



Community Safety Plan 2017 – 2019

1 Introduction

This plan sets out the Safer K and C Partnership's crime and anti-social behaviour strategic priorities and the plans to address these until March 2019.

The Safer K and C Partnership is the strategic partnership responsible for crime and community safety issues in Kensington and Chelsea. Membership of the Board includes senior representatives from the Council, Metropolitan Police (police), London Fire Brigade, National Probation Service, London Community Rehabilitation Company, Public Health, Safer Neighbourhood Board, voluntary sector and representatives from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.

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

- Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Reduce burglary
- Prevent serious youth violence
- Tackle repeat and vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour and repeat and vulnerable locations of anti-social behaviour
- Increase awareness of and improve partnership working to tackle hate crime

In agreeing these priorities partners considered a balance of those issues of most concern to residents, those which were increasing and those where collectively the greatest impact could be achieved. In addition to these priorities, partner organisations hold individual and shared priorities, objectives and targets which relate to crime reduction and community safety in the borough. Whilst countering terrorism has not been identified as a priority in this plan all partners hold responsibilities to work to support the delivery of the CONTEST strategy both individually and collectively. This work includes support for, and participation in, the local Prevent work programme.

The new Mayor of Policing and Crime for London has published a Police and Crime Plan for 2017 to 2021 which prioritises actions to address violence against women and girls, keeping children and young people safe, tackling hate crime and intolerance and antisocial behaviour. In addition to The Safer K and C priorities MOPAC has identified additional crimes that it would like local areas to consider as a priority based on reported crime volumes. For Kensington and Chelsea these are:

- Non domestic violence with injury
- Theft from motor vehicle offences

The plan will remain flexible and responsive to the changing environments in which we operate to allow resources to be applied to emerging and new issues during its life.

2 Crime in Kensington and Chelsea

In the last ten years Kensington and Chelsea has experienced a 15 per cent reduction in total reported offences. However, in the previous three years the volume of crime each year has increased in comparison to the previous year (figure 1) and in 2016/17 a total of 19,974 offences were reported.

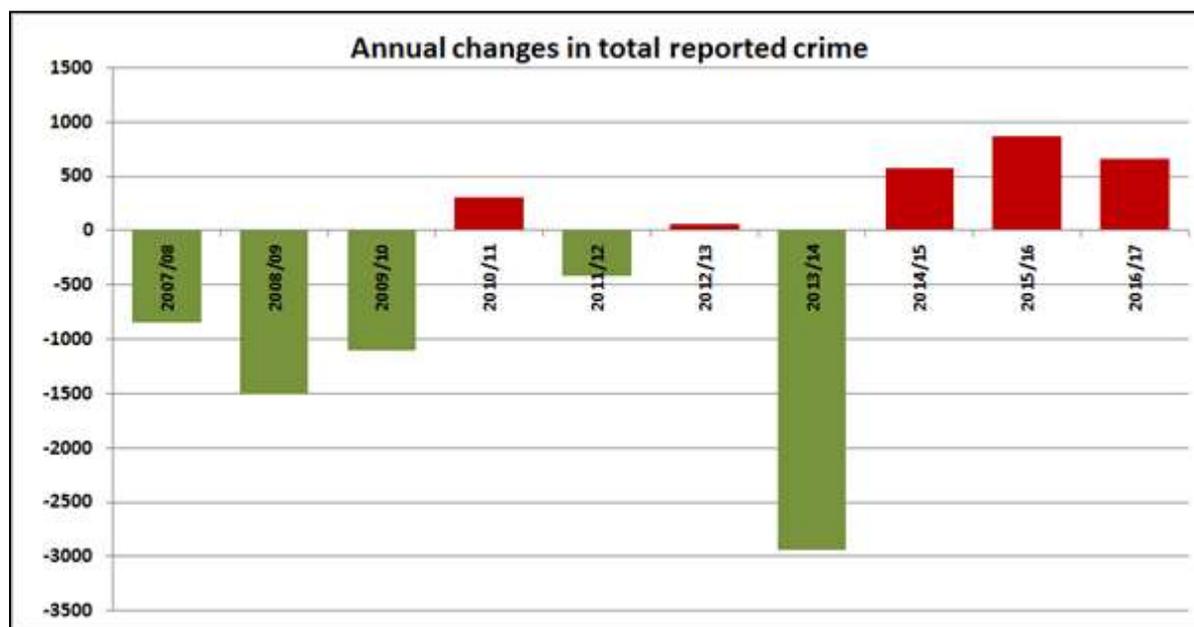


Figure 1

During 2016/17, the increase in total reported offences was contributed to by the increase in theft from motor vehicle offences, theft of motor vehicles, violence with injury, robbery and drug offences. However, the borough experienced decreases in burglary, theft person and theft and handling offences.

The high number of daily visitors to the borough's busy shopping and leisure places are crime generators and so these areas have some of the highest crime volumes. The wards with the highest number of total notifiable offences in 2016/17 were Brompton and Hans Town (13% of offences), Colville (8% of offences) and Royal Hospital (7% of offences). The wards with the lowest number of offences were Norland (2%), St Helen's (3%) and Holland (4%).

The Community Safety Plan provides summary analysis on each of the priority areas.

3 Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

The Royal Borough

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea occupies 4.8 square miles in central west London. It is the second most densely populated borough in England and Wales and experiences a 21 per cent renewal of its population each year¹. Eighty-three per cent of the population live in properties of multiple occupancy. The borough has the highest proportion of residents who hold a non-British national identify (23 per cent) and the highest (23 per cent) working in the most senior occupations. It contains some of the most expensive private property in the world and a number of world famous tourist attractions. The population of 158,000 is swelled daily by the many thousands who visit, work and study in the borough. The borough contains some of the most deprived communities in the country with 11 of the 103 Lower Super Output Areas² in the borough experiencing multiple deprivations in the bottom ten per cent³ of any community in England and Wales.

These diversities and complexities present significant challenges when working to make the borough a safer. From crime and ASB.

Our approach to tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

The Safer K and C Partnership's aims are to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and thus increase the safety of residents, visitors and businesses.

Delivering these aims in a global, 24 hour, modern city requires strong collaborative approach between partners, communities and residents. The themes of this approach are summarised below.

Victims

- Providing specialist services to support victims to recover from the physical, emotional and psychological impact of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Putting measures in place to stop repeat victimisation
- Identifying individuals and communities which may be vulnerable to crime and supporting them in ways which reduce their likelihood of being a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour

Offenders

¹ National Census, 2011

² Lower Super Output Areas are a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics

³ English Indices of Deprivation, DCLG, 2015

- Ensuring the Police, National Probation Service, London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), Youth Offending Team and voluntary organisations work collaboratively to provide effective offender management programmes targeted at those offenders causing the most harm to communities
- Ensuring that offenders are tracked and managed through the criminal justice system and in the community to maximise opportunities for their engagement in offender programmes which reduce their offending

Locations

- Recognising that crime and anti-social behaviour issues are unevenly distributed throughout the borough and experienced at different times of the day and year and require different approach to tackle them
- Putting physical measures in place to remove the opportunity for offending in public places. For example, changing access routes or increasing surveillance with CCTV or street lighting to deter crime at night
- Increasing enforcement patrols in known crime “hot spot” locations and at peak times; such as those associated with the night time economy or youth anti-social behaviour.

Communities

- Engaging with residents and communities as equal partners in developing problem solving plans to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour
- Supporting and challenging residents and communities to act to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour by providing them with timely crime prevention advice and information
- Engaging with the Safer Neighbourhood Board⁴, residents associations and community and faith organisations to develop partnership plans to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Providing performance data and information to allow these community organisations to hold the Partnership organisations to account for delivery of crime and anti-social behaviour reduction
- Increasing awareness of crimes which may be hidden, such as child sexual exploitation, domestic abuse and human trafficking, so that

⁴ A resident led Board established by MOPAC in each London borough to give Londoners a voice in policing and community safety matters

communities may spot the signs of these crimes and know where to get help

Enforcement

- Sharing information between partners to develop individual plans to reduce the offending of known offenders
- Making use of the tools and powers introduced by the Anti-Social Behaviour Policing and Crime Act 2014 to tackle anti-social behaviour
- Using Council enforcement powers against offenders alongside criminal enforcement powers to reduce their offending
- Coordinating swift and effective enforcement between criminal justice organisations against offenders, especially known and persistent offenders, to reduce the harm they cause individuals and communities.

The core themes of our approach to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour are coordinated via two key processes. These are:

- Understanding the issues – we do this by collecting and analysing a range of crime and anti-social behaviour reports from victims, communities and residents; and
- Effective problem solving and tasking – bringing partners and communities together to understand the issues, develop and deliver plans which reduce crime and anti-social behaviour

One Met Model 2020

The Metropolitan Police Service has three strategic transformation objectives;

Every community

Giving more power and influence to in every ward and borough through accountable and visible policing at the most local level.

Safer London

Tackling the new and growing threats London faces, freeing up 1,000 officers to be redeployed to these challenges.

A transformed, modern and efficient Met

A police service that looks and feels more like London, ensuring staff have the skills, tools and approach necessary to police London effectively

The Police's approach to delivering its ambition for London to be the safest global city is described by the One Met Model 2020. In its first phase of transformation the Met delivered £600m of savings, and the next phase -

the One Met Model 2020 - is made up of a number of programmes covering four broad themes:

1. Valuing technology and data

- A new core policing system linked to command and control
- Smart Devices for all frontline officers
- Improved digital forensic service
- Digitise end to end processes

2. Connecting better

- 17000 dedicated ward officers
- 600 dedicated schools officers
- On-Line Police presence and use of social media
- Public ability to track crimes
- Body Worn Video
- One 24/7 counter per borough

3. A flexible and agile Organisation

- Strengthening links in local and specialised policing
- Professionalise all policing
- Strengthen Safeguarding
- Firearms uplift
- Leadership focused on discretion and trust
- Ensure efficient support services

4. Enabling and trusting people to achieve excellence

- Call handling and Resolution
- Provide Online information
- Prevention First
- Learning Culture
- Decrease bureaucracy and internal demand
- Attracting and building talent
- Support professional judgements

The One Met Model 2020 considers the number of commands required for London to achieve consistency in demands and risk management, whilst maintaining borough boundaries for Local Authority engagement. This redesign will consider existing relationships, infrastructure that influences deployment (including major transport routes and river crossing), operational factors including cross borough crime patterns and management feasibility of new configurations.

The Community Policing Team

In recognition of the importance of community safety for local residents, the Council have allocated additional resources to policing the borough. For the past three years the Council have paid for an additional 41 police officers to patrol the streets focussing upon low level crime and anti-social behaviour. These officers comprise the Community Police Team and are tasked to address those issues of most concern via a two weekly tasking meeting chaired by a senior council officer. They form a vital part of the local response to crime and anti-social behaviour reduction. Subject to successful renegotiations, a new Community Police Team contract is due to commence in 2018/19 and run for four years.

The Safer K and C Partnership are keen to exploit new technologies in support of crime reduction. In 2015 the police and Council launched Online Watch Link (OWL) a web-based support for Neighbourhood Watch which saw membership increase to over 3000 residents in 12 months. In May 2017 the police introduced body-worn CCTV cameras to improve evidence gathering and accountability. The Council has a development programme that introduces tablet computers to its contracts and enforcement officers to speed up operating processes and allow them more time on the streets, in addition to improved customer reporting systems regarding environmental antisocial behaviour reports.

Community Safety Finances

Nearly all the resources devoted towards reducing crime and antisocial behaviour 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. In addition to this, significant mainstream resources from the Council, e.g. targeted youth work support, services for people with drug and alcohol problems, contribute towards reducing offending behaviour in the borough. Against this background the funds made available from MOPAC 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.

In March 2013, the Council was successful in securing £485,714 of MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund, annually for four years, to commission a range of projects and services aligned to MOPAC and local community safety priorities. This funding will come to an end on 31 March 2017 and will be subject to a reduction in allocation to £165,565 in 2018-19 (66% reduction). The local decision is for funding for the next two years to be

divided equally allocating £325,639 per year until 2019, splitting the reduction to 33% each year. This ensures the Council can continue to spend on priority areas over the next two years. All future updates on MOPAC funding will be brought to the Community Safety Board as and when necessary.

4 The Community Safety Plan 2017-2019

This section describes the programmes of work that will be undertaken to reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and increase feelings of safety among residents, business and visitors to the Royal Borough.

Each of the priority themes and priority areas will have action plans detailing the actions, resources and outcomes. Performance and decisions requiring senior partnership scrutiny and oversight will be reported to the Safer K and C Partnership Board.

4.1 Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) includes a broad range of offences including, but not exclusive to, domestic abuse, sexual offences, female genital mutilation, honour based violence, forced marriage, trafficking, sexual exploitation, stalking and harassment. All of these crimes are known to be under reported to police. Some offences more widely understood than others, having been treated as criminal offences for longer. The Crime Survey of England and Wales helps to understand the national changes in reported crime and the data release for year ending December 2016 states that the rises in police recorded domestic abuse and sexual offences is believed to have resulted from both an improvement in the recording of offences by the police and an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police. Hence the crime survey does not feel reported crime data currently provides a reliable indication of recent trends in domestic and sexual offences. Therefore, rises in these crimes at a local level should be considered with this in mind. However, it is still widely accepted that these crimes are under reported to police and statutory services.

Although the majority of victims of domestic abuse and sexual offences are female, the Safer K & C Partnership recognises that men are also victims of this type of crime and they will receive the same support from the partnership. The Tri-borough Commissioned Angelou Partnership supported five male victims in Kensington and Chelsea in 2016/17.

Recognising that a significant number of survivors will not report to the police, the VAWG Partnership collects data from a variety of statutory and

voluntary organisations in order to better understand the prevalence of VAWG in RBKC.

Key findings from our analysis

- Reporting of domestic abuse and sexual offences to the police in the borough have both increased by 47 per cent in the previous five financial years.
- Eighty-four per cent of police reported domestic abuse is categorised as violence against the person offences, followed by sexual offences (9%) and property crime (robbery, burglary and theft 7%) and criminal damage (5%). Within the violence category, serious violence including serious wounding and assault with injury make up the majority (43%).
- Sanction detection rates of sexual offences in the borough was 15% for 2016/17, this reduces to 10% for rape offences. 32% of domestic abuse offences were detected in 2016/17.
- Seventy-three per cent of accused were current or ex partners of victims in domestic abuse offences. The remaining 24 per cent of victims had a familial relationship with the accused, with a small number known to victims as an acquaintance.
- In March 2017, 18 per cent of victims of domestic abuse reported to the police had previously reported a crime in the previous 12 months. This is the second lowest rate compared to the 32 other London Boroughs.
- The Angelou Partnership, a consortium of specialist VAWG services delivering the frontline response to survivors of VAWG in RBKC received 632 referrals in 2016/17. Twenty-two per cent were repeat referrals (142). The majority of the referrals were for domestic abuse, followed by sexual violence (46), stalking and harassment (20), harmful and cultural practices (9) and child sexual exploitation (9), trafficking and prostitution (6) and sexual exploitation (4).
- In comparison to service referrals, during the study period there were no police reported trafficking offences, a decline from four in the previous year, nine honour based violence and four female genital mutilation reported to the police.
- Data on prostitution is limited, but sex workers are at increased risk of violence and sexual assaults. In addition to the ten individuals

supported by the Angelou Partnership for trafficking, prostitution and sexual exploitation, Rahab, a local charity, supported 204 individuals who were either sex workers or trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Our Response

In the previous two years, RBKC together with LBHF and WCC have established a shared VAWG service system which incorporates a combination of coordination and specialist front line service provision.

The frontline service provision includes a range of services to support adults and young people, children and families who are victims of, or area affected by, gender based violence including but not limited to: domestic abuse, sexual violence and assault, stalking and harassment, harmful practices (including FGM, HBV and FM) and women experiencing intersectional violence.

The VAWG strategic partnership is two years into delivering a three-year strategy. During this final year of the strategy the VAWG Strategic Partnership needs to make an important decision on the future of the Tri-borough service, including its strategy, services and governance. This will have a significant impact on the shape of future VAWG services in the borough.

The current strategy details how the Partnership will deliver a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) to VAWG; it keeps survivors and children at the centre of its aims and objectives, whilst also holding perpetrators accountable for their actions. The Strategy is focussed around the following seven strategic priorities:

Access
The Strategic Partnership's commitment to providing high quality services which are accessible, flexible and available in a timely way to a wide range of survivors. The Partnership will ensure that access to services is Easy, Early and Quick.
Response
The Strategic Partnership will ensure that survivors are believed and not judged and that services are consistent, personalised, confidential and lead to survivors feeling and being safer in both the short and long-term.
Community
The Strategic Partnership prioritises tackling VAWG making the Tri-borough area a safer place for women and girls. As a result, Tri-borough

residents, especially non-violent/abusive members, take responsibility if they encounter abuse and know how to help family, friends, colleagues and neighbours. The Tri-borough VAWG Partnership is committed to ongoing communication, community engagement, prevention and awareness-raising of VAWG issues.

Practitioners

The Strategic Partnership will continue to lead on the development of good practice for professionals working in the Tri-borough area and will concentrate on providing a package of VAWG training and sector based support for practitioners alongside encouraging innovation in service delivery within a multi-agency context.

Children and Young People

The Strategic Partnership will ensure that children and young people are supported if they witness or are subject to abuse and understand healthy relationships and acceptable behaviour in order to prevent future abuse. The Partnership will prioritise both prevention of violence and abuse and provision of support for Children and Young People.

Perpetrators

The Strategic Partnership will ensure that perpetrators of all forms of VAWG are held to account and are supported to reform.

Justice and Protection

The Strategic Partnership will deliver justice and protection for survivors and their families according to their needs within a criminal and civil justice framework and also within a wider social context.

4.2 Reduce Burglary

In the past five years Burglary in Kensington and Chelsea has reduced by 18%, with an 8% reduction in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16. However, it continues to be of high concern to residents (64% of residents concerned in the 2016 Resident's Panel Survey).

Burglary falls into two categories, burglary in a dwelling and burglary in another building. Fifty-eight per cent of burglary offences in the borough are burglary in a dwelling. In April 2017, the definition of burglary offences has been updated and damage to a premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, now includes any shed, outbuilding, garage and communal areas within multi-occupancy residential buildings. Residential and commercial burglaries are distinguished by the function of the building. Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in other buildings are the new classifications being used to reflect this.

Key findings from our analysis

- Eighteen per cent of burglary in a dwelling offences are walk in, where a door or window is unlocked or insecure. This rises to 28 per cent of burglaries in other buildings.
- The sanction detection rate for burglary offences during the study period is seven per cent. Ninety-six per cent of these accused individuals were male with an average age of 38 years.
- Their ethnic appearance is almost exclusively split between White European (53%) and African- Caribbean (36%). The majority also live locally with 61 per cent living in Kensington and Chelsea or Hammersmith and Fulham. In total the accused lived in 17 London Boroughs.

Our Response

Enforcement
Offender management programmes provided by National Probation Service, London CRC and Integrated Offender Management teams identify and seek to proactively engage known burglary offenders in offender management programmes
Employ a range of proactive police tactics to enforce against known burglary offenders who refuse to positively engage with offender management programmes
Provide an enhanced police initial response to burglary reports so as to maximise opportunities for capture and to preserve forensic opportunities
Prevention
Provide a Target Hardening (physical security works) service for victims and repeat victims of residential burglary and vulnerable victims living in fear of crime to reduce repeat victimisation
Undertake uniform police patrols in burglary hotspots and at peak times to disrupt criminal behaviour
Employ "Scaffolding Burglary Plans" in partnership with construction firms to reduce opportunities for burglary via scaffolding and other construction apparatus
Encourage Registered Providers of Housing to ensure that doors and windows meet minimum security standards

Identify opportunities for increasing and improving building security measures in new build properties via the Councils planning processes
Encourage private sector landlords and managing agents to take steps to improve security in the private rented sectors, including temporary accommodation.
Raise awareness
Optimise community safety messages relating to home security at all public events and raise awareness through partnership communications.

4.3 Prevent Serious Youth Violence

The Kensington and Chelsea definition of Serious Youth Violence is:

A violent act that inflicts serious injury. Intimidation, threat or coercion with the intent of escalating violence between young people. Up to the age of 25- victim or offender.

Peer group and gang violence is a driver for a range of criminal activity, including drug supply, knife crime, robbery, serious violence, child sexual exploitation, intimidation and harassment through to firearms offences and murder.

The Partnership recognises that in relation to serious youth violence and gangs, the line between offender and victim is often blurred. Young people who offend are, in many cases, vulnerable to being exploited by individuals and groups to deal drugs, to commit acts of violence, and to sexual exploitation. Many young people involved in serious youth violence are already known to services and may experience issues such as poor mental health, learning disabilities and have special educational needs. Victimisation by gangs/groups and individuals can lead to young people being drawn into violence, exploitation and gang offending. Child safeguarding lies at the core of our approach.

Acting to address the issue of gang/group related exploitation can help to safeguard young people at risk of harm, exploitation and violence.

Key findings from our analysis

- During the study period there have been 77 victims of a police reported non domestic stabbing offence, including one murder and 39 seriously injured. All of these victims were male and lived in 16 different London Boroughs and seventeen of these took place during Notting Hill Carnival. In addition, there were a further 114 victims of

violence where a knife was used as a threat, of which only a small minority of four were female.

- During the study period there have been 20 detected knife injury offences, which gives an estimated⁵ 26% sanction detection rate, which puts Kensington and Chelsea in the top ten boroughs in London.
- 75 per cent of victims of serious non domestic violence between 11 and 25 years of age are male, with an increased risk between age 15 and 22. Male victims in this age group are mostly identified as African- Caribbean appearance (39%) followed by White European (33%) and Arabic (11%).
- Victims of serious violence during the study period have come from 26 of 32 London Boroughs, as well as outside London. However, the majority are local from Kensington and Chelsea (37%), Hammersmith and Fulham (9%) and Westminster (5%). This mirrors the picture of accused individuals who have come from 11 boroughs during the study period, but 52 per cent are Kensington and Chelsea residents.
- During the study period there have been 46 firearm offences, of which 10 had shots fired.
- Robbery is often an offence that is linked to serious youth violence and during the study period there were four robbery offences with a knife injury, eight gun robberies and 126 mobile phone robbery offences.
- With the exception of Notting Hill Carnival, there is no seasonal trend for serious youth violence related offences.
- Within the cohort of the Serious Youth Violence Management Meeting individuals have been victims of knife, firearms or other peer violence assaults, as well as perpetrators of drug or violent crime. There have been a number of cases that received substantial custodial sentences, including a life sentence for murder and other sentences of up to four years for supply of drugs.
- Information provided by the South Eastern England Serious Crime Unit, as well as evidence of cases from the Serious Youth Violence Management Meeting indicates that a small number of residents aged 14 to 25 have links to drug supply in other areas of the country. Younger residents are vulnerable to exploitation by those that organise these drug supply markets and in the previous year Kensington and Chelsea residents have been arrested in counties

⁵ The twenty crimes detected during the study period may not exactly match to the 77 crimes committed due to the time lag between offence date, the following investigation period and charged date.

including West Sussex, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Hampshire and Bristol.

- Information gathered by the Cross-Border Serious Youth Violence Information Sharing Meeting shows that tensions and incidents with groups in Hammersmith and Fulham, Westminster and Brent have an impact on offending and violence within Kensington and Chelsea. These tensions and risks frequently change.

Our Response

Kensington and Chelsea's local approach to tackling these issues is contained in our Serious Youth Violence Strategy and action plan. Our strategic ambition is:

To prevent serious youth violence and gang crime by

Diverting, disrupting and enforcing against known offenders; whilst Preventing those at risk of serious youth violence and gang involvement becoming tomorrow's offenders.

The serious youth violence action plan, sits within a wider remit of the Strategic Youth Offending Partnership ambitions to maximise outcomes for children and young people who are at risk of offending, victims of offending and at risk of custody.

The Serious Youth Violence Strategy and action plan has four key strands outlined below:

Prevention
To intervene early with young people, and their siblings, who may be vulnerable to involvement in violence and offending. To work to address issues before they escalate and result in young people being at increased risk.
To work with education providers to identify individuals who may be susceptible to involvement in violence and offending. To understand where young people may be exploited and groomed into offending and prioritise for intervention.
To support professionals working with young people to develop the knowledge and skills to identify the early signs of involvement in serious youth violence.
To provide activities as an alternative to involvement in violence during Notting Hill Carnival.
Mobilising the Community

To engage the community in developing a credible, clear shared message that we want young people at risk of offending to be safe, alive and out of prison.
That young people understand the risks and consequences of involvement in group offending and violence and are confident in accessing services to help them exit offending.
To establish a community network of residents, youth clubs, schools, sports clubs and housing providers, to work with and influence the Borough's strategy to reduce serious youth violence.
To clearly communicate success stories, for example young people who have exited offending, successful enforcement against offenders, and clear information on how parents and young people access help and support .
Support to exit gangs and offending
Young people identified as involved in Serious Youth Violence are supported to exit offending. The Partnership will work with agencies to understand what works in reducing involvement in Serious Youth Violence and continuously evaluate what we are doing in Kensington & Chelsea to make sure the right services are working with young people in the borough.
To ensure that this assistance is consistent, accessible and individual to the needs of the young person.
To work with colleagues in Probation, Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and Youth Offending Service (YOS) to reduce the re-offending by young people who have been convicted of offences.
Ensure that young people in prison are engaged with services so that they can be diverted from offending when they leave custody.
Enforcement
Work to ensure that violent offenders who present a risk to others and themselves are subject to appropriate and proportional enforcement, to reduce the threat they pose, and to safeguard local communities.
To continue to work with police colleagues to focus on individuals known to carry knives and to take every opportunity to remove knives from the borough's streets.
Use civil enforcement powers to reduce the threat posed by, and to, individuals involved in serious youth violence.

4.4 Tackle repeat and vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour and repeat and vulnerable locations of anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a broad term that includes any incident that causes harassment, alarm or distress. This may include offences deliberately targeted at an individual, causing nuisance within a local community and environmental incidents that impact on the physical appearance of a public space.

There are a large number of agencies responsible for prevention, intervention and enforcement action. Partnership agencies include the council noise nuisance, licensing and waste management services, parks police and the borough's Tenant Management Organisation (TMO).

Police anti-social behaviour reports provide consistent data across London to allow comparison to be made with London peers.

Key findings from our analysis

- During the study period, Kensington and Chelsea had the seventh lowest volume of police reported antisocial behaviour (5532 reports). However, this is a 5% rise in reports in the borough compared to the previous year.
- There is little data available on the profile of repeat victims or accused of antisocial behaviour. During the study period there have been 131 repeat callers to police reporting antisocial behaviour. This is a 21 per cent reduction on the number of repeat callers in the previous year, which is the largest reduction of all London Boroughs.
- Information from the Joint Action Groups (JAG) that work to solve the most complex antisocial behaviour cases in the borough show that the problems in North Kensington are often linked to drug supply and use in residential properties, youth disorder, neighbour noise and disputes that escalate to harassment and intimidation. The South JAG has identified antisocial behaviour problems caused by begging and street drinking, drug taking and supply in residential properties and youth related problems.

Our response

The majority of our work to tackle anti-social behaviour is undertaken via partnership arrangements with the strategic aim being to safeguard repeat and vulnerable victims, and repeat locations, of anti-social behaviour; and work in partnership to enforce against perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The strategic objectives of our approach are:

Focus on vulnerable victims and locations
Ensure that residents know where to access support in relation to ASB issues. Increase reporting and access to information for vulnerable groups through community based 'surgeries'.

Gain commitment from all agencies to engage in problem solving arrangements and consult all stakeholders on the potential use of a Community Risk MARAC⁶ for high risk or complex cases.

Improve Partnership information sharing, intelligence gathering and data analysis to direct ASB problem solving by reviewing and implementing an improved approach to tasking the Community Police Team.

Ensure effective partnership enforcement

Maintain the council commitment to funding additional uniformed police officers, the Community Police Team, who are dedicated to tackling anti-social behaviour and low level crime. Task these officers to the most pressing issues via a two-weekly partnership tasking meeting.

To continue to make use of all enforcement powers, especially those introduced by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to bear down on offenders.

Maintain active enforcement of the borough's Public Space Protection Order in Knightsbridge to tackle car nuisance by using the Community Police Team, Neighbourhood Policing Team and the Council's Contract and Enforcement Team.

Improve partnership skills and develop innovative approaches to problem solving

To improve local multi-agency ASB Partnership problem solving by standardising and improving the administration, ensuring that the needs and wishes of vulnerable victims are at the heart of the process and that positive outcomes are optimised.

Deliver two annual partnership themed events to share knowledge and skills ensuring that colleagues are equipped to deal swiftly and appropriately with ASB issues as they arise.

Develop innovative and creative partnership responses to entrenched ASB issues, including a model for tackling street drinking reducing the impact on communities whilst improving health outcomes for those at risk.

Publish an ASB strategy, consulting with partners and developing a strategy that supports RBKC becoming a hub of excellence for tackling antisocial behaviour.

Improve Community Engagement

Develop outward facing aspect of the Partnership's work, meeting residents, businesses, voluntary sector partners and other groups in the community to encourage reporting of ASB and where appropriate engaged as part of the problem solving process.

⁶ Best practice partnership arrangement for managing high risk and complex cases for anti-social behaviour

4.5 Increase awareness of, and improve partnership working to, tackle Hate Crime

Hate Crime is defined as any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, that is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or whether they are transgender. It is important to recognise that a victim does not have to be an actual member of a particular social group in order to be a victim of hate crime.

Hate crime has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the victim impacting on their social, psychological and physical wellbeing, their families and their local communities.

Key findings from our analysis

- Kensington and Chelsea has experienced a 12% rise in reported Hate Crime in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16, this compares to a 18% rise across London as a whole.
- Eighty-seven per cent of reported Hate Crime is classified as violence against the person, particularly harassment (64%) with 10% resulting in serious injury. Outside of this, the significant offence type is criminal damage which accounts for 3% of reported hate crime.
- During the study period there have been 121 individuals charged with a hate crime offence, the majority of these are strangers to the victim. Within the 26 per cent that were known to the victim, most were neighbours (14 individuals), followed by acquaintance or friend (seven individuals).
- Seventy-four per cent of accused individuals are male, with an average age of 41 years, and live in Kensington and Chelsea (61%). This compares to 54% of victims of hate crime that live in Kensington and Chelsea, with the others living in all other London Boroughs. This demonstrates the number of visitors that become victims of this priority crime. The average age of the victim is 37 years old and 67% are male.

Our response

Increase awareness of hate crime for professionals
Raise awareness about hate crime through outreach based work in the community and the production of literature to be disseminated widely.
Develop and run a series of campaigns for high profile events locally;

Organise National Hate Crime Awareness Week for professionals and members of the community. Promote the Safer Places scheme across the borough.
Ensure that key voluntary, community and statutory organisations have the knowledge and skills to respond to hate crime by providing training and briefing events
Undertake a review of reporting methods to include focus groups and or the experience of service users and front line organisations.
Increase levels of support for victims of hate crime
Ensure that support services are accessible to victims/families, with appropriate sign posting, weekly drop in sessions and easy read literature.
Raise awareness about hate crime through outreach based work in the community
Identify neighbourhoods and communities at risk and develop activities to address issues of concern.
Action against perpetrators
Make effective use of the tools and powers introduced by the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to protect and safeguard victims. Advertise success to ensure that victims are confident to report.
Ensure that victims are appropriately supported where they choose to progress a legal case
Improve local partnership working and the response to hate crime
Bring partners together to capture and analyse data, identify emerging trends which inform future responses to victims and actions to bear down on perpetrators.

5 Local MOPAC Priorities

The MOPAC Police and Crime Plan has requested that each local area consider priorities they have identified on volume of reported crime. For Kensington and Chelsea these priorities are:

- **Non Domestic Violence with Injury**

Non -domestic violence with injury accounts for 76% of all violence with injury offences, compared to 69% pan London. In August 2016, there was a significant increase in the volume of non- domestic violence with injury offences with 222 reported representing 23% of these crimes during the financial year. This is due to a high volume of violence during the Notting Hill Carnival in 2016, with an increase of 63% of non- domestic violence with injury offences in August 2016 compared to August 2015.

Figure 2 shows the times and days of the week that non-domestic violence with injury are committed in the borough. The peak on Monday evenings is attributable to the rise during Notting Hill Carnival in 2016. Excluding this impact, the peak for offences takes place on Friday and Saturday nights and Sunday afternoon to evening.

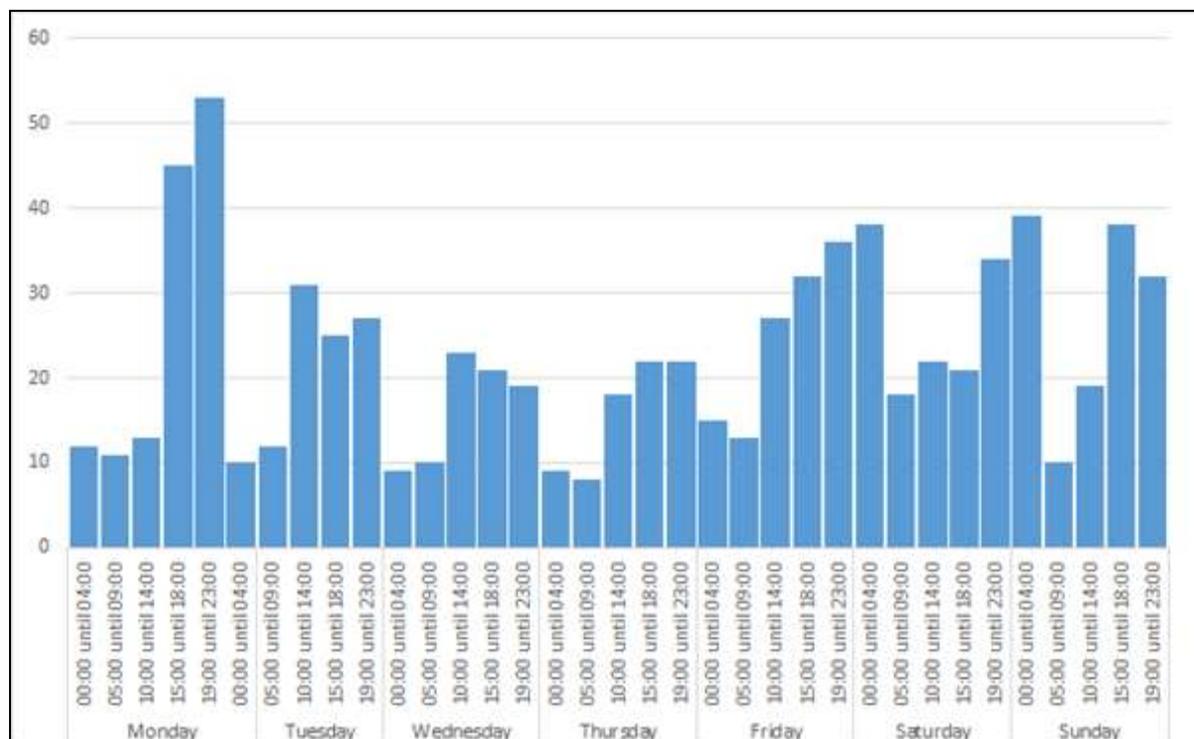


Figure 2 - Non domestic violence with injury

Excluding offences that took place on the dates of the Notting Hill Carnival⁷, the wards with the highest volume of reported non domestic violence with injury offences were all in North Kensington (Dalgarno, Golborne and Notting Dale) accounting for 33 per cent of offences in three wards. Brompton and Hans Town is the only ward in the south of the borough that also has a higher than average number of offences, and the fourth highest in the borough for the study period. The offences taking place in Brompton and Hans Town are related to the high number of hotels, restaurants and licensed premises in this ward.

The volume of offences in Dalgarno ward is affected by location of St Charles Hospital, where 18 offences took place during the study period. The Chelsea and Westminster Hospital in south Kensington is also a repeat

⁷ Not all offences that took place on 28th and 29th August 2016 would have been related to Notting Hill Carnival.

location with 9 offences reported. In addition, the high street location of Ladbroke Grove is a hot spot for this type of crime.

Although the majority (45%) of non-domestic violence is classified as taking place within a public place, 17 per cent still takes place within a private residence, more than the amount within licensed premises (pubs and restaurants) and retail which both account for 7 per cent each.

Summary findings related to non-domestic violence with injury offences in Kensington and Chelsea:

- In 2016, Notting Hill Carnival had a significant impact on the year's volume of crime with 22% of offences taking place during August.
 - Twenty-six per cent of non-domestic VWI has a victim aged 25 and under.
 - Victims live locally; 48% live in Kensington and Chelsea. This rises to 64% when our neighbouring boroughs are included. However, there have been victims that come from all boroughs in London, as well as outside the Capital.
 - Four per cent (46 offences) were hate crimes.
 - North Kensington has the three wards with the highest number of reported offences.
 - Only a small proportion is reported as taking place on public transport (3%).
 - Friday and Saturday nights are the peak times for offences being committed.
-
- **Theft from motor vehicles**

There has been a 22% increase in theft from motor vehicles in the previous year, with 1853 offences reported. As a rate per 1000 residents Kensington and Chelsea has the second highest offences in London.

These offences are usually committed when the victim is not present, which can mean that successful detection is challenging. This is shown the in low 1.7% sanction detection rate for London and Kensington and Chelsea. Within the small number of accused (40) all were male with an average age of 30 years. Just over half of the accused live in the borough (62% or 25 individuals) or in our neighbouring boroughs (15% or 6 individuals).

The wards in the south of the borough experience the highest volume of Theft from Motor Vehicle offences. The five most southern wards account for 50% of this crime. Brompton and Hans Town is particularly affected with 16% (291 offences) of offences committed in this ward.

Saloon cars are those most affected (22%), followed by Estate cars (16%) and hatchbacks (14%). Vans and Lorries account for 7% and motorbikes and scooters are also affected accounting for 8% of offences.

The vast majority of offences take place whilst vehicles are parked on the street (85%), with only a small number taking place in car parks (5%) and residential driveways (2%).

Safer K and C Partnership Governance

In April 2016, the Community Safety Programme Board agreed to review the Community Safety Governance Structures. This is in light of the significant redesign of the Governance structure of VAWG services, and recent collapse of the Tri-borough Reducing Reoffending Board leaving a gap in the strategic oversight in regard to young people and crime. Work is already underway to design a partnership structure that to fill this gap. A new approach to Community Safety Governance Structures is required to reflect this, as well as other changes taking place to the operational processes of delivering Community Safety functions.

This review will be ongoing throughout 2017, and a draft structure will be brought to the Community Safety Programme Board for discussion in Autumn 2017.

Horizon Scanning and Risks

Risk Identified	Description	Priority affected	Date
MOPAC funding	MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund will reduce by 33% each year until 2019. Funding availability after this is not known.	All	April 2019
Budget Reductions	Organisations within the Safer K&C partnership each have separate budget reductions, which may impact on how services are delivered.	All	Ongoing
One Met Model 2020	The Met's transformation programme will consider the number of commands required for London to achieve consistency in demands and risk management, whilst maintaining	All	

	borough boundaries for Local Authority engagement.		
Community Police Team Contract	This contract will be subject to renegotiations in 2017/18 which may impact on the size of the team and the partnership's approach to enforcement and problem solving.	Antisocial behaviour. Hate Crime. Serious Youth Violence.	April 2018.
VAWG end of three year strategy	The VAWG Strategic Partnership and the Safer K&C Partnership will need to decide the future arrangements for delivering VAWG services.	VAWG	April 2018.
Target Hardening and Crime Prevention Project	Changes to structure and resourcing of this joint police and local authority project may impact on delivery of burglary prevention and Sanctuary work.	VAWG. Burglary.	September 2017.
Changes to Tri-borough arrangements	Children's Services, Adult Social Care and Public Health Services will be moving from Tri-borough arrangements to Bi-borough (WCC and RBKC only).	All.	