



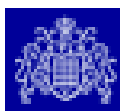
Freedom of Information Act Publication Scheme	
Protective Marking	Not Protectively Marked
Publication Scheme Y/N	Yes
Title	Kensington & Chelsea Crime Community Safer Plan
Version	
Summary	This plan builds on the 2007 Strategic Assessment, which determined the priorities the partnership will work over the coming three years.
Branch / OCU	Kensington & Chelsea Borough
Date created	01/10/2008
Review date	01/10/2011

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Crime and Community Safety Plan 2008-2011



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	Page 3
SECTION 1: OUR GOALS AND VALUES	Page 5
SECTION 2 NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND COMMITMENTS	Page 6
SECTION 3: PRIORITIES AND ACTIVITY	Page 8
SECTION 4: RESOURCES	Page 18
SECTION 5: HALLMARKS OF EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS	Page 19
APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF THE METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS OF THE STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT	Page 22
APPENDIX 2; SUMMARY OF LOCAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS	Page 31
APPENDIX 3: RISK REGISTER	Page 33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Overview

This is the first Kensington and Chelsea Crime and Community Safety Plan developed in line with the Home Office *Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Reform Programme* under the new requirements of the Police and Criminal Justice Act 2006.

The Plan draws heavily upon the evidence base identified through the detailed analysis of crime and antisocial behaviour contained in the *Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment January 2008*. Appendix 1 provides a summary of the methodology and analysis that have informed the priorities included in this Plan.

This Crime and Community Safety Plan:

- Details our goals and values for tackling crime, antisocial behaviour and the misuse of drugs and alcohol
- Sets out the government's priorities, commitments and targets to tackle crime, antisocial behaviour and the misuse of drugs and alcohol.
- Provides an account of the locally identified crime and antisocial behaviour priorities and the measures to address these.
- Identifies the partnership actions to meet the Home Office *Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships*

The plan has been developed and aligned with relevant local plans including:

- Young Persons' Substance Misuse Plan
- Youth Offending Team Service Improvement Plan
- Adult Drug Treatment Plan
- RBKC Environmental Health Business Plan
- Kensington and Chelsea Domestic Violence Strategy
- Kensington and Chelsea Alcohol Delivery Plan.

Where actions have been identified in these plans that directly contribute to the priorities contained in this plan they have been included. Separate action plans have been developed for these plans and they will be monitored by the relevant local partnership group. A separate Crime and Community Safety Action Plan will be developed for those actions not included in partnerships action plans. This will be monitored by the Community Safety Programme Board.

2. Background

This is the first Crime and Community Safety Plan introduced under the new requirements of the Police and Criminal Justice Act 2006.

The Police and Criminal Justice Act 2006 introduced new duties for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP):

- CDRPs are required to develop three-year rolling Crime and Community Safety Plans.
- The scope of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act (the 'mainstreaming' crime reduction requirement) is extended to include anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and behaviour that adversely affects the environment;
- Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act is strengthened by introducing a new duty on responsible authorities and probation committees to share depersonalised data already held in a depersonalised format for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder;

- A new framework of 'National Standards' regarding the working of CDRPs came into force on the 1st August 2007. These are encapsulated in the Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships
- The National Intelligence Model (NIM) should be adapted for the partnership context and utilised to produce annual Partnership Strategic Assessments and Annual Three-year Rolling Plans;
- CDRPs should engage their communities through consultation and regular reporting to the community.

3. Reducing crime and antisocial behaviour

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.

SECTION 1

Our Goals and Values

Our goal is:

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;
- reduce the numbers of young people involved in crime and disorder either as victims or perpetrators; and
- tackle the use of illegal drugs and the misuse of alcohol.

Our values are:

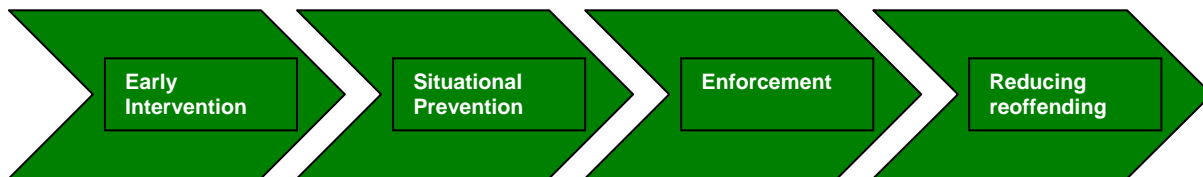
- *Listening and responding* – we will actively seek out the opinions of residents, visitors and businesses and respond to concerns
- *Striving for excellence* – Kensington and Chelsea is already one of the safest inner London borough in which to work, live and visit. We will strive to make it one of the safest in all of London
- *Integrity* – if we commit to doing something we will do it
- *Bravery* – we are prepared to take tough decisions and adopt innovative approaches to deliver real change for residents, visitors and businesses.

SECTION 2 National Priorities and Commitments

1. The National Crime Strategy

In July 2007 the Government published “Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008-2011”. This set out the Government’s ambitions to reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the misuse of drugs and alcohol. The document places a renewed emphasis upon tackling violent crime and issues associated with young people whilst maintaining a focus on volume crime and situational crime prevention.

The strategy focuses upon an end-to-end approach to crime reduction that accounts for:



- Early intervention: tackling risk factors and enhancing protective factors to reduce the number of young people becoming offenders.
- Situational prevention: reducing opportunities for offenders to commit crime.
- Enforcement: ensuring that when people do commit crime, it is detected, and there is a penalty appropriate to both the offender and the offence.
- Reducing reoffending: managing known offenders in such a way as to prevent future reoffending.

Actions identified in this plan cover the scope of these four aspects of a systems approach to crime reduction.

2. Public Service Agreements

In October 2007 the Government published 35 Public Service Agreements (PSAs). These included the following PSAs relevant to this Plan:

PSA Delivery Agreement 23:

Make Communities Safer

Priority Action 1: Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence

Priority Action 2: Continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders

Priority Action 3: Tackle the crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality, increasing public confidence in the local agencies involved in dealing with these issues.

Priority Action 4: Reduce re-offending through the improved management of offenders

*PSA Delivery Agreement 25:
Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs**

Indicator 3: The rate of drug-related offending

Indicators 4 & 5: The percentage of the public who perceive drug use or dealing / drunk and rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area

*Indicators 1 and 2 fall under the remit of Kensington and Chelsea Drug and Alcohol Action Team who will identify actions to address these issues in their annual plans.

SECTION 3

Priorities and Activity

1 Introduction

The following section details targets and activity to address the local priority areas identified through the Partnership Strategic Assessment, January 2008. Much of the activity detailed within this section of the report is the mainstream responsibility of the partnership organisations. Partners will have developed action plans and performance management systems to assure delivery via existing partnership boards including:

- Children and Young People Strategic Partnership
- Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- YOT Management Committee

2 Priority: Serious Acquisitive Crime

Strategic Lead: Community Safety Programme Board

Targets:

Kensington Police Targets 2008/09:

Serious Acquisitive Crime: -1.0% on 2007/08 performance
Theft of Vehicle: -1.0% on 2007/8 performance
Theft from Vehicle: -1.0% on 2007/08 performance
Residential Burglary: -1.0% on 2007/08 performance

Local Area Agreement Target:

NPI 15 – Serious Acquisitive Crime Rate - 1.0% on 2007/08 performance

Overview

Whilst the Partnership is addressing two particular types of offences as identified in our Strategic Assessment (see below), it is undertaking broader prevention work to create the foundations of long term reduction in serious acquisitive crime.

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 (e.g., Radiolink in major retail areas) or types of antisocial behaviour such as harassment of small shop owners

Theft from motor vehicle:

Early Intervention

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

Situational Prevention

- 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.

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;
- Kensington and Chelsea Police to actively target known offenders to reduce the number of offences across the borough;

Reducing Reoffending Activity

- To employ the Prolific and Priority Offender scheme to encourage known offenders into drug treatment (if applicable) and support services and deter offending.

Residential Burglary

Situational Prevention Activity

- 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;

Enforcement Activity

- 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;

Reducing Reoffending Activity

- 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.
- 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

3 Priority: Tackling Violence

Strategic Leads: Community Safety Programme Board,

Targets:

Kensington Police Targets:

Knife Offences -5.1% on 2007/08 performance

Serious Youth Violence -8.1% on 2007/08 performance

Local Area Agreements 2008/09:

NPI 15 Serious Violent Crime Rate (baseline to be established in 2008/09)

Tackling Domestic Violence

Early Intervention Activity

The partnership work to reduce the tolerance of domestic violence in the community. This includes exposing the many stereotypes and myths about domestic violence, so that assessments are informed and accurate. The partnership will:

- Allocate funding streams to publicise relevant issues to all local communities in a variety of languages and media such as leaflets, local newspapers, and local radio stations amongst others.
- Develop awareness raising sessions for various community groups.
- Research and develop a “zero tolerance of domestic violence” publicity campaign.
- Use national and international days of relevance to highlight and publicise domestic violence including International Day Against Violence Against Women and White Ribbon Day

Educating the next generation of adults by providing children and young people with the knowledge and skills to build relationships based on respect, mutual understanding, with shared power and a commitment to non-violence. The methods will be:

- Develop and implement a rolling training programme for designated teachers in all local schools.
- Ensure time and support is available for those trained teachers to educate staff and pupils.
- Allocate funding to support awareness raising work in schools including the use of theatre groups amongst others.
- Ensure children and young people know where to go for information and advice.
- Ensure work continues and becomes part of local school curriculum.

It is important to recognise the needs and increase support for ‘hard to hear’ victims and those with additional issues of vulnerability, resulting from their age, gender, sexual orientation (including trans people), faith, race, disability, and those with additional issues such as substance misuse and mental health. Therefore the Partnership will work to:

- Develop a multi-agency, rolling training programme including all cross cutting issues associated with domestic violence.
- Work with local community groups to establish specific campaigns for their audience. These will include Broken Rainbow, Sixty Plus, Drug Intervention Programme and black and ethnic minority groups.
- Ensure domestic violence provisions are considered and included, where possible, in the local plans and strategies

Situational Prevention Activity

- Maintain and develop effective Sanctuary Schemes in line with national standards to support vulnerable victims of domestic violence to remain in their own homes where they choose to do so.
- Establish housing policies in addressing domestic violence particularly around resettlement, re-housing and dealing with joint tenancies and actions against the perpetrator(s)

Enforcement Activity

Improving the co-ordination, quality and effectiveness of services:

- Review, monitor, and improve the work of the Domestic Violence Management Committee and associated sub-committees.
- Improve advice and information about services and support, for the general public, those affected by domestic violence and professionals.
- Develop and implement protocols and systems for information sharing by all community safety partners.
- Develop and implement clear guidance on minimum standards and good practice across all service providers.
- Implement key performance indicators to monitor progress and success of services.

- Establish data recording, collection, and sharing with all service providers.
- Identify current expenditure across the borough and investigate possible pooling of resources

It is important to hold abusers to account for their behaviour in such a way that reduces risk. This not only acts as a future deterrent for them, but also as a deterrent to potential abusers:

- Establish effective implementation of domestic violence protocols by the Crown Prosecution Service and the Metropolitan Police.
- Ensure all domestic violence cases are heard at the specialist domestic violence court.
- Establish guidelines and operating procedures for the investigation of domestic violence.
- Monitor specialist domestic violence court and improve where possible.
- Implement and maintain a perpetrators programme.
- Develop guidelines for the practice of routine screening by all agencies.
- Improve and maintain information on sentencing and the court process for victims and witnesses

Reducing Reoffending Activity

Improving support and safety for women and children who experience domestic violence

- Review, monitor and improve where possible, the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee (MARAC)
- Implement clear referral protocols and pathways for services.
- Develop and maintain advocacy and outreach services to empower survivors of domestic violence and to safeguard and support children.
- Improve information and advice for all hard to reach groups.
- Encourage routine risk assessments of potential victims by front line workers especially those in the health and medical profession.
- Improve and maintain services for children and young people affected by domestic violence.
- Improve support for survivors of domestic violence by closely working with the court witness service and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).
- Ensure that all support services are fully available to survivors who may be disabled or do not speak English.
- Maintain and improve on all domestic violence publications including the Domestic Violence Directory and the leaflet 'Are you safe at home?'
- Develop a domestic violence website for professionals and victims with appropriate links to relevant information and advice.
- Establish Key Performance Indicators.
- Support the activities of the registered social landlord domestic violence working group.

Tackling Serious Youth Violence

Implement the Police *BLUNT 2* plan to tackle serious youth violence:

Phase 1

Youth engagement and preventative deployments:

- Preventative deployments at times and in places of youth interaction associated with the end of school term and half-term holiday;
- Neighbourhood weapon sweeps;
- Premises visits and test purchase involving trading standards services to prevent/detect knife sales;

- Communication campaigns to deter young people involved in violence or at risk of involvement.

Phase 2

Targeted enforcement interventions:

- Intelligence-led, public place search operations to detect and deter weapon carrying;
- Home address visits including enforcement/searches and diversionary interventions;
- Disruption of targets through current investigative opportunities and prosecutions;
- Imposing, monitoring and enforcing bail / license conditions

4 Priority: Street Crime

Strategic Lead: Community Safety Programme Board

Target:

Kensington Police Targets 2008/09:

Robbery -1.0% on 2007/08 performance

Personal Robbery and Snatch Offences

Early Intervention Activity

- Targeted work with young people at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of robbery;
- Safer neighbourhood teams to visit and contact victims to develop intelligence and link in with the Schools Officers and the Youth Offending Team to help identify offenders;
- Targeted work with young people at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of snatch offences;

Situational Prevention Activity

- Publicity campaign targeting vulnerable people in hotspot locations providing warnings and crime prevention advice.

Enforcement Activity

- Police patrols of the hotspot areas to prevent offences from occurring, and stop/disrupt offenders and their activity;
- Gather intelligence on offenders in the hotspot area, and liaise with neighbouring boroughs, to gain intelligence on possible cross border offenders to target Police activity.

Reducing Reoffending Activity

- 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

5 Priority: Tackling the misuse of drugs

Strategic Leads: Drug and Alcohol Action Team, Community Safety Programme Board, Youth Offending Team

Target:

Local Area Agreement Target:

NPI 40: Drug Users in Effective Treatment 2% increase in 2008/09

Early Intervention Activity

Implement the Young Persons Drug Treatment Plan. Specific priorities to include:

- To ensure that treatment outcome monitoring is consistent to effectively appraise local treatment services and track numbers of young people resisting continued drug use and to minimise harm caused by substance in individuals, families and communities.
- To develop a greater integrated approach with targeted services for cannabis users and improved screening and referral into specialist treatment and improved liaison with Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAHMS).
- To offer DUST screening to 100% of RBKC Looked After Children (LAC) young people during the annual health assessment undertaken by the LAC nurse or referral onto specialist substance misuse practitioner, for screening, assessment and intervention as necessary.
- To provide structured drug treatment programmes for criminal justice interventions.

Tackling cannabis use among Young People

- To develop a coherent and effective education programme, linking harm minimisation and the legal status of cannabis. This joint approach will allow inputs from various agencies, such as SPACE KC and the Police. The aim is for the programme to take place in all secondary schools with the permission of head teachers;
- To raise the awareness of young people regarding the cannabis harm publicity programme.
- To deliver guidance and information regarding cannabis use in a range of settings, e.g. youth clubs;
- To involve young people and their families in reducing the potential harm of cannabis use.
- To develop a system in respect of drugs screening, whereby young people with substance misuse issues coming to the notice of police can be referred to the appropriate agency.
- Greater provision of treatment for young people who suffer adverse physical and mental effects from using cannabis.
- To develop a more coordinated approach between Police and other agencies, to combine enforcement with education;

Enforcement Activity

- Kensington and Chelsea Police to continue to undertake operations around tube stations in the hotspot locations targeting individuals with drugs;
- Kensington and Chelsea police to maintain a focus upon the identification and swift closure of crack houses;
- Kensington and Chelsea police to undertake test purchase operations based upon intelligence;
- Kensington and Chelsea Drug Intervention Programme to maintain its focus upon accessing drug misusing offenders into drug treatment services.

Reducing Reoffending Activity

Implement the Adult Drug Treatment Plan. Specific priorities to include:

Drug Intervention Programme

- To complete the transfer of the Drug Intervention Programme to the new provider, Crime Reduction Initiative (CRI)
- To achieve DIP national targets and locally agreed performance indicators based on: increases of drug using offenders into effective treatment; retention and planned treatment exits.
- Develop clear pathways into drug treatment and aftercare services for those released from custody into the community.

Prolific and Priority Drug Using Offenders

- To enhance the motivation and engagement into effective treatment of DIP Priority groups: Prolific and other Priority Offenders, treatment naïve identified through DIP, stimulant users and “revolving door” DIP clients.
- Access and retain Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) in effective treatment within an integrated care pathway approach that reduces drug use and offending.

Probation:

- Encourage the implementation of low intensity Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRR), so that repeat offending service users are motivated into treatment
- Train Probation staff to ensure current and historical substance use is identified and that screening is carried out, including referral to specialist services.
- Ensure that service users identified through probation who could benefit from a substance misuse intervention are linked in to Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT) pathway.

Domestic Violence

- Ensure that the cross cutting themes of the domestic violence strategy are implemented within DAAT action plans.

6 Priority: Antisocial Behaviour

Strategic Lead: Community Safety Programme Board

Youth Nuisance and Rowdy Behaviour

Targets

Local Area Agreement Targets:

Perceptions of antisocial behaviour: reduction of 1% in 2008/09 to 15%

NPI 19 – rate of proven re-offending by young offenders - baseline to be established in 2008/09

Early Intervention Activity – Young People

Prevention Services - Reduce year on year the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system by:

- developing a Prevent Panel in line with YJB guidance and focusing on reducing First Time Entrants (FTE) into the criminal justice system
- developing Restorative Justice in residential settings for young people
- developing the project focusing on the Police Pre-Common Assessment Framework (CAF) check list
- ensuring suitable accommodation is available for YOT clients
- Police actions to address bullying and violence in schools

Improve access to mainstream and specialist education, training and employment for YOT clients

- To ensure young people who have served a sentence of detention have Education, Training and Employment and are engaged in provision within 28 days of their release
- To have an education plan in place that specifies services available for young people involved in offending
- To develop the YOT Education worker role to support YOT clients in reaching their potential

- To continue to work with schools division and the Connexions partnership to ensure that at least 80% of children and young people known to the YOT are in education, training or employment
- To pursue Acceptable Behaviour Agreements in partnership with Registered Social Landlords (RSL) to address and monitor low level antisocial behaviour.

Situational Prevention Activity

- 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.

Enforcement Activity

- Make effective use of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in responding to identified issues of antisocial behaviour
- Pursue Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) as a last resort to address behaviour that is evidenced to cause alarm, distress and harassment.
- Strengthen breach proceedings ensuring swift enforcement and support for persistent offenders who refuse to curtail crime and antisocial behaviour and engage with support services.
- To employ Police and Partnership problem solving approaches to tackle entrenched antisocial behaviour activity in identified locations or by known offenders.

Reducing Reoffending Activity – Young People

Reducing Re-offending by young people on reprimands or statutory provision by

- reducing and managing conflict in children's residential placements through restorative justice
- fully utilising the YOT Resettlement and Aftercare Programme (RAP) to reduce reoffending
- reducing the use of custody for young people by evaluating the effectiveness of the interventions used
- developing Parenting packages and Family working to better reflect the need of young people
- reducing re-offending rates of looked after children who are known to the YOT
- piloting restorative processes in St. Marks and Whistler Walk children's homes to reduce incidents of further criminalisation of young people in the care system
- developing more YOT interventions which embrace other service areas within Family Services
- developing broader family based interventions which address "the whole family" approach which break the cycle of offending and ensure economy of scale due to the number of crime links to high risk families

Antisocial Behaviour associated with Street Populations: begging; prostitute carding; street drinking and rough sleeping

Situational Prevention Activity

- Remove and collect vice cards to enhance intelligence and make it easier to identify carding hotspots, brothel locations and prolific carders
- Explore options for placing warning notices in telephone boxes threatening prosecution to deter sex carding
- Explore options for the use of mobile CCTV to identify prolific beggars and to gather evidence to direct enforcement activity;

Enforcement Activity

- Consider 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.

Reducing Reoffending Activity

- 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;
- Explore opportunities for by-laws to strengthen enforcement against street population activity.

7 Priority: Countering Terrorism

Strategic Lead: Counter Terrorism Forum

There is an MPS wide approach to counterterrorism activity – Operation Delphinus. The Royal Borough should continue to play a full part in this and coordinate activity through the monthly partnership counterterrorism forum led by a local Police Superintendent.

The main strands of Operation Delphinus are set out below:

Prevent

- Working to minimise opportunities for radicalisation to flourish;
- Engaging with all communities to listen to and address concerns and develop appropriate interventions.

Pursue

- Exploiting all opportunities to gather intelligence regarding the terrorist threat;
- Disrupting terrorist activity and frustrating attacks through activity in support of Operations Lightning, Trammel and Camion.

Protect

- Working to identify and protect areas vulnerable to terrorist attack;
- Scoping and utilising new technology to protect vulnerable areas;
- Proportionate use of our powers.

Prepare

- Ensuring that all staff are appropriately trained to respond to a terrorist attack;
- Undertaking exercises to test and improve our response.

Preventing Violent Extremism

The partnership has developed a model that looks at short, medium and long term interventions with communities, organisations and vulnerable Individuals. This model is also being used to help determine the use of special Government funding to support interventions.

SECTION 4

Resources

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.

SECTION 5 Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships

1 Overview

The Government has outlined six *Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships* to guide delivery of community safety initiatives. These are as follows.

2 Empowered and Effective Leadership

Kensington and Chelsea community safety partnership places a premium on partnership work to address crime, antisocial behaviour and the misuse of drugs and alcohol.

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.

The Board works with two key strategic committees.

- The Safer Surer Policy Board (SSPB) is chaired by the Cabinet Member for Community Safety and meets monthly to provide a forum for strategic problem solving of emerging issues.
- The Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) is chaired by the Executive Director for Housing, Health and Adult Social Care and takes strategic responsibility for service and partner actions to reduce the harms that misuse of drugs and alcohol cause for individuals and communities.

3 Effective and Responsive Delivery Structures

The Community Safety Programme Board is supported by a range of problem solving and steering groups. These are chaired by senior managers of partnership organisations and are accountable to the strategic boards /committees for problem solving activities and improved performance of services – detailed at figure 1.

Figure 1



A key priority for the partnership in 2008 / 2009 is to ensure that the governance, strategic and problem solving fora that support the Community Safety Programme Board in discharging its duties, reflects the priority areas identified in this plan and maximises the performance and delivery of partners' actions. A review of all fora will be undertaken and structures re-aligned to maximise the functioning of the Community Safety Partnership.

4 Appropriate Skills and Knowledge

The key to maximising the benefit of actions to deliver our priorities will be ensuring that all partners are clear on our priorities aims and objectives and their role in tackling crime and antisocial behaviour.

The Community Safety Partnership will strengthen its structures through the formal review mentioned above and provide a clear statement of structure, roles and responsibilities. Key within this be refreshing all the membership and Terms of Reference of groups and of the Partnership Information Sharing Protocol.

A review of the structure and functions of the Community Safety Team will take place to ensure that the team maximises its effects in the priority areas.

5 Intelligence-led Business Processes

At the heart of Kensington and Chelsea's approach to crime and antisocial behaviour is using intelligence-led, evidenced based Police and partners' actions. Key to this is ensuring that robust intelligence gathering and analysing systems are in place. The Community Safety Team's analysis team works closely with the Police Borough Intelligence Unit and other partnership analysts to gather and analyse data that is used to inform police and partner actions directed through the Partnership Tasking Group (PTG) and the Borough Coordination and Tasking Group (BCTG).

We will review how the PTG and BCTG work in 2008/09 with the intention of strengthening police and partnership intelligence-led responses in line with the police National Intelligence Model.

Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership will launch the Information Exchange System (IES) in 2008. This will bring a range of partners' data into a central hub and facilitate sophisticated analysis of crime and community safety concerns and in turn maximise Police and partners' responses. Further, it will support the performance management functions of the Partnerships by drilling down into the outcomes of activities using a breadth of data sources.

This innovative web based system has been developed jointly by Kensington and Chelsea, Camden Council and the Greater London Authority. A public version of the site will be developed and will form a key tool in the Partnership's approach in accounting to communities.

6 Visible and Constructive Accountability

We see two primary mechanisms for public accountability for the Partnership's Plan. The first is through the formal planning and monitoring processes of all the Partnership's members and the second will be innovative using the new Information Exchange System.

The work of the Partnership is developed and delivered by its members according to their responsibilities. Each works to a plan and is held accountable through that plan by its respective governing board/steering group. The following include work relating directly to the Partnership:

- Adult Drug Treatment Plan
- Young People Substance Misuse Plan
- YOT Service Improvement Plan
- Tackling Alcohol Misuse Plan
- RBKC Environmental Health Business Plan

The Information Exchange System in both its Partnership and public versions will enable stakeholders to access information and data which the Partnership uses to plan its work and analyse outcomes.

7 Engaging with Communities

The Partnership has a core commitment to working together with communities in order to achieve and sustain long term improvements in the quality of life for residents, the experiences for visitors and to create a prosperous environment for local businesses.

Residents views played a significant part in the analysis that supported development of the Strategic Assessment Priorities. Views were analysed from the Residents Panel Community Safety Survey, the RBKC IPSOS Mori poll and the Police Public Satisfaction Survey.

The Community Safety Partnership has several well used methods to engage with communities to identify their issues and concerns in a number of ways including: Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels; Sector Working Groups, Neighbourhood Watch meetings and the Police Community Consultative Group. With the Council's Community Engagement Team the Partnership will explore and trial both an annual formal "meet the people" event (to account to residents on the delivery of this Plan and provide residents with an opportunity to inform future actions and priorities) and also more informal exchanges at neighbourhood and community level. The latter will look to involve politicians, staff at all levels with both community leaders and individual residents about issues and concerns as they are raised.

In 2008 the Annual Neighbourhood Watch conference will be expanded to include a wider section of the local community and will focus upon young people's issues.

The Community Safety Partnership uses multiple communication media to distribute community safety messages to residents, visitors and businesses. We report on work in progress, give crime prevention reminders and develop media challenges to involve others in getting appropriate messages over. A good example of the latter is the work of the Cannabis Action Group whose Cannabis Media Challenge has resulted in a strong poster campaign in all borough Underground Stations and in places where young people congregate. The Partnership will seek to make the most of communications skills available to it and creative media participation in direct exchanges with neighbourhoods and communities.

APPENDIX 1

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

Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment 2008:

Overview

The *Crime and Community Safety Plan* has is based upon the analysis and findings of the *Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Strategic Assessment January 2008* and should be considered alongside this document.

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 2006 and 30 September 2007. 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' criteria. 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 Survey 2006 (RBKC)
- Public Attitude Survey 2006/07 (MPS)
- BVPI Survey 2006/07 (Audit Commission)
- Key Individual Network Surveys 2007 (MPS)
- Cannabis Survey 2007 (RBKC)

The scores used represent the following:

- 0 – Low concern
- 1 – Of less concern
- 2 – Concern
- 3 – High concern
- 4 – Very high concern

The total scores for each crime/ASB type were added up and assigned a colour-code to determine their priority:

- Green** = Low priority (total score: 0-5)
- Amber** = Medium priority (total score: 6-10)
- Red** = High priority (total score: 11+)

The Matrix assessment (the full Matrix can be found at see Annex 1) identified the following priority crime and antisocial behaviour types

<u>Crime</u>	<u>ASB</u>
- Possession of drugs (18 points)	- Sex work: sex cards in phone boxes (17points)
- Theft from a vehicle (16 points)	- Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (17 points)
- Domestic violence (13 points)	- Begging (15 points)
- Terrorism (11 points)	- Youth nuisance (15 points)

The Community Safety Programme Board (CSPB) mandated both the process and outcome of the analysis and agreed the further inclusion of ‘residential burglary’, ‘personal robbery’, ‘snatch offences’ and “street drinking” in recognition of local need and MPS London-wide priorities.

Violent crime has been included in the Community Safety Plan despite not being identified as a priority in the Partnership Strategic Assessment. Violent crime was not identified as a priority because it was broken down into its constituting parts when it was evaluated using the Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Matrix. Therefore , 'GBH', 'ABH', 'common assault', 'offensive weapon', 'harassment' and 'other violence' were considered separately. None of these offences scored highly enough to be identified as priority. In addition, the number of recorded incidents for most of these offences had shown a downward trend at the time. The priorities for the Partnership Strategic Assessment were signed off in October 2007 and since this time violent crime has become a national and police priority. Therefore, the police targets for 2008/09, which were recently agreed, place a strong emphasis on reducing violent crime.

The Crime and Antisocial Behaviour Priorities have been grouped under six themes. In no particular order these are:

- Serious acquisitive crime
- Violence
- Street crime
- The misuse of drug and alcohol
- Antisocial behaviour
- Terrorism

Summary of Priorities: Data Analysis

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Theft from motor vehicle
Theft from motor vehicle offences accounted for 9.7% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1 st April 2006 and 30 th September 2007. A total of 3,586 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 199 crimes per month, or approximately 6-7 crimes per day.

There were 1,218 recorded offences recorded between April-September 2007 compared to 1,063 offences between April-September 2006. This represents an increase of 155 offences – 14.6%.

(Source: Strategic Assessment)

Residential Burglary

Residential burglary offences accounted for 5.4% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 1,999 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 111 crimes per month, or approximately 3-4 crimes per day.

There were 614 recorded offences recorded between April-September 2007 compared to 674 offences between April-September 2006. This represents a decrease of 60 offences – 8.9%.
(source: Strategic Assessment)

Violence

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence offences accounted for 3.3% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 1,225 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 68 crimes per month, or approximately 2 crimes per day.

There were 372 recorded offences recorded between April-September 2007 compared to 458 offences between April-September 2006. This represents a decrease of 86 offences – 14.6%.
(Source: Strategic Assessment)

Violence

Violence against the person offences accounted for 14.6% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 5,368 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 298 crimes per month, or approximately 10 crimes per day.

Included in violence against the person offences are the following classifications:

1. Actual bodily harm (ABH):

ABH offences accounted for 4.9% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 1,812 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 101 crimes per month, or approximately 3 crimes per day.

2. Grievous bodily harm (GBH):

GBH offences accounted for 0.4% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 153 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 9 crimes per month, or approximately 1 crime every four days.

3. Common assault:

Common assault offences accounted for 3.5% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 153 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 73 crimes per month, or approximately 2 crimes per day.

4. Harassment:

Harassment offences accounted for 4.5% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 92 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 73 crimes per month, or approximately 3 crimes per day.

Street Crime

Personal Robbery

Personal robbery offences accounted for 3.0% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 1,102 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 61 crimes per month, or approximately 2 crimes per day.

There were 338 recorded offences recorded between April-September 2007 compared to 400 offences between April-September 2006. This represents a decrease of 62 offences – 15.5%.

Snatch offences

Theft 'snatch' offences occur when property is stolen from a victim, applying a measure of force on the property but not on the victim. Theft snatch offences accounted for 1.6% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 599 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 33 crimes per month, or approximately 1 crime per day.

There were 172 recorded offences recorded between April-September 2007 compared to 228 offences between April-September 2006. This represents a decrease of 56 offences – 24.6%. (source: Strategic Assessment)

The Misuse of Drugs and Alcohol

Drug Possession

Possession of drug offences accounted for 6.8% of total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1st April 2006 and 30th September 2007. A total of 2,508 offences were recorded, which represents an average of 139 crimes per month, or approximately 4-5 crimes per day. These 'average' figures are highly misleading however, as there were 1,278 recorded offences recorded between April-September 2007 compared to 539 offences between April-September 2006. This represents an increase of 739 offences – 137.1%. (Source: Partnership Strategic Assessment January 2008)

Drug Treatment

The estimated number of problem drug users (PDUs) is 3173 (confidence interval of 2589 to 3757). The lower confidence level of 2589 has been used in all Kensington and Chelsea treatment planning calculations; this represents 1.5% of the population. The DAAT does challenge this estimate as it does not take account of the 20% turnover per year of our

population nor does it reflect the range of drugs used by the diverse population. It is suggested that opiate and crack cocaine PDUs would be most likely to be 1% of our population with a further 0.5% using other drugs problematically. Just over half of the estimated numbers of drug users within the Borough were in structured treatment in 2006/07. Almost three quarters of service users, not associated with the criminal justice system were retained in treatment (74%); the retention figure was slightly lower for criminal justice service users (71%). (Source: DAAT Drug Treatment Plan 2008/09)

Drugs and Young People

Headline findings of the RBKC Cannabis Survey 2007:

- In total, 1,103 surveys were completed and returned.
- 673 were returned from the online survey and 430 were completed on paper.
- Half (50%) of respondents were resident in the Royal Borough. Of the residence 20% came from W10 and 15% from W11. Almost all (94%) of respondents were in education.
- 50% of respondents have never taken cannabis. The average age for first taking cannabis was 14 years old; this was lower for male respondents (13 years old) than female respondents (14 years old).
- Over half (51%) of those who had taken cannabis use it less than once a month, 15% of respondents use cannabis daily. (Ref: Young People's Specialist Substance Misuse Treatment Needs Assessment 2008/2009)

Tell US 2 Survey 2007

265 surveys were completed across 10 schools in RBKC. The main findings relating to substance misuse identified that:

- 14% of young people in RBKC have smoked, compared to 21% nationally. One quarter of young people (25%) drank alcohol, compared to 48% nationally. 80% have never taken drugs, the same as nationally. (Source: Young People's Specialist Substance Misuse Treatment Needs Assessment 2008/2009)

165 young offenders in RBKC required substance misuse screening in 2005/06. Of these young people, 99% were screened and 30% (50 young people) were identified as requiring a substance misuse assessment and 8 were identified as requiring Tier 3 or 4 services. (Source: Young Peoples Drug Treatment Plan)

Antisocial Behaviour

Youth nuisance in social housing

Youth nuisance accounted for 8.2% of all ASB incidents reported to the Tenant Management Organisation (TMO) in RBKC between 1st July 2006 and 31st August 2007. A total of 37 incidents were recorded, which represents an average of 2-3 incidents per month. This is unlikely to be truly representative of the problem on the borough. It is likely that many more of these incidents are reported to the police, but there is no way of interrogating the MPS databases to identify youth nuisance problems. The data also only represents just one RSL. There are over 50 RSLs with properties in the borough, although most of them are smaller than the TMO. Further, analysis is required in this area. (Source: Strategic Assessment)

--

Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour accounted for 53.7% of all ASB incidents reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1 st September 2006 and 30 th September 2007. A total of 4,839 incidents were recorded, which represents an average of 372 incidents per month, or approximately 12 incidents per day. It is worth noting that this classification is used to cover a broad range of ASB incidents for which a specific ASB classification does not exist. (Source: Strategic Assessment)

Antisocial Behaviour associated with Street Populations: begging; prostitute carding; street drinking and rough sleeping
<i>Begging</i> Begging/vagrancy accounted for 5.5% of all ASB incidents reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1 st September 2006 and 30 th September 2007. A total of 494 incidents were recorded, which represents an average of 38 incidents per month – just over 1 every day. This is unlikely to be truly representative of the problem on the borough however. The reason for this is that members of the public tend not to report incidents of begging/vagrancy to the police unless they feel threatened, for example if they encounter an individual using aggressive tactics to extract money from them. These types of incidents are relatively uncommon and therefore the vast majority of encounters that the public have with beggars/vagrants go unreported to the police. (Source: Strategic Assessment)
<i>Sex carding in phone boxes</i> It is estimated that more than 13 million vice cards are deposited in phone boxes in central London each year (Home Office, 2006), which amounts to approximately 36,500 a day. No systematically gathered quantitative data exists to determine the scale of the problem on the borough. Research conducted by RBKC in a specific location between 29 May and 1 June identified 90 cards. From this research it is estimated that Kensington and Chelsea experience 30,000 cards per year. (Source: Strategic Assessment)
<i>Street Drinking</i> Street drinking accounted for 6.7% of all ASB incidents reported to the MPS in RBKC between 1 st September 2006 and 30 th September 2007. A total of 600 incidents were recorded, which represents an average of 46 incidents per month – 1-2 per day. This is unlikely to be truly representative of the problem on the borough as the public tend not to report incidents of street drinking to the police unless they feel threatened. These types of incidents are relatively uncommon and therefore the vast majority of encounters that the public have with street drinkers go unreported to the police. (Source: Strategic Assessment)
<i>Rough sleepers:</i> The Government Best Value Performance indicator (BVPI) 202 requires Local Authorities to monitor the number of people sleeping rough on a single night in their authority area. The target is to get as close to zero as possible. If a Local Authority has more than 10 rough sleepers counted on a specific night, they must undertake an official count every year with representatives of the Communities & Local Government Department in attendance to verify the count.

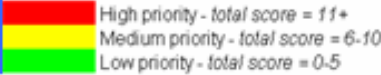
The last official count in November 2007 counted 14 rough sleepers in RBKC. This is an increase of 1 on 2006 figures.

Terrorism

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.

Crime and Antisocial Behaviour Matrix Used for Strategic Assessment

Legend								
4 = Very high concern								
3 = High concern								
2 = Concern								
1 = Of less concern								
0 = Low concern								
? = No/insufficient data at present - further research required								
			High priority - total score = 11+ <i>re</i> = 11+					
			Medium priority - total score = 6-10 <i>score</i> = 6-10					
			Low priority - total score = 0-5 <i>a</i> = 0-5					
Offence Category							Total	Data Source
		Volume	Performance	Trends	Risk to Quality of Public Concern	Generator		
Violence Against the Person	VAP						55	
	Murder	0	2	1	4	0	8	Police
	GBH	0	2	3	3	0	9	Police
	ABH	2	2	3	1	0	10	Police
	Common Assault	1	0	1	2	0	6	Police
	Offensive Weapon	0	3	2	2	0	7	Police
	Harassment	2	2	4	1	0	11	Police
	Other violence	0	1	2	1	0	4	Police
Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences						17	
	Rape	0	1	2	4	0	9	Police
	Other Sexual	0	1	2	3	0	8	Police
Robbery	Robbery						17	
	Robbery of Personal Property	0	1	1	3	3	10	Police
	Robbery of Business Property	0	2	2	3	0	7	Police
Burglary	Burglary						19	
	Burglary in a Dwelling	1	1	1	2	2	8	Police
	Burglary in Other Buildings	0	1	2	1	0	5	Police
	Distraction Burglary	0	1	1	3	0	6	Police
Motor Vehicle Crime	Motor Vehicle Crime						33	
	Theft/Taking of M/V	1	0	1	2	2	8	Police
	Theft from a Vehicle	4	3	2	2	4	16	Police
	M/V Interference & Tampering	0	3	2	1	3	9	Police
Theft (Excluding Vehicles)	Theft (Excluding Vehicles)						45	
	Snatches	0	1	1	2	0	5	Police
	Picking Pockets etc	2	2	1	1	1	9	Police
	Theft from Shops	3	4	2	0	2	11	Police
	Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles	1	3	2	1	0	8	Police
	Other Theft	4	1	0	1	0	6	Police
	Handling Stolen Goods	1	3	2	0	0	6	Police
Criminal Damage	Criminal Damage						29	
	Criminal Damage To a Dwelling	0	2	1	1	2	8	Police
	Criminal Damage To Other Bldg	0	2	1	0	0	5	Police
	Criminal Damage To M/V	1	1	1	1	2	8	Police
	Other Criminal Damage	0	3	3	0	0	8	Police
Drugs	Drugs						36	
	Drug Supply	0	1	1	2	3	11	Police
	Possession Of Drugs	3	4	3	2	3	18	Police
	Other Drug Offences	0	2	2	1	0	7	Police
Life Threatening and Gun Crime	Life Threatening and Gun Crime						28	
	Knife Crime	0	1	2	3	0	8	Police
	Gun Crime	0	3	2	4	0	11	Police
	Life Threatening Crime	0	2	2	3	0	9	Police
Hate Crime	Hate Crime						31	
	Race Crime	0	2	2	2	2	10	Police
	Homophobic Crime	0	2	2	2	0	8	Police
	Domestic Violence	1	3	3	2	2	13	Police
Terrorism	Terrorism						11	
	Terrorism	0	0	0	4	4	11	

Legend									
4 = Very high concern 3 = High concern 2 = Concern 1 = Of less concern 0 = Low concern ? = No/insufficient data at present - further research required									
ASB Category	Volume - proportion of total ASB each type accounts for Performance - Comparisons for ASB type against the same period the previous year Trends - Long term or emerging trends to be considered Risk to quality of life - potential to harm victim/community vs impact on quality of life for victim/community Public concern - is it a major concern to the local community? Generator - generate fear to community and/or individual vs. generate further ASB	Volume	Performance	Trends	Risk to Quality of Life	Public Concern	Generator	Total	Data Source
		MISUSE OF PUBLIC SPACE	Abandoned Vehicles						
	Abandoned Vehicles	1	1	0	2	1	2	7	Police, RBKC
	Street Population							43	
	Begging	2	4	4	2	?	3	15	Police, RBKC
	Street Drinking	2	1	1	2	2	3	11	Police, RBKC
	Sex Work - Soliciting Cards in Phone Boxes	3	2	2	3	3	4	17	RBKC
	Noise							46	
	Alarms	3	1	1	1	?	1	7	RBKC
	Animals	0	2	2	1	?	1	6	RBKC
	Barking dogs	0	3	2	1	?	1	7	
	Construction/Machinery	3	3	3	1	?	1	11	RBKC
	Music/Party	4	1	0	2	?	1	8	RBKC
	People	2	1	1	2	?	1	7	RBKC
	Rowdy Behaviour							57	
	Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour	4	3	3	3	3	1	17	Police
	Rowdy/Inconsiderate Neighbours	2	1	1	3	3	2	12	Police
	Neighbour Nuisance	0	3	3	2	3	2	13	TMO
	Youth Nuisance	0	3	3	2	4	3	15	TMO
	Nuisance Behaviour							35	
	Malicious Calls to LFB	0	2	2	0	?	0	4	LFB
	Hoax Call to Emergency Service	0	2	2	0	?	0	4	Police
	Inappropriate Use of Fireworks	1	1	1	1	?	1	5	Police
	Vehicle Nuisance/Inappropriate use	1	3	3	1	?	1	9	Police
	Trespass	1	1	1	0	?	0	3	Police
	Animal Nuisance	1	3	3	2	?	1	10	Police
	ACTS DIRECTED AT PEOPLE							21	
	Intimidation/Harrasment							21	
	Malicious Communications	2	2	2	3	?	1	10	Police
	Harasment	0	2	2	3	2	2	11	TMO
	ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE							27	
	Litter/Rubbish							27	
	Fly-tipping	4	2	4	2	?	2	14	RBKC
	Fly-posting	?	?	?	1	?	1	2	RBKC
	Rubbish	0	2	2	2	4	1	11	TMO
	Criminal Damage/Vandalism							38	
	Graffiti	4	3	3	1	2	1	14	RBKC
	Vandalism	0	2	2	3	1	1	10	TMO
	Non Accidental Fires - Rubbish or Similar	0	1	2	2	?	1	6	LFB
	Deliberate Secondary Fires of Derelict Vehicles	0	2	2	2	?	2	8	LFB

* Matrix adapted from that used by the Safer Islington Partnership

Top Crime Priorities 1. Possession of drugs (18 points) 2. Theft from a vehicle (16 points) 3. Domestic violence (13 points) 4. Terrorism (11 points) <i>Residential burglary</i> <i>Personal robbery</i> <i>Snatch offences</i>	Top ASB Priorities 1. Sex work - soliciting cards in phone boxes (17 points) = Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (17 points) 3. Begging (15 points) = Youth nuisance (15 points) <i>Street drinking</i>
--	---

Produced by Gareth McCann (RBKC), Craig Murphy (MPS) and Sarah Webb (RBKC)
 October 2007

APPENDIX 2: Summary of Local Targets

Kensington and Chelsea Police Targets 2008/2009:

Table 1 provides details of the targets for Kensington and Chelsea police 2008/09. These are agreed annually between the Metropolitan Police Service and Kensington and Chelsea Police in consultation with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Future versions of this plan will include details of the updated targets.

Table 1

	FY 08/09 Total	Reduction Targets
Knife Offences	115	-5.1%
Serious Youth Violence	32	-8.1%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	4724	-1.0%
Residential Burglary	1119	-1.0%
Robbery (Total)	654	-1.0%
Theft of Vehicle	561	-1.0%
Theft from Vehicle	2391	-1.0%

Local Area Agreements

Following discussions with the Government an interim LAA will be agreed for 2008/09. It will be refined for 2009/10 once the new Kensington and Chelsea Community Strategy has been agreed. As part of this process some of the existing performance measures in the current LAA will be transferred to the new interim version of the LAA. Five of the performance measures included in the interim LAA are drawn from the 35 Safer Communities national Performance indicators. These designated targets are as follows:

- NPI 15 - serious violent crime rate (the baseline for this target will be set on 2008/09 performance)
- NPI 16 - serious acquisitive crime rate - minus 1%
- NPI 17 – perceptions of anti social behaviour - minus 1%
- NPI 19 - rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (the baseline for this target will be set on 2008/09 performance)
- NPI 40 - drug users in effective treatment - plus 2%

In addition to the designated LAAs target which the government will use to measure the performance of Kensington and Chelsea Partnership, there are other national performance indicators from the stronger and safer communities section for which the community safety partnership will set targets during 2008/09. These are:

- NI18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision
- NI20 Assault with injury crime rate
- NI21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with antisocial behaviour
- NI25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour
- NI26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence

- NI27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police
- NI28 Serious knife crime rate
- NI29 Gun crime rate
- NI30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders
- NI31 re-offending rate of registered sex offenders
- NI32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence
- NI33 arson incidents
- NI34 Domestic violence – murder
- NI35 Building resilience to violent extremism
- NI36 Protection against terrorist attack
- NI38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate
- NI39 alcohol harm related hospital admission
- NI41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem
- NI42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem
- NI143 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence
- NI144 Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence
- NI45 young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training
- NI46 young offenders access to suitable accommodation
- NI49 number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks

APPENDIX 3: HIGH LEVEL RISK REGISTER								
Priority Area	Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Impact date	Mitigation	Lead responsibility	Review date	Status
Universal	External factors (regional and national) divert resources from the priorities identified within this plan	Probable	Significant	Duration of the plan	Review through the partnership boards and refine plan as appropriate	Community Safety Programme Board	Quarterly	Open
Universal	Reduction in funding from external sources	Possible	Significant	Annual for the duration of the plan	Review through the partnership boards and refine plan as appropriate	Community Safety Programme Board	Annual	Open
Universal	The Plan becomes a redundant due to lack of interest from partners	Possible	Significant	Duration of the plan	Review of the Community Safety Structures to embed working to the delivery of the Plan as core business and secure senior buy-in cross partnership.	Community Safety Programme Board	Review to take place in quarters 2 and 3 of 2008/9	Open
Universal	Change in senior officers / political representatives significantly revises priorities	Possible	Minor	Duration of the plan	The Plan should will be directed by the evidence base identified through the annual Strategic Assessment	Community Safety Programme Board	Quarterly	Open
Universal	Discordance between priorities identified in the plan and those of residents and communities.	Remote	Significant	Duration of the plan	Plan is refreshed annually. Robust community engagement / consultation measures strengthened. "Meet the people" event.	Community Safety Programme Board	Annual	Open

