, abuse and intimidation against women and girls. Essex Police and wider partners are committed to truly understanding the issues faced by women and girls in the county

and to do this, Essex Police will be one of the first forces in the UK to start to adopt the recording of sex/gender hate.

4.2.3 Raise Awareness of Human Trafficking, Modern Day Slavery, and organised Immigration Crime

Through the police led Operation Bluebird, the response to the tragic case of Operation Melrose which resulted in the death of 39 Vietnamese men, women and children in Purfleet, Essex police have sought to disrupt Organised Immigration Crime through establishing links with Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) enabling us to work upstream to prevent further harm. This has resulted in significant improvements including:

- Improved partnership working between (but not limited to); Thurrock Council (Community Safety, Adults and Children's Social Care); Port of Tilbury Police; British Transport Police; Essex Fire & Rescue; Border Force; Immigration Enforcement; National Crime Agency; commercial partners, and non-governmental organisations & faith groups.
- Improved strategy around unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) who go missing through joint working with Children's Social Care overcoming difficulties in getting professionals together to develop strategies around finding and safeguarding a missing UASC child. A memorandum of understanding is now in place.
- All agencies involved now follow an agreed response plan to reach a safe and effective outcome to OP Bluebird events
- Delivery of awareness training and upskilling across all partners to ensure consistency of response.
- Children's Social Care have incorporated contextual safeguarding prompts within the child exploitation (CE) risk and vulnerability assessment and a contextual safeguarding approach is considered when making safety plans for children at risk of exploitation. Risk Management Meetings review cases of those reported as missing, assessed as high risk, or currently being exploited.
- Ongoing training provision through 2 sessions hosted of the 'free your mind' training, by Raa Raa theatre and e-learning promoted by Adult safeguarding on Modern Slavery
- Training to communities delivered by Essex Police through the Independent Advisory Group and attendance at the Purfleet forum to raise awareness within the community by Purfleet port.
- We have drafted a Modern Slavery Transparency Statement for adoption by Thurrock Council

4.3 Local Community and Visibility

4.3.1 Anti-social behaviour

- We are addressing off road motorbike nuisance and have held site meetings at the 5 hotspot locations identified by the tactical focus group which are: Orsett Heath, Stanford-le-Hope (Billet Lane and Butts Lane), Blackshots and Belhus Country Park with partners including Police and Councillors, to discuss the issues occurring and propose actions to prevent motorbike nuisance and minimise associated risks. Following the meetings, we have created action plans for each specific area to tackle the nuisance motorbike issues.
- In 2021 the CSP received 54 referrals from partners who had concerns around individuals for discussion at our Locality Action Groups which are attended by multiple statutory and voluntary agencies. This has resulted in successful outcomes for our vulnerable victims.

Case Study 2:

A male residing in accommodation for adults with disabilities. The accommodation had a floating support service for the residents where carers would visit the property on a daily basis for a few hours. One of the residents was being targeted by an individual who was known to the Police. The individual was being made to store the offender's personal belongings in his property, sleeping in the vulnerable adult's bed while he slept on the floor and asking for money and cigarettes.

Multi-agency meetings were held, CCTV was installed, a new secure door was fitted, and an injunction was obtained prohibiting this male from going into block and shared gardens.

The male was moved to accommodation which had support throughout the day and night. This was a complex case which took a long time to resolve and was brought to senior manager attention following the request for an ASB case review by the family.

More can be found at: www.thurrock.gov.uk/search/asb%20case%20review

- In 2021, Thurrock Council received 6 requests for anti-social behaviour case reviews with the following outcomes:
 - 2 reports whilst not accepted were opened to the ASB team to investigate.
 - One achieved a successful outcome following a Community Protection Warning being served.
 - 2 cases remain open for monitoring with regards noise nuisance
 - One case remains open with our legal team for tenancy action.
- Following surplus funding made available by members to address ASB in Thurrock an ASB officer was employed in Oct 2019 to investigate cases where the complainants are privately renting or owner/occupiers. We have continued to receive an increase in reports in relation to noise nuisance, neighbour disputes, drug taking and youth congregation. Between October 2020 and September 2021 these investigations have resulted in:
 - 15 Noise Warning letters issued
 - 19 referrals to multi-agency Locality Action Group
 - 13 Safeguarding referrals
 - 2 referrals to housing safeguarding
 - 3 referrals to the Restorative Justice service
 - 7 Letters to landlords regarding tenants behaviour
 - warning letters issued in relation to dog fouling, bins on highway and cannabis useThis is in addition to working collaboratively with partners to achieve an injunction and to support issuing of Community Protection Warnings.
- The Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) in Grays High Street was reviewed and extended in April 2020 and continues to be effective in addressing the persistent street drinkers in this area. 19 warnings have been served to members of the public by Council enforcement officers linked to breaches of the order and after their alcohol was disposed of and offenders were moved on from the PSPO zone.
- The PSPO in place to address car cruising in West Thurrock has been tested over the summer but has been robustly enforced by the Community Policing Team, in partnership with the Environmental Enforcement Team. Operation Irish Lions aimed at tackling the blight that this behaviour places on our community, resulted in 28 Fixed Penalty Notices being issued, more are pending. This was renewed on 18th December 2021 for a further three years.

- We have been evidence gathering with regards to a Public Space Protection Order in relation to dogs and are now planning to launch a public consultation into adopting a PSPO to include prohibitions e.g. Dogs on a lead in designated areas e.g. play parks and cemeteries
- We have strived to improve public confidence and satisfaction by engaging with local residents. Corringham Town Centre was identified as an ASB hotspots by members, businesses, and residents. Thurrock CSP officers and Essex Police liaised with business owners giving crime prevention advice, a CCTV survey conducted, street lighting reviewed, a pop-up event attended and additional Police patrols. Actions identified are ongoing and a meeting is planned with the local school. Multi-agency meetings were also held to address an increase of ASB on the Daisy Fields, in Wellington Rd Tilbury, and Ockendon.
- We have worked closely with Secondary Schools in Grays to identify young people at risk of exclusion or offending in the local community and we aim to continue with this work and incorporate more Schools.
- We have successfully applied to the High Court for an interim injunction prohibiting unauthorised encampments. It is anticipated that Thurrock will apply for the full injunction in early 2022. In 2021 Thurrock Council has had 5 Unauthorised Encampments.
- The Private Housing Team has granted 179 HMO licenses under Mandatory and Additional HMO Licensing at the end of March 2021. The scheme has encouraged residents to report complaints about poor housing conditions, noise, rubbish, overgrown gardens, rodents, and pests. Going forward they will use new powers to tackle rogue landlords including the use of civil penalty notices for housing offences
- Environmental Enforcement Officers from Thurrock Councils Environmental Enforcement Team have both led and supported multiple partnership operations aimed at reducing and tackling Crime, ASB and Environmental Offences. Such operations include:
 - **Operation Agnes** - Working in close partnership with Essex Police to address environmental offences such as fly tipping and unlicensed waste carriers. This consisted of vehicle stopping points at strategic locations across the borough to identify offenders and conduct relevant documentation checks.
 - **Operation Abercrombie** - To target and reduce graffiti offences, to evidence offenders and facilitate the timely removal of graffiti including gang tags.
 - **Operation Cue** – Supporting Essex Police operation Caesar targeting garages being used to store stolen vehicles or vehicles concerned in Anti-social behaviour of quad bikes and motorcycles.
 - **Operation Cape Jarvis** – working closely with Essex farmers and Rural Engagement Team to tackle fly tipping on rural land
 - **Operation Croydon** - To tackle anti-social parking of moped users in Grays Town centre.
 - **Operation Canberra**- To address the anti-social parking on grass verges of HGVs in areas that are not subject to parking enforcement.
 - **Operation Collie** – To conduct community clearing of un-adopted alleyways in Grays Town Centre to reduce the opportunity of ant-social gathering and improving the local neighbourhood environment
 - **Operation Lions** – Targeted enforcement of the Public Space Protection Order linked to the anti-social car racing in West Thurrock.
 - **Operation Capel**- Partnership enforcement patrols with the Clean and Green Team targeting early morning fly tip hot spots

- **Operation Cobram**- Patrols with Parking Enforcement and police addressing the issue of anti-social parking and vehicle idling in and around schools

4.3.2 Community engagement and increased visibility



Thurrock has 2 Community Safety and Engagement Officers (CSEO's) and a Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) to support with engagement.

As of 1/11/21 they have 11,175 followers on Facebook (Thurrock Police page) and in the 28 days to 26/10/21 they:

- Reached 289,054 residents (up 72%)
- Had 50,463 engagements with their posts (up 153%), and
- Saw 78 new page likes (up 212%)

Some examples of other ways they are engaging with our communities are:

- Supporting the Emergency Services day event at Lakeside (photo above)
- Coffee with Cops has re launched following lockdown across the Borough
- Attending Community forum meetings, both online and more recently in person.
- Hosting Park meets in Op Caesar hotspots (areas where off road motorbikes are an issue).
- Organising Street meets – in Tilbury, Grays, and the new development at Lakeside where car cruising is an issue
- Through newsletters focusing on outcomes from OP Caesar, and Op Irish lions (car cruisers in W Thurrock)
- Engaged with Businesses in relation to Op Irish Lions.
- Attending Fairness & Equality challenge panels and Independent Advisory Group to Essex Police
- Supporting Hate Crime Awareness week with pop up events hosted in Tilbury and Grays as well as a drop in at South Essex College.

Safer Streets

Grays town centre was successful in a bid for Government funds by the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex and Thurrock Council in order to make the area safer for residents and businesses.

The funding is directed to be used to reduce acquisitive crime (burglary and robbery in particular) in and around the area of the High Street.

The funding included scope to:

- Increase CCTV capability in and around Grays High Street
- Increase street lighting in areas where criminals operate covertly due to the lack of light within the street.
- Employ 2 dedicated community engagement officers working within the council's Environmental Enforcement team, which enforces Public Space Protection Orders and plays a significant role in stopping anti-social behaviour as well as working with businesses to reduce the opportunity for crime.
- Improve support for businesses in the High Street through shop safe, a communication system
- Engage with residents and increase their confidence to report and reduce their fear of crime

The CSEO's and CSP Officers have supported this with a launch event in August which saw a number of partners attending, hate crime awareness raising in Oct, supporting safeguarding adults' awareness week, and promoting personal safety in conjunction with 16 days of activism 2021 in November.

3 more events are planned by the end of March 2022.

In addition in the 4 months to the end of November 21 our 2 Community Engagement Officers for Grays conducted 841 site visits, 571 engagement opportunities with businesses, provided over 230 hours of high visibility patrols and hosted 2 community surgeries.

4.4 Tackling Offending

Reducing reoffending is a statutory duty of both Local Authorities and CSP's and there is strong partnership working across all key agencies to support all people who have offended, with the aim of preventing them from re-offending. This includes children aged 10-17 years, (managed by our Youth Offending service) and adults from 18 upwards (managed by The Probation Service).

- The new Probation Service has been in place since 26 June 2021. The new Probation Service is responsible for managing all those on a community order or licence following their release from prison in England and Wales.
- There has been a continued focus on the promotion of Restorative Justice with 29 referrals in the year ending Sept 21. 35% of referrals were in relation to neighbour nuisance. There was a 92% victim satisfaction survey rate. We are working on a Community Justice Panel to look at if we can impact on HGV issues.
- The Public Health funded Well Homes project provides temporary housing accommodation to prolific ex-offenders and works closely with IOM and Thurrock Inclusions to provide employment and training interventions to increase their employment opportunities. This project has successfully housed 5 ex-offenders in the Thurrock area
- Opportunity to engage with users when drug supplies disrupted through Op Cloud - a police-led initiative to text details of treatment services to those identified as being customers of a county line phone number that Essex Police has intercepted

4.5 Counter Extremism and Terrorism

Summary of Activity delivered in 2021:

- We have continued to attend quarterly briefings and respond to the Counter Terrorism Local Profile, revise our action plan to reflect any emerging risks and threats, and update and share as appropriate the situational risk assessment for Thurrock
- We have drafted our Event policy which is being trialled across some community premises.
- Guidance on event bookings and speaker booking form has been shared with educational settings and ready to go to licensed premises
- Ongoing promotion of ACT Early to increase awareness within communities
- Prepared and presented a report for the newly formed Hidden and Extreme Harms Committee to support Members to reach out to communities on this agenda
- Continued to offer training sessions in conjunction with my learning for professionals with 50 attendees
- Briefed the Independent Advisory Group to Essex Police to maintain their knowledge

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5 CRIME

5.1 National and Essex Trends

Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit.

Nationally the Strategic assessment of serious and organised crime 2020² summarised the threat changes as follows:

Increase:

- Bribery, Corruption and Sanctions Evasion
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Cyber Crime
- Drugs
- Fraud
- Money Laundering

Decrease:

- Firearms
- Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
- Organised Acquisitive Crime
- Organised Immigration Crime

Table 1: Force wide performance summary for 12 months ending September 2021

Top Level Crime Type	% DA 2021	Offences			
		2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	48361	50849	2488	5.1
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	19.1	158951	153683	-5268	-3.3

The key comparator areas of note are summarised below:

Table 2:

Crime type	% Change Essex Force	% Change Thurrock
Violence Against the Person	+3.6%	+3.1%
Sexual Offences	+19.9%	+35.6%
Hate Crime	+27.9%	+20.9%
Domestic Abuse	-2.4%	+3.8%
Possession of Weapons	-17%	-18.6%

² <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/533-national-strategic-assessment-of-serious-and-organised-crime-2021>

5.2 Serious Organised Crime

Source: Serious Organised Crime Local Profile Oct 21 – *marked Official*

Where Thurrock features in the Serious Organised Crime (SOC) Local Profile as a hot spot this has been shared with partners but redacted for publication due to sensitivities.

5.3 District Level Police Data

Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit.

This table is a performance summary designed to provide an understanding of how Thurrock district is performing within each crime type. The 12 month rolling data relates to data in a 12-month period ending at the last day of September 2021.

Table 3:

Top Level		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA ³ 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	5088	5378	290	5.7
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	18.1	16390	15919	-471	-2.9
- State Based Crime	7.6	2680	2532	-148	-5.5
- Victim Based Crime	20.0	13710	13387	-323	-2.4
Victim Based Crime		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.
Violence Against the Person	34.6	6328	6524	196	3.1
- Homicide	100.0 ⁴	40	2	-38	-95.0
- Violence with Injury	40.5	1428	1315	-113	-7.9
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	0.0	2	4	2	100.0
- Violence without Injury	35.7	2786	2667	-119	-4.3
- Stalking and Harassment	30.5	2072	2536	464	22.4
Sexual Offences	27.0	385	522	137	35.6
- Rape	43.5	149	237	88	59.1
- Rape - Under 16 yrs.	4.4	40	68	28	70.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs.	59.2	109	169	60	55.0
- Other Sexual Offences	13.3	236	285	49	20.8
Robbery	3.8	191	160	-31	-16.2
- Robbery of business property	0.0	15	8	-7	-46.7
- Robbery of Personal Property	3.9	176	152	-24	-13.6
Theft Offences	2.2	5128	4632	-496	-9.7
- Burglary	1.7	756	692	-64	-8.5
- Burglary Residential	2.4	556	493	-63	-11.3
- Burglary Business & Community	0.0	200	199	-1	-0.5

³ % Of offences which are flagged as Domestic Abuse

⁴ Only one of these offences was finalised as a homicide and progressed to a Domestic Homicide Review

- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	3.5	446	312	-134	-30.0
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.3	310	380	70	22.6
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	0.6	1785	1758	-27	-1.5
- Theft from a Vehicle	0.0	858	737	-121	-14.1
- Theft of a Vehicle	1.3	707	759	52	7.4
- Vehicle Interference	0.4	220	262	42	19.1
- Theft	3.5	2587	2182	-405	-15.7
- Theft from the Person	2.5	108	118	10	9.3
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	155	105	-50	-32.3
- Shoplifting	0.0	1319	1003	-316	-24.0
- Other Theft	7.7	1005	956	-49	-4.9
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	11.4	1678	1549	-129	-7.7
- Criminal Damage	12.4	1463	1400	-63	-4.3
- Arson	2.0	215	149	-66	-30.7
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.4	227	249	22	9.7
Hate Crime HO Definition	2.6	407	492	85	20.9
Domestic Abuse	100.0	2772	2876	104	3.8
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	199	295	96	48.2
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	393	362	-31	-7.9
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	1978	2083	105	5.3
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	202	136	-66	-32.7

State Based Crime		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	563	471	-92	-16.3
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	105	122	17	16.2
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	458	349	-109	-23.8
Possession of Weapons	0.0	156	127	-29	-18.6
Public Order	8.7	1545	1551	6	0.4
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	14.9	416	383	-33	-7.9

Partners acknowledge the continued increase in reporting of sexual offences, and this remains a priority for the CSP with an increased focus at the quarterly strategic Board which SERICC attend.

We have continued to see a rise in reporting of Hate Crime which is monitored closely and there are no specific hot spots or areas of concerns and the increased confidence in reporting is welcomed.

5.4 iQuanta Comparison Data

Source: iQuanta **OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics** and therefore not for publication.

Thurrock Council
Released Under FOI

6 PARTNERSHIP DATA

6.1 Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (ECFRS)

Source: Essex County Fire & Rescue Service Data Source: ECFRS Incident Dashboard⁵

Table 4: Number of Incidents by District

District	No. of Incidents	No. of ADFS	ADF Fatalities	ADF Injuries	RTC Attendances	Special Services Attendances	False Alarms Attendances
Basildon	1703	180	0	101	85	467	725
Braintree	948	99	0	50	69	240	428
Brentwood	689	64	0	46	65	169	294
Castle Point	551	70	2	52	53	159	174
Chelmsford	1452	141	0	128	103	309	700
Colchester	1403	163	1	97	113	380	580
Epping Forest	1271	150	0	116	158	299	491
Harlow	1035	72	0	55	35	271	500
Maldon	478	64	0	29	44	90	233
Rochford	503	54	0	41	40	110	233
Southend-on-Sea	1891	182	1	106	69	561	893
Tendring	1556	136	1	110	89	376	709
Thurrock	1545	178	0	89	112	339	600
Uttlesford	736	105	1	55	63	186	302

Key:

ADF: accidental dwelling fires

RTC: Road Traffic Collisions

Thurrock is the 4th busiest district for number of incidents reported to ECFRS.

Thurrock is the 3rd highest for accidental dwelling fires and due to our busy road networks we have the second highest road traffic collisions.

In Essex since 2017 58% of ADF started in the kitchen. ADF at Risk Profiles (based on incidents from 2017 to 2021):

Cause: Cooking Related: caused by Distraction
Electrical Fires

Risk Profiles: Live Alone
Single Parents
Over the age of 65
Disability
Low income

⁵ Fire Service Incidents Dashboard

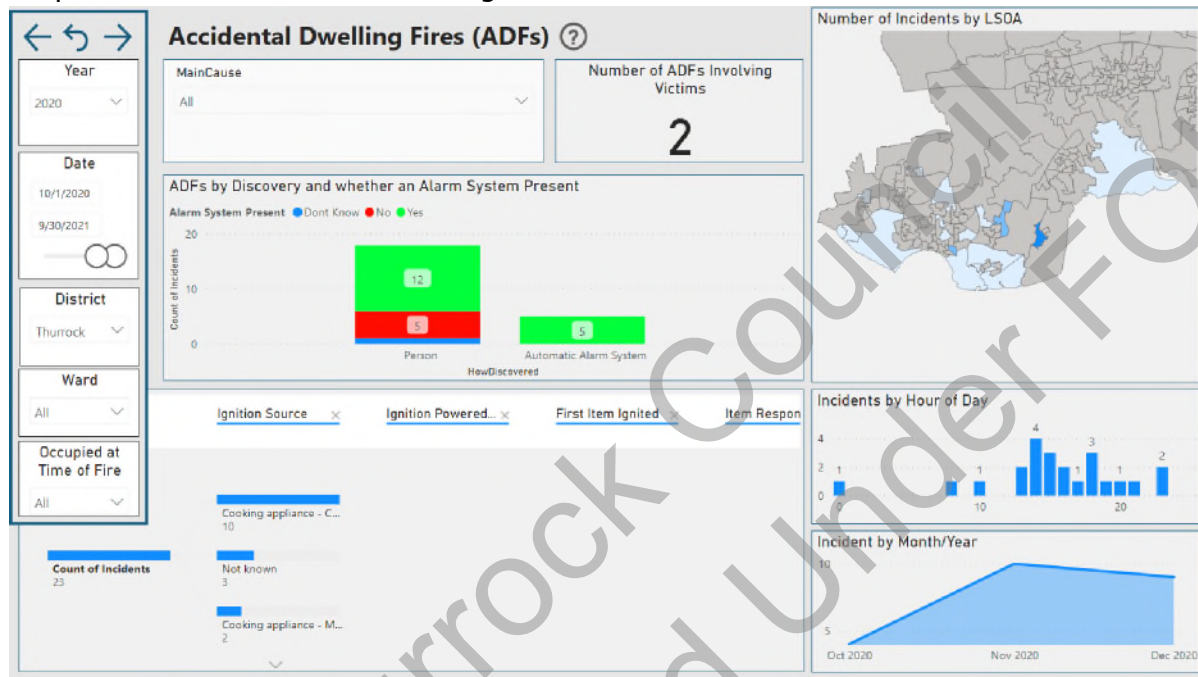
Property: Social Housing
Flats / Rented

Term Definition

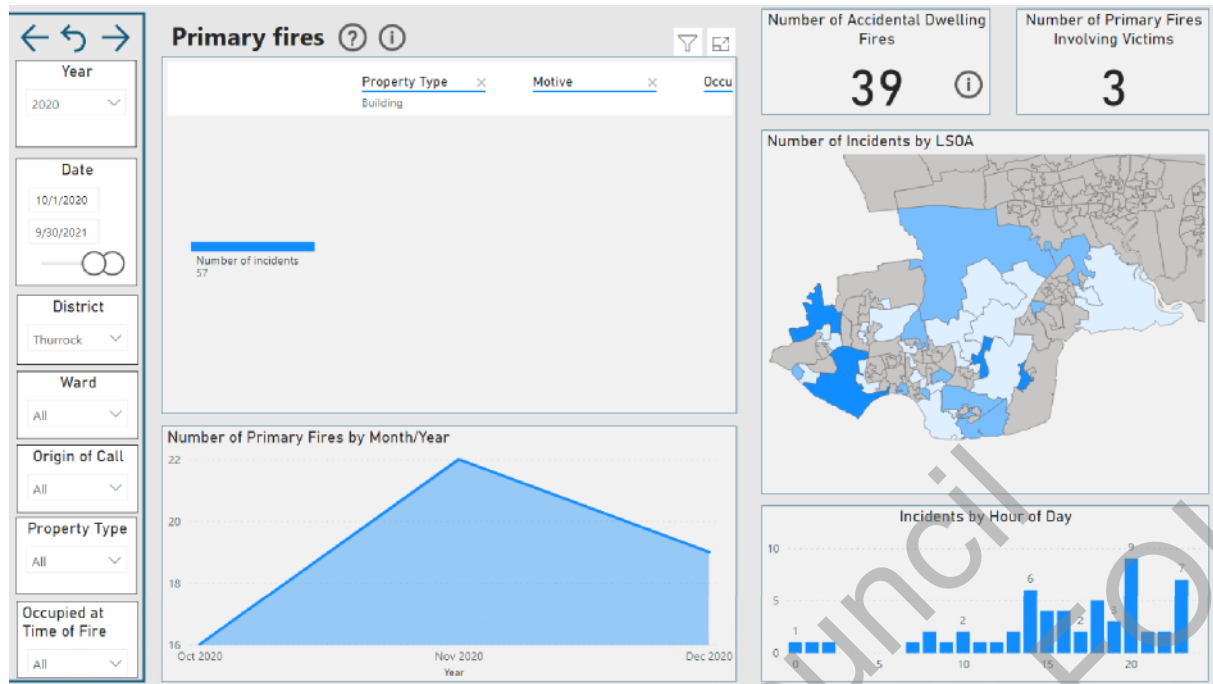
Primary Fire Primary fires are defined as fires that cause damage by fire/heat/smoke and meet at least one of the following conditions: any fire that occurred in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or (some) outdoor structures, any fire involving fatalities, casualties or rescues, and any fires attended by five or more pumping appliances.

Secondary Fire Secondary fires are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property.

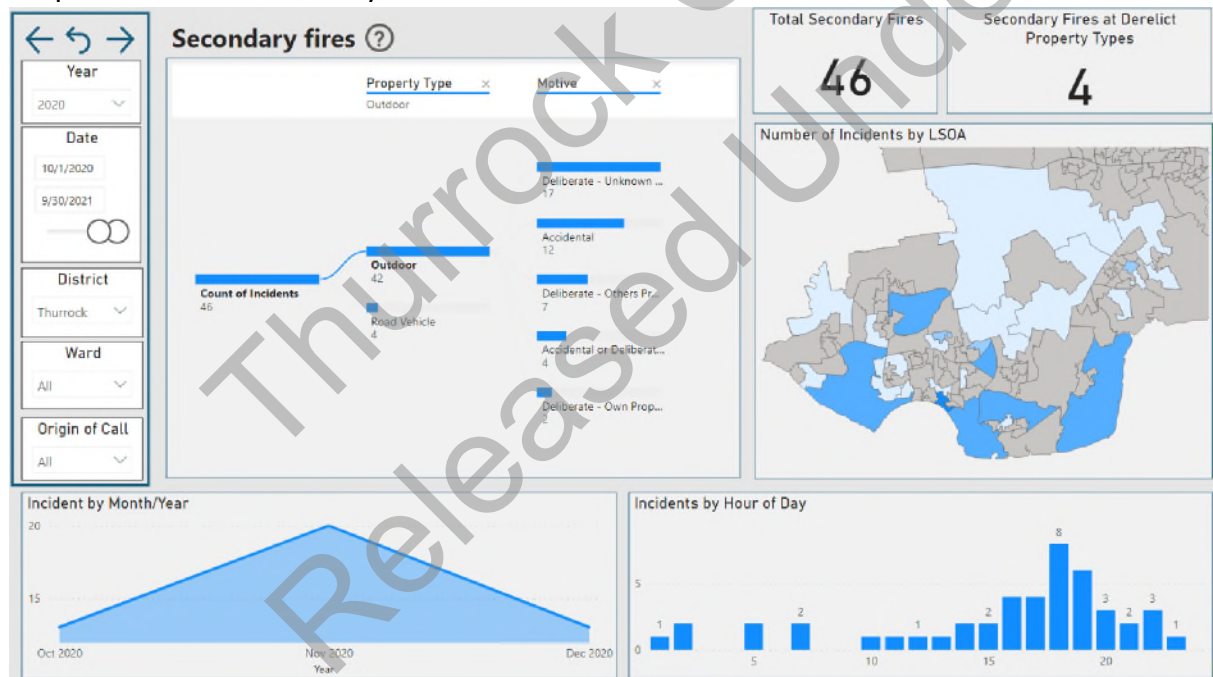
Graph 1 Thurrock Accidental Dwelling Fires



Graph 2 Thurrock Primary Fires



Graph 3 Thurrock Secondary Fires

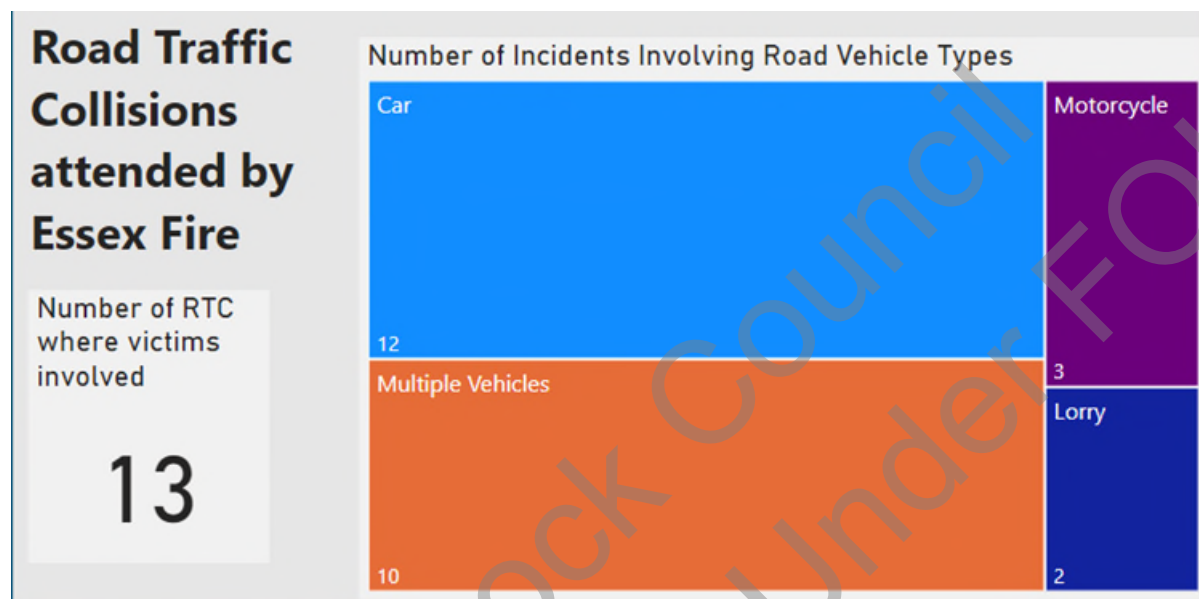


The top wards for secondary fires (and potential indicators of wider ASB in the community) are:

Table 5: no of secondary incidents by wards:

Ward	No	Ward	No
W Thurrock and S Stifford	6	East Tilbury	3
Grays Riverside	5	Orsett	3
Little Thurrock Blackshots	5	Stanford East & Corringham	3
Belhus	4	Stifford Clays	3
Tilbury St Chads	4	Tilbury Riverside/Thurrock Park	3

Graph 4 Thurrock Road Traffic Collisions



Recommendations:

- That the map of secondary fires is reviewed quarterly, and any areas of concern flagged to the CSP Executive for awareness and action
- That Grays remains a focus area for prevention activity with regards fire

6.2 The National Probation Service

6.2.1 The Probation Service

Source: Draft SET reducing reoffending strategy

The Probation Service (Essex North and South) has a total of 6727 service users (16 November 2021). Across the county 11% of service users are female, 59% are on a community sentence, 23% are on licence and 18% are in custody. Furthermore, 16% are aged 18-24 and 11% identify as BAME

The 2021-21 MAPPA Annual Report shows 2219 MAPPA offenders in Essex, equal to 2.5% of the national MAPPA cohort. Nationally 0.17% of the population are subject to MAPPA. This is lower in Essex at 0.14%.

6.2.2 Integrated Offender Management

Source: IOM Sergeant West LPA

The Thurrock Integrated Offender Management team as of November 2021 is managing 27 offenders of which 17 are currently in custody. Due to a new criteria for identifying our Integrated Offender Management Cohort there is no comparable data to 2020 and as the criteria is embedded and offenders reviewed this number is predicted to rise – there is resource to manage 40 offenders and in December had already increased to 31.

Recommendations:

- Data required against each of the 9 pathways to shape services locally and to know what success looks like
- That concerns around disproportionality in relation to BAME cohort are shared and actions identified within re-offending plan

6.3 Essex Restorative Justice and Mediation Service

The Essex Restorative and Mediation Service aims to bring those affected by crime and conflict such as victims and offenders, or those involved in a neighbour dispute, into communication. This allows victims to have their say and seek answers and for offenders to offer apologies and make reparation. For those in dispute, mediation allows those involved to be responsible for solving their own issues and find a mutually agreed way forward.

We continue to promote Essex Restorative Justice and mediation services to victims of ASB, however the conversion rate to positive outcomes remains low at 20% (3) Referrals often do not proceed due to lack of engagement by one of the involved parties.

Graph 5 of Thurrock referrals 2021

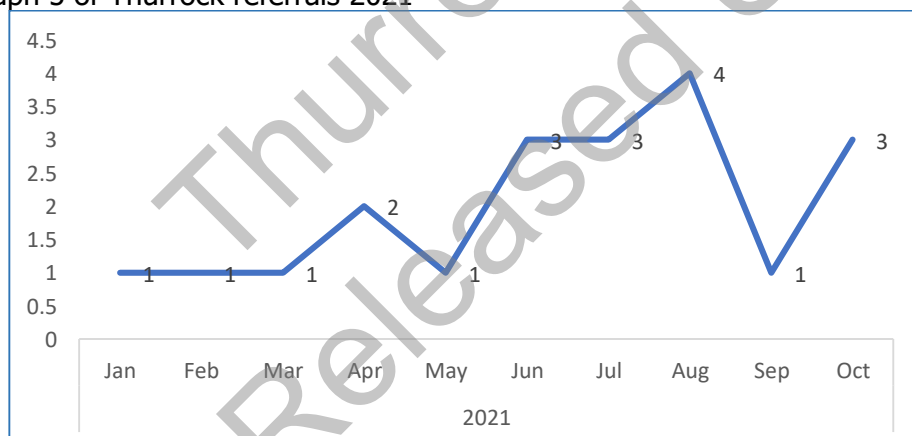


Table 6: referral sources for Thurrock

Referral Sources		% of the total
Police	8	40.0%
Council	7	35.0%
YOS	3	15.0%
other	1	5.0%
self-referral	1	5.0%

6.4 Youth Offending Data

Source: Thurrock Youth Offending Service

Re-offending performance

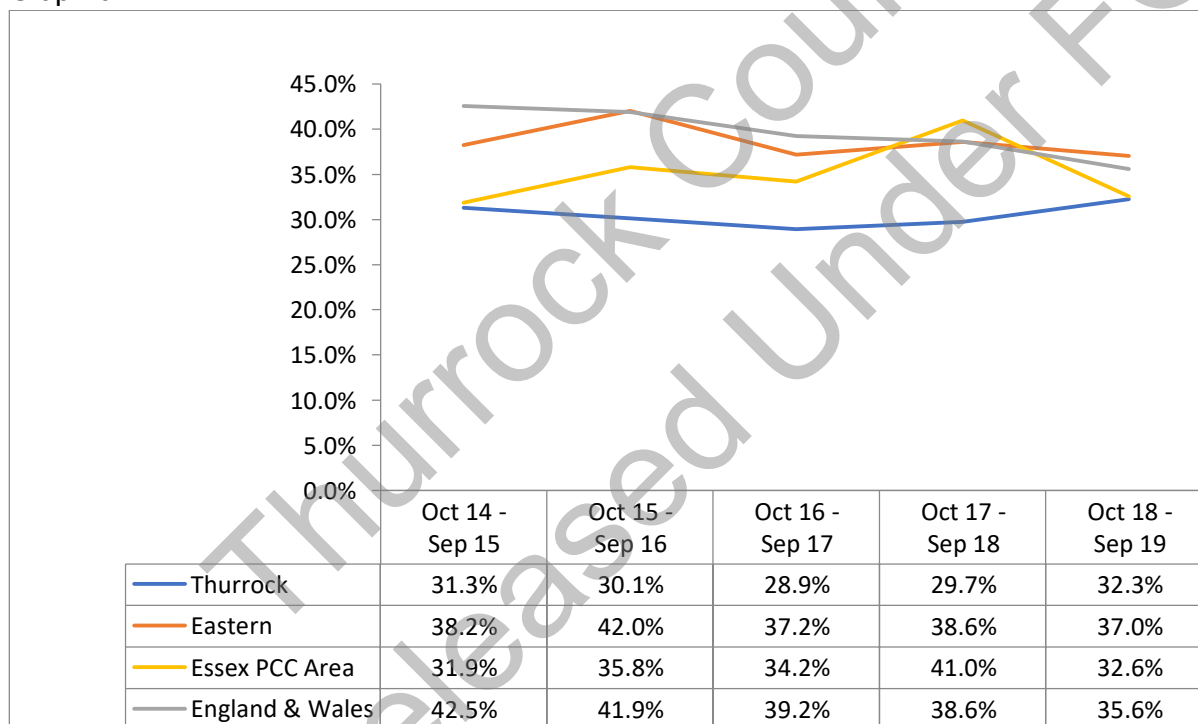
The latest data from the Youth Justice Board is the Quarterly tracked October 18 – September 19 cohort published in draft form on the 8th September 2021. As Thurrock is a small YOS and consequently has a small cohort the quarterly data can be erratic. However this is also applicable to our identified family. The more meaningful figure is the yearly aggregated data which still indicates that performance is good and higher than our identified comparators.

Table 7:

	Thurrock	South East	Essex	Family	England
Quarterly (latest data)	33.3%	32.4%	28.4%	29.5%	33.1%
Aggregated yearly	32.3%	37%	32.6%	34.7%	35.6%

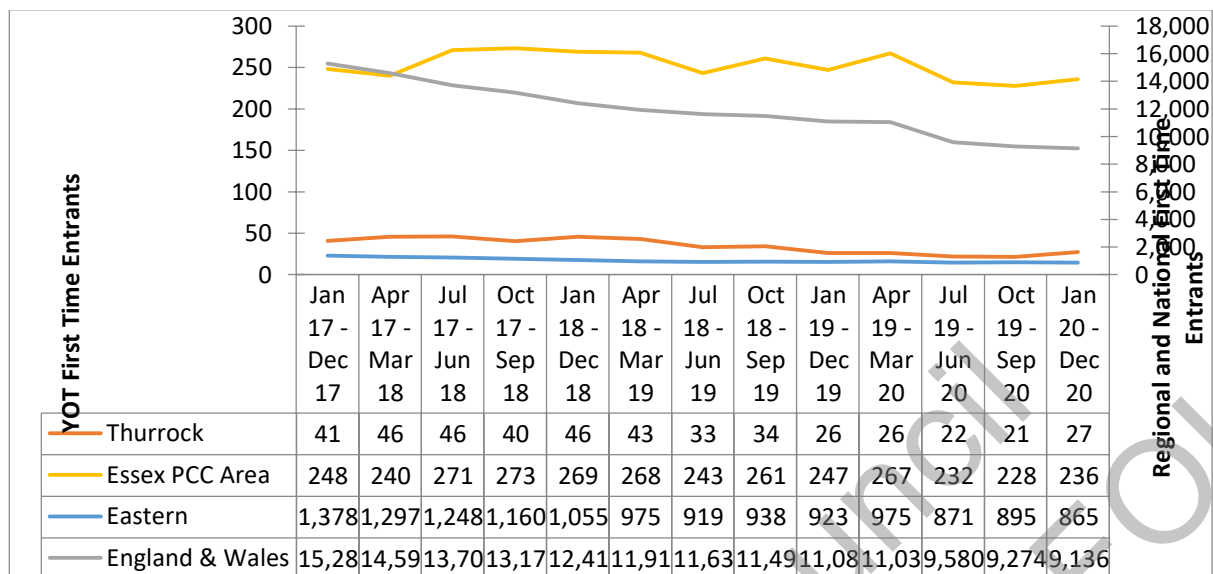
Reoffending – Latest YJB annual weighted average

Graph 6:



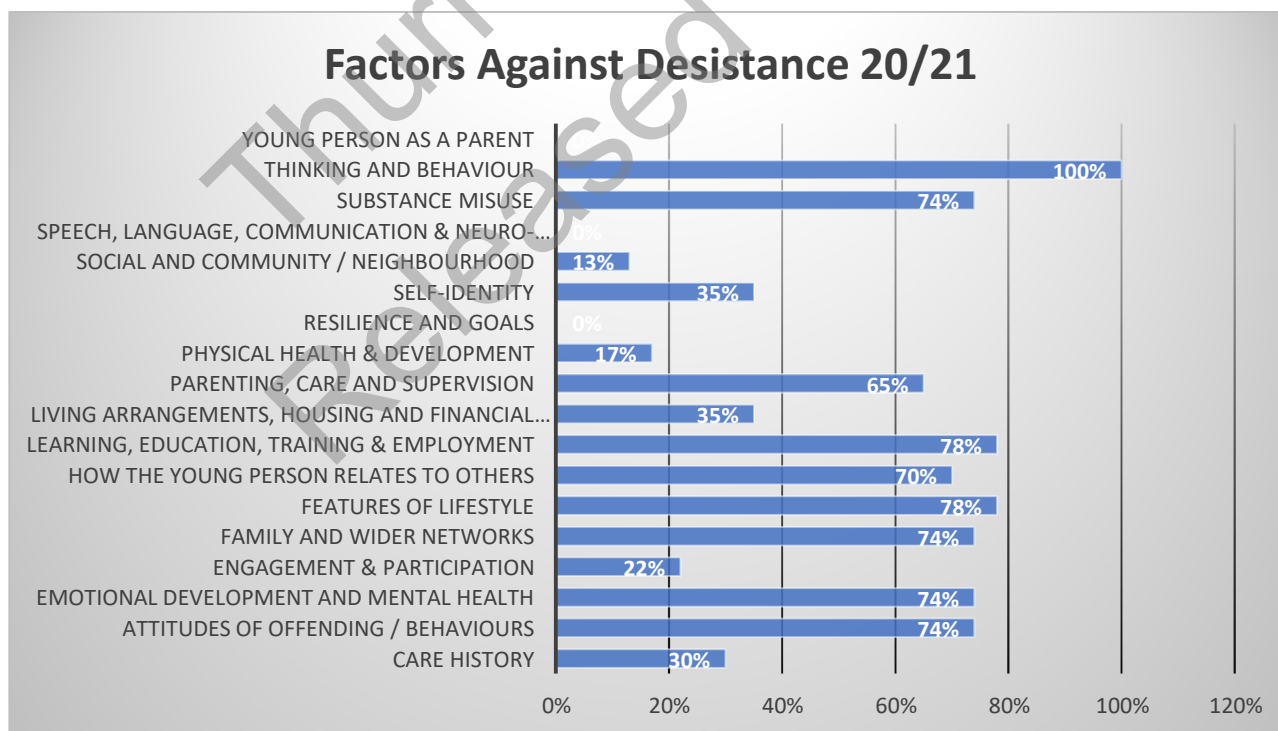
First time entrants to the Criminal Justice System

Graph 7 Actual first time entrants January 2020 - December 2020



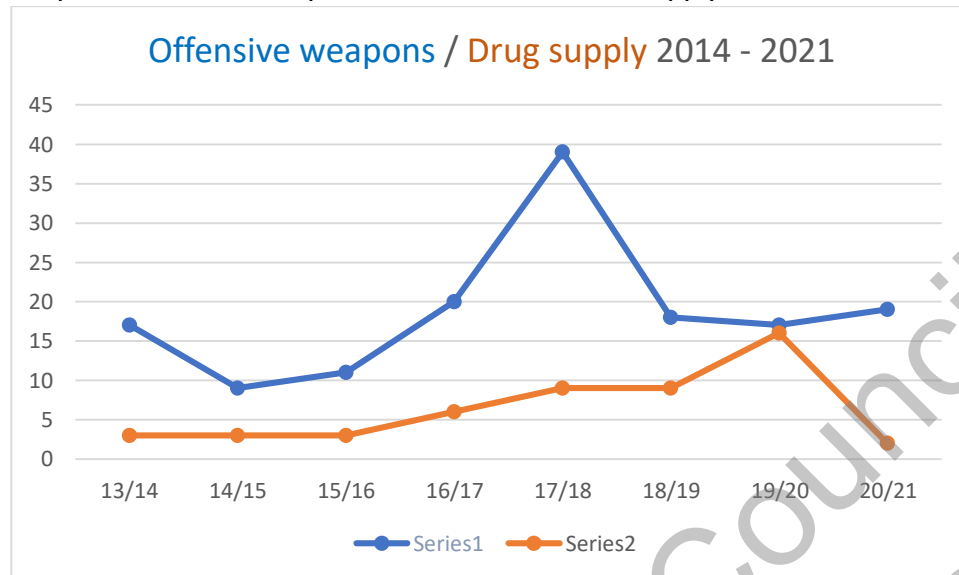
First time entrants have been historically low in Thurrock since the introduction of our preventative services in 2011 and we remain closely aligned with the low numbers across the Eastern Region. In the latest YJB produced data we have noted further reductions although this could be attributed to the closure of the youth courts during the Covid 19 restrictions which will have limited the amount of first-time entrants coming through the system.

Graph 8 Factors against desistance 2020/21



The above graph identifies the assessed factors against desistance from offending, in respect of the children in the criminal justice system in Thurrock. These factors are identified by the completion of the Youth Justice Board ASSET plus assessment tool which is undertaken on all children who are subject to intervention by the Youth Offending service.

Graph 9 Knife crime & possession with intent to supply

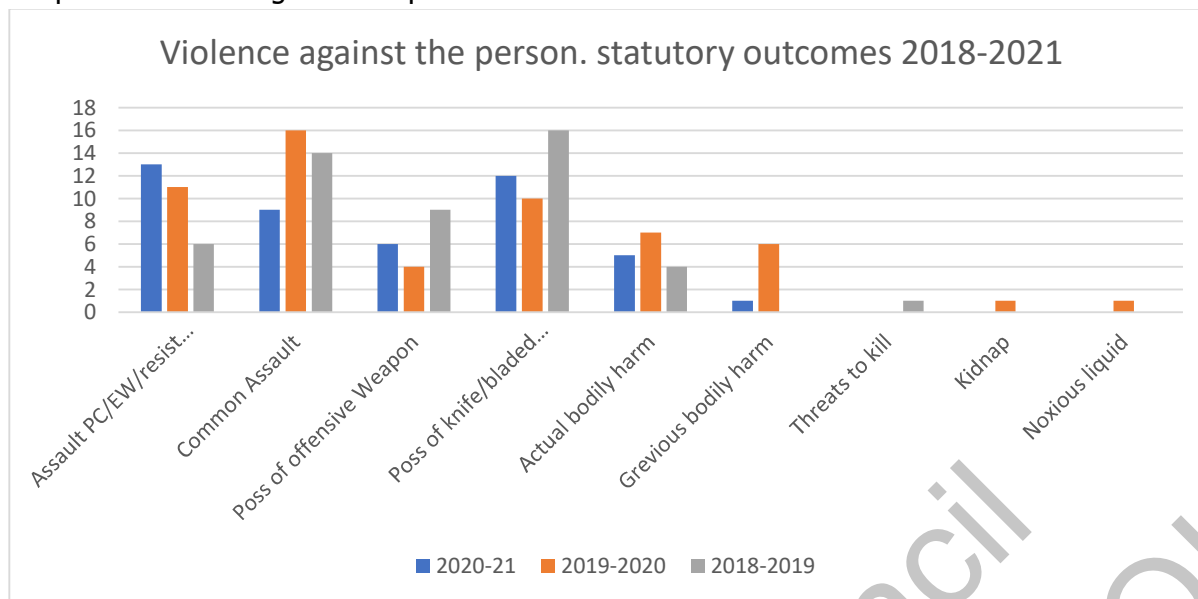


There was an almost 100% increase in offences of possession of bladed article committed by children resident in Thurrock in 17/18 based on the previous year. However data for the last three financial years shows that this increase has abated and that numbers have decreased significantly and are now similar to those in 16/17.

Offences of possession with intent to supply decreased significantly in 2020/21 although it is noted that this period could have been impacted by the national COVID 19 restrictions.

All children convicted or made subject to an Out of Court Disposal for possession of a bladed article will have a mandatory knife crime intervention by the youth offending service either as a condition of a Youth Conditional Caution, a requirement of a Youth Rehabilitation Order or custodial licence or as an element of a referral Order contract.

Graph 10 Violence against the person and knife crime



During 2017/18 we reported a significant rise in offences of possession of bladed articles committed by children resident in Thurrock. However, this trend ceased in 2018/19 and we have noted lower levels of weapon and knife possessions for the last two financial years.

Common Assault and ABH convictions committed by children resident in Thurrock in 2020/21 were lower than the previous financial year although we have noted an increase in Assault PC and emergency workers. This is likely to be contributed to by the Covid pandemic and the subsequent assaults of first responders during the national lock down.

Youth Justice Plan 2021-2024

Thurrock YOS has noted a marked change in the identified needs and complexities of the challenges affecting the children and young people we support. Addressing these issues will be a focus for us over the coming 3 years. Together with the Community Safety Partnership we have continued our collaborative work with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Essex. This partnership work led to a successful bid to central government for resources that have enabled us to establish a Violence and Vulnerability Unit. We have also recently accessed additional resources to put in place initiatives to address serious youth violence and Criminal Exploitation.

Our plan sets out how we will deliver against the core objectives of a youth justice system. It details the specific actions we will take to prevent and reduce youth crime, safeguard children and young people at risk of, or involved in offending and protect the public from harm. We will address the human and financial costs of crime, through early targeted intervention and prevention.

We will identify and work with the small cohort of young people, many of whom are vulnerable, whose circumstances mean they are more likely to have prolonged contact with the youth justice system. We will put in place measures to transform their behaviours and actions, through gaining a better understanding of the risk factors and triggers that give rise to negative behaviours. Wherever appropriate we will do our work without requiring recourse to the formal criminal justice system, reducing youth crime, creating fewer victims, and making communities safer.

6.5 Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Source: Thurrock Public Health Team <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/PHOF>

Treatment Data

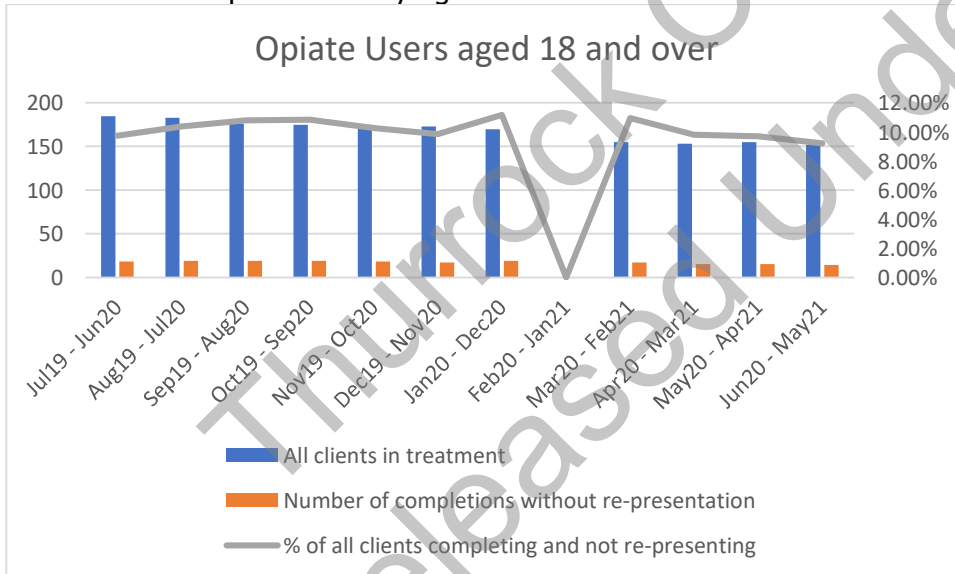
Numbers in adult treatment for opiate use have declined slightly for the reporting period. This is partly due to a rise in successful completions and clients not representing to treatment following a relapse. These are encouraging data and appear to reflect clients having greater motivation to change. However, we would welcome an increase in new referrals to treatment for opiate users.

Numbers in adult treatment for non-opiate clients has increased, as has the number of successful completions. Cannabis and cocaine would be the main substances used by this client group and the turnover of this client group is higher since they tend to have shorter treatment episodes compared to opiate clients. Nevertheless, representation rates have remained reasonably stable.

Numbers in adult treatment for alcohol declined slightly during this period, while successful completions increased. While this is very pleasing to see given the concerns of increased alcohol consumption during the pandemic, we would like to see a rise in new referrals for alcohol clients.

The majority of interventions continue to be undertaken remotely, with Covid secure 1-2-1 appointments undertaken when necessary.

Tables 8 and 9 Opiate users by age



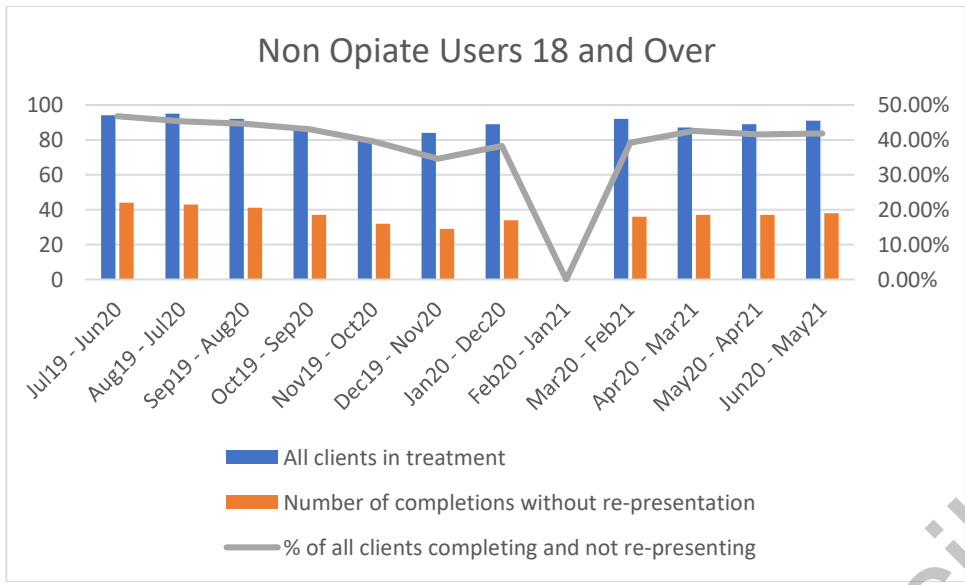
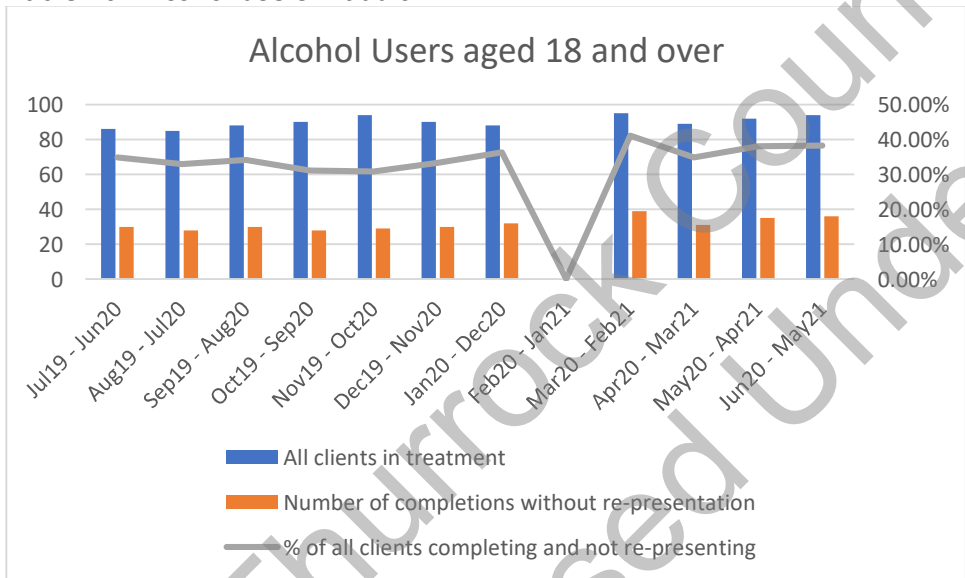


Table 10: Alcohol users – adult



Young people

The number of young people in treatment has declined slightly across the reporting period, with interventions largely being face-to-face again. We have a high proportion of young people in effective treatment. Despite the stable caseload, the complexity of service users continues to increase. In addition to these data we also have around twenty young people receiving support for hidden harm (parental or sibling substance misuse).

- There were 48 young people in treatment from Dec 20 to Nov 21.
- 20 new presentations between Arr 21 and Nov 21
- 29 exits between Apr 21 and Nov 21
- Those in effective treatments is on average 98%

Source: <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/YoungPeople>

* Definitions:

1. **Numbers in treatment** – The number of individuals who accessed specialist treatment in a rolling 12-month period.
2. **Numbers in effective treatment** - The number of individuals in treatment in the latest 12-month period (setback 3 months) who remained in treatment for 12 weeks or more, or who were in treatment for less than 12 weeks and exited successfully.
3. **The proportion in effective treatment** - The number of individuals in effective treatment as a proportion of all numbers in treatment.

Moving forwards, we would like to see an increase in numbers in treatment for both the adult and young person's services, balancing this against capacity due to rising complexities of caseloads.

Operation Cloud

Op Cloud is a police-led initiative to text details of treatment services to those identified as being customers of a county line phone number that Essex Police has intercepted. To date Thurrock has received no referrals from this intervention. However, it is likely that some new self-referrals to treatment are going to withhold the motivation/referral route as having come via a text message from Essex Police; it is plausible to suppose that this important and innovative initiative is having a greater impact than we can measure in referral statistics.

Recommendations:

Public Health are commissioning a detailed needs assessment in relation to drugs and alcohol. Once completed the re-offending plan for Thurrock should be reviewed to address any identified gaps.

6.6 Accident & Emergency Assault Data

Data Source: Community Safety Partnership

The Cardiff Model identified the value of using anonymised Accident and Emergency assault data to improve understanding of the true picture of violence resulting in injury. This is based on the theory that not all assaults are reported to Police and therefore some remain unrecorded.

Combined with Police recorded data, A&E data would enable Partnerships fully understand violence in their Districts and to deploy appropriate preventive and educational initiatives with the aim of decreasing assaults resulting in injury. There could be an added benefit of reducing admissions to A&Es and therefore reducing impact on NHS resources.

This data should be shared with CSPs under Information Sharing to Tackle Violence guidance (ISB1594). The Essex Violence and Vulnerability Unit are working to improve the data collected and shared under this protocol. We are mindful that we have no data in relation to when A & E services are accessed out of Essex.

Data for 12 months October 2020 to September 2021 from Basildon and Thurrock University Hospital is shown below. **Note that not all records accurately record location of incident and therefore this is not a full picture:**

Table 11:

Month	No. recorded where address Thurrock	Those recorded as being <18 years old	Injury due to stabbing / sharp object	% Of victims who are male
October	12	5	1	67%
November	14	3	0	79%
December	11	1	1	46%
January	4	0	1	75%
February	9	2	2	56%
March	15	4	2	40%
April	9	2	2	67%
May	9	2	2	67%
June	11	2	1	64%
July	8	0	0	38%
August	4	2	0	75%
September	6	2	0	67%

The data is monitored for any common areas of risk highlighted so that a contextualised approach to safeguarding can be taken. Where stations, schools, licensed premises, etc. are identified this is shared with relevant teams.

6.7 British Transport Police (BTP)

Data Source: www.btp.police.uk/police-forces/british-transport-police/areas/sd/stats-and-data/

Data below is for crime committed by station per 100,000 passengers for Jan 21 to Dec 21 compared to same period 2020.

This data has to be looked at in the context that COVID restrictions across the time period impacted on passenger numbers.

Table 12 Crime by station / 100,000 passengers 2020 compared to 2021

Station	Total Crime and ASB		Violent Crime		Possession of Weapons		Public Order		Robbery	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Chafford Hundred	2.21	1.66	0.39	0.63	0.08	0.00	0.32	0.55	0.53	0.00
East Tilbury	1.11	8.34	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	2.23	0.00	2.23
Grays	1.94	2.41	0.63	0.84	0.10	0.05	0.37	0.21	0.05	0.47
Ockendon	3.53	2.35	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.24	0.00	0.00
Purfleet	4.03	1.55	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.31	0.00	0.00
Stanford Le Hope	1.87	0.56	0.37	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00
Tilbury Town	3.33	8.99	1.05	3.97	0.21	0.21	0.84	3.97	0.00	0.21

In addition there were 6 Public Order Offences where race was a factor and 1 assault. 4 offences committed at Grays and 3 at Tilbury Town.

Recommendations:

The next Op Henderson, an operation focusing on addressing CSE and CCE in relation to transport hubs, should prioritise and focus on East Tilbury, Grays, and Chafford Hundred Stations

Thurrock Council
Released Under FOI

7 DATA BY PRIORITY

7.1 Tackling Disproportionality in relation to Violence Against Women and Girls

7.1.1 Sexual offences

Source: Essex Police

Table 13 Sexual Offences year on year comparison:

Factors – Sexual Offences Oct 20 – Sept 21	Volume		Year on Year		% DA related
	Oct 2019 to Sept 2020	Oct 2020 to Sept 2021	No. Diff.	% Diff	
Sexual Offences Total	385	522	137	35.6	27.0
- Rape	149	237	88	59.1	43.5
- Rape - Under 16 yrs.	40	68	28	70.0	4.4
- Rape - Over 16 yrs.	109	169	60	55.0	59.2
- Other Sexual Offences	236	285	49	20.8	13.3

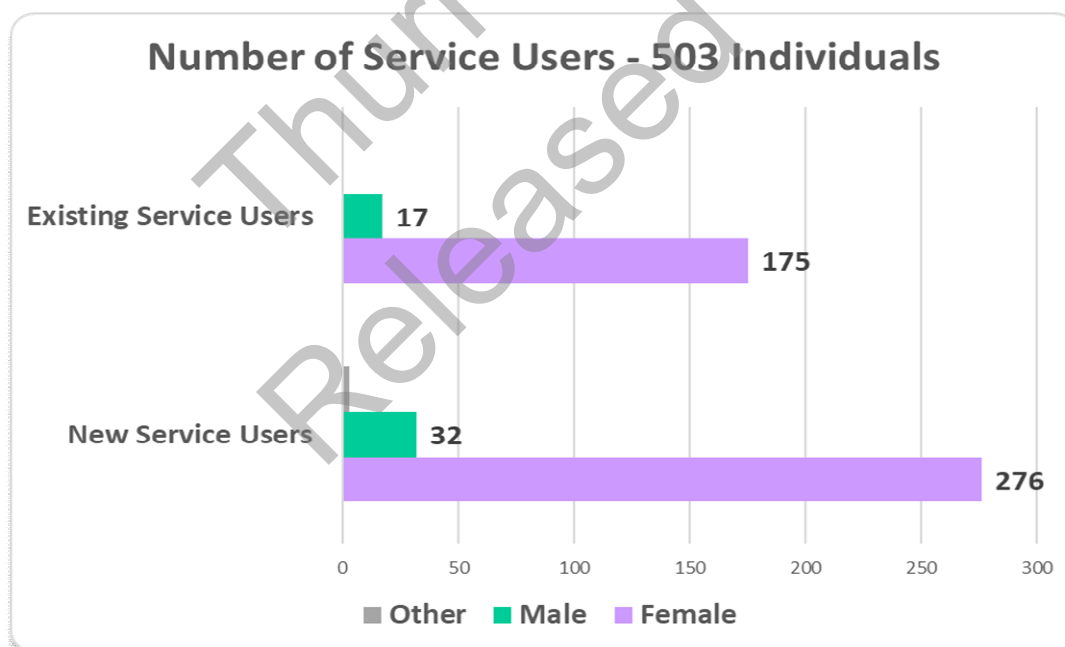
Victims and Survivors (and their families)

Source: South Essex Rape and Incest Crisis Centre (SERICC)

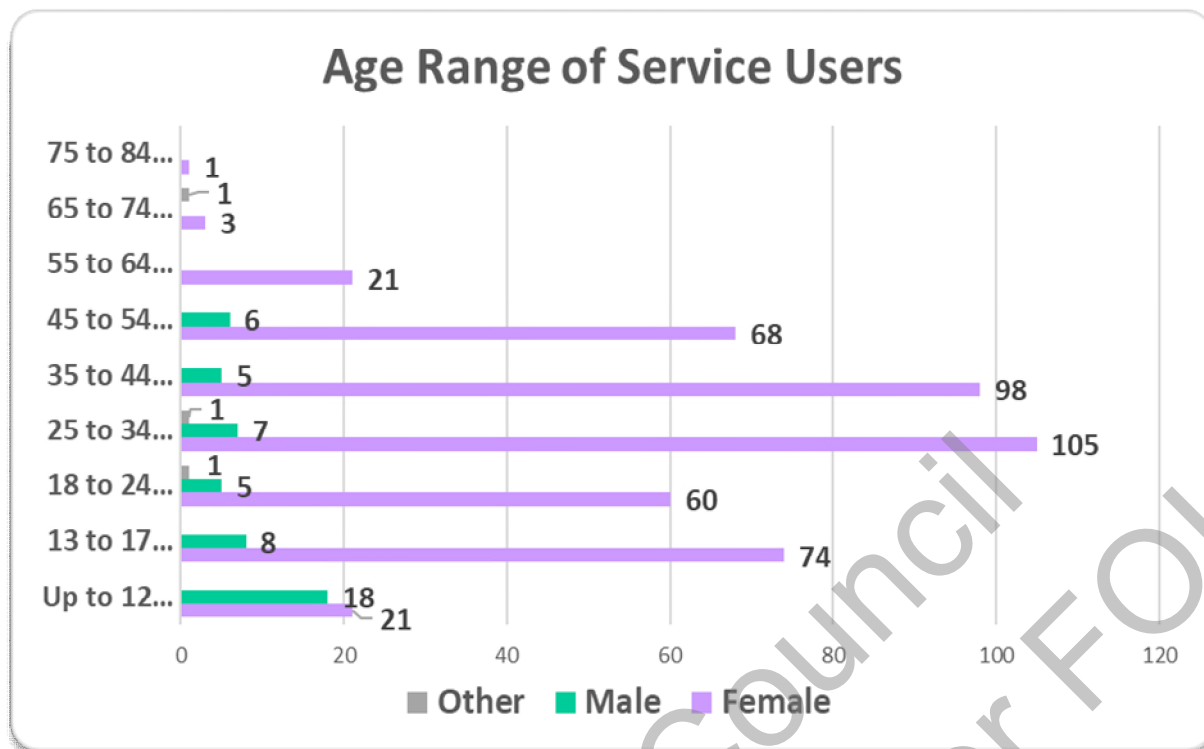
Data refers to time period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021

The following details those reaching out for specialist sexual violence and sexual abuse support services in Thurrock

Graph 11 victims and survivors (and their families) Service Users



Graph 12 Age of service users

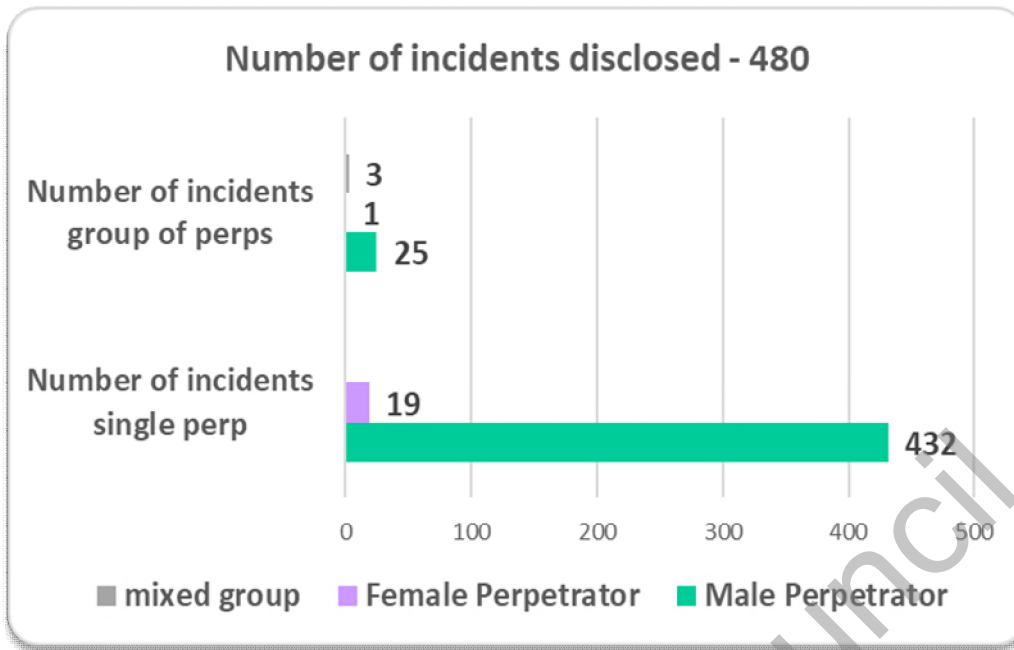


- 503 Individuals accessing both specialist counselling services and Independent sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA Service)
- 67 of the 503 were family members or survivors' supporters from Thurrock whose loved one had experienced sexual violence or sexual abuse.
- 44 Individuals from Thurrock on a counselling waiting list
- Our youngest service user is 4 years old and our oldest is 84 years old

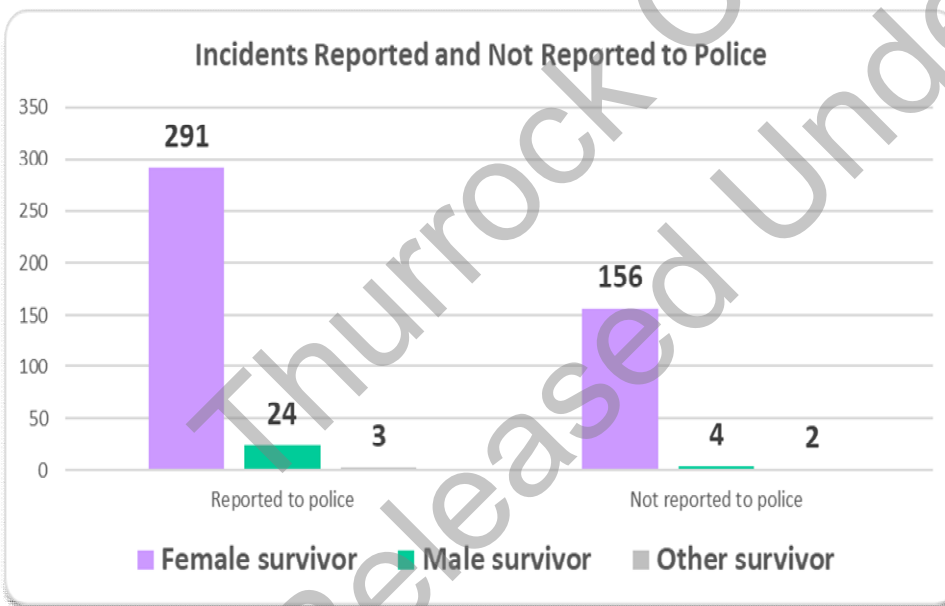
How many incidents were disclosed & did survivors chose to report to police?

For the period: 1 April 2020 to 31 Mar 2021 SERICC worked with 122 individuals from Thurrock who had 162 UNREPORTED incidents (at any time in their lives)

Graph 13 Number of incidents disclosed by perpetrator

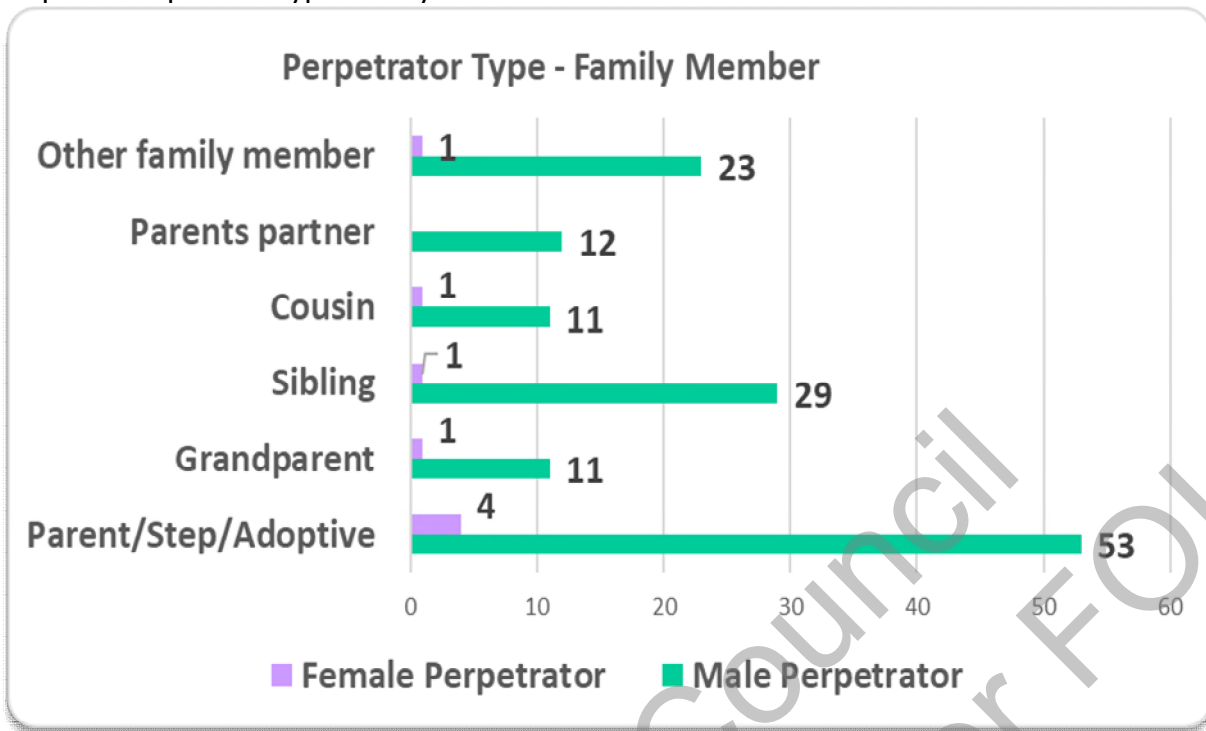


Graph 14: Reported versus non-reported to Police



Who are the Perpetrators of Rape and Sexual Abuse against victims and survivors in Thurrock?

Graph 15 Perpetrator type: family member



Graph 16 Perpetrator type nonfamily

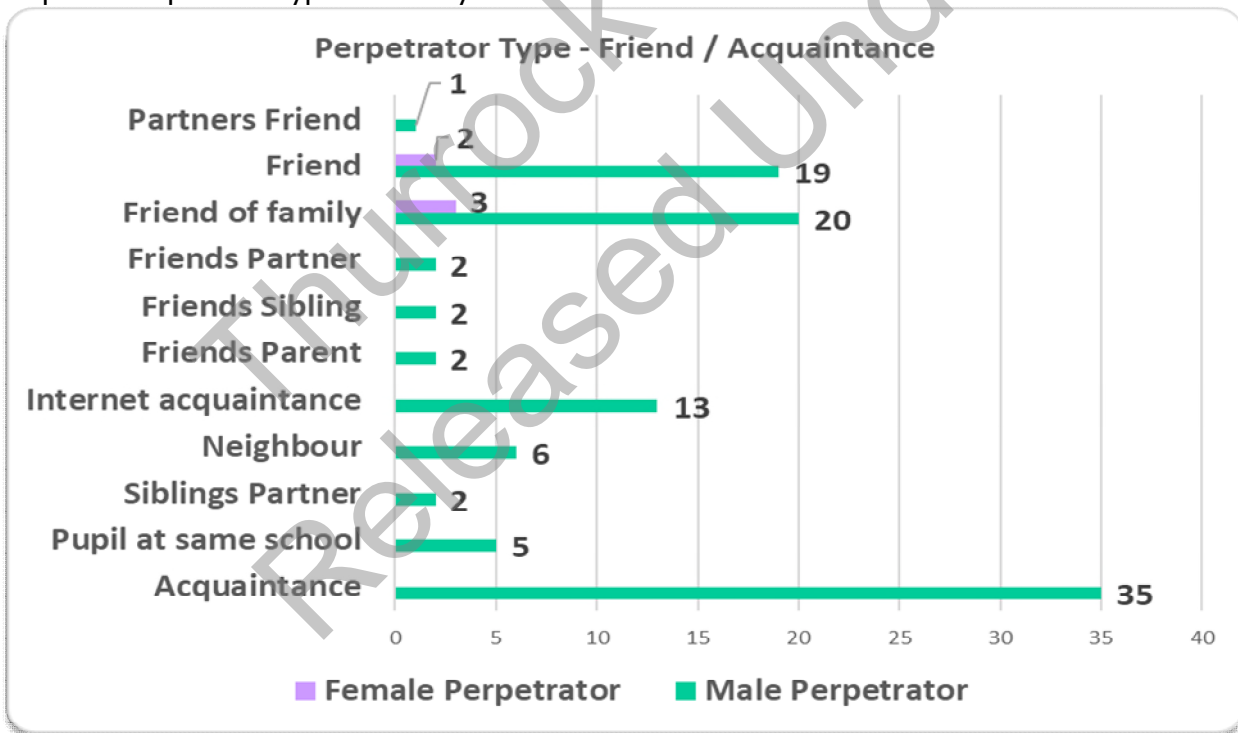


Table 14 Relationship to Perpetrator

Relationship	Male Perpetrator	Female Perpetrator
Ex-partner/spouse	42	0
Partner/spouse	95	2
Stranger	26	0
Person in Position of Trust		
Work colleague	3	0
Faith group	3	0
Landlord	2	0
Foster Carer	1	0
Employee	1	0
Doctor	1	0
Client	1	0
Carer	1	0
Babysitter	2	2
Other Person of Trust	1	0
Total	180	4

7.1.2 Stalking and Harassment

Source: Essex Police

There were 2,536 recorded offences of stalking and harassment in the 12 months ending Sept 2021. This is an increase of 22.4% - 464 offences on the previous 12 months. 30.5% of cases were recorded as domestic related.

7.1.3 Honour Based Abuse

Definition: honour based abuse (HBA) is “an incident or crime involving violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion, or abuse (including psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of an individual, family and/or community for alleged or perceived breaches of the family and/or communities code of behaviour” honour based abuse (HBA) is “an incident or crime involving violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion, or abuse (including psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of an individual, family and/or community for alleged or perceived breaches of the family and/or communities code of behaviour”

Source: Essex Police

The levels of offences which were identified in relation to honour based abuse in Thurrock have increased year on year.

- In the year 2020 there were eight recorded offences plus five non crime investigations
- 2021 there were twelve offences recorded and four non crime investigations
- This equates to a 23% (3) increase which is slightly lower than the countywide increase of 27%

- This equated to 8 victims been identified in 2021 as being linked to honour-based abuse related offences and or investigations
- For our repeat victims the suspects are predominantly spouses/ partners of victims
- Thurrock is one of seven districts to see an increase in honour-based abuse related offending, but the increase is marginal compared to other areas
- The predominant offences are:
 - rape of a female aged 16 or over (4)
 - and engaging in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate/ family relationship (3).
 - The increase of rape seen in Thurrock is higher than that in other Districts.
- Over 2/3 of the victims did not support police action resulting in the crime being closed one of the reasons given was due to fear of repercussions for family members who remained in other countries

Whilst the self-defined ethnicity of victims is available and the top 3 wards, due to low numbers it is not proportionate to detail in this report

7.1.4 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) refers to procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons

There was one investigation in 2021 which resulted in being unfounded.

Recommendations in relation to VAWG

- There is a need to have robust data in relation to sexual violence in a domestic setting
- With the increases been seen in stalking and harassment a more detailed product is required by the VAWG board to ensure that we understand the issue and provide an appropriate response.
- Continue to develop the multi-agency VAWG strategy with effective partnership working
- Obtain A & E data to capture related offending which may not be reported otherwise in order to allow identification and safeguarding of potential victims
- Continue to promote Karma Nirvana to gather information on HBA and raise awareness within the community
- Refresh frontline training to improve identification understanding and responses to HBA and FGM
- Ensure that victims/survivors are signposted to specialist safe spaces to be able to speak out

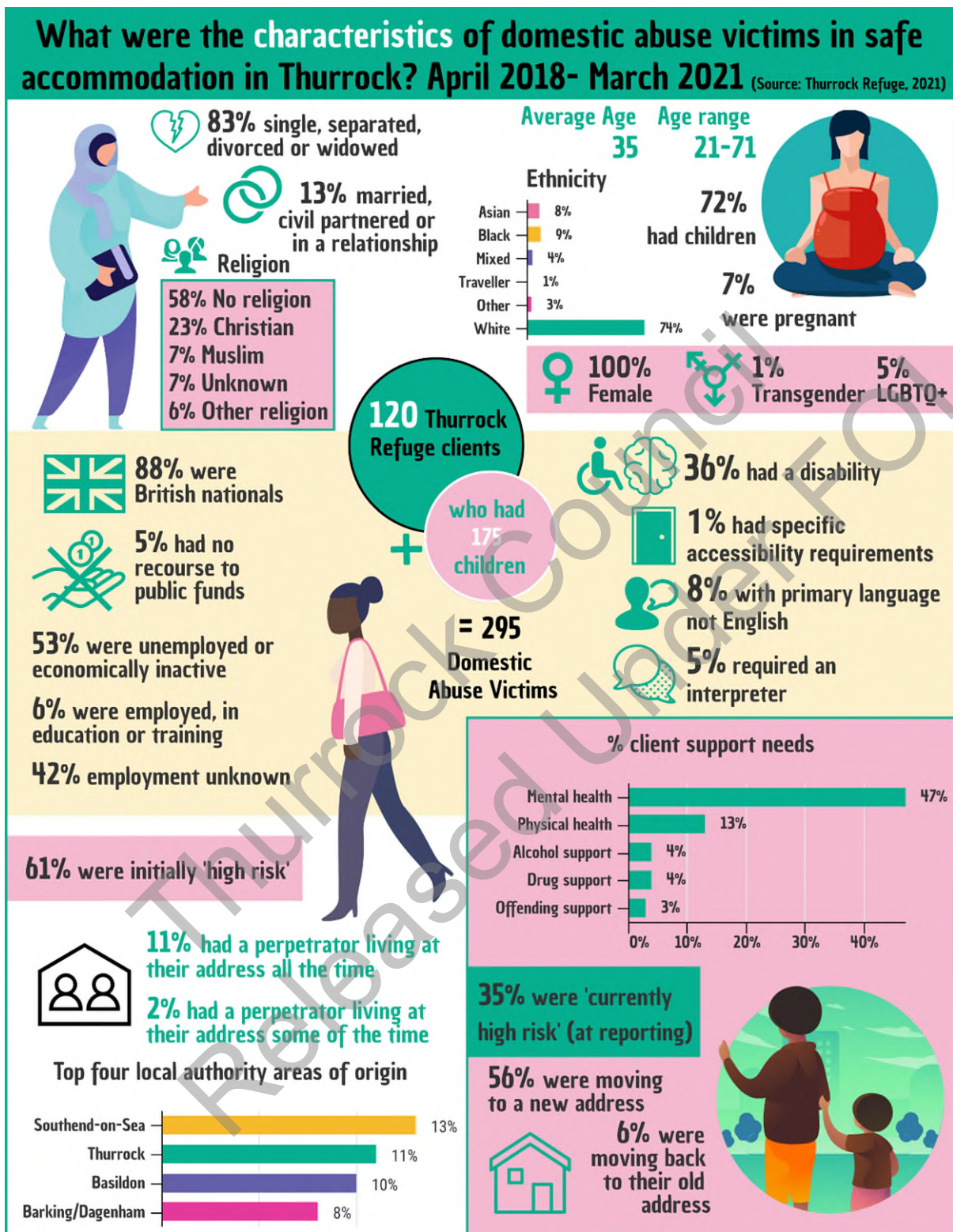
7.2 Breaking the cycle of Domestic Abuse

Source: Essex Police

Definition: See 9.2 Appendix 2

As part of the DA Bill each tier 1 authority was required to complete a full needs analysis focussing on safe accommodation utilising data from a range of partners including: specialist domestic and sexual violence services; the Police; Health; Housing; Children and Adult Services; commissioned services and service users. This assessment consists of data from April 2018-March 2021, unless otherwise stated.

The characteristics of residents of safe accommodation in Thurrock are identified within the infographic below⁶:



⁶ Source: Thurrock Refuge (Changing Pathways), 2021

Recommendations:

The needs assessment identified the following priority areas for victims whom are resident within safe accommodation.

- Support around financial inclusion for victims supporting access to education, training, and employment in preparation for moving on from the refuge.
- Support to increase staff knowledge and working practices around victims with physical and learning disabilities and mental health issues.
- Specialist drug and alcohol support for resident adults & children.
- Support to expedite the process of moving on from refuge to independent accommodation when safe to do so and to ensure support is continued once victims are settled.
- Implementation of trauma informed psychological support for resident adults and children.
- Specialist sexual violence counselling support
- Increase in capacity of the existing children's worker to support parenting work.
- Tutoring for resident children who as a result of moving into refuge have additional identified learning needs.

Table 15: DA by risk assessment year on year comparison:

Factors – DA by Risk Assessment Oct 20 – Sept 21	Volume		Year on Year	
	Oct 2019 to Sept 2020	Oct 2020 to Sept 2021	No. Diff.	% Diff
Domestic Abuse Total	2772	2876	104	3.8
High Risk Domestic Abuse	199	295	96	48.2
Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	393	362	-31	-7.9
Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	1978	2083	105	5.3

Table 16: DA by Crime Type

Crime Type	No DA related offences
Violence Without Injury	951
Stalking and Harassment	774
Violence With Injury	533
Criminal Damage Incl. Arson	174
Sexual Offences	141
Theft Offences	100

From data from Q4 Jan – Mar 21 the top 5 wards for DA were:

- West Thurrock and South Stifford
- Grays Riverside
- Tilbury St. Chads
- Chadwell St. Mary
- Belhus

From data from May 21 to July 21 the top 5 wards for DA were:

- West Thurrock and South Stifford
- Grays Riverside
- Ockendon
- Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park
- Belhus

In addition Thurrock has been notified of our first Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) which is been undertaken jointly with Thurrock's Adult Safeguarding Board to include a Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR)

Operation Encompass - a multi-agency approach to give early notification to schools, academies, colleges, and nurseries that a child or young person has been present, witnessed or been involved in a domestic abuse incident. This originally launched in January 2020, however, was severely hindered by the pandemic as schools were closed. In spring term 2 from 1/3/21 a total of 7 notifications were received by participating schools in Thurrock.

Recommendation

- In order to direct services we need a full year of data by ward to ensure services aligned to need
- The top 5 wards should be targeted for community engagement including wider services e.g. drug and alcohol

7.3 Violence and Vulnerability: Tackling gang related activity and offensive weapons to reduce drug driven violence

Source: Youth Offending Service

Gang Nominals:

For the first 2 quarters of 21/22 (April – September) the Thurrock operational gang related violence group managed 43 nominals of which 4 were new referrals and 4 were removed from the cohort. The number of nominals being managed by the group continues to decrease – 35% reduction on the 12 months ending March 20.

The ages range from 14 to 29 with the majority aged 17 (7) followed by 20-22 (12). There continues to be a shift to a younger demographic in relation to those being identified as involved or, in respect of children, being exploited by organised criminal gangs.

The residential addresses of those managed by the group have become more focused centrally – predominantly Grays (16) followed by Chafford Hundred and Ockendon (5 each).

Localities

The Essex Violence and Vulnerability Unit have identified 3 localities in Thurrock to target with preventive work, which are Grays, Tilbury, and Purfleet. This has led to additional resources for youth outreach work.

Offensive Weapons

At the midway point of 2021-22 we have seen 9 outcomes for possession of bladed articles and 7 possessions of offensive weapons. At the mid-year point this is already an increase on the final figure for the whole of last year (15). This does not include cases that may have been diverted away from formal youth justice outcomes. It is predicted that at the final outrun of 2021-22 there will be a significant increase of children being with outcomes for possession of bladed articles and offensive weapons.

Recommendations

- Preventative work should be focused in the Grays area including with schools
- Op Uranium should continue to run in Ockendon to identify the nominals of concern there
- Focused campaign to raise awareness in relation to offensive weapons
- Review of schools' protocol in relation to offensive weapons to provide support to mitigate risk and reduce exclusions
- Implementation of any recommendations for the CSP following the thematic review led by the LSCP
- A deep dive of all non-domestic violent crime is produced for action by the drivers of violence task and finish group, chaired by the District Commander
- The self-assessment findings and actions are followed up on and reported into the violence and vulnerability board
- Through the violence and vulnerability board the long-term public health approach to this issue should continue and the surveillance data start to be used to drive earlier preventative activity

7.4 Counter Extremism: Preventing Violent Extremism Locally

Data Source: Thurrock Community Safety Partnership

Definition: Extremism is based on an ideology and can be based on political or religious views. It includes extreme Islamist ideology (note ideology and not to be confused with Islam the Religion), right wing extremism and animal rights.

Threat Level

On 15/11/21 the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) changed the UK national terrorism threat level from SUBSTANTIAL to SEVERE. This means that a terrorist attack is highly likely. This is a precautionary measure and is not based on any specific threat. The public should continue to remain vigilant and report any suspicious activity to the police.

Moving from SUBSTANTIAL to SEVERE means that people are likely to see a more visible police presence in busy places. Specialist policing will also be stepping up reassurance patrols around places of worship and reiterating protective security advice to venues.

Authors note the threat level was downgraded to SUBSTANTIAL on 9/2/22 meaning an attack is likely. For up-to-date threat levels refer to: www.gov.uk/terrorism-national-emergency

The PREVENT strategy is a key part of CONTEST, the Governments Counter Terrorism Strategy and aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

The strategy has four strands: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare⁷.

The Aim of the National Prevent Strategy is:

- We will safeguard people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism

There are 3 National Strategic Objectives to deliver this:

1. **Identify:** We will work in partnership to better identify and refer those vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and those who pose a radicalisation risk to others.

⁷ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/election-2017-40151991>

2. We will work with communities, local policing, CT policing, public sector, businesses, and charities
3. **Safeguard:** We will work collaboratively across policing and wider partnerships to safeguard people and divert those vulnerable to radicalisation or being drawn into terrorism.
4. **Manage Risk:** We will use our unique skills and powers, working in partnership, to assess, manage and disrupt those individuals who pose a CT or extremism risk. This includes diverting or disrupting those who seek to radicalise the vulnerable. The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a responsibility on specific organisations to have the capacity to identify the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism. This includes⁸:
 - Local authorities
 - Schools (Including further and higher education)
 - The health sector
 - Prisons and probation services
 - The police

JTAC assessment of the international terrorist threat to the UK:⁹ *International terrorism refers to terrorism that goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate.*

Terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq, including Al Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), possess both the intention and the capability to direct attacks against the West. The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists, and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad. Despite the current main focus on terrorism originating from Syria and Iraq, the threat of terrorism also emanates from other parts of the Middle East and regions such as North, East and West Africa, South and Southeast Asia.

The Local Authority are required to self-assess Prevent against a LGA toolkit. The Strategic Prevent Board as at Dec 21 assess Prevent in Thurrock as follows:

Table 17:

	Benchmark	RAG Rating & Actions to address
1.	Local Risk Assessment	
2.	Multi-Agency Partnership Board	
3.	Prevent Partnership Action Plan	
4.	Referral Process	
5.	Channel Panel	
6.	Prevent Problem Solving Process	
7.	Training Programme	Needs assessment to identify gaps to be completed, results from schools' audit awaited and champion training to be in offered.
8.	Venue Hire	
9.	Community Engagement	We are mindful that there is always more we can do to reach out to a wide range of our communities, continue to identify gaps in opportunity for engagement and ongoing outreach work
10.	Communications	

⁸ <https://www.essex.police.uk/about-us/prevent/>

⁹ www.mi5.gov.uk/international-terrorism

Recommendations

- Continue to promote www.actearly.uk to parents, friends, and family.
- Respond through action plan to current risks in relation to vulnerabilities due to mental health and those aged under 18
- Identify prevent champions across directorates in Local Authority and increase their knowledge in relation to prevent and identification of potential tensions
- Strengthen communication locally through implementing a communication plan in line with the handbook
- Continue to offer programme of training across partners
- That there is a drive to increase referrals to our Channel Panel

7.5 Reduce harm to and safeguard victims from Hate Crime

Data Source: Hate Crime Officer, Essex Police for West LPA

This data relates to the 12 months ending 31/12/21

Across Essex there were 5160 Hate Crime Offences (as defined by the Home Office) in the year ending December 2021 compared to 3976 in the previous 12 months. This was an increase of 30%. In Thurrock there were 634 Hate Crime incidents in the year ending December 2021 compared to 478 in the previous 12 months. This was an increase of 33%.

Table 18 Hate Crimes by Type:

Hate Crime Type	No of reported crimes
Racial	445
Disability	88
Homophobic	64
Multiple strands	16
Religious	15 (8 Muslim, 3 Jewish, 2 other, 1 Sikh, 1 unknown)
Transgender	5
Alternative subculture	1

Table 19 Hate Crime by Wards – Top 10

Ward	No	Ward	No
West Thurrock and South Stifford	93	Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park	35
Grays Riverside	79	Tilbury St Chads	34
Aveley & Uplands	75	Grays Thurrock	34
Belhus	49	Chadwell St Mary	31
Ockendon	38	South Chafford	25

Aveley and Uplands had 21 incidents in September, however; 1 incident involved 5 people amounting to 8 reports and 3 reports were from 3 people within a shared complex where each had called the other something during an argument. A further 2 victims had 2 reports each.

Offence Type: 41% of offences were violence without injury, followed by 35% for Public Order Offences. 16% (99) were non crimes, i.e. hate incidents.

The solved case rate was 5.92% with 31 crimes solved in the 12-month period. However; Type 9 to 22, which equates to 490 incidents; 94%, present a solved rate.

See *Appendix 3* for descriptions of solved types 9 – 22

Victims:

35% self-defined their ethnicity as white, followed by 14% Black and 13% Asian. 18% ethnicity was not recorded, 16% did not state their ethnicity.

54.85% were male 45.15% were female

27% were aged 31- 40, 24% aged 41 – 50 and 18% aged 21 – 30.

Recommendations:

- Continue to encourage reporting, in particular of disability, homophobic, religious, and transgender
- Improve the recording of self-defined ethnicity of victims
- Monitor Aveley and Uplands for any community tensions in relation to race
- Promote and monitor the reporting of gender-based hate crime, where Essex Police now record Hate Crime where the primary motivation of the perpetrator is directed toward the sex/gender of the victim.

7.6 Tackling Community based Anti-social Behaviour and Safeguarding victim

7.6.1 Anti-Social Behaviour – Essex Police

Source: Essex Police Storm system and Essex Police Community Safety and Engagement Officers

Number of ASB cases

For the 12 Months ending 30/9/21 Essex Police received 5,413 reports of ASB of which 1,746 reports were made in relation to Covid Breaches.

ASB cases by area

The top 5 beat codes for reporting of ASB were Purfleet, West Thurrock & South Stifford, Tilbury, Grays South, Belhus, and Grays North

Table 20 cases by ward:

Area by Essex Police beat code	TOTAL
Purfleet, West Thurrock & South Stifford	734
Tilbury	606
Grays South	574
Belhus	425
Grays North	355
Chafford Hundred	335
Ockendon	327
Stanford le Hope	319
Corringham West	313
Aveley	292
Chadwell St Mary	279
Grays Central	235
East Tilbury	217
Grays East	170
Orsett, Horndon & Bulphan	119
Corringham East	113
Totals	5413

ASB cases by type

18.8% of reports were in relation to Environment
67.4% reports were in relation to Nuisance
And 13.7% were reports of ASB Personal

Reports of ASB in relation to car cruisers

Essex Police received 64 reports of ASB in relation to car cruisers between 1st August 2021 and 31st December 2021. These were all in the West Thurrock area, predominantly West Thurrock Way.

Reports of ASB in relation to motorbike nuisance

For the weekends from 1st August 2021 to 30th December 2021 there were 67 reports to Essex Police

Table 21: By ward these were:

Area by Essex Police beat code	TOTAL	Area by Essex Police beat code	TOTAL
Stanford Le Hope	32	South Ockendon	6
Grays	18	E Tilbury	3
Chadwell St Mary	11	Other	4

The specific areas identified as hot spots are:

- Billet Lane, SLH
- Butts Lane, SLH
- Orsett Heath, Chadwell St Mary
- Blackshots, Grays
- And Belhus Country Park, Ockendon

7.6.2 Anti-Social Behaviour & Fly tipping– Thurrock Borough Council

Source: Thurrock Borough Council

Council Housing ASB Team

Number of ASB cases

For the 12 Months ending 30/9/21 Thurrock Council housing dealt with 204 complaints of anti-social behaviour in respect of Council housing stock and tenants.

ASB cases by area

The top 5 wards for reporting of ASB were Chadwell St Mary, Belhus, Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park, Little Thurrock Blackshots and Stanford East and Corringham Town

Table 22: cases by ward:

Ward	No Of Complaints
Chadwell St Mary	35
Belhus	26
Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park	24
Little Thurrock Blackshots	16
Stanford East And Corringham Town	16
Grays Riverside	15
Ockendon	14

Tilbury St Chads	11
Aveley And Uplands	10
West Thurrock and South Stifford	8
Stifford Clays	7
Stanford Le Hope West	6
Orsett	5
East Tilbury	4
Grays Thurrock	4
Stanford-le-Hope West	2
Little Thurrock Rectory	1
Total	204

ASB cases by type

The most reports were received in relation to Aggressive behaviour followed by drugs and nuisance neighbours.

Table 23 ASB by Type

Priority	Complaint	No. Reports
1	Aggressive Behaviour	16
	Drugs	13
	Threats to Others	8
	Criminal Damage	5
	Youth Nuisance	5
	Assault	3
	Harassment	3
	Gangs	2
	Hate crime Racial	2
	fireworks	1
	Intel - drugs	1
2	Noise - serious	7
	Stolen Property	2
3	Neighbour Nuisance	12
	Noise - Minor	4
	Abusive Language	1
	CCTV	1
	Communal area misuse	1

Prevention intervention and enforcement (PIE)

The team have found it difficult to obtain court dates due to the backlog of cases and have also being challenged with the defence of mental ill health, which requires significant proof of support and referral for support.

However, they have managed to obtain an ASB Injunction and an adjournment for a committal hearing for breach of an injunction, which will be heard on 29th December 2021. In addition, they are in the process of seeking possession of a council property on the grounds of anti-social behaviour.

A large part of the officer's role is to support victims and witnesses and still carry out weekly patrols outside office hours, to offer reassurance and visibility.

They have also been working with local schools and parents to highlight the behaviour of young people on and around housing estates.

Private Housing

The private housing market accounts for 68,266 dwellings in Thurrock. Private rented accommodation represents the second largest housing supplier to local residents. Many vulnerable residents live in the private rented sector and the poorest standards of housing are found in this sector. The number of households living in Houses of Multiple Occupation [HMO] has increased significantly. The private rented sector and HMOs have an important role as the housing provision in Thurrock. The council has a well-established private housing team [PHT], which targets rogue landlords and operates in partnership with other agencies to improve standards.

The team has achieved the following outcomes requiring landlords to meet the minimum standards as well as managing their property in 2020/21 in comparison to 2019/20. The coronavirus pandemic has impacted on the enforcement action carried out in this period to effectively enforce standards.

Table 24:

Enforcement Measure	2019/20 No.	2020/21 No.
Improvement Notice	36	16
Prohibition Order	3	5
Emergency Prohibition Order	0	1
Emergency Remedial Action	3	0
Environmental Protection Act S80	10	10
Hazard Awareness Notice	15	0
Suspended Prohibition Order	2	1
Suspended Improvement Notice	6	2
Building Act 1984/Public Health Act 1936 Drainage	8	3
Public Health Act 1936 Notice	3	1
Works In Default	10	1
Prosecutions	5	2
Civil Penalty Notice	15	20
Rent Repayment Order	0	0
No of HMOs improved under Mandatory and Additional Licensing ¹	568	230

The PHT has granted 179 HMO licenses under Mandatory and Additional HMO Licensing. The scheme has encouraged residents to report complaints about poor housing conditions, noise, rubbish, overgrown gardens, rodents, and pests.

The PHT is considering licensing all private rented dwellings, requiring all landlords to apply for a license to let their properties. The council considers licensing is the most effective way to regulate the conditions, management, and occupation of privately rented properties in the borough and to tackle the ASB associated with them.

Priority Actions and Plans for 2022/23

The private housing team have identified the following priorities and plans for the following year which will support a number of the CSP priorities, including Tackling Gangs, addressing Anti-social behaviour, identifying Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery, Safer Streets and Reducing Offending.

- The PHT to use new powers to tackle rogue landlords including the use of civil penalty notices for housing offences
- Area based action to tackle communities where housing conditions are worst
- PHT Well Homes project to protect vulnerable residents and older people through targeted visits, fire risk assessments and winter warm initiatives
- PHT Well Homes project provides temporary housing accommodation to prolific ex-offenders and work closely with IOM and Thurrock Inclusions to provide employment and training interventions to increase their employment opportunities
- Landlords operating licensable HMOs without a license are committing a criminal offence. The PHT are responsible to monitor and enforce the law to improve housing conditions for the tenants
- Regulate licensed caravan sites with planning permission. License conditions protect the health and of site users which must be adhered to.
- Inspect unregulated care homes in partnership with Essex Police to combat the risk of county lines
- Work across agencies to identify unlicensed HMOs
- PHT and Essex Fire Authority to visit HMOs above commercial units to improve resident safety and housing conditions
- Work with Private Landlords to increase Landlord Accreditation to meet minimum housing standards
- Support victims of illegal evictions and work with landlords to educate them and work with Essex Police to use its powers to enforce the Protection from Eviction Act 1977
- Explore consulting on a Selective Licensing Scheme of privately rented homes for certain wards with poor housing conditions and high levels of ASB reported
- Work jointly with agencies on Buckles Lane to improve caravan conditions and resident safety

CCTV

In the 12 months to February 22 the council CCTV service captured a total of 1575 incidents on camera for Police and Council investigation. Overall, incident levels decreased in the borough during the pandemic in line with the national picture across the UK. Evidence packs are the recordings and statements which CCTV operators produce for police and council enforcement officers. Any ASB issues notified to the CCTV Team are investigated to see if evidence has been captured on our cameras and all CCTV packages produced by the CCTV Team for ASB are uploaded for investigation and followed up in line with current procedures. Where ASB hotspot areas are highlighted, we use mobile CCTV cameras to gather further intelligence

- The CCTV service works hard to ensure that our estates and streets are clean and safe. Cameras and new technology assist in public safety reassurance and evidence to identify perpetrators.
- Open space cameras tackled crime in the borough, capturing fly tipping and ASB incidents bringing perpetrators to justice.
- The council is exploring grant funding to improve open space cameras in Town Centre locations covered by security cameras to deter and detect crime. This supports local businesses and reassures the public about community safety to provide a safer environment for visitors and shoppers.
- Working with the Business Crime team we have launched a Business Watch Scheme in Gray's Town Centre with Shop Safe Radios linked to the CCTV Control Room Radio Link.

Environmental Enforcement

The Environment Enforcement **Twilight Team** was set up in October 2020 to enable the Environment Team to respond to ASB and Environmental Offences linked to the evening economy. The team provide high visibility enforcement out of core hours working shifts covering 11pm till 2am Tuesday to Saturdays. The team provide proactive and reactive operational enforcement and support TCSP tasking in particular in relation to Contextual Safeguarding. They deliver increased patrols to ASB hot spots to gather and share information and intelligence to partners.

The below table provides a breakdown of the returns for the twilight team between 01/08/21 to 14/01/22

Table 25: Twilight team actions:

Performance measure	Total
Fixed Penalty Notices in relation to fly tipping, littering, urinating, fly Posting, Duty of Care and for breaching CPN	735
Notice in relation to Duty of Care (commercial waste s34)	16
Male arrested for possession of a bladed article	1
Community Protection Warning Notice	76
Community Protection Notices	39

Through Safer Streets funding two Grays Town Community Engagement Officers were recruited who have provided a dedicated uniformed presence promoting community engagement and acting as a deterrent against Crime and ASB. They have improved both internal and external partner relationships and have sought to deliver long term sustainable solutions. They work in close partnership with business owners and act as eyes and ears gathering valuable Intel and information that is shared with Police Partners, resulting in increased arrests. They are both proactive and reactive and also seek to provide long term support for those that face repeated enforcement action, including signposting to support services.

The below table details the returns the Community Engagement Officers have achieved against their performance measures between 01/08/21 to 14/01/22

Table 26: Community Engagement Officers actions

Performance Measure	Total
Members Enquiries	2
Service Requests	18
Stage 1 / Stage 2 Complaints	0
Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN's)	26
Notices	5
Site visits	1567
KPI (1) Business engagement visits	1253
KPI (2) High Vis patrol in hours	444.25
KPI (3) Intel reports submitted	188
KPI (4) Referrals for support	310
KPI (5) CCTV interactions	7119
KPI (6) Community Surgeries	4
KPI (7) Community Operations	3

Thurrock Council's Environmental Enforcement Team have issued various enforcement notices and issued a large variety of Fixed Penalty Notices in response to environmental and ASB related offences.

The below is a breakdown of enforcement notices issued between **1st October 2020 and 30th September 2021.**

Table 27: Environmental Enforcement Team actions

Performance Measure	Total
Community Protection Warnings	220
Community Protection Notices	212
Abandon Vehicles removed	20
Fly tip investigations	1822

The investigations of these and proactive patrols have resulted in:

Table 28: Environmental Enforcement Team Fixed Penalty Notices

Performance Measure	Total
Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) for fly tipping	204
FPN for littering:	249
FPN for breach of CPN	108
FPN for breach of PSPO	38
FPN for Fly Posting	110
FPN for failing to have Waste Carriers Licence	5
FPN Failing to comply with Waste receptacle notice	10
FPN failing to produce waste transfer notes	55
FPN for Abandoned vehicles	62
Unauthorised encampments reported	3
Fixed Penalty Notices progressed to prosecution files for littering offences in the Magistrates Court:	546 prosecutions
Fixed Penalty notices issued by the Council's contractors (Kingdom Environmental Services). In the main, fixed penalty notices were issued for littering offences, however they also	FPNs issued x 3770 Fly-tipping x 18, PSPO warning x 4,

include the following offences, urination, fly tipping, fly posting and failure to produce waste transfer notes on request:	Littering x 3748
Vehicles Seized linked to fly tipping offences	4

Recommendations:

- To implement the Action plan for Corringham including review of CCTV and street lighting in the area
- To continue to target off road motor vehicle nuisance through Op Caesar and to consider application for PSPO
- To continue through multi-agency work and funding to target enforcement of the West Thurrock PSPO in relation to cruisers through Op Irish lions
- That the map of secondary fires is reviewed quarterly, and any areas of concern flagged to the CSP Executive for awareness and action

7.7 Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime

Source: Serious Organised Crime Local Profile

7.7.1 Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking

Definition: The United Nations defines Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labour or sexual exploitation.

Modern slavery and human trafficking offences (MSHT) are largely broken down into the below five types of exploitation:

1. Criminal Exploitation including ATM theft, Pick-pocketing, Forced begging, Forced shoplifting, Forced sham marriages, Cannabis cultivation, Bag snatching
2. Labour Exploitation
3. Organ Harvesting
4. Sexual Exploitation Some examples of where sexual exploitation can be found are: Prostitution, Brothels, Escort agencies, Pole/lap dancing, Forced marriage, Stripping on web cam, Phone sex lines, Internet chat rooms, Pornography, Mail order brides, Sex tourism
5. Domestic Servitude

Emerging Threats of note to Thurrock:

- Potential for increase in labour exploitation as the HGV driver crisis remains unresolved and inexperienced/newly qualified drivers brought in to fill the gaps.
- The political conflict and subsequent relocation of Afghan nationals to the UK may leave them vulnerable to exploitation incidents where they seek work and stability.

Enablers include:

- **Houses of Multiple Occupancy-** It is common for victims of Labour Exploitation to live in the same house as this enables further control over the victims.
- **Transportation links-** Essex has a number of key road and sea links which can facilitate MSHT.
- **Adult Service Websites-** allow traffickers to advertise victims online.

Potential Victims

- Any person regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality can be at risk of being exploited. For example, in 2019, 125 different nationalities were referred to the NRM- the top five being UK, Albanian, Vietnamese, Chinese and Indian nationals.
- The victims for the different types of exploitation vary. Many victims have been trafficked from overseas – frequently from Eastern Europe, South East Asia, and Africa – and their exploitation often begins enroute. British victims tend to have fallen on difficult times, making them vulnerable to the lure of well-paid work.
- Under-reporting is likely to be significant as victims are compelled not to speak out by a variety of enforcement measures including: physical threats, fear of authorities, mental abuse, redirection of benefits, furthering addiction, belief of lack of better options, immigration status, threats to family and associates, no obvious escape route.
- Modern slavery offenders cannot be generalised as the exploitation type will affect the skills, enablers, and drivers. For example, domestic servitude is one of the most difficult types of MSHT to identify, due to its hidden nature offset against an outward show of respectability from the offenders

Thurrock District had 23 MSHT investigations between 01/01/2021- 31/08/2021.

- 23 investigations linked to Criminal Exploitation.
- Of the 23 investigations linked to Criminal Exploitation, 20 were linked to drug dealing.
- The age range of victims was 14 to 27, with 87% male and 13% female.
- Those subjected to labour exploitation were the following nationalities: N/A.

Referrals to the **National Referral Mechanism** (Note this is those referred by the Local Authority only)

Age group at exploitation				
First responder: Thurrock Council	Adult (18 or over)	Child (17 or under)	Not specified or unknown	Total
Jan – Apr 2021	0	1	0	1
Apr – June 2021	0	3	0	3

For the year 2020 Thurrock referred 17 Children (17 or under) and no adults

7.7.2 Organised Immigration Crime

This crime type is discussed quarterly with Thurrock partners through the Portswatch meeting and information shared

Recommendation:

- Thurrock develops a standalone action plan to address MDS and HT to deliver locally on the SET Modern Day Slavery Guidance
- A shared situational briefing is routinely provided to include monthly data by Immigration enforcement, Border Force and Essex Police on Organised Immigration Crime with recommendations






7.8 Safer streets through increased visibility and community engagement



Thurrock Q2 2021/22 Public Perception Survey Results

Source: Thurrock Community Safety and Engagement Officers

The following table summarises data collected as part of the Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey 2017/18 – 2021/22. The results represent the combined sample of interviews across each year. The annual sample size for the survey is 7,710 Essex residents – approx. 550 annually from each of the 14 Districts. Significant trends have been highlighted in the Key Insights section – changes of (+/-) 6% should be considered significant

Table 29: Q2 21/22 public perception survey

Question	Year ending Sept 2021	Year ending Sept 2020	% Change
Confidence in local Policing (% strongly/tend to agree)	73%	62%	11% 
Importance of a regular uniformed police presence in the area (% very important)	73%	74%	-1% 
Essex Police understand the issues that affect your community (% strongly/tend to agree)	62%	70%	-8% 
Feel informed about what the Police are doing in my local area (% very/fairly informed)	34%	43%	-9% 
Police in this area are doing a good/excellent job	78%	66%	12% 
Essex Police are dealing with Crime and ASB (% strongly/tend to agree)	51%	51%	No change

Feel Crime and ASB have become more of a problem in your area in the last 12 months	28%	33%	-5% 
Confidence in receiving a good service from Essex Police (% very/fairly confident)	74%	66%	8% 

Key Insights

- The proportion of Thurrock residents surveyed who think local police are doing a good or excellent job increased significantly from 66% to 78%
- Almost three-quarters (73%) agree they have confidence in the police in this area, up from 62% in the previous year
- Only around a third (34%) feel well-informed about what police are doing in their area, down from 43% - joint second lowest District

StreetSafe is a pilot service for anyone to anonymously tell Essex Police about public places where residents have felt or feel unsafe, because of environmental issues, e.g. street lighting, abandoned buildings or vandalism and/or because of some behaviours, e.g. being followed or verbally abused.

Recommendations:

- Enable people to report confidently where they do not feel safe through promotion of www.essex.police.uk/notices/street-safe/street-safe/
- To implement measures to improve people's safety in areas recognised within the street safe project (Op Minerva)

7.9 Tackling Offending

No further data available than provided in Section 6.2

Recommendations:

- Data required against each of the 9 pathways to shape services locally and to know what success looks like
- That concerns around disproportionality in relation to BAME cohort are shared and actions identified within re-offending plan
- The Thurrock re-offending action plan in line with the SET strategy 22/24 is implemented

7.10 Emerging Priorities

E-Scooters:

Members and residents tell us that this is a problem, both regards road safety and usage in pedestrian areas. The use of e-scooters in Thurrock is illegal.

Providing analytical data to support perception is not easy as it is not a separate category for reporting.

September's ASB incidents were reviewed for e-scooters and only 5 incidents found were e-scooters were recorded as part of a wider complaint of ASB. Due to the time taken to retrieve this data further analysis is not an option at present.

Recommendation: raise awareness in high footfall areas and through schools that this is illegal and advise of the potential consequences.

Drink Spiking:

According to www.drinkaware.co.uk/advice "a person's drink can be spiked to make them more vulnerable for a variety of motives, including theft or sexual assault. Drink spiking can happen to any type of drink, whether alcoholic or non-alcoholic. The effects can be unpredictable but are likely to be more serious if someone who's had their drink spiked has also consumed more alcohol, or other drugs. Often people don't report drink spiking, because they don't remember details of the night, or feel embarrassed".

Recommendation:

Raise awareness through support of Essex Wide Safe Night out campaign.

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8 HORIZON SCANNING

8.1 Horizon Scanning – PESTELO

National Risks

The following risks outlined in the Home Office Delivery plan 2021/22¹⁰ apply to Thurrock

- Unemployment, poverty, and income inequality could lead to upward pressure on crime and increased support for extremist groups or political parties; both factors are heavily influenced by the duration and scale of impacts from Covid-19
- An increasingly online and connected world is more vulnerable to cyber-attacks and changing patterns of criminal behaviour; law enforcement agencies are in a technological arms race with organised crime groups and hostile states
- Police and support services need to be ready to respond to additional demand that could arise from increased reporting of crimes that have been traditionally under-reported, like modern slavery, violence against women and girls, and domestic abuse

Local Risks

The following have been identified within the Thurrock risk log as of Mar 2022

Political	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Threat level in relation to Counter Terrorism reduced to substantial - meaning attack likely. There is no current specific threat to Thurrock.2. Local Elections in May 2022, potential change in administration & priorities
Environmental	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Building developments across Thurrock including housing and industrial4. Thurrock has 3 ports and borders National Road network and has been identified as a hot spot for Organised Immigration Crime5. Off rd. motorbikes continue to damage open spaces and concern for resident safety6. Lower Thames Crossing implications as yet unknown for Community Safety7. The positive work to create safer environment in Grays Town Centre is at risk through loss of funding for community engagement officers and funding for dedicated twilight enforcement team expires in 2022
Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Lack of housing options in London leading to families moving out to Thurrock, increasing pressure on resources, particularly in terms of social care, youth offending and housing and leading to young people being housed in the borough from London authorities without adherence to the memorandum of understanding and informing YOS in timely manner9. There is a continued risk that there are unidentified victims of Human Trafficking within Thurrock10. The National issue of gang related violence continues to be a risk to the communities of Thurrock and there is local gang activity in Grays11. The impact of Covid-19 on our communities both in the short and long term as well on ability to deliver services12. Drink spiking is an emerging issue

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-outcome-delivery-plan/home-office-outcome-delivery-plan-2021-to-2022>

	13. The National concerns raised in relation to the murder of Sarah Everard and the testimonies provided through the Everyone's Invited regards male violence against women 14. Emerging risk in relation to Landlords operating in the shadow of the Private Rented Sector, failing to license under Mandatory and Additional Licensing
Technological	15. Increased risk of online exploitation in relation to gangs and radicalisation
Economic	16. Financial pressure places on all public services and voluntary sector as a result of Covid-19 may impact on resources to implement the strategy
Legislative	17. Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021 including Serious Violence Duty
Organisation	18. Changes within health and Clinical Commissioning Group 19. impact of budget pressure through Covid-19 on staffing within all partners

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Risk Matrix

2020/21 Risk Matrix - Thurrock Community Safety Partnership		
Crime types	Total	Rank
Violence against the person	22	4
Homicide	19	12
Violence with injury	22	4
Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	12	24
Violence without injury (new definition)	15	18
Stalking and Harassment	19	12
Sexual Offences	23	1
Rape	23	1
Other Sexual Offences	22	4
Robbery	10	26
Robbery - Business	7	28
Robbery - Personal	13	20
Burglary	13	20
Burglary - Residential	13	20
Burglary - Business And Community	5	32
Vehicle offences	5	32
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	4	36
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	6	31
Vehicle Interference	4	36
Theft	2	43
Theft from the person	5	32
Bicycle theft	3	39
Shoplifting	4	36
Other theft	3	39
Arson and criminal damage	5	32
Criminal Damage	3	39
Arson	7	28
Domestic Abuse	22	4
High Risk Domestic Abuse	23	1
Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	21	9
Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	20	10
Drug offences	16	16
Trafficking of drugs	17	15
Possession of drugs	16	16
Possession of weapons offences	20	11
Public Order Offences	3	39
Hate Crime HO Definition	18	14
ASB (Police)	13	20

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 factors, against a range of criteria.

The categories assessed and scored were: Performance, Harm, National Priority, Cost Impact, PFCC Priority, Local priority, Community Priority, Harm to Property, Physical Harm to People, Psychological Harm to People, Risk to Vulnerable Groups, Hidden Crime, and Is a CSP Approach of Benefit?

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

Environment	7	28
Nuisance	8	27
Personal	15	18
KSI	11	25

9.2 Appendix 2: Definition of Domestic Abuse

Definition This section defines “domestic abuse” for the purposes of this Act.

- (2) Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if—
- A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and
 - the behaviour is abusive.
- (3) Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following—
- physical or sexual abuse;
 - violent or threatening behaviour;
 - controlling or coercive behaviour;
 - economic abuse (see subsection (4));
 - psychological, emotional or other abuse;
- and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.
- (4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to—
- acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or
 - obtain goods or services.
- (5) For the purposes of this Act A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).
- (6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section.
- (7) For the meaning of “personally connected”, see section 2.

2 Definition of “personally connected”

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, two people are “personally connected” to each other if any of the following applies—
- they are, or have been, married to each other;
 - they are, or have been, civil partners of each other;
 - they have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
 - they have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
 - they are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other;

(f) they each have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child (see subsection (2));

(g) they are relatives.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(f) a person has a parental relationship in relation to a child if—

(a) the person is a parent of the child, or

(b) the person has parental responsibility for the child.

(3) In this section—

“child” means a person under the age of 18 years;

“civil partnership agreement” has the meaning given by section 73 of the Civil Partnership Act 2004;

“parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (see section 3 of that Act);

“relative” has the meaning given by section 63(1) of the Family Law Act 1996.

3 Children as victims of domestic abuse

(1) This section applies where behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is domestic abuse.

(2) Any reference in this Act to a victim of domestic abuse includes a reference to a child who—

(a) sees or hears, or experiences the effects of, the abuse, and

(b) is related to A or B.

(3) A child is related to a person for the purposes of subsection (2) if—

(a) the person is a parent of, or has parental responsibility for, the child, or

(b) the child and the person are relatives.

(4) In this section—

“child” means a person under the age of 18 years;

“parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (see section 3 of that Act);

“relative” has the meaning given by section 63(1) of the Family Law Act 1996

9.3 Appendix 3: Solved Type Descriptors 9-22

9; Not in Public Interest CPS

10; Not in Public Interest Police

11; Prosecution prevented – suspect underage

12; Prosecution Prevented-Named Suspect Identified but Is Too Ill (Physical or Mental Health) To Prosecute

13; Prosecution prevented – victim / key witness dead / too ill

14; Evidential Difficulties; suspect not identified: victim does not support further action
15; Named Suspect Identified: Victim Supports Police Action but Evidential Difficulties Prevent Further Action
16; Named Suspect Identified: Evidential Difficulties Prevent Further Action: Victim Does Not Support (Or Has Withdrawn Support From) Police Action
17; Prosecution Time Limit Expired: Suspect Identified but Prosecution Time Limit Has Expired
18; Investigation Complete; No Suspect Identified. Crime Investigated as Far as Reasonably Possible- Case Closed Pending Further Investigative Opportunities Becoming Available
19; Fraud offences: National Fraud Intelligence Bureau only
20; Further action resulting from the crime report will be undertaken by another body or agency subject to the victim (or person acting on their behalf) being made aware of the act to be taken
21; Further investigation on to support formal action not in the public interest
22; Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, resulting from the crime report, has been undertaken and it is not in the public interest to take any further action.

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