



Epping Forest Strategic Assessment 2019-20 Public Version

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in understanding crime, disorder, Anti-Social Behaviour and community safety issues affecting the District, and to enable it to identify and determine the strategic priorities for the coming 12 months.

These priorities will inform the Partnership's 2020/21 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified.

1.2 Data Sources

Analysis has been completed based on data ranging from **1st October 2018 to 30th September 2019** to consider the most recent data available to inform the Partnership's identification of priorities for 2019/2020 and to inform the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle those issues.

Where different data parameters have been used this will be indicated at the beginning of the section.

Data has been taken from the following sources –

- Essex Police Athena crime reporting system
- Essex Police STORM incident reporting system
- iQuanta (Home Office)
- Office for National Statistics
- Open Source (reference provided)
- Partner contributions (reference provided)

Input sources are identified at the start of each section.

1.3 Key Findings

Further detail relating to these Key Findings can be found within the assessment sections.

All crime totals increased by 6% (638) compared to previous year

This compared to a county increase of 16.8%. Nineteen victim based crime types levels decreased this year and fourteen victim based crime types increased. There were significant reductions in serious acquisitive crimes in the District.

Public perception of crime compared to the previous year

Epping Forest indicated a reduced level in 5 out of 8 performance indicators. Public perception is influenced by crime neighbouring areas bordering other Police Forces and growth in negative social media comments. The issues cannot be addressed by the CSP alone though Essex Police are actively correcting negative social media comment to improve community perception of crime. The CSP is producing a crime prevention brochure during 2020 which will seek to address some of the negative public perception responses.

Residential Burglary has reduced

This has been a priority for the district. The directly funded council Police Community Safety Team have been very successful in targeting and disrupting travelling criminals. Also through active participation in a crime reduction project (Operation Meteor), social media engagement providing prevention advice and ensuring new developments achieve Secured by Design accreditation, the CSP has achieved a reduction in crime levels in this priority area.

All crime: Epping Forest is slightly above the average per 1000 residents when compared with similar UK districts

Epping Forest had 86.800 crimes per 1,000 residents which is slightly above the average of 83.985 across the MSG grouping.

Domestic Abuse is below the county district average

Epping Forest indicated 22.16 crimes per 1000 adults which is below the county average of 26.95 crimes per 1000 adults.

Theft of Motor Vehicle has increased compared to previous year

This crime type has increased by 3% (20). However, crime levels have continued to increase after the data parameters for this assessment. High value vehicles are the predominant type.

ASB incidents recorded by Essex Police has decreased: ASB incidents recorded by EFDC have increased.

There was a reduction of 14.2% (455) in incidents reported to Essex Police. Incidents reported to Epping Forest Council increased 15.9% (391). This may indicate a change in incident reporting practise.

1.4 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 also encompasses anti-social behaviour, disorder and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances.

The Community Safety Hub provides a secure environment for partners to work together and share information to meet the Partnership priorities, these priorities reflect local concerns and those listed in the Police, Fire & Crime Commissioners' policing priorities for Essex.

The findings of this assessment have informed the decision to select the CSP priorities for 2019-20 which will be –



The priorities in the previous Strategic Assessment were also –

- 1 Violence**
- 2 Vulnerability**
- 3 Serious Acquisitive Crime**

To assist the identification of the Community Safety priorities, a Risk Matrix of crime types was completed. A Risk Matrix is a visual risk assessment tool that allows the user to define the level of risk associated to multiple factors (e.g. types of crime), against a range of criteria.

The highest scoring areas for 2018-19 are:

- 1 Violence with Injury**
- 2 Personal Robbery**
- =3 Domestic Abuse**
- =3 Rape**
- =3 Trafficking of Drugs**
- 6 Residential Burglary**

The highest scoring areas for 2017-18 were:

- =1 Domestic Abuse**
- =1 Violence with Injury**
- 3 Rape**
- =4 Dwelling Burglary**
- =4 Killed or Seriously Injured (Road Accidents)**

1.5 Police Fire and Crime Commissioner Priorities

Data Source: Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner

The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner provides funding to Community Safety Partnerships.

This funding should be used to support activities that deliver against the priorities in the PFCC's Police and Crime, as well as local priorities. It is not necessarily practical for a CSP to undertake a range of activity that will address each one of the seven priorities identified. It is, however, expected that each activity funded using PFCC resources will respond to either a priority in the Police and Crime Plan, or a priority which has been identified through the Strategic Assessment as being a local need.

The PFCC's priorities are outlined in the Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020:

- Priority 1 - More Local, Visible and Accessible policing
- Priority 2 - Crack down on Anti-Social Behaviour
- Priority 3 - Breaking the Cycle of Domestic Abuse
- Priority 4 - Reverse the Trend in Serious Violence
- Priority 5 - Tackle Gangs and Organised Crime
- Priority 6 - Protecting Children and Vulnerable People from Harm
- Priority 7 - Improve Safety on Our Roads

Other strategies issued subsequent to the Police and Crime Plan and supported by the PFCC highlight some other significant issues for Essex, including Rural Crime, Waste Crime and Crime Against Businesses.

It is acknowledged that the above priorities are subject to change in 2020, when a new Police and Crime Plan will be published. If CSPs wish to respond flexibly to any new priorities the PFCC will look favourably on requests to re-allocate funding within a district, but this will not be an expectation.

The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner has other functions which link to the work of CSPs.

The **Community Safety Development Fund** offers community groups an opportunity to access funding to deliver local projects that support the Police and Crime Plan Priorities. CSPs are encouraged to provide comments on bids received, helping to ensure that those projects which have the support of CSPs and which help to deliver CSP aims are looked upon favourably by the panel.

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 CSPs. 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.

2 THE PARTNERSHIP

Data source: Epping Forest District Council

The Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement for the Community Safety Partnership to complete on an annual basis, as per the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The legislation placed a joint responsibility upon specific agencies to work together to protect the local community from crime and to help people feel safer.

Epping Forest Community Safety Partnership consists of representatives from –

- Epping Forest District Council
- Essex Police
- Town and Parish Councils
- Department of Work and Pensions
- Voluntary Action Epping Forest
- Neighbourhood Watch
- National Probation Service
- City of London Corporation
- Churches Together
- CRC
- Essex Children's Social Care
- Public Health
- Essex County Fire and Rescue Service

Current Partnership Structure

- CSP Board meets quarterly.
- Local Area Action Group meets on a Bi Monthly basis.
- Task & Finish Actions Groups as required.
- District and Local Tasking meetings – bi-weekly meeting to target resources
- Quarterly joint Brentwood and Epping Forest Independent Advisory Group which comprises of members of the public and community groups who come together to provide the community perspective on crime to assist Essex Police to meet public concerns. The Mission Statement for this group is - *"A way for communities to work with the Police to help improve performance. To advise on policing and issues that may cause concern. To be a critical friend"*.
- Council ASB officers retain control of organising and running the cross-border intelligence sharing meetings, which the police Community Safety Team are now embedded in. The success of these meetings culminated in numerous successful cross border pro-active operations with Metropolitan Police Safer Neighbourhoods Officers.
- The success of the cross border intelligence meetings is now so well established that there is operational representation from specialist Essex Police teams, Metropolitan Police Redbridge, Havering and Waltham Forest Safer Neighbourhoods Teams, as well as Hertfordshire and British Transport Police. The council's police Community Safety Team are leading on organising future pro-active joint cross border operations, working under their control strategy of targeting county lines and serious acquisitive crime.

3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1 District detail

Data Source: Epping Forest District Council

The district takes its name from Epping Forest which is 5,900 acres area of ancient woodland between Epping in the north and Wanstead in the south, straddling the border between Greater London and Essex. It is a former royal forest, and is managed by the City of London Corporation. It also contains part of the Lea Valley Regional Park running through the northeast of Greater London, Essex and Hertfordshire from the River Thames to Ware, through areas such as Stratford, Clapton, Tottenham, Enfield, Walthamstow, Cheshunt, Broxbourne and Hoddesdon in an area generally known as the Lea Valley. Greater London's largest park, Lee Valley Park is more than four times the size of Richmond Park, extending beyond Greater London's borders into the neighbouring counties of Hertfordshire and Essex.

The Epping Forest district forms part of Essex Police Western Local Policing Area (LPA), which also includes the districts of Brentwood, Harlow and Thurrock. Epping Forest District is home to 123,900 people living in 50,590 households. Within Essex, the district's transport links to the capital are unique, in that it is the only one to be serviced by eight London Underground Stations providing a link direct to central London. Transport links are further enhanced by Transport for London (TfL) red bus routes and a main line railway service from Roydon to London Liverpool Street. The excellent transport links are used extensively by travelling criminals to commit serious acquisitive crime and run drug lines, particularly from the London Boroughs. The Partnership borders ten other CSPs, four of which fall within the Metropolitan Police District and two in the county of Hertfordshire.

The district has two active airfields. North Weald, which was famously used for the defence of London during World War 2. It is now home to the Essex & Herts air ambulance and National Police Air Support Unit. Stapleford Airfield, in the south of the district, is used for commercial and pleasure flying and provides an air taxi service into London. Plans are in place to use the North Weald Airfield as a Combined Transit Convention Site to support border clearance of goods during the EU-Exit transition.

3.2 Population Information

Data Source: Office for National Statistics - Mid-point report produced in 2016 as the most recent data source.

The population of Epping Forest District is 76,386 as per the mid-2016 estimates, and home to 5% of Essex residents. In terms of population density, there are 499 people per square km. The median age of the population of Epping Forest is 42 years old; this is higher than the United Kingdom median age of 39 years old.



3.3 Health Profile

Data Source: Public Health England

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Epping Forest. It is designed to act as a 'conversation starter', to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles> for more area profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

Health in summary

The health of people in Epping Forest is generally better than the England average. 12.1% (2,745) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.6 years lower for men and 5.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Epping Forest than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 19.0% (240) of children are classified as obese. The rate for alcohol-specific hospital admissions among those under 18 is 17*, better than the average for England. This represents 5 admissions per year.

Adult health

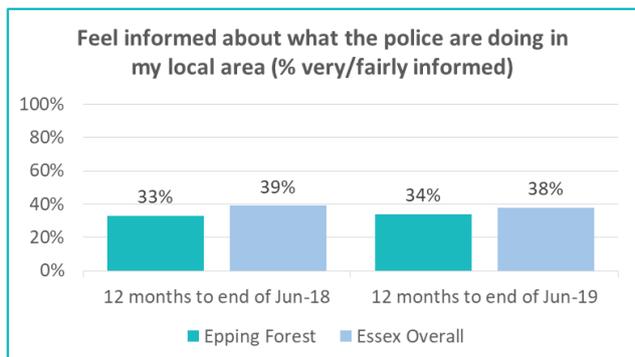
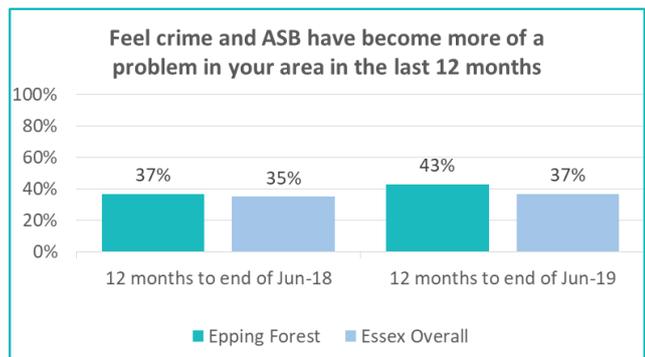
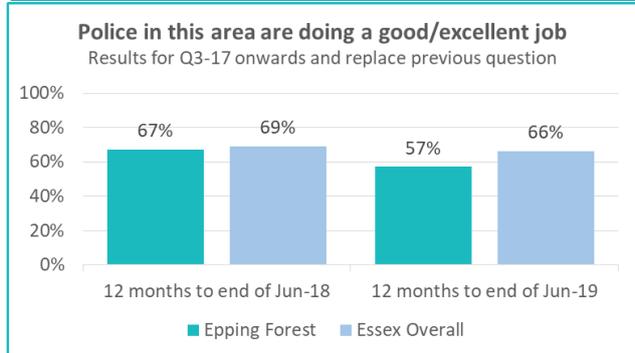
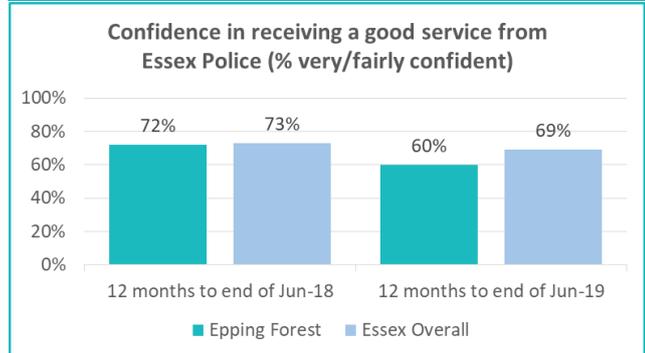
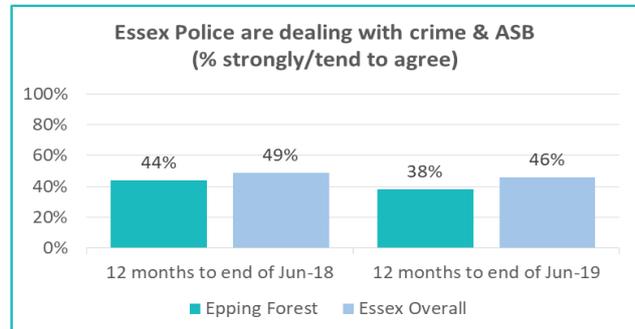
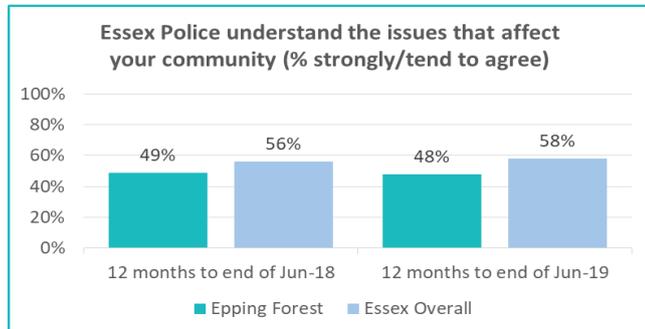
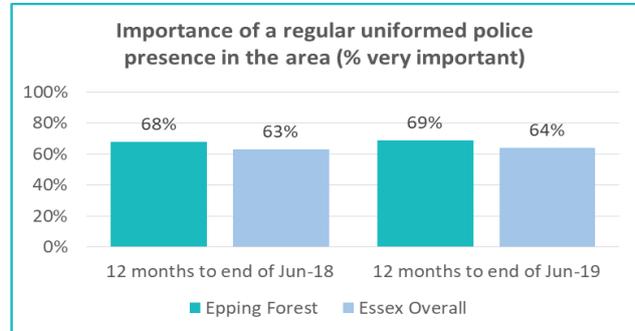
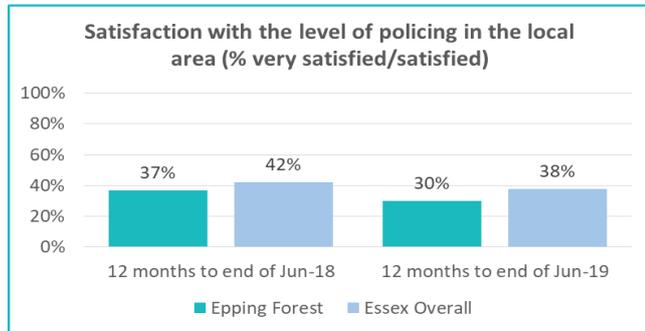
The rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions is 499*, better than the average for England. This represents 649 admissions per year. The rate for self-harm hospital admissions is 72*, better than the average for England. This represents 91 admissions per year. The rates of new sexually transmitted infections and new cases of tuberculosis are better than the England average. The rate of killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than the England average. The rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime (hospital admissions for violence), under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases, under 75 mortality rate from cancer and employment (aged 16-64) are better than the England average.

* rate per 100,000 population

3.4 Public Perception – Essex Police

Data Source: Essex Police Strategic Change Directorate

The following dashboard summarises data collected as part of the Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey 2017/18 – 2019/20. 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.



4 COMMUNITY PROJECTS & INITIATIVES

Data Source: Epping Forest Community Safety Team

Crucial Crew

Epping Forest District Council has run Crucial Crew since 2004. It is a 'learning by seeing and doing' event for Year 6 children which aims to support children as they move onto senior school, giving them the tools to stay safe, fit and healthy. They take part in various scenarios that all have key messages and at the end of the session take a quiz to test their knowledge on the various scenarios.

One of the many positive aspects of Crucial Crew is that all young people, whatever their academic ability, participate and shine. Key messages are conveyed in an interactive way and young people are tasked with identifying practical solutions to the problems they encounter.

This year's Crucial Crew was a great success with 1273 pupils attending from 34 local schools. The pupils were involved in interactive sessions presented by;

Essex Fire and Rescue Service, Safer Places, Red Balloon, Ace, Sainsbury's (Lorry dangers), Essex Road Safety, Sparks 2 Life (Gangs), EFDC Community Health and Wellbeing team, EFDC Apprentice Team Drugs awareness)

At the end of the session pupils took part in the interactive quiz scoring over 95% in most areas. To continue their learning experience each pupil received a travel wallet with web contact details of all the agencies present on the day. It is something they can keep and use for future reference. As always, there were very positive comments from the schools that attended.

Crucial Crew is organised by the Community Health and Wellbeing team who bring their knowledge and experience in running large events. A number of dignitaries attended including the EFDC Chairman, Cllr Richard Bassett, portfolio holders and the High Sherriff of Essex, all of whom praised the event.

#consequences 2018/19

#consequences is a new community safety and awareness event aimed at Year 9 pupils, tailored to address issues relating to young people that have been identified as a key concern in the Epping Forest district.

Hosted by Epping Forest District Council's Community, Health and Wellbeing Team, specialist service providers deliver key messages about personal safety and wellbeing. They highlight the dangers of online safety, and look at relationships and the consequences of gang activity.

Its aim is to provide 1000 pupils in the Epping Forest District with the latest information and guidance to help them make the right choices regarding the issues facing them. The agencies use theatre and case studies to talk through the impact and consequences of decisions and actions, highlighting the consequences both positive and negative.

The presentation consists of an inter-active forum theatre production by Arc Theatre. This sets the scene and explores issues relating to young people's relationships, awareness of peer pressure, grooming, sexting and online safety.

Spark2Life follows the theatre production with a case study - a young male adult and former gang member who talks about how he grew up in an abusive family related to gang life, corruption and violence. He talks about prison life, drugs and crime and how he turns his life around to help others to make them aware of the consequences of their decisions and actions.

Essex Watch Liaison Officer

Epping Forest District Council's agile working structure allows for a number of different community safety partners to hot-desk within the council's Community Safety Team. For example the Essex Watch Liaison Officer, Paul Harris, is based in the hub two days a week working closely with the Community Safety Team. The officer provides co-ordination and oversight to many different schemes operating in the district and shares ideas and intelligence.

Cross Border Activity

Since 2012 Epping Forest District Council's Community Safety Investigator has led a monthly cross-border intelligence sharing meeting involving Essex Police Community Policing Team, Operation Raptor (Gangs Unit), EFDC dedicated police Community Safety Team and Metropolitan Police Safer Neighbourhoods Officers covering Hainault, which borders Grange Hill. The meeting has a regular information exchange in relation to crimes and criminals of mutual interest to both areas. This has resulted in joint operations including Operation Rose.

As a result of the enforcement activity around this operation the Metropolitan Police Safer Neighbourhoods Officers were invited by Essex Police and the CSP to provide a structured input to Year 6,7 and 8 pupils at Limes Farm Junior School and West Hatch Senior School warning of the dangers of joining a gang and dealing drugs. Over 400 students were reached, demonstrating the excellent operational links that exist between all teams.

Homesafe Project

The project is a partnership between EFDC Community Safety Team (CST) and C.A.R.E. (Caring and Repairing in Epping Forest) Home Improvement Agency.

Responsible authorities have a statutory responsibility to work together with other local agencies, organisations and people to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder misuse of drugs and help create safer communities.

The Council's Homesafe scheme is designed to provide peace of mind to older and vulnerable residents by making their homes safer and secure, thereby reducing the risk of loss through burglary, fire or inadequate security. Referrals can be made via any organisation or a client can contact the Council directly. The Community Safety Team (CST) will arrange a security survey and based on their recommendations arrange a visit from our police vetted HomeSafe technician.

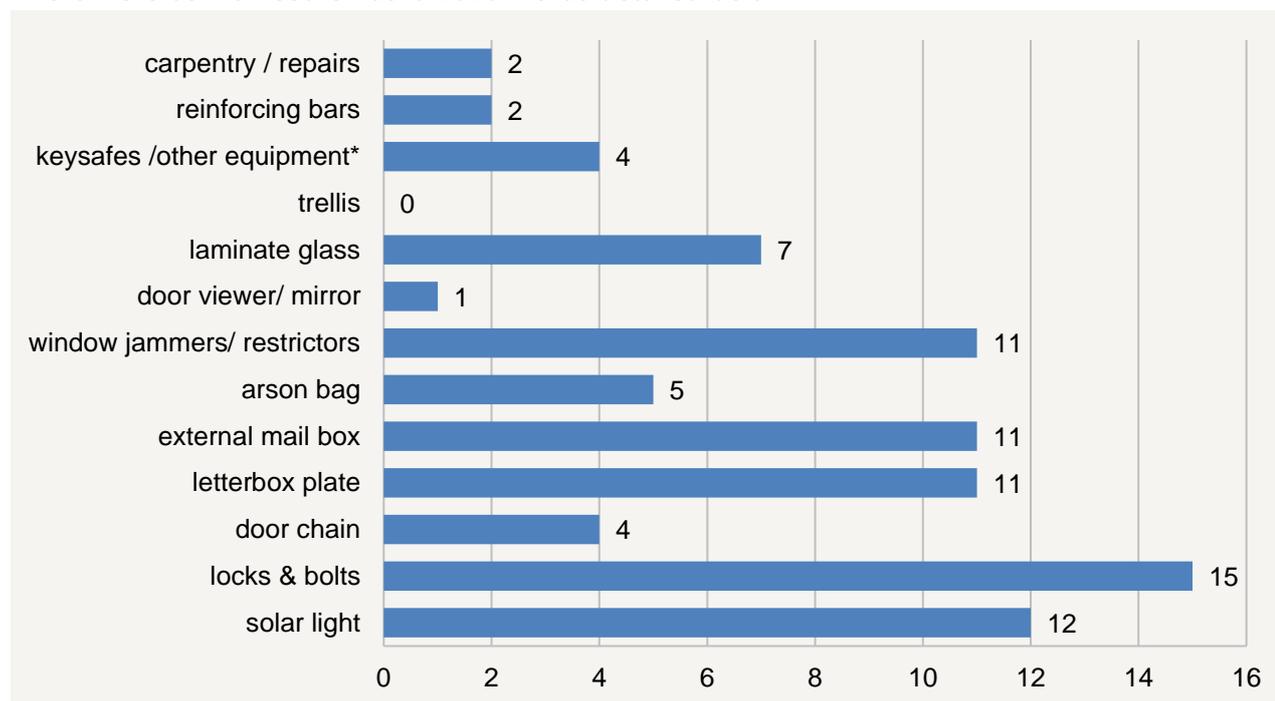
By working in partnership with the C.A.R.E. handyperson service, recommended security measures can be carried out on a job-by-job basis with the CST supplying 'Secured by Design' equipment for the handyperson to install as directed.

Common measures provided are:

Security: door and window locks, door chains, spy holes and key safes (chargeable option). Solar lighting, laminate film, external mail boxes, letter box arson bags, letter box plating, door reinforcing bars, door

guards, padlocks, hinge-bolts and door/gate bolts. In more serious cases the temporary fitting of small portable CCTV units can be made

There were 85 HomeSafe Tasks 2018 -19 as detailed below -



Urgent jobs were completed in an average of 2.5 days and routine jobs in 7 working days. The average cost per task was £137.65.

Crime Prevention Advisor

The Community Safety Partnership has access to the skills of a retired Essex Police Crime Prevention Tactical Advisor (CPTA) currently working with Essex Police as an Active Citizen. He manages the continually growing National Problem Solvers group which received recognition from Secured by Design and the College of Policing. The scheme continues to deliver problem solving solutions to practitioners and has developed a considerable library of best practice initiatives.

He extends his volunteering services to Epping Forest District Council's Community Safety Team where he works as a Crime Prevention Advisor delivering advice and assistance to vulnerable victims of domestic abuse, burglary, hate crime and anti-social behaviour. His expertise allows the Community Safety Partnership to provide an enhanced level of service to residents.

Designing Out Crime

The concept of designing out crime is not a new one but is often overlooked by developers. The principles are simple. Forethought at the design stage can prevent huge additional security investment after the development is built.

The Council's Community Safety Team works closely with planning, housing and Police Designing Out Crime Officers (DOCOs) to achieve Secured by Design (SBD) standards on new build or refurbished schemes.

Independent research shows SBD developments experience up to 75% less burglary, 25% less vehicle crime and 25% less criminal damage, so wherever possible new developments are encouraged to meet Secured by Design gold standard – an official police approved security standard,

supported by the Home Office. All of Epping Forest District Council's new housebuilding initiatives are set to meet Secured by Design standards. Roundhills in Waltham Abbey achieved SBD Gold standard for Epping Forest District Council.

J9 Domestic Abuse Initiative

The J9 Domestic Abuse Initiative aims to raise awareness of domestic abuse and assist victims to seek the help they so desperately need.

In Essex, the initiative was started by Epping Forest District Council. It expanded to Harlow and Uttlesford soon afterwards. Training is now available across the county. J9 training sessions delivered by Safer Places are intended to raise awareness and increase knowledge and understanding of domestic abuse for staff in public and voluntary sector organisations. In the course of their work, these staff may come into contact with someone they suspect is a victim of domestic abuse, or a client may reveal that they are suffering abuse. The training aims to ensure that staff are equipped to respond appropriately and effectively. Where the J9 logo is displayed in a premises it alerts victims that they can obtain information which will help them to access a safe place where they can seek information and the use of a telephone.

Enforcement

Operation Rose

During September 2017, following a spike in anti-social behaviour and knife finds on the Limes Farm estate Chigwell, it became apparent there was a street gang problem which involved threats, intimidation, violence and drug dealing.

The estate had a history of serious youth violence which involved fatal stabbings and a particularly graphic knife attack on an individual in front of a mother and her two young children. The Community Safety Partnership made an operational decision to launch a multi-agency operation to identify and bring to justice those involved in the supply of drugs on the estate.

£5,000 was made available to Essex Police Operation Raptor which led on gangs and drugs intervention, with the support of Epping Forest District Council's Police and Community Safety Team.

The operation lasted a year and by November 2018 police had compelling evidence against a large number of gang members. A series of co-ordinated raids by Essex and Metropolitan Police partners was launched culminating in the arrest of 24 people from Epping Forest District and the neighbouring London Borough of Redbridge.

Class A and B drugs, large quantities of cash and weapons were recovered. Offenders were charged with offences of conspiracy to supply class A drugs, supply of Class A drugs and possession with intent to supply class B drugs.

Our partnership working ensured this operation could be put in place to disrupt and remove a serious gang and drugs problem in the district.

5 CRIME

5.1 National Trends

Data Source: The Office for National Statistics most recent publication of Crime in England and Wales (released 18/07/2019):

Overall levels of crime showed falls in recent decades, but levels have remained broadly stable in recent years. While in the last year there has been no change in overall levels of crime, this hides variation seen in individual crime types. The latest figures show a mixed picture, with continued rises in some types of theft and fraud and falls in computer misuse. Consistent with the rising trend over recent years, there were increases in some of the less frequently occurring but higher-harm types of violence, including offences involving knives and sharp instruments.

Headline figures

Over recent quarters, estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) have indicated rises in theft. While the latest estimate showed no significant change in the last year, theft showed a 13% increase compared with the year ending March 2017. Despite this increase, estimates of theft remain much lower than 20 years ago.

Police recorded crime figures give a reliable indication of trends in some types of offence involving theft that are thought to be well-reported and accurately recorded by the police. In the latest year these data show:

- a 2% increase in vehicle offences, which includes an 8% increase in the subcategory of “theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle”
- an 11% increase in robbery
- a 3% decrease in burglaries, following rises seen in the previous two years

The CSEW shows that the level of lower-harm violent offences (for example, violence without injury and assault with minor injury) did not change. However, police recorded crime gives more insight into the lower-volume but higher-harm violence that the survey either does not cover or does not capture well. These data show:

- a 4% decrease in the number of homicides following a period of increases over the last four years (Includes the London and Manchester terrorist attacks)
- an 8% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments (This figure excludes Greater Manchester Police)
- a 3% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving firearms

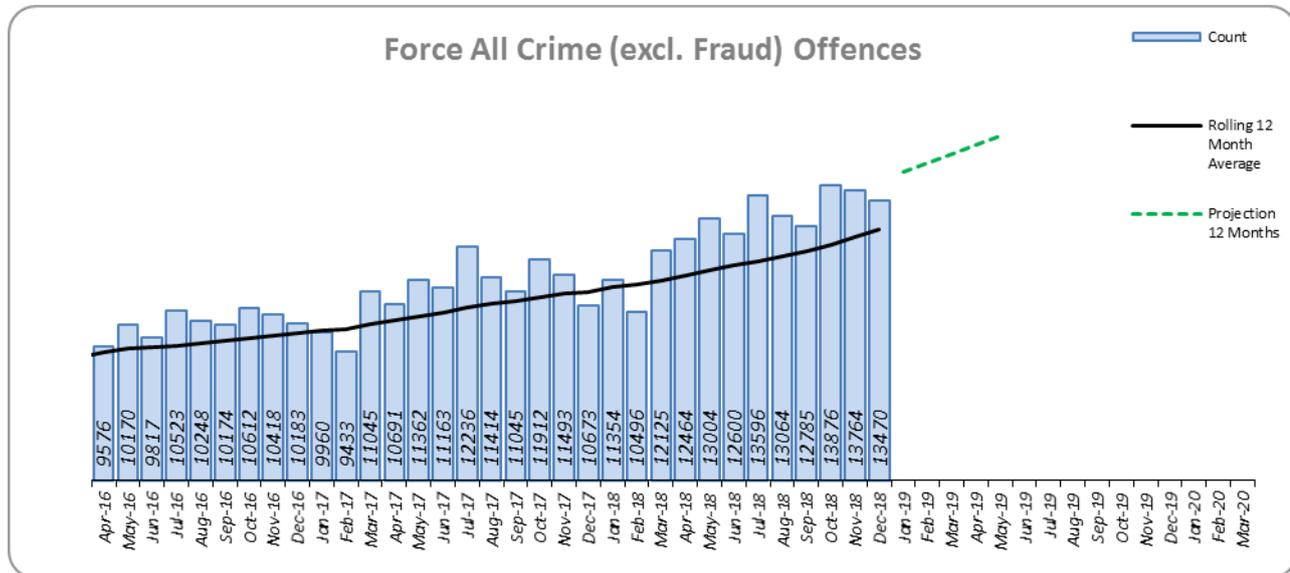
Many of these lower-volume, higher-harm types of violence tend to be concentrated in metropolitan police force areas such as London, the West Midlands, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester.

Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in recording practices, policing activity and willingness of victims to report. A rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the actual level of crime in society has changed. For many types of offence these figures do not provide a reliable measure of trends in crime.

5.2 Essex Trends

Data Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit.

Similar to the national trend, a mixed picture can be seen in Essex. Looking at the most recent results there has been an increase yearly, but this fluctuates throughout. The increase in recorded crimes is predicted to continue in the coming twelve months.



5.3 Comparison to other Districts

Data Source: Home Office iQuanta system

Comparison to other districts can help identify the significance of the crime figures. There are 2 sets of districts we can compare to; other districts in Essex and districts in the rest of England and Wales which have similar in socio-economic factors (Most Similar Groups (MSG) described below).

iQuanta compares Epping Forest District with other Essex Districts, this specifies 86.800 crimes per 1,000 residents for Epping Forest in the year ending September 2019. This is below the average of 92.236 across all Essex Districts. Epping Forest District ranks 8th amongst the 14 Essex Districts.

iQuanta also indicates that Epping Forest is above the average of 83.985 across the MSG grouping. Epping Forest District ranks 5th highest amongst the MSG grouping (of 15).

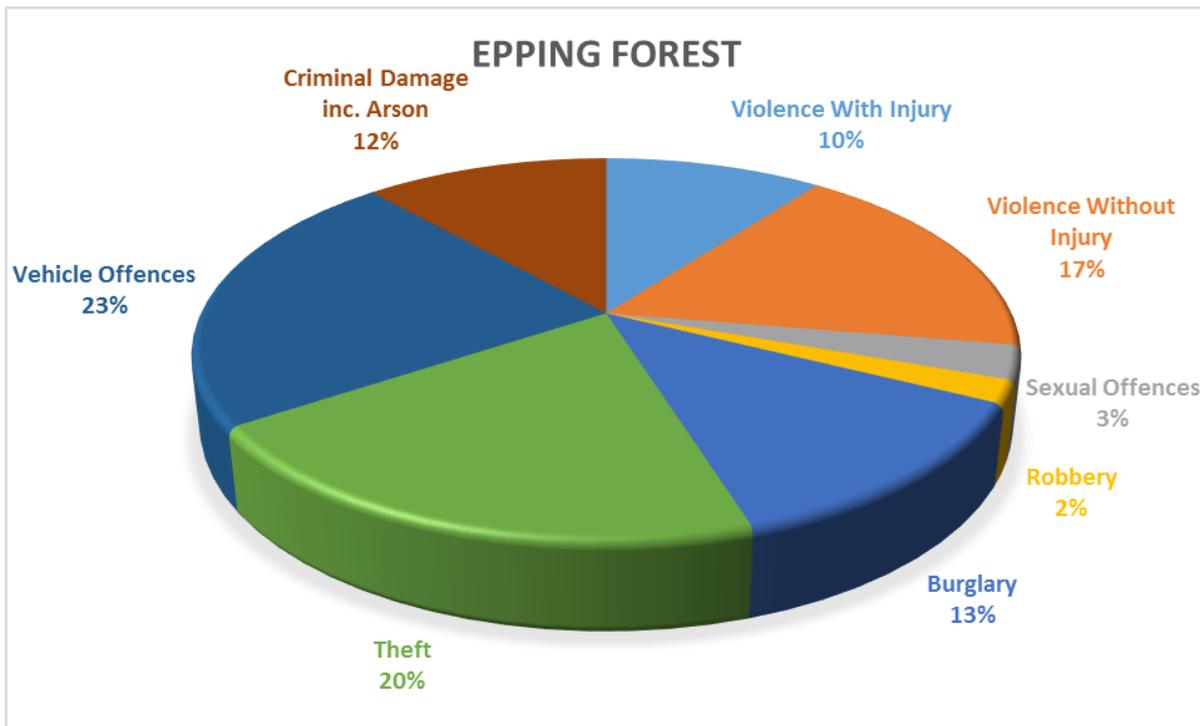
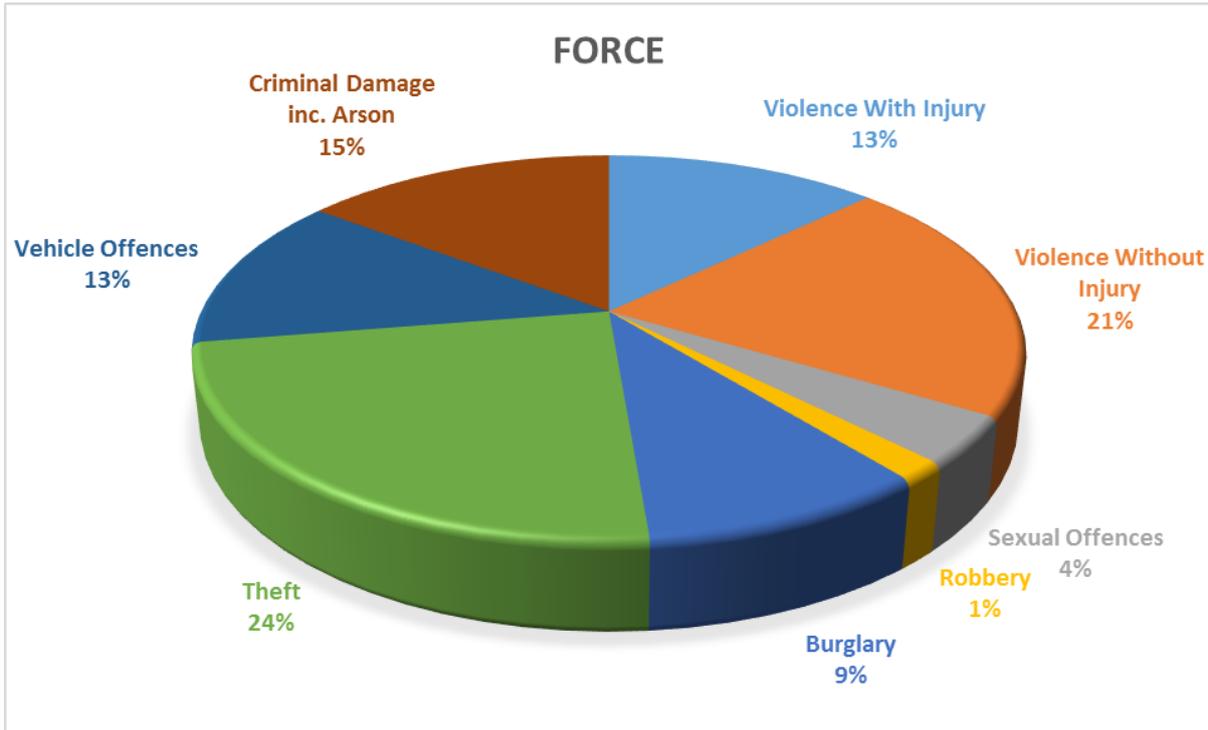
Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of Districts that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between Districts. It can be more meaningful to compare a District with other District which share similar social and economic characteristics, than, for example, a neighbouring Force or other Districts in the County.

5.4 District Level Police Data

Data Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit.

The below table provides an overview of crime recorded by Essex Police for the 12 months to the end of September 2019, compared to the 12 month period to the end of September 2018. The outcomes section provides the volumes of positive outcomes; the Solved Rate section provides the percentage of the offences which recorded a solved/positive outcome compared the number of offences recorded.

Top Level		Offences					Solved Outcomes					Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	% pt. diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	48565	43010	-5555	-11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	17.2	144053	168237	24184	16.8	100.0	21287	23581	2294	10.8	100.0	14.8	14.0	-0.8
- State Based Crime	7.5	20154	26031	5877	29.2	15.5	6876	8629	1753	25.5	36.6	34.1	33.1	-1.0
- Victim Based Crime	19.0	123899	142206	18307	14.8	84.5	14411	14952	541	3.8	63.4	11.6	10.5	-1.1
Victim Based Crime		Offences					Solved Outcomes					Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	35.9	48202	63169	14967	31.1	37.5	7089	7415	326	4.6	31.4	14.7	11.7	-3.0
- Homicide	26.3	18	19	1	5.6	0.0	16	9	-7	-43.8	0.0	88.9	47.4	-41.5
- Violence with Injury	34.8	13835	15214	1379	10.0	9.0	2839	2530	-309	-10.9	10.7	20.5	16.6	-3.9
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	0.0	37	32	-5	-13.5	0.0	19	33	14	73.7	0.1	51.4	103.1	51.8
- Violence without Injury	38.0	18862	24822	5960	31.6	14.8	2820	2969	149	5.3	12.6	15.0	12.0	-3.0
- Stalking and Harassment	34.6	15450	23082	7632	49.4	13.7	1395	1874	479	34.3	7.9	9.0	8.1	-0.9
Sexual Offences	18.3	3867	4758	891	23.0	2.8	251	256	5	2.0	1.1	6.5	5.4	-1.1
- Rape	33.9	1465	1972	507	34.6	1.2	48	43	-5	-10.4	0.2	3.3	2.2	-1.1
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	2.8	435	496	61	14.0	0.3	20	21	1	5.0	0.1	4.6	4.2	-0.4
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	44.3	1030	1476	446	43.3	0.9	28	22	-6	-21.4	0.1	2.7	1.5	-1.2
- Other Sexual Offences	7.3	2402	2786	384	16.0	1.7	203	213	10	4.9	0.9	8.5	7.6	-0.8
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	1.7	622	636	14	2.3	0.4	41	45	4	9.8	0.2	6.6	7.1	0.5
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	1.5	630	825	195	31.0	0.5	62	82	20	32.3	0.3	9.8	9.9	0.1
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	0.0	21	21	0	0.0	0.0	4	2	-2	-50.0	0.0	19.0	9.5	-9.5
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	17.0	873	994	121	13.9	0.6	72	57	-15	-20.8	0.2	8.2	5.7	-2.5
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	12.5	11	8	-3	-27.3	0.0	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	3.6	245	302	57	23.3	0.2	24	27	3	12.5	0.1	9.8	8.9	-0.9
Robbery	1.3	1564	1863	299	19.1	1.1	214	204	-10	-4.7	0.9	13.7	11.0	-2.7
- Robbery of business property	0.0	191	176	-15	-7.9	0.1	46	39	-7	-15.2	0.2	24.1	22.2	-1.9
- Robbery of Personal Property	1.5	1373	1687	314	22.9	1.0	168	165	-3	-1.8	0.7	12.2	9.8	-2.5
Theft Offences	2.4	54395	54960	565	1.0	32.7	5135	5444	309	6.0	23.1	9.4	9.9	0.5
- Burglary	1.6	12365	11332	-1033	-8.4	6.7	626	724	98	15.7	3.1	5.1	6.4	1.3
- Burglary Residential	2.2	8810	8256	-554	-6.3	4.9	408	474	66	16.2	2.0	4.6	5.7	1.1
- Burglary Business & Community	0.0	3555	3076	-479	-13.5	1.8	218	250	32	14.7	1.1	6.1	8.1	2.0
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	3.0	6409	5958	-451	-7.0	3.5	378	438	60	15.9	1.9	5.9	7.4	1.5
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.1	5956	5374	-582	-9.8	3.2	248	286	38	15.3	1.2	4.2	5.3	1.2
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	1.0	14794	15381	587	4.0	9.1	319	340	21	6.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	0.1
- Theft from a Vehicle	0.2	7984	7694	-290	-3.6	4.6	109	102	-7	-6.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.0
- Theft of a Vehicle	2.6	4781	5435	654	13.7	3.2	183	191	8	4.4	0.8	3.8	3.5	-0.3
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	2029	2252	223	11.0	1.3	27	47	20	74.1	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.8
- Theft	3.4	27236	28247	1011	3.7	16.8	4190	4380	190	4.5	18.6	15.4	15.5	0.1
- Theft from the Person	2.4	1598	1343	-255	-16.0	0.8	40	24	-16	-40.0	0.1	2.5	1.8	-0.7
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.3	2226	2229	3	0.1	1.3	57	51	-6	-10.5	0.2	2.6	2.3	-0.3
- Shoplifting	0.0	10208	11150	942	9.2	6.6	3282	3570	288	8.8	15.1	32.2	32.0	-0.1
- Other Theft	6.8	13204	13525	321	2.4	8.0	811	735	-76	-9.4	3.1	6.1	5.4	-0.7
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	11.9	15871	17456	1585	10.0	10.4	1722	1633	-89	-5.2	6.9	10.8	9.4	-1.5
- Criminal Damage	12.9	15356	15982	626	4.1	9.5	1689	1597	-92	-5.4	6.8	11.0	10.0	-1.0
- Arson	1.3	515	1474	959	186.2	0.9	33	36	3	9.1	0.2	6.4	2.4	-4.0
Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences					Solved Outcomes					Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	% pt. diff.
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.0	1225	1558	333	27.2	0.9	190	261	71	37.4	1.1	15.5	16.8	1.2
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.8	2333	2933	600	25.7	1.7	314	367	53	16.9	1.6	13.5	12.5	-0.9
Domestic Abuse	100.0	21552	28930	7378	34.2	17.2	3142	3127	-15	-0.5	13.3	14.6	10.8	-3.8
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	2266	2521	255	11.3	1.5	855	776	-79	-9.2	3.3	37.7	30.8	-7.0
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	4440	5049	609	13.7	3.0	1085	1017	-68	-6.3	4.3	24.4	20.1	-4.3
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	13540	19470	5930	43.8	11.6	1091	1121	30	2.7	4.8	8.1	5.8	-2.3
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1306	1890	584	44.7	1.1	111	213	102	91.9	0.9	8.5	11.3	2.8
State Based Crime		Offences					Solved Outcomes					Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	% All 2019	2018	2019	% pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	3501	5417	1916	54.7	3.2	2943	4721	1778	60.4	20.0	84.1	87.2	3.1
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	714	834	120	16.8	0.5	419	578	159	37.9	2.5	58.7	69.3	10.6
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	2787	4583	1796	64.4	2.7	2524	4143	1619	64.1	17.6	69.6	90.4	-0.2
Possession of Weapons	1.3	2077	1707	-370	-17.8	1.0	1438	1086	-352	-24.5	4.6	90.2	63.6	-5.6
Public Order	8.7	11442	15085	3643	31.8	9.0	1941	2184	243	12.5	9.3	17.0	14.5	-2.5
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	16.0	3134	3822	688	22.0	2.3	554	638	84	15.2	2.7	17.7	16.7	-1.0



The charts above take data from the Performance District Data – rolling 12 months to September 2019. The results show that Epping Forest follows a very similar pattern to Essex as a whole with the division of crime types appearing very alike. The differences are minor, but come in the form of: Sexual Offences, Theft, Criminal Damage and Violence With / Without Injury being slightly lower than the force average, whilst Vehicle Offences is noticeably higher, Burglary and Robbery are both slightly higher.

6 PARTNERSHIP DATA

6.1 Drug & Alcohol Data

Data Source: PFCC assessment support packs.

Drugs and alcohol are identified as two of the key drivers of crime and disorder in the Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (2016).

Individuals dependent on opioids and/or crack cocaine (OCUs) are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime (shoplifting, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery), equating to the commission of more than 2,000,000 offences. Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol-related, which translates into almost 500,000 violent incidences per year. Drug and alcohol misuse are related to other issues such as child protection, impaired driving, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse. Alcohol and drug-related offending are estimated to cost £11 billion and £13.9 billion, respectively.

The evidence shows that being in treatment itself reduces levels of offending, so the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy focuses on the need for treatment, prevention and enforcement to mitigate the impact of drug-related crime. Evidence-based drug and alcohol treatment also help in terms of health improvements, reduced drug and/or alcohol related deaths, lower levels of blood-borne infection and wider social harm. The Drugs Strategy (2017) echoes the commitment to treatment when it sets out the need to support people to address their dependence in order to reduce the risk of reoffending. Drug treatment has prevented approximately 4.9m offences in 2010-11. For drug-related crime, reducing the number of heroin and crack users is likely to have the largest impact on volume crime levels.

Local authorities commission substance misuse treatment services. It is good practice to base commissioning decisions on a full understanding of the needs of the local population, including those in contact with the criminal justice system. A partnership approach to the planning and delivery of services between all commissioners of health and justice services can bring mutual benefits. Police and Crime Commissioners play a central role in shaping the actions taken by local authorities, enforcement bodies and other local partners.

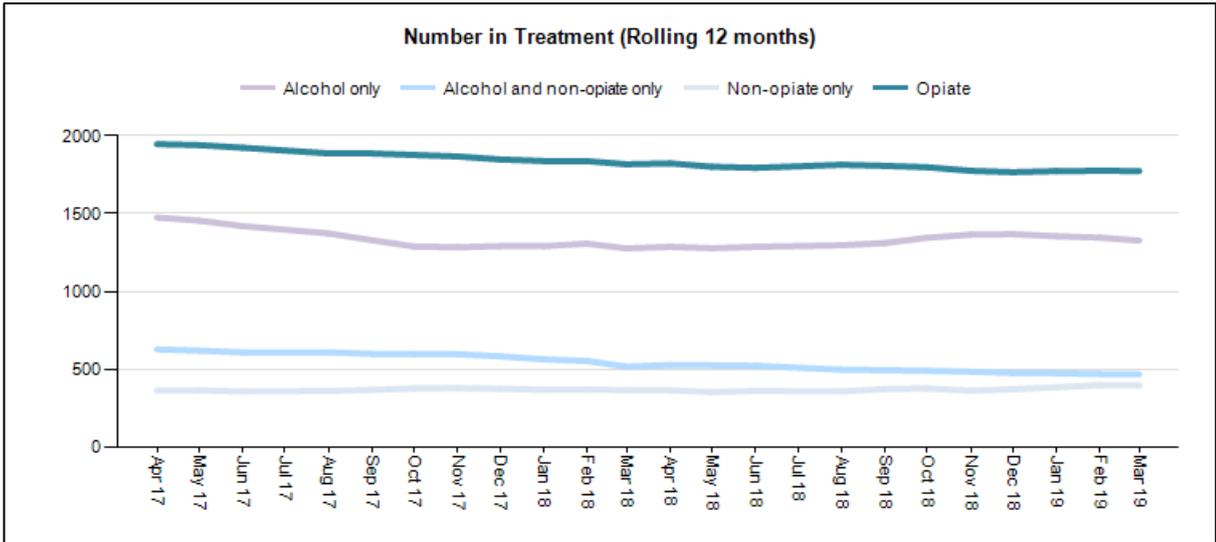
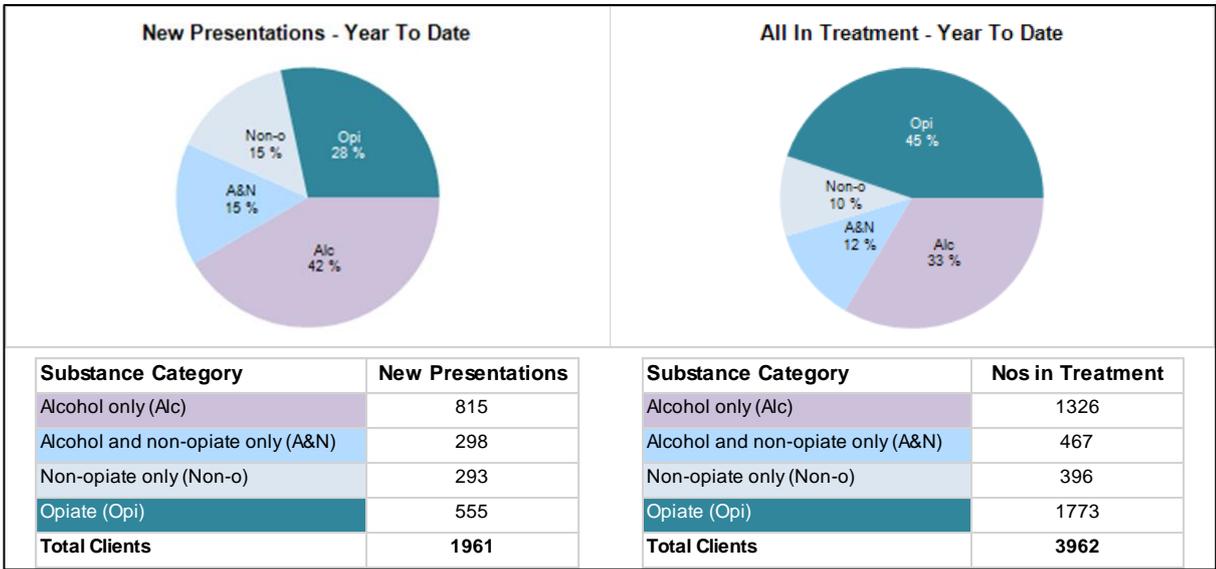
The picture for alcohol is slightly more complex. Violence and disorder in the night-time economy or in the home are largely the result of binge drinking. Some binge drinkers are alcohol dependent, and there is good evidence for specialist alcohol treatment for dependence. However, most binge drinkers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

Evidence-based drug and alcohol treatment can help reduce harms to the individual and the local community and deliver real savings, particularly in terms of crime costs, but also in savings in terms of health improvements, reduced drug and/or alcohol related deaths, lower levels of blood-borne infection and wider social harm.

Further information in relation to the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), including publication of national statistics, can be found in the East of England Essex Police Force Area PCC Support pack 2018-19.

Essex Adult Activity Reports 2018/19

Below are the statistics from the end of year Essex Adult Activity reports provided by Essex County Council. These are County wide for all alcohol, opiate, and non-opiate treatments.



Successful Completions	Baseline period		D.O.T	Latest period	
	(%)	(n)	B	(%)	(n)
Opiate	5.4%	98 / 1816	▼	5.0%	89 / 1773
Non-opiate only	54.9%	201 / 366	▲	56.8%	225 / 396
Alcohol only	36.4%	464 / 1276	▲	39.1%	518 / 1326
Alcohol and non-opiate only	42.2%	218 / 516	▲	45.2%	211 / 467

Re-Presentations	Baseline period		D.O.T	Latest period	
	(%)	(n)	B	(%)	(n)
Opiate	17.6%	12 / 68	▲	16.1%	9 / 56
Non-opiate only	2.1%	2 / 97	▼	4.7%	6 / 127
Alcohol only	5.9%	15 / 254	▼	9.2%	23 / 250
Alcohol and non-opiate only	11.9%	13 / 109	▲	5.0%	6 / 119

*D.O.T – Direction of travel

Number in treatment year to date and new presentations to treatment year to date

From: 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019

Technical Notes: All clients in treatment within the date parameters. All clients starting treatment within the date parameters. All clients still in treatment on the last day of the date parameters given.

6.2 Probation

Data Source: Essex CRC

Data parameters: Essex CRC data as of December 12th 2019.

Essex CRC's purpose is and has always been to protect the public by delivering effective offender management and rehabilitation services. Our vision is to 'create a positive future' for the people we work with such as service users, victims and their families, communities, our partners and our employees. We do this by managing risk, changing lives and improving communities.

The key deliverables under each of the strategic priorities for our community operations are:

- Improve the quality of life of service users
- Reduce re-offending and risk of harm
- Employ ex-offenders and service users
- Promote the health, safety and well-being of service users
- Enable personal growth through learning and opportunities for change

Our Rehabilitation Activity Requirement (RAR) services which, have been designed based on desistance principles allow the service user to understand their strengths and develop an awareness of obstacles. We have a range of activities available which include for example; behaviour change courses and one to one support aimed at securing positive outcomes for accommodation, our Resettlement teams also work within our local Prison HMP Chelmsford to deliver the "Through The Gate" work which is also being enhanced and strengthened following further development of this model. We also deliver key interventions such as accredited Programmes and Community Payback services where Service users learn practical life skills to support reducing reoffending and material benefit to communities through improved environments and increased public safety.

Essex CRC contributes to the Safeguarding Children and Adults Boards in the local authority areas, as well as the SET Essex Criminal Justice, Reducing Re-offending, Safer Essex and Domestic Abuse Boards.

Our ambition is to deliver a sustained and continuous reduction in reoffending and deliver interventions and work in partnerships to drive positive change in the behaviour of our service users whilst ensuring risks posed to the community are effectively monitored and reduced and to develop our Rehabilitation Activity Requirement offer ensuring the services we deliver are targeted, accessible and responsive to the needs of those we supervise.

Number of Current Service Users		
This table shows a count of Service users in each district.		
District	Area %	Count
Basildon	14.87%	490
Braintree	6.16%	203
Brentwood	3.07%	101
Castle Point	3.46%	114
Chelmsford	8.77%	289
Colchester	11.68%	385
Epping Forest	5.10%	168
Harlow	8.32%	274
Maldon	2.09%	69
Rochford	1.82%	60
Southend-on-Sea	13.96%	460
Tendring	9.07%	299
Thurrock	10.20%	336
Uttlesford	1.43%	47
Grand Total	100.00%	3295

The below table is the Risk of Harm assessment per Service User in each area. This is determined by a clinical assessment by a Responsible Officer. Definitions of these categories are available on request.

Risk of Serious Harm					
This table shows a breakdown of RoSH across each District.					
District	No RoSH	Low	Medium	High	Total
Basildon	9	188	293		490
Braintree	5	69	129		203
Brentwood	1	43	57		101
Castle Point	1	37	76		114
Chelmsford	5	76	208		289
Colchester	8	80	297		385
Epping Forest	5	71	92		168
Harlow	5	80	188	1	274
Maldon		19	49	1	69
Rochford	1	20	37	2	60
Southend-on-Sea	3	137	317	3	460
Tendring	6	83	210		299
Thurrock	4	86	244	2	336
Uttlesford		16	31		47
Total	53	1005	2228	9	3295
Percentage	2%	31%	68%	0%	100%

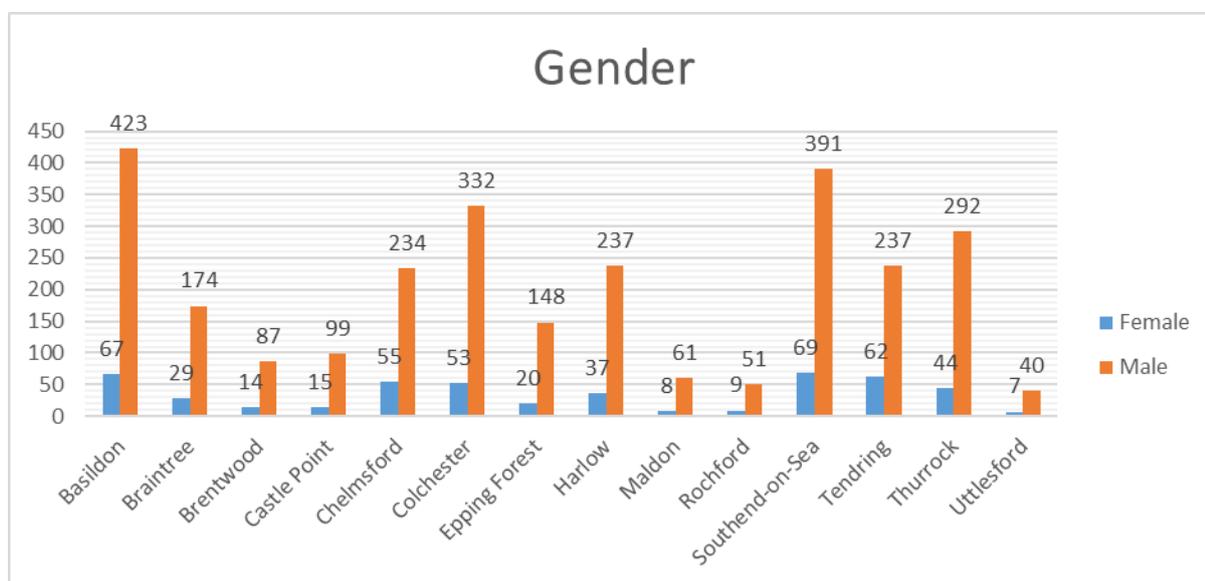
Order Type		
District	CO	SSO
Basildon	226	92
Braintree	105	46
Brentwood	39	26
Castle Point	56	27
Chelmsford	149	71
Colchester	164	104
Epping Forest	63	38
Harlow	123	59
Maldon	35	14
Rochford	13	8
Southend-on-Sea	273	90
Tendring	118	66
Thurrock	162	74
Uttlesford	14	14
Grand Total	1540	729
Percentage	44%	21%

The adjacent table shows the breakdown of service users per area and whether they were sentenced to Community based sentences (CO/SSO) or a Custodial sentence.

Count of Age						
District	18-21 yrs	22-25 yrs	26-35 yrs	Over 35 yrs	Deceased	Total
Basildon	48	55	188	198	1	490
Braintree	25	18	86	74		203
Brentwood	8	15	32	46		101
Castle Point	8	15	41	50		114
Chelmsford	27	39	88	135		289
Colchester	32	53	131	169		385
Epping Forest	21	23	50	74		168
Harlow	31	36	89	118		274
Maldon	6	6	26	31		69
Rochford	1	11	21	27		60
Southend-on-Sea	37	58	147	218		460
Tendring	26	36	93	144		299
Thurrock	52	40	122	122		336
Uttlesford	2	6	24	15		47
Grand Total	324	411	1138	1421	1	3295

The below table identifies how many service users in each area have been flagged as a DA Perpetrator. This can indicate which areas have a higher level of DA in this area.

Service Users with Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Registrations		
District	Count of CRN	Area %
Basildon	136	16%
Braintree	54	6%
Brentwood	12	1%
Castle Point	33	4%
Chelmsford	67	8%
Colchester	124	14%
Epping Forest	37	4%
Harlow	62	7%
Maldon	20	2%
Rochford	17	2%
Southend-on-Sea	130	15%
Tendring	81	9%
Thurrock	80	9%
Uttlesford	15	2%
Grand Total	868	100%



Compliance – This measure identifies whether a service user successfully completes their order with Essex CRC and if not, why they didn't. This can be effected by a number of factors and the data should be treated with some care.

Outcomes and Termination Reason																				
SLM008 Data from November 2018 - December 2019.																				
Count of Term Reason Desc (D)																				
Row Labels	Negative					Negative Total	Neutral						Neutral Total	Positive				Positive Total	Grand Total	
	Revoked (Failure to Comply)	Revoked (further offence)	Suspended Sentence Activated (failure to comply)	Suspended Sentence Activated (further offence)		Completed - Sentence/ PSS Expiry Reached	Consec/ Concurrent custody imposed	Offender Deployed or Removed	Offender Died	On Appeal	Revoked (failure on another order)	Revoked (Failure to Comply)	Revoked (unworkable)	Completed - early good progress	Completed - Sentence/ PSS Expiry Reached	Expired (Breach Listed)	Order Expired - Extension Refused			
Basildon	20	29	14	13	76		1	1	1				4	7	54	187	17	1	259	342
Braintree	17	8	8	3	36				3				4	7	40	81	8		129	172
Brentwood	2	4	2	2	10								1	1	10	34	1		45	56
Castle Point	8	6	1	2	17				1				2	3	16	51	4		71	91
Chelmsford	19	11	4	6	40				1				2	3	48	109	16		173	216
Colchester	31	28	10	10	79				2				2	4	68	174	11		253	336
Epping Forest	9	5	6	3	23				1	1			2	4	20	72	7		99	126
Harlow	13	14	5	8	40				1	2		1	1	5	31	111	8		150	195
Maldon	7	2	5	4	18	1				1			2	15	27	2			44	64
Rochford	5	5	2	1	13				1					1	15	41	2		58	72
Southend-on-Sea	45	42	11	8	106				1		2		4	7	67	195	17		279	392
Tendring	20	8	7	2	37	1			1	1				3	28	116	11		155	195
Thurrock	21	24	7	7	59	1				1	1	1	7	11	67	159	14		240	310
Uttlesford	2	2	1	2	7								1	1	18	27	1		46	54
Grand Total	219	188	83	71	561	3	1	1	13	6	3	2	30	59	497	1384	119	1	2001	2621

6.3 Reoffending Data

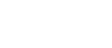
Data Source: Office of National Statistics

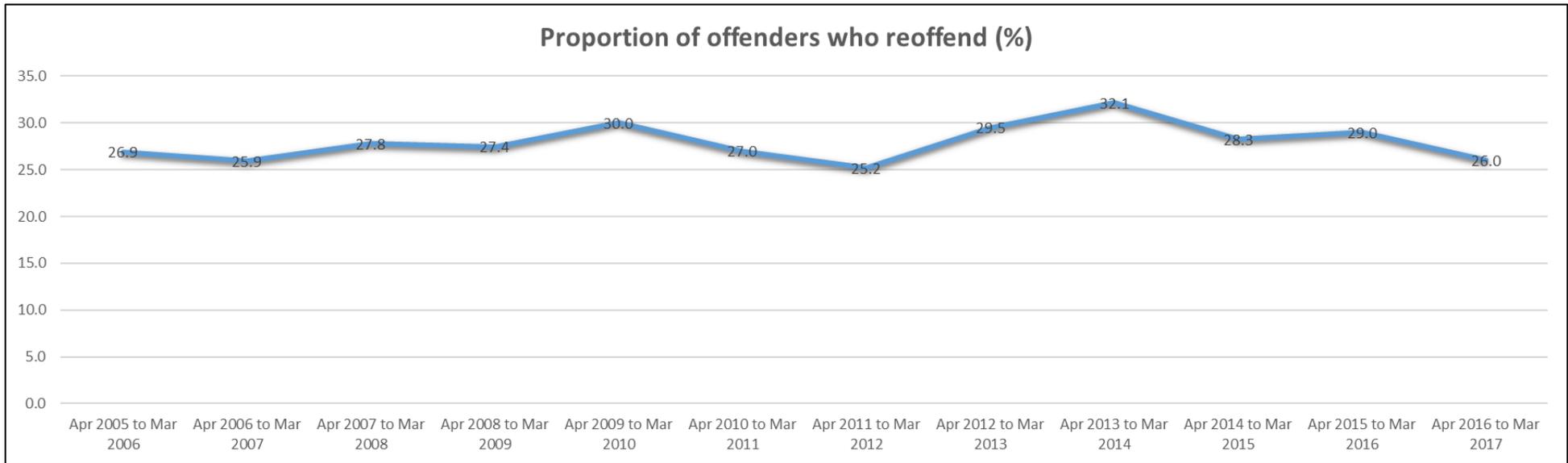
The following information has been extracted from the government website for National Statistics, as provided by the Ministry of Justice* in relation to proven reoffending statistics for the financial years since 2005: Statistics on reoffending of offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction, or a caution.

* <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-october-to-december-2016>

Proven reoffending statistics: October to December 2017' release has been cancelled. The statistics which would have been included within this publication will now be presented in the annual edition of the Proven Reoffending bulletin which is scheduled for release on 30 January 2020. As such, this data remains the same as the previous year. For further details, please refer to

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements/proven-reoffending-statistics-october-to-december-2017

Values	Apr 2005 to Mar 2006	Apr 2006 to Mar 2007	Apr 2007 to Mar 2008	Apr 2008 to Mar 2009	Apr 2009 to Mar 2010	Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	Apr 2012 to Mar 2013	Apr 2013 to Mar 2014	Apr 2014 to Mar 2015	Apr 2015 to Mar 2016	Apr 2016 to Mar 2017	Sparkline
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	26.9	25.9	27.8	27.4	30.0	27.0	25.2	29.5	32.1	28.3	29.0	26.0	
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.8	
Number of reoffences	1530	1338	1536	1577	1754	1631	1266	1372	1515	1099	1049	871	
Number of reoffenders	478	428	525	560	590	460	372	375	440	353	311	229	
Number of offenders in cohort	1778	1652	1889	2041	1967	1704	1478	1271	1369	1249	1073	880	
Average number of previous offences per offender	7.28	8.40	7.71	8.28	9.21	10.40	10.43	12.43	14.00	14.01	14.64	15.00	



6.4 Youth Offending Data

Data Source: Youth Offending Service

Essex

- Between 1st December 2018 and 30th November 2019, 548 young people were active on Youth Offending Team (YOT) programmes in Essex. This number includes Looked After Children from Essex who may have been placed out of county during all or part of their programme(s). The total excludes any cases that were from other Local Authorities
- 462 were male (84%) and 86 were female (16%)
- Based on the young person's age, as of 1st December 2018, most young people were aged 17 (30%) or aged 16 (29%)
- There were 740 YOT programmes running, the breakdown in type is as follows:
 - Prevention: 140 (19%)
 - Pre-court disposal: 93 (13%)
 - Community: 388 (52%)
 - Custodial order: 29 (4%)
 - Licence: 29 (4%)
 - Bail programme: 24 (3%)
 - Remand: 37 (5%)
- Of 740 programmes, there were 1,504 offences. The top three offence types were violence against the person 529 (35%), drugs 194 (13%) and criminal damage 153 (10%)
- 115 young people (21%) had multiple programmes within this period, indicating repeat offending. This is likely to underrepresent true reoffending since it does not account for disposals where there was no YOT involvement (e.g. fines) *

Epping Forest

- Between 1st December 2018 and 30th November 2019, 33 young people were active on Youth Offending Team (YOT) programmes in Epping Forest. This number includes Looked After Children from Essex who may have been placed out of district during all or part of their programme(s). The total excludes any cases that were from other Local Authorities
- 31 were male (94%) and 2 were female (6%)
- Based on the young person's age, as of 1st December 2018, most young people were aged 16 (33%) or aged 15 (27%)
- There were 43 YOT programmes running, the breakdown in type is as follows:
 - Prevention: 4 (9%)
 - Pre-court disposal: 5 (12%)
 - Community: 31 (72%)
 - Custodial order: 1 (2%)
 - Licence: 1 (2%)
 - Bail programme: 0 (0%)
 - Remand: 1 (2%)

- Of 43 programmes, there were 95 offences. The top three offence types were violence against the person 35 (37%), motoring offences 20 (21%) and drugs 12 (13%)
- 7 young people (21%) had multiple programmes within this period, indicating repeat offending. This is likely to underrepresent true reoffending since it does not account for disposals where there was no YOT involvement (e.g. fines) *

*It is not possible to accurately reflect reoffending rates of a cohort so soon after period-end; to allow a level playing field, everyone in the cohort should be monitored for same period of time.

6.5 Restorative Justice

Data Source: Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner

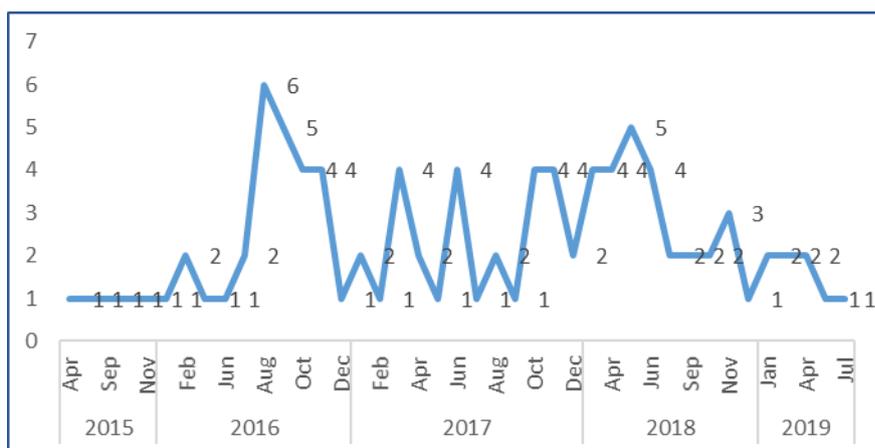
The Essex Restorative and Mediation Service aims to bring those affected by crime and conflict such as victims and offenders, or those involved in a neighbour dispute, into communication. This allows victims to have their say and seek answers and for offenders to offer apologies and make reparation.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

In the period January-October 2019 there were 319 referrals in Essex. Epping Forest had 8 referrals which was 2.5% of the county total.

Overall, the service has a satisfaction rate of 93% with over 80% of participants stating that the process had a positive effect on them. National evidence demonstrates that RJ reduces victims' fear and desire to get revenge, as well as reducing reoffending rates.

Referral Sources and volume, Epping:

The below graph demonstrates referral numbers received from Epping, with 25% ending in successful communication. (25% average countywide)

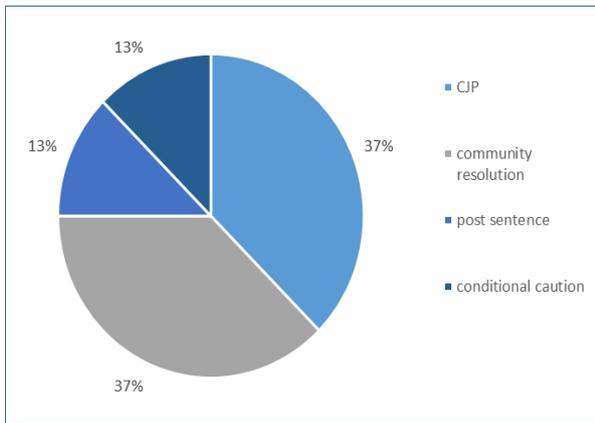


Since the launch of the service in 2015 , referral sources from Epping have been as follows:

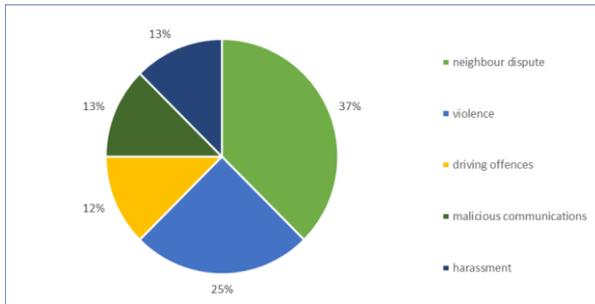
Referral Sources	Number	% of the total
Police	78	82.1%
YOS	4	4.2%
Housing	4	4.2%
Council	4	4.2%
Self referral	2	2.1%
Victim Support	1	1.1%
Other	1	1.1%
Prison	1	1.1%

Referral Type

During 2019, Epping referred the following types of referral:



*CJP is a referral with no criminal justice involvement such as a neighbour dispute referral
 The offence type of these referrals were as follows:



Feedback from participants

83% of respondents in 2018 said the RJ process had a positive impact on them and they were very satisfied with the service.

Feedback from one participant stated:

“I was really pleased with the sympathetic ear we received and the perception that someone actually cared and realised how serious the issue was.

Please thank the team for all their help. They were friendly, approachable, easy to speak to - listened patiently, kept me informed and called when they said they would”.

6.6 Road Casualties

Data Source: Essex Highways

Local Authority	Casualties 01/10/2017 to 30/09/2018				Casualties 01/10/2018 to 30/09/2019				% change				
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	All
BASILDON	4	67	257	71	3	51	242	54	-25%	-24%	-6%	-24%	-10%
BRAINTREE	4	69	211	73	1	64	256	65	-75%	-7%	21%	-11%	13%
BRENTWOOD	3	36	155	39	2	42	187	44	-33%	17%	21%	13%	19%
CASTLE POINT	3	27	150	30	1	31	92	32	-67%	15%	-39%	7%	-31%
CHELMSFORD	4	100	313	104	7	79	301	86	75%	-21%	-4%	-17%	-7%
COLCHESTER	4	89	342	93	2	91	378	93	-50%	2%	11%	0%	8%
EPPING FOREST	10	101	447	111	9	116	378	125	-10%	15%	-15%	13%	-10%
HARLOW	1	30	104	31	1	35	84	36	0%	17%	-19%	16%	-11%
MALDON	1	50	81	51	3	32	78	35	200%	-36%	-4%	-31%	-14%
ROCHFORD	3	37	140	40	0	30	88	30	-100%	-19%	-37%	-25%	-34%
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA	1	62	273	63	1	69	253	70	0%	11%	-7%	11%	-4%
TENDRING	3	74	288	77	5	73	212	78	67%	-1%	-26%	1%	-21%
THURROCK	2	75	346	77	2	65	351	67	0%	-13%	1%	-13%	-1%
UTTLESFORD	3	71	191	74	4	50	155	54	33%	-30%	-19%	-27%	-21%
Essex	46	888	3,298	934	41	828	3,055	869	-11%	-7%	-7%	-7%	-7%

This year has seen consistent reductions in casualties across all areas and road user types. However, pedestrians and van drivers are seeing the least amount of improvement. The improvement in fatalities is small in number as reflects the usual variation around recent annual averages that have been in the high thirties to high forties per year. This year has seen the greatest reduction in serious injuries for some time. The reduction in slight injuries is a more consistent trend from previous years and has been seen nationally. Research undertaken by the department for transport has indicated there is a small decrease in the reporting rate for injury-collisions, but that most of the decrease in recorded collisions reflects a real reduction in the number of collisions on the road.

6.7 Anti-Social Behaviour – Essex Police

Data Source: Essex Police Storm system

Essex

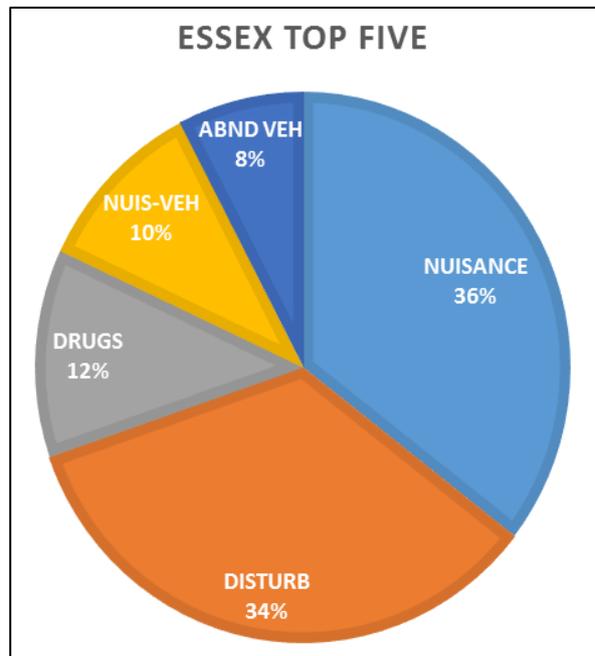
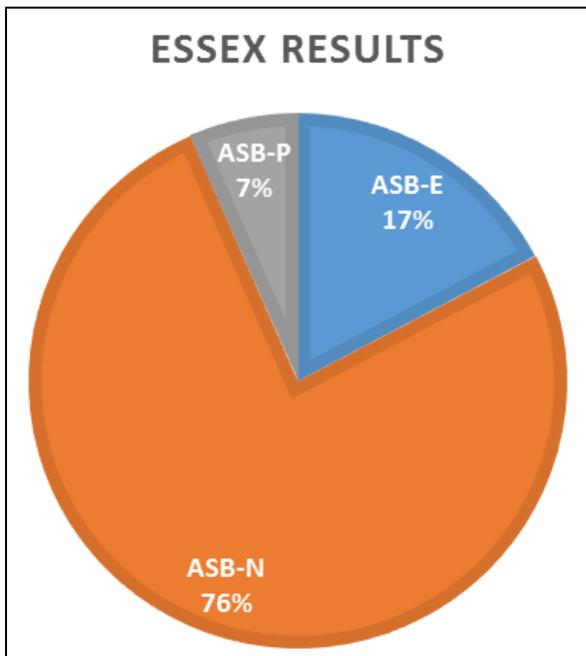
Essex Police have received **43,272** calls which relate to Anti-Social Behaviour in this period, this is a decrease of **5,316** or 10.9 % from the same time period in the previous year where **48,588** calls were logged.

ASB is recorded under 3 overall categories; Nuisance, Environmental, and Personal. Across the county, the most common category is Nuisance **32,984** (76.2%), followed by Environmental **7,467** (17.3%) and Personal **2,821** (6.5%).

These categories are further broken down into types to provide more clarity on the incidents recorded.

There was a change in recording these types in June 2018. This resulted in the removal of the types of 'Nuisance – Youth' and 'Nuisance – Other' and the inclusion of the overarching header of 'Nuisance'. Any subsequent incidents involving under 18 year olds would be recorded as alternative categories including Nuisance and Disturbance with any relevant details regarding vulnerability or youths involved to be recorded elsewhere, or other more appropriate classifications such as Nuisance Noise or Disturbance etc.

As a result, it is not possible for direct comparisons of incident types with previous time periods as any incidents which would have previously been recorded within the Nuisance Youth or Nuisance Other category may now be recorded in several other ASB categories.



Office of National Statistics' most recent report for the period ending September 2017 shows that 51% of those surveyed agreed that Essex Police and local authorities are dealing with ASB, this compares to 59% for England and Wales.

35% of respondents also stated that they had experienced ASB compared to the same period in the previous year of 31% for Essex. This percentage increase is broadly in line with the England and Wales increase from 28% to 33%.

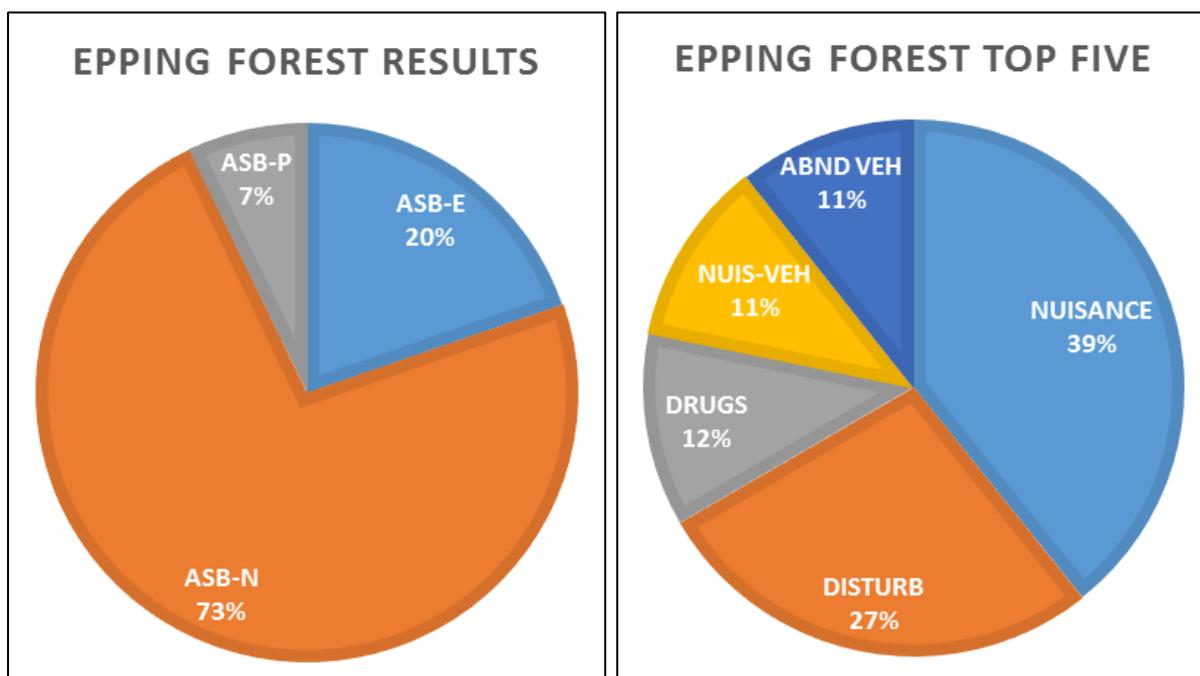
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhocs/006558csewperceptionandasbdatabypoliceforceareayearendingseptember2016>

Epping Forest

There were a total of **2732** ASB related calls to Essex Police for Epping Forest district. This is a decrease of 455 or 14.2% from the same time period in the previous year where **3187** calls were logged.

Epping Forest follows a similar pattern to the Force as a whole but with less emphasis on Nuisance with 73% of the District total, equating to **2000** calls. Environmental ASB had **538** calls (20%) and Personal had **194** calls (7%).

Overall, Epping Forest accounts for 7.3% of the total ASB incidents reported to Essex Police.



ASB is recorded by both Essex Police and the district council however, not in compatible formats. Therefore, it is not possible to combine the datasets to form a single overarching picture of ASB in this District.

6.8 Anti-Social Behaviour – Epping Forest District Council

Data Source: Epping Forest District Council - ASB Complaints EFDC – Source Northgate MVM M3

ASB Reports	Person	Environmental
01/10/18 – 30/09/19	377 +3.2%	2472 +18.1%
01/10/17 - 30/09/18	365	2093
Top 5 Locations	Loughton 25.6%	Loughton 15.4%
	Waltham Abbey 19.3%	Waltham Abbey 13.2%
	Epping Town 8.6%	Chigwell 8.3%
	Buckhurst Hill 5%	Epping Town 7.1%
	Chigwell 4.8%	Buckhurst Hill 4.9%

6.9 Accident & Emergency Assault Data

Data Source: Essex Police Intelligence Analysts

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). However, data collected and shared under this protocol is not at a consistent and credible standard across Essex.

Essex Police is working with the partners to improve the standard of the anonymised data to provide a better picture of violence within the Districts.

6.10 Essex Fire & Rescue Service

Data Source: Essex County Fire & Rescue Service

Priorities

The current ECFRS prevention priorities are –

- Reduce Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF)
- Reduce Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) and the number of people Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) on our roads
- Reduce deliberate fires, including fires in the open
- Promote Water Safety
- Promote Flood Awareness and Safety

Incidents

In this period, ECFRS attended **15137** incidents of which **4727** were Fires, **4281** were Special Services and **6073** were False Alarms. There were **1730** deliberate fires. The total number of incidents saw a **decrease** of **553** from the same period in the previous year.

The number of Fires and False Alarms both fell in comparison to the previous year.

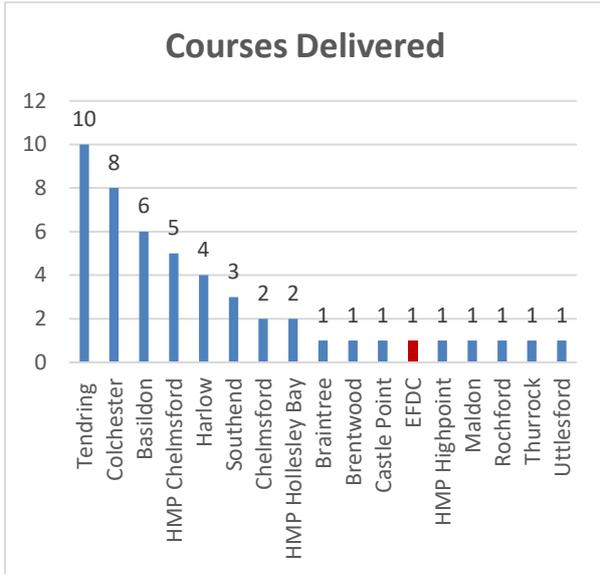
There has been an increase in arson incidents recorded due to improvements in recording processes between ECFRS and Essex Police.

CSP Activity

Essex County Fire and Rescue have continued to support Community Safety Partnerships through Intervention and support initiatives such as –

- Firebreak courses – A commissioned skills service designed to tackle a number of social issues, for a variety of audiences
- Juvenile Fire Setter Programme – tackles early signs dangerous behaviour regarding fire
- Safe and Well and Home Fire Safety Visit – designed to make people live safer in their homes from fire, as well as providing other relevant information, advice and guidance.
- School Education Programme – delivery of safety information as part of the curriculum

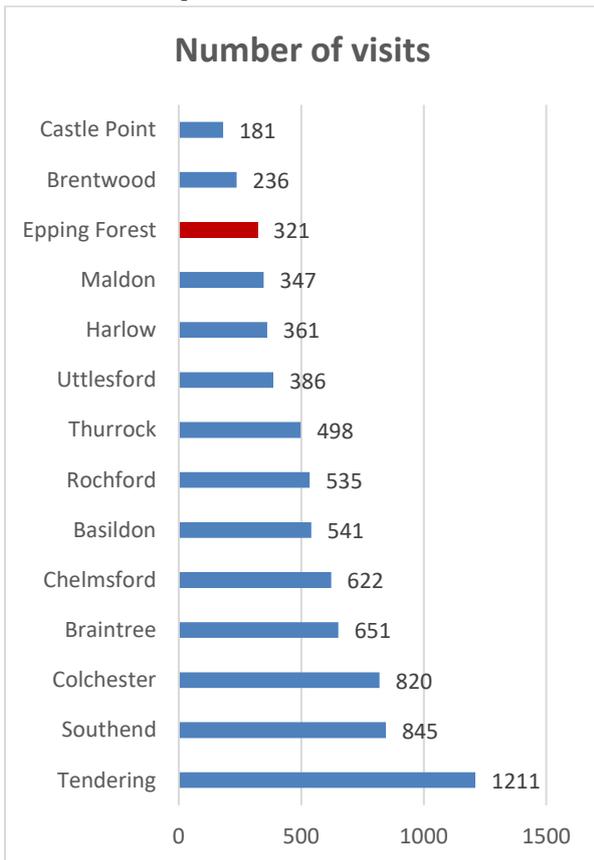
Firebreak



The Firebreak course is a Youth Intervention Programme. ECFRS have delivered 49 Firebreak courses in this period.

Three courses were delivered to Youth Offending Institutions outside of the county.

Home Safety and Safe and Well Visits



number of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF) in Essex.

We achieve this by identifying those individuals and groups most vulnerable to ADF, recognising that people considered vulnerable to other health and security concerns by partner agencies, are also highly likely to be at increased risk of fire. Therefore, as part of our Safe and Well visits, we work with our partners and provide information, advice and guidance on three core areas:

Live Safely

Working smoke detector ownership, fire escape plans, Bedtime routines, awareness of how to prevent common fires

Live Securely

Educate and empower individuals to take measures in the prevention of burglary, scams and rogue callers

Live Well

Early intervention approach to health factors that predispose the individual to risks from fire, including but not exclusive to alcohol, medication, smoking, physical disability and lack of mobility.

Essex County Fire and Rescue is committed to enabling the public to live more safely, securely and healthily in their own homes, while driving down the

We will do this by delivering two types of Home Safety Visit

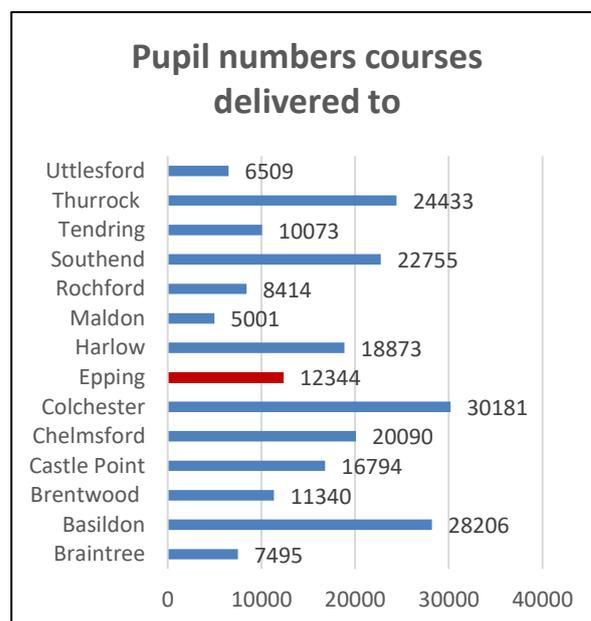
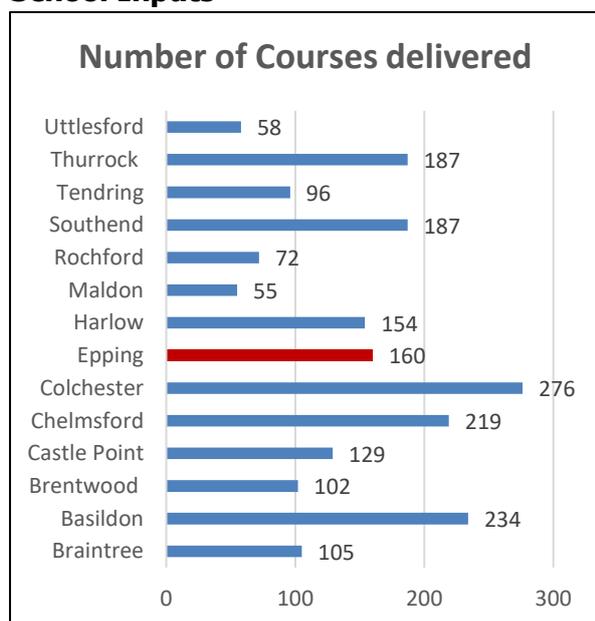
Home Safety Visit

A person centred visit carried out by Fire Fighters, Volunteers, and the wider Community Safety Staff focusing on fire prevention advice, information and guidance

Safe and Well Visit

Conducted by highly trained Officers, this more in-depth visit aims to improve the health and wellbeing of the most vulnerable in our communities, signposting to appropriate agencies for support.

School Inputs



Overall, ECFRS delivered 2,034 courses covering topics including Cyber Safety, Arson, Home Safety, Healthy relationships, People who help us, Firework Safety and Summer Safety.

These were delivered to all age groups, Key Stage 1-4.

Overall, ECFRS delivered courses to 222,506 pupils. This number exceeds the school population as pupils would have received several of the inputs.

Epping Forest

In this period ECFRS attended 1185 incidents which was a decrease of 198 in comparison to the same period in the previous year. This was the largest reduction in the county. This comprised of 367 Fires attended, 363 Special Services and 455 False Alarms. There were 110 deliberate fires.

7 HIDDEN HARMS

7.1 Child Sexual Exploitation / Abuse

Data Source: Essex Police Crime & Public Protection Command (Operations Centre)

In February 2017, the Department for Education published a revised definition of Child Sexual Exploitation and guide for 'practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from CSE'¹.

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

CSE is a Hidden Harm. The recording of CSE investigations should therefore be regarded in a different way to offence data, as recording of such investigations is often a reflection of proactive policing and a greater knowledge of CSE indicators by the wider Partnership. It would consequently be inaccurate to suggest any District has a bigger CSE issue than the others because it has recorded more CSE investigations.

In this period, Epping Forest had 22 Child Sexual Exploitation offences and 47 non-crime offences. The total of 69 accounts for 5.9% of the County total and places Epping Forest 8th out of 14 Districts.

¹0

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

7.2 Domestic Abuse

Data Source: Essex Police Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2019/20.

Data parameters April 2018-March 2019

Domestic Abuse investigations by LPA and District

LPA	District	Crime	Non Crime	Total	LPA Total
North	Braintree	1925	1182	3107	17975
	Chelmsford	2256	1253	3509	
	Colchester	2899	1808	4707	
	Maldon	678	289	967	
	Tendring	2763	1748	4511	
	Uttlesford	758	416	1174	
South	Basildon	3003	1789	4792	13326
	Castle Point	1181	645	1826	
	Rochford	810	494	1304	
	Southend-on-Sea	3213	2191	5404	
West	Brentwood	887	479	1366	10719
	Epping Forest	1599	772	2371	
	Harlow	1683	907	2590	
	Thurrock	2825	1567	4392	
Total committed in Essex		26500	15571	42071	

The above table displays a breakdown of Domestic Abuse investigations by LPA and District; they are separated into both crime and non-crime investigations.

25% of all DA investigations recorded were in West LPA; this LPA has consistently been the lowest LPA for DA investigations for the last five years.

Change to Crime Recording

In April 2018, a new rule was added to the Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) so that stalking and harassment in all cases should be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim based offence involving the same victim-offender relationship 13. Prior to April 2018, only the most serious victim based offence was recorded.

This change to the HOCR has resulted in an increase in the number of stalking and harassment crimes being recorded from April 2018.

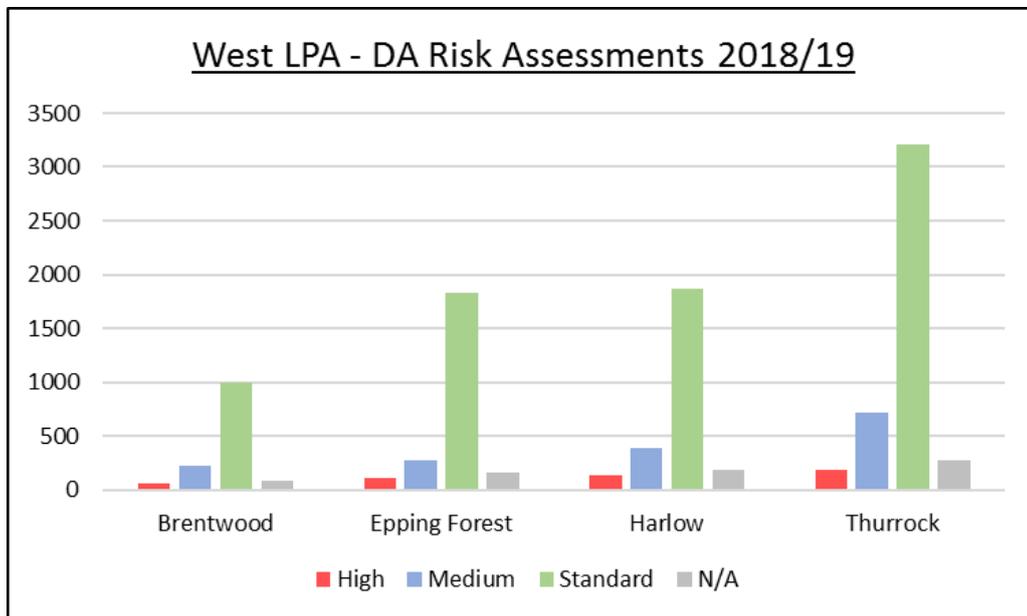
DA investigations per 1,000 adult population

The following table displays the number of investigations per 1,000 adults (15 years old and over), organised by district; this analysis is based on population figures obtained from the mid-2017 Population Estimates provided by the Office of National Statistics which were presented by district, and Unitary Authority. Each district has been given a rank based on the number of investigations per 1,000 adults in that area but the rank based on volume of recorded investigations is also included as a comparison.

Rank based on reported rates of DA per 1000 adults	District	Reported Rates of DA per 1,000 adults	Rank based on Volume
1	Harlow	38.09	8
2	Tendring	36.98	4
3	Southend-on-Sea	36.27	1
4	Thurrock	33.02	5
5	Basildon	32.38	2
6	Colchester	30.17	3
7	Braintree	25.06	7
8	Chelmsford	24.20	6
9	Castle Point	24.03	10
10	Epping Forest	22.16	9
11	Brentwood	21.68	11
12	Rochford	18.11	12
13	Maldon	17.91	14
14	Uttlesford	16.54	13

On average there is a difference in ranking of two positions either higher or lower between reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults and volume. Where the difference in the rankings is greater than the average this suggests an anomaly.

Risk Assessments



District	High	Medium	Standard	N/A	Total
Brentwood	57	221	997	91	1366
Epping Forest	115	270	1824	162	2371
Harlow	139	394	1870	187	2590
Thurrock	186	723	3206	277	4392

Right to Know/Ask – Clare’s Law

Right to Ask: For the public

The scheme allows someone within a relationship - either male or female, to make a request to the police for information about a partner's history. The scheme is also open to anyone who has a concern about a relationship and is worried that someone may be at risk of harm from their partner. If disclosure is deemed necessary, the information is given to the person at risk, not to the applicant.

Right to Know: For the police

This side of Clare's Law allows the police to decide whether to disclose information to someone. In both Right to Ask and Right to Know, a panel of police, probation services and other agencies check every request to decide if disclosure of information is necessary, before trained police officers and advisers then provide support to victims. Even if no violence is found in someone's background, police will still help with advice and signposting if someone is fearful of their partner's behaviour.

- Epping Forest District has made 23 **Right to Know** applications in fiscal year 2018/19; equating to 3% of the 743 applications made in the Essex Policing Area.
- Epping Forest District has made 1 **Right to Ask** applications in fiscal year 2018/19; equating to 1% of the 143 applications made in the Essex Policing Area.

7.3 Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT)

Data Source: Essex Police

National

The true scale of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT) in the UK is unknown. However, the number of potential victims referred via the National Referral Mechanism has increased from 5,142 in 2017 to 6,993 in 2018 (an increase of 36%). The majority of MSHT is driven by organised crime with a loose network and minimal sophistication. More sophisticated groups are likely to engage in MSHT alongside other crime such as financial and immigration crime.

Labour Exploitation is most likely to occur in car washes, construction and agriculture, although there has been an increase from the catering sector. Meanwhile, Domestic Servitude is usually perpetrated by lone offenders, often via familial and cultural links, and is under recorded. Sexual Exploitation continues to primarily target females and Adult Services Websites remain a key enabler, although there has been a slight decline in reporting of these websites in the last year. Criminal Exploitation is most likely to be via County Lines and most potential victims are males aged 15 to 17.

The three most prevalent offender nationalities in the UK are British, Romanian and Albanian. 45% of referrals to National Referral Mechanism in 2018 were exploited as children (under the age of 18). These are all key findings identified in the 2019 National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime² from the National Crime Agency (NCA).

Essex

During the reporting period, Essex Police have implemented a number of changes and introduced new roles to address the growing recognition of MSHT crime:

- During 2019, a new MSHT Unit has been formed in force as an additional resource to address Modern Slavery offences. This team will work on offences within the remit of serious and organised crime or of a particularly complex nature – this will include Modern Slavery committed by organised crime groups or operations commissioned after comprehensive research and development.
- Essex Police has also extended partnership operations to include working with the charity Justice and Care who will provide a victim navigator³. This is a pilot scheme aiming to help victims navigate and secure more support including access to statutory help and provision through advocacy; establish greater trust and engagement between victims, the police and the wider criminal justice process; release police time; work into source countries and learn lessons for systemic change.
- New Prevent and Protect Co-ordinators for MSHT are also now in post for both Kent and Essex. Their role is to co-ordinate partnership activities relating to Modern Slavery to ensure joint responses to Modern Slavery; to develop and drive the implementation of Modern Slavery projects; to highlight new trends or threats, such as changes in

² <https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/296-national-strategic-assessment-of-serious-organised-crime-2019/file>

³ <https://www.charityjob.co.uk/jobs/justice-and-care/victim-navigator-kent/599167>

legislation; to research and develop policy on Modern Slavery and to support force initiatives.

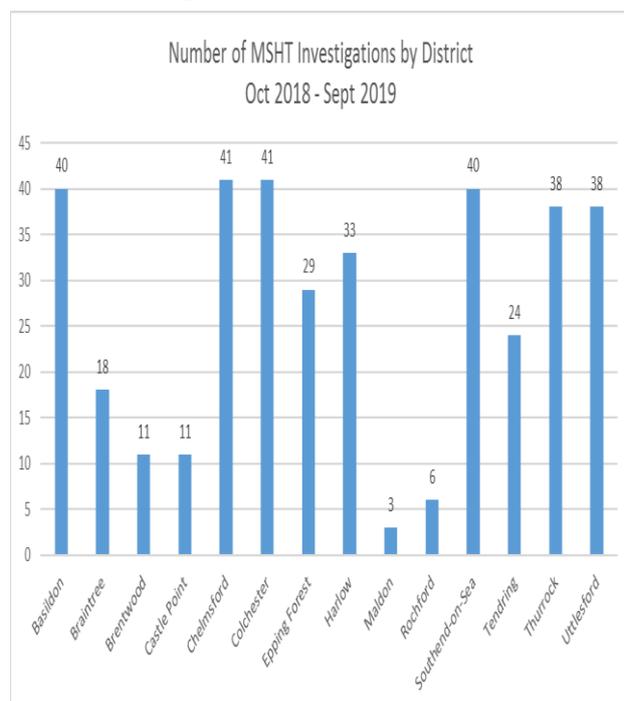
- Work is ongoing on improved data sharing both nationally and locally: the Clewer Initiative and the Modern Slavery Helpline allow members of the public to report slavery suspicions and there has been an increased uptake in the use of these initiatives. Partnership work is ongoing with both local agencies, non-governmental organisations and private companies to try and extend data sharing with a view to the identification of potentially exploitative situations.

As a county, Essex has seen an increased number of offences in all types of MSHT investigations with the exception of Domestic Servitude:

- Referrals due to Criminal Exploitation have increased and now account for the majority of all investigations. Foreign nationals have been forced to courier/deal drugs in their home countries before escaping to the UK. Referrals around drug dealing in the UK are primarily British male minors coerced into dealing with the majority affiliated to county lines or gangs.
- The second key area of exploitation is Labour exploitation which can vary across a wide number of industries. The industries involved included car washes, nail bars, construction, cleaning, preparation and service of food, and canvassing.
- Finally, the other significant area of exploitation is Sexual Exploitation. All the victims were female and most were linked to Prostitution and/or Brothels. Those victims in enforced prostitution were primarily adults from either an Eastern European or an Oriental background (this is likely linked to an ongoing national operation targeting specific locations).

District

As shown in the chart below Epping Forest had **29** investigations⁴. In the period reviewed. These investigations were for:



- Criminal Exploitation: 10
- Domestic Servitude: 3
- Labour Exploitation: 10
- Sexual Exploitation: 6
- Other/Unknown: 0

Partner agencies and charities referred **48% (14)** of all victims in Epping Forest, **12** were referred by Police, and the Local Authority referred **1**.

⁴ Each investigation should have a corresponding NRM or MS1 (Duty to Notify) Form. Therefore, the terms "investigation" and "referral" are used interchangeably

7.4 Hate Crime

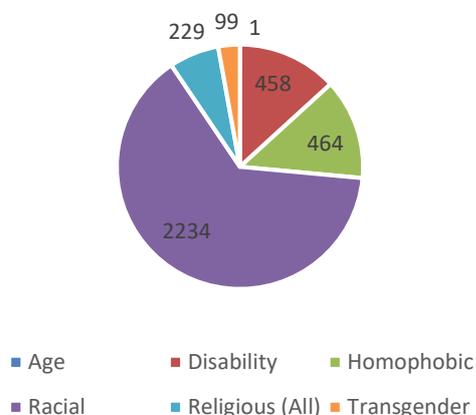
Definition –

Hate crime is defined as any incident that may constitute a criminal offence which is perceived as being motivated by prejudice or hostility towards an individual due to Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity or Disability.

Essex

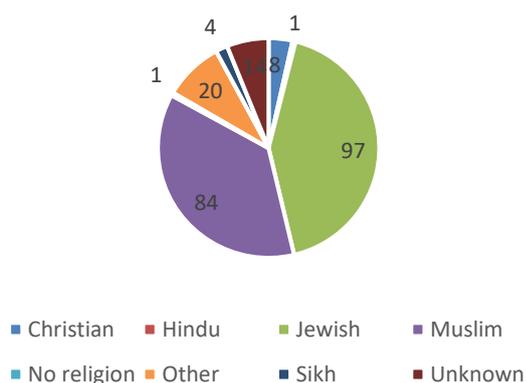
There were 3485 Hate Crime incidents recorded by Essex Police in this period. This was an increase of 20.7% (599) against the previous year.

Essex Hate Crime by Strand



Racial incidents remained the largest strand (64%), followed by Disability and Homophobic, both at 13% of the total. This remains similar to the previous year where Racial incidents stood at 65%, Disability 13% and Homophobic at 11%.

Essex Religious Hate Crime by religion



Religious Hate Crime is further divided into 8 sub strands where the most prevalent were Jewish (97) and Muslim (84) which account for 79% of this strand.

However, in the previous year, whilst the same two religions were the highest sub strands, the Muslim incidents (100) were twice the Jewish incidents (51). Jewish religion incidents have nearly doubled in the county. This is due in part to improved reporting processes in another District which has seen a significant increase in incidents reported.

The Strategic Hate Crime Partnership

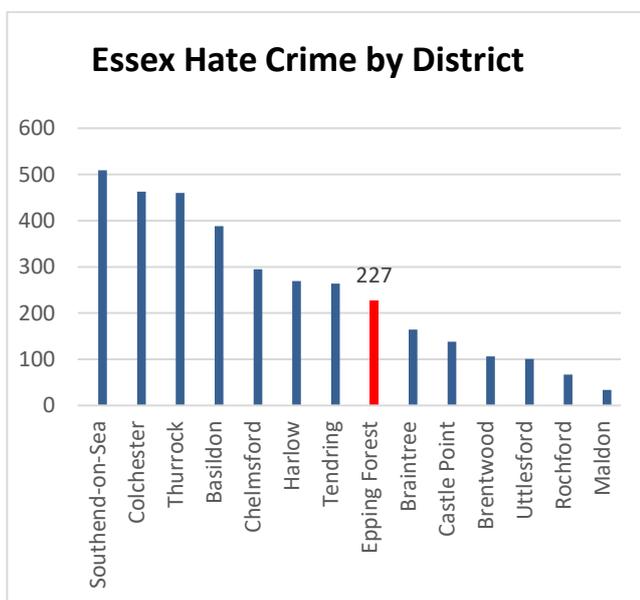
The Partnership is responsible for the Essex Hate Crime Prevention Strategy and Action Plan and report quarterly to Safer Essex. One of their 5 objectives is to increase Hate Crime reporting. As part of this drive there has been increased training of Hate Crime Ambassadors and more Hate Incident Reporting Centres opened to act as alternative options for reporting Hate Crime directly

to Essex Police. Advice and signposting to support services are also available. There are 60 HIRCs across Essex, 17 in the North LPA, 26 in the West and 17 in the South. Hate Crime Officers have noticed an increase in Sexual Orientation incidents especially in urban areas in Southend, Basildon, Tendring, Colchester, Chelmsford and Thurrock.

EU- Exit

Hate Crime in the county is monitored as part of the Essex Police response to EU-Exit planning. Prior to the exit date of 31 October there were no significant indications of Hate Crime incidents linked to EU-Exit.

Epping Forest



In this period there were 227 incidents reported to Essex Police. This was 6.5% of the county total and this placed the District 7th in the county. This was an increase of 12.9% (26) compared to the previous year.

In common with the whole county total, Racial Hate Crime is the largest strand (160) and the next highest are Homophobic (23) and Disability (21).

Whilst Hate Crime targeting Jewish victims has increased significantly across the county this is not reflected in Epping Forest where there were 12 such incidents reported in the whole year.

7.5 Gangs and County Lines

Data Source: Essex Police Serious Violence Intelligence Analysis Team (01/05/2019 - 31/07/2019)

Did you know the definition of a county line has been updated? It is now defined as:
County Lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move [and store] the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

Remaining section redacted from public view due to sensitive nature of content.

7.6 Knife Crime

Data Source: Essex Police Serious Violence Intelligence Analysis Team

Redacted from public view due to sensitive nature of content.

7.7 Violence and Vulnerability Partnership

Data Source: Violence and Vulnerability Partnership

A co-ordinated county wide approach to addressing gang related crime including violent crime and drug related crime; and child criminal exploitation.

Partners across Essex in 2018 developed a Violence and Vulnerability Framework for the county. In this the key aims are, as below, and this guides all of the work:

- improve visibility and awareness of partnership activity around violence and vulnerability
- increase the occurrence and effectiveness of prevention and intervention activities
- identify opportunities to add value to existing and planned activities
- to identify gaps in current and planned activities
- to highlight areas where cross-border and partnership working would be beneficial

There are a range of activities developed across the county and following the development of the Essex Violence and Vulnerability Framework in June 2018 and violence and vulnerability governance arrangements in place. These are:

- A leadership group - working with all relevant agencies operating across Essex, to provide strategic co-ordination of the local response to serious violence. This group is chaired by Roger Hirst, Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex.
- An operations group – leading on delivery of a programme of work which addresses the issues set out in the Violence and Vulnerability Framework. The remit of this group includes ensuring

that any new provision and activity builds on, complements and enhances existing arrangements.

As part of the approach to violence and vulnerability, an Essex Violence and Vulnerability Unit was established in April 2019. Initial activity for the Unit, has focussed around key activities to ensure co-ordination. These include for example:

- Understanding the providers working across Essex, and developing a 'providers list' for use by local partnerships.
- Ensuring the Unit is a key contact for other organisations in the arena of Violence and Vulnerability work across Essex.
- Understanding gaps in knowledge, and using evaluation and analytics to improve the partnership's ability to target initiatives in the most effective way
- Improving the response to safeguarding, including supporting Essex police with the development of safeguarding officers
- Working closely with neighbouring authorities to improve the response to those moving in and out of Essex
- Adding value to local activities, where appropriate – to 'shine a light' on good practice or trial a new approach.

The work of the Violence and Vulnerability partnership includes close collaboration with a range of partnerships working across Essex, for example Adult's and Children's Safeguarding Boards; Health and Wellbeing Boards and Criminal Justice Board.

8 APPENDIX B – RISK MATRIX

Offence	Total	Rank
Violence against the person		
Homicide	12	14
Violence with injury	23	1
Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	12	14
Violence without injury (new definition)	14	10
Stalking and Harassment	11	17
Sexual Offences	0	
Rape	20	3
Other Sexual Offences	17	8
Robbery	0	
Robbery - Business	9	21
Robbery - Personal	21	2
Burglary	0	
Burglary - Residential	19	6
Burglary - Business And Community	3	30
Vehicle offences	0	
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	10	19
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	9	21
Vehicle Interference	6	26
Theft	1	
Theft from the person	7	25
Bicycle theft	8	24
Shoplifting	6	26
Other theft	6	26
Arson and criminal damage	0	
Criminal Damage	9	21
Arson	12	14
Domestic Abuse	20	3
High Risk Domestic Abuse	0	
Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	0	
Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	0	
Drug offences	0	
Trafficking of drugs	20	3
Possession of drugs	13	13
Possession of weapons offences	16	9
Public Order Offences	5	29
Hate Crime HO Definition	18	7
ASB (Police)	0	
Environment	10	19
Nuisance	11	17
Personal	14	10
KSI	14	10

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).