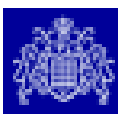


Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership

Crime and Community
Safety Plan 2009-2012



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----------------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | Page 3 |
| SECTION 1 REDUCING CRIME AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR | Page 5 |
| SECTION 2 THE JOURNEY SO FAR | Page 7 |
| SECTION 3 THE CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN | Page 14 |
| SECTION 4: TARGETS INDICATORS AND MEASURES | Page 25 |
| APPENDIX 1: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT | Page 30 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second Kensington and Chelsea Crime and Community Safety Plan developed under the requirements of the Police and Criminal Justice Act 2006.

The Plan draws upon the evidence base identified through the detailed analysis of crime and antisocial behaviour contained in the *Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment January 2009*.

In preparing the Strategic Assessment the partnership has reflected on the views of our residents obtained through the annual crime and community safety Residents Panel and other local sources. These have informed the development of this plan which aims to address both national priorities and issues of local concern.

The strategic aims of the Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership over the next three years are to:

- Reduce the impacts of illegal drug related crime and antisocial behaviour
- Reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery, business robbery
- Reduce the repeat victimisation of Domestic Violence victims and delivering the commitments of the Boroughs Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010
- 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.
- Reduce reports to the police of most serious violence
- Reduce the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street populations begging, rough sleeping, street drinking
- Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack

In addition to the offence based crime and antisocial behaviour priority themes we have identified two cross-cutting priority themes:

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

- To better understand and respond to the needs of victims of crime and antisocial behaviour.

This partnership plan sets out:

- Our successes over the last year in reducing crime and antisocial behaviour
- The crime and antisocial behaviour priorities identified by the Strategic Assessment and our planned responses over the coming years
- A framework of targets and indicators that we will use to measure our performance.

SECTION 1 REDUCING CRIME AND ANITISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The Community Safety Programme Board is the senior executive strategic board that has responsibility for responding to community safety issues in Kensington and Chelsea. Membership of the group is drawn from Chief Executives and Executive Directors of key partner organisations, senior Police representatives, the Royal Borough Cabinet Member for Community Safety and representatives from the Government Office for London and Metropolitan Police Authority in addition to other key stakeholders.

Tackling crime, antisocial behaviour and the misuse of drugs and alcohol is the responsibility of all partnership organisations. Whilst the Police, Probation Service and other criminal justice organisations hold explicit core roles in crime reduction and prevention, other partners 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 explicitly 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 develop responses to improve the health and wellbeing and promote opportunities for residents (especially young people) to flourish and achieve their potential and in turn address the causes of crime.

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 -- the 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 Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea 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.

The key work then, of the partnership and the individual agencies concerned, is to make sure that these mainstream resources are focused on the priorities identified in the Partnership Plan. This is an ongoing process that needs to be reviewed on an annual basis when individual agencies are going through their budget planning exercises.

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 Partnership Plan

Our Goal

A borough where people live their lives free from crime and the fear of crime.

To achieve this we will:

- ensure that residents are, and feel, secure in their homes and daily lives;
- catch and convict offenders, stop them from re-offending and ensure that victims are properly supported;
- tackle the use of illegal drugs and the misuse of alcohol; and
- reduce the numbers of young people involved in crime and disorder either as victims or perpetrators.

The Economic Recession and Crime

On the 23 January 2009 it was announced that the UK economy had officially entered recession. This announcement came as little surprise following a year of increasing concern about the decline of world financial markets and the fall of several high profile banks.

These circumstances will undoubtedly influence levels of crime. There is a breadth of research evidence that demonstrates a link between unemployment and increases in crimes such as acquisitive crime, violence and fraud and a decline in community cohesion at times of economic recession.

However, the extent to which the recession will influence crime levels nationally, and in Kensington and Chelsea, remains unknown. The last UK recession took place in the early 1990's and lasted nearly two years. Since this time there has been a significant growth in the breadth of partnership working across statutory and third sector partners to tackle crime. Indeed, at the time of the last recession crime and disorder partnerships did not exist. Improvements in the use of technology and intelligence-led policing have seen ever more sophisticated approaches to tackling crime.

These factors, together with the unknown length and depth of the recession, mean that forecasting the effects of the recession are extremely difficult.

Those crimes most influenced by unemployment and economic decline have been prioritised in this Plan. Further, the Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership, through the Safer Surer Policy Board, will hold a number of symposiums with senior representatives across the partnership to strategically plan and respond to specific crime and antisocial behaviour types during 2009/2010 and beyond.

SECTION 2 THE JOURNEY SO FAR – PROGRESS AGAINST THE 2008/09 PRIORITIES

The Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008 – 2011 identified a number of crime and antisocial priority themes for the coming year, detailed partnership actions to tackle these and targets to measure performance by. This section briefly summarises the main issues, provides a flavour of what we did in response and the outcomes.

Tackling Serious Acquisitive Crime – Motor Vehicle Crime, Residential Burglary, Robbery and Theft Snatch Offences

What were the issues?

Motor Vehicle (MV) Crime accounted for 9.7% of all crime in the borough between 1 April 2006 and 30 September 2007 with Residential Burglary 5.4% and Robbery and Snatch Offences 3% and 1.6% respectively.

Temporal and hotspot analysis showed that MV Crime was most prevalent Friday through to Monday with hotspots of activity in Holland ward and spread between Golborne, Norland and Colville wards. Burglary occurred mostly on a Friday and was highest in Redcliffe, Golborne and St Charles wards. Robbery and Snatch offences were more likely to occur on a Monday between 4 and 6pm and the largest hotspot of activity was located near Ladbroke Grove Tube.

What did we do?

Using the Youth Service and Youth Offending Team intelligence we identified those young people at risk of being, or involved, in crime and antisocial behaviour and engaged them in a range of activities that diverted them from crime and antisocial behaviour. A good example of this is the Kickz project that was delivered in partnership with Chelsea FC and the Football Foundation. Football and life skills classes were used to engage young people in the north and south of the borough 3 evenings a week for the whole year.

We undertook security works to the homes of victims of burglary and k pre-emptive security works to multi-occupied houses at most risk of burglary.

We alerted residents and businesses of the risks of acquisitive crime and the actions they can take to prevent these crimes using a range of communication tools and local media.

The Police undertook high visibility patrols in known hotspots and at key times to deter offenders undertook intelligence led targeted operations against known offenders.

What did we achieve?

Table 1 provides details of the reductions of reported serious acquisitive crime over the last year.

Table 1

| | April - November 2007: number of crimes | April - November 2008 number of crimes | Difference | % Difference |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|-----------------|
| Theft from a vehicle | 1,620 | 1,359 | -261 | -16.1% |
| Residential burglary | 777 | 653 | -124 | -16.0% |
| Personal robbery | 451 | 321 | -130 | -28.8% |
| Theft snatch offences | 211 | 113 | -98 | -46.4% |
| Total | | | - 613 | |

There were 613 fewer serious acquisitive crimes in 2008 than the previous year.

Statistics tell us the reductions we have achieved over the last year but less tangible but equally important are the many ways in which the work of Partnership positively impacts upon the well being of our residents. Here's what one resident who benefited from our proactive approach reducing repeat burglaries told us:

Miss G, was very distressed when she returned home to discover that her flat in Earl's Court had been burgled.

"The front door was utterly smashed in. My laptop, camera and other items had been stolen".

"I live on my own and was very nervous. I was really worried that there would be future break-ins and no longer felt secure".

After we had installed a reinforced front door, intruder alarm system and new locks to windows, Miss G remarked:

"They used some funding to make my apartment more secure – it now seems like Fort Knox! I'm so relieved."

Tackling Serious Violence – domestic violence, serious youth violence and knife crime.

What were the issues?

Domestic Violence accounted for 3.3% all recorded crime in the borough 1 April 2006 – 30 September 2007. Similar figures for knife crime and serious youth violence are not available for the period April 2006 – September 2007 owing to changes to the way these offences are recorded in April 2008. Analysis of data between April and September 2008 indicates that there were:

- 105 knife crime offences (0.89% of all recorded crime in the borough)

- 37 serious youth violence offences (0.31% of all recorded crime in the borough)

The comparatively low prevalence of knife and serious youth violence in Kensington and Chelsea would not merit prioritising these crime types based upon police recorded crime alone. However, in prioritising these crime types the partnership was responding to both public concern and pan-London imperatives driven by the Metropolitan Police and Greater London Authority.

Temporal and hotspot analysis indicated that Domestic Violence occurred more on Friday and Saturday in the late evening and early hours. Incidences of Domestic Violence were spread broadly across the borough with hotspots in North Kensington, Earls Court and West Chelsea.

An analysis of knife crime hotspots between April and September 2008 indicates small hotspots in the Golborne, Colville and Earl's Court wards. While an analysis of serious youth violence offences over the same period indicates small hotspots in the Golborne and Colville wards.

What did we do?

- Police maintained their focus upon their positive arrest policy where Domestic Violence has been identified.
- The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference continued to develop its work programme to safeguard people at the highest risk of domestic violence.
- A borough wide communication programme was implemented to inform residents, businesses and visitors of the zero tolerance stance the partnership take on domestic violence and to promote services available to victims.
- Police and partners successfully implemented Operation Blunt 2 which tackled knife crime utilising both preventative and targeted enforcement strategies. Activities included: targeted and universal engagement and diversion activities with young people; deployment of knife arches in known hotspot areas; targeted enforcement activity on known offenders; test purchase operations in shops to deter the sale of knives to young people.

What did we achieve?

Reports of Domestic Violence rose by 5.6% (26 crimes) April – November 2008 on the previous year. It is important to note that Domestic Violence is a crime that often goes unreported to the Police. Home Office research¹ indicates that victims of Domestic Violence experience victimisation on average 35 times before it comes to the attention of Police. It is for this reason that Kensington and Chelsea's Domestic Violence Management Committee

¹ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/domestic-violence/>

have set a commitment to put in place services that support victims to report incidents as early as possible.

The definition of knife crime offences changed in April 2008 but the figures for April 2007 to March 2008 retrospectively converted to the new definition for comparative purposes. Knife crime offences recorded by the Police fell from 140 in April – November 2007 to 125 in April – November 2008, a reduction of offences (10.7%). Figures for serious youth violence offences are only available from April 2008. Between April and November 2008 there were 45 offences.

Tackling Antisocial Behaviour.

Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) refers to the behaviour of an individual or group of individuals that causes alarm, distress or harassment. The Community Safety Partnership prioritised actions in the 2008-2011 Plan to address following ASB types: rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour and Street Population (begging, rough sleeping and street drinking) ASB. The availability of data to support analysis of these ASB types was impaired due to changes in Police ASB recording that only came into effect 1 September 2006

What were the issues?

Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour accounted for 53.7% of all reports of ASB to the Police 1 September 2006 to 30 September 2007. Begging / vagrancy accounted for 5.5% of ASB reports and street drinking 6.7% for the same period.

Temporal analysis showed that reports for rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour were clustered around the weekends with historical increases in the summer months. Hotspot analysis identified increased reports for St Charles, Golborne, Notting Barns and Colville Wards with clusters of activity at Notting Hill Gate and Earls Court Underground Stations.

Analysis of incidents of begging/vagrancy and street drinking identified similar temporal and hotspot outputs as one would expect due to the cross-over in activity between these ASB perpetrators. Temporal analysis over a year demonstrated increased reports in the warmer summer months and hotspot analysis highlighted Notting Hill Gate and Knightsbridge as hotspot areas in addition to other parts of the borough that experience a high level of footfall such as Kensington High Street.

What did we do?

- Undertook a range of engagement and early interventions with young people in a variety of youth settings to provide positive experiences and divert young people from activity that would be considered antisocial.
- Identified the minority of young people at risk of, or involved in, antisocial behaviour and engaged them in a range of activities that diverted them from crime and antisocial behaviour.

- Undertook a proportionate enforcement approach, with partners, in pursuing Acceptable Behaviour Agreements, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) and application of Prolific and Priority Offenders measures with a very small minority of young people to bring about positive behaviour changes.
- Developed an outreach service to target Street Populations (begging, rough sleeping and street drinking) to engage these groups on the streets and access them into support and housing services. Where the service encountered resistance to engage swift enforcement action was brought to bear via the Teams Police Community Support Officers.

What did we achieve?

Table 2

| | April - November 2007: number of Incidents | April - November 2008 number of Incidents | Difference | % Difference |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| Youth nuisance (police data) | 3,511 | 2,967 | -544 | -15.5% |
| Street population (police data) | 769 | 666 | -103 | -13.4% |
| TOTAL | | | - 647 | |

Table 2 shows significant reductions in antisocial behaviour reported to the Police. This is in line with what residents tell us in the annual Crime Resident Survey.

Tackling the misuse of drugs

What were the issues?

Drug offences accounted for 6.8% of all offences reported to the Police 1 April -30 September 2007. 92% of all these offences were for Class C Cannabis use (NB: from the 26 January 2009 Cannabis has been re-classified as a Class B drug under the Misuse of Drugs Act) with 6.85 of the total being for Class A drugs – Heroin, Crack Cocaine and powder Cocaine.

Temporal analysis shows a slow increase in offences recorded by the Police during the period with September having the highest number of records. Hotspot analysis highlights Notting Hill Underground Station and Colville and Golborne wards.

What did we do?

Undertook intelligence led police operations against known drug dealers and in known drug dealing areas to stifle the supply of illicit drugs.

Undertook intelligence led police and drug sniffer dog operations in public areas to deter drug misuse and reassure the public.

Implemented the Young Persons Substance Misuse Plan ensuring: that drug education is undertaken in borough schools and youth settings, identification and early intervention services are implemented and accessible for young people across the borough, that a range of evidence based drug treatment interventions are available to the small number of young people who require them.

Implemented the Adult Drug Treatment Plan ensuring: that a breadth of evidence based drug treatment interventions are easily and swiftly available to those identified in need; that a range of aftercare and support services are available to maximise the effect of drug treatment and support people to live full lives.

Developed the Drug Intervention Programme to maximise access for drug using offenders into drug treatment services at each point in the criminal justice system.

What did we achieve?

Possession of drugs offences were reduced by 18.6% (490 offences) on the previous year.

534 problem Drug Users were accessed into drug treatment services for the first time.

125 young people were accessed into drug treatment services for the first time.

Countering Terrorism

What were the issues?

Following the events of July 2005 there has been a renewed national focus on preventing terrorism. London itself is considered to be a major potential target for terrorists.

The Royal Borough is the home of a large number of iconic sites that could be targeted by terrorists. It is also the destination for many tourists who visit the Royal Borough's attractions in large numbers. For terrorists wishing to cause maximum casualties, crowded places where tourists congregate are potential targets.

Information about terrorist activity in the Royal Borough is, of course, confidential. All that can be said is that at the moment the MPS threat level for terrorist activity is Severe – an instance is highly likely somewhere in London.

What did we do?

Formed an interagency group to take forward work to prevent violent extremism.

Completed a baseline self-assessment of our resilience to violent extremism in accordance with the new national indicator (No. 35).

Provided extra support for the Forum of Faiths to help build inter faith understanding.

Supported the “Across the Street, Around the World” multi cultural programme.

Invited funding applications from community organisations for projects that contribute directly towards countering violent extremism.

Used funding from the Youth Justice Board to support initiatives to reduce the chances of vulnerable young people getting involved in violent extremism.

Exchanged information between partners.

What did we achieve?

This is a difficult area of activity in which to measure achievement; noting that there have been no instances of violent extremism is not really sufficient. We will therefore be repeating the self assessment exercise to measure our resilience to violent extremism in 2009/10 to check that progress is being made.

SECTION 3: The CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

Introduction

This section describes the programmes of work that will be carried out to improve community safety in the Royal Borough. Its focus is towards developing plans that address the seven strategic priorities and two cross cutting priorities identified through the detailed analysis contained in the Partnership Strategic Assessment. These are:

- Reducing the impacts of illegal drug related crime and antisocial behaviour
- Reducing the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery, business robbery
- Reducing the repeat victimisation of Domestic Violence victims and delivering the commitments of the Boroughs Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010
- Diverting 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.
- Reducing reports to the police of most serious violence
- Reducing the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street populations – begging, rough sleeping, street drinking
- Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack

In addition to the offence based crime and antisocial behaviour priority themes we have identified two cross-cutting priority themes:

- To increase residents confidence in the Police and their local partners that crime and antisocial behaviour issues are addressed.
- To better understand and respond to the needs of victims of crime and antisocial behaviour. .

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| Priority: Reducing the effects of drug related crime and antisocial behaviour |
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Tackling drug misuse in 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 actions to combat drug misuse and its effects.

What our local data analysis tells us?

Drugs offences accounted for 12.8% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2007 and 30th September 2008. A total of 4,528 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 252 crimes per month, or approximately 8 crimes per day. 97.2% of these offences were for Possession and of the 97.2% 90% were for class C Cannabis (NB: Since 29 January 2009 Cannabis has been re-classified as a Class B drug under the Misuse of Drugs Act).

There are an estimated 2324 adult problem drug users in Kensington and Chelsea. The average age of service users was 35, with variations across ethnicities. Cocaine and heroin are the main drugs of choice, however heroin use is higher in London than it is locally.

There were a total of 101 young people in Tier 3 drug treatment services in 07/08. Main drugs of choice for young people included cannabis (75.8%), alcohol (12.1%) and crack and other stimulants (6.1%).

Headline priorities for 2009-2010 are.

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

The 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'. Headline priorities for development in 2009-2010:

- Improve numbers of referrals into specialist treatment services from universal and targeted agencies.
- Effective substance misuse interventions are based on evidence based practice and substance misuse research and guidance
- Targeted specialist substance misuse provision is available for all identified vulnerable groups.
- Service users are effectively engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of local substance misuse services.
- Transitional arrangements are in place with clear care pathways
- Data recording is effectively implemented and monitored and informs local service provision.

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

Kensington and Chelsea Police undertake a proactive stance on policing illegal drug misuse and drug dealing. In addition, to intelligence-led operations to target know dealers and drug dealing hotspots they undertake a range of measures to dissuade drug misuse and dealing from Kensington and Chelsea. Priorities for 2009/2010 include:

- Police operations around tube stations in the hotspot locations targeting individuals with drugs;
- Police maintaining a keen focus upon the identification and swift closure of crack houses;
- The use of drug dogs at key transport hubs
- Police test purchase operations based upon intelligence;

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. Priorities for the coming year include:

- Improve pathways into treatment services from the criminal justice system
- Further increase access from tier 2 to 3 services by continued implementation of the harm reduction initiatives, the DAAT communication strategy and associated action plans.
- Use incentives to encourage people to move through the tier based services through schemes such as the local education, training and employment (ETE) initiatives, housing and effective use of care planning at tier 2
- Outreach and satellite services to improve engagement in services across all target groups.
- Improved access to treatment for specific groups including Under 25's and Stimulant users.
- Improved links with hostels.
- Outreach and satellite services to improve engagement in services for those street dwellers and in temporary accommodation.
- Continued work with trading standards, licensing and community safety with regards to the night-time economy in order to communicate health messages with the local community.

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 19.1% of Total Notifiable Offences reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2007 and 30th September 2008. A total of 6,751 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 375 crimes per month, or approximately 12 crimes per day. There were

2,080 offences recorded between April-September 2008 compared to 2,457 offences between April-September 2007. This represents a decrease of 377 offences: 15.3%.

Between April 2007 and September 2008 the proportion of each classification in terms of serious acquisitive offences was as follows:

Theft from motor vehicle: 50.0%
Residential burglary: 23.1%
Personal robbery: 12.7%
Theft/taking of motor vehicle: 12.4%
Motor vehicle interference and tampering: 1.2%
Business robbery: 0.7%

Headline priorities for 2009-2010 are.

Early Intervention

- Targeted work with young people at risk of vehicle crime
- Implementation of the YOT Plan in regard to the Prevent and Deter Panel

Situational Prevention

- Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors to work closely with RSLs and RBKC Planning to maximise opportunities for designing out crime and antisocial behaviour within physical developments.
- The Business Crime Forum meets regularly to share intelligence and co-ordinate specific initiatives to address hotspot areas or types of antisocial behaviour such as harassment of small shop owners
- Safer Neighbourhood Teams to distribute crime prevention advice leaflets to vehicles where property is left on display in known hotspot areas.
- Crime reduction communication campaigns in known hotspot areas;
- Work to identify any opportunities to initiate changes in the way parking areas are designed or managed.
- Provide crime prevention advice to the owners of vulnerable properties in the hotspot locations which may be targeted for residential burglaries, including multi occupancy premises, properties with scaffolding and basement flats.
- Target harden individual properties and houses of multiple occupation where repeat burglaries have occurred and the homes of vulnerable adults who have been the victims of burglary and crime including domestic violence victims and residents with a disability
- Strengthen our problem solving capacity to safeguard vulnerable residents from being victims of crime.

Enforcement Activity

- Additional high-visibility Police patrols in known hotspot areas to deter offenders, as well as to gather intelligence about individuals in the area likely to be committing these offences;
- Actively target known offenders and hotspot areas through pro-active operations, to reduce the number of offences;

- Police to patrol problem areas to deter offenders and gather intelligence on possible suspects seen in the area;
- Liaise with other boroughs to gather intelligence about possible offenders committing burglaries in Kensington and Chelsea;
- Target handlers of stolen goods to restrict the sale of stolen property.

Reducing Re-offending Activity

- To employ the Prolific and Priority Offender scheme to encourage known offenders into drug treatment (if applicable) and support services and deter offending.
- Monitor the known drug using offenders who are being released from prison and target engagement with the Drug Intervention Programme and Prolific and Priority Offender programme

Priority: Reducing the repeat victimisation of Domestic Violence victims and delivering the commitments of the Boroughs Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010

What our local data analysis tells us?

Tackling Domestic Violence remains a priority for the partnership. Reports of Domestic Violence rose by 5.6% (26 crimes) April – November 2008 on the previous year. Domestic Violence is a hidden crime with many crime events going un-reported. The Domestic Violence Management Committee have prioritised a range of actions and commitments within the Domestic Violence Strategy to prevent domestic violence, minimise repeat victimisation, keep victims safe, provide appropriate care and support and seek swift enforcement against perpetrators. The Strategy is in its final year and a review will be undertaken by the Domestic Violence Partnership Group to develop a work programme aimed at delivering the commitments of the Strategy.

Headline priorities for 2009-2010 are.

- Undertake a review of the Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010 and initiate a work programme
- Commission an independent review the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) service and implement its findings
- Publish a revised Domestic Violence Directory
- Develop integrated care pathways for the range of Domestic Violence Services in the borough
- Develop and implement a common screening tool and implement with a training programme as a pilot across non-specialist services.
- Undertake a training needs assessment and develop a training programme as identified.
- Maintain the “zero tolerance of domestic violence” communications programme.

Priority: Diverting 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.

What our local data analysis tells us?

The vast majority of young people in Kensington and Chelsea live their lives uninvolved in crime and antisocial behaviour.

'Youth crime' accounted for 3.0% of TNOs reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2007 and 30th September 2008. A total of 1,100 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 61 crimes per month, or approximately 2 crimes per day.

In terms of performance there were 356 offences recorded between April-September 2008 compared to 432 offences between April-September 2007. This represents a decrease of 76 offences: 17.6%. Between April 2007 and September 2008.

For the purposes of local analysis 'youth nuisance' incorporates the following ASB categories:

- Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour – recorded by the MPS
- Rowdy/inconsiderate neighbours – recorded by the MPS
- Youth nuisance – recorded by the TMO

'Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour' and 'rowdy/inconsiderate neighbours' accounted for 59.4% and 5.4% respectively of total ASB between 1st April 2007 and 30th September 2008. A total of 7,301 incidents were recorded which represents an average of 406 incidents per month, or approximately 13 incidents per day.

There were 2,367 incidents recorded between April-September 2008 compared to 2,747 offences between April-September 2007. This represents a decrease of 380 offences: 13.8%.

Headline priorities for 2009-2010 are.

Diversion

Providing young people with positive activities lies at the core of the partnership's approach to diverting young people away from crime and antisocial behaviour. The Borough's Youth Service provides a breadth of sports and arts based programmes that engage young people across ages and the borough. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) incorporate diversion programmes for young people in their responsibility. These include the YIP (Youth Inclusion Programme), YISP (Youth Inclusion Support Panels) and the Prevent and Deter panels. The YOT also refer young people to numerous external programmes for the purpose of developing their leadership and team building skills.

The Metropolitan Police working in partnership with Chelsea FC and other agencies on the borough run a very successful Kickz project. This is a

football based project which also incorporates inputs to develop an individual's life skills and responsibilities.

Local police officers working with the borough education authority deliver a whole range of preventative crime and antisocial behaviour presentations to local educational establishments.

The prison service actively attends secondary schools and to PRU (Pupil Referral Unit) to deliver talks to young people about the consequences of crime and life inside prison. A prisoner on licence delivers his/her account of life in prison.

The London Fire Brigade will engage up to 40 young people in positive activities to develop leadership and team working skills via the Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) Programme.

Enforcement

The Police Community Antisocial Behaviour Action Team (CASBAT) is a joint police and Council team with the role of monitoring and taking forward cases of antisocial behaviour across the borough. This is undertaken in conjunction with the Safer Neighbourhood Teams and other police departments, housing providers and council departments. CASBAT have a range of different interventions at their disposal to tackle antisocial behaviour and depending on the severity of the behaviour they can implement either ABCs (Antisocial Behaviour Contracts) or ASBOs (Anti-Social Behaviour Orders).

Resilience to crime and antisocial behaviour

There are two police officers in the School Involvement Team whose role is to visit primary and secondary schools from the state and independent sectors across the borough. The officers provide community safety education programmes through structured lessons, inputs in assemblies or discussions with staff and pupils. Young people are given the knowledge to enable them to make informed decisions about their safety.

KcCentral is the young people's website for Kensington and Chelsea. In partnership with the police and the council, the site offers young people basic advice on crime prevention, in particular, advice on how to stay safe and to avoid becoming a victim of crime.

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| <p>Priority: Reducing reports to the police of most serious violence</p> |
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What our local data analysis tells us?

At the time of writing this document no data could be provided about most serious violence offences. The Metropolitan Police Service is liaising with the Home Office to resolve concerns about how these offences are recorded. As a result no figures are available for most serious violence offences in any of

the London boroughs. This problem is also affecting a number of other police forces across England and Wales.

In line with expectations from the Metropolitan Police and Greater London Authority the partnership have prioritised actions to combat serious violence. 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.

Headline priorities for 2009-2010 are.

- Police will undertake intelligence led operations against known offenders and networks in targeted locations.
- Police will undertake intelligence led operations in locations and at times known to trigger violence
- Police will undertake operations against known suspects before large scale events such as Notting Hill Carnival

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 of course the street populations themselves.

What our analysis tells us:

‘Street populations’ incidents consist of the following ASB classifications: ‘street drinking’ and ‘begging/ vagrancy’. ‘Street population’ incidents accounted for 13.7% of ASB reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2007 and 30th September 2008. A total of 1,681 incidents were recorded, which represents an average of 93 incidents per month, or approximately 3 incidents per day. 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.

Between April and September 2008 there were 525 incidents recorded by Kensington Police. This represents a decrease of 105 incidents (16.7%) during the same period the prior year.

Our priorities for 2009-2010 are:

- Maintain our a zero tolerance approach to begging activity in Kensington and Chelsea

- Explore options for an extension of existing Controlled Drinking Zones to borough wide
- Establish a directory of persistent beggars and street populations to aid recognition amongst police and council staff;
- Seek anti-social behaviour orders 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 those rough sleepers and beggars in accessing housing and support services and bringing strong enforcement to bear upon those entrenched street populations engaged in activity that causes alarm, distress or harassment for the public
- Advertising campaigns to inform the public of the counter-productiveness of giving to beggars;
- Implement by-laws to strengthen enforcement against street population activity as identified.

| |
|--|
| <p>Priority: Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack</p> |
|--|

What our local data analysis tells us?

The MPS threat level for terrorist activity remains at Severe – an instance is highly likely somewhere in London.

Our priorities for 2009-2010 are:

We will continue to develop our work in line with the Government's Prevent Strategy which contains the following elements:

- Challenging the violent extremist ideology and supporting mainstream voices
- disrupting those who promote violent extremism and supporting the institutions where they are active
- supporting individuals who are being targeted and recruited to the cause of violent extremism
- increasing the resilience of communities to violent extremism and
- addressing the grievances that ideologues are exploiting

It also has two cross cutting work streams:

- Developing understanding, analysis and information and

- strategic communications

We will be focussing especially on:

- Funding community organisations for work that contributes directly towards countering violent extremism.
- Commissioning a community profile and a report on existing services to the Muslim community and current arrangements for dialogue between the community and service providers
- Undertaking a training needs analysis for front-line workers likely to encounter vulnerable individuals and commissioning training to meet these needs
- Supporting vulnerable care leavers and young offenders

We will also be refreshing our self-assessment of resilience to violent extremism in accordance with the new national indicator (No. 35).

Cross Cutting priorities

In addition to priority themes that address crime and antisocial behaviour the partnership have identified two priorities that place our communities and individual residents at the centre of activity.

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

The Community Safety Partnership has realised some significant reductions in crime and antisocial behaviour in Kensington and Chelsea in recent years. However, the benefit of these gains is reduced if our residents do not feel safer as a result. In response to this and expectations from government the Partnership have developed a Communications and Community Engagement Strategies that are will increase residents knowledge of crime and local responses and their involvement in local solutions.

Priority: To better understand and respond to the needs of victims of crime and antisocial behaviour.

The Police and partnership prides itself in the quality of responses it provides. The Police Victim Focus Unit together with Police Community Support Officers maintain close contact with victims ensuring they are kept up to date to date with criminal proceedings and have access to any support services

they may need. There are a breadth of community based service that offer support, care and advocacy for victims of crime.

To ensure that appropriate levels and types of victim responses are available for all our residents we will undertake a victim needs assessment. The findings of this work will be used to influence our commissioning and service delivery in future years.

SECTION 4 MEASURING PERFORMANCE

This section lists the indicators selected from the Local Authority National Indicator set and the Home Office Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) framework that are relevant to the delivery of our strategic priorities. All the Safer Communities Indicators contained in the Kensington and Chelsea Local Area Agreement are included. It also outlines the agreed targets and lists the lead agencies responsible for delivering the work programme.

Not all of our priorities have national measures and targets. The Partnership will use other means to measure performance.

Domestic Violence does not have a national target. However, the Partnership has published the *Kensington and Chelsea Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010* which contains a range of commitments to enhance responses to tackle Domestic Violence and support and protect victims.

Similarly there are no national indicators for engaging with communities, responding to victims or tackling antisocial behaviour associated with street populations. In response local partnership boards have established performance measures and targets and will manage performance.

| Priority: Reduce the impacts of illegal drug related crime and antisocial behaviour | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Indicator Title | Indicator Description | Lead Organisation | Data Source | Baselines 2008/09 | Target 2009/2010 | Issues and Comments |
| | NI 38 | Drug-related (class A) offending rate | RBKC/MPS | RBKC/MPS | N/A | TBC | This indicator will be introduced in 2009/10 which will be the baseline year. |
| | NI 40 | Drug users in effective treatment | DAAT Partnership Board | DAAT Partnership Board | 727 (Sept 2008) | 4% increase from baseline | There has been a significant data clean up across all agencies. This has resulted in a reduction in "numbers in treatment" and a significant difference between the frozen (727) and 'real' baseline. Action plans are in place, however we will fall slightly short of the target due to this reduction in numbers. |

| Priority: Reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery, business robbery | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Indicator Title | Indicator Description | Lead Organisation | Data Source | Baselines 2008/09 | Target 2009/2010 | Issues and Comments |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-------|--|
| | NI 16 | Serious acquisitive crime rate | MPS | MPS | 11.65 (Sept 2008) | 25.72 | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-------|--|

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

| | Indicator Title | Indicator Description | Lead Organisation | Data Source | Baselines 2008/09 | Target 2009/2010 | Issues and Comments |
|--|------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | NI 19 | Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders | YOT | YOT | 59% (2007/08) | TBC | |
| | NI 22 | Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area | | | 47.1 (2008/09) | TBC | |
| | NI 45 | Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment | YOT | YOT | 61.6% (2007/08) | | |
| | NI 62 | Stability of placements of looked after children: number of placements | RBKC | RBKC | 12.9 (2007/08) | | |
| | NI 111 | First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 | YOT | YOT | 1310 (2007/08) | | |
| | NI 115 | Substance misuse by young people | RBKC | RBKC | | | |

| Priority: Reduce reports to the police of most serious violence | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | Indicator Title | Indicator Description | Lead Organisation | Data Source | Baselines 2008/09 | Target 2009/2010 | Issues and Comments |
| | NI 15 | Serious violent crime rate | MPS | MPS | N/A | TBC | There have been issues with collating data and as such target setting has been delayed. |
| | NI 20 | Assault with injury crime rate | MPS | MPS | | | |

| Priority: To increase residents understanding of the true extent of crime and antisocial behaviour in Kensington and Chelsea and the actions being undertaken to address these | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Indicator Title | Indicator Description | Lead Organisation | Data Source | Baselines 2008/09 | Target 2009/2010 | Issues and Comments |
| | NI 17 | Perceptions of anti-social behaviour | RBKC/MPS | RBKC/MPS | 13.9 (2008/09) | TBC | |
| | NI 21 | Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police | RBKC/MPS | RBKC/MPS | 34.5 (2008/09) | | |

| |
|--------------------------|
| Priority: 'Other' |
|--------------------------|

| | Indicator Title | Indicator Description | Lead Organisation | Data Source | Baselines 2008/09 | Target 2009/2010 | Issues and Comments |
|--|------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | NI 49a | Total number of primary fires per 100,00 population | London Fire Brigade | London Fire Brigade | 164.04 (2007/08) | 274 | |
| | NI 49b | Total number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population | London Fire Brigade | London Fire Brigade | 0.56 (2007/08) | Not set | As fire deaths are so low it is not possible to set a meaningful target. |
| | NI 49c | Total number of non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per 100,000 population | London Fire Brigade | London Fire Brigade | 18.54 (2007/08) | 29 | |
| | NI 18 | Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision | Probation Service | Probation Service | | | |
| | NI 30 | Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders | MPS | MPS | | | |
| | NI 144 | Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of the order or licence | Probation Service | Probation Service | | | |
| | NI 33a | Arson incidents: primary fires | London Fire Brigade | London Fire Brigade | 33 (2007/08) | 87 | The target of 87 is a combined target of primary and secondary fires. |
| | NI 33b | Arson incidents: secondary fires | London Fire Brigade | London Fire Brigade | 48 (2007/08) | | See above. |

APPENDIX 1

Strategic Assessment: Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and the Misuse of Drugs and Alcohol – Priorities Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009:

Overview

The *Crime and Community Safety Plan* has is based upon the analysis and findings of the *Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment January 2009*.

The Strategic Assessment was developed jointly by the Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Analyst Team and the Kensington and Chelsea Borough Intelligence Unit (MPS).

Methodology

A broad range of data from Police and partners was analysed using a standard data matrix for the period 1 April 2007 and 30 September 2008. These included datasets relating to crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour (ASB), the misuse of drugs and alcohol and behaviour adversely affecting the environment.

The data matrix was used to quantitatively score each dataset against a number of common criteria that were identified as significant in the assessment and identification of priorities. These were:

1. Volume – the proportion of total crime/ASB each category accounts for;
2. Short-term trends – comparing the number of crimes/ASB incidents against the same period in the previous year;
3. Long-term trends – long term or emerging trends;
4. Risk to quality of life – potential to harm victim/community versus impact on quality of life for victim/community;
5. Public concern – whether the crime/ASB type is a major concern to the local community;
6. Generator – whether the crime/ASB type has the potential to generate further crime/ASB and/or generate fear in the community.

The views of residents were accounted for in priority setting via the use of a range of recent resident surveys. Each crime and ASB category was evaluated against a 'public concern' criterion. Residents' opinions were obtained using a number of surveys and a score was allocated to each crime and ASB category based upon responses. Resident's surveys included:

- Resident's Panel Crime and Community Safety Survey 2008 (RBKC)
- Public Attitude Survey 2007/08 (MPS)
- Ward Panel priorities 2007/08(MPS)
- Best Value Performance Indicator Survey 2006/07 (Audit Commission)

This process highlighted the following crime and ASB priorities:

Crime

1. Drugs
2. Serious acquisitive crime
3. Domestic violence
4. Youth crime
5. Most serious violence
6. Terrorism

ASB

1. Sex carding
2. Youth nuisance
3. Street populations

These priorities were presented to the Community Safety Programme Board (CSPB) on 9 October 2009 and they mandated both the process and outcome of the work.

The priority crime and antisocial behaviour types formed the basis of the Strategic aims of the Plan:

- Reduce the impacts of illegal drug related crime and antisocial behaviour
- Reduce the number of serious acquisitive crimes - motor vehicle crime; residential burglary; robbery, business robbery
- Reduce the repeat victimisation of Domestic Violence victims and delivering the commitments of the Boroughs Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010
- 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.
- Reduce reports to the police of most serious violence
- Reduce the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour associated with street populations begging, rough sleeping, street drinking
- Reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack

In addition to the offence based crime and antisocial behaviour priority themes we have identified two cross-cutting priority themes:

- To increase residents confidence in the Police and their local partners that crime and antisocial behaviour issues are addressed.
- To better understand and respond to the needs of victims of crime and antisocial behaviour.