

# OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> July 2018 at 7:15pm

Council Chamber, Braintree District Council, Causeway House,  
Bocking End, Braintree, CM7 9HB

**THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**  
*(Please note this meeting will be audio recorded)*

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**Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee are requested to attend this meeting to transact the business set out in the Agenda.**

Councillor P Barlow (Chairman)  
Councillor Mrs M Cunningham (Vice-Chairman)  
Councillor Mrs D Garrod  
Councillor J Goodman  
Councillor A Hensman  
Councillor P Horner  
Councillor D Hume  
Councillor G Maclure

Councillor D Mann  
Councillor Mrs I Parker  
Councillor R Ramage  
Councillor B Rose  
Councillor P Schwier  
Councillor C Siddall  
Vacancy

Members unable to attend the meeting are requested to forward their apologies for absence to the Governance and Members Team on 01376 552525 or email [governance@braintree.gov.uk](mailto:governance@braintree.gov.uk) by 3pm on the day of the meeting.

A WRIGHT  
Chief Executive

## **INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS - DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

### **Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, Other Pecuniary Interest or Non-Pecuniary Interest**

Any member with a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, other Pecuniary Interest or Non-Pecuniary Interest must declare the nature of their interest in accordance with the Code of Conduct. Members must not participate in any discussion of the matter in which they have declared a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or other Pecuniary Interest or participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting. In addition, the Member must withdraw from the chamber where the meeting considering the business is being held unless the Member has received a dispensation from the Monitoring Officer.

### **Question Time**

The Agenda allows for a period of up to 30 minutes when members of the public can speak. Members of the public wishing to speak are requested to register by contacting the Governance and Members Team on 01376 552525 or email [governance@braintree.gov.uk](mailto:governance@braintree.gov.uk) no later than 2 working days prior to the meeting. The Council reserves the right to decline any requests to register to speak if they are received after this time. Members of the public can remain to observe the public session of the meeting.

Please note that there is public Wi-Fi in the Council Chamber, users are required to register in order to access this. There is limited availability of printed agendas.

### **Health and Safety**

Any persons attending meetings in the Council offices are requested to take a few moments to familiarise themselves with the nearest available fire exit, indicated by the fire evacuation signs. In the event of an alarm you must evacuate the building immediately and follow all instructions provided by officers. You will be assisted to the nearest designated assembly point until it is safe to return to the building.

### **Mobile Phones**

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**1 Apologies for Absence**

**2 Member Declarations**

1. To declare the existence and nature of any interests relating to items on the agenda having regard to the Code of Conduct for Members and having taken appropriate advice (where necessary) before the meeting.
2. To declare the existence and nature of any instruction given by or on behalf of a political group to any Councillor who is a member of that group as to how that Councillor shall speak or vote on any matter before the Committee or the application or threat to apply any sanction by the group in respect of that Councillor should he/she speak or vote on any particular matter

**3 Public Question Time**  
(See paragraph above)

**4 Minutes of the Previous Meeting**  
To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees held on 10th May 2018 and 6th June 2018 (copies previously circulated).

**5 Annual Report of the Braintree District Community Safety Partnership 2017-18** **5 - 55**

**6 Third Evidence Gathering Session for the Scrutiny Review into the Role of the Highway Authority in the Braintree District**

**7 Update on Task and Finish Groups**  
To receive a verbal update on the progress of the Task and Finish Groups.

**8 Decision Planner**  
To consider the Decision Planner for the period 1st August 2018 to 30th November 2018 (previously circulated).

**9 Urgent Business - Public Session**

To consider any matter which, in the opinion of the Chairman should be considered in public by reason of special circumstances (to be specified) as a matter of urgency.

**PRIVATE SESSION**

*At the time of compiling this agenda there were no Items for Private Session.*

<b>Annual Report of the Braintree District Community Safety Partnership 2017/18</b>		<b>Agenda No: 5</b>
<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>Environment and Place</b>	
<b>Corporate Outcome:</b>	<b>A sustainable environment and a great place to live, work and play</b>	
	<b>Residents live well in healthy and resilient communities where residents feel supported</b>	
<b>Report presented by:</b>	<b>Tracey Parry, Community Services Manager</b>	
<b>Report prepared by:</b>	<b>Tracey Parry, Community Services Manager</b>	
<b>Background Papers:</b>	<b>Public Report</b>	
<a href="#">Strategic Assessment 2017/18</a> <a href="#">CSP Action Plan 2017/18 and</a> <a href="#">2018/19 Annual Report 2017/18</a>	<b>Key Decision: No</b>	
<b>Executive Summary:</b>		
<p>The Braintree District Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is made up of representatives from Braintree District Council, Essex Police, Essex Fire &amp; Rescue Service, Essex Community Rehabilitation Company, National Probation Service, Essex County Council (Primary &amp; Secondary education), Community 360 and Greenfields Community Housing.</p> <p>The Community Safety Partnership work together to protect their local communities from crime and help people to feel safer.</p> <p>There is a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships to carry out an annual strategic assessment, as per legislation in the Crime &amp; Disorder Act Revised 2006. The assessment collates and analyses statistical and contextual data from a range of partners and is used to inform key findings and recommendations for priorities moving forward.</p> <p>The CSP priorities for 2017/18 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the risk and impact of hidden harm</li> <li>• Reduce re-offending</li> <li>• Effective Partnership Working to meet emerging local threats and issues</li> </ul> <p>The key meetings linked to the Community Safety Partnership are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. <u>RAG (Responsible Authority Group)</u></b> This is a quarterly meeting of the strategic group of the CSP and consists of strategic and operational officers who are collectively responsible for addressing crime, disorder and community safety across the Braintree District. The members have responsibility for agreeing the strategic assessment, identifying the priorities</li> </ol>		

and monitoring the projects and activities in the action plan.

## **2. Essex Police Strategic Tasking Meeting**

Partners attend a fortnightly strategic tasking meeting where updates are provided on various issues including: burglary, robbery, domestic abuse, gangs and county lines, child exploitation, organised crime criminality and other specific business. Partners input data and information and actions are agreed.

## **3. Community Safety Hub Meetings**

A wider partnership meeting held on a two weekly basis within the same week as the Essex Police Strategic meeting which enables information to be shared or requested and actions assigned. The meeting is designed to provide an update as to the delivery of the Community Safety Action Plan, guest speakers from services that may be of benefit to the hub and identification of emerging issues that may require a multi-agency approach or the development of a project or initiative. The meeting also provides the opportunity for partners to put forward individuals of concern who are either causing an issue within the community or are deemed vulnerable and would benefit from a multi-agency approach or hotspot areas within the District.

## **Funding Allocation**

The Braintree District Community Safety Partnership received an annual Community Safety Grant from the Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner of £17,739. All CSPs across the county have had their annual contributions top sliced by 12% to enable a centralised DHR (Domestic Homicide Review Team) to be established.

## **Key Achievements**

- Gangs Prevention in Secondary Schools – St Giles Trust delivered the SOS+ prevention programme in all secondary schools across the District. The programme aimed to create a cultural shift by dispelling myths which glamorise gang life and crime, whilst also exposing serious exploitative and grooming tactics that take place in order to get young people to join gangs and commit crime.
- Gangs Crime Guide for Parents – 8,000 copies were printed and distributed to parents of pupils attending the eight secondary schools across the District.
- Spot It, Stop It – the scheme launched in February 2018 with the aim of raising awareness of child sexual exploitation with local businesses in and around Galleys Corner. Training was provided to staff including how to report concerns and businesses signed up to a set of standards to promote their social responsibility.
- Operation Henderson – a multi-agency project focusing on child exploitation across Essex railway networks. This included establishing a new role for station staff as Child Exploitation & Trafficking Transport Network Advisors, outreach work at stations to raise awareness and identification of child exploitation and a promotional campaign using posters in stations and social media.
- Parent and Carer Awareness Sessions – four topic areas including Drugs and Alcohol, Child Sexual Exploitation, Gangs and Knife Crime and Social Media.
- Improved access for offender management.
- Cyber and Digital Stalking Safeguarding Training – delivery of frontline practitioner training to improve understanding of current technologies, how technology is used to stalk and harass and how to safeguard people.
- Live Well, Keep Safe – information days held in Halstead and Witham providing

older and vulnerable residents with key information about keeping safe and healthy. Approximately 80 residents attended.

The action plan for 2018/19 has been developed and agreed by RAG; this is currently being implemented.

**Recommended Decision:**

For Overview & Scrutiny to review the annual report (Appendix 1) and make any recommendations to Cabinet.

**Purpose of Decision:**

To highlight any issues for the Cabinet Member to consider.

<b>Any Corporate implications in relation to the following should be explained in detail.</b>	
<b>Financial:</b>	Future work of the CSP will be delivered within existing resources. The CSP has an allocated budget of £17,739 for 2018/19. If further funding is required there will be a requirement to apply via external funding.
<b>Legal:</b>	The CSP is a statutory partnership and must adhere to legislation. The CSP Hub has an information sharing agreement and standard operating procedures.
<b>Safeguarding:</b>	Ensure that all CSP Partners have safeguarding policies and procedures in place.
<b>Equalities/Diversity:</b>	Taken into account within this report.
<b>Customer Impact:</b>	Enhance the information available to the public.
<b>Environment and Climate Change:</b>	N/A
<b>Consultation/Community Engagement:</b>	The CSP has a twitter page which enhances communication within the wider community and monitors public opinion. Information and data for the strategic assessment was provided by Essex Police and other partners via the CSP Analyst for the North Local Policing Area.
<b>Risks:</b>	Loss of funding to the CSP.
<b>Officer Contact:</b> Tracey Parry	
<b>Designation:</b> Community Services Manager	
<b>Ext. No:</b> 2334	
<b>E-mail:</b> trapa@braintree.gov.uk	





# Braintree District Community Safety Partnership

## **Annual Report 2017-18**

# Braintree District Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2017-18

## Foreword

The Braintree District Community Safety Partnership Annual Report outlines how local agencies have worked together to make the Braintree District a safer place and reduce the fear of crime during 2017-18.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a joint responsibility upon specific agencies and other partners within the community to develop and implement strategies to protect their communities from crime and help people feel safe.

Throughout the year partners have worked together to deliver successful projects and initiatives against the identified priorities to *Reduce the risk and impact of Hidden Harm*, *Reduce Re-offending*, and *Effective partnership working to meet emerging local threats and issues*. Many of these are aimed at raising awareness, education and prevention as we feel these add value to the work delivered by local agencies on a daily basis.

We are proud of the achievements the Partnership has made and look forward to another successful year.



**Andy Wright**

Chair, Braintree District  
Community Safety Partnership

**Tracey Parry**

Community Services Manager  
Braintree District Council

Chief Executive  
Braintree District Council

## Responsible Authority Group

The Responsible Authority Group is the strategic group of the Braintree District Community Safety Partnership and consists of strategic and operational officers who are collectively responsible for addressing crime, disorder and community safety across the Braintree District.

These organisations include Braintree District Council, Essex Police, Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, Essex Community Rehabilitation Company, Mid Essex Clinical Commissioning Group (NHS), Greenfields Community Housing, Essex County Council (Education) and Community360 (voluntary sector).

The group has overall strategic responsibility for making sure that the priorities identified from the annual Strategic Assessment are outlined within the Action Plan, and the projects within the Action Plan are delivered.

## Strategic Assessment

Each year the Community Safety Partnership is required to produce a Strategic Assessment report about crime and disorder levels in its area. The results of the Strategic Assessment are used by the Partnership to identify themed priorities for the coming year. The Partnership produces an Action Plan which describes how it will deliver on the identified priorities.

The Strategic Priorities for 2017-18 were:

- Reduce the risk and impact of Hidden Harm
- Reduce Re-offending
- Effective partnership working to meet emerging local threats and issues

## Funding

The Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex (OPFCC) allocated £321,827 in the form of core grants from the 2017-18 Community Safety Fund to all Community Safety Partnerships. The OPFCC used a proportion (4%) of this funding to establish a new central fund for Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs). This fund provides: co-ordination of the DHR process; administration of DHR panels; funding for independent chairs; lesson learning seminars; and monitoring and reporting on DHR recommendations implementation.

The funding formula is based on population size, deprivation and crime levels.

Braintree District Community Safety Partnership received a funding allocation of £17,739 for 2017-18.

## Action Plan 2017-18

Braintree District Community Safety Partnership produces an annual Action Plan which underpins the priorities and sets out the allocation of budget and how local agencies will work together to meet the actions within the plan.

Actions include specific projects and initiatives put forward by partner agencies, which are then collectively agreed at a meeting of the Responsible Authority Group.

## Key Achievements 2017-18

### **Gangs & Gang Crime guide for parents and carers**

The Community Safety Partnership produced a Gangs & Gang Crime guide for parents and carers of secondary school students. The booklet contained information about how young people are enticed by gangs, the signs to look out for, and where to go for further advice and support. It followed an input by the charity St Giles Trust, and a series of parent and carer sessions at all schools across the district to raise awareness of gangs and gang crime.

The booklet included information to help parents and carers identify and respond if their child is affected by gangs. 8,000 copies were printed and distributed across all eight secondary schools in the District, and made available for primary schools and other professionals.

### **'Spot It, Stop It' Child Exploitation awareness campaign**

A new scheme to raise awareness of Child Exploitation was launched in February 2018. The scheme aims to raise awareness of CSE, provide training to members of staff at local businesses on spotting the signs of exploitation and how to report any concerns, and to reassure members of the public that they take their social responsibility seriously.

As members of the scheme businesses will ensure their staff attend awareness training; follow a set of standards; display the Spot It, Stop It logo on their premises; and have a zero tolerance attitude to Child Exploitation. The scheme aims to make potential perpetrators aware that staff recognise the signs of exploitation, and that they will report any concerns to the relevant authorities.

Following its initial success the scheme was nominated for a national award by the National Working Group Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation.

### **Safeguarding vulnerable children on transport networks**

In a bid to increase identification and reporting around vulnerable young people on transport networks, the Community Safety Partnership, Essex Safeguarding Children Board, British Transport Police, Essex Police and The Children's Society are working in partnership alongside railway network providers and Network Rail, to deliver child exploitation prevention activities.

Between January – February 2018 outreach workers worked alongside British Transport

Police to increase understanding and confidence in reporting and approaching young people who appear vulnerable, and to offer advice and support. Short-term activities included a media campaign and awareness raising resources for members of staff and for the general public. Longer-term commitments will be in respect of embedding the use of resources developed for the project and maintaining the role of 'Exploitation Advisors' so that these become business as usual by network providers, British Transport Police and partner organisations.

Braintree District was selected as one of three pilot areas to launch the initiative. The scheme was nominated for a national award by the National Working Group Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation.

### **Gangs prevention at secondary schools**

The Community Safety Partnership is aware that the involvement of young people in gangs, drug lines and exploitation is increasing and has recognised the need for early intervention and prevention to be delivered in schools across the District.

The charity St Giles Trust was commissioned to deliver its SOS+ prevention programme to all secondary schools in the District. The programme is aimed at young people at risk of involvement with gangs and the criminal justice system, and aims to create a cultural shift by dispelling myths which glamorise gang life and crime, whilst also exposing serious exploitative and grooming tactics that take place in order to get young people to join gangs and commit crime.

Sessions took place at all eight secondary schools in the District, and an alternative provision school outside the District, between May – July 2017.

### **Cyber and Digital Stalking safeguarding training**

A four-hour training session was delivered in January 2018 to 16 frontline practitioners and professionals from the police, housing associations, council, offender management, voluntary services and education to help them to better understand current technologies, how these technologies are used by perpetrators to stalk their victims, and how to improve the safeguarding of victims and their families.

Feedback from attendees was extremely positive with all suggesting that their knowledge and awareness of the subject had improved.

### **Parent and Carer awareness sessions**

A total of 33 informative and awareness-raising evening sessions were organised for parents and carers of pupils attending all eight secondary schools in the District, throughout 2017.

Gangs & Knife Crime, Child Sexual Exploitation, Social Media and the Internet, and Drugs and Alcohol were identified by school safeguarding leads as topics they believed would be of most benefit to pupils.

The Community Safety Partnership commissioned Reach Every Generation, The Children's Society, Action on Addiction and EST E Safety Training ('The Two Johns') to deliver the sessions. Feedback from those attending the sessions was extremely positive.

### **Domestic Abuse update and workshop for professionals**

The Community Safety Partnership delivered a Domestic Abuse update and workshop for frontline practitioners and professionals working within the District. The session included inputs from Safer Places, The Change Project, Essex County Council's Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Team (MARAT) and Conferencing (MARAC), and an update on the TUTIS database for housing providers.

34 professionals attended from organisations including housing providers, police, education, probation services, the voluntary sector, youth offending, and a substance misuse charity, amongst others.

### **Community Safety Hub**

Multi-agency working is essential in the prevention of crime and disorder. The Braintree District Community Safety Hub continued to maximise the benefits of collaborative working with partners throughout 2017-18, and develop better information sharing and closer working practices to tackle key issues identified in the CSP Action Plan, the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's (PFCC) Police and Crime Plan, and from emerging crime trends and patterns.

Membership of the Hub is varied and includes representation from partner organisations of the CSP, other statutory services and the voluntary sector.

The Hub is coordinated by Braintree District Council who has the necessary community knowledge and oversight to set the agenda and coordinate the work of the hub to deliver against the Strategic Priorities.

### **Live Well Stay Safe events**

Braintree District Council's Community Services team organised two free events for 100 older and vulnerable residents in the District to provide them with key information about the services and support available to them. These followed a successful initial event in Braintree in March 2017.

The information days were held at Witham Public Hall, in October 2017, and The Queens Hall, Halstead in March 2018. Representatives from key local organisations attended both events to showcase their services and take part in 'speed dating' style sessions, including Essex County Fire & Rescue, NHS, Age UK Essex, Essex Police, Community Agents, Greenfields Community Housing, Trading Standards, Healthwatch Essex, Connect Well, and Braintree District Council's Community Transport.

### **Child Sexual Exploitation - National Awareness Day**

Braintree District Council supported National Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Day on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2018 by creating and placing a large display board in the reception area of the Council building. The board included information explaining what CSE is, how to 'spot the signs' of abuse, and where to seek further advice and support. Campaign messages were also shared across social media channels on, and around, the event.

### **Improved access for offender management**

The Community Safety Partnership, through the Community Safety Hub, has provided a new facility for offender managers to meet with clients residing in Braintree District, improving access and reducing travelling time for all involved. Practitioners from Essex Community Rehabilitation Company now meet clients on a regular basis at Braintree District Council's offices in Braintree town centre.

### **Moving Forward**

Braintree District Community Safety Partnership has received a funding allocation of £17,739 for 2018-19.

In 2018-19 the Strategic Priorities of Braintree District Community Safety Partnership will be:

- Tackle the trafficking of drugs in the community;
- Increase confidence in identifying and reporting hidden harms;
- Drive down violence and disorder within the community.

These priorities, along with the core responsibilities of the CSP – to reduce crime and disorder, to reduce re-offending and combat the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances – will inform Braintree CSP's Action Plan for 2018-19.

The Partnership will address these priorities through the identification of agencies and resources that are best placed to respond and deliver improvements.

## Finding out more

If you would like further information about us and our services, please telephone or write to us at our address below.

### **Braintree District Community Safety Partnership**

c/o Braintree District Council  
Causeway House  
Bocking End  
Braintree  
Essex CM7 9HB

Tel: **01376 552525**

Email: [communityservices@braintree.gov.uk](mailto:communityservices@braintree.gov.uk)



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Braintree District  
**Community  
Safety**  
**Partnership**

Braintree Community Safety Partnership  
Strategic Assessment 2017-18  
*Public Version*

Document Owner: Community Safety Partnership Manager Tracey Parry  
Product: Braintree Strategic Assessment 2017-18 – Public Version  
Reference: 42-11769-17-C  
Authors: Community Safety Partnership Officer Chris English  
Criminal Intelligence Analyst Laura Robbins  
Contributor: Criminal Intelligence Analyst Lucy Ringwood  
Date: March 2018 (Public Version 1.1)

# Foreword



"I am delighted to introduce the Braintree District Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment for 2017/18.

The Braintree District Community Safety Partnership brings together a range of statutory, public and voluntary organisations who work together to prevent crime, reduce harm and enable the communities to feel safe and to reduce the fear of crime.

The assessment is a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnership's to complete on an annual basis as per the Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

The assessment has collated a range of data, information and intelligence, highlighted areas of risk and vulnerability and identified the priority issues for the partnership moving forward.

As a partnership we are fully aware that crime is changing, the partnership is responding to increasing levels of Domestic Abuse, sexual offences and on-line crime. Gang criminality, including the supply and use of drugs and the exploitation of vulnerable people are often associated with violence and all contribute to a more challenging environment for community safety partners.

This assessment has identified the partnerships priorities for 2018/19 and I have no doubt that the range of partners and organisations around the table will develop an innovative action plan to deliver throughout the coming year."

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Partnership in understanding the patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder, ASB and community safety issues affecting the District, and to enable it to identify and select its strategic priorities for the coming 12 months. These priorities will inform Braintree Community Safety Partnership's 2018/19 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified.

## 1.2 Summary of Assessment

The volume of crime recorded pertaining to Braintree District continues to rise, at a level of 9% year-on-year (YoY). The increase in recorded crime in the District is occurring at a lower rate than that of the seen across the Essex Policing Area (12%) and nationally (13%). In terms of crimes per 1,000 residents, Braintree District is currently performing well when compared to both the other Essex districts and its Most Similar Group<sup>1</sup>, below both averages for the groupings.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Braintree District has seen a reduction in police-based recording of 6% (-206 incidents) YoY. Residential Burglary recorded the biggest percentage decrease YoY, from 527 to 404 offences (23%). Whilst Theft from Motor Vehicle offences have seen the biggest percentage increase YoY, from 356 offences to 568 (60%)<sup>2</sup>.

Violence with Injury, Sexual offences (excluding Rape), Domestic Abuse and Trafficking of Drugs were the four crime types that were scored highest in terms of risk for Braintree District. These crime types were identified by completing a Risk Matrix. This is a method used as part of a risk assessment process to be able to define the level of risk associated to multiple categories. Each of the categories are assessed and allocated a score<sup>3</sup>.

Crime Severity Scoring<sup>4</sup>, as produced by the Office of National Statistics, states that Burglary in a Dwelling, Violence with Injury and Rape are the crime types which have the highest impact on the society within the district of Braintree.

Recent analysis of Hidden Harm areas was reviewed as part of this assessment, the Hidden Harm areas include: Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation; Domestic Abuse; Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and Immigration; Honour Based Abuse; Serious & Organised Crime. The findings of this review did not highlight any specific issues within the district, with the exception of County Lines. Hidden Harms areas are 'hidden' by their very nature therefore the fact that no issues have been identified within the district may indicate that further work needs to be completed to better identify and report such crimes.

[...]

<sup>1</sup> See section 4.2 for further information on iQuanta data and Most Similar Group (MSG)

<sup>2</sup> Excluding categories containing fewer than 100 offences

<sup>3</sup> See section 7.1 (Appendix A) for details of categories, scores and ranks.

<sup>4</sup> See page Section 4.3 or 7.2 (Appendix B) for more information

7% of all Domestic Abuse (DA) incidents recorded in Essex occur in the district of Braintree; this equates to 2290 investigations, 912 of which contain criminal offences. Braintree District is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> out of the 14 districts in terms of reported rates of DA per 1,000 population.

15% (199) of Essex Probation Service users live in Braintree District. This figure is slightly disproportionate to the number of Essex residents living in Braintree district, which stands at 10%.

In relation to Road Traffic Collisions, Braintree District has recorded reductions in both 'fatal' and 'serious' road casualties YoY – six to five fatal casualties, and 69 to 67 serious casualties; there was a small increase (4%) in the recording of in the category of 'slight'<sup>5</sup>.

### 1.3 Strategic Priorities

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

The Risk Matrix, which was completed as part of this assessment, scored and ranked offence types based on a variety of factors (see Appendix A). The five highest scoring offence types were:

- Violence with Injury
- Sexual Offences (excl. Rape)
- Domestic Abuse
- Trafficking Drugs

The scoring from the Risk Matrix, along with the analysis of Hidden Harm areas and partnership data, has identified the priorities that will provide a focus for Braintree District for the next 12 months. These three priorities, along with the core responsibilities of the CSP – to reduce crime and disorder, to reduce re-offending and combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances – will inform Braintree CSP's Action Plan for 2018/19:



**Tackling the Trafficking  
of Drugs in the  
Community**



**Increase confidence in  
identifying & reporting  
Hidden Harms**



**Driving Down Violence  
and Disorder within the  
Community**

<sup>5</sup> For definitions: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/road-accidents-and-safety-statistics-guidance>

### **Priority One - Tackling the Trafficking of Drugs in the Community**

The CSP aim to develop the intelligence and awareness picture of this recently emerging criminality, especially focussing on County Lines. To do so will involve safeguarding and supporting those vulnerable to this type of exploitation (County Lines). A further aim will be to assist in the disruption of drug-related activities within the community.

### **Priority Two - Increase confidence in identifying and reporting Hidden Harms**

The CSP will aim to increase the understanding and awareness of the hidden harms our communities face. We will encourage those who are affected by these harms to engage with the Partnership or relevant agencies/charities to seek help, as well as providing support and guidance to front-line practitioners to better identify this type of criminality.

These harms include, but are not limited to: Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation; Domestic Abuse; Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and Immigration; Honour Based Abuse and Serious & Organised Crime.

### **Priority Three - Driving Down Violence and Disorder within the Community**

The CSP aim to reduce the volume of violent offences recorded in the District, as well as continue to cut the number of ASB incidents. This will be achieved in a true partnership style, tackling this issue at every angle – from educating young people in the risks and consequences of committing a violent crime to prevention campaigns, and enforcement of the law and civil orders.

## 2 THE PARTNERSHIP

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Community Safety Partnerships to complete an annual Strategic Assessment. The legislation also places a joint responsibility upon specific agencies to work together to protect the local community from crime, and to help people feel safer.

Braintree District Community Safety Partnership consists of representatives from –

- Braintree District Council
- Essex Police
- Essex County Fire & Rescue Service
- Essex Community Rehabilitation Company
- Mid Essex Clinical Commissioning Group
- Greenfields Community Housing
- Family Solutions
- Education
- Community 360 (voluntary sector)

The Assessment is compiled from data covering the time period 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017.

Data has been taken from the following sources –

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

### **Current Partnership Structure**



Figure 1

### **RAG (Responsible Authority Group)**

The RAG is the strategic group of the Community Safety Partnership and currently meets twice a year. The group consists of strategic and operational officers who are responsible in law for collectively addressing crime and disorder, substance misuse and reoffending in the Braintree District. This group have overall strategic responsibility for making sure that the priorities identified from the Strategic Assessment are outlined within an action plan and delivered.

### **Community Safety Hub**

Multi-agency working is essential in the prevention of crime and disorder. The Braintree District Community Safety Hub aims to maximise the benefits of collaborative working with partners, develop better information sharing and closer working practices and tackle key issues identified in the CSP Action Plan, the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) Police and Crime Plan, and from emerging crime trends and patterns.

Membership of the Hub is varied and includes representation from partner organisations of the CSP, other statutory services and the voluntary sector.

The Hub is jointly coordinated by Braintree District Council and Essex Police who have the necessary community knowledge and oversight to set the agenda and coordinate the work of the hub to deliver against the Strategic Priorities.

#### **Previous Strategic Priorities 2017/18**

1. Reduce the risk and impact of Hidden Harm
2. Reduce Reoffending
3. Effective partnership working to meet emerging local threats and issues

# 3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

## 3.1 District detail

Braintree is a large, mainly rural district that covers 612 square kilometres in north and mid Essex, and is the second largest Essex local authority in terms of geographical area. Whilst large in area, the district is only the fifth most populated of the 12 Essex local authorities.

The district consists of the two large market towns of Braintree and Halstead along with the 1970's urban 'expanded town' of Witham interconnected with many smaller villages and rural areas. Crossing the southern portion of the district are the two main arterial roads of Essex, the A12 and the A120 which provide the area with quick access to the rest of the county, London and Stansted Airport. Braintree District has been one of the fastest growing areas in the country over the past decade. The population is projected to increase from 150,700 people (in 2014) to 175,600 people by 2035.

### Map of District

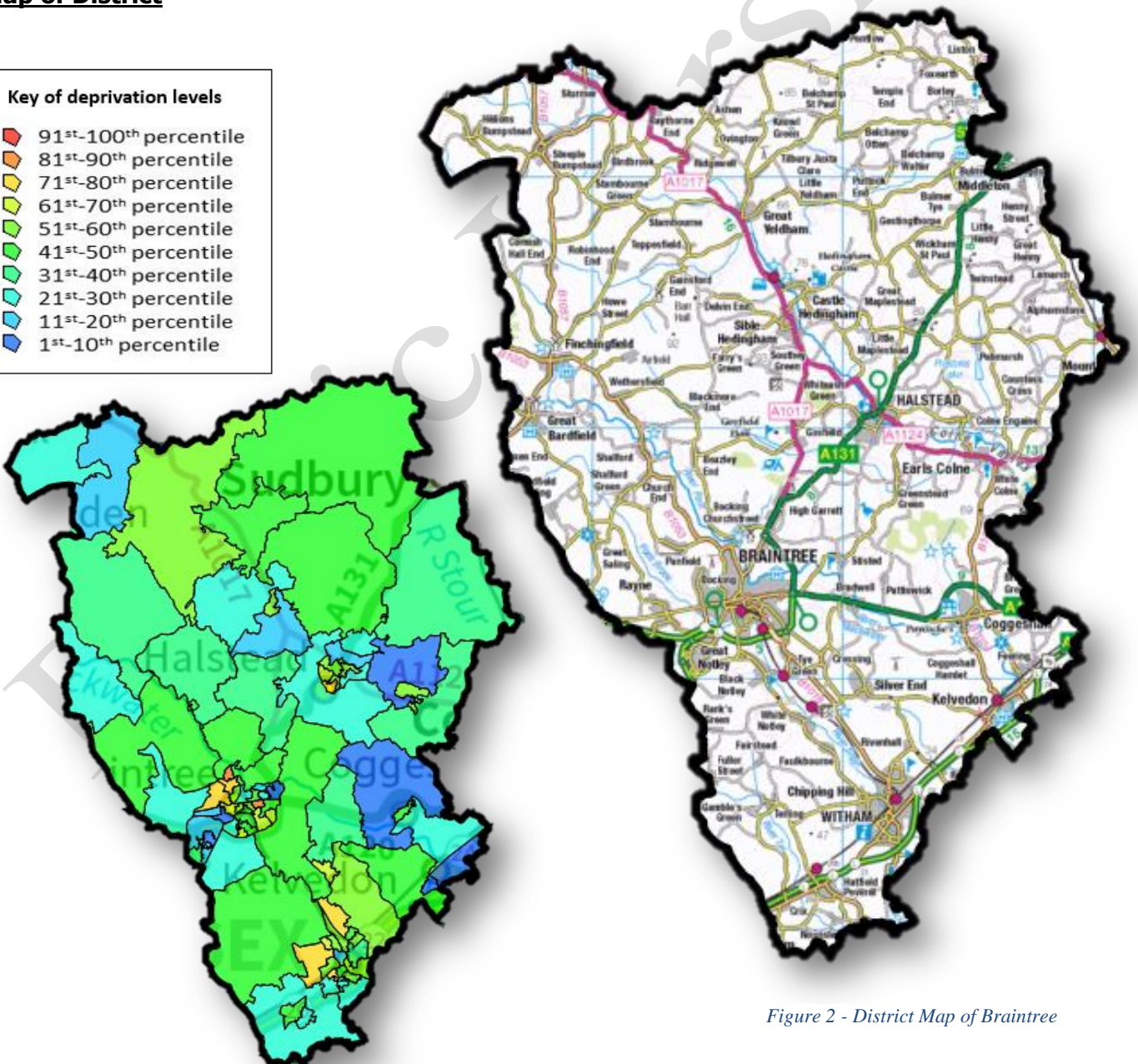
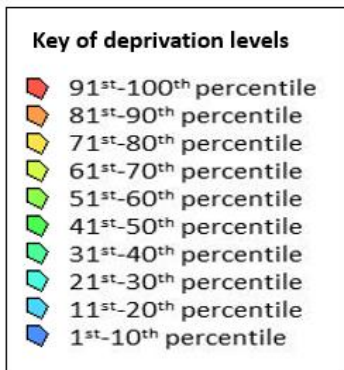


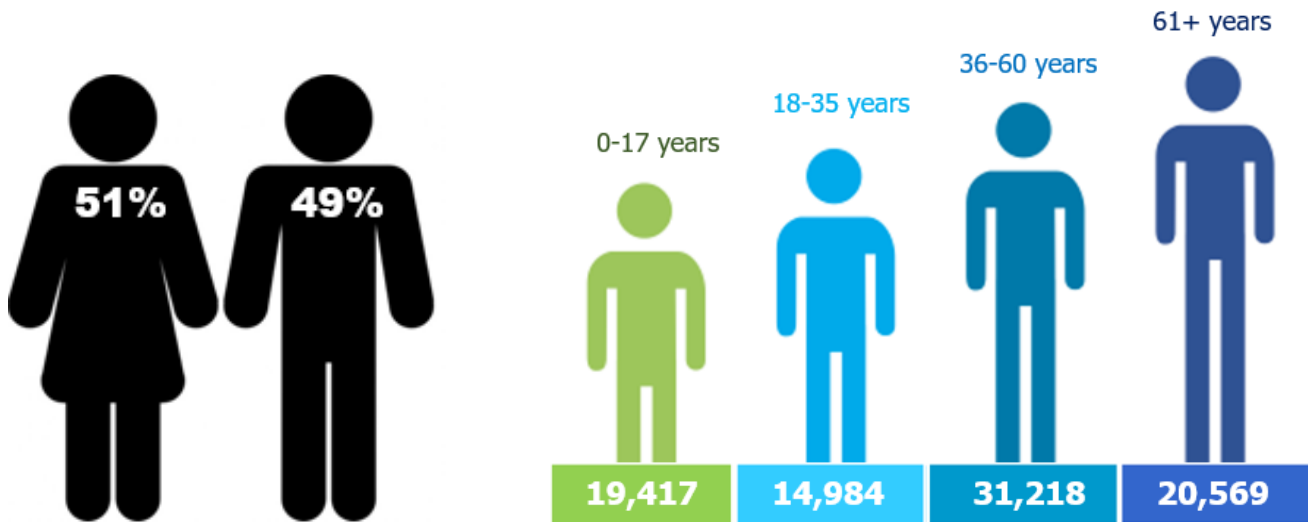
Figure 2 - District Map of Braintree

Figure 3 - Map identifying areas by deprivation level



### 3.2 Population Information

The population of Braintree District is 150,999 as per the mid-2016 estimates, and home to 10% of Essex residents. In terms of population density, there are 247 people per square km. The median age of the population of Braintree is 43 years old; this is higher than the United Kingdom median age of 40 years old.



### 3.3 Public Perception

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

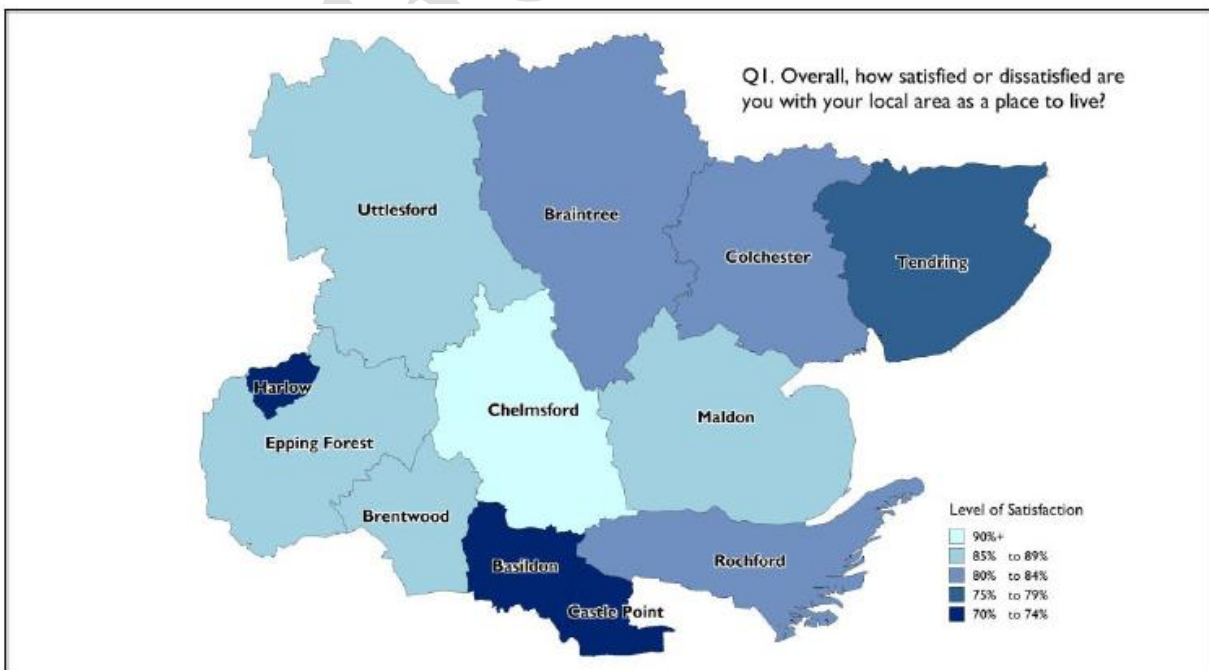


Figure 4 - Map of satisfaction with local area by District

## For Braintree District:

Note: [No.] represents number of completed responses

- 81% are satisfied with their 'local area as a place to live'; with 8% being dissatisfied – [510].
- Approximately half (49%) were worried of becoming a victim of crime – [512].
  - 56% of residents were specifically worried about having their home broken into and something stolen – [511].
- Over half (55%) felt they did not feel well informed about local public services; 40% felt well informed – [512].
- 84% felt safe when outside during the day when in the local area – [510].
  - 30% of those surveyed felt unsafe after dark in their local area – [487].

	Local tips/ Household Waste Recycling Centres (5,358)	Parks and open spaces (5,264)	Libraries (4,621)	Local bus services (4,317)	Local transport information (4,278)
Basildon	79%	72%	77%	53%	36%
Braintree	84%	77%	77%	44%	35%
Brentwood	87%	85%	78%	49%	38%
Castle Point	77%	71%	80%	57%	42%
Chelmsford	85%	83%	69%	44%	32%
Colchester	83%	85%	74%	58%	35%
Epping Forest	75%	79%	76%	43%	38%
Harlow	78%	76%	70%	41%	36%
Maldon	77%	82%	79%	47%	37%
Rochford	75%	83%	83%	61%	50%
Tendring	70%	74%	75%	51%	38%
Uttlesford	83%	80%	77%	34%	27%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>37%</b>

Figure 5 - Satisfaction with local public services by district

	Rubbish or litter lying around (5,415)	People using or dealing drugs (5,278)	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (5,340)	Teenagers hanging around the streets (5,327)	People being drunk or rowdy in public places (5,323)	Noisy neighbours or loud parties (5,314)	Abandoned or burnt out cars (5,326)
Basildon	51%	43%	41%	32%	25%	15%	12%
Braintree	36%	31%	26%	28%	25%	16%	8%
Brentwood	40%	24%	19%	20%	25%	14%	6%
Castle Point	52%	41%	34%	28%	21%	12%	8%
Chelmsford	31%	9%	11%	11%	10%	7%	7%
Colchester	44%	23%	22%	21%	19%	14%	4%
Epping Forest	41%	35%	26%	30%	24%	10%	7%
Harlow	51%	39%	27%	29%	28%	20%	11%
Maldon	40%	33%	21%	17%	18%	9%	4%
Rochford	33%	22%	21%	27%	25%	11%	3%
Tendring	53%	49%	35%	29%	40%	15%	15%
Uttlesford	32%	21%	15%	12%	8%	11%	4%
	42%	31%	25%	24%	23%	13%	8%

Figure 6 - Anti-Social Behaviour problems by District

# 4 CRIME

## 4.1 Crime Trends

### National Trends

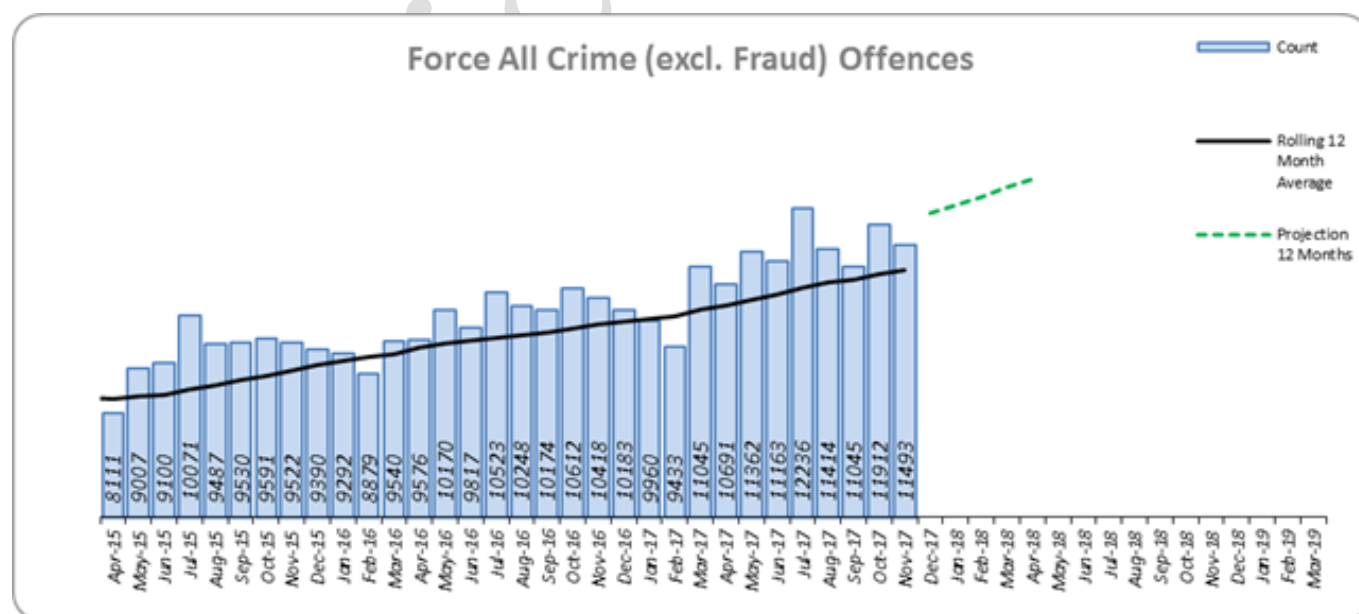
There has been a national trend of increasing numbers of police-recorded crimes. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has noted the following national trends:

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

*This increase reflects a range of factors which vary for different individual crime. [...] The factors can include continuing improvements to recording processes and practices, more victims reporting crime, or genuine increases in crime.<sup>16</sup>*

### Essex Police Force Area

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



- 12.25% year-on-year increase for all crime (October 2016 to October 2017).

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017>

## 4.2 District Level Offence Data

### iQuanta data<sup>7</sup>

- Data from iQuanta compares Braintree District with other Essex Districts, this specifies 4.907 crimes per 1,000 residents for Braintree.
  - This is **below** the average of 6.459 across all Essex Districts.
  - Braintree District ranks 4<sup>th</sup> lowest against the other Essex Districts (of 14).
- Data from iQuanta also compares Braintree District crime levels with other districts that have similar socio-economic characteristics, also known as Most Similar Groups (MSGs). This indicates 4.907 crimes per 1000 residents for Braintree.
  - This is **below** the average of 5.208 across the MSG grouping.
  - Braintree District ranks 7<sup>th</sup> lowest against the MSG grouping (of 15).

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

It can be more meaningful to compare a force with other forces which share similar social and economic characteristics, than, for example, a neighbouring force.

<sup>7</sup> Based on iQuanta data – data parameters of 01/10/2017 to 31/10/2017

**Essex Police Performance Data**

Essex Police reports on the following as categories in accordance with the Home Office Crime Tree.

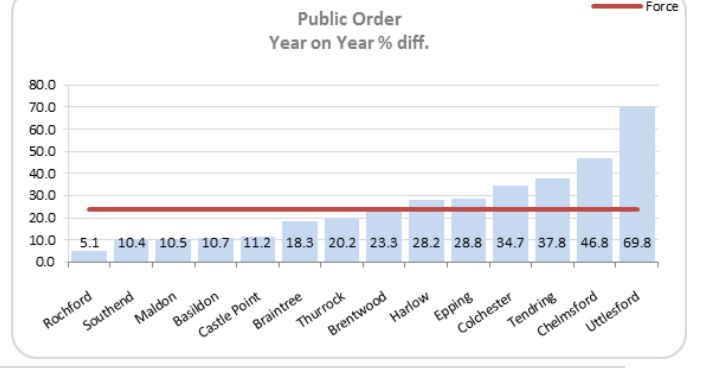
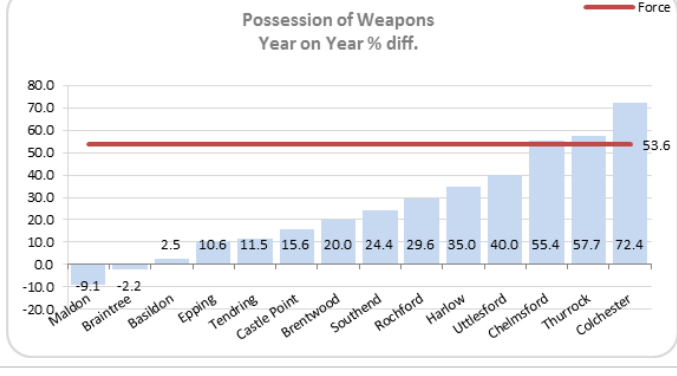
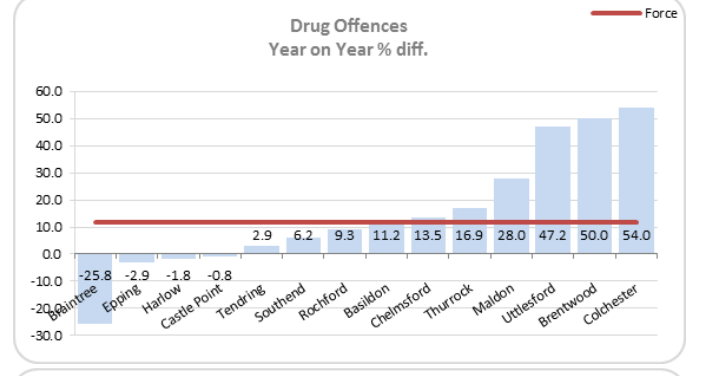
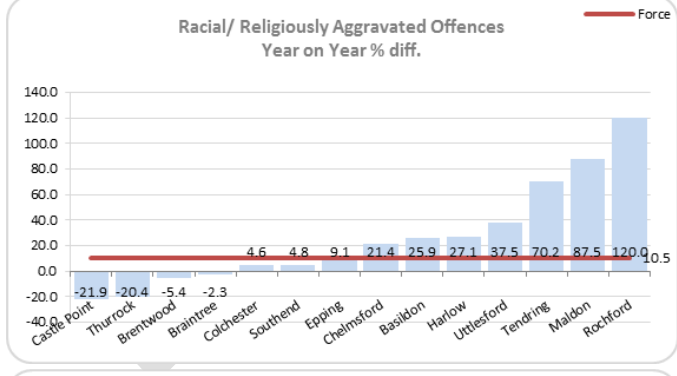
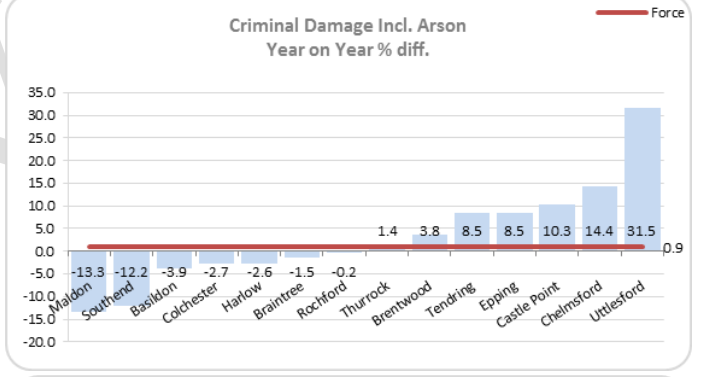
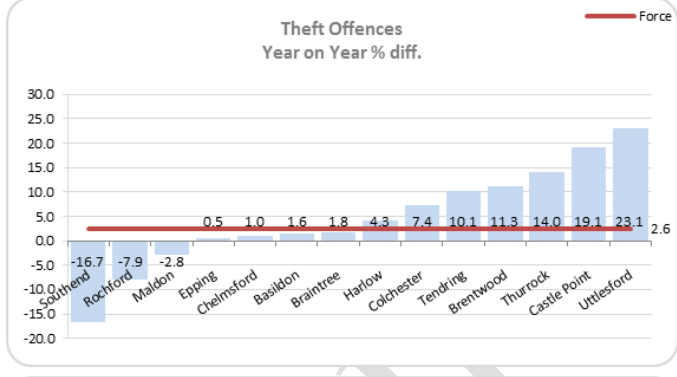
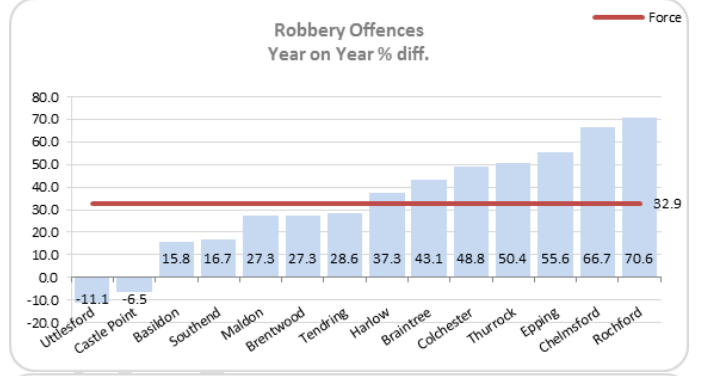
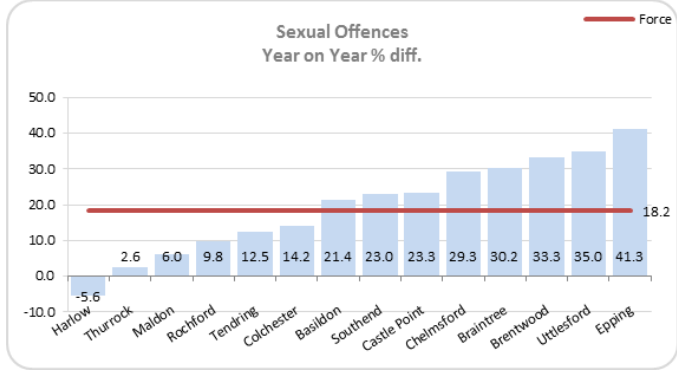
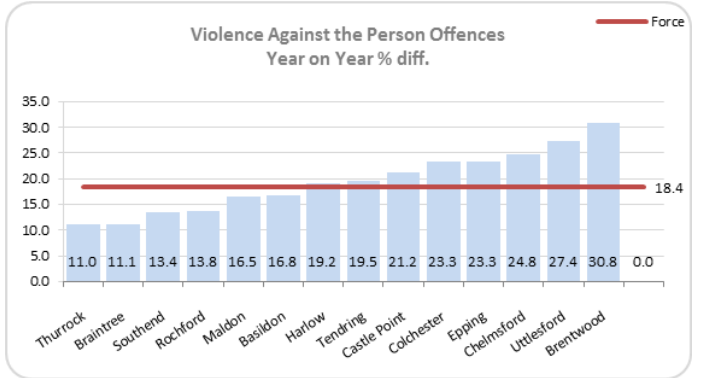
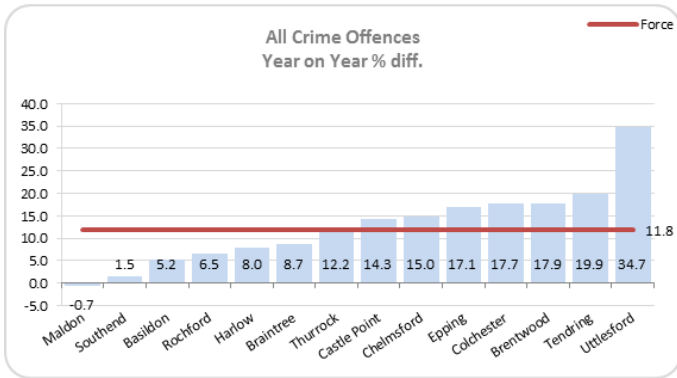
Public Version

## Braintree Rolling 12 Months to October

Top Level		Offences				Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	2016	2017	% pt. diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	3305	3099	-206	-6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	12.7	7208	7832	624	8.7	1426	1250	-176	-12.3	19.8	16.0	-3.8
- State Based Crime	8.2	812	922	110	13.5	362	329	-33	-9.1	44.6	35.7	-8.9
- Victim Based Crime	13.3	6396	6910	514	8.0	1064	921	-143	-13.4	16.6	13.3	-3.3
Victim Based Crime		Offences				Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	2016	2017	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	33.9	2058	2287	229	11.1	532	500	-32	-6.0	25.9	21.9	-4.0
- Homicide	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
- Violence with Injury	30.8	861	749	-112	-13.0	271	240	-31	-11.4	31.5	32.0	0.6
- Violence without Injury	35.4	1197	1538	341	28.5	261	260	-1	-0.4	21.8	16.9	-4.9
Sexual Offences	10.6	225	293	68	30.2	65	20	-45	-69.2	28.9	6.8	-22.1
- Rape	28.3	78	92	14	17.9	1	2	1	100.0	1.3	2.2	0.9
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	2.9	25	34	9	36.0	1	2	1	100.0	4.0	5.9	1.9
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	43.1	53	58	5	9.4	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other Sexual Offences	2.5	147	201	54	36.7	64	18	-46	-71.9	43.5	9.0	-34.6
Robbery	1.4	51	73	22	43.1	10	17	7	70.0	19.6	23.3	3.7
- Robbery of business property	0.0	6	19	13	216.7	7	5	-2	-28.6	116.7	26.3	-90.4
- Robbery of Personal Property	1.9	45	54	9	20.0	3	12	9	300.0	6.7	22.2	15.6
Theft Offences	1.2	3052	3262	210	6.9	311	253	-58	-18.6	10.2	7.8	-2.4
- Burglary	1.7	1025	904	-121	-11.8	54	35	-19	-35.2	5.3	3.9	-1.4
- Burglary Residential	2.8	-	541	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	4.1	-
- Burglary Business & Commercial	0.0	-	363	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	3.6	-
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	3.7	527	404	-123	-23.3	28	20	-8	-28.6	5.3	5.0	-0.4
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.0	498	499	1	0.2	26	15	-11	-42.3	5.2	3.0	-2.2
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	0.5	577	882	305	52.9	17	20	3	17.6	2.9	2.3	-0.7
- Theft from Vehicle	0.0	356	568	212	59.6	3	4	1	33.3	0.8	0.7	-0.1
- Theft of Motor Vehicle	1.8	164	220	56	34.1	13	16	3	23.1	7.9	7.3	-0.7
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	57	94	37	64.9	1	0	-1	-100.0	1.8	0.0	-1.8
- Theft	1.4	1450	1476	26	1.8	240	198	-42	-17.5	16.6	13.4	-3.1
- Theft from the Person	0.0	81	71	-10	-12.3	4	1	-3	-75.0	4.9	1.4	-3.5
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	151	136	-15	-9.9	7	1	-6	-85.7	4.6	0.7	-3.9
- Shoplifting	0.0	465	440	-25	-5.4	177	142	-35	-19.8	38.1	32.3	-5.8
- Other Theft	2.5	753	829	76	10.1	52	54	2	3.8	6.9	6.5	-0.4
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	7.1	1010	995	-15	-1.5	146	131	-15	-10.3	14.5	13.2	-1.3
- Criminal Damage	7.3	983	956	-27	-2.7	143	130	-13	-9.1	14.5	13.6	-0.9
- Arson	2.6	27	39	12	44.4	3	1	-2	-66.7	11.1	2.6	-8.5
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.0	44	43	-1	-2.3	10	7	-3	-30.0	22.7	16.3	-6.4
Hate Crime HO Definition	1.3	81	76	-5	-6.2	16	11	-5	-31.3	19.8	14.5	-5.3
State Based Crime		Offences				Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	2016	2017	% pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	159	118	-41	-25.8	149	115	-34	-22.8	93.7	97.5	3.7
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	27	20	-7	-25.9	20	22	2	10.0	74.1	110.0	35.9
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	132	98	-34	-25.8	129	93	-36	-27.9	97.7	94.9	-2.8
Possession of Weapons	2.2	46	45	-1	-2.2	27	32	5	18.5	58.7	71.1	12.4
Public Order	9.7	481	569	88	18.3	141	122	-19	-13.5	29.3	21.4	-7.9
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	10.5	126	190	64	50.8	45	60	15	33.3	35.7	31.6	-4.1

Figure 7 - Braintree District Rolling 12 Month Performance Data

Offences Year-on-Year (YoY) - Differences Ranked by District - 12m to October 2017:





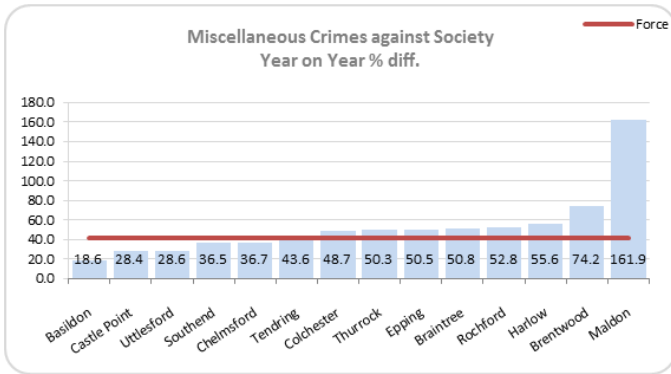


Figure 8 - Performance Charts based on Figure 7 Data

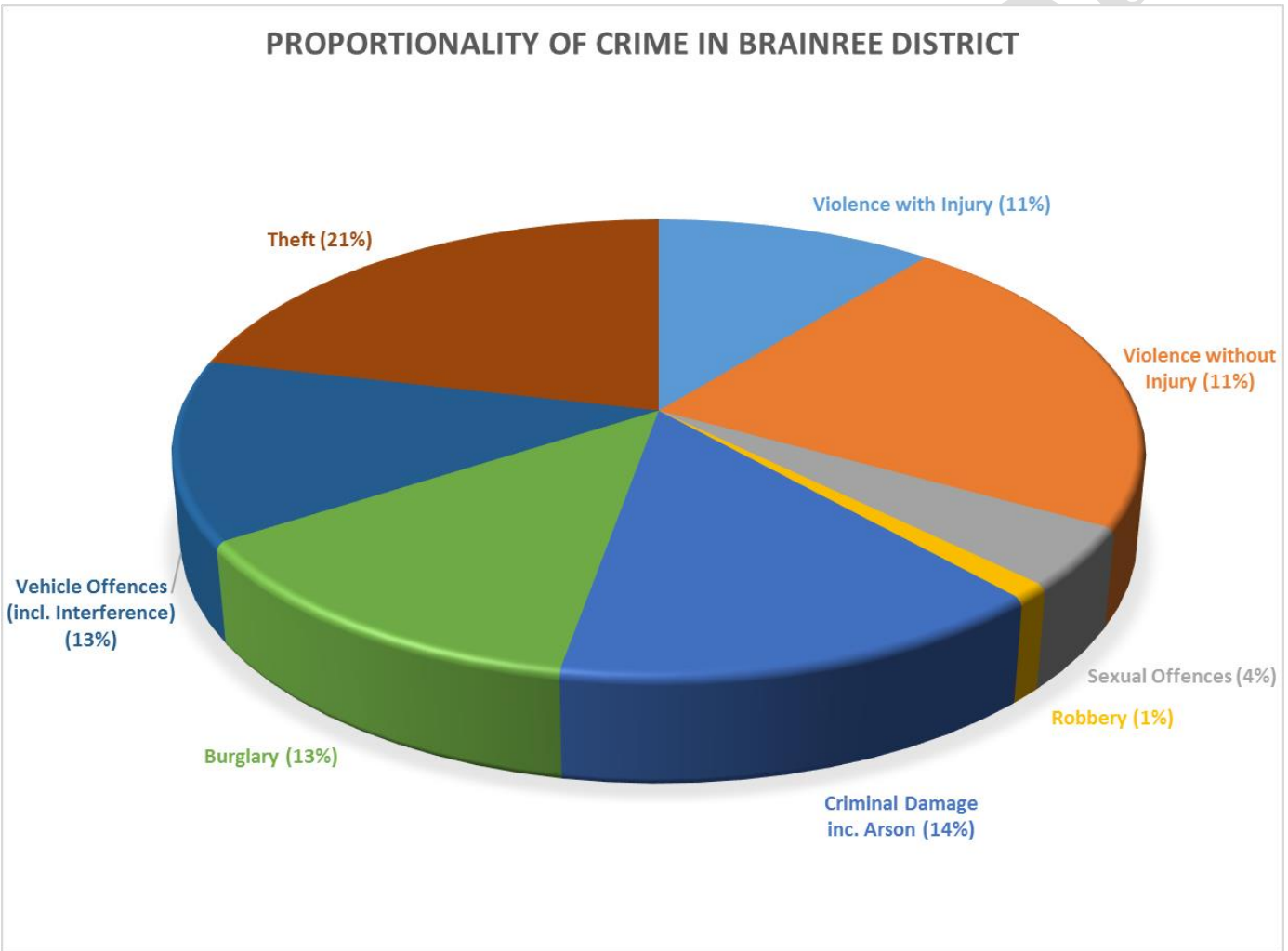


Figure 9 - Breakdown of all victim-based crime for the period 1st October 2016 to 30th September 2017, based on performance data.

The below points detail the three crime types that have seen the greatest percentage increases and decreases across the most recent rolling 12 months. The information depicted in Figure 7 has been provided to quantify the volume of each crime type.

Please note that where numbers are small (for example fewer than 100) percentage change can be misleading<sup>8</sup>. Samples below 100 have therefore been highlighted, and contextual figures provided.

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

- ↑ Robbery of Business Property: +13 offences (+217%) *from 6 to 19 offences*
- ↑ Vehicle Interference: +38 offences (+65%) *from 57 to 94 offences*
- ↑ Theft from Vehicle: +212 (+60%)

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

- ↓ Burglary Dwelling: -123 offences (-23%)
- ↓ Violence with Injury: -112 offences (-13%)
- ↓ Theft from the Person: -10 offences (-12%) *from 81 to 71 offences*

### 4.3 Crime Severity Scores

Crime Severity Scores, as developed by the Office of National Statistics, can be used to show which crime types have the highest impact on society, and which require the greatest allocation of police resources. They can therefore help inform the strategic decision-making process. They should be considered when reviewing the priorities set (see Appendix B for further details).

The top three crime types, in rank order, based on **Crime Severity Scores**, for Braintree District are:



<sup>8</sup> <https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/archive/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-advisory-committees/statistical-and-analytical-guidance-on-crime-and-policing-statistics.pdf>

## 5 PARTNERSHIP DATA

### 5.1 Road Casualties

AccsMap is the source for official figures once they have been finalised and agreed with the Department for Transport (DfT), but the validation and quality assurance process means accurate monthly figures are only usually available up to around three months before the current date. In contrast, Collision Reporting and Sharing (CRASH) is a live system where figures are up-to-date, but include data that does not end up being counted by the DfT. Older collisions on CRASH can also change indefinitely as there is no cut-off where records stop being editable. Therefore, comparisons between CRASH data and AccsMap data will not give accurate trends.

CRASH did not come on line until November 2015 so the data below uses CRASH data from November 2015 onwards, with AccsMap data for the single month of October 2015. As this AccsMap data only covers one month, the error in this comparison should be minimised.

Local Authority	Casualties Oct15 - Sep16				Casualties Oct16 - Sep17				% change				
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	All
BASILDON	7	66	393	73	2	60	354	62	-71%	-9%	-10%	-15%	-11%
BRAINTREE	6	69	242	75	5	67	252	72	-17%	-3%	4%	-4%	2%
BRENTWOOD	3	30	212	33	4	36	178	40	33%	20%	-16%	21%	-11%
CASTLE POINT	2	37	175	39	3	27	128	30	50%	-27%	-27%	-23%	-26%
CHELMSFORD	9	70	312	79	3	64	334	67	-67%	-9%	7%	-15%	3%
COLCHESTER	2	75	425	77	4	57	338	61	100%	-24%	-20%	-21%	-21%
EPPING FOREST	6	87	434	93	8	87	490	95	33%	0%	13%	2%	11%
HARLOW	4	27	116	31	0	17	103	17	-100%	-37%	-11%	-45%	-18%
MALDON	2	37	101	37	1	35	123	36	-50%	-5%	22%	-8%	14%
ROCHFORD	2	35	167	37	1	21	137	22	-50%	-40%	-18%	-41%	-22%
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA	4	75	347	79	3	66	272	69	-25%	-12%	-22%	-13%	-20%
TENDRING	6	77	308	83	7	82	302	89	17%	6%	-2%	7%	0%
THURROCK	6	83	431	89	4	66	363	70	-33%	-20%	-16%	-21%	-17%
UTTLESFORD	0	49	170	49	4	50	184	54		2%	8%	10%	9%
<b>Essex</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>3,833</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>3,558</b>		<b>-17%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>-8%</b>

Figure 10

### 5.2 Probation

Essex Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) provides a range of probation services for low and medium risk adults serving their sentence in the community, and those on release from prison.

Their aims are to reduce reoffending and protect the public by working with individuals to turn their lives around.

CRC work to make Essex a safer place by reducing crime, supporting victims, and rehabilitating those who have committed crimes

In Braintree District there are 199 service users, 14% of whom are female and 86% of whom are male. In all of the North Essex Police Local Policing Area (LPA), there are 1309 service users; within the Essex Policing Area (including those who are No Fixed Abode or 'unmatched address') there are 4224 service users.

The below graph depicts the Risk of Serious Harm rating for service users in the North LPA. The number of service users in Braintree is third lowest when compared to the rest of the North Local Policing Area (LPA). Colchester District sees the highest number of service users, which may be partially owing to Colchester having the largest population size in North LPA.

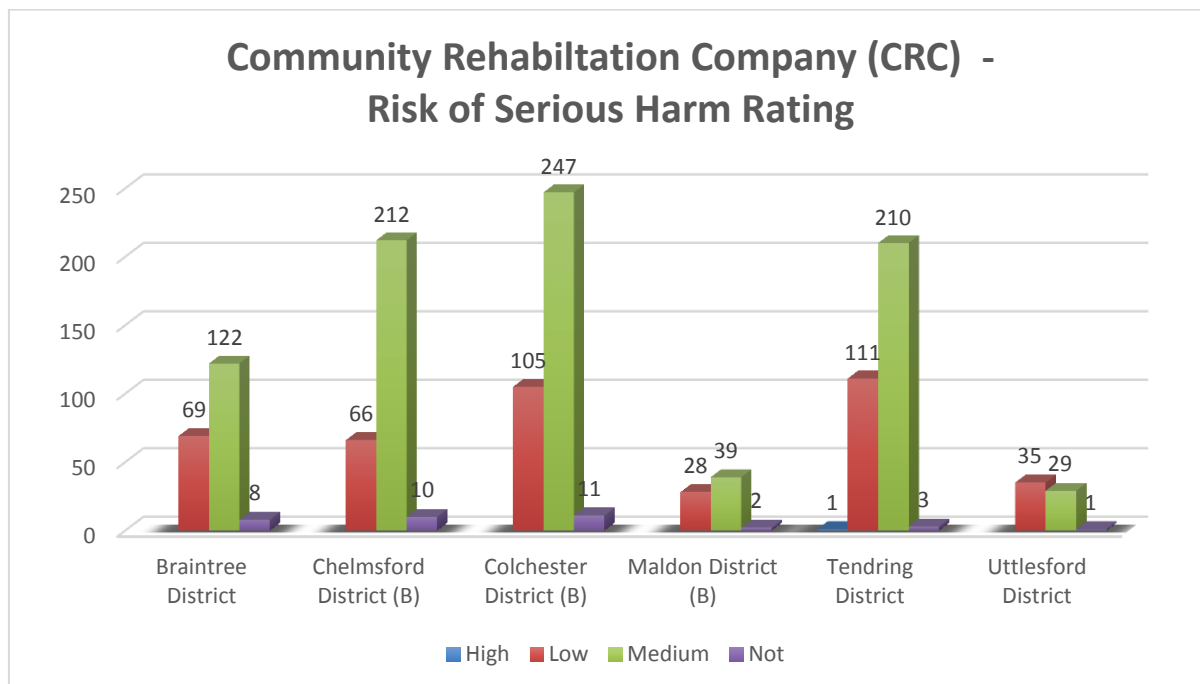


Chart 1 - Risk of Serious Harm, by rating, for North LPA (source: CRC)

- In Braintree District 30% of service users are Domestic Abuse perpetrators.
- The compliance rate for Suspended Sentence Orders and Community Orders in Braintree District is 72%.

CSP	Sentence Type Volumes				Total
	Community Order	Suspended Sentence Order	Custody <12mth	Custody >12mth	
Braintree District	97	41	34	37	209
Chelmsford District	130	72	47	56	305
Colchester District	159	100	62	71	392
Maldon District	33	22	13	8	76
Tendring District	120	93	70	55	338
Uttlesford District	21	23	6	15	65
All Orders	560	351	232	242	1385

Table 1- Orders by Sentence Type for North LPA (source: CRC)

### 5.3 Drug & Alcohol

The information in this section is from the Adult Successful Completions and Re-Presentations Partnership document, which was provided by the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) and the East of England - Essex Police Force Area – PCC Support Pack 2018-2019.

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); this equates to the commission of more than two million offences. Around 40% of all violent crimes (500,000 violent incidences per year) are alcohol-related. Drug and alcohol misuse are related to other issues such as child protection, impaired driving, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse.

The evidence shows that being in treatment 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.

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.

# 6 HIDDEN HARMS

## 6.1 Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (CSA/E)

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

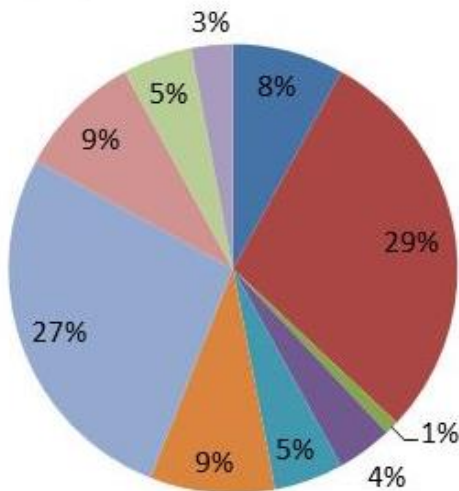
### Local Policing Areas (LPAs) and Districts

The analysis within section is based on Sexual Offences data for the period 01/08/2016 – 31/07/2017 where the victim is a child (under 18).

Of the 482 offences recorded by Essex Police, nearly half occurred in North LPA [#234]. West LPA experienced the least amount of offences with 17% [#83].

The largest category [in relation to victim/suspect relationship] for each of the LPAs is ‘family’ and the second largest for all is ‘Peer/ Friend’. Proportionally, however, West LPA experienced fewer than North and South LPAs. The other categories are similar in proportions across the LPAs.

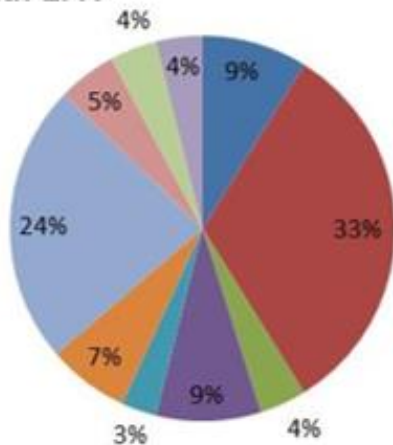
North LPA



District	%
Colchester	14%
Southend	14%
Tendring	14%
Basildon	12%
Braintree	9%
Chelmsford	9%
Thurrock	8%
Castle Point	5%
Epping Forest	4%
Brentwood	3%
Harlow	3%
Rochford	3%
Uttlesford	2%
Maldon	1%

Chart 1 - Victim/suspect relationship  
Table 2 - Breakdown of CSE investigations by District

South LPA



West LPA

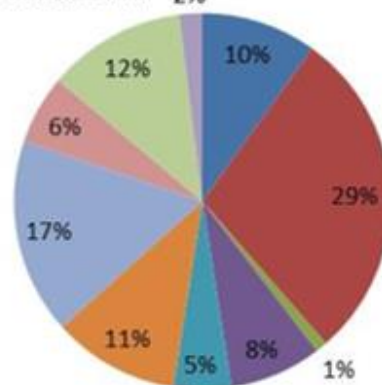


Chart 2 - Comparable LPAs for Victim/Suspect Relationship proportionality

## Missing Children link

As of September 2017 820 children on Essex COMPACT (national system for monitoring missing persons) had a CSE Risk flag. A third of these children who went missing in the period 01/08/16 – 31/07/17 were in care at the time; this accounted for 6% of all missing children.

In the year 01/08/16 – 31/07/17, 24% of all Essex Missing children episodes were recorded as occurring from children's residential care homes.

		01/08/15 – 31/07/16	01/08/16 – 31/07/17
Cases	Number of missing children cases in Essex on COMPACT	4085	5129
	Number of missing children cases where the child currently has a CSE risk flag*	1404 (34%)	2053 (40%)
	% missing child cases with the child going missing from home	72%	69%
	% missing child cases with the child going missing from a children's residential care home	22%	24%
	% missing child cases with the child going missing from a place of education	5%	4%
	% missing child cases with the child going missing from other locations	1%	3%
Children	Number of individual children who went missing	1781	1979
	Number of children who went missing during this period who currently have a CSE risk flag*	308 (17%)	372 (19%)
	Number of missing children that currently have a CSE risk flag* and were in care at the time	117 (7%)	122 (6%)

## Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

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'<sup>9</sup>.

*"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 that North LPA has a bigger CSE issue than the other LPAs because it has recorded more CSE investigations.

The following information is from Essex Police's crime recording system, Athena, and was not included with the CSE/A Thematic Assessment 2017/18. The same date parameters of 01/08/2016 to 31/07/2017 were used, however.

- Essex Police recorded 516 investigations containing the primary or included classification of Child Sexual Exploitation (Home Office code: NC/12).
  - 226 (44%) of these CSE investigations are recorded as occurring in the North LPA.

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/591903/CSE\\_Guidance\\_Core\\_Document\\_13.02.2017.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591903/CSE_Guidance_Core_Document_13.02.2017.pdf)

- 30 CSE investigations recorded for this year related to Braintree District. Five of these investigations contained criminal offences.

District	Count of CSE investigations (01/08/16 to 31/07/17)
Braintree	30
Chelmsford	64
Colchester	52
Maldon	23
Tendring	49
Uttlesford	8
<b>NORTH LPA</b>	<b>226</b>

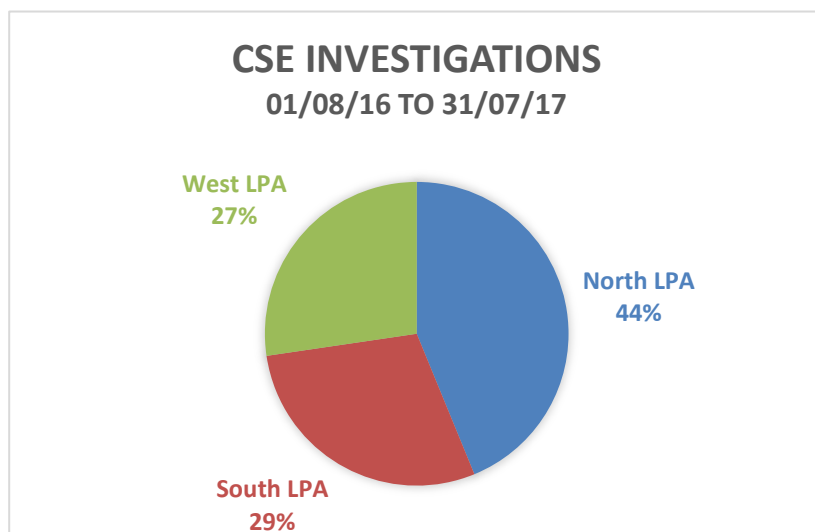


Figure 11 - CSE investigations (crime & non-crime) across the Essex Policing Area

Please note: The CSE investigational data contains all risk levels of CSE, including Standard. Where a child has been assessed, and there is no evidence to support that CSE has/is occurring, a CSE investigation will still be recorded on Essex Police systems.

## 6.2 Domestic Abuse (DA)

The information for this section was sourced from Essex Police’s Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2017 (Essex Police Analyst reference: 42-10732-17-B).

The below table and graph displays a breakdown of Domestic Abuse investigations by LPA and District; they are separated into both crime and non-crime investigations. These are the districts in which there is the greatest demand for police resource:

LPA	District	Crime	Non-Crime	Total Investigations	LPA Total
North	Braintree	912	1,378	2,290	13,449
	Chelmsford	1,173	1,273	2,446	
	Colchester	1,518	2,160	3,678	
	Maldon	316	398	714	
	Tendring	1,583	1,841	3,424	
	Uttlesford	413	484	897	
South	Basildon	1,707	2,204	3,911	10,480
	Castle Point	546	860	1,406	
	Rochford	337	596	933	
	Southend-on-Sea	1,678	2,552	4,230	
West	Brentwood	482	542	1,024	8,020



	Epping Forest	864	978	1,842
	Harlow	857	1,264	2,121
	Thurrock	1,383	1,650	3,033
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,769</b>	<b>18,180</b>	<b>31,949</b>

Table 3 – Source: Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2017 - Breakdown of DA investigations by District/LPA

- 42% of Domestic Abuse investigations (crime and non-crime) committed in Essex were in North LPA, which has been the highest LPA for Domestic Abuse investigations for the last three years. This is likely due to its large 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 2011 Census. Each district has been given a rank based on the number of investigations per 1,000 adults in that area; it has also been ranked based on the volume of recorded investigations.

Rank based on reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults	District	Reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults	Rank based on volume
1	Harlow	31.6	8
2	Tendring	30.2	4
3	Southend-on-Sea	29.7	1
4	Basildon	27.3	2
5	Colchester	25.9	3
6	Thurrock	23.5	5
7	Castle Point	19.5	10
8	Braintree	19.0	7
9	Epping Forest	18.0	9
10	Chelmsford	17.7	6
11	Brentwood	17.0	11
12	Maldon	14.1	14
13	Uttlesford	13.8	13
14	Rochford	13.7	12

Table 4 - Source: Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2017 - Reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults, by District.

## 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.

Further information can be found at <https://www.essex.police.uk/advice/domestic-abuse/clare-s-law/>

- Braintree District made 74 **Right to Know** applications in fiscal year 2016/17; equating to 6% of the 1130 applications made in the Essex Policing Area.
- Braintree District made 12 **Right to Ask** applications in fiscal year 2016/17; equating to 11% of the 113 applications made in the Essex Policing Area.

**6.3 Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery & Immigration (HTMSI)**

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

**National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and National Statistics**

The NRM statistics are published quarterly by the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU) of the National Crime Agency. The last statistics published prior to this analysis were for the second quarter of 2017. In order to compare a full year of statistics, the NRM national data analysed covers 01/07/2016 to 30/06/2017.

Essex data will also correlate to this period in this section ONLY to allow for comparison. These NRMs are included in the Unknown Exploitation category, causing it to become disproportionately large.

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

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

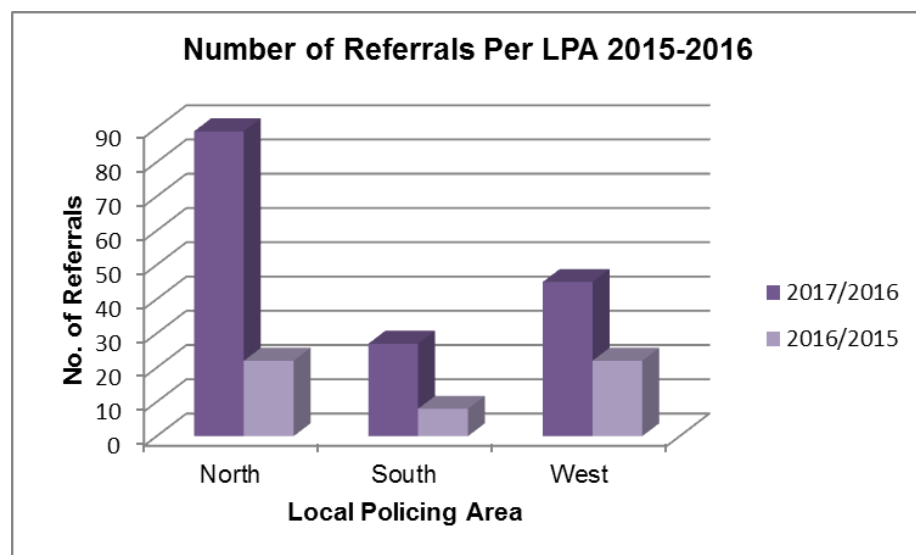
Figure 12

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

## Local Policing Areas

As Modern Slavery is a Hidden Harm. The numbers of referrals can also be reflective of the pro-active work conducted by the LPAs in identifying victims.

Each LPA has experienced a rise in NRM and MS1<sup>10</sup> referrals, as shown in the chart below. North has seen the greatest increase. However, it should be noted that 26% of their referrals were from Harwich and/or Stansted. As such, some of their increase is due to their location in the county. Interestingly, a similar level of referrals does not appear from Tilbury/Purfleet in West LPA figures. This may be due to different practices by Border Forces at each of the nexus points.



LPA South remains with the lowest level of referrals and also had the smallest increase in referrals. The South accounted for only 17% of all referrals and had an increase of 19% or eight on the previous year.

*A breakdown by district was not provided.*

Figure 13

## 6.4 Honour Based Abuse

The information and data taken for this section has been sourced from Essex Police's Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2017 (Essex Police Analyst reference: 42-10732-17-B).

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

- 34 investigations pertained to Honour Based Abuse (HBA) in Essex. 17 of these investigations contain offences.
  - None of these investigations related to Braintree District.

<sup>10</sup> National form for the reporting and recording of Modern Slavery

## Essex HBA Data

- 19 of the 34 (56%) investigations are recorded as Domestic Abuse.
- The age range of victims of HBA range between 4 and 47 years old. Where victim details are recorded, 58% (18 of 31) are aged between 18 and 31. 40 is the peak age but this is largely due to one repeat victim.
- Where victim gender was recorded, 72% (21 of 29) were recorded as female. Two victims had not had their gender recorded.
- 79% (27 of 34) of HBA investigations had a named suspect recorded on the investigation.
  - With regards to victim/suspect relationship, the victim's parents followed by partner/spouse (including ex) were most likely to be the perpetrators.
- Southend-on-Sea District had the most recorded HBA investigations (7 of 34). This falls in line with the overall pattern of Domestic Abuse and calls made to Karma Nirvana (registered charity).

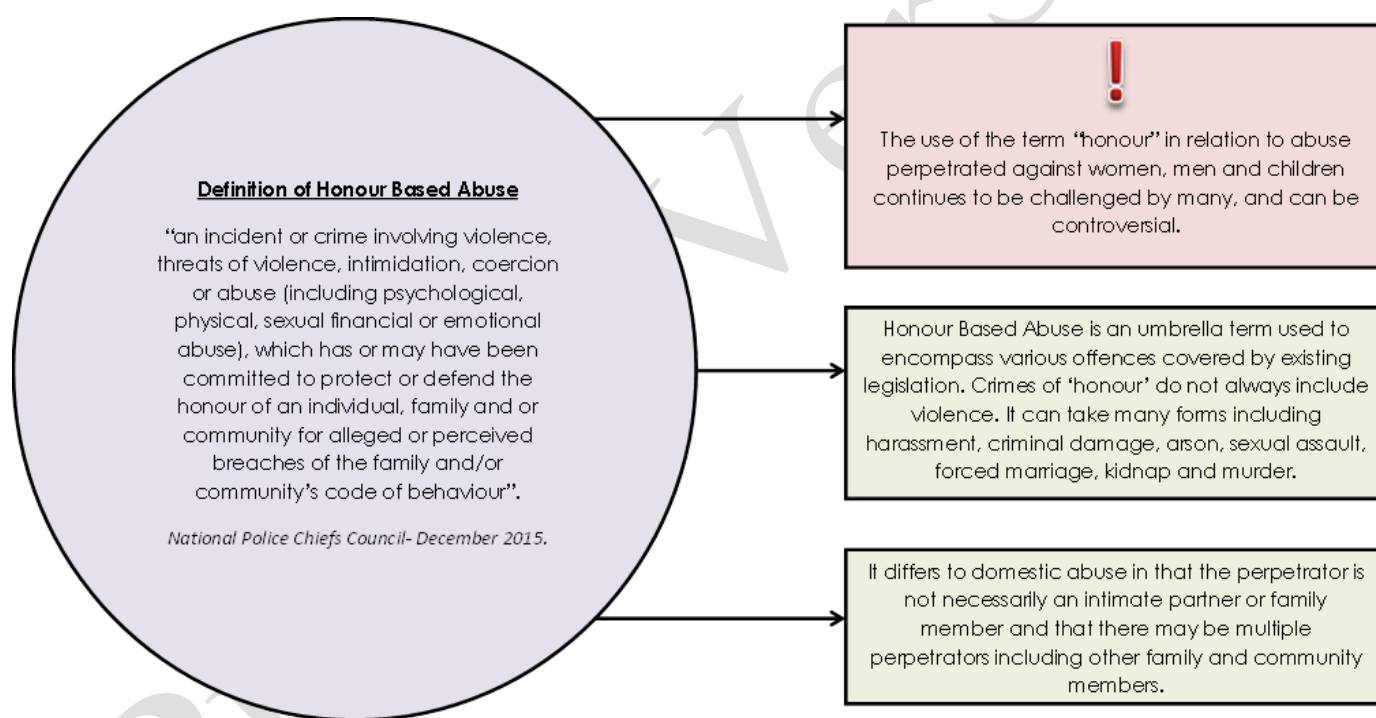


Figure 14

## 6.5 Serious & Organised Crime

The [Information from this section has been removed/redacted, for this document version]

[...]

DEFINITION OF COUNTY LINE: Describes a situation where an individual, or more frequently a group, establishes and operates a telephone number in an area outside of their normal locality in order to sell drugs directly to users at street level. This is not the same definition as a gang and

though there are County Lines being run by gangs, it is not necessarily the case for every County Line.

DEFINITION OF GANG: a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who:

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

### **North LPA**

Identified gang members tend to be concentrated in urban areas with good transport links and networks. [...]

[It] reflects the transport network for North LPA. Travel to Maldon or Braintree is not direct, whereas Chelmsford, Colchester and Clacton are served by major roads (A12) and by a direct rail network from London.

[...]

## 7 APPENDICES

### 7.1 Appendix A – Risk Matrix

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

The completion of a Risk Matrix is a method used as part of a risk assessment process to be able to define the level of risk associated to multiple categories. The categories assessed and scored were: Volume, Performance, Direction of Travel, National Priority, Cost Impact, PCC Priority, Local priority, Community Priority, Harm to Property, Physical Harm to People, Psychological Harm to People, Risk to vulnerable groups, Hidden crime, Likelihood, Is a CSP approach of benefit? The scores are then totalled and ranked (as depicted below):

<b>CSP Risk Matrix Results</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>Violence against the person</b>		
Violence with injury	49	1
Violence without injury	43	7
<b>Sexual Offences</b>		
Rape	47	4
Other Sexual Offences	49	1
<b>Robbery</b>		
Robbery - Business	25	16
Robbery - Personal	37	8
<b>Burglary</b>		
Burglary - Residential	32	11
Burglary - Business And Community	19	20
<b>Vehicle offences</b>		
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	32	11
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	23	18
Vehicle Interference	18	21
<b>Theft</b>		
Theft from the person	13	23
Bicycle theft	11	24
Shoplifting	9	25
Other theft	18	21
<b>Arson and criminal damage</b>		
Criminal Damage	23	18
Arson	25	16
<b>Drug offences</b>		
Trafficking of drugs	45	5
Possession of drugs	29	14
<b>Other</b>		
Domestic Abuse	48	3
Possession of weapons offences	44	6
Public Order Offences	27	15
Hate Crime	31	13
ASB (Police)	33	10
KSI - Road Safety	34	9

Figure 15

## 7.2 Appendix B – Crime Severity Scores<sup>11</sup>

### What is a Crime Severity Score (CSS)?

A "Crime Severity Score" takes into account both the volume and the severity of offences by weighting them. "Severity" reflects the relative harm of an offence to society and the likely demands on the police, given that the police resource requirements are likely to be greater for offences that are more serious. This scoring system is not intended to be a pure ranking of severity of offences; it provides the basis for deriving a Severity Score rather than comparing weights for individual offences.

The Weight is calculated as follows:

$$(\text{Custody rate} * \text{Average custodial sentence length}) + (\text{Community order rate} * \text{Community order equivalency}) + (\text{Fine rate} * \text{Fine equivalency})$$

### Why is a Crime Severity Score useful?

Five years of sentencing data have been used to construct the offence weights. Scores have been calculated both at Force Level and District Level, per fiscal year.

The Crime Severity Score is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Sum [across all offences] (Weight * Number of offences)} / (\text{Area}) \text{ mid-year population estimate.}$$

These scores can be used to show which crime types have the highest impact on society, and which require the greatest allocation of police resources. They can therefore help inform the strategic decision-making process. They should be considered when reviewing the priorities set by the Police and Crime Commissioner and the government.

Please find crime severity scores depicted in the table (right), with a comparison against the Force's crime severity score. Please note that only crime type sub-categories have been ranked; it also excludes state-based crime.

Victim Based Crime	Force	Braintree
Crime Type	RANK	RANK
<b>Violence Against the Person</b>		
- Homicide	14	19
- Violence with Injury	1	2
- Violence without Injury	8	7
<b>Sexual Offences</b>		
- Rape		
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	5	5
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	3	4
- Other Sexual Offences	4	3
<b>Robbery</b>		
- Robbery of business property	16	11
- Robbery of Personal Property	6	8
<b>Theft Offences</b>		
- Burglary		
- Dwelling Burglary	2	1
- Other Burglary	7	6
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)		
- Theft from Vehicle	11	12
- Theft of Motor Vehicle	10	10
- Vehicle Interference	19	18
- Theft		
- Theft from the Person	13	16
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	18	17
- Shoplifting	15	14
- Other Theft	9	9
<b>Criminal Damage inc. Arson</b>		
- Criminal Damage	17	15
- Arson	12	13

<sup>11</sup> Supplied by Essex Police's Performance Information Unit

*Figure 16*

Public Version



# Braintree District Community Safety Partnership

## Action Plan 2017-18



	Theme	Project / Initiative	Lead	Partner Input	Funding	Desired outcomes
<b>1.</b>	<b>PRIORITY: Reduce the risk and impact of Hidden Harm</b>					
1.1	Gangs and Serious & Organised Crime	Annual conference for professionals.	CSP Officer	Essex Police		Increased awareness amongst frontline practitioners and key local agencies.
1.2	Gangs and Serious & Organised Crime	Provide training and awareness sessions for community and voluntary groups.	CSP Officer	Essex Police CVS		Raise awareness, increase confidence and encourage reporting.
1.3	Gangs and Serious & Organised Crime	Provide targeted one-to-one support for identified young people involved in, or at risk of, gang activity.	Community Safety Hub	Youth Offending Service		To help divert young people who might be at risk.
1.4	Gangs and Serious & Organised Crime	Deliver gangs/knife crime awareness workshops to students at secondary schools in the District.	St Giles Trust SOS+ Project	Education Braintree District Council		Increased awareness amongst students.

1.5	Education / Awareness within schools	Deliver parent/carer workshops to schools focusing on online safety, Child Sexual Exploitation, and drug and alcohol awareness.	Braintree District Council	Education Children's Society  Essex Young Persons Drug & Alcohol Service (EYPDAS)		Increased awareness amongst students and parents / carers.
<b>2.</b>	<b>PRIORITY: Reduce Re-offending</b>					
2.1	Youth Offending	Gain an understanding of youth offending within the District and identify added value partners can bring.	CSP Officer	Youth Offending Service  Essex Police		A better understanding of the current picture within the District.
2.2	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	Shape an agreed approach to dealing with ASB, utilising current legislation.	Braintree District Council	Essex Police		An improved, uniformed response to dealing with ASB.
2.3	Youth Offending / Integrated Offender Management	Ensure a smooth transition / handover of cases from Youth Offending Team (YOT) to Integrated Offender Management (IOM).	Youth Offending Service  Integrated Offender Management	Essex CRC  Essex Police		Improved case management during the transition phase between YOT and IOM.

3.	<b>PRIORITY: Effective partnership working to meet emerging local threats and issues</b>					
3.1	Community Safety Hub	Continued development of the Community Safety Hub.	CSP Officer	Essex Police Braintree District Council		Improved partnership working and information sharing.
3.2	Engagement with local communities	Rural Roadshow events.	Community Safety Hub	Essex County Fire & Rescue Service Essex Police Greenfields Community Housing		Improved engagement with residents living in more isolated and/or rural areas.  Reduce the fear of crime and improve awareness of available services.
3.3	Night Time Economy	Best Bar None award scheme.	Essex Police Braintree District Council			Promote responsible management and operation of alcohol licensed premises to improve perception and reduce instances of crime and anti-social behaviour.
3.4	Neighbourhood Watch	Nominated Neighbour Scheme.	Neighbourhood Watch	Braintree District Council		To help vulnerable residents feel safer in their own homes.

# Braintree District Community Safety Partnership Action Plan 2018-2019



## CSP Priorities 2018-2019:

1. Tackle the trafficking of drugs in the community
2. Increase confidence in identifying and reporting hidden harms
3. Drive down violence and disorder within the community

These three priorities, along with the core responsibilities of the CSP – to reduce crime and disorder, to reduce re-offending and combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol, and other substances – will form the basis of Braintree CSP's Action Plan 2018-19.

The CSP Action Plan supports the Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020 which sets out the policing priorities and aims for keeping Essex safe:

1. More local, visible and accessible policing
2. Crack down on anti-social behaviour
3. Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse
4. Reverse the trend in serious violence
5. Tackle gangs and organised crime
6. Protecting children and vulnerable people
7. Improve safety on our roads



<b>Theme (s)</b>	<b>Project / Initiative</b>	<b>CSP Priority met</b>	<b>PFCC Priority met</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Partner Input</b>	<b>Desired outcomes and impacts</b>
Child Sexual Exploitation	Expand the Spot It, Stop It scheme to include Night Time Economy, Taxis and shopping precinct to encourage reporting of concerns to the relevant authorities.	2	6	Braintree District Council (BDC)	Essex Police	Improved awareness among licensed premises.  Increase in the number of reports made.
Gangs & Serious Organised Crime	Implementation of the Essex Gangs and Vulnerability Framework.	1, 2, 3	4, 5, 6	Essex Youth Offending Service	BDC Essex Social Care Family Solutions	The countywide framework will set out agreed common principles to tackle violence and vulnerability, along with action plans, recommendations, proposed structures, interventions, pathways and targets.
Gangs & Serious Organised Crime	Girls in Gangs – An input for professionals and frontline practitioners to improve awareness of gang life from a female perspective	2	5, 6	CSP Officer		Increased awareness amongst professionals and frontline practitioners who may encounter girls at risk of gang involvement.
Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking	An awareness session for professionals and frontline practitioners.	2	5, 6	CSP Officer		Increased awareness amongst professionals and improved confidence in reporting concerns to relevant agencies.

Domestic Abuse	An awareness campaign during the World Cup football tournament highlighting support available for those experiencing domestic abuse.	2	3, 6		Safer Places	Raise awareness of the help and support services available for those experiencing abuse.  An increase in the number of calls/referrals made to Safer Places.
Public Engagement / Young People	The College at Braintree Safety Day, to educate younger people on key crime issues and personal safety.	-	1, 6, 2	Essex Police		Increased awareness amongst younger people.
Public Engagement	Develop a 'Coffee with Cops' initiative to host public drop-in sessions at various locations across the District.	1, 2, 3	1, 2	Essex Police	BDC	Increased engagement with members of the community.
Public Engagement / Social Media	Explore use of social media to increase reach of key messages to parents and carers of younger people, especially around issues such as Child Sexual Exploitation, Gangs, Cyber safety.	1, 2, 3	3, 4, 5, 6	CSP Officer	BDC Family Solutions Education Essex Youth Service	Increased awareness of the work of the Community Safety Partnership.  Increased awareness amongst parents and carers of key issues affecting younger people.
Domestic Abuse	Cyber and Digital Stalking awareness for professionals and frontline practitioners	2	3, 6	CSP Officer		Increased awareness amongst professionals and frontline staff.

Re-offending	Additional diversionary activities for offenders to provide an alternative to crime and substance misuse.	1, 3	2, 3, 4, 5	Futures in Mind		Reduced re-offending.
Public Engagement / Homelessness	A campaign to help raise awareness of the support and facilities available for homeless rough sleepers.	-	6	Essex Police BDC	Phoenix Futures One Support	Increased awareness amongst members of the public.
Domestic Abuse	Support services for children experiencing Domestic Abuse.	2	6, 3	BDC	Family Solutions Essex Social Care Safer Places	
Anti-Social Behaviour powers	Access to ring-fenced funding to ensure swift and appropriate responses to high-level anti-social behaviour	1	2, 5, 6	Essex Police	BDC Housing Associations	
Rural Crime	Public engagement events including a pilot project to deliver safety advice to residents and businesses.	2, 3	6, 7	ECFRS	Essex Police	Improved intelligence sharing and partnership working to develop awareness and reduce targeting of vulnerable and isolated communities.