

Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership

**Crime and Community
Safety Plan 2010-2013**



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the third Kensington and Chelsea Crime and Community Safety Plan developed in line with the requirements of the Police and Justice Act 2006.

This partnership plan sets out:

- the progress against the crime and antisocial behaviour priorities contained in the previous plan,
- and our crime and antisocial behaviour priorities and planned responses for the coming year

The plan draws upon the evidence base established through the detailed analysis of crime and antisocial behaviour contained within the *Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment January 2010*.

In preparing the Partnership Strategic Assessment the partnership reflected on the views of residents obtained through the annual crime and community safety Residents Panel questionnaire, Police Public Attitudes Survey and other local sources. These have informed the development of the plan which aims to account for both national priorities and respond to issues of local concern.

The strategic aims of this Crime and Community Safety Plan are (in no particular order) to:

- Increase residents confidence in the police and their local partners that crime and antisocial behaviour issues are addressed
- Reduce the impacts of illegal drug related crime and re-offending
- Reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery; business robbery
- Reduce reports to the police of most serious violence as well as gun and knife crime
- Reduce the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street populations; begging, rough sleeping and street drinking
- Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack
- Ensure that the local Domestic Violence response system is delivered effectively and in line with the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) best practice framework to: mainstream prevention activity; keep victims and children safe; hold perpetrators to account.

Section 1 Reducing Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

About this plan

This is the third Crime and Community Safety Plan established within the framework of the Home Office CDRP reform programme and the requirements of the Police and Justice Act 2006. Unlike previous years there are considerations that impact upon the partnerships' ability to set detailed actions and work programmes for the full three years. These are as follows:

Firstly, 2010-2011 will be the final year of the LAA and National Indicator period. The targets and measures the government will use beyond April 2011 remain unknown. The Partnership accounts for the government's targets alongside local analysis and the views of residents in setting priorities for crime and antisocial behaviour reduction.

Secondly, the Partnership, using a mixture of government, Police and local resources, commissioned a range of services to meet the strategic priorities contained in the 2008-2011 Plan. These services and interventions will complete the final year of their funding agreement in March 2011.

Finally, there will be local and national elections this year, the outcome of which may affect national priorities and the business of Community Safety Partnerships.

Against this backdrop the Partnership have agreed the three year priorities contained within this plan and set commitments and actions for the coming year. These will be reviewed and revised in year as part of the process to publish the next three year rolling plan.

About the Community Safety Partnership

The Community Safety Programme Board is the senior executive strategic board which has responsibility for responding to community safety issues in Kensington and Chelsea. Membership of the Board is drawn from Council Executive Officers, senior Police Officers, the Royal Borough Cabinet Member for Community Safety, London Fire Brigade, NHS Kensington and Chelsea, London Probation and representatives from the Government Office for London, Metropolitan Police Authority and other key stakeholders. The Board is chaired by the local resident chair of the Police Community Engagement Group.

Tackling crime, antisocial behaviour and the misuse of drugs and alcohol is the responsibility of all partnership organisations. Whilst the police, London Probation and other criminal justice organisations hold explicit core roles in crime reduction and prevention, other partners also have a responsibility to ensure that policy and services contribute to a reduction in crime. The Council and Primary Care Trust provide a range of health, housing, social care and youth services that have a role in reducing crime and improving the quality of life for residents and visitors. Many of these responses are not specifically identified as crime reduction interventions though they contribute significantly to the achievement of the priorities contained within this Plan.

The Council and its partners are committed to actions to reduce poverty and promote social cohesion. By working together with communities the Council and partners will develop local responses to improve the health and wellbeing of residents; also, promote opportunities for residents (especially young people) to flourish and achieve their potential.

Nearly all the resources devoted towards reducing crime and disorder in Kensington and Chelsea are contained within the mainstream budgets of public agencies operating in the area. The entire budgets of three of these agencies - Police, Probation and Fire Services -- are focused exclusively on this area of work. This totals in the region of £40m. In addition to this, significant mainstream resources from the Council, e.g. targeted youth work support, and the Primary Care Trust, e.g. services for people with drug and alcohol problems, contribute towards reducing offending behaviour in the borough. This amounts to tens of millions of pounds.

Against this background the funds made available from the Government and other external sources, specifically for community safety purposes, are relatively small. They need to be used strategically to fill gaps in services that focus on the key priorities in the plan.

Both the government and all mainstream political parties have signalled likely public sector funding reductions in 2010 and future years. This will likely affect the resources available that directly and indirectly contribute to services and responses that reduce crime and antisocial behaviour. We are moving into a very challenging time across the public sector and it will be key that the Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership makes maximum use of the resources available to it in tackling crime and ASB issues of most concern. As part of the Partnership approach a strategic commissioning process will be undertaken in autumn of 2010, for 2011-2012, to ensure that the limited resources available provide maximum impact in crime and antisocial behaviour reduction.

The affects of the decline in the economy on crime remain unclear. There is research evidence that acquisitive crimes rise in times of recession. However, acquisitive crime declined by 7.8% overall April 2009 – January 2010 with rises of 9.1% (36 offences) for robbery and 7% (29 offences) for theft of motor vehicle. Overall Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's) were down by 6.5% and at the time of writing the borough is on trajectory for 5.3% reduction in TNOs by year end.

Section 2: Progress against 2009/10 crime and antisocial behaviour priorities.

This section provides a brief account of the priorities, results and activities of the partnership organisations to deliver against the commitments contained in the previous Crime and Community Safety Plan.

Please note that owing to the publication date of this report a partial years crime data (April – January) is used for 2008/09 and 2009/10 (accept where indicated). The London ranking is based upon per 1000 population.

Priority: Reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes – motor vehicle crime, residential burglary, robbery and business robbery.					
Crime / ASB	2008/09	2009/10	% +/-	London rank	Meeting target?
Serious acquisitive crime	3582	3374	-5.8%	9 th lowest	✓
Actions, results, comment: - breakdown: theft from motor vehicle -14.9%; residential burglary -9.9%; personal robbery +11.7%; theft/taking of motor vehicle +6.7%; commercial robbery -5.6%. - personal robbery outcome skewed by impact of Carnival crime in August 2009 (51 more); theft of motor vehicle increase equates to 30 vehicles, with mopeds primarily targeted. - Police and Council Target hardening service secured the homes of vulnerable residents - including; repeat burglary victims; domestic violence victims and vulnerable adults - Youth Offending Team (YOT) and Youth Service provided a range of diversion and engagement activities borough-wide					

Priority: Reduce the impacts of illegal drug related crime and antisocial behaviour					
Crime / ASB	2008/09	2009/10	% +/-	London rank	Meeting target?
Drugs offences	5298	4779	-9.8%	6 th highest	None
Actions, results, comment: - Police stop and search activity drove results – most of which were for cannabis - Implemented young people substance misuse plan – accessed 47 YP into treatment - 734 adult problem drug users accessed treatment (82% for 12 weeks +) - Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) met all Home Office targets – 118 accessed into treatment					

Priority: Reduce the reports of Domestic Violence victims and delivering the commitments of the Boroughs Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010					
Crime / ASB	2008/09	2009/10	% +/-	London rank	Meeting target?
Domestic Violence	696	652	-6.3%	3 rd lowest	x
Actions, results, comment: - Police positive arrest policy: 79.4% arrest rate, indicating a willingness to take positive action - DV Management Committee oversee all policy and activity to respond to DV issues in the borough. For a full account of partnership activity and commitments please refer to the borough DV Strategy. Activity in 2009/10 included: - Positive review of Multi-Agency Risk Committee (MARAC) - Maintained local provision of specialist services: MARAC; advocacy service; refuges; perpetrators programme; Arabic speaking service - Implemented a joint DV and substance misuse training programme					

Priority: Divert young people from crime and antisocial behaviour, bringing swift enforcement action for persistent young offenders and reducing young people's vulnerability to become victims of crime and antisocial behaviour.					
Crime / ASB	2008/09*	2009/10*	% +/-	London rank	Meeting target?
Youth crime	484	473	-2.3%	N/A	N/A
Actions, results, comment: - As with youth crime diversion is central to our approach. This is led by the YOT, Council's Youth Service and a range of voluntary sector providers. - Enforcement is often delivered through the ward based police Safer Neighbourhood Teams - The joint police and Council Community Antisocial Behaviour Action Team play a role in monitoring and taking forward cases of ASB using Acceptable behaviour Agreements (ABAs) and ASBOs.					

* April – Dec 2008 and April - December 2009 data used

Priority: Reduce reports to the police of most serious violence.					
Crime / ASB	2008/09	2009/10	% +/-	London rank	Target met
Most serious violence	157	137	-12.7%	4 th lowest	✓
Actions, results, comment: - A greater proportion of this crime type is related to the night time economy and located near, restaurants, bars and clubs. In response police provided more uniform patrols at peak times/locations; visited premises to provide reassurance; forensic retrieval and use of CCTV also contribute to proactive tasking. - Council Trading Standards undertook test purchase operations on the sale of knives to young people and pressed for the strongest legal sanction through the courts where sales made.					

Priority: Reduce the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street population activity - begging, rough sleeping, and street drinking					
Crime / ASB	2008/09	2009/10	% +/-	London rank	Target met
Street drinking	443	395	-10.8%	11 th highest	N/A
Begging/vagrancy	354	405	+14.4%	2 nd highest	N/A
Actions, results, comment: - Borough wide Controlled Drinking Zone (CDZ) was established and has supported police enforcement activity against street drinkers - Group Dispersal Zone (GDZ) introduced to Brompton to tackle distinct begging issue – mainly Romania beggars – over 200 moved on and 6 ASBOs. This has resulted in significant reductions in begging in this area. - Street Population Service (joint Council and police Team) undertook daily outreach to engage cohort and access them into housing and support services. They facilitated, with police, enforcement activity to address entrenched/resistant individuals. - Notting Hill Gate police and Council operation reduced problematic rough sleeping cohort by 1/3. Those who remain continued to be targeted.					

Priority: Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack					
Crime / ASB	2008/09	2009/10	% + -	London rank	Target met
Terrorist incident	0	0	-	-	-
Actions, results, comment: There have not been any terrorist attacks in the last 2 years. The Partnership's approach to preventing violent extremism is based on establishing Resilient Communities. Work over the last year has focussed on supporting community organisations and helping individuals at risk of getting involved in violent extremism.					

SECTION 3: The Crime and Community Safety Plan 2010-2011

Introduction

This section describes the programmes of work that will be carried out to reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and increase feelings of safety among residents, business and visitors to the Royal Borough. Its focus is towards developing plans that address the strategic priorities identified through the detailed analysis contained in the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010. These are:

- Increase residents confidence in the police and their local partners that crime and antisocial behaviour issues are addressed
- Reduce the impacts of illegal drug related crime and re-offending
- Reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery, business robbery
- Reduce reports to the police of most serious violence as well as gun and knife crime
- Reduce the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street populations; begging, rough sleeping and street drinking
- Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack
- To ensure that the local Domestic Violence response system is delivered effectively and in line with the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) best practice framework to: mainstream prevention activity; keep victims and children safe; hold perpetrators to account.

Priority: To increase residents confidence in the Police and their local partners that crime and antisocial behaviour issues are addressed.

The partnership is committed to ensuring that our residents feel confident that the police, Council and wider partnership are effective in identifying and responding to crime and community safety issues. At the core to this approach is ensuring that we continue to drive down crime and swiftly address those issues of most concern to our residents.

From what our residents tell us we are doing a good job at this at present. The Government's *Place Survey* indicated that 35% of residents were satisfied the police and Council were successful dealing with these issues (3rd highest in London); a similar question from the Police Public Attitudes Survey indicates we are the 10th best performing borough in London and the annual Residents Panel indicates 40% of residents feel police and Council are successful in dealing with crime and community safety issues.

To maintain and improve our performance in this area we will review all our partnership activity and responses to tackling antisocial behaviour this year in line with the Home Office antisocial behaviour minimum standards. This work will be overseen by the Confidence Board. Central to our approach will be to engage with residents and communities to add to our understanding of the key issues and concerns and work with them to better address these.

Priority: Reduce the effects of illegal drug related crime and re-offending

Tackling drug misuse and its effects is a priority for partners in Kensington and Chelsea. Strategies and policies are developed by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team and Community Safety Programme Board. Together, they take responsibility for the successful delivery of activity to combat drug misuse and its effects.

What our local data analysis tells us?

Drugs offences accounted for 12.1% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2008 and 31st January 2010. 97.2% of these offences were for possession and most of these were for possession of cannabis.

Locally we estimate there are 1,905 problematic drug users (PDU's) aged between 15-64 years old based on recent population data. As of December 2009 there were 1,000 individuals in treatment services including 47 young people of less than 18 years.

Headline priorities for 2010-2011 are.

Undertake intelligence-led police operations to reduce the availability of illegal drugs

- Kensington and Chelsea Police take a proactive stance on tackling illegal drug misuse and drug dealing. In addition, to intelligence-led operations to target known dealers and drug dealing hotspots they will use stop and search encounters to disrupt drug misuse and dealing from Kensington and Chelsea.

Divert young people from drug misuse and provide swift access to treatment and support services for those identified in need.

- Our local strategy has at its core the Kensington and Chelsea Children and Young People's Plan vision for families and children; to provide all children and young people with the best possible start in life and to have 'strong families at the heart of strong communities.

Ensuring swift access to effective drug treatment and support services for adult problem drug users

- There are a range of drug treatment and support services available in Kensington and Chelsea and detailed in the annual Adult Drug Treatment Plan.

Priority: Reducing the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery, business robbery

What our local data analysis tells us?

Serious acquisitive crime accounted for 16.2% of Total Notifiable Offences reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2008 and 31st January 2010 - 6,864 offences were recorded. Between April 2008 and September 2010 the proportion of each classification in terms of serious acquisitive offences was as follows:

Theft from motor vehicle: 46.3%
Residential burglary: 26.1%
Personal robbery: 13.1%
Theft/taking of motor vehicle: 13.4%
Business robbery: 1.0%

Headline priorities for 2010-2011 are.

Early Intervention

- Targeted work with young people at risk of involvement in vehicle crime
- Implementation of the YOT Plan in regard to the Prevent and Deter Panels
- Continued delivery of the Youth Justice Diversion Scheme between the YOT and Police at the point of delivery.

Situational Prevention

- Target harden properties where repeat burglaries have occurred and the homes of vulnerable adults living in fear of crime or who have been the victims of domestic violence, hate crime or witness intimidation
- Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors to work to maximise opportunities for designing out crime and antisocial behaviour
- Crime reduction communication campaigns in known hotspot areas;
- Identify opportunities to change the way parking areas are designed or managed.
- Strengthen our problem solving capacity to safeguard vulnerable residents from becoming victims of crime or antisocial behaviour.

Enforcement Activity

- High-visibility police patrols in known hotspot areas to deter offenders, as well as to gather intelligence about individuals. To be tasked through the fortnightly Borough Coordinating and Tasking Group (BCTG).
- Actively target known offenders through the Priority and Prolific Offenders (PPO) scheme, managed through the CST in partnership with Probation and YOT and tasked through the BCTG.
- Develop opportunities for cross-border intelligence sharing, to limit the impact of displacement issues.
- Target handlers of stolen goods to restrict the sale of stolen property.

Reducing Re-offending Activity

- To implement the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) pilot which will target groups of offenders with high re-offending rates in the areas where they live.

Reducing reports to the police of most serious violence, as well as gun and knife crime

What our local data analysis tells us?

Most serious violence offences accounted for 0.7% of Total Notifiable Offences (281 offences) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2008 and 31st January 2010.

Gun crime accounted for 0.2% of Total Notifiable Offences reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2008 and 31st January 2010 - 63 offences were recorded. While knife crime accounted for 0.8% of Total Notifiable Offences reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2008 and 31st January 2010 - 315 offences were recorded.

The Community Safety Partnership has prioritised actions to combat serious violence. This is in line with expectations from the Metropolitan Police and

Greater London Authority. The approach taken spans a range of prevention, diversion and education activity with young people; intelligence-led operations against known individuals and high visibility policing of “hotspot” locations at key times. The Council will take a proactive stance on the sale of knives to young people through test purchase operations by its Trading Standards Department.

Gun crime offences are any offence of violence against the person sexual offences, robbery or burglary, in which a gun (excluding CS/pepper spray) has been used. This includes offences where the gun was intimidated and the victim convinced of its presence. Similarly knife crime offences are any offence of murder, GBH, ABH, selected other serious violence offences, rape, sexual assault or robbery where a knife/sharp instrument has been used or intimidated and the victim was convinced of its presence.

Headline priorities for 2009-2010 are:

- Police will undertake intelligence led operations against known offenders and networks in targeted locations.
- Police will work with partner agencies to identify at the earliest opportunity events and venues known to trigger violence, with the aim of minimising or preventing any conflict
- Police will work with partner agencies to identify and then develop early interventions that will disrupt any gang affiliations and conflict with gangs from surrounding neighbourhoods.
- Police will undertake operations against known suspects before large scale events such as Notting Hill Carnival

One of the reasons why the Royal Borough is a low risk area in terms of most violent crime is the sustained activity described above. Whilst the above activities highlight the willingness of agencies to tackle the most serious violence head on, this needs to be seen in the context of the problem. Reported/recorded gun and knife crimes are not significant in the borough (31 and 138 offences respectively YTD) but the potential impact of their usage is.

Priority: Reducing the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street populations – begging, rough sleeping, street drinking

Street drinking, begging and rough sleeping (street population) activity impacts negatively upon residents, visitors, businesses and the street populations themselves.

What our analysis tells us:

There were 1,730 reports to the police of street population antisocial behaviour incidents between 1st April 2008 and 31st January 2010. This is unlikely to be truly representative of the problem in the borough however. The

reason for this is that members of the public tend not to report incidents of street drinking or begging/vagrancy to the police unless they feel threatened. For example, if they encounter an individual behaving in an aggressive manner in a public location.

Our priorities for 2010-2011 are:

- Maintain the borough wide Controlled Drinking Zone (CDZ)
- Consider the continued use of the Group Dispersal Zone in Brompton ward to tackle aggressive begging
- Seek antisocial behaviour orders (ASBOs) for persistent offenders, particularly aggressive beggars who cause alarm/distress to the public;
- Strengthen the links between enforcement and social care and housing service through building enforcement resilience via PCSOs attached to the Social Inclusion Team (outreach services) to provide coordinated multi-agency responses.
- Assure greater coordination of street outreach and enforcement activity to engage entrenched rough sleepers in accessing housing and support services in line with the Greater London Assembly (GLA) and Communities for Local Government (CLG) target to end rough sleeping by 2012.

<p>Priority: Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack</p>
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What our analysis tells us:

There is no publicly available data on the vulnerability of Kensington and Chelsea to terrorist attack. The Government does however issue a national threat level:

- **Critical** – an attack is expected imminently;
- **Severe** – an attack is highly likely;
- **Substantial** – an attack is a strong possibility;
- **Moderate** – an attack is possible but not likely;
- **Low** – an attack is unlikely.

The level in the UK was changed from **Substantial** to **Severe** during 2009/10.

Our priorities for 2010-2011 are:

- Training for front-line staff to help them identify, cope with and support vulnerable individuals;
- Interventions to support vulnerable young offenders;
- Rolling out in schools the Learning Together to be Safe toolkit on the prevention of violent extremism;
- Engagement through Council and voluntary sector youth services with individuals potentially at risk of becoming involved in violent extremism;
- Development of a detailed profile of the Muslim community in the Royal Borough and how it currently engages with public agencies;

- Preparation of a report on existing services for the Muslim community;
- Placing greater emphasis on Islamic arts and culture in the Council's cultural and arts programme;
- Work with further education colleges in the borough.

Priority: To ensure that the local Domestic Violence response system is delivered effectively and in line with the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) best practice framework to: mainstream prevention activity; keep victims and children safe; hold perpetrators to account.

What our local data analysis tells us?

There were 605 offences between April 2009 and January 2010. Domestic Violence is a hidden crime with many crime events going unreported.

Headline priorities for 2010-2011 are:

- Maintain the robust positive arrest policy of Police in dealing with offenders
- Complete a review of DV services and develop a forward plan of work based upon identified issues and need.
- Further development of the Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence to include increased organisational participation in the DV Partnership and integration of DV priorities into the strategic plans of other working groups.
- Commission an independent Sexual Violence (SV) Research Project to explore the nature and extent of (reported and unreported) SV, including sexual exploitation due to human trafficking, in Kensington and Chelsea and implement its findings.
- Develop with frontline agencies to develop referral pathways, screening tools and a training and awareness programme to publicise these tools for both professionals and community members.
- To establish a Rape Crisis Service in Kensington and Chelsea as part of the GLA programme or rape crisis provision in the capital.
- Develop a local response to the Government's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, including participation in national campaigns to tackle VAWG

SECTION 4 Measuring Performance

This section provides the details of the Local Area Agreement (LAA) and police targets for the coming year. At the time of writing the National Indicator targets have yet to be refreshed for the coming year so have not been included. The Partnership will consider and respond to these once available.

Police Targets 2010-2011:

Crime type	2010-2011 target
Robbery	-2%
Residential Burglary	-1%
Tacking Motor Vehicle	-1%
Theft from Motor	-1%
Serious Acquisitive crime	-1.2%
Knife crime	- 1%
Gun Crime	- 1.1%
Most Serious Violence	1%
Serious Youth Violence	-2%
Violence with Injury	3%

Confidence Targets:

PAS Page 2 Q74: Percentage of people who "strongly" or "tend to" agree that the police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area

Target – 65%

PAS Page 21 Q10: Perceptions of ASB: % "high worry" level

Target 22%

USS APACS 1.1: Percentage of people "completely, very or fairly" satisfied with the overall service received

Target 82%

LAA Targets

	National Indicator	2010-2011 Target
15	Serious violent crime rate	2% decrease*
16	Serious acquisitive crime rate	25.46
17	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	13%
111	First time entrants into the youth justice system	1235

