

# DRAFT SAFER HILLINGDON PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY

<b>Cabinet Member &amp; Portfolio</b>	Cllr Eddie Lavery, Cabinet Member for Community and Environment
<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Dan Kennedy, Corporate Director of Residents Services
<b>Report Author &amp; Directorate</b>	Richard Webb, Director of Community Safety and Enforcement Residents Services Directorate
<b>Papers with report</b>	Appendix 1 – Draft Community Safety Strategy

## HEADLINES

<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Council facilitates the Safer Hillingdon Partnership, the Community Safety Partnership for Hillingdon. Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory duty to produce a Community Safety Plan which formulates and implements a strategy to reduce crime and disorder, combat substance misuse, and reduce re-offending in the local area.</p> <p>A draft Community Safety Plan has been agreed by the Safer Hillingdon Partnership. This report provides information on the proposed plan, which forms part of the Council's Policy Framework, to cover the period from 2025 to 2029. As a policy document within the Council's Policy framework, the Council needs to consult on this plan before it can be adopted. This paper provides Cabinet with the draft plan and seeks Cabinet approval to consult on the draft plan as part of the process for preparing it for adoption.</p>
<b>Putting our Residents First Delivering on the Council Strategy 2022-2026</b>	<p>This report supports our ambition for residents / the Council of: Be / feel safe from harm</p> <p>This report supports our commitments to residents of: Safe and Strong Communities</p>
<b>Financial Cost</b>	Consultation on the draft plan has no direct financial cost to the Council. The delivery of the Council elements of the final strategy and supporting plans will be managed within existing Council resources.
<b>Select Committee</b>	Residents' Services Select Committee
<b>Ward(s)</b>	N/A

## RECOMMENDATION

**That the draft Hillingdon Community Safety Strategy 2025-2029 in Appendix 1 be agreed for consultation.**

### Reasons for recommendation(s)

Adoption of a Community Safety Strategy for the borough discharges the Council's statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Council shares this duty with other responsible authorities, as defined by the Act, and therefore needs to work with those other authorities to adopt a shared strategy. The Council fulfils this function through the Safer Hillingdon Partnership and therefore adopting the Safer Hillingdon Partnership strategy is the most appropriate way to ensure there is a single, shared strategy for the area.

### Alternative options considered / risk management

- 1) Do nothing. Failing to develop and adopt a Community Safety Strategy for the area would mean the Council would not meet its legal duties under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It would also mean that partnership activity seeking to prevent and reduce crime and disorder may be less effective than it could be due to a lack of agreed priorities and focus. Therefore, this option is not recommended.
- 2) Adopting a different strategy to the Safer Hillingdon Partnership strategy. This would risk the Council needing to support two different strategies, with the potential that available resources may be insufficient to effectively support the plans that need to support the strategy. Therefore, this option is not recommended.

### Democratic compliance / previous authority

The Community Safety Strategy is a policy framework document – one of the Council's key strategies - thereby its adoption follows a specified process as set out in the Council's Constitution. The indicative timetable for this is set out below:

Cabinet consideration of consultation draft	23 October 2025
Consultation period	6 weeks
Select Committee consideration	6 November 2025
Final draft to Cabinet post-consultation	15 January 2026
Full Council consideration / adoption	26 February 2026

Policy framework documents agreed by Full Council set out the overall strategic framework in which the Cabinet then operates and makes decisions consistent with it.

### Select Committee comments

None at this stage, though these may be submitted to Cabinet at a later date.

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were established under Sections 5 to 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and comprise representatives from the specified 'responsible authorities'. For London, the responsible authorities are the local authority, Metropolitan Police Service; London Fire Brigade, the Integrated Care Board and National Probation Service. CSPs are able to work in partnership with any other agencies or bodies that they may feel would contribute to community safety in the area.
2. In Hillingdon, the Community Safety Partnership is the Safer Hillingdon Partnership, chaired by the Cabinet Member for Community and Environment.
3. Regulation 5 of the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 requires the CSP to carry out an annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder. This strategic assessment should include an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area and how and why those levels and patterns are changing. It should enable the partnership to determine its' priorities for the year.
4. Regulation 10 requires CSPs to prepare a partnership plan and to revise it annually in consideration of the strategic assessment. This plan should set out a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area. Legislation outlines what the partnership plan should contain including the priorities agreed by the partnership and the steps the partnership considers necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement that strategy and meet those priorities.
5. Whilst the Safer Hillingdon Partnership carries out an annual strategic assessment and agrees its priorities each year, the last formal partnership plan was agreed in 2019.
6. Legislation also states that in developing the partnership plan the partnership should consider "the matters which the persons living and working in the area consider the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area." On behalf of the Safer Hillingdon Partnership, the Council facilitated a public survey during April 2025 to seek views on the matters which residents and businesses in the borough believe should be prioritised by the partnership. There were 779 responses to this survey.
7. At its meeting in July 2025 the Safer Hillingdon Partnership considered a draft Community Safety Strategy for the borough. This strategy had been prepared following consideration of the responses to the community safety survey undertaken in April, the outcomes of the annual strategic community safety assessment, and the partnership's statutory duties. The Safer Hillingdon Partnership agreed its priorities to be-
  - a. Safer Neighbourhoods and Perceptions of Crime.
  - b. Violence Against Women and Girls (including domestic abuse and sexual offending).
  - c. Reducing the Number of Violent Incidents in the Borough.
  - d. Preventing Harm and Safeguarding Communities.

8. The Safer Hillingdon Partnership adopted the draft strategy. This draft strategy is included at appendix 1 of this report. The strategy will be formatted for publication once public consultation on it has been concluded.
9. The Community Safety Strategy for the borough forms part of the Council's Policy Framework under the Council's constitution. As such, Full Council is required to approve and adopt this strategy. The constitution states that public consultation for a 6-week period is normally undertaken before the strategy can be finalised for presentation to Full Council. Consulting on the draft strategy enables the final strategy to reflect the matters which residents and businesses in the borough would like the partnership to prioritise.

## **Financial Implications**

There are no direct financial impacts arising from this recommendation. The Council already works in partnership with other local organisations through the Safer Hillingdon Partnership to seek to reduce crime and disorder in the borough. The strategy provides a clear statement of the partnership's priorities and enables the partnership to develop a plan and set of performance indicators which ensure the partnership is focussed on actions which will contribute to the priorities for residents. Therefore, adopting a community safety strategy does not in itself add costs to the Council but will enable existing resources to be allocated to agreed priorities.

## **RESIDENT BENEFIT & CONSULTATION**

### **The benefit or impact upon Hillingdon residents, service users and communities**

Community Safety Strategies are intended to deliver wide-ranging benefits that support safer, stronger, and more resilient communities. Adopting a community safety strategy for Hillingdon will improve coordination between organisations with a role in preventing and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. It also provides greater transparency and accountability through a published statement of priorities and enables the partnership to agree a set of performance measures relating to those priorities which can be used to track progress and outcomes.

The Council is also able to access external funding for initiatives to prevent and reduce crime and disorder and it is often necessary to show how the funding will contribute to agreed priorities. Adopting a community safety strategy enables the Council to demonstrate how funding will contribute to local priorities.

An Equality Impact Assessment will be undertaken on the final strategy after consultation on the draft strategy and before it is presented to Full Council for adoption.

### **Consultation & engagement carried out (or required)**

A public consultation was undertaken in April 2025 to gather information on the matters which should be reflected as priorities in this draft community safety strategy. This report recommends a further public consultation be undertaken on the draft strategy itself, as required by the Council's constitution. As part of this consultation, the draft strategy will be taken to the Residents Services Select Committee for comment.

## CORPORATE CONSIDERATIONS

### Corporate Finance

Corporate Finance have reviewed this report and concur with the Financial Implications set out above, noting that there are no direct financial implications associated with the recommendations withing this report.

### Legal

Legal Services confirm that the legal framework around Community Safety Partnerships and strategy / planning requirements associated with them is already set out in the main body of this report. Under section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council has a joint responsibility for preventing and reducing crime and disorder within Hillingdon. It must collaborate with other responsible authorities through a Community Safety Partnership to achieve this. Under section 6, the Community Safety Partnership must formulate and implement a strategy, called 'Community Safety Strategy' in this report. The Council also has various other statutory duties around the reduction of crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, and other issues, which the strategy also addresses.

The Community Safety Partnership must follow any relevant regulations regarding formulation and implementation of the strategy. Pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Council's Constitution, the Community Safety Strategy is part of the Council's budget and policy framework and is therefore subject to the Council's Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules, which set out consultation requirements. Thus, Legal Services confirm that the recommendation set out in this report to consult on the proposed Community Safety Strategy for 2025 to 2029 is further to the statutory and legal duties and there are no implications to approving the recommendation.

The Council, in conducting the consultation, must fulfil established public law principles on consultation, namely fairness and adequacy, which are mainly defined by the 4 *Gunning* principles:

- a. Consultations must occur while proposals are still at a formative stage.
- b. Sufficient information needs to be supplied to consultees to give the consultation 'intelligent consideration'
- c. There needs to be an adequate time for the consultees to consider the proposal and respond
- d. Conscientious consideration must be given to the consultation responses before decisions are made

The Council must also be mindful of its public sector equality duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. To this end, this report states that an equalities impact assessment will be carried out after the consultation.

## BACKGROUND PAPERS

NIL.

**APPENDIX 1 - DRAFT COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY**

**Front Cover**

**HILLINGDON COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY  
2025-2029**

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## Foreword

We are pleased to introduce the Safer Hillingdon Partnership strategy that sets out the priorities for 2025-2029. This strategy forms part of a suite of strategies that ensures Hillingdon residents can enjoy life and fulfil their potential.

The Safer Hillingdon Partnership brings together the London Borough of Hillingdon, the Metropolitan Police, National Probation Service, London Fire Brigade, the Integrated Care Board, the Safer Neighbourhood Board, and other stakeholders to collectively work together on local Crime and Disorder challenges.

This strategy is based upon the findings of a Strategic Needs Assessment and consultation with the public by means of a Crime and Disorder survey. This survey will be repeated annually to ensure we keep track of public opinion and their views of crime and disorder.

We know that community safety issues are changing and becoming more complex, influenced by regional, national, and international developments. We also recognise the emerging challenges of social media that influences all of us, with a need for community safety to adapt in respect of such challenges as well as the opportunities presented by technological developments such as Artificial Intelligence (AI).

This strategy sets a direction but is designed to be agile and responsive. Its success is dependent upon the commitment and partnership that will maintain Hillingdon as one of London's safest boroughs.

Cllr Eddie Lavery

Cabinet Member for Community and Environment



## **Introduction to the Hillingdon Community Safety Strategy**

Under The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 each statutory Community Safety Partnership is required to produce a Community Safety Strategy. This strategy outlines Safer Hillingdon Partnership's (the Community Safety Partnership for Hillingdon) three-year plan on how we will work to ensuring Hillingdon remains one of the safest boroughs in London.

The Safer Hillingdon Partnership is responsible for this strategy through a multi-agency approach and is accountable for its effective implementation. To ensure that the priorities in this strategy are implemented, several workstreams will be established which will report back to the main group.

The strategy will be supported by a Community Safety Delivery Plan and there will be workstreams in the plan for each priority. Progress will be monitored through quarterly reporting at the Safer Hillingdon Partnership to deliver the best possible outcomes for our residents. Our partnership model cuts across all our community safety priorities and activity will range from working together on targeted initiatives, to information sharing between partners.

Working with our residents, communities, local businesses and all our stakeholders will be instrumental in keeping the people of Hillingdon safe from crime and repeat victimisation.

In addition, the Safer Hillingdon Partnership has a duty to reduce Serious Violence which was introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area and the causes of that violence. Work to deliver against this duty will encompass several other key priorities such as tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG).

The strategy will be reviewed on a yearly basis by the Safer Hillingdon Partnership in line with our governance processes.

## Our priorities

The priorities identified by the Partnership are subject to annual review and are listed below. There are inter-relationships between these priorities and all community safety challenges. We will work closely with our Local Safeguarding Partnerships to address not only these priorities, but also to tackle the factors that lead to children and adults being risk and to protect the most vulnerable.

### Safer Neighbourhoods

This priority looks at the types of crime and anti-social behaviour that are most concerning to residents. We will tackle neighbourhood crime issues across the borough as well as focusing on areas of greatest need including localities with elevated levels of crime. We will problem solve long standing issues and be agile to local crime demands, seeking to reduce crime, ASB and improve people's confidence and feelings of safety.



### Violence Against Women and Girls

VAWG is having a huge impact on victims, their children, the economy, health services and the criminal justice system. We recognise VAWG is a complex issue with multiple underlying causes including gender inequality, power imbalances and entrenched cultural expectations. The Safer Hillingdon Partnership will work collaboratively to pursue perpetrators of VAWG, support victims and survivors, raise public awareness of available services, and build confidence in accessing them. We will address the environmental and situational factors that contribute to women and girls not feeling safe in our borough. We will work to achieve the necessary cultural changes, as well as ensuring support to those at risk or who survive and seeking to change harmful attitudes of men and hold perpetrators to account. Our definition includes domestic abuse, acknowledging that men can also be victims and recognising its complex and varied forms.



### Serious Violence

Serious violence, including knife crime, is complex in nature, with multiple linked drivers that include social media, county lines and gangs.

We recognise there is not a 'quick fix' to the challenge, but a necessity to drive long term change through engagement with young people, securing changes in attitudes and views, whilst also robustly tackling those who perpetrate such acts. We will collaborate with communities, places of education and partners to reduce serious violence and its damaging impact on community confidence and cohesion.



## Preventing Harm and Safeguarding Communities

Self-Initiated Terrorism (S-IT) remains the primary terrorist threat in London, driven by both Islamist and extreme right-wing ideologies. Much of this activity involves online dissemination of extremist content, with a growing number of young people self-radicalising. We will strengthen early intervention, disrupt extremist

activity, and provide tailored support for vulnerable individuals, including those with mental health conditions or neurodiverse needs.

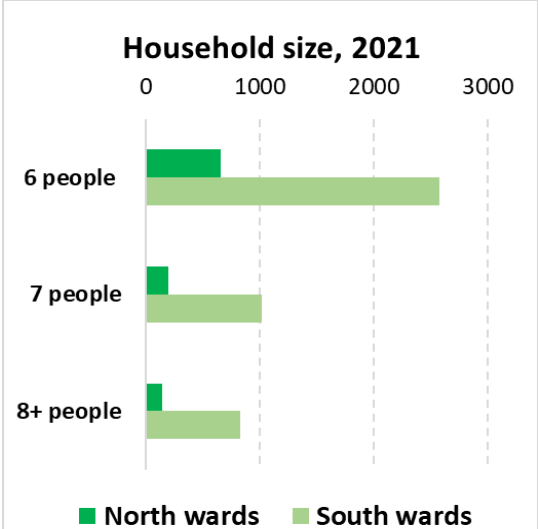
A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender'.

Hate crime can have a profound impact on victims' physical and mental well-being and instil fear across entire communities. Targeted individuals may feel unsafe, unwelcome, and vulnerable to further harm, while affected groups often face broader social and economic disadvantages. We are committed to preventing hate crime, supporting victims, and fostering safer, more inclusive communities.

Modern Slavery is a hidden challenge in Hillingdon, taking forms such as sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour, and criminal exploitation. While not unique to the borough, local concerns include anti-social behaviour linked to the sex industry, exploitation of young people in gangs and serious violence, and the use of properties for criminal purposes, including cuckooing. We are committed to identifying and disrupting all forms of exploitation, protecting victims, and working in partnership to reduce associated harms.

## Hillingdon Borough

To determine priority areas of focus, the partnership considers information from a variety of sources that are brought together in a strategic needs assessment. This information includes the legislative framework within which we currently operate, and forthcoming legislation proposed by the government together with statistical information including demographic information on the population and crime data from the police. Below summarises some of the statistical information that has informed this strategy.

Population Information	Crime Levels																																												
<p>The current population of Hillingdon is 319,018, an increase of 2.6% since 2022. Hillingdon has a younger population (aged 0-18) than London and England.</p> <p>There are <b>higher levels of diversity in the south of the borough</b> with wards in the south seeing higher levels of residents from Asian, Black, and mixed heritage.</p> <p>Wards in the south of the borough <b>have higher levels of residents aged under 25</b> (Uxbridge and Colham &amp; Cowley wards have higher rates due to university accommodation), and higher proportions of females aged under 25 years.</p> <p>Whilst there are differences between the north and south of the borough there are also noticeable differences within the wards in these areas.</p> <p>Wards in the south have higher levels of overcrowding, with up to 20% of households having fewer bedrooms than required (1 or 2 or more, less than needed). Wards in the south have higher proportions of households with six or more residents.</p>	<p>A Strategic Needs Assessment reports changes in reported crime levels that have been affected by boundary changes and crime recording systems changes. Below shows the direction of reported crime in the year 2024 versus 2023, with the highest crime by volume at the top and lowest volume at the bottom of the table.</p>																																												
 <p><b>Household size, 2021</b></p> <p>0 1000 2000 3000</p> <p>6 people</p> <p>7 people</p> <p>8+ people</p> <p>■ North wards ■ South wards</p>	<table> <tr><td>All victim- based crime</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Violence without injury</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Domestic Abuse</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Theft</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Shoplifting</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Violence with injury</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>All crime Non victim based</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Theft from a vehicle</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Criminal Damage</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Theft of / or unauthorised taking of a vehicle</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Theft from the person</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Burglary residential</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Public Alarm or Distress</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Domestic Abuse – Violence with injury</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Possession of Drugs</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Theft Person – mobile phone</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Robbery of Personal Property</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Sexual Offences</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Hate Crime</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Racist and Religious Crime</td><td>▼</td></tr> <tr><td>Trafficking of Drugs</td><td>▲</td></tr> <tr><td>Racist Crime</td><td>▼</td></tr> </table>	All victim- based crime	▲	Violence without injury	▲	Domestic Abuse	▼	Other Theft	▲	Shoplifting	▲	Violence with injury	▼	All crime Non victim based	▲	Theft from a vehicle	▼	Criminal Damage	▲	Theft of / or unauthorised taking of a vehicle	▲	Theft from the person	▲	Burglary residential	▼	Public Alarm or Distress	▼	Domestic Abuse – Violence with injury	▼	Possession of Drugs	▲	Theft Person – mobile phone	▲	Robbery of Personal Property	▲	Sexual Offences	▲	Hate Crime	▼	Racist and Religious Crime	▼	Trafficking of Drugs	▲	Racist Crime	▼
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<p>The top concerns from the <b>Hillingdon 2025 Crime and Disorder Survey</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASB</li> <li>• Domestic Burglary</li> <li>• Drug Dealing</li> <li>• Knife Crime</li> <li>• Theft - shoplifting</li> </ul>	<p><b>The voice of Children and Young People (CYP)</b></p> <p>CYP through a variety of workshops and survey work expressed concern about knife crime, gangs, and social media. They spoke openly about areas they feel unsafe which also included public transport. They spoke about the need for cleaner environments, more CCTV, knife bins. They expressed a desire to improve trust with the police, social care, and teachers</p>
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## Priority 1: Safer Neighbourhoods and Perception of Crime

Safer Neighbourhoods includes crimes that include acquisitive crimes such as theft-shoplifting and burglary as well as anti-social behaviour. These crimes tend to be high volume and may affect whole communities, but also negatively impact on individuals.

### 1. What we will achieve:

- Reduced incidents of anti-social behaviour and acquisitive crime.
- Communities that feel safer, through use of CCTV and partnership alliances.
- A balanced, tiered approach to preventing neighbourhood crime by:
  - Delivering universal prevention advice and awareness to the wider community.
  - Implementing targeted interventions for individuals at risk of becoming victims or perpetrators.
  - Providing intensive support for those at the highest risk

### 2. To action this priority, we will:

<b>Whole-Population Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Carry out public facing prevention and awareness activities.</li> <li>○ Implement community-led safety initiatives to empower residents to take a more active role.</li> <li>○ Build upon the active Neighbourhood Watch scheme and develop alternative means of communication where NHW is not a preferred medium.</li> <li>○ Address environmental factors contributing to crime, such as poor street lighting.</li> <li>○ Make effective use of public space and mobile CCTV to prevent, deter and detect crime.</li> <li>○ Address environmental factors such as poor lighting, environmental crime such as fly-tipping and littering.</li> <li>○ Identified crime hotspots will be managed through the Hillingdon Enforcement and Safety Panel (HESP) and monthly precision crime fighting meeting with police partners.</li> <li>○ Collaborate with partners and planning to develop long term aspirations and Visions for Hayes and Uxbridge Town Centre.</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Early Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pilot innovative technology solutions, such as AI-enhanced CCTV, for crime prevention and detection.</li> <li>○ Make effective use of the borough Public Spaces Protection Order</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adopt problem solving approaches to counterterrorism in terms of focusing on victims, offenders, location and time.</li> <li>○ Address the emerging challenges confronting business of theft-shoplifting through partnership prevention initiatives and tackling identified repeat offenders.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensive Support and Risk Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensure clear pathways and support for the most vulnerable to crime and disorder.</li> <li>○ Develop the success of the CMARAC to address the vulnerability and risk associated with complex/high demand ASB and crime problems.</li> <li>○ Make use of injunctions and the powers conferred through legislation to partially and fully close individual premises and tower blocks.</li> <li>○ Ensure the judicious use of legislation in relation to individuals such as CBOs.</li> </ul>
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identify, deter, and disrupt prolific offenders, ensuring there is an effective approach to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) via introduction of a Reduction of Re-offending Board.</li> <li>○ Ensure that vulnerabilities and risk factors of offenders are understood (E.g. substance misuse), and that appropriate support is available/signposted.</li> </ul>
<b>Continuous Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve data-driven approaches to identify and address crime hotspots proactively.</li> <li>○ Ensure the voice of the community is captured and informs priorities and activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collaborate with police and partners to deliver an effective Precision Crime Fighting meeting to robustly address emerging crime and ASB challenges.</li> </ul>

### 3. Outputs/Outcomes:

- Increase feelings of safety and reduce fear of crime among residents in relation burglary.
- Strengthened trust and collaboration between communities, the police and partners.
- Reduction in crime rates and anti-social behaviour.
- Reduction in repeat victimisation.

## Priority 2: Violence Against Women and Girls (including Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offending)

VAWG can be broken down into different strands that includes, Domestic Abuse (DA), Sexual Violence, Stalking, Harmful Practices of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), so-called 'honour'-based abuse, Femicide, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

### 1. What we will achieve:

- Empower the local community and public to understand and respond to VAWG.
- Provide safe environments and spaces where women and girls feel supported and protected.
- Ensure services can recognise, risk assess and respond to early signs of abuse.
- Provision of accessible support for everyone experiencing abuse.
- Identification and disruption of repeat offenders.

### 2. To action this priority, we will:

<b>Whole-Population Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Carry out public facing awareness activities, provide training to businesses and faith groups around all aspects of VAWG, to inform and challenge outdated and old-fashioned beliefs.</li> <li>○ Work with all education providers, from primary schools through to higher education, to deliver training on healthy relationships, VAWG including Domestic Abuse (DA).</li> <li>○ Create and promote 'Safe Spaces' where women can discretely seek help.</li> <li>○ Ensure that parks and open spaces remain safe spaces for all to use.</li> <li>○ Raise awareness of harmful practices (FGM, HBV), ensuring the partnership has a comprehensive understanding of its nature and impact.</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Early Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Develop early intervention services to offer support prior to when crisis intervention support is needed.</li> <li>○ Work with all education providers, from primary schools through to higher education to develop training and support for staff and students to identify all VAWG and how to access support.</li> <li>○ Providing active bystander training to ensure residents are confident in intervening in situations to prevent situations worsening.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensive Support and Risk Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide accessible support services for survivors of VAWG including Independent Domestic Abuse Advisors.</li> <li>○ Seek to increase support locally for sexual violence victim survivors.</li> <li>○ Achieving DAHA accreditation.</li> <li>○ Ensure that the DA Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference arrangement is an effective forum to reduce the risk for those experiencing domestic abuse.</li> </ul>
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identify repeat perpetrators, hold them to account and disrupt their behaviour.</li> <li>○ Ensure that there is an effective approach to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) via a Reduction of Re-offending Board.</li> <li>○ Provide support for perpetrators who want to change their behaviours and evaluation of this support to identify what works.</li> </ul>
<b>Continuous Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensure that Domestic Homicide Reviews/ Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews are completed, and learning informs service development.</li> <li>○ Seek to ensure the voice of 'survivors' informs strategy and delivery in the future.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Deliver effective training to professionals across the partnership regarding VAWG and seeking to ensure DA training is mandatory.</li> <li>○ Collaborate with communities and the voluntary sector to develop a co-ordinated community response to DA that would see locally based community-based support networks such as one stop shops, assistance groups and more.</li> </ul>
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Develop a survivor forum.</li> <li>○ Ensure that all VAWG is subject to oversight and governance of the Domestic Abuse Steering Executive.</li> </ul>

### 3. Outcomes

- Prevention and early intervention with identification of responding to VAWG and DA
- Provision for survivors of domestic abuse and VAWG
- Pursuing Perpetrators by delivering targeted interventions to reduce reoffending of the most prolific and high-risk offenders of DA.
- Partnership Working to develop a co-ordinated community response and a culture of zero tolerance to gender-based violence.



### Priority 3: Reducing the number of violent incidents on the borough

This includes any form of violence or exploitation, including domestic abuse and sexual violence. It encompasses offences such as homicide, grievous bodily harm (GBH), actual bodily harm (ABH), rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill, and damage to property committed during these offences.

#### 1. What we will achieve:

- Reduce the number of victims of exploitation and violence.
- Children and young people safeguarded from harm, exploitation, and violence.
- Enhanced protective environments to support growth and development.

#### 2. To action this priority, we will:

<b>Whole-Population Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seek to change societal attitudes and behaviours towards violence by ensuring communities and young people inform and support our plans and activity.</li> <li>○ Collaborate with schools to deliver evidence-based approaches at primary and secondary schools.</li> <li>○ Take problem solving approaches to higher risk locations and seek to make public spaces feel safer through effective partnership, CCTV and environmental design.</li> <li>○ Ensure professionals and communities have appropriate knowledge to enable them to respond to vulnerabilities (e.g. trauma informed practice, bystander training, stalking and harassment awareness, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Early Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensure effective early identification and intervention for those at risk of involvement in violence and ensuring risk management plans in place.</li> <li>○ Work to keep young people in education and employment.</li> <li>○ Deliver an effective 'outreach' programme that works with those at risk of violence and exploitation.</li> <li>○ Ensure clear pathways to intervention are in place that inform professionals of how to 'recognise and respond' to risk.</li> <li>○ Making changes to the local environment to make public spaces safer, utilising CCTV where able.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensive Support and Risk Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The systemised identification of high-risk cohorts and those who are repeat offenders:</li> <li>○ Identification of needs and vulnerabilities of those cohorts.</li> <li>○ Planning appropriate interventions for those cohorts.</li> <li>○ Working as a partnership to reduce the risk of reoffending.</li> <li>○ To reduce the incidence of violence through proactive tackling of the street drugs markets, cuckooing of vulnerable people's properties, and by disrupting 'gangs'/criminal networks.</li> </ul>
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identify repeat perpetrators and those who present the highest risk, seek to understand their vulnerabilities to provide appropriate support, but disrupt their behaviour and hold them to account.</li> <li>○ Provide support for perpetrators who want to change their behaviours and evaluation of this support to identify what works.</li> <li>○ Where required in response to identified risks, ensure whole systems partnership approach through 'serious harm prevention' meetings.</li> <li>○ Identify, deter, and disrupt prolific offenders, ensuring there is an effective approach to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) via introduction of a Reduction of Re-offending Board.</li> </ul>

<b>Continuous Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensure that all homicides and near misses are subject to swift learning exercises focusing on the commission of violent acts.</li> <li>○ Seek to ensure the voice of 'young people' informs strategy and delivery in the future, supporting the development of forums such as the Hayes Youth Forum (HYF).</li> </ul>
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implement a serious violence forum to oversee progress in respect of the serious violence strategy.</li> <li>○ Collaborate with police and partners to deliver an effective Precision Crime Fighting meeting to robustly address emerging crime and ASB challenges</li> </ul>

### 3. Outputs/Outcomes:

- Reduction in violent incidents and exploitation in the borough.
- To create a robust response to prevent and deter the involvement in violence.
- Target and rehabilitate the perpetrators of violence.
- Reducing the number of people being drawn into drug activity on the borough.

## Priority 4: Preventing Harm and Safeguarding Communities

The main terrorist threat to the UK and London is Self-Initiated Terrorism (S-IT), which is unpredictable and often ideologically driven, especially by Islamist extremism. Right-wing extremism also contributes, fuelled by grievances like racism and anti-establishment views. Online radicalisation is rising, especially among youth with increasing CT cases involving individuals with ASD or mental health issues.

Hate crime harms victims' well-being, spreads fear in communities, and makes targeted groups feel unsafe and unwelcome. It can also lead to wider social and economic impacts.

Modern Slavery (MS) is a hidden challenge in Hillingdon taking many forms such as sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour and criminal exploitation. It links to local issues like gang-related youth exploitation, sex industry ASB, and cuckooed addresses.

### 1. What we will achieve:

- Raise awareness, educate and inform to increase awareness of these issues.
- Raise the confidence of targeted groups to report hate crime.
- Ensure professionals can recognise and respond to warning signs to ensure early intervention is taken.

### 2. To action this priority, we will:

- Work through the Hillingdon Prevent Partnership who will ensure we are delivering against the Prevent duty and identify priorities to address local risks and trends
- Form a Hate Crime Forum for Hillingdon to help shape the partnership response.
- Ensure that allegations of crime or ASB which are motivated and/or aggravated by 'Hate' are prioritised.

<b>Whole-Population Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness of Self-Initiated Terrorism and its unpredictable nature.</li> <li>• Promote digital literacy to help the public recognise and report extremist content online and Cyber bullying.</li> <li>• Encourage community resilience against extremist ideologies.</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the physical, mental, and emotional harm caused by hate crime.</li> <li>• Promote inclusivity and respect to reduce prejudice and discrimination.</li> <li>• Encourage community reporting and support for victims.</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the various forms of Modern Slavery (MS): sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour, and criminal exploitation.</li> <li>• Educate the public on how to spot signs of Modern Slavery and report concerns.</li> <li>• Promote community vigilance and zero tolerance for exploitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Early Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify individuals at risk of radicalisation, especially youth engaging with extremist content online.</li> <li>• Provide support for those with vulnerabilities such as neurodiversity or mental health conditions.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and respond to early signs of ideological influence or grievance-based narratives.</li> <li>• Identify individuals and communities at heightened risk of hate crime.</li> <li>• Provide early support to those showing signs of vulnerability or distress.</li> <li>• Address local tensions that may escalate into hate incidents.</li> <li>• Identify individuals at risk, especially young people vulnerable to gang involvement and serious violence.</li> <li>• Address anti-social behaviour (ASB) linked to the sex industry and exploitation.</li> <li>• Intervene early in cases involving properties at risk of being cuckooed.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensive Support and Risk Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer tailored interventions for individuals showing signs of radicalisation.</li> <li>• Coordinate multi-agency case management for high-risk individuals.</li> <li>• Ensure mental health and social care services are integrated into counterterrorism efforts.</li> <li>• Offer trauma-informed care and mental health support to victims of Hate Crimes.</li> <li>• Ensure safety planning and protection for repeatedly targeted individuals or groups.</li> <li>• Coordinate multi-agency responses to high-risk cases.</li> <li>• Provide victim-centred support, including safe accommodation and trauma-informed care.</li> <li>• Disrupt exploitative networks and safeguard those affected.</li> </ul>
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate and disrupt individuals involved in disseminating extremist propaganda.</li> <li>• Address both Islamist and extreme right-wing inspired threats.</li> <li>• Use legal tools to manage and prosecute those engaged in terrorist activity.</li> <li>• Investigate and prosecute hate crime offenders.</li> <li>• Challenge and disrupt hate-motivated behaviours early.</li> <li>• Use restorative approaches where appropriate to address harm and prevent reoffending.</li> <li>• Investigate and prosecute individuals and groups involved in Modern Slavery.</li> <li>• Disrupt criminal operations linked to forced labour, sexual exploitation, and cuckooing.</li> <li>• Use enforcement powers to deter and manage repeat offenders.</li> <li>• Identify, deter, and disrupt prolific offenders, ensuring there is an effective approach to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) via introduction of a Reduction of Re-offending Board.</li> </ul>
<b>Continuous Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse trends in CT casework to refine early intervention strategies.</li> <li>• Share learning across agencies to improve detection and response.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invest in training for professionals on identifying and managing radicalisation risks.</li> <li>• Monitor hate crime trends and community impact.</li> <li>• Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and victim support.</li> <li>• Share learning and best practices across agencies and communities.</li> <li>• Monitor trends and adapt strategies based on local intelligence and case data.</li> <li>• Provide ongoing training for frontline professionals.</li> </ul>
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embed counterterrorism priorities in local safety and safeguarding strategies.</li> <li>• Ensure oversight through multi-agency panels and strategic boards.</li> <li>• Monitor outcomes and adapt approaches based on evidence and intelligence</li> <li>• Embed hate crime as a priority in local safety and equality strategies.</li> <li>• Ensure oversight through multi-agency boards, community partnerships and strategic partnerships.</li> <li>• Track performance and outcomes to inform policy and practice.</li> <li>• Embed Modern Slavery as a priority in local safeguarding and community safety strategies.</li> <li>• Track outcomes and performance to inform policy and practice.</li> </ul>

### 3. Outputs/Outcomes:

- Raise awareness of radicalisation and emerging risks and how to raise concerns.
- Increased awareness of hate crime and increase public confidence to report hate crimes.
- Increased awareness and understanding of the issues of modern slavery and response to support those affected by modern slavery.
- Continued engagement and to hear the “voices” of faith and community-based groups.

## Glossary of Abbreviations

<b>ASB</b>	Anti-Social Behaviour
<b>AI</b>	Artificial Intelligence
<b>CCTV</b>	Close Circuit Television
<b>CSE</b>	Child Sexual Exploitation
<b>DA</b>	Domestic Abuse
<b>DAHA</b>	Domestic Abuse Housing Accreditation
<b>DASE</b>	Domestic Abuse Strategic Executive
<b>DARDR</b>	Domestic Abuse Related Death Review
<b>DHR</b>	Domestic Homicide Review
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>HBV</b>	Honour Based Violence
<b>IDVA</b>	Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor
<b>IOM</b>	Integrated Offender Management
<b>MAPPA</b>	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
<b>MARAC</b>	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
<b>MOPAC</b>	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
<b>NHW</b>	Neighbourhood Watch
<b>SARA</b>	Scan, Analyse, Respond, Assess
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>VOLT</b>	Victim, Offender, Location, Time