



Sutton Community Safety Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment 2019-20

London Borough of Sutton

Safer Sutton Partnership



London
Community Rehabilitation Company



i. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
ii. INTRODUCTION	4
a. PURPOSE OF STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT	4
b. METHODOLOGY	5
c. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES	5
d. LOOKING AHEAD	9
1. SUTTON PROFILE	11
1.1 COMMUNITY SAFETY PROFILE	11
1.2 PUBLIC PERCEPTION	11
1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS	12
1.4 SAFEGUARDING	13
2. MOPAC PRIORITIES	16
2.1 SEXUAL VIOLENCE	16
2.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE	17
2.3 CHILD EXPLOITATION	21
2.4 WEAPONS BASED CRIME	23
2.6 HATE CRIME	26
3. LOCAL PRIORITIES	29
3.1 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	29
3.2 NON-DA VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	32
3.2.1 ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND DISORDER	33
3.3 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	34
3.4 OTHER VOLUME CRIME	36
4. OTHER PRIORITIES	41
4.1 COUNTER TERRORISM AND PREVENT	41
4.2 BUSINESS RELATED CRIME	41
4.3 SOCIAL MEDIA AND ONLINE CRIME	42
4.4 FEMALE OFFENDING	42
4.5 YOUTH JUSTICE	43
4.6 DRUGS AND ALCOHOL	43
5. CONCLUSION	46
6. GLOSSARY	46

i. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime and disorder in Sutton is under the average level for London and presently lowest on the Home Office Most Similar Group making Sutton one of the safest Boroughs in London. Since the Sutton Community Safety Partnership was formed in 2005, total crime has gone down 32%, a total of 3,987 crimes per year, and fear of crime has significantly reduced across all crime types. During the period analysed in this assessment, total crime saw a modest increase compared to previous year, however, there has been a significant and sustained trend of reduction in total crime, going from a high point of over 16,000 crimes in 2005 to approximately 12,000 in 2018. Sutton Borough is a low crime borough in respect of 'Total Notifiable Crime' (any crime that needs to be reported to the Home Office), where Sutton currently has the lowest level of offences across the MPS. The total number of offences in calendar year 2018 was 12,090 which mirrors that of 2017 with 12,059 offences, surpassing Kingston as the lowest volume borough over the past four years.

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) agreed high harm crimes includes sexual and domestic violence¹, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime (knife and gun crime) and hate crime, and Sutton has the second lowest number of MOPAC offences across the MPS. Combined, the number of MOPAC high harm crimes mirrors that of previous year going from a total of 2,460 high harm crimes reported in 2017 to 2,497 reported offences in 2018. This is, however, a 22% increase compared to 2016, where there was a significant increase across all crime types, most notably knife crime, sexual violence offences and hate crime. The reasons for the observed increases over the past two years are complex and impossible to pinpoint to specifics, although it is likely that factors such as Brexit and domestic terrorism were exacerbating factors.

In relation to domestic violence and abuse (DVA) offences in 2018, there were 1,573 DVA crimes reported in 2018, which is an increase of 8% compared to the previous year. Sutton currently stands as having the 5th lowest rate of offences across the Met. Compared to our neighbouring boroughs, Sutton has a higher rate per 1,000 than that of Kingston (7.4) and Richmond (6.3), however, lower than that of Merton (8.3) and Croydon (10.6). The increase in the number of reported offences may be a result of better reporting, improved initial investigation and flagging of such incident on CRIS, however, DVA continues to be a key priority in the borough to ensure action is taken to safeguard victims and prosecute perpetrators of DVA in Sutton.

For total offences per 1,000 population, Sutton currently has the second lowest rate across the MPS. Within the borough, the highest rate wards are Sutton Central, St Helier, Beddington North and Wandle Valley, which is consistent with that of previous years. In terms of the demographic profile of the most common offender profile, this mirror that of previous years for the local priority crime types (Residential Burglary and Violence against the Person), with majority of the cohort being predominantly White (North European), male and 18-31 years old.

The increase in knife related offences across London has also had implications for Sutton, where in 2018, 371 knife related offences were recorded across the borough. This is an increase of 11% compared to 2016/17, and an increase of 86%, compared to 2015/16. London wide crime statistics suggest that the increase in occurrence of knife crime offences is an overall trend across London, where knife crime offences has increased across the Met by 31% since 2015/16. Overall, there is an increasing trend of knife related offences in Sutton and across London. As a context for London, however, Sutton stands as has having the third lowest number of knife crime offences out of the 32 London Boroughs, surpassed only by Richmond and Kingston. Although the number of knife crime offences has increased, Sutton remains a low volume borough compared to other all other boroughs across London. As a response to the increase in knife related offences in Sutton, a Knife Crime and

¹ Domestic Violence in this report refers to both Domestic Violence and Abuse. See p.16 for definition.

Serious Violence Action Group (KC and SV Action Group) was established in August 2018, as a part of the pan-London response set out by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) remains a key local crime priority for Sutton. ASB is commonly understood to include any initial, low level intimidating or persistently inconsiderate behaviour by any one individual or individuals against one or more members of the community. Calls to Police regarding ASB have fallen from approximately 6,102 calls in 2013 to 3,465 in 2018, a significant decrease of 43%. By way of comparison, call volume across London decreased by 33% from 283,110 calls to 239,871 calls during the same period. Most notably, personal forms of ASB have decreased from 17% of all ASB reports to 14% since 2013, which coincides with the London average of 12%. This is an important step as personal forms of ASB are evidenced to be the most impactful and damaging to the community.

Two additional key local crime priorities for Sutton continues to be residential burglary and non-DA violence with injury. Sutton has seen a steady increase in number of residential burglary crimes over the past four years with 971 reported offences in 2018, an increase of 23% compared to 2014. Cheam, Beddington North and Carshalton Central experienced the highest rates of residential burglary per 1000 population in 2018. For violence with injury offences, however, Sutton currently stands has having the lowest volume of non-DA VWI offences across London with 849 reported offences in 2018. This is a decrease of 8% compared to the previous year, however, an increase of 15% compared to 2014, indicating the growing trend in occurrences of this crime type. In terms of other volume crimes in the borough, moped enabled crime has emerged as an increasing issue where occurrences of this crime type has increased by 171% compared to the previous year.

'Safe in Sutton' Community Safety Strategy 2017-20 outlines seven priority areas which coincides with the priorities explored in this assessment; Safe on our streets and in our neighbourhoods; Safe from harm and exploitation; Safe from violence and abuse; Safe from hate and extremism; Safe from crime and its consequences; Drugs and alcohol; and Help and support for vulnerable victims of crime. Sutton continues to be a low crime borough, where the overall objective of Sutton set by the Safer Sutton Partnership Board in 2012 to become the safest borough in London by 2020, was realised this year. There is, however, a further need for borough improvement in regard to the reporting levels of hate crime and domestic violence, and these issues will be included as some of the focus areas of the partnership going forward. Additionally, continued focus needs to be had on issues of weapons related crime in the borough, where the focused partnership approach to tackle issues of knife crime already in place needs to further develop and continue. Further, there is a need to focus resources on the increase occurrences of moped enabled crime in the borough as identified in this assessment.

ii. INTRODUCTION

This assessment sets out the context for community safety services in Sutton and anticipates issues we are likely to encounter over the next four years. The Borough's approach to community safety is coordinated through the Safer Sutton Partnership. This is a highly effective partnership between the Council and Police which since its establishment in 2005 has delivered excellent outcomes. Headline performance results for 2004/05 – 2018/19 include:

- Total crime down by 26% - 4,412 fewer crimes per year
- Theft of motor vehicle down by 50%
- Theft from motor vehicle down by 37%
- Burglary down by 12%
- Fear of crime down significantly over all major crime types (70% of people surveyed say that their perception of crime and disorder had stayed the same or improved)
- Cash efficiencies of £1,404,000 from 2006/07 to 2017/18

a. PURPOSE OF STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were set up under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998², and together, statutory responsible authorities and non-statutory partners form the Community Safety Partnership in Sutton³. To date, there are about 300 CSPs in England and 22 in Wales, and geographically, CSPs are aligned to unitary authority boundaries in single tier authority environments and to district authority level in a two tier authority environment⁴.

The Strategic Assessment is an annual review of the patterns of crime and antisocial behaviour. The strategic assessment fulfils the partnership responsibility outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to conduct an annual review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder. The main purpose of a strategic needs assessment is to provide an understanding of community safety issues within the local area that will enable the responsible authorities to:

- Identify local priorities and provide input to our three year Community Safety Strategy 2017-20 and our annual Community Safety Plan;
- Review the effectiveness of local services – to assess commissioning projects that have already been undertaken to ensure the planned outcomes have been achieved;
- Understand local needs – this means assessing the needs of the population;
- Understand any gaps in existing service provision – analysis between what we are delivering and what we should be delivering as identified in the understanding of local needs analysis;
- To guide further in-depth analysis of priority areas – the analysis will identify several high level needs and from this further analysis will be required on those deemed to be higher priority;
- To inform routine evaluation of interventions – to check the quality of intervention to check the right outcome was achieved;
- To update regular performance management processes - this will help us to re-evaluate existing performance measures and possibly revise them as necessary.

This assessment draws from and builds on information sharing across the responsible authorities, where each authority has a designated officer to support this information sharing and the production of this document, which is coordinated through the Safer Sutton Partnership. The assessment also takes into account information from wider partners (including the Mayor's Office for Policing and

² (Legislation.gov.uk, 2007)

³ (gov.uk, 2010)

⁴ (politics.co.uk, 2015)

Crime as a co-operating authority), from the overview and scrutiny process, from the community and the previous partnership plan.

Since 2012, our vision has been that by 2020 Sutton will be the safest Borough in London for all types of crime. Significant progress has been made to realise this vision, however, within the context of rises in crime, notably violent crime, continued efforts and resources needs to be given by statutory community safety partners to sustain this outcome. This assessment will help us shape our priorities so that they drive us toward that goal. The areas of focus within this year's assessment have been agreed by the Safer Sutton Partnership Board, which constitutes our statutory Community Safety Partnership.

b. METHODOLOGY

Most of the data relating to crime and disorder collated for this strategic assessment covers the period 1st December 2017 – 30th November 2018 unless otherwise stated. Data have been collated in collaboration with partner services and through manipulation of police crime data, and will be used to identify trends in criminal activity in Sutton by cross referencing with neighbouring boroughs, wider London statistics and previous Sutton datasets.

c. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

The following partners are the statutory responsible authorities charged with coordinating community safety through the Community Safety Partnership (CSP):

- Metropolitan Police Service
- Local Authority
- London Fire Brigade
- National Probation Service
- Community Rehabilitation Company
- Public Health
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is one of the largest police services in the world, responsible for policing a capital that is more populous, dynamic and diverse than ever before.

The key priorities for the Metropolitan Police Service in 2018/19 have been outlined in the MPS Police and Crime plan for 2017 – 2021:

- Reducing violence against women and girls
- Keeping children and young people safe
- Reducing hate crime and intolerance

In Sutton borough, the Metropolitan Police place great importance on neighbourhood policing and partnership working. A core objective for all officers and staff serving the Borough are to provide long-term solutions to issues and concerns by working with local communities and their partners, like Sutton Council and other organisations. The Metropolitan Police Service are continually looking to improve their service to reduce crime and continue to make Sutton one of the safest boroughs in London. For 2018/19, in addition to the MPS priorities, local policing priorities include Non Domestic Abuse VWI and Burglary, which have both been identified by the community to be of most importance to them.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

The London Borough of Sutton Corporate Plan Ambitious for Sutton 2018 - 2023 priorities are;

- All residents live healthy lifestyles and are enabled to be economically, socially and physically active;
- Individuals, families and communities are able to access a diverse range of information, advice and guidance to make informed choices and enable them to sustain change;
- Building on individual and community resilience and assets to help people maintain their independence for as long as possible;
- A joined up approach by all public services to ensure that vulnerable residents are supported and kept safe;
- Transforming our ways of working to manage reduced budgets and increasing demand.

The priorities work to **PRIDE** objectives:

People-focused - We work together with the people who live and work in the borough.

Responsible - We take responsibility for our actions, for continuing to learn and for trying to be better at what we do.

Innovative - We seek innovative approaches in order to provide better services.

Diverse - We promote diversity by ensuring that we recognise and celebrate difference within the context of fairness and equality.

Enterprising - We take advantage of new opportunities, and work together with the community to make the best use of public resources.

Outcome Based Commissioning Reviews and The Sutton Plan

Sutton's corporate plan 'Ambitious for Sutton' sets out the council's ambitions for Sutton to be a great place to live, work and raise a family, and describes a plan to achieve this through focusing resources on four priority outcome areas:

- Being Active Citizens
- Making Informed Choices
- Living Well Independently
- Keeping People Safe

There is also a fifth outcome area of 'Smarter Ways of Working', which is about 'transforming our ways of working to manage reduced budgets and increasing demand'.

To achieve these outcomes, it has been agreed to undertake four 'outcomes based commissioning reviews' to look at our commissioning activity under each of the four themes. This is a new approach, which means looking holistically at a number of different areas which contribute to each outcome, rather than reviewing and re-commissioning services on a service-by-service basis. It also means considering the totality of resources available in our borough and thinking about the ends we are trying to achieve together with our partners, providers and citizens. This is in line with the strategic approach adopted across the borough through the Sutton Plan, which sets our place-based agenda.

The Outcome Based Commissioning Reviews will follow the agreed Sutton Plan principles;

1. Think place first - Prioritise the needs of Sutton and its communities, working in partnership with organisations and residents.

2. Work across sectors - Build and sustain partnerships across all of the borough's sectors to work towards achieving a shared vision and objectives.
3. Get involved early - Address causes of social problems and disaffection early.
4. Build stronger, self-sufficient communities - Help communities work together, and in partnership with other local organisations, to build and maintain strong social networks and opportunities for individuals and organisations to work together.
5. Provide coordinated, seamless services - Improve the way we work together behind the scenes to reduce the number of times people have to contact public services.

The work of the Community Safety Partnership as a whole will be part of the council's 'Keeping People Safe Review' which is due to begin in the summer 2019 and the outcomes will be reported back to the Safer Sutton Partnership Board in due course for discussion.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

The primary role of London Fire Brigade (LFB) is to respond to fires and other emergencies and prevent fires from causing harm or damage to people and property. They do so by providing the following services:

- Community Safety
- Emergency Response
- Emergency Planning
- Resilience
- Regulatory Safety

In respect of community safety, LFB in Sutton and across London work to help people stay safe from fire and other emergencies, in the home, at work and in London's other buildings. Accidental fires in the home are the main cause of fire deaths and LFB make this a core priority to reduce these fatalities. In addition to this, they work to educate people about what they can do to protect themselves from fire. The key initiatives LFB intend carry out to achieve this are:

- Home fire safety visits
- Working with other organisations
- Informing people at a young age
- Reducing deliberately started fires
- Advising on fire safety in the workplace
- Carry out inspections of buildings

NATIONAL PROBATION SERVICE

The National Probation Service (NPS), as part of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS), is a national organisation covering England and Wales. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for NOMS oversees the entire NPS delivery structure.

Until 2014, probation services were run by 35 regional trusts. The work previously done by those trusts has now been split. 21 private sector Community Rehabilitation Companies manage low and medium-risk offenders, while high-risk cases remain in NPS care. The divisions cover London, Midlands, North East, North West, South East, South West and South Central and NOMS in Wales.

The National Probation Services' chief purpose is to protect the public, in conjunction with the police, prisons and courts. Their people work directly with offenders to do this, by:

- Tackling the causes of offending.
- Enabling offenders to turn their lives around.
- Rehabilitating offenders back into the community.
- Following the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms, every offender released from custody will receive supervision and rehabilitation in the community. What's more, most will be given continuous support by one provider – from custody into the community – meaning that they receive consistent and more effective management.

LONDON COMMUNITY REHABILITATION COMPANY

London CRC previously operated a pan-London cohort model where offenders were allocated to teams as per a designated cohort. In January 2017 the organisation embarked on a restructuring of this model, returning to a Borough based operating model. It is envisaged this will better serve the needs of the service user and allow for more locally based interventions and partnership engagement.

The restructure of London CRC was underpinned by the launch of the Ambition 20/20 Change and Improvement Programme, where 2017 was underpinned by a back-to-basics agenda ensuring that the CRC is delivering on its contractual obligations and completing the appropriate actions in a timely fashion. CRC have seen a dramatic improvement over the past 12 months and moving forward into 2018, the focus will be shifting to quality uplift and developing of offender interventions.

In terms of London CRC priorities for 2018, the primary focus will be to continue working with offenders over the age of 18 years old with the aim to reduce the risk of re-offending. The London CRC manage a range of service users assessed at the point of sentence as a medium or low risk of harm. In reality this means holding a diverse caseload of service users who can have some very complex needs.

In Sutton some of the key areas of concerns remain, as Violence (including Domestic Violence), Drugs Possession and Theft.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Public Health England exist to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. PHE is an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health.

Public Health England London Alcohol and Drugs team have addressed alcohol specific objectives and actions for 18/19:

- Provide system leadership and continue to work with regional and local strategic groups and partners to reduce drug, alcohol and tobacco harm by promoting the 2017 Drug Strategy, DH Clinical Guidelines, the Tobacco Control plan and the NHS Long Term Plan and associated policy documents.
- Support local government, the NHS and other regional and local partners to enhance their approach to reducing tobacco related harm. This includes supporting the devolution ambitions around illegal tobacco, supporting the NHS in delivering an effective and comprehensive programme to deliver a smoke free NHS.
- Support local government and the NHS to assess needs, to commission evidence based interventions to prevent and treat drug, alcohol and tobacco dependence, and to improve recovery outcomes in both prison and the community.
- Provide system leadership and work with regional and local stakeholders to facilitate action to address harm and morbidity associated with alcohol and drugs, including, but not restricted

to, work around children impacted by substance misuse, addressing drug related deaths, pathways to hepatitis C treatment for drug users, and sexual health.

MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME (MOPAC)

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime is a co-operating authority.

The Mayor Sadiq Khan has published the new Police and Crime Plan for London which sets out his ambitions for the safety of our capital identifying five top priorities in London:

- A better police service for London
- A better criminal justice service for London
- Keeping children and young people safe
- Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls
- Standing together against hatred and intolerance

The Plan includes measures to tackle these issues, reduce crime and disorder in London and improve police services across the city.

Through the co-commissioning fund, MOPAC is providing funds to groups of partner services to work collaboratively with the aim to deliver solutions to entrenched or emerging crime and community safety issues. The purpose is to drive innovative, new approaches, and to extend the reach of existing effective services in London through co-design, co-commissioning, and co-delivery of services. The current funding is focused on four priority areas: child sexual exploitation, sexual violence, female offending, and youth offending, from which Sutton have received funding to continue its work around assisting female offenders to reintegrate into the community.

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP VISION

The Borough's approach to community safety has been characterised to date by a desire to provide excellent outcomes for residents through:

- Innovation and working differently across agencies
- An evidence based approach to commissioning
- Co-production of solutions at a neighbourhood level
- An understanding of risk and proven approaches to militate against and mitigate issues.

The Borough established its long term vision for community safety is to be the safest borough in London with the lowest fear of crime.

The Safer Sutton Partnership Board (SSPB) constitutes our statutory Community Safety Partnership, and aims to work collaboratively with partners to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, enviro-crime and fear of crime in Sutton. The SSPB oversees the implementation of the 'Safe in Sutton' Community Safety Plan and ensures that the requirements of the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 is being met at a local level.

d. LOOKING AHEAD

For Sutton to remain a low crime borough and to ensure the overall safety of the community, resources will focus on the most vulnerable and complex people in the borough in the hope that this will largely eradicate much of the repeat offending and victimisation locally. By working in partnership with other agencies and organisations, efforts will continue to target and pursue the small number of individuals locally who are responsible for much of high harm crimes and acquisitive offending in the

borough. This will be accomplished by providing the incentive to change, and ensuring that offenders face due sanction and justice if reluctant to engage. Efforts will continue to effectively target and deal with anti-social behaviour, when and where it occurs, acknowledging the nuisance and the distress it causes to ordinary people's lives.

We will further maintain a strong commitment to supporting women and girls, as victims of domestic and sexual abuse, helping them to break free and recover from abusive relationships. A key priority is to protect both children and young people living in the borough from undue influence, harm and exploitation, acknowledging the role modern technology may have in this.

The borough will stand vigilant in the face of threats from hate and extremism, ensuring Sutton remains a safe and welcoming place to live, work and socialise. Continued and focused attention will be given to people with disabilities, who are much more likely to be victims of crime, though may feel less confident in asking for help and support.

We will work with partners to explore the use of contextual safeguarding approaches in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts.

Explore the use of public health approach to tackle violence to improve the health and safety of all individuals by addressing underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence.

In doing all of this, we believe that we will be able to clearly demonstrate and measure:

- Significant reductions in levels of repeat offending;
- Significant reductions in levels of repeat victimisation;
- Increased reporting/reduction in levels of hate crime, particularly for those who are most vulnerable and at risk in our communities;
- Increased crime reporting;
- Greater protection of children and young people from harm and exploitation, and particularly for those who are most vulnerable and at risk;
- Better health and wellbeing outcomes, for individuals, families and communities;
- Safer neighbourhoods that are more easily elevated and regenerated, through planning and by designing out opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour before they occur.

These are the Community Safety Partnership ambitions for crime prevention and community safety in Sutton and we will continue to need the help and support of local people and communities to achieve them.

1. SUTTON PROFILE

1.1 COMMUNITY SAFETY PROFILE

This assessment sets out the context for community safety services in Sutton and anticipates issues we are likely to encounter over the next four years. The Borough's approach to community safety is coordinated through the Safer Sutton Partnership. This is a highly effective partnership between the Council and Police which since its establishment in 2005 has delivered excellent outcomes. Headline performance results for 2004/05 – 2018/19 include:

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- Burglary down by 12%
- Fear of crime down significantly over all major crime types (70% of people surveyed say that their perception of crime and disorder had stayed the same or improved)
- Cash efficiencies of £1,404,000 from 2006/07 to 2017/18

1.2 PUBLIC PERCEPTION

To provide a strategic overview of the issues and locations driving insecurities across Sutton, a Strategic Community Intelligence Report (SENSOR) is annually coordinated by the Universities' Police Science Institute (UPSI) at Cardiff University and reports on community intelligence collected from each ward in the borough. .

Data is collected through a structured and systematic approach to community engagement called Intelligence-oriented Neighbourhood Security Interviews (i-nsi), which is enabled via the SENSOR application for Tablets. Utilising the principles of cognitive interviewing, interviews are conducted by trained teams of police officers working within their Safer Neighbourhood Team areas. Analysis identifies and locates the key signal crimes, signal disorders and control signals that shape how people think, feel and behave in relation to their safety and security. As well as providing a richer picture of what really matters to the public, the process also has a significantly positive effect on the building of community and police relationships through engagement.

The resultant analysis provided an intelligence product available to Neighbourhood Policing Teams as well as informing broader Community Safety initiatives.

SENSOR thus enables police and partner agencies to:

- Target and impact upon the problems that really matter to the public;
- Establish an evidence base for multi-agency action and joint problem-solving;
- Develop innovative and effective accountability mechanisms with communities.

The SENSOR 2018 Headline Results found that 70% of people surveyed say that their perception of crime and disorder had stayed the same or improved. The research carried out in 2017, highlighted that 'Speeding' remain as the main concern for residents and that 'Groups of Youths' as a concern have moved from being the top concern in 2014 to third on the list in 2018.

This outlined a significant change in the public perception and reflected the increasing focus of targeted youth based anti-social behaviour interventions locally.

The most significant signals in SENSOR 2018

Crime or Disorder Signal Expression
1. Speeding
2. Inconsiderate parking
3. Groups of youths ⁵
4. Undesirable groups ⁶
5. Litter
6. Drug Use in Public

Using the data above, community safety plans are created to address concerns and discussed when required at the monthly multi-agency Problem Solving Meeting.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

The latest population figures from Greater London Authority population estimates indicates there are 207,000 living in Sutton Borough as of 2018, making Sutton the borough with the 5th lowest population across London. The population in Sutton is continuing to grow, and is estimated to reach 222,000 by 2030, where population projections estimate that the age group 0-15 and 65+ will experience the largest growth.

The below table summarises GLA's population estimates for 2018

Population Section	Estimate	%
Male	101,000	48.8
Female	106,000	51.2
Age 0 - 15	44,000	21.3
Age 16 - 64	132,000	63.6
Age 65 +	31,000	15.1

ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND SOCIAL NEEDS

The latest census estimation release shows that Sutton's BME population has risen to 29% in 2018, from 9% in 2001. Historically, ethnic communities in Sutton have been dispersed throughout the borough, therefore creating a more integrated community, however, in areas where populations have greater social needs, there has been an increased tendency to anti-social behaviour and criminality.

The below table summarises the GLA's religious population in Sutton, 2018

Faith	Sutton	%	London (%)	England (%)
Buddhist	1,368	0.7	1.0	0.5

⁵ Refers to groups of young people hanging around, who may or may not be associated with anti-social behaviours or other youth-related disorders

⁶ Used when respondents' report the presence and impact of groups of people, youths or otherwise, who they consider 'undesirable' in some way. Not a judgement made by the interviewer, rather a way of recording how respondents are describing and labelling such groups.

Christian	111,086	58.4	48.4	59.4
Hindu	8,038	4.2	5.0	1.5
Jewish	486	0.3	1.8	0.5
Muslim	7,726	4.1	12.4	5.0
Sikh	325	0.2	1.5	0.8
Other Religion	796	0.4	0.6	0.4
No Religion	46,817	24.6	20.7	24.7
No Response	13,504	7.1	8.5	7.2

1.4 SAFEGUARDING

1.4.1 ADULTS

Most recent figures show that Adult Social Care in Sutton received a total of 4,862 notifications between December 2017 and November 2018. Of these, 1,378 (28%) concerns progressed through to being investigated under Safeguarding. Of these 1,378 concerns, 616 (13%) progressed to a Safeguarding referral, and refers to cases that needed a safeguarding intervention. Below is a breakdown of the numbers of notifications, concerns and referrals received each month in the year 2017/18.

Count of Notifications, Concerns and Referrals received by Adult Social Care in Sutton, 2017/18

Year 2017/18	Notifications	Concerns	Referrals
December	371	86	39
January	455	182	78
February	348	126	53
March	457	180	79
April	473	180	52
May	416	92	38
June	481	153	50
July	455	102	52
August	482	83	46
September	407	68	43
October	326	65	43
November	191	61	43
Total	4862	1378	616

Colleagues across social services and commissioning have been effective in their efforts to raise awareness of adult safeguarding across partner organisations, providers and citizens and to encourage the reporting of concerns. The figures also reflect the work that has been carried out over the years to develop an environment of transparency with commissioned services in Sutton, which are

required to, and do, report accidents, incidents and safeguarding concerns. A consistent message has been given, and has been put into practice, that care providers will not be penalised for raising safeguarding concerns.

The number of notifications fluctuates monthly. The number of notifications was initially high but subsequently reduced in November 2018. This is attributed to the decision that going forward, Merlins (referrals from the police) and incident forms from nursing and supported living providers would no longer be recorded as notifications, thereby greatly reducing these figures. This decision coincided with the adult social services restructure. Referrals from these sources would then be pre-screened and if they were considered safeguarding concerns, would then be recorded as a safeguarding. If it was decided that there was no safeguarding but a need for a service, a 'Pause and Go' form will be completed. If it was decided that no action needs to be taken, then the referral is uploaded onto the service users records.

Although the number of notifications has decreased, the numbers going through as a concern or a S42 enquiry remains the same. The average number of safeguarding enquiries has increased from 40.4 per month in 2015/16 to 54.8 per month in 2016/17 and decreased slightly in 2017/18 to 51.3 per month. As we only have one months worth of data since the adult social services restructure, it is too premature to ascertain if there is a trend with regard to the decrease in volume of Merlins processed influencing the speed in which the safeguarding investigation takes place, however, going forward, this will be discussed in future reports.

1.4.2 YOUNG PEOPLE

As of the 31st of March 2018, there were 215 Looked after Children in Sutton, which is consistent with the number from the previous year. Sutton's rate of Looked after Children remains lower than the national average at 45 children per 10,000 of the population aged 0-17, compared to 62 children per 10,000 nationally.

Further, as of 31st March 2017, there were 265 children subject to a Child Protection Plan in Sutton, which is higher than the previous year's level of 231. Sutton's rate of children subject to a Child Protection Plan is presently at 55.8 per 10,000 population aged 0-17, which is above the national average of 45.3 and the Outer London average of 37.3 per 10,000 population.

A recent report published by notaloneinsutton.org.uk indicates that two thirds of child protection plans in Sutton have a domestic abuse element, however, initial safeguarding concerns may not highlight domestic abuse until further assessment. The Adoption and Children Act 2002 extended the definition of significant harm to include 'impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another'. In response Sutton Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) guidance further states that witnessing domestic violence is also a form of abuse as it can have an adverse effect on children's development, relationships, behaviour and emotional wellbeing. Adverse experiences in childhood can have a direct effect on a child's mental health, which can continue into adulthood, where research suggests that 1 in 3 adult mental health conditions are directly related to adverse experiences in childhood.

This suggests that there is a need for further development of preventive interventions that have an evidence base for improved outcomes, within the borough which could decrease the number of high risk families in need of support at the Child Protection level.

1.4.3 VICTIM SUPPORT

Becoming a victim of crime can have several adverse effects on a victim's physical health, employment, higher education prospects, finances and emotional well-being. High risk and vulnerable

victims are by no means a homogenous group and an effective 'crisis, coping and recovery' response to their issues should be specifically tailored by services to the particular needs of each person, as a victim of crime.

Whilst the experience of being a victim of crime will always vary in its impact from individual to individual, for some, the impact may be especially traumatic, overwhelming and have a long lasting, and sometimes lifelong, effect upon their ability to cope with ordinary daily life. This will largely depend upon the nature of the crime experience and/or the overall resilience of the person as the victim of this.

People with complex needs are more likely to experience higher rates of crime, and are considerably more likely to be victims of crime than the general population. They are also much more likely to be severely traumatised by the experience too. The most recent data provided by Victim Support (VS) showed that for Sutton in the financial year 2017/18:

- A total of 4,460 referrals were made to VS, corresponding to roughly 37% of 12,087 notifiable crimes reported and then actioned in the borough in that period.
- The Metropolitan Police were the highest single referrer for victim support services with 3,713 referrals equalling 83% of all referrals.
- 'Violence with Injury' was seemingly the highest volume crime where victims were referred for support (1,069 cases), followed by 'Theft' (976 cases) and 'Violence without Injury' (401 cases).
- For those referrals with a specific crime flag, Vulnerable Victim (1,597 cases), Domestic Violence (1,358 cases) and Repeat Victims (1,306 cases) were the highest.

Victim Support is one of the various recovery services operating locally that are potentially well equipped and primed to support very vulnerable victims, most notably for Domestic Violence and Abuse and victims of acquisitive crimes, however, potentially less so for more 'overlooked' crimes such as Hate Crime and cyber enabled crimes.

2. MOPAC PRIORITIES

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime has established a performance framework that ensures the people's priorities are being dealt with effectively by the Metropolitan Police Service and partners, while simultaneously giving local police the flexibility they need to respond to issues that really matter to the people in their local communities.

Under this system, each Borough have selected two local volume crime priorities based on local knowledge, crime data and police intelligence. Along with anti-social behaviour, which have been identified as an important issue in every borough, the borough priorities for Sutton in 2018 included Residential Burglary and Domestic Violence without Injury.

In addition to the local priorities, Sutton will continue to monitor the performance of the mandatory high-harm crime types outlined by MOPAC; sexual violence, domestic violence, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.

Most recent arrest data for Sutton indicate that those committing high harm crimes within the borough are predominantly White (North European), male, and aged between 18 to 31 years old.

2.1 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence is by the World Health Organisation defined as

Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to thome and work.

The definition of "coerce", however, is wide and may involve psychological intimidation, blackmail, or other threats, including the threat of physical harm, of being dismissed from a job or of not obtaining a job that is sought. It may also occur when a person is unable to give consent while drunk, drugged, asleep or mentally incapable of understanding the situation⁷.

ISSUE

In 2017/18, 271 sexual violence offences were reported in Sutton, out of which 109 offences were classified as rape and 162 as other sexual offences. This is a decrease of 23% compared to previous year, which saw 345 sexual violence offences reported, the highest number reported over the past five years. Compared to 2013/14, however, there has been a general trend of increase in the number of reported sexual violence offences, where over the past 5 years, the number of reported rape offences have increased by 35%. The spike in number of offences reported in 2017 could be attributed to the increased focus and awareness of sexual violence and harassment through the MeToo movement, possibly making new and historic victims more likely to report.

Sutton Central, Beddington South and St Helier are the wards experiencing the highest number of sexual offences per 1,000 population. This is likely related to Sutton's night time economy, where 14% of all offences occurred within the Sutton Central Ward, and corresponds with those areas within the borough already known to experience higher levels of crime.

Of all sexual violence offences, 38% occurred in a private or council owned dwelling, whereas 35% occurred in a public place or location. In 27% of offences, the victim was unsure or did not know

⁷ World Health Organisation - https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap6.pdf

where the offence took place. The number of sexual violence offences occurring in a private or council owned dwelling corresponds to the high number of incidents related to domestic violence and abuse (DVA). For rape, 64% occurred in a private property out of which 36% were flagged as DVA related.

For victims of sexual violence, 93% were female and 42% were under the age of 18. Conversely, 95% of all suspects were male, where 72% were over the age of 18. Majority of all victims and suspects were of white ethnic appearance which corresponds to the demographic profile in the borough.

INTERVENTION

#AskforAngela is a campaign launched by the MPS enabling those who feel vulnerable in pubs and clubs to discreetly approach staff and request assistance, to help prevent and reduce sexual violence and vulnerability.

Available at participating venues throughout Sutton, the 'Ask for Angela' initiative aims to reduce sexual violence and vulnerability by providing customers with a non-descript phrase they can use to gain assistance from staff members in order to be separated from the company of someone with whom they feel unsafe due to that person's actions, words or behaviour.

OUTCOME

Rises in reporting of rape and sexual offences have previously been attributed to a positive and welcome cultural shift, showing the rising confidence in the reporting of these offences. An increase in historic offences being reported was identified due to some widely publicised high profile cases.

The conclusion that there has also been a rise in the actual number of attacks as opposed to a rise in just the reporting cannot be discounted. The increases recorded in Sutton are reflected in the figures for the rest of London. The majority of rape allegations involve parties known to each other, where survivors experiencing domestic abuse are often at a higher risk of experiencing rape or sexual offences. The Met take part in awareness raising campaigns such as "It's not OK" to encourage people to come forward, and to encourage anyone who has suffered sexual offences to report the crimes, however, the cause of the increase in allegations made to the Met Police is currently undergoing further research.

2.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA), and can be defined as "any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, or emotional" (Home Office, 2018).

ISSUE

In 2018, 2,651 police CRIS reports have been flagged as Domestic Violence (DV), classified as both Crime and Non-Crime incidents. This is a decrease of 5% when compared to 2017 with 2,778 DV incidents. Comparing these figures to overall MPS performance across London, the total number of DV incidents reported decreased by 2% over the same period.

The total number of DVA crimes reported in 2018 was 1,573, which is an increase of 8% from 2017 with 1,451 reported offences. This mirrors that of overall MPS performance, where the total number of DVA offences increased by 9% over the same period. For DVA offences per 1,000 population, Sutton currently stands as having the 5th lowest rate across the MPS with 7.8 DVA offence per 1,000

population, compared to MPS rate of 9.6. Compared to our neighbouring boroughs Sutton has a higher rate than that of Kingston (7.4) and Richmond (6.3), however, lower than that of Merton (8.3) and Croydon (10.6). The increase in the number of reported offences may be a result of better reporting, improved initial investigation and flagging of such incident on CRIS.

The most common offence type flagged as DV includes Common Assault and Aggravated Bodily Harm. In 2108, DVA accounted for 35% of all Violence with Injury offences in Sutton, where women are much more likely than men to be victims of high risk or severe domestic abuse. In 2018, 76% of all reporting DVA victims in Sutton were women.

Peak age of reporting victims currently sits within the 25-38 age range, where 21% of reporting victims were between the ages 25-31. This mirrors that of last year, indicating that victims are reporting to police earlier and the number of assaults endured before reporting is decreasing, however, the number of people experiencing domestic abuse is believed to be much higher than the reported figures. DVA often goes unreported as victims are afraid not to be taken seriously, or to make the situation worse by reporting. DVA isn't always obvious, and it can be difficult to recognise, even for those who experience it first hand, which is another reason why it often goes unreported⁸.

The majority of perpetrators of DVA in 2018 were male (91%), over the age of 25 (82%) and of white European ethnicity (72%).

INTERVENTION

To effectively deal with the issues of DVA in Sutton, a Domestic Abuse Transformation Programme was launched in 2017. The programme has been developed through a borough-wide, multi-agency partnership and focuses on the persistent high rates of domestic abuse, its causes and associated issues. The programme aims to ensure that the available services are fit for purpose in dealing with this issue, to raise awareness of domestic abuse and the services available for both victims and perpetrators.

Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) Service

Sutton currently have two full time IDVAs based in the Police Community Safety Unit (CSU), primarily to support high-risk DA victims discussed at MARAC. IDVAs also coordinate and attend the DV One Stop Shop, providing advice to medium/ low-risk victims. The service offers free drop-in advice for domestic violence victims at all risk levels.

Domestic Violence One Stop Shop (DVOSS)

The Domestic Violence One Stop Shop is Sutton's 'front door' into services, and offers advice and support to any victim of domestic violence and abuse. Attendees are risk-assessed and offered advice from an Independent DV Advisor (IDVA), DV specialist Police Officer, Solicitor, and others.

Most recent figures show that top referral sources were: Police 32% (23% last year), Children's Social Care 18% (22% last year), Victim Support 12% (13% Last year), and word-of-mouth 9% (10% last year). In the next year, we will look to increase the number of referrals originating from St Helier Hospital and GP surgeries with a set of locally commissioned projects in both areas to help identify more people in need of a service.

⁸ notaloneinsutton.org.uk

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The MARAC is a cross partnership case conference which manages the most vulnerable of domestic violence case. The service looks to use different agency provision to provide a premium support service to those who are most at risk of DV victimisation.

MARAC Referral Sources:	Rolling 12 to end of Sept 16	Rolling 12 to end of Sept 17	Rolling 12 to end of Sept 18
Police	45	46	54
One Stop Shop	27	28	27
Victim Support IDVA	16	21	21
Children's Social Care	16	21	12
St Helier Hospital	20	16	13
Transferred from a DV MARAC within another local authority	8	13	11
Housing	1	6	4
Adult Social Care	4	4	2
Mental Health	1	4	2
Other	2	3	7
Education	2	2	2
SWA Floating Support	3	1	0
St Georges Hospital	1	1	2
Probation (NPS and CRC)	1	0	5

Men and Masculinities Program

The Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme for Men in Sutton (Men & Masculinities) has been commissioned to work with male perpetrators of medium-to-high risk domestic violence to help them recognise their behaviour as abuse, and commit to making positive changes.

Freedom Programme

The Freedom Programme provides support throughout the year to support women who have experienced Domestic Violence through 1:1 support and monthly groups at all levels of concern.

Women's Refuge and Floating Support

The women's refuge offers refuge spaces to women fleeing domestic abuse, plus their children. The refuge has one full time IDVA Housing Floating Support worker who supports DA victims with housing-related needs, working across all risk-levels, including women at risk who are not resident in the refuge.

Core Assets Therapeutic Group Work for Young People

Therapeutic Groupwork programme and one to one support for children exposed to domestic abuse. The service also provides group work for parents.

OUTCOME

DVOSS

Comparing the most recent figures i.e 12 months to end of November 2016 with the previous year:

- 135 new clients attended, with 50 returning for further advice totalling 185 clients (154 new clients attending, 51 returning totalling 205 - Last year)
- 31% were assessed as low risk (24% Last year)
- 60% were assessed as medium risk (63% Last year)
- 9% were assessed as high risk (13% Last year)

The One Stop Shop continues to perform well, although attendance is down 10% year-on-year, indicating that more publicity is needed to promote the service. 91% of clients are low or medium risk, which is good indicates people are seeking help before the situation escalates. 33% are homeowners, 34% BME, and 0% male. There is a wide range of referral sources, with Children's Social Care referring 20 cases and referrals from word of mouth increasing.

- 37% of clients were living in social housing (38% Last year)
- 30% of clients were from privately rented households (30% Last Year)
- 33% of clients were homeowners (32% Last Year)

DV MARAC

In 2018 the MARAC discussed 216 high risk domestic violence cases with 46 repeat cases in a bid to reduce the level of the individuals' victimisation. The current repeat rate is 21%. The repeat rate is exceptionally low, and it is a reflection on the excellent work of all local partners in contributing to improving the safety of victims that we have been able to maintain such a consistently low rate of repeat victimisation over a 24 month period.

Calendar Year	Total MARAC Cases	Repeat Cases	Repeat Rate 2010-2016
2018	216	46	21%
2017	209	50	24%
2016	208	55	26%
2015	165	45	27%
2014	191	54	28%
2013	173	55	32%
2012	194	66	34%
2011	136	60	44%
2010	162	70	43%

The repeat victimisation rate is the primary mode of outcome measure for DV MARAC, and is achieved by measuring the number of victims who have experienced a domestic crime incident in the 12 months following their case being discussed at MARAC.

There has been a 23pp reduction in the overall repeat victimisation rate over the past eight years, where the rate has fallen to a historic low of 21% in 2018 from a high of 44% in 2011. This correlates with an increase in service provision, including improved IDVA capacity, opening our DV One Stop Shop in 2011, and provision of the Freedom and community perpetrator programmes since 2015, among other initiatives.

Sanction Detection

Sanctioned Detection data between 2014 and 2018 indicates Domestic Crime reporting in Sutton stands at an average of 34%, where Sutton is currently outperforming the MPS SD average rate of 31%. In relation to Sanction Detection, further bespoke analysis is required for the reasons underpinning the overall trend of reduction in Sanction Detection rates.

DVA Sanction Detection Rate by Neighbouring Boroughs, December to November 2014-2018

Borough	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sutton	45%	36%	38%	29%	21%
Croydon	33%	33%	26%	26%	19%
Merton	44%	36%	37%	28%	19%
Kingston	48%	41%	39%	33%	21%
MPS	40%	35%	30%	27%	19%

Sutton's Domestic Violence Sanctioned Detection performance is consistent with the London trend. When compared against the performance of its geographical neighbours, the rate should be put into context as each of these London Boroughs are unique in their social and demographic composition, with differing priorities, hence the SD rate by type will be different across each borough.

The introduction and use of the Body Worn Video (BWV) for all frontline officers is a new policing tool that will help initial investigators capture real time evidence, demeanour and settings for the secondary investigator, Evidence Review Officers, the Crown Prosecution Service and the courts. Domestic Abuse incidents is one of the eight mandatory occasions/incidents when officers will use the video to record, and this BWV regime enables investigators to progress Evidence Based Investigation, where the victim refuses to provide evidence or support investigations.

The sign posting of persons to the Domestic Violence One Stop Shop staffed with Independent Domestic Violence Advisors and Police officers may also be responsible for the decrease in Sanctioned Detections. The DVOSS provides a holistic service for victims/survivors of Domestic Abuse and from speaking to the IDVAs in the Community Safety Unit in Sutton Police Station it is evident that victims of Domestic Abuse who hitherto would not have come forward, now use the DVOSS a stepping stone to engaging with the police in cases of Domestic abuse – this in turn will in the long run lead to more DA matters being reported/investigated and with the support of victims/survivors police/CPS will be able to get charges/cautions/Sanctioned detections.

Some victims/survivors would rather access the services provided by the DVOSS rather than engage with police for the arrest/prosecution of a perpetrator and then go through the whole process that follows the arrest of such a person for a Domestic Abuse related offence. Conversely, the DVOSS and IDVAs play a significant role in supporting victim/survivors who ordinarily would not have assisted police with Domestic Abuse related investigations, they support them to engage with police, through the courts and give advice/assistance with obtaining court orders/injunctions.

2.3 CHILD EXPLOITATION

The National Crime Agency (November 2017) briefing on county lines (County Lines Violence, Exploitation and Drug Supply 2017) provides a definition and synopsis of the concerns around County Lines. In summary a group create a link between an urban location (primarily London) and a rural/smaller urban location. Orders for drugs are placed to the urban hub through a dedicated mobile line number. Children and other vulnerable people are used to deliver the drugs. At the rural location the homes of vulnerable people, including the vulnerable elderly, people with learning disabilities,

people addicted to drugs or with other vulnerabilities are taken over (this is known as cuckooing) and this is used as a hub from which drugs are delivered by children and vulnerable people.

ISSUE

Criminal exploitation of children and other vulnerable people is highly organised and is characterized by coercive control and a high level of violence. It is a form of human trafficking and is strongly associated with other crime including child sexual exploitation.

INTERVENTION

In Sutton we are responding to this safeguarding issue in many ways. As well as provided ongoing training to professionals, Children's Social Services with its partner agencies (police, the Youth offending Team (YOT), education, health and voluntary sector) are holding an Exploitation Awareness week between 15th and 22nd March. During this week professionals will be sharing information at a variety of community events to promote awareness of both child criminal and sexual exploitation.

At a targeted level - where we have specific safeguarding concerns for children/young people - we follow statutory guidance as set out in the Pan-London Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Child Protection Procedures. We also hold a monthly Criminal Exploitation Panel (CEP), which is attended by a range of professionals including the police, YOT, Children's Social Services, voluntary services, health and education. At the panel, specific cases are discussed to ensure that we have safeguarded children and put all possible interventions in place. The panel also looks for patterns and themes, and shares these appropriately with professional colleagues so that interventions can be implemented. The CEP currently feeds into the Multi Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) Operational Meeting. The CEP is chaired by the Specialist Safeguarding Lead and involves case workers/ATMs coming to present their cases to the panel. Focus is on risk assessment, intelligence sharing and action planning whereas the focus of the MACE is on mapping, trends and recurring themes.

Further, Sutton is working alongside the London wide project 'Rescue and Response', which is a Pan-London project which provides a targeted intervention for children/young people who have been exploited by county lines.

OUTCOME

The local and pan-london work to tackle the threat of child exploitation is still ongoing, it is too early for any meaningful assessment of outcomes, however, the targeted approach through the Criminal Exploitation Panel and county lines 'Rescue and Response' program will continue moving forward to ensure Sutton provides a robust response to emerging issues.

2.4 WEAPONS BASED CRIME

KNIFE

“Knife Crime” is simply any criminal offence that involves a knife. This includes offences where a knife or sharp instrument has been used to injure, been used as a threat, or where the victim was convinced a knife was present during the offence, as well as knife possession offences ⁹

ISSUE

In 2018, 371 knife related offences were recorded in Sutton. This is **an increase of 11%** (count 36) compared to 2016/17, and an **increase of 86%** (count 171), compared to 2015/16. London wide crime statistics suggest that the increase in occurrence of knife crime offences is an overall trend across London, where knife crime offences has increased across the Met by 31% since 2015/16 and 1% compared to last year. Overall, there is an increasing trend of knife related offences in Sutton and across London.

As a context for London, Sutton stands as has having the third lowest number of knife crime offences out of the 32 London Boroughs, surpassed only by Richmond and Kingston. Similarly, Sutton stands as having the third lowest number of knife crime with injury offences and knife crime personal robbery offences, and sixth lowest for knife possession and possession of blade or pointed article. Although the number of knife crime offences has increased, Sutton remains a low volume borough compared to other all other boroughs across London.

Within the borough, the top locations for knife related offences are Sutton Central and Wandle Valley, which corresponds to the already know criminogenic areas in the borough.

Out of the 372 victims of knife crime in 2018, 74% were male and 26% were female. Of these, young people (under age 18) comprised 22% of all victims, which mirrors that of last year. Further, 40% were aged less than 25 years of age, which is a decrease compared to the previous year, where 47% of victims were aged less than 25 years of age.

The majority of victims, 66%, were identified as White European and 26% were identified as being from BAME backgrounds, were those recorded as black ethnicity represented one in ten of all victims of knife crime. The remaining 8% were recorded as unknown ethnicity. This is consistent with that of previous year, however, differs from the wider London picture in terms of ethnicity, where 51% of victims came from a BAME background in the rolling year ending September 2018. It should be noted that white minorities are overrepresented in the White European ethnicity category and may not mirror the methodology used for the wider London BAME statistics.

In 308 of 358 recorded offences, one or several suspects were recorded, corresponding to 517 offenders in total, were 93% were male and 7% were female. Of these, young people (under the age of 18) made up 26% of the total number of offenders, whereas offenders under 25 years of age comprised 56% of all offenders. This is a marginal decrease from that of previous year, where 33% of all offenders were young people.

INTERVENTION

As a response to the increase in knife related offences in Sutton, a Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Group (KC and SV Action Group) was established in August 2018, as a part of the pan-London

⁹ MOPAC Knife Crime Strategy 2017

response set out by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). The action group aims to bring together the good work that already exists within the borough and brings together agencies such as Children's Services, Community Safety, MPS, Social Services, Public Health, Probation, Voluntary Sector, YOT, and Schools, resulting in a multi agency response towards issues of knife crime in Sutton.

The Sutton knife crime offender cohort can be separated into two different cohorts, young people and adults, where adults accounts for the majority of the knife related offending in borough. To meet the different needs and challenges associated with the different cohorts, subgroups have been created under the Action Group to more specifically focus on the different interventions and prevention mechanisms available for young people and adults. Some of the themes of work which has emerged from the Subgroups include enforcement and criminal justice responses, accessibility and availability of knives e.g. trading standards. preventative work alongside schools, communications and work with communities and families and intervention pathways which can help move offenders away from criminality.

Sutton Youth Summit

A Youth Summit Workshop was organised in July 2018 as a joint project between LSCB, SSPS, Police and Schools. The aim of the Youth Summit was to help inform the development of actions promoting children and young people's safety, and by doing so gaining a better understanding of what makes young people feel unsafe in Sutton and to discuss actions to increase safety. To do so, the Youth Summit brought together young people to talk about a range of topics affecting young people's safety, including Knife Crime, Hate Crime, Online Safety and Domestic Abuse, providing invaluable insight to young people's perception of safety and thoughts about issues that matter most to them locally.

Additionally, The Sutton Local Safeguarding Children's Board in cooperation with the Safer Sutton Partnership Service ran a Young People's Safety Survey across Sutton's secondary schools to gather the views and comments from a broader cross section of Sutton young people based upon the topic above. Both exercises were drawn together into one analysis to inform local planning and responses to young people's safety issues through the Sutton Reducing Reoffending Board.

Operation Sceptre

Coinciding with the increase in knife crime offences across London, operation Sceptre was launched by the Met Police in 2015 with the aim to reducing knife crime and those affected by it. The operation seeks to target not only those who carry and use knives, but also those who facilitate the access and importation of weapons, and brings together an array of resources to target priority areas with activities including weapons sweeps, targeted stop and search of known offenders, test purchasing and plain clothes police operations¹⁰.

Violent crime task force

To boost police powers, The Mayor has funded a new dedicated Violent Crime Taskforce of nearly 300 police officers focusing on the areas worst affected by weapons based crime. When deploying to boroughs, the MPS Violent Crime Task Force works closely with local police, community safety partners and stakeholders and incorporates engagement work within its activity on a borough.

¹⁰ MOPAC Knife Crime Strategy 2017.

OUTCOMES

Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Group was established in 2018, and the work by partners to tackle the increase in weapons related crime is still ongoing, hence it is too early for an assessment of outcomes.

GUN

Not all gun crime is the same, as the term 'gun crime' covers both lethal weapons, such as shotguns and handguns; and non-lethal weapons, such as air weapons and stun gun. The term is applied to any offence where a gun has been used or there was possession of a gun with intent.

ISSUE

In 2018, 50 gun crime offences were recorded in Sutton, which is an increase of 19% compared to that of 2017 with 42 offences. Gun enabled crime in Sutton, however, remains at a low volume compared to other London boroughs where Sutton currently stands as having the 9th lowest rate of gun crime per 10,000 population at 2.42.

London wide crime statistics suggest that the increase in occurrence of gun crime offences is an overall trend across London, where knife crime offences has increased across the Met by 28% since 2015. Overall, there is an increasing trend of gun related offences in Sutton and across London.

INTERVENTION

There are several complex reasons for why people become involved with gun crime, however, the Met has highlighted vulnerability, drug trafficking and debts as factors that lead young people to be exploited and involved with gun related crime. As highlighted in previous work regarding why young people carry weapons, particularly knives, is often related to a perceived need to defend themselves which again is related to the perceived number and severity of weapons on the street¹¹. This could possibly also be attributed to why young people choose to carry guns.

Gun crime is often related to gang activity and Sutton is currently taking part in the MOPAC county lines project 'Rescue and Response', which is aiming to help young people in London under 25 who are at risk of being exploited by criminal networks including organised crime.

The project aims to address

- Rescue & Response - an immediate and flexible rescue and response service to vulnerable young people.
- Intelligence Development - to inform prevention and focus resources on those most in need and on the cusp of exploitation.
- Breaking the Cycle - upskilling front line professionals across London to better identify and divert young people away from this exploitation at the earliest possible stage.

Trident

Trident is the MPS Unit responsible for tackling gang violence and the prevention and investigation of all non-fatal shootings in London. In addition to investigate all non-fatal shootings, the unit conduct proactive operations targeting firearms and/or gangs focusing on intelligence, prevention and enforcement, as well as secondary investigations on all recovered lethal weapons. The unit provides

¹¹ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/20180123_final_pcc_gun_crime_findings_report.pdf

support to BCUs to tackle gang criminality, embedding 'Ending Gang Violence & Exploitation' best practice in relation to gang suppression. The unit works closely with partners, groups and communities to tackle gang violence and prevent offending.

Violence Reduction Unit

Announced by the Mayor in September 2018, the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) is bringing together specialists from health, police, local government, probation and community organisations to tackle violent crime and the underlying causes of violent crime. The VRU is not yet developed in Sutton, however, plans are underway.

Gangs Matrix

The Gangs Matrix was set up in the aftermath of the 2011 riots by the MPS to identify those at risk of committing, or being a victim of, gang-related violence in London. A recent review of the Matrix recognizes flaws within the matrix and calls for a comprehensive overhaul of Matrix processes and oversight to ensure it is operating effectively; however, it recognises the Gangs Matrix has a positive impact on reducing offending or being a victim of violence.

OUTCOME

The work by partners to tackle the increase in weapon related crime is still ongoing, hence it is too early for an assessment of outcomes.

2.6 HATE CRIME

A hate incident is any incident which the victim or anyone else thinks was motivated by prejudice or hatred of gender identity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, race or disability.

The Association of Chief Police Officers and the CPS have agreed a common definition of hate crime:

“Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person’s race or perceived race: religion or perceived religion: sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation: disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender”.

Evidence of the hate element is not a requirement. The victim need not perceive the incident to be hate-related. It would suffice if another person (even a police officer) did perceive that the incident was hate related.

ISSUE

Hate crime is under-reported across all strands and therefore the reported number of incidents may only be a small proportion of actual levels. The reporting of hate crime in Sutton shows a similar trend to London with racist and religious hate crime making up the majority of recorded reports.

In 2018 there was a total of 291 recorded hate crime offences in Sutton. Most notably was hate crime offences motivated by Race and/or Religion with 263 recorded offences. This is a decrease of 14% compared to that of 2017 with 340 recorded hate crime offences, however, an increase of 28% compared to 2015, going from 227 reported offences in 2015 to 291 in 2018.

Of the total number of reported hate crime in 2018, Sutton has the third lowest level of offences across the London boroughs with 291 reported offences, surpassed only by Kingston and Richmond. This represents an offending rate of 1.44 offences per 1,000 population, which is higher than neighbouring borough Richmond, however, lower than Croydon with 1.6 and Kingston with 1.5 per 1,000 population. This is also evident for the number of victims of hate crime, where Sutton has a higher number of victims than that of Kingston and Richmond, but fewer than Croydon and Merton.

During the 2018 calendar year racist and religious hate crime reporting decreased by 5% across London compared to the previous year, however, increased by 18% compared to 2015 going from over 14,000 offences in 2015 to over 16,000 in 2018. The reporting of racist and religious hate crime in Sutton shows a similar trend to London, with reporting down by 16% in 2018, however, up by 22% since 2015, going from 216 offences in 2015 to 263 in 2018.

Against the London trend, homophobic hate crime reporting in Sutton continues to increase from 16 reports in 2017 to 22 reports in 2018. Similarly, Sutton has seen an increase in the number of anti-semitic hate crime offences, going from 0 in 2017 to 6 in 2018, where London wide statistics suggests that anti-semitic hate crime is the form of recorded hate crime that has had the largest increase in occurrences compared to previous year.

Yearly reporting of Hate Crime in Sutton, 2014-2018

Year	Racist and Religious Hate Crime	Homophobic Hate Crime	Disability Hate Crime	Transgender Hate Crime
2014	151	12	3	1
2015	216	11	5	0
2016	215	14	9	0
2017	313	16	10	3
2018	263	22	6	1

Note: It is possible for a hate crime to have more than one motivating factor (e.g. an offence may be motivated by hostility towards the victim's race and religion), hence figures may not equal the total number of hate crime offences.

Disability hate represents less than 2% of all reports suggesting a lack of awareness that disability hate is a crime; a tolerance or acceptance of such issues or a lack of knowledge of how to report to local services. The Sutton Residents Survey conducted bi-annually highlighted an increasing proportion of residents that agreed Sutton is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (2003 – 76%, 2015 – 90%).

Reported Hate Crime in Sutton and Neighbouring Boroughs, 2014-2018

Borough	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kingston Upon Thames	152	226	259	244	264
Richmond Upon Thames	147	200	293	253	212
Merton	196	267	337	294	297
Sutton	164	227	238	340	291
Croydon	370	568	671	707	614

Since 2014, there has been an upwards trend in the number of victims of hate crime across the MPS. In 2018, however, the majority of boroughs experienced a decrease in the number of victims compared to the previous year. Sutton has seen a steady increase in numbers of victims of hate crime since 2014, going from 158 victims in 2014 to 269 victims in 2018. Sutton currently stands as having the third lowest number of victims of hate crime across MPS.

INTERVENTION

In Sutton, there is a focus on increasing the awareness of hate crime, and to increase reporting of hate crime across the borough. A hate crime reporting phone line, as well as hate crime training for professionals, is being provided by Stop Hate UK, commissioned by the community safety partnership. A Disability Hate Crime project is being provided by Community Action Sutton to raise wider awareness of what constitutes as a hate crime, with a special focus on disability hate within the community sector. Sutton further participates in the national hate crime awareness activity, where each year, the council lead on a national hate crime awareness campaign to encourage reporting across the borough.

OUTCOME

Compared to the previous year, there has been a decrease in the reported levels of hate crime in Sutton and across London. A peak in the number of reported hate crimes was observed in 2017, however, the current trend is consistent with the yearly increase in reporting as observed prior to 2017.

Any change in police figures can be understood in several ways. If the number of hate crimes recorded across all access channels increases, this could mean more offences are being committed, or that communities affected by hate crime are more prepared to report it. If the number of reports decreases, that could be an indication that fewer hate crimes have occurred or that individuals are less inclined to report it than previously. Alternatively, it could be a combination of two factors, for instance, increased willingness to report and more offences happening simultaneously.

The abnormally high levels of reported hate crime observed in 2017 was not isolated to Sutton, but occurred across London. The reasons for this anomaly are complex and impossible to pinpoint to specific reasons, although it is likely factors such as Brexit and domestic terrorism were exacerbating factors. The overall trend of increased hate crime reporting, however, is an indication that more people are willing to report such crimes to the police.

3. LOCAL PRIORITIES

In addition to the high harm pan-London priorities and focus on ASB as outlined by MOPAC, each borough has two MOPAC locally agreed priorities based on local crime and intelligence picture. In Sutton, these are Residential Burglary and non-DA Violence With Injury.

3.1 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 and Policing Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 defines anti-social behaviour as “Behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person”.

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of behaviour deemed as unacceptable and causing harm to the individual, their community or their environment. Examples of anti-social behaviour include nuisance, rowdy neighbours, vandalism, fly-tipping, street drinking, begging, firework misuse, inconsiderate use of parking and so forth.

The MPS classifies ASB under the three qualifiers “Personal”, “Nuisance” and “Environmental” in line with the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR):

- Personal - ASB is perceived to be targeted at an individual or group rather than the community at large.
- Nuisance - ASB is causing trouble, annoyance or suffering to the community at large rather than an individual or group.
- Environmental - The incident is not aimed at an individual or group but targets the wider environment, e.g. public spaces/buildings.

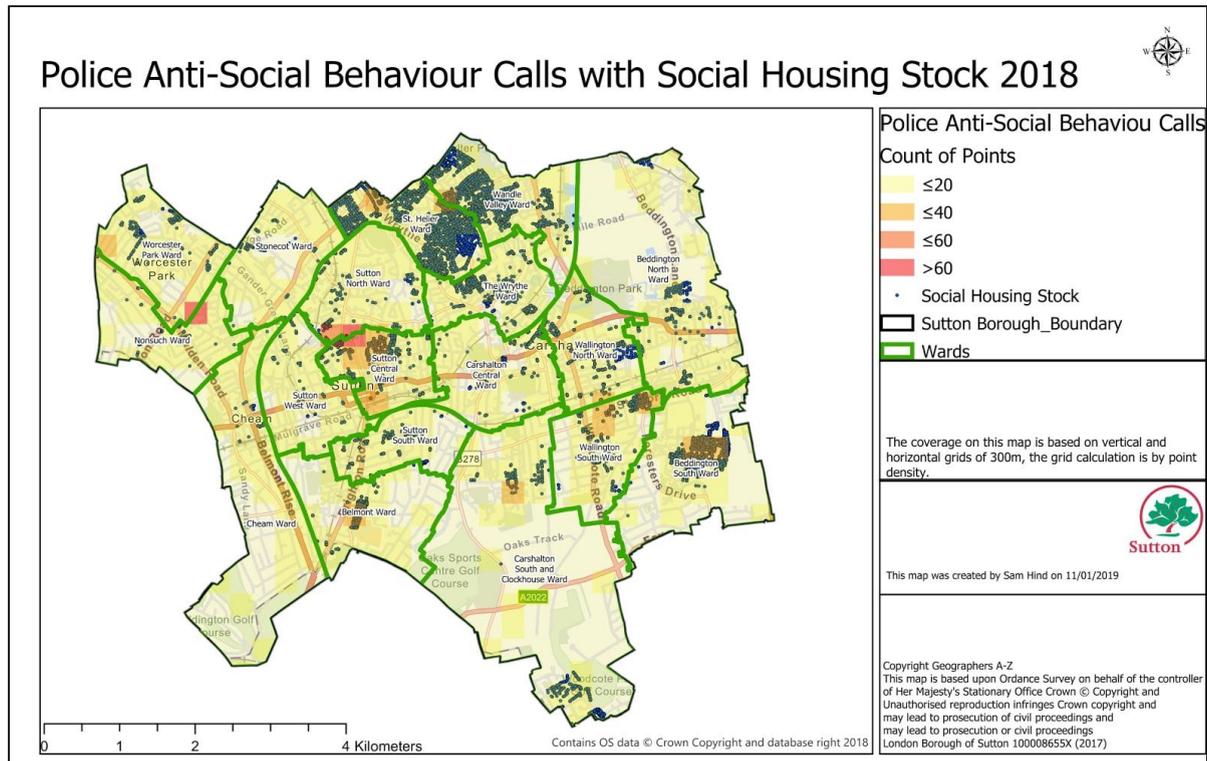
ISSUE

Sutton currently stands as having the 3rd lowest levels of ASB calls to the police compared to all the other London boroughs, with a total of 3,465 calls made in 2018. This is a decrease of 1% compared to that of 2017 with 3,513 calls, however, a total decrease of 16% since 2014, going from 4,138 ASB calls in 2014 to 3,465 in 2018.

This decrease is consistent with the overall MPS trend where 31 out of the 32 London boroughs experiences a decrease in the number of ASB calls in 2018 compared to that of 2017.

Sutton Central, Beddington South and St Helier remains the main focus of ASB calls, and whilst the number of calls originating in Sutton Central has remained relatively stable over the past four years, compared to 2014, there has been a significant decrease in the number of ASB calls in the majority of wards across the borough.

Out of the 2,047 ASB calls, 80% were classified as nuisance calls, where the anti-social behaviour is seen to cause trouble and annoyance to the community at large.



INTERVENTION

Anti Social Behaviour Unit

In 2013 the Safer Sutton Partnership commissioned a housing focussed joint Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (ASBU) in partnership with Sutton Police and Sutton Housing Partnership. The unit's establishment principles were to reduce personal forms of anti-social behaviour, reduce repeat victimisation, improve social tenant's satisfaction with ASB issues and improve residents' perception of safety in the communities in which they live.

The relationship between social housing concentrations and ASB identified in previous assessments has further led to the commissioning of the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (ASBU) which is presently jointly funded by Police, Council and Sutton Housing Partnership. The ASBU offers a partnership approach and work towards managing complex ASB cases by sharing a joint set of outcomes.

As shown in the figure above, key areas of ASB in Sutton include the Roundshaw Estate, Cedar Road, Benhill Estate and Sutton Town Centre. Compared to previous years, the locations where ASB incidents are most prevalent have not seen a remarkable change. The main hotspot for ASB continue to be in Sutton Central ward, generated by Sutton High Street and Sutton Train Station.

As illustrated in the map above there is a need to continue with the current multi-agency approach to ASB in Sutton.

Community MARAC

Sutton Community MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) aim to provide and facilitate discussion of complex ASB cases that require a multi-agency response in managing or reducing risk.

The main focus of the Community MARAC is to reduce and manage the risk to vulnerable victims, considers the overall community impact, and how to manage the behaviour of the perpetrator accordingly. Agencies represented at the Community MARAC include, but are not limited to, Metropolitan Police, Adult Social Care, Mental Health Services, Registered Social Landlords, Victim Support, and other specialist statutory services.

On The Street

On the Street is an Assertive Youth Outreach and Diversion Service commissioned by the Council which offers youth engagement, outreach and diversion interventions, and seeks to reduce the perception and actuality of anti-social behaviour (ASB) by targeting known ASB hotspot locations within the borough. The service is specifically focused on young people and aims to reduce youth crime and ASB by providing support and diversion opportunities for young people through positive activities.

On the Street delivers target outreach sessions in anti-social behaviour hotspots throughout the borough as decided by the multi-agency problem solving group.

Problem Solving Meeting

A multi-agency Problem Solving Meeting is convened each month to address issues of placed based anti-social behaviour across the borough.

OUTCOMES

Anti Social Behaviour Unit

In 2018, the ASBU assisted police with issuing over 100 Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) to members of the community who failed to stop their unacceptable behaviour. CBOs are issued when a person convicted of a criminal offence are involved in persistent anti social behavior, where the role of the ASBU is to liaise with local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, collating evidence and consulting with the CPS to consider prohibitive conditions.

It further assisted local housing providers by providing intelligence that enables providers to take appropriate action against individuals engaged in persistent anti social behaviour.

Community MARAC

Since the launch of the Community MARAC process, 52 meetings have been convened with an average of 1-2 new cases discussed, in addition to ongoing cases where the Community MARAC intervention process is still necessary to reduce and manage associated risk with due regard to the complexity of the cases.

Since commencement, 85 highly complex cases have been discussed through the Community MARAC process and majority of these cases had these common factors include victim and/or perpetrator mental health issues; unmet mental health needs with refusal or engage with support services; repeat callers; vulnerable adults in need of supported/sheltered accommodation; victims of hate crime; perpetrators with complex needs; and vulnerable residents in social isolation.

Through the use of holistic, punitive and criminal measures the Community MARAC process has been able to reduce risk in 71 out of 85 (80%) cases discussed. These measures have included the use of CBOs (Criminal Behaviour Orders); Civil Injunctions; ABCs (Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts); Tenancy Enforcement actions for breach of tenancy.

Additionally, holistic approaches have included, but not limited to, mental health and capacity assessments; clear assessment of needs; identifying volunteering opportunities to engage perpetrators and residents in positive activities; regular visits from local SNTs; use of local Floating Support services; and Substance Misuse Service provider to assist in addressing alcohol and substance misuse.

On the Street

In 2018, On the Street delivered over 100 targeted outreach sessions within the borough. The location visited were determined as key hotspots for anti-social behaviour known to generate a fear of safety and insecurities in the community.

During these sessions, over 400 young people were engaged with by the outreach service, where 84% of engagements were referred into positive activities or volunteering opportunities, achieving positive engagement and diversion.

3.2 NON-DA VIOLENCE WITH INJURY

Violence against the person can according to the Met police crime type definition include a range of offences, ranging from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.

Whether an act of violence against the person is classified as Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (Non-DA VVI) is determined by the relationship between the offender and the victim - an offender who commits a Non-DA VVI offence is not in a domestic relationship (either present or past) with the victim.

ISSUE

Sutton currently stands as having the lowest crime rate of non-DA VVI offences across all London boroughs with 0.25 offences committed per 1,000 population. The highest rate borough, Greenwich, had a rate of 1.16 offences per 1,000 population which is almost 7 times that of Sutton. In 2018, there were 849 reported non-DA VVI offences in Sutton, which is a decrease of 8% to that of previous year with 924 reported offences. Cumulatively, however, there has been a 15% increase in the number of reported offences since 2014, going from 740 offences in 2014 to 849 in 2018.

Consistent with previous years, Sutton Central remains the top borough for non-DA VVI, with 89 reported offences in 2018. Wandle Valley and Wallington South follow with respectively 58 and 43 reported offences in 2018. The high number of offences in Sutton Central is likely linked to Sutton's night time economy and alcohol related violence.

Most common offence types include Aggravated Bodily Harm, Grievous Bodily Harm and Dangerous Dogs Offences corresponding to 93% of all offences.

The majority of Sutton wards has seen a decrease in the number of occurrences, with the exception of Stonecot, Carshalton South and Clockhouse, Carshalton Central and Worcester Park. Notably, there has been an increase of 68% in Carshalton South and Clockhouse, going from 22 offences in 2017 to 37 in 2018.

In terms of seasonality, offences occur consistently throughout the year with expected peaks in the spring and summer months, Halloween and October half term, as well as during the Christmas period.

In 2018 there was a peak in occurrences in June, July and August, likely related to events associated with the Football World Cup.

For victims of non-DA VWI, majority were male (63%), over the age of 18 (76%), and of white ethnic appearance (70%). Similarly, for offenders of non-DA VWI, majority were male (81%), over the age of 18 (83%) and of white ethnic appearance (66%). This corresponds to the demographic profile of the borough.

INTERVENTION

See IOM under 3.3 Residential Burglary.

See Violent Crime Task Force under 2.4 Weapons Based Crime

OUTCOME

See IOM under 3.3 Residential Burglary.

3.2.1 ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND DISORDER

LAS data shows that alcohol related disorder is still a key concern to residents and alcohol related crime is still frequent, whether it is reported to the police or not. The main geographic focus for alcohol related violence and disorder remains Sutton Central Ward likely due to the town centre night-time economy.

In terms of impact across the community safety spectrum, including residents perceptions and cost to all partner agencies be it MPS, London Ambulance Service (LAS), Probation, LFB or NHS, alcohol related crime and disorder is the largest concern. Alcohol misuse is associated with crime, violence and anti-social behaviour, and can impact significantly on family and community life.

The cost of alcohol misuse in the UK is substantial, both in terms of direct costs (e.g. costs to hospital services and the criminal justice service) and indirect costs (e.g. loss of productivity and the impact on family and social networks). This impact can be seen locally in Sutton both directly through the necessity to effectively and safely manage Sutton Town Centre in order to prevent violence within the night time economy, through to off licenses selling super strength alcohol to street drinkers or proxy selling to minors.

INTERVENTION

Sutton Street Pastors was set up in 2005 as a response to fear of crime in the centre of Sutton. Street Pastors work in partnership with Safer Sutton Partnership and are out in the Town Centre every Friday and Saturday night between 10-3.30am, to care for, listen to and help people who are out on the streets.

A dedicated Town Centre Policing Team (TCT) has been deployed in Sutton town centre throughout 2018, addressing issues of crime and ASB, and providing reassurance to businesses and local residents in the town centre. When moving to the new policing model in 2019, however, the TCT will be replaced by response, and the implications of this will be monitored going forward.

OUTCOME

The table and the key points below shows that total numbers of LAS assault callouts in 2018 have decreased since 2017, however, the late and early hours of Saturday and Sunday remains the peak time for assaults that require a London Ambulance call out. The high numbers observed in the late and early hours during the weekends is arguably related to Sutton's night time economy and alcohol related incidents. An analysis by Output Area revealed Sutton Central as the main location for these incidents, where 30% of all LAS assault callouts during the weekend (Friday, Sunday and Saturday) between the hours of 8pm to 12pm, and 12am to 4am, occurred within the Sutton Central ward, which is consistent with that of previous years.

Temporal analysis of LAS Assaults call outs by day of the week, Dec 2017 – Nov 2018

Hour of Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Incidents by Hour of day
12-4 AM	13	6	8	11	15	25	32	110
4-8 AM	6	3	6	4	9	12	9	49
8-12 PM	9	6	8	5	5	4	11	48
12-4 PM	8	23	15	4	14	9	14	87
4-8 PM	15	12	15	14	12	16	13	97
8-12 AM	20	20	18	10	25	26	15	134
Grand Total	71	70	70	48	80	92	94	525

Key points

- Total number of LAS assault callouts has decreased by 11% on the previous 12 months levels.
- Total number of weekend calls (Friday, Saturday, Sunday) increased by 13% on the previous 12 months levels.
- LAS assault callouts during the weekend (Friday, Sunday and Saturday) between the hours of 8pm to 12pm, and 12am to 4am, have decreased by 5% and 22% respectively compared to previous 12 months levels.

3.3 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Residential burglary is by the Metropolitan Police defined as;

“Offences of entering any residential building as a trespasser with the intent to steal or cause unlawful damage or having entered the building, steals or attempts to steal anything or inflicts or attempts to inflict any persons therein any grievous bodily harm”.

ISSUE

Residential burglary in Sutton has seen a steady increase over the past four years, with a total of 971 reported offences in 2018. This is an increase of 14% compared to previous year, and an increase of 23% compared to 2014.

- Cheam experienced the highest volumes of residential burglary in 2018.
- Cheam, Beddington North and Carshalton Central experienced the highest rates of burglary per 1,000 population.

- In 2018, highest rate ward, Cheam, had a residential burglary rate 2.2 times higher than the lowest rate ward, Wandle Valley.

Analysis show that Cheam emerges as the ward with the highest occurrence of residential burglary, higher than what would be expected based on previous four year trend.

Compared to all London boroughs, Sutton currently stands as having the 2nd lowest levels of occurrence in terms of volume and crime rate per 1,000 population. Compared to previous year, Sutton performs mid-range with a 14% increase in occurrence of residential burglary.

For perpetrators of residential burglary in Sutton, the majority are male, over the age of 25 and of white european ethnicity, which is consistent with the population demographics of the borough.

Residential burglary is also affected by seasonality, where there is a peak in the number of reported offences during winter months.

The offender profile in Sutton mirrors that of previous years, with the majority of offenders being of white ethnicity and between the ages of 18 and 31.

INTERVENTION

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

One of the interventions available for prolific acquisitive crime and violent offenders in Sutton is the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme, which is a concept supported by the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice. Building on the success of the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) processes, its aim is to extend partnership working to a greater number of offenders.

The principles of IOM is to reflect local circumstances and priorities and statutory partners such as the Metropolitan Police Service, National Probation Service and London Community Rehabilitation Company have key objectives of preventing harm to communities caused by crime; this can be achieved by reducing reoffending rates through an effective offender management process. This can be delivered through a combination of interventions that includes enforcement, persuasive compliance, and supportive offender engagement.

Met Police

The Met Police is working hard to tackle burglary and help Londoners keep themselves and their property safe. Be Safe is an ongoing crime prevention campaign which aims to motivate, empower and mobilise residents to protect themselves and their property against crime. The '3 Step Protect' advice builds on key message of small crime prevention actions which aims to encourage residents to consider access to valuables, buildings and outside property when thinking of home security, rather than one piece of advice in isolation, as all burglary prevention advice will fit into one of these categories.

Throughout 2018, the Met Police has been running a MetTrace operation across London, where officers are providing SmartWater forensic property marking kits to homes that are most vulnerable to burglary in London. As of June 2018, over 340,000 kit has been distributed to residents across London where a 21% reduction in burglary has been achieved in MetTrace areas compared to a 1.9% increase in Non-MetTrace areas.

The Met Police is working closely with local authorities and other partners to help provide advice and other burglary prevention materials required to support vulnerable victims and residents in hotspot areas.

A Met wide priority is to safeguard Londoners against gangs of thieves targeting gold jewellery also known as 'Family Gold theft' which has disproportionately affected Asian families across various hotspots within London. Operation Nugget is a Met wide operation that has been implemented within Sutton Borough using a partnership approach between Police and Council to conduct Prevention, Community engagement and Reactive Policing.

The Safer Sutton Partnership Media and Communications team have printed thousands of leaflets advising resident on how to keep property safe and secure. This is continually distributed by Local Safer Neighbourhood Teams at residential properties as well as at local Mosques. The Police and core partners hold strategic meetings in order to target areas of concern, prevention tactics, and to organise events to further advice residents on how to keep their property safe.

OUTCOME

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

Sutton's IOM performance is positive with clients in the IOM cohort (an average of 23 clients in 2018) offended less after joining the scheme with a quantifiable 6% reduction in their overall reoffending rate. A review of risks associated with the offenders suggests Education, Training and Employment (ETE) is a prime concern alongside other motivating factors for reoffending such as poor financial management and drug misuse.

3.4 OTHER VOLUME CRIME

Volume crime can be defined as "...any crime which, through its sheer volume, has a significant impact on the community and the ability of the local police to tackle it. Volume crime often include priority crimes such as street robbery, burglary and vehicle-related criminality, but can also apply to criminal damage or assaults¹²".

ISSUE

Non-Residential Burglary

Non-Residential Burglary is any form of burglary that does not target a residential building such as a shed, garage, office or factory.

- Sutton has the 2nd lowest levels of non-residential burglary across all London boroughs, with 1.07 offences per 1,000 population.
- There has been a decrease of 22% compared to the previous year, going from 278 offences in 2017 to 217 offences in 2018. This mirrors the London trend, where 23 out of 32 boroughs saw a decrease in the number of occurrences in 2018 compared to previous year.
- Cumulatively, Sutton has seen a total decrease of 64% since 2014, which saw 601 non-residential burglary offences being committed.

¹² <https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/investigations/introduction/#volume-crime>

- Sutton Central experienced the highest volume of non-residential burglary in 2018. Sutton Central has also seen the highest percentage change since previous year across the borough, going from 25 to 47 offences in 2018, an increase of 88%.

Criminal Damage

Criminal Damage is when property is intentionally destroyed or damaged, but not necessarily to gain entry to premises or a vehicle.

- Sutton has the 5th lowest levels of criminal damage across all London Boroughs.
- In 2018, Sutton has seen a decrease of 8% in the number of offences committed compared to previous year, going from 1,262 offences in 2017 to 1,065 in 2018, and Sutton has seen a total decrease of 7% since 2014, which saw 1,142 criminal damage offences. This is consistent with the London trend where there has been a decrease in the number of offences compared to 2017 across all boroughs except Westminster and Richmond.
- Sutton Central experienced the highest volume of criminal damage in 2018 with 116 offences, which is a decrease of 23% compared to the previous year with 138 offences. Sutton Central also had the highest rate across the borough with 9.58 offences per 1,000 population, which is about 3 times higher than that of the lowest rate ward, Cheam, with 3 offences per 1,000 population.

Robbery

Robbery is an aggravated form of theft. According to Section 8 in the Theft Act 1968 “a person is guilty of robbery if he steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, he uses force on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subjected to force”.

In recent years the term ‘mugging’ has been commonly used to describe an incident where a person has had property stolen and been assaulted in the street.

Robbery of Personal Property is defined as “a robbery where the goods stolen belong to an individual or group of individuals, rather than a corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery, or whether the personal property actually belongs to the person being robbed”.

- There has been an increase in the occurrence of Personal Robbery in Sutton over the past four years, going from 367 offences in 2013 to 415 offences in 2018, an increase of 13%. Compared to last year, however, there has been a decrease of 30%.
- Sutton Central and Carshalton Central had the highest occurrence of Personal Robbery in 2018 with respectively 38 and 25 reported offences. This is likely due to the high footfall in the high streets of both wards, creating opportunities for various forms of theft and personal robbery such as pickpocketing and snatching.
- Sutton Central had the highest rate of personal robbery per 1,000 residents with 3.14 offences per 1,000 population, which is about 6 times higher than the lowest rate ward, Cheam, with 0.47 offences per 1,000 population.

Robbery of Business Property is defined as “any robbery where the goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery”.

- Sutton has one of the lowest rates of business robbery across the 32 London boroughs with 0.16 offences per 1,000 population compared to the highest rate boroughs Haringey and Westminster with 0.48 and 0.54 offences per 1,000 population..
- Compared to the previous year, there has been a marginal increase of 7% in the number of reported offences going from 30 offences in 2017 to 32 offences in 2018. Cumulatively, Sutton has seen a total increase of 113% since 2014, going from 15 to 32 reported offences.
- Increase in volume is consistent with the London trend where all London boroughs saw an increase in the occurrence of business robbery offences in 2018 compared to previous year.
- Wandle Valley, Wallington South and Sutton Central experienced the highest volumes of business crime as well as the highest rate per 1,000 population across the borough, however, the volumes experiences in Sutton are low and does not indicate a trend.

Theft from Motor Vehicle

- In 2018, Sutton had the 2nd lowest number of offences and 4th lowest rate per 1,000 population across all London boroughs with 992 reported theft from motor vehicle offences, and a rate of 4.91 offences per 1,000 population. This is an increase of 10% compared to the previous year which saw 904 offences and a rate of 4.47. This is, however, consistent with the London trend, where 25 out of 32 boroughs has seen an increase in the number of offences in 2018 compared to that of previous year.
- Nonsuch, Beddington North and Stonecot had the highest levels of theft from motor vehicle offences across the borough with respectively 91, 79 and 77 offences reported in 2018.
- Nonsuch had the highest crime rate across the borough with 8.34 offences committed per 1,000 population. This is almost three times higher than that of the lowest rate ward, Carshalton South and Clockhouse, with 2.92 offences per 1,000 population.

Theft from Motor Vehicle Property Type

Theft from Motor Vehicle property type, 2014 to 2018

Property Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Motor Vehicle Registration Plates	195	139	103	83	172
Currency (British)	140	73	139	154	137
Hand Tool - Power	113	139	119	139	106
Property-other/NK	54	47	54	89	99
Vehicle Sat Nav System	117	59	63	82	78

Red = increase to previous year; Green = decrease to previous year

In 2018, there has been an increase in the occurrence of stolen motor vehicle registration plates almost matching the volume of offences as seen in its peak year 2014. Compared to 2017, there has been a change in the property type most stolen where British currency and power hand tool has fallen on the list of most stolen property types from motor vehicles.

Theft of Motor Vehicle

- In 2018, Sutton had the 2nd lowest number of theft or taking of motor vehicle offences reported and the lowest crime rate across all London boroughs, with 377 reported offences and 1.86 offences committed per 1,000 population. This is a decrease of 20% compared to previous year, with 471 offences in 2017, however, an increase of 49% compared to 2014, going from 253 offences in 2014 to 377 in 2018.
- Beddington North, St Helier, Wallington North and Wandle Valley had the highest occurrence of theft of motor vehicle offences in 2018 with respectively 31 offences in both Beddington North and St Helier, and 30 offences in both Wallington North and Wandle Valley.
- Beddington North had the highest crime rate across the borough with 2.87 offences per 1,000 population, which is almost three times higher than that of the lowest rate ward, Sutton West, with 0.99 offences per 1,000 population.

Moped Enabled Crime

- In 2018, Sutton experienced 87 incidents of Moped Enabled Crime, which is an increase of 171% to the previous year. This is higher than our neighbouring boroughs Merton, Kingston and Richmond, however, lower than Croydon.
- There has been a consistent increase in number of offences across all wards.
- Across London, Sutton is one of 14 boroughs which has seen a substantial increase in the number of moped enabled offences in 2018 compared to previous years, indicating that this issue is not isolated to Sutton.

INTERVENTION

See section on IOM under 3.3 Residential Burglary.

OUTCOME

Most prevalent arrest offences

The below tables are a collation of twelve months arrest data in Sutton 2018. The first table lists the most prevalent arrest offences in Sutton, whilst the second table shows a breakdown of the top five offences by age group and gender. The 25-31 age group is the largest offending age group for Violence Against the Person offences which is the offence category that accounts for the largest number of arrests in Sutton. Upon examination of the gender differences, males continue to be the gender that are prominent in all five strands of the most prevalent arrest offences in the Borough.

Top 10 arrest offences in Sutton, calendar year 2018

Arrest Offence		Count	%
1	Violence Against the Person	1142	34%
2	Non Notifiable	571	17%
3	Theft & Handling	493	15%
4	Other - Notifiable	402	12%
5	Drugs Offences	248	7%
All other arrest offences		530	16%
Total Arrests		3386	100%

Note: Non-notifiable offences are offences that does not need to be reported to the Home Office for inclusion in crime statistics such as RTA offences and breach offences.

Note: All other arrest offences include burglary, sexual offences, fraud, robbery and criminal damage offences.

Top 5 arrest offences in Sutton by Gender and Age group of Offender, calendar year 2018

Violence Against The Person							
	Under 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46+	Total
Female	25	37	27	39	18	30	176
Male	70	196	261	162	116	161	966
Non Notifiable							
	Under 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46+	Total
Female	1	27	16	20	15	25	104
Male	18	108	117	96	51	77	467
Theft & Handling							
	Under 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46+	Total
Female	0	8	18	6	22	6	60
Male	100	59	65	110	59	40	433
Other Notifiable							
	Under 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46+	Total
Female	1	12	6	12	11	3	45
Male	38	80	65	68	49	57	357
Drugs Offences							
	Under 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46+	Total
Female	1	8	6	1	0	0	16
Male	39	101	46	36	8	2	232

Figures are broadly in line with the borough offender profile.

4. OTHER PRIORITIES

4.1 COUNTER TERRORISM AND PREVENT

The statutory Prevent Duty was introduced by the government under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015. This places a duty on local authorities and other specified authorities to have due regard to the risk of radicalisation to individuals and communities. Radicalisation is a process individual to the person being targeted, driven by an ideology which sanctions the use of violence and encourages the rejection of a cohesive and integrated society. Often those who are most vulnerable are deliberately targeted through a narrative which makes this ideology seem both attractive and compelling.

Home Office guidance states that Specified Authorities should use a risk based approach to radicalisation. Under Section 36 Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, the Council is required to undertake a process of risk assessment to safeguard and support any individual identified at risk of being targeted by extremists or becoming radicalised – using a multi-agency Channel Panel. The Channel Panel seeks to intervene at an early stage when an individual is vulnerable to becoming radicalised by extremists or when their behaviour raises concerns and brings them to the attention of agencies and/or the Police.

Sutton has a well-established Community Safety Partnership which provides a good platform to effectively deliver the Prevent duty over the next three years. Crime and disorder in Sutton is under the average level, for both London and nationally, making it one of the safest boroughs in London. However, Extremism and Radicalisation present real risks in today's society. In order to protect those who may be exploited by extremists and their ideology, the London Borough of Sutton must ensure that risks and community tensions are identified, and continue to proactively work to engage individuals at the earliest stage possible through the Channel Process.

Promotion of social inclusion, the counter action and reduction of opportunities for extremists requires strong partnerships with other London boroughs, agencies, interest groups and communities, robust safeguarding processes, the raising of awareness and the building of capability with staff across the organisation. The SSPS will continue to utilise these existing relations and structures within our communities to counter extremism and radicalisation.

4.2 BUSINESS RELATED CRIME

Business Crime is defined as any criminal offence that is committed against a person or property that is associated by the connection of that person or property to a business. All MPS data includes theft from shops, theft by employees, making off without payment and any other offence whereby a company or public body has been recorded as a victim.

In 2018, 1,054 Business Crime offences was recorded across Sutton. There has been a steady decrease of recorded business crime over the past four year, where there has been a decrease of 11% compared to previous year, and 30% compared to 2014/15. This mirrors the overall London trend where the number of reported business crime offences across the MPS has decreased by 7% compared to last year. Sutton currently stands as having the lowest volume of business crime and second lowest rate per 1,000 population across the 32 London boroughs.

Business crime in Sutton is mainly related to the town centre, and can be associated with the criminogenic nature of Sutton High Street with its businesses and high footfall creates opportunity for various forms of crime.

In Sutton there is currently a 'Successful Sutton' business improvement district (BID) which is an independent, non-profit organisation led and funded by businesses to make Sutton town centre a better place to live, work, shop and do business. This was formed in 2012 following a successful ballot among eligible local businesses, which in turn have a say on how improvements are delivered to the area over a five-year period.

The BID is in place to improve partnership working between businesses and other agencies involved in the reduction of crime. It will ensure that businesses are fully supported and equipped with the appropriate technology.

4.3 SOCIAL MEDIA AND ONLINE CRIME

In the age of information technology, fraud has evolved more dramatically than any other crime, as the rise of online communities and the internet have facilitated a plethora of new opportunities for crime to be committed. New technologies has not only facilitated traditional crimes to be committed, but created completely new types of crime, such as computer misuse and cyber-dependent crime.

Cyber-dependent crime are offences that can only be committed via a computer or computer network and include crimes such as online shopping fraud, action scams and distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. Cyber-enabled crimes, however, are traditional crimes that can be increased in their scale through the use of computers and does in most instances relate to fraud or theft, but also non-fraud crimes such as online harassment. Whilst online fraud and cybercrime has become one of the UK's most common offences, cybercrime itself, however, is not considered a crime and is not part of the notifiable offences that are reported within official statistics (CSEW, 2018).

In Sutton, there is a need to gain a broader understanding of how this is affecting the people in the borough and what can be done to raise awareness in regard to reporting crimes occurring online, cyber security and how to stay safe online.

4.4 FEMALE OFFENDING

The Women's Hub in Sutton was launched on the 5th of April 2016 for vulnerable women across the borough to access services that assist them reintegrate back into their community. These women include female offenders released from prison on licence or serving their sentence as part of a Community Order. The Hub is also open to all women that are vulnerable for whatever reason as they often have the same needs and issues.

The Women's Hub has recently been granted further funding through MOPAC funding to roll out to all the South London Boroughs, including Sutton. In Sutton, the centre has been re-established its service since summer 2018 and is being delivered by Women in Prison. They are currently seeing clients in central Sutton. As of January 2019, they have received 25 new referrals since the delivery of the Hub has started. The new provider for this service is the Women in Prison and they are working with a number of agencies locally to build a hub of services to address the female offenders needs.

Women accounted for 19% of all incidents of self-harm in prison in the year to December 2017 despite representing just 5% of the total population. There is also a stronger correlation between women being victims of violence; 53% of women in prison reported experiencing emotional, physical or sexual abuse as a child, compared to 27% of men. For domestic related abuse and violence this is even higher amongst women offenders being victims.

The Hub provides a unique opportunity to work with a number of key agencies and partners to reduce crime and re-offending amongst women. It prevents duplication in service delivery and addresses gaps in that delivery. The Women's Hub will continue to receive further funding through MOPAC Crime Prevention and Co-Commissioning Fund in 2019/20.

4.5 YOUTH JUSTICE

The Integrated Youth Service (IYS) is a newly formed service integrating the existing partnership of the Targeted Youth Support and Youth Offending Team. The IYS continues to work jointly with its key partners from Social Services, Police, Probation, Education, Health and Drug Services as well as external agencies to keep communities, children, young people and their families safe.

The table below shows that there were 96 young people processed through Sutton's Triage Clinic in 2018. Table below reflects the practice changes made in 2016/17 to increase the level of support offered to Young People at the Triage Clinic to reduce the number of First Time Entries.

Count of FTEs and young people processed through Triage clinic, 2016-2018

	Assessment at Triage Clinic	First Time Entries (FTE)
2016	123	52
2017	123	49
2018	96	22

The core objective for The Sutton Youth Justice Plan 2017-2020 is to continue to work across partnerships to reduce the number of young people committing crime in Sutton, and ten priorities have been identified for the Sutton YOT. Although a 3 year plan, the plan will be reviewed annually by the Safer Sutton for Young People Group (SSYPG) to ensure the objectives and priorities are up to date;

- Preventing young people becoming involved in crime and anti-social behaviour;
- Preventing young people from re-offending;
- Maintaining low usage of custodial sentences and remands to youth detention accommodation;
- Reducing the criminalisation of children in need or those in care;
- Keeping children and young people safe from exploitation;
- Improving young people's educational, health and social outcomes;
- Providing help and support to victims of crime and providing a restorative service to all service users;
- Improving engagement and participation from service users;
- Improve performance reporting capacity within the service;
- Improve the effectiveness of SSYPG.

Sutton youth services were successful in securing MOPAC funding provide the 'IDM- I'm Doing Me' project which is coordinated by YOUThink prevention service. The project will be delivering targeted group work and sessions for young people to facilitate discussions around different topics including knife crime, criminal exploitation, group/gang culture, and mental health.

4.6 DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Substance misuse

It has been noted by Public Health England that upon examination of the proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 months the latest available data shows that successful completions for all substance misuse cohorts including alcohol misusers have declined slightly in Sutton in the twelve month period up to the 31st December 2018. Performance remains near to (opiates) or in the top quartile (alcohol and non-opiates) or substantially above the national average (alcohol clients). Although the number of completions has declined slightly, clients that are completing have undertaken a positive and comprehensive recovery journey and are

supported into abstinence. These outcomes demonstrate Sutton's robust local treatment system and the excellent work of the substance misuse treatment service in place.

Public Health England have published estimates of the local numbers of opiate and crack users as well as those who are alcohol dependent and living in the borough. These numbers will be used throughout 2019-20 with work on mapping and engaging these users into treatment.

Changing demographic of substance misuse clients (getting older)

When examining the ageing population of individuals entering substance misuse treatment, the Department of Health commissioned Public Health England (PHE) to compose a Drug Treatment Evidence Review 2017 to examine what can be expected of the drug treatment and recovery system in England and provide advice to inform future policy. The research outlined that the opiate treatment population is getting older. Illicit drug injecting is a significant premature mortality risk factor, but the ageing treatment population also face age-related, long-term health conditions.

A key element noted was that the proportion aged under 30 is predicted to continue to fall considerably and, conversely, the proportion aged 40 and over is estimated to make up almost three-quarters of all those in treatment for opiate use. The 40–49 age group is projected to become the largest by the end of 2020, while the 30–39 age group is projected to decrease, and the 50–59 age group is projected to increase to a similar size to the 30–39 age group.

The 40 – 49 age group has consistently been the largest proportion of all in treatment in Sutton since 2013-14, followed by the 30 – 39 age group. 2017-18 figures (up to the end of quarter 3) show a marked increase in the numbers of all in treatment for the 50 – 59 age group. The shift across the age groups is likely to be because the Sutton drug using population is steadily ageing as service users live longer due to more effective treatment.

Criminal Justice clients in the treatment system

When looking at substance misuse and crime the relationship between both areas is complex. However, the majority of evidence indicates that problem drug users are responsible for a large percentage of acquisitive crime, such as shoplifting and burglary.

As a direct consequence of the crime they commit, these problem drug users are highly likely to end up in the criminal justice system at some point. Some will serve community sentences, others will be sent to prison. In either case, it is integral to look at outcomes of clients in contact with the criminal justice system.

Upon analysis of the latest available data from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System, 25.8% of adults with substance misuse treatment needs have successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment following release from prison. The Sutton picture is currently below the national average of 31.4%. In Sutton work is ongoing to understand the barriers to engagement post-release and the reasons for disengagement e.g. individual is abstinent upon release.

In addition, in Sutton, when looking at the proportion of the treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system, by which means those in contact with the criminal justice system defined as clients taken onto a CJIT caseload within 42 days of the earliest triage or the first referral source of the treatment journey is a criminal justice referral route, criminal justice clients across all cohorts (opiate, non-opiate, alcohol and non-opiate and alcohol) for the period 1st January to 31st December 2017 comprise 14% of all clients in structured treatment in Sutton.

The most recent data around number of successful completions / all criminal justice clients in treatment outlines that Sutton is outperforming the national average with non-opiate and alcohol clients. Between 1st January and 31st December 2017 both non-opiate and alcohol criminal justice clients have seen successful completion rates of 58.3% and 57.1% compared to national successful completion rates of 37.2% and 40.6% respectively. It is important to note that there is some element of volatility with the data as numbers are low.

Alcohol liaison and referral

Public Health commission an integrated drug and alcohol misuse service for adults and young people of Sutton. The service is designed to provide a client-centred recovery-focused approach. Services include clinical prescribing, physical health, psychosocial, community and clinical inpatient detoxification services, supervised consumption, needle exchanges and young people's services.

The Alcohol Liaison Assertive Outreach team are based at St Helier Hospital to enhance the liaison between the Emergency Department, the wards and Sutton's drug and alcohol services supporting early identification of those with alcohol problems and facilitating early engagement with specialist services.

The outreach work is now a core part of the integrated service and an integral element of the offer within the Emergency Department. The team provide brief interventions, onwards referrals into the drug and alcohol service and psychosocial support. These outcomes demonstrate the excellent work carried out by the Assertive Outreach Team and the effectiveness of joint working with our secondary care partners.

5. CONCLUSION

Moving forward, the data in each of the illustrated priority areas for the community safety partnership shall be reviewed and refreshed annually. By doing so, the document shall be used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing community safety services in Sutton by reviewing areas of success and failure through the monitoring of contracts on a regular basis, to drive continuing improvement.

We will identify gaps in local need and service provision, examining notified gaps on a geographical, demographic and socio-economic basis. Further research shall be undertaken to look at what else can be delivered and review best practice examples within other local authorities that undertake similar work.

We will update the annual delivery plan, which is based upon an operational and tactical set of actions to be taken forward by the Safer Sutton Partnership and partners to deliver improved community safety outcomes. Subsequently, we will deliver commissioning and service redesign to meet gaps in identified need through carrying out the relevant commissioning and procurement exercise(s), with both quality and cost being the two principles of the work that is done.

In line with the anticipated issues that will have an impact on the borough in the following years, the emerging areas of focus will include, but not be limited to, knife crime and serious violence, the increase in occurrences and under reporting of domestic violence and hate crime across the borough. Further, there is a need to focus on the increase in moped enabled crime and residential burglary as identified in this assessment.

6. GLOSSARY

ABC	Anti Social Behaviour Contracts	LFB	London Fire Brigade
ASB	Anti Social Behaviour	LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
ASBU	Anti Social Behaviour Unit	MACE	Multi Agency Child Exploitation
BID	Business Improvement District	MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement
BWV	Body Worn Video	MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
CBO	Criminal Behaviour Order	MOPAC	Mayors Office for Policing and Crime
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
CEP	Criminal Exploitation Panel	NOMS	National Offender Management Service
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	NPS	National Probation Service
CSU	Community Safety Unit	NSIR	National Standard for Incident Recording
CSWE	Crime Survey England and Wales	PHE	Public Health England
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service	PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender
DVA	Domestic Violence and Abuse	SENSOR	Strategic Community Intelligence Reports
DVOSS	Domestic Violence One Stop Shop	SSYPG	Safer Sutton for Young People Group
ETE	Education, Training and Employment	TCT	Town Centre Team
FTE	First Time Entry	UPSI	Universities Police Science Institute
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor	VRU	Violence Reduction Unit
IOM	Integrated Offender Management	VS	Victim Support
IYS	Integrated Youth Service	YOT	Youth Offending Team