

**WANDSWORTH COMMUNITY
SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2010-13

PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2010-13

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FOREWORD

We all know the significant impact that crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour can have on our lives. Recent surveys show fear of crime in Wandsworth remains below the London and national averages, but reducing crime remains a top concern for residents.

Wandsworth is one of the safest places to live in London and is the safest borough in Inner London. I am pleased to state that Wandsworth has once again retained its position of having the lowest total crime rate in inner London per head population by a significant margin and is well below the Greater London and comparator group levels as a whole. The serious and violent crime rates are consistently amongst the lowest in London, and we are determined to keep it this way. 'Making Wandsworth Safer' is one of the key priorities within our Sustainable Communities Strategy, our vision over the next ten years. The Wandsworth Community Safety Partnership (WCSP)¹ is committed to working together to make Wandsworth an even safer place to live, work and visit.

Wandsworth Council, the Police and the other statutory partners of the WCSP deliver the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Plan. The Plan aims to improve the quality of life of residents by focussing on six related priorities that target offenders, hotspot locations and the victims of crime. These initiatives, which were identified through the Strategic Assessment and public consultation, are critically linked and will target those issues which matter most to residents and businesses, to deliver improved quality of life and confidence in Policing.

The Strategic Assessment has confirmed that the Council, Police and its partners in the WCSP have achieved very positive results, and this learning has been carried forward to the Partnership Plan for 2010-13. Wandsworth has the lowest rate of recorded crime in Inner London. In 2009/10, the number of British Crime Survey comparator crimes² showed a small increase of 2% in total volume against a reduction of 8% last year. However, the long term trends remain very positive with a circa 25 % reduction in all key crime types over past three years.

Public concern and confidence is a key priority and local and national objective. When measured through the Police Public Attitude Survey which examines feelings of safety during the day and at night, 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the London average of 74%. Those 'who strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area', represented the highest response in London, testament to the strength of the Partnership and success of our increasingly co-ordinated strategic and operational delivery .

The programme of annual reviews of the Partnership Plan provides greater scope for community involvement in the achievement of the priorities in the Plan, and we have prioritised the development of a coordinated communication and engagement programme to ensure that we are keeping residents properly informed and involved in the fight against crime. The public has a major role to play in implementing crime prevention measures and providing information which can prevent many crimes from happening in the first place, and assist in solving those crimes that do take place. I look forward to working with you to achieve the benefits that will accrue to all of us when crime is reduced even further during the next three years.

Councillor James Cousins
Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Community Safety
Chairman of Partnership Strategy Group

¹ Wandsworth Community Safety Partnership (WCSP) was formerly known as Wandsworth Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP). The change was introduced by the Home Office on 1st March 2010.

² British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes include residential burglary, personal robbery, theft of and from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a cycle, criminal damage and assaults.

INTRODUCTION

Wandsworth has retained its position of having the lowest total crime rate in inner London per head population by a significant margin and is well below the Greater London and our comparator group as a whole. This builds on a 10 year trend and is a clear demonstration of the strength of our long established crime and disorder reduction partnership. In 2008/09, the number of total notifiable offences showed a reduction of 8% total volume of all offences with excellent reductions achieved in most crime categories. Significant to the partnership strategic priorities, substantial drops in residential burglary (-22%), personal robbery (-16%), theft from the person (-23%) violence against the person (-3%), gun crime (-41%) and knife crime (-4%) built on reductions achieved in 2007/08.

In 2009/10, the total notifiable offences showed a small increase of (1.7%), although this was slightly above that in London as a whole (-2%). Reflecting the national and London trends increases have been recorded across most crime types driven to some extent by the recession. Residential burglary and personal robbery has increased by 4% and 11% respectively, commercial robbery by 40% and violence against the person by 4%. In contrast the theft categories have shown a decrease. Theft from the person is down 4%, motor vehicle crime continued to fall with theft of and theft from motor vehicles down 8% and 13% respectively and other theft is down 4%. The long term trends remain very positive with a circa 16 % reduction over past three years in all crimes.

As has been evident across London, increases in gang related and violent crime types showed a short term spike reflecting two related series linked to prominent gang members. As a result gun crime saw a 83% increase and knife crime an 10% increase, although these statistics are misleading if taken on face value as the baseline in terms of the number of offences committed is very low making even small changes appear significant. Following a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units these crime types have reduced dramatically and are now below the very low levels normally experienced in Wandsworth.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down reflecting our downward trend with 7% of residents surveyed saying that they were very worried about being a victim of crime compared to 12% in 2007, and 54% stating Wandsworth was a safer place overall. The Police Attitude Survey (PAS) reported that 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the MPS average of 74%. Residents confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing is 81% excellent/good and 19% Fair, third highest in London and 77% "strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area", the highest in London.

However, despite this encouraging background the 2009 resident survey results show that 21% of residents are worried about having their home broken into, 24 % are worried about being physically or sexually attacked or mugged and those that are not worried about any crime has reduced from 46% to 41% over the last two years. Therefore a gap remains between residents' perceptions and the actual levels of crime and, given the impact that fear of crime can have on the lives of our resident, this is an area we are determined to address.

The Partnership Plan for 2010-13 builds on the excellent partnership work that has been fostered by the WSCP over the past three years. It is a living document and is a catalyst for taking further our current engagement with community groups and the wider community in achieving further reductions in crime and disorder in the Borough. The implementation of this living Plan is a task for us all.

Gerald Jones,
Chief Executive
Wandsworth Borough Council
Joint Chairman Wandsworth WSCP

Stewart Low,
Borough Commander
Metropolitan Police Service
Joint Chairman Wandsworth WSCP

PARTNERSHIP STANDARD

The WCSP draws together key statutory partners in the Borough. Each organisation has its own high standards of professionalism and customer care. The governance and conduct of WCSP business has been reviewed and updated by the Partnership Strategy Group and has regard to the Home Office guidance for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships 'Delivering Safer Communities: A Guide to effective partnership working'. Wandsworth Community Safety Partnership has been recognised by the Home Office as a best practice example for structure and governance and the Home Office are preparing a Wandsworth specific case study on good governance in relation to 'Effective leadership' as a best practice note to be circulated to all CSP's.

The Partnership Strategy Group is committed to holding at least one 'Face the Public' consultation meeting each financial year. Around 100 people attended the meeting in February 2009, and 50 in 2010 and we have plans to build on this further. During 2009/10, the highly successful Roadshow vehicle has been used extensively throughout the Borough by Safer Neighbourhood Teams and Council Community Safety Officers and together with the Safer Neighbourhood Police meetings and street briefings has provided residents with an accessible way to make known their concerns about neighbourhood crime and disorder problems as well as offering prevention advice.

The work of partners has been recognised externally with the Safer Citizen scheme being recognised through RoSPA accreditation and membership of LASER group in 2009 and being awarded the Suzie Lamplough Trust Safer Community Award 2008 for work with disabled people with the council invited to sit on the board of the National Child Safety Education Coalition as the only Local Authority representative. The Police Borough Commander awarded Metropolitan Police Borough Commander's Commendations to members of the Community Safety team in Technical Services in recognition of the outstanding commitment and valuable part they have played in making Wandsworth a safer place to live and work. The awards cited the Junior and Safer Citizen initiatives, the development and support of Neighbourhood Watch and outstanding work in delivering crime prevention services and advice i.e. alley gating, environmental improvements such as lighting and crime prevention advice and visits including the Safer Stations initiative. In addition one member of the team was awarded a Commendation by the Fire Borough Commander, for outstanding work with the community, one of only three non fire related commendations across London. The awards were presented by the Commissioner who stated in his opening address how impressed he was by the work being done in Wandsworth with disabled young people and with Leonard Cheshire at Randall close.

No Cold Calling Zones have been introduced to reduce the instance of distraction burglary and rogue traders operating in areas of the Borough where the population is more vulnerable. The initiative has been identified as good practice in addressing distraction burglary with older residents on the Home Office website.

The Fireworks Partnership, a liaison with the Fire Service, police and retailers to minimise the number of hoax calls and anti-social behaviour leading up to and including bonfire night was commended by the headquarters of the Fire Service and Police on the liaison and the preparations for the event, which provided a dramatic reduction in the number of incidents reported as an example of best practice between partners by the Minister during Parliamentary question time.

The partnership has invested in close liaison between Police, other key agencies and residents as part of the consolidation of joint working and communication with the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, in particular targeting areas of anti-social behaviour nuisance, including environmental nuisance such as graffiti and fly tipping with the Housing Department formally signing up to and launching the Respect Standard for Housing Management.

CONTEXT

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) were created following the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. A number of Local Authorities, including Wandsworth, had developed strong local partnerships with the Police prior to this. The Wandsworth Partnership started in 1987, was cemented by a Partnership Charter in 1992, and produced its own Crime Prevention Strategy in 1997. The 1998 Act recognised the importance of working in partnership with other agencies to reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime. The Act also required CDRPs to carry out an audit of crime and disorder and produce a Strategy every three years. This resulted in The Crime, Disorder and Drugs Reduction Strategy (2005-08), which delivered significant reductions in crime and disorder, and remained current until 31st March 2008. Since then, a rolling three year Partnership Plan has been produced. From 1st March 2010, the Home Office changed the name of CDRPs to Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to harmonise practice across England and Wales.

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by Section 22 of the Police and Justice Act 2006) imposes a duty on local authorities and police authorities to exercise their functions with regard to effect on crime and disorder. They are required to do all they can to prevent crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment) and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances. Section 30 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and Police and Justice Act 2006) requires public services to work with other local organisations through CDRP/CSPs. The Policing and Crime Act 2009 has amended Sections 5, 9 and 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to add reducing re-offending to the statutory responsibilities of CSPs, commencing in 2010/11.

The Wandsworth CSP is the statutory body responsible for co-ordinating the development and implementation of Wandsworth's Partnership Plan. The Partnership comprises key public sector agencies. The Policing and Crime Act 2009 has amended Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Probation Trusts will become Responsible Authorities in CSPs from 1st April 2010. The structure and roles of the CSP groups are described on page 48.

During 2006/07, a review of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002 sought to strengthen partnership working overall, resulting in the creation of the 6 Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships. These are:

- Empowered and Effective Leadership
- Visible and Constructive Accountability
- Intelligence-led Business Processes
- Effective and Responsive Delivery Structures
- Engaged Communities and
- Appropriate Skills and Knowledge

A key recommendation from the review was for Partnerships to produce an annual Strategic Assessment (SA) which presents and interprets the summary findings of an intelligence analysis from a range of organisations and sets out the story behind the data. The SA improves the Partnerships ability to:-

- Understand the patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder and substance misuse;
- Set clear and robust priorities

- Develop activity that is driven by reliable intelligence and meets the needs of the local community
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money
- Undertake annual reviews and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and of the priorities.

The SA then informs the development of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy. The Government also expects local authorities and their partners to deliver the key national priorities; and take account of those priorities when developing crime reduction strategies.

The Wandsworth Partnership Strategy group agreed to adopt a problem solving approach by analysing data for the whole year April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, and the year to date period March 31st 2009 to 1st October 2009, from a victim, offender and location perspective. This model as shown in the diagram below demonstrates crime prevention theory at its simplest.



Alongside enforcement measures, by manipulating any one of the three aspects, it is possible to reduce the chances of a crime occurring. For example, by removing an offender from the area, or by changing features of the location (e.g. high visibility patrols) or by altering a victim's route or method of transport, then many crimes can be prevented.

Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan

The Council and its partners in the CSP are statutorily required under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, to carry out an annual strategic assessment of crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour; consult on the findings and draft crime and disorder and community safety priorities; and prepare and publish an updated Partnership Plan.

The responsibility for the Strategic Assessment (SA), consultation and publication of the Community Safety 'Partnership Plan' rest with the Partnership Strategy Group (PSG), a sub-group of the Wandsworth Local Strategic Partnership (WLSP). The process of undertaking the Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan is managed through the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) on behalf of the PSG and devolved to the Council's Director of Technical Services to co-ordinate. The process requires intensive multi-agency work to provide the base data from the statutory partners within the CSP and to analyse and map this information in the form of the Strategic Assessment, which in turn informs the development of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Priorities for consultation and the development of the Partnership Plan.

The partnership SA is considered alongside the Police SA and the annual Drugs Needs Assessment completed by the Drugs and Alcohol Action Team; produced in the same time period. The SA then informs the development of the three year rolling Partnership Plan (2010-13), the Story of Place and Sustainable Communities Strategy. The Partnership Plan and Priorities identified will govern the overriding Strategic Delivery of the Community Safety Partnership and statutory partner agencies. The work of the CSP is driven by national priorities set out in the National Crime

Strategy ('Cutting Crime – A New Partnership 2008-11'), the National Community Safety Plan (2008-11) and 'Saving Lives; Reducing Harm; Protecting the Public – An Action Plan for Tackling Violence 2008-11'. It is also driven by regional priorities set out in 'Policing London 2008-11 Business Plan' and delivery of the Public Service Agreement targets.

The Partnership Plan is critically linked with the Sustainable Communities Strategy and delivery of our vision to keep Wandsworth as one of the safest places to live, work and visit in London, and of the three year and long term plans of the Strategy.

The Partnership Plan provides a framework for delivering national and local crime reduction priorities and a programme for continuous review through Strategic Assessments (SAs). Consultation and reviews of the Partnership Plan will ensure that the statutory duties of the CSP are fulfilled, and that key consultation and approvals are built into the review process for the period 2010 - 2013.

The Annual Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder provides a year on year analysis of changes in patterns and trends of crime and disorder across partner agencies and drives the annual review of the CSP priorities for action. At its meeting on the 17 February 2010, the Partnership Strategy Group confirmed the draft Priorities drawn from the Strategic Assessment through the 'Face the Public' Consultation event, for inclusion in the Partnership Plan 2010-13.

Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018

The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) is produced by the WLSP and sets a vision for the future of Wandsworth and outlines key priorities to achieve this vision over the next ten years. The Making Wandsworth Safer chapter outlines the crime and disorder challenges over ten years and the vision "to keep Wandsworth as one of the safest places to live, work and visit in London" and the includes the following priorities:

- Keep cutting crime and reduce offending and re-offending rates;
- Build confidence and reassure the public to reduce the fear of crime;
- Develop neighbourhood policing at the heart of our efforts to cut crime further;
- Keep young people away from crime;
- Improve people's experience of their contact with the justice system, especially victims and witnesses;
- Strengthen the partnership work between the Council and the police to create strong and safe communities; and
- Increase resilience to violent extremism.

The three years plans in the SCS state that by March 31st 2011 we will :

- Reduce crime rates particularly for residential burglary, street crime, robbery and violent crime;
- Reduce re-offending rates amongst young people and adults;
- Reduce the percentage of people who feel worried about becoming a victim of crime;
- Tackle anti social behaviour;
- Reduce vehicle-related crime;
- Strengthen our support for victims of domestic violence in Wandsworth;
- Protect young people from crime and reduce youth crime offending and re-offending rates;
- Tackle crime and disorder in Tooting Town Centre;
- Further increase the number of drug users in effective treatment; and
- Work with our businesses to reduce Business Crime

The long term plans are stated as:

- Developing an intelligence-led problem -solving approach for effective crime reduction and community safety;
- Increasing the opportunities for public views and priorities for action to be captured;
- Integrating neighbourhood policing activities with the planning and service delivery of the wider community safety partnership;
- Working with young people to reduce their vulnerability to crime and the threat of organised violence and drug dealing;
- Working closely with all partners to reduce youth crime and increase diversionary opportunities;
- Developing a Borough-wide approach to addressing the community safety needs of vulnerable people, including people with special needs and disabilities;
- Developing partnership working with a wider range of third sector organisations and expand volunteering opportunities;
- Securing a fair share of resources for policing and community safety in Wandsworth and achieving maximum value for money;
- Improving planning and training to build resilience to the threat of violent extremism; and
- Increasing access to information for residents about what is being done to tackle crime, anti social behaviour and crime reduction locally.

National Priorities

The work of the CSP is driven by national priorities set out in the National Crime Strategy ('Cutting Crime – A New Partnership 2008-11'), the National Community Safety Plan (2008-11) and 'Saving Lives; Reducing Harm; Protecting the Public – An Action Plan for Tackling Violence 2008-11'. It is also driven by regional priorities set out in 'Policing London 2008-11 Business Plan' produced by the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA).

The National Community Safety Plan (NCSP) provides the framework and the high level targets that the Council and Wandsworth CSP must focus on in relation to community safety over three years, and the Partnership Plan and strategies relating to community safety must take this into account. The NCSP covers the period 2008-11 and is aligned with the cycle of Strategic Assessments and Partnership Plan preparation and review. Included within the considerations are strategies which underpin the NCSP such as the Saving Lives, Reducing Harm, Protecting the Public Strategy 2008-11 which ties all activities associated with reducing violent crime into a single national action plan.

The complexity of performance management has been compounded by the requirement for the CSPs to retain the previous Public Service Agreement (PSA) PSA1 crime reduction targets as these formed part of the "old" Local Area Agreement (LAA) to which Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) 'reward/stretch' targets have been attached. The "old targets" cease on 31st March 2010. The LAA targets for Wandsworth and progress against these is detailed in report (Paper C, 19 October 2009) to the WLSP.

The LAA targets for crime and disorder reduction for Wandsworth for 2010/11 were agreed by the CSP and are: -

- NI 15 Serious violent crime rate;
- NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate;
- NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders
- NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders; and

- NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment.

Key Priorities for Metropolitan Police Service

The current MPS performance targets reflect a keen interest in reducing Serious Violence (including knife crime, gun crime and youth violence), Serious Acquisitive crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. This is further enforced by the National Community Policing Plan Priorities 2008-11, which are as follows, and the Policing London 2008-11 Business Plan' (MPA). The priorities are:-

- (i) Stronger focus on serious violence;
- (ii) Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour;
- (iii) Renewed focus on young people;
- (iv) New national approach to designing out crime;
- (v) Continuing to reduce re-offending;
- (vi) Greater sense of national partnership; and
- (vii) Freeing up local partners, building public confidence.

Timescales

The production of a Strategic Assessment and the associated Partnership Plan is a statutory requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006. The Council and its partners in the CDRP are statutorily required under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, to carry out an annual strategic assessment of crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour; consult on the findings and draft crime and disorder and community safety priorities; and prepare and publish an updated version of the three year rolling Partnership Plan by the 31st March each year. Next year, the assessment will also be required to include re-offending.

The requirement to undertake a review prior to the start of each financial year inevitably means that it will not be possible to take into account the figures for a full financial year in the Strategic Assessments and updated versions of the Partnership Plan, which will be based on the previous full year and 6 month to date periods. For this reason, the programme for review will include annual publication of the full year out-turn figures for the previous financial year in June of each year. The central sign-off for LAA targets is expected to have been completed in June 2010, which would allow the Partnership Plan to be amended to show adjusted end of year outturn performance figures by July. The annual Crime Reduction Action Plans for each priority will then also be finalised and published. Each Action Plan will include detailed performance targets.

For the future, it is envisaged that a six-month refresh would update the statistical data and intelligence base used in the current Strategic Assessment. The annual review in 2010, which will be completed by December 2010, will then inform a public meeting in early 2011 and any additional consultation undertaken prior to the updating of the next Partnership Plan. The Review process will also take account of the locally selected Indicators from the National Indicators for inclusion in the LAA and the targets in the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS), which derive from the Public Service Agreements. At key stages of future reviews in the Strategic Assessment process it is intended that summaries of the main findings of assessments will be made available electronically, by means of Press Releases and through representative forums in the Borough.

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED TO TACKLE CRIME AND DISORDER IN 2009/10

The Partnership Plan 2009-12 for Wandsworth outlined 6 key priorities for 2009/10 together with the key actions. The priorities identified are as follows:

1. Serious Violent Crime
2. Serious Acquisitive Crime
3. Drugs
4. Young People and Crime
5. Community Reassurance

In addition one cross cutting priority is proposed as follows:

6. Reducing Re-offending

Progress in tackling the priorities has been published in the Annual Quality Performance Reviews (AQPRs) and subject specific reports of the Council's Community Safety Division, the Policy Unit, the Housing Department, the Integrated Youth Service and other key services to the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committees. The individual reports are available on the Council's website at www.wandsworth.gov.uk.

Highlights of the last year's performance against these priorities are as follows:

Wandsworth has retained its position of having the lowest total crime rate in inner London per head of population by a significant margin and is well below the Greater London and our comparator group as a whole. This builds on a 10 year trend and is a clear demonstration of the strength of our long established crime and disorder reduction partnership. In 2008/09, the number of total notifiable offences showed a reduction of 8% total volume of all offences with excellent reductions achieved in most crime categories. Significant to the partnership strategic priorities, substantial drops in residential burglary (-22%), personal robbery (-16%), theft from the person (-23%) violence against the person (-3%), gun crime (-41%) and knife crime (-4%) built on reductions achieved in 2007/08.

In 2009/10, the total notifiable offences showed a small increase of (1.7%), although this was slightly above that in London as a whole (-2%). Reflecting the national and London trends increases have been recorded across most crime types driven to some extent by the recession. Residential burglary and personal robbery has increased by 4% and 11% respectively, commercial robbery by 40% and violence against the person by 4%. In contrast the theft categories have shown a decrease. Theft from the person is down 4%, motor vehicle crime continued to fall with theft of and theft from motor vehicles down 8% and 13% respectively and other theft is down 4%. The long term trends remain very positive with a circa 16 % reduction over past three years in all crimes.

As has been evident across London increases in gang related and violent crime types showed a short term spike reflecting two related series linked to prominent gang members. As a result gun crime saw a 83% increase and knife crime an 10% increase, although these statistics are misleading if taken on face value as the baseline in terms of the number of offences committed is very low making even small changes appear significant. Following a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units these crime types have reduced dramatically and are now below the very low levels normally experienced in Wandsworth.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down reflecting our downward trend in crime with 7% of residents surveyed saying that they were very worried about being a victim of crime compared to 12% in 2007, and 54% stating Wandsworth was a safer place overall. The Police Attitude Survey (PAS) reported that 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90%

of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the MPS average of 74%. Residents' confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing' is 81% excellent/good and 19% Fair, the third highest positive response in London. Those who "strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area" is 77%, the highest positive response in London.

Serious Violent Crime

The key aims were to reduce the following key crime types as priority areas for action to reduce serious violent crime by targeting prolific offenders, preventing re-victimisation,

- Murder
- GBH
- Wounding
- Sexually or Racially motivated/religiously aggravated
- Causing death by driving, aggravated vehicle taking
- Targeting prolific offenders

In 2008/09, the crime categories against which targets have been set were modified following the introduction of the new Public Service Agreements. The BCS comparator crime was discarded and further emphasis has been given to serious violent crime and serious acquisitive crime.

Serious violent crime is defined as murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, GBH, wounding and causing death by dangerous driving. The offence rate is currently 0.39 crimes per 1,000 population well below last years rate of 0.73 of 0.27 per 1,000 and ahead of the target of 0.7. In 2008/9 Wandsworth had the second lowest serious violent crime rate in London, and the lowest out of our 16 nearest neighbours. There is a greater priority given to violence and this remains a national, MPS and CDRP priority.

In 2009/10 the serious knife crime rate was 0.25 offences per 1,000 population and the gun crime rate 0.59 per 1,000 population. Although figures for the previous financial year are unavailable as these are new indicators MPS performance data suggests gun crime and knife crime is currently high across London. As has been evident across London increases in gang related and violent crime types showed a short term spike reflecting two related series linked to prominent gang members. As a result gun crime saw a 83% (+60) increase and knife crime an 10% (+35) increase, although these statistics are misleading if taken on face value as the baseline in terms of the number of offences committed is very low making even small changes appear significant. Following a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units these crime types have reduced dramatically to the low levels normally experienced in Wandsworth.

The targets for 2009/10 for most serious violence of -4.2% and for serious youth violence 5.6% will be missed and are 21% (+49) and 20% (+35) respectively.

The category 'assault with injury' was also introduced for the first time in 2008/9 where and was 7.62 offences per 1000 residents, far better than that achieved at the MPS level. In 2009/10 the rate was 5.56, a significant reduction against last year.

In 2009/10 performance against key targets was as follows with regard to tackling to tackle Serious Violent Crime: -

- Reducing the NI15 - Serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population to 0.7 by 20010/11 – exceeded achieving 0.39/1,000 population.

- Reducing the NI28 - Serious knife crime rate per 1,000 population (Attempted murder, Grievous Bodily Harm, Robbery where a knife or any other sharp instrument was featured) by 5% by 2010/11; This was failed with an increase of 10% (35 more recorded incidents).
- Reducing the Gun Crime rate per 1,000 population (Homicide, attempted murder, wounding or other act endangering life where a gun was fired, used as a blunt instrument or used in a threat) by 5% by 2010/11; This was failed with an increase of 83% (60 more recorded incidents).
- Reducing the NI20 - Assault with injury crime rate per 1,000 population to agreed target level. In 2008/9 where and was 7.62 offences per 1000 residents and in 2009/10 the rate was 5.56, a significant reduction against last year.
- Invest in systems to ensure NI26 - Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence is provided at the highest possible level. This was delivered through the specialist met wide systems implemented in year where rape and serious sexual violence were transferred to specialist regional crime units under project Sapphire in August 2009.

Key actions to tackle Serious Violent Crime included:

- Targeting town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime and related disorderly behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenly behaviour);
- Undertook targeted analysis to understand better the level of violent crime in the most deprived neighbourhoods, especially the Battersea area and domestic violence around housing estates located in the most deprived areas as identified in the strategic assessment and through undertaking analysis through three geographically based strategic assessments undertaken through the year;
- Developed system for reporting youth violence anonymously to assess levels of under reporting of lesser violent crimes through school engagement;
- Developed strategies to identify individuals involved in gang activity for early intervention through implementation of the Risk Management Panel and partnership work across boroughs to tackle lower level gang nominals impacting on quality of life.
- Developed a policy for critical incident management in respect to gang violence through the development of a cross borough gang strategy supported by the detailed intelligence report produced by the police on Lambeth, Merton and Wandsworth;
- Agreed information sharing protocols with A&E for hospital admissions in order to build a more complete picture of serious assaults in the Borough;
- Continued to support for the FLaSH scheme operated by Victim Support and improved the flow of referrals;
- Continued the established multi-agency work through the MARAC and reviewed the information sharing arrangements;
- Developed and implemented our strategy to tackle alcohol misuse as a means of reducing alcohol-related violence (see section on drugs and alcohol);
- Supported the Stay Safe Stay Put scheme to reduce repeat victimisation;
- Continue a zero tolerance policy against violence in the workplace by any our employees and any violence that they are exposed to by members of the public, whilst our staff are engaged in their work activities;
- Supported the monitoring and awareness raising work of the Racial Incidents Panel and LGBT;
- Updated and delivered against targets in a Hate Crime Action Plan in association with the MPA.

A list of the detailed reports relating to these areas of work are as follows and can be accessed through the Council's web site:

Serious Acquisitive Crime

The key aims were to reduce the following key crime types as priority areas for action to reduce serious acquisitive crime:

- Robbery
- Domestic burglary
- Theft/taking of a motor vehicle
- Gun enabled offences
- Knife enabled offences
- Serious youth violence, including gangs and knives

The aim was to reduce Street Crime and Robbery by early intervention and diversion programmes for at risk young people, targeting prolific offenders, deploying additional PCSOs to work with schools, providing prevention advice, property marking and community events, and support for victims. To reduce burglary by targeting handling addresses, introducing immediate resolution of SERCO breaches of bail with respect to burglary offenders and targeting offenders released on bail through monitoring by SNTs and proactive units. We also sought to reduce Motor Vehicle Crime by targeting Prolific and Other Priority Offenders, running awareness campaigns and other prevention initiatives to reduce opportunist thefts, and improving data sharing about types of vehicles being stolen.

Personal robbery accounts for 4.11% of Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in Wandsworth within the period examined. Across the whole MPS area personal robbery accounts for 4.39% of TNO, and thus we have proportionally less robberies of the person than the MPS area as a whole. Analysis of our current performance against our most similar Basic Command Units (BCU) shows that we are performing just below average for all inner London Boroughs, when figures are compared per 1,000 population. Recent trend data shows that there has been a decrease in levels of offending for the last 8 years although the offending rate has increased slightly over the reporting period.

Wandsworth is currently experiencing a 4% increase in residential burglary offences against our target of a 1% reduction, largely driven by the recession. It must also be taken in to consideration that for the previous two financial years we achieved an 11% and 22% reduction respectively in each year. Thus we continue with our success tackling in burglary. Residential burglary accounts for 7.27% of TNOs, which compares to the London wide figure of 7.37%. Long term trend data shows a considerable reduction in burglary over the last 10 years and burglary offences remain at an all time low compared to historic levels in the borough.

The fact that burglary remains a ward priority for many of the wards suggests that burglary, despite our performance in previous years, remains a key concern for residents of Wandsworth and burglary remains as a priority, especially with the increase experienced increase in 2009/10. Thus nationally, within the MPS and locally there are concerns over burglary, despite the good performance in the previous financial year.

We achieved a reduction of -12.5% against a target of -2.4% for theft from a motor vehicle and achieving -8.1% for theft of a motor vehicle offence against a target of -1% building on reductions in 2008/9 of -6.2% and -16.5% respectively. Performance, when compared against our peers, shows that we are well below (better than) the average in all motor vehicle offences. This is in large part due to the effective solutions run by Safer Neighbourhood teams.

In 2009/10 performance against key targets was as follows with regard to tackling to reduce serious acquisitive crime: -

- Reducing the NI28 - Serious knife crime rate per 1,000 population (Attempted murder, Grievous Bodily Harm, Robbery where a knife or any other sharp instrument was featured) by 5% by 2010/11; This was failed with an increase of 10% (35 more recorded incidents).
- Reduce the NI16 - Serious acquisitive crime rate per 1,000 population (residential burglary, motor vehicle crime and robbery) to 26.67 by 2010/11 – This was met by a significant margin with 17.51/1000 population achieved against the target of 26.67.
- Reduce the number of school-age robberies as % reported offences for robbery in the borough to 30% by 2010/11 – This was failed with a rate of 33% achieved in 2009/10.

Key actions to reduce serious youth violence, including gangs and knives included;

- Continued use of the practice of recording Schools attended by robbery victims and those charged with robbery to provide the intelligence to support targeted intervention and target hardening;
- Prioritisation of offenders targeting school aged victims to ensure swift apprehension and conviction and crime prevention and education work around school-age victims to address the identified hotspot for school age robberies in Tooting and target transport hubs such as Tooting Bec and Tooting Broadway stations for patrolling and for the distribution of crime prevention advice;
- Targeted handling addresses of the proceeds of robbery and pursued robust charging decisions for those individuals that target youths for robbery.
- The deployment of proactive policing resources against recommendations made at the fortnightly tactical assessment and daily management meeting;
- Gathered intelligence to identify gang members involved in robbery offences, achieving notable arrests for prolific offenders for personal and commercial robbery.
- Targeted crime prevention advice to those in rented accommodation and properties with communal entrances and target hardening activities for those properties.
- Monitoring offenders released on bail using SNTs and proactive units;
- Targeting handling addresses for the proceeds of burglaries and the identification of cross border offenders.
- Continued targeted early intervention with young people at risk of offending and deploy dedicated PCSOs in secondary schools;
- Worked with Town Centre Managers to target prevention and awareness campaigns;
- Ran seasonally and geographically targeted community events in highly visible locations, promoted property marking and other targeted prevention measures;
- Undertook intelligence-led, targeted operations to tackle the sale of counterfeit goods seizing over 200,000 items with a street value of approximately 1 Million.
- Continue targeted cocooning of properties affected by burglary by Safer Neighbourhood Team Officers;
- Continued Aladdin's Cave events to aid identification of recovered stolen property holding 2 events during the year;
- Promote the Secured by Design standard for new developments;
- Maintained the Wandsafe Burglary Aftercare service, improve security of homes through the Home Improvement Agency and the Housing Department's programme of capital works;
- Supported and provided advice to victims of burglary and continued to develop operational responses to distraction burglary incidents and the Distraction Burglary advice and prevention service;
- Continued the alley-gating and environmental improvement programme delivering over 40 schemes in two years in priority areas.
- Continued to use No Cold Calling Zones to deter distraction burglary and bogus callers/rogue traders and launched one new scheme during the year;

- Upgraded the CCTV system to a fully digitalised system with 2 Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) facilities for use with CCTV and one mobile unit now available.
- Continued to undertake targeted joint operations in identified hotspot locations;
- Raised awareness of the prevalence of two wheeled vehicle thefts and prevention measures, although these areas of crime showed a significant increase;
- Continue a pro-active approach to identifying and reporting untaxed vehicles, targeted campaigns against disabled badge fraud and enforcement against abandoned vehicles and vehicles for sale on the road. ;
- Used the Roadshow vehicle and public events for targeted prevention work in vulnerable areas;
- Improve access to data about the most at risk types of vehicles to enable targeted advice and enforcement.

A list of the detailed reports relating to these areas of work are as follows and can be accessed through the Council's web site:

Drugs

The key aims were to reduce the following key crime types as priority areas for action to the harm caused by drugs and drug related crime:

- Treatment for adults and young people
- Drug Intervention Programmes
- Through Care and After Care
- Education and enforcement.

The Drug and Alcohol Action Team Treatment Plan and Young People's Substance Misuse Programme provide full descriptions of the activity in these areas, supported by detailed needs assessments. The aim was to reduce the level of harm caused by illegal drugs by increasing the number of problem drug users in effective treatment by 30% on the 2007/08 baseline by 2010/11, and by strengthening preventive work with young people. To inform this process we undertook an annual needs assessment and prepared a plan for drug treatment services, continued initiatives to engage drug-using offenders in treatment and reduce harm caused by alcohol misuse through strengthening alcohol treatment services, criminal justice interventions, and preventive work with young people.

Considerable intelligence was gathered that associations and networks based around gangs were facilitating drug supply and distribution around Wandsworth leading to a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units to reduce the supply of Class A drugs.

There are around 2,500 users of crack or heroin in Wandsworth, of whom just over 900 have been engaged in effective treatment for drug misuse in 2008/08. Around 37% of people drug tested following an arrest in Wandsworth for an acquisitive crime are found to have recently taken cocaine or heroin.

Since 2003, each time a person is arrested for a offence³ offence they have also been tested for drug use. Trigger offences mainly include any type of theft offence or possession of drugs. Of the tests completed successfully this year, 1017 were at Wandsworth Police, Station (79.4%) with the remainder at Battersea Police Station. Overall, 58.2% of those arrested and 58.7% of those testing positive were recorded as Wandsworth residents on the drugs test recorder.

³ Trigger offences mainly include any type of theft offence or possession of drugs.

A high proportion of defendants being given 'Restrictions on Bail' under which clients must engage in drugs treatment as part of their bail conditions, and a low proportion receiving bail without restrictions, illustrates good performance. Rates for RoB were highest in Quarter 2 when nearly 50% of cases were given RoB and lowest in Q1 when only 37.7% of cases were. The highest rates of bail other being given was in Q3. In 2008-09 a top line target was for 24.3% of clients' drug tested positive to receive RoB in 2008-09 our performance was 22.1%, which is slightly below target.

In 2008-09 there were 163 Drug Rehabilitation Requirements in turn leading to 148 DRR assessments and 120 recommendations that an order be imposed all of which were given. Our target for the year was to make 89 new orders, which we exceeded by some way (135% of the target). In terms of successful completions 46 DRR orders have been completed successfully, meeting our target of 45 DRR orders.

Around 100 young people in Wandsworth have received structured treatment during 2009/10, out of an estimated population of 450 vulnerable under-18s who are regularly misusing drugs or alcohol.

In 2009/10 performance against key targets was as follows with regard to reducing drug related offending: -

- Establish NI38 - Drugs related (Class A) offending rate. NI38 was produced for the first time in 2008/09. During this first year, the ratio of actual to predicted offences in the cohort of drug using offenders was 1.02, suggesting that drug interventions were not reducing offending within this cohort. However, the cohort size was relatively small, with a risk of significant random fluctuations from year to year. To date in 2009/10, the ratio stands at 0.62, indicating that drug-related offenders are now committing fewer offences than predicted.
- Increase NI40 – the number of drug users in effective treatment to 1141 by 2010/11 and 1228 by 2011/12 – This was failed due to changes in the baseline cohort following changes to the recording and monitoring database. 160 cases were found to be duplicate and were deleted from the database. Progress is being made towards the targets but the deletion of these cases means that performance is well behind the planned trajectory.
- Reduce NI115 - the proportion of young people frequently using substances as reported in the Tellus survey. The proportions in the 2008/09 and 2009/10 survey were 6.2% and 6.1% respectively. Results between the years are not formally comparable as different schools took part in the survey in each year
- Increase the number of drug users in treatment per 1,000 population aged 15-44 to 8.92 by 2010/11 and maintain this level of provision – The deletion of duplicate cases from the monitoring system led this figure to fall to 7.69 in March 2009. However, it had recovered to 8.12 by January 2010.
- Increase the number of individuals entering structured treatment to 1500 by 2010/11 and to 1550 by 2011/12 – As above, the deletion of duplicate cases from the monitoring system led this figure to fall to 1288 in March 2009. However, it had recovered to 1360 by January 2010.
- Increase the percentage of those testing positive given ROB to 26.5% by 2010/11 and to 26.5% by 2011/12 - In 2008-09 a top line target was for 24.3% of clients drug tested positive to receive RoB in 2008-09 our performance was 22.1%, which is slightly below target.
- Reduce the ratio of positive tests: numbers joining caseload to 2.7:1 in 2010/11 and to 2.5:1 by 2011/12 – Performance has been significantly better than this, falling to 2.1:1 in 2009/10.

Key actions to reduce drug related offending included:-

- Developed transitional arrangements between young people's and adult services and established a new service intended specifically for young adults;

- Undertook targeted outreach to engage drug users from communities particularly affected by drug misuse;
- Increased the number of drug users referred into treatment through drugs interventions in the criminal justice system and through effective enforcement of required assessments of people who test positive for drugs after arrest;
- Established improved arrangements for liaison with neighbouring boroughs to provide for greater continuity of care when people are referred back to their borough of residence following a positive drug test and initial assessment to improve outcomes from referrals between boroughs;
- Implemented our plans to improve drug treatment services for people who have a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance misuse;
- Worked with drug treatment providers to strengthen their clinical governance arrangements, increase the proportion of people who are retained in treatment, and improve outcomes;
- Reviewed our aftercare provision for people recovering from a drug problem;
- Completed and agreed our alcohol harm reduction strategy, including the development of a detailed action plan.
- Established arrangements that will help people coming out of prison to maintain their abstinence and to continue programmes of treatment commenced in prison, including securing funding for a 'prison gate' office to provide immediate assistance and advice to drug-using offenders on their discharge from prison;
- Prioritised gathering intelligence on those involved in the supply of Class A drugs by the police in liaison with Local Authority Drug Action Teams to investigate current drug markets.
- Prioritised police enforcement against overt drug networks and disruption patrols in places where there is dealing occurring in public places.
- Prioritised enforcement activities at those dealing to youths and those dealing in public places
- Publicised enforcement against dealers in local press to increase awareness of police activity within local communities.
- Implemented the action plan agreed as part of the alcohol harm reduction strategy.

Detailed reports relating to these areas of work can be accessed through the Council's web site:

Young People and Crime

The key aims were to reduce the following key crime types as priority areas for action to reduce the number of young people committing crime and the number of young victims of crime:

- Prevention and early intervention
- Work with young victims and offenders
- Neighbourhood policing to meet the needs and concerns of children and young people
- Working with mainstream services to educate children and young people about how to keep themselves safe and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying, and engagement in diversionary activities.

The overriding strategy for young people and crime is the Wandsworth Children and Young Peoples Plan 2008-11, which contains detailed priorities and cross cutting themes.

The primary aim is prevention and early intervention through working with young victims and offenders to meet the needs and concerns of children and young people. This involves working with mainstream services to educate children and young people about how to keep themselves safe and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying, engage youths in diversionary activities and sport and to deliver proactive early intervention schemes to

reduce the numbers first time entrants into the criminal justice system. The detailed aims and objectives are contained in the Youth Justice Plan 2008-10.

We responded to increased concern about youth involvement with violence and weapons by working with the MPS, schools, the Integrated Youth Service and other partners to develop initiatives aimed at reducing young people's involvement in gangs and the related use of weapons and violent behaviour. This included use of training DVDs in group work, early intervention and targeted diversion, and a tiered approach to young peoples' involvement with gangs, ranging from education and diversion to targeted enforcement action.

We ensured that enforcement activity against drug dealing and abuse was undertaken alongside work to divert people away from drug use and to treat and rehabilitate users.

In 2009/10 performance against key targets was as follows to reduce the number of young people committing crime and the number of young victims of crime:

- Decrease the number of first time entrants between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2010 to the youth justice system as defined by the YJB counting rules November 2004 and measured by YOT cohort data (LAA stretch target)-. Worked to achieve the cumulative target of 730 FTEs over 3 year period. Current indications are that this was achieved. Verification in progress.
- Reduce the rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (NI 119); the rate of re-offending has reduced to 1.08 in 2008/9 from the 2005 baseline of 1.44. This is a 25% reduction – the third highest decrease in London.
- Reduce the percentage of young people (aged 10 - 17) sentenced to custody out of all those receiving a conviction in court to 5% by 2010/11 and retain this level in 2011/12 (NI 43); Although the proportion of young people receiving a custodial sentence for the period April – September 2009 (8%) compared to 2006 baseline (6%), the result is lower (-13%) than the corresponding result (9.2%) for 2008 and comparable to the London average of 7.5%. In 2008/09 13 London YOTs had a higher custody rate than Wandsworth.
- Reduce the percentage point difference between the ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals compared with the general 10-17year population to under 19% for all groups (NI 44);. Over-representation of BME young people in the youth justice system is well documented; reducing the levels of over-representation amongst BME is an important crosscutting and multi-agency objective for both central and local government services. The proportion of black young people in the youth justice system in Wandsworth compared to the general black young people population has decreased by almost 3 percentage points. The extent of disproportionality may not be as stark as the net result of NI44 suggests as most offenders come from wards within the Borough that have higher proportions of BME young people than the Borough as a whole. If this is factored in the difference reduces to 9%.
- Increase Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment (ETE) to 90% by 2010/11 and maintain this level of achievement (NI 45); In April to December 2009 81.2% were engaged in ETE compared to 64% baseline in 2006/07 (and 73.2% for the same period in 2008).
- Increase the percentage of Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation to 95% by 2010/11 and maintain that level year on year; (NI 46) In April –December 2009 97.2% were in suitable accommodation.
- Maintain the percentage of pre sentence reports completed within court target date at 100% year on year; In 2009/10 100% of pre sentence reports completed within court target date . Pre Sentence panel and post custody panels were introduced; the former ensures that assessments have been undertaken and intervention packages are in place to prevent custody; the latter assesses whether alternative proposals could have prevented use of custody. The panels are chaired by the Operational managers.

Key actions to reduce the number of young people committing crime and the number of young victims of crime included:

- Delivered against targets in the Children and Young Peoples Plan 2008-11; Outcome of refresh was approved by Children's Strategy Board in July 2009 and reported to CYPOSC in September 2009 and a list of 13 key priorities for the Trust in 2010.
- Delivered against the targets in the YOT Improvement Plan and the Youth Justice Plan 2008-10
- Worked with the MPS, schools, the Integrated Youth Service and other partners to develop initiatives aimed at reducing young people's involvement in gangs and the related use of weapons and violent behaviour, including the development of a Risk Management Panel to identify young people most at risk of prolific and potentially serious offending including gang activity.
- The Risk Management Panel forms the key information sharing and decision making body for serious youth violence across the partnership. Further rationalisation will be considered as the process matures.
- Inter borough meetings between Wandsworth Council and Lambeth Council are now being held regularly with a programme of meetings established focussed on SYV and gang related issues. Regular inter borough ASB liaison group and communication is now in place on a programmed basis.
- Implemented the borough wide youth forum so that children, young people, parents and carers make a strategic contribution to planning and reviewing of Children's Services.
- Implemented a new NEET strategy with particular focus on reducing 'unknowns'; Youth Support Teams including Connexions PAs focused on NEETs have been set up in each of the three localities in Wandsworth. All NEET young people have a PA who is responsible for that young person.
- The partnership with housing and social landlords to address anti social behaviour and supporting the implementation of ASBOs and ABCs has continued. This process will be further reviewed in 2010.
- Developed a strategy to reduce the frequency with which 'looked after children' are charged with relatively low level offences committed within Local Authority Children's Homes
- Commenced the roll-out of youth support team structures across the three localities as part of the wider early intervention and preventative strategy for children and young people to reduce the number of teenagers becoming looked after, reduce family breakdown, reduce offending, reduce the number requiring child protection plans and improve their health, education and training outcomes. These teams include staff from Connexions, PAYP, Youth Service and the Preventions Team as well as social workers from Diversion and Leaving care teams and reflects a more integrated and locality based approach to service delivery
- Improved information and publicity about targeted and preventative work through the Family Information Service (FIS). The holiday and summer schemes are also publicised at bus stops, in doctors' surgeries on their rolling advertising screen and on the major Council poster sites. Additionally, Youth Workers visited all secondary schools to advertise the summer programmes.
- Maintained and expanded the KICKZ project and the Battersea Early Intervention Project ;implemented the police supported Metrack project Police;
- Included fire prevention messages at the Junior and Safer Citizens schemes through targeted training sessions;
- Run a pilot scheme at Battersea Fire Station to encourage young people to go to the fire station with their youth leaders and discuss the fire service as a career, with a view to the youths seeing the fire fighters that they engage with as being role models in the community;
- Rolled out group sessions using the interactive DVD resource pack (Every Choice Matters) about gangs, weapons, drug possession and robbery; the DVDs were made with local young people and originally launched in late 2008,

- Expanded the range of Family Learning and Parenting Courses, targeting the parents of young people of risk of anti-social behaviour;
- Implemented the Anti-Bullying Policy Action Plan;
- Introduced new alternative ways of working with victims including use of victim video interviews and victim statements being read out by YOT police staff at community panels. Maintained funding for the Victim Support Young Persons' Service and Vulnerable and Intimidated Witness Service;
- Provided funding for Improved Attendance projects at Pupil Referral Units;
- Continued the partnership with Battersea Crime Prevention Panel and the YOT to provide outreach work in Battersea through the Battersea Early Intervention Team (BEIT);
- Continued visible uniform patrols in and around schools and maintained the allocation of dedicated Police officers at secondary schools;
- Continued funding for YOT early intervention project in Roehampton – the Youth Inclusion Project (YIP);
- Supported the Volunteer Police Cadet Corps through providing Youth Opportunity Fund funding;
- Rolled out Operation Sharp in our schools.

A list of the detailed reports relating to these areas of work are as follows and can be accessed through the Council's web site:

Community Reassurance

This priority includes the following key crime types as priority areas for action to reduce fear of crime and increase reassurance including public information and education:

- Anti Social Behaviour
- Fear of crime and reassurance including public information and education
- Environmental crime,
- Community based safer neighbourhood team policing,
- Preventing Violent Extremism
- Community Cohesion.

The key aim is to reduce crime and disorder in the Borough by paying particular attention to anti social behaviour across the Borough and alleviate the fear of anti-social behaviour through targeted interventions working through the Anti Social Behaviour Unit and with other agencies to pro-actively addressing hotspots, target intervention and diversionary options, with a tiered approach to enforcement, including the use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs). As of October 2009 Wandsworth has 34 individuals who are currently subject to an ASBO. The number of recorded breaches has fallen since April 2007. In the 2007/08 13 breaches were recorded. In 2008/09 only 8 breaches were recorded, and only 4 breaches have been recorded during the first 6 months of 2009/10.

The Council was required to have a measure of "fear of crime" within its Local Area Agreement for the period 2007/08 to 2009/10 and a target for its reduction. The measure is collected as part of the place survey and is based on that in the Home Office British Crime Survey (BCS). The target was to reduce the percentage of respondents who were "very worried" about being victims of crime from 12% in 2007 to 10.5% in 2009. Although this non-reward target is no longer monitored by Government Office for London (GoL), the target has been achieved despite an overall increase in the proportion of respondents that have some degree of concern about becoming a victim of crime.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down reflecting our downward trend in crime with 7% of residents surveyed saying that they were very worried about being a victim of crime compared to 12% in 2007, 54% stating Wandsworth was a safer place overall and 44% that there was less trouble generally. The Police Attitude Survey (PAS) reported that 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the MPS average of 74%. Residents' confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing' is 81% excellent/good and 19% Fair, the third highest positive response in London and 77% "strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area", the highest in London.

However, despite this encouraging background the 2009 resident survey results show that 21% of residents are worried about having their home broken into, 24% are worried about being physically or sexually attacked or mugged and those that are not worried about any crime has reduced from 46% to 41% over the last two years. On almost all issues markedly more people had positive rather than negative views. It should be noted, however, that on each issue 30-40% either could not express a view either way or did not know. Therefore a gap remains between residents' perceptions and the actual levels of crime and, given the impact that fear of crime can have on the lives of our resident, this is an area we are determined to address.

The Safer Neighbourhood Teams are fully in place across the Borough and have been maintained at full strength. Extensive contact exists at all levels with the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, and some excellent operational links were forged, though the task of maintaining effective partnership work is labour-intensive due to the rapid turnover of officers in the teams. The work undertaken in previous years in supporting strategic corporate efforts to press for more Police officers to be allocated to the Borough, bore fruit with new resources for a dedicated SNT for Tooting Town Centre and redirected resources for a dedicated team at Clapham Junction Town Centre. These teams started operations on 1st April 2009.

The Prevent strategy has been implemented and refreshed for 2009/10 with five key strands aimed at addressing the interlocking factors which may drive violent extremism. The ultimate aim of the strategy is to stop people becoming or supporting terrorists and violent extremists.

Through its multi-agency Prevent Board and Steering Group the borough has produced a local action plan based on a local assessment of threat and vulnerability to address the following five strands which demonstrate how local areas will (i) challenge the violent extremist ideology and support mainstream voices, (ii) disrupt those who promote violent extremism and support the institutions where they are active, (iii) support individuals who are being targeted and recruited to the cause of violent extremism, (iv) increase the resilience of communities to violent extremism and (v) address the grievances that ideologues are exploiting

At the same time the action plan ensures any action under Prevent strengthens, rather than compromises, the partnership's strategic priority to develop community cohesion by promoting tolerance and respect. Whilst there are distinct and separate areas of settlement for the borough's immigrant communities, there are good levels of integration particularly in schools and there have been minimal displays of tension and conflict in recent years. Residents believe that Wandsworth is a cohesive community. In 2008, 79.2%, (3% more than the London average), said that Wandsworth is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Only 34.8% agreed with the suggestion that people not treating other people with respect and consideration is an issue for Wandsworth, (4% below the London average). 85.4% of residents were satisfied with the local area as a place to live, (almost 10% more than the London average). These results reflect our partnership approach to leading on the local prevent strategy which has primarily focused on keeping Wandsworth a community of active citizens and good neighbours where a culture of respect and mutual support is commonplace whilst also attempting to address the vulnerability of those who may become engaged in violent extremism.

Public concern about levels of threat, however, are relatively high with 86% of respondents to a Public Attitude Survey conducted through the MPS saying they were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about a terrorist attack in London. This has been increasing over the last two years. This percentage drops to 51% when asked about attacks in Wandsworth, up from 45% from the previous year and above the MPS average across all boroughs of 25%. These results are probably heavily influenced by factors such as constant media focus on international terrorist attacks and highly mobile resident population with a relatively younger age profile; indeed many residents commute daily into central London through the comprehensive network of transport interchanges within the Borough.

In 2009/10 performance against key targets was as follows as to reduce fear of crime and increase reassurance :

- Reduce NI17- residents perceptions of anti-social behaviour being a problem to the lowest level possible; Residents perceptions of ASB being a problem was not collected in 2009/10. The baseline form 2008/9 was 17.8%, the 5th best in London.
- Increase the NI21 – perceptions of concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime being dealt with by the police (baseline to be set 2009); This was dropped by the Home Office as an indicator and was not collected. The Police attitude survey reported residents confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing is 81% excellent/good and 19% Fair, third highest positive response in London and 77% "strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area", the highest in London.
- Improve NI22 - Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the local area to 53% by 2010/11; This was dropped by the Home Office as an indicator and was not collected.
- Improve NI41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem – (baseline to be set 2009); Residents perceptions of ASB being a problem was not collected in 2009/10. The baseline form 2008/9 was 29%, the 5th best in London.
- Reduce NI42 - Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem to 25% by 2010/11 and increase by 3% year on year thereafter; Residents perceptions of ASB being a problem was not collected in 2009/10. The baseline form 2008/9 was 26.3 the 8th best in London.
- Maintain NI1 – the percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area at no less than 86%; In 2008, 79.2%, (3% more than the London average), said that Wandsworth is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Only 34.8% agreed with the suggestion that people not treating other people with respect and consideration is an issue for Wandsworth, (4% below the London average)
- Improve NI35 – enhance the level to which the WLSP complies with the Government's Preventing Violent Extremism Checklist to 4 by 2010/11; This target is currently being met and is at level 3 in 2009/10.
- Improve NI36- protection against terrorist attack year on year – (base measure to be set 2009). This indicator is measured by the Home Office and has not been released in 2009/10.
- Monitor the number of racial incidents and hate crime incidents reported to the Council to identify trends and ensure that 100% receive a suitable response; this was achieved with 100% receiving a suitable response.
- Increase NI23 - Perceptions that people in the area treat each other with respect and consideration (baseline to be set 2009); In 2008, 79.2%, (3% more than the London average), said that Wandsworth is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Only 34.8% agreed with the suggestion that people not treating other people with respect and consideration is an issue for Wandsworth, (4% below the London average)

- Increase the percentage of households in neighbourhood watches to 23.0% by 2010/11 and 24.0% by 2011/12; This has been narrowly missed at 22.4% but membership is accelerating and the target for 2010/11 is expected to be achieved.
- Increase NI27 - Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police; This was not measured in 2009/10 but was 23% in 2008/9.
- Reduce the percentage of people very worried about becoming a victim of any type of crime in general to 10.5% by 2010/11 and maintain this level thereafter; - The level of fear of crime has gone down reflecting our downward trend in crime with 7% of residents surveyed saying that they were very worried about being a victim of crime.
- Reducing NI33 - Arsons incidents per 10,000 population to 9.14 by 2010/11 and 28.96 by 2011/12; the Arson incident rate is 3.4/10,000 population, exceeding the target.
- Reducing NI49i – the number of primary fires per 100,000 population to 150.56 by 2010/11 and 148.77 by 2011/12; The number of primary fires in 2009/10 was 115 against a target of 150.
- Reducing NI49(ii) – the number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population to zero by 2010/11 and maintain that level; At 1.4 this target was not met due to two separate fatal fire incidents.
- Reduce NI49 (iii) – the number of non-fatal casualties (excl. precautionary checks) per 100,000 population to 10.4 by 2010/11 and 10.04 by 2011/12; This target was met at 8.8 against a target of 10.4.
- Maintain the percentage of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated in 24 hrs of notification and percentage removed within 24hrs of legal entitlement to remove to 90% by 2010/11 and maintain this level year on year; 100% of reports were investigated and vehicles removed within the target timescales.

Key actions included:

- A co-ordinated partnership communications strategy and targeted public awareness campaign which was agreed and implemented to raise awareness of ASB, concerns of residents and promote the actions that the partnership is taking to address these.
- Providing clear information on levels of crimes and disorder and actions to address this in people's local neighbourhood;
- A full biennial re-registration of all Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinators in 2008/09. The exercise identified a number of co-ordinators who had either moved away or were no longer active and steps were taken to replace them.
- Over eighty Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinators currently signed up to be Emergency Volunteers so that, in the event of a major incident in the Borough they could assist the Emergency Services. The Fire Service is also keen to get the support of the Emergency Volunteers and has offered training on flooding. The training will be on a continual basis so that as new people sign up to be Co-ordinators they can also be trained as an Emergency Volunteer if they are willing to do so.
- The extensive consultation associated with the development of a Neighbourhood Watch Strategy (2009-12) for Wandsworth which represented a major piece of work during the year. A scrutiny has been undertaken and from it a new strategy has been prepared. The results of the consultation and the new draft Strategy were reported to the Committee (Paper No. 08-140) in June 2008 and (Paper No. 09-161) in February 2009;
- The new Neighbourhood Watch Branding was completed and roll out of the new street signage for Neighbourhood Watch across the entire borough was started on three pilot Wards;
- Participation worker being in place and fortnightly meetings of young people on the Borough-wide Youth Forum taking place. The meetings are used to promote community involvement in meeting anti-social behaviour reduction targets, and particularly seeking to involve young people;

- Maintaining high levels of community cohesion, including via good links with local faith communities through the WLSP Faith sub-group including further 'Faith Direct' events.
- Implementing features of the report of the Commission for Integration and Cohesion as prioritised by the Government, including developing a "welcome pack" for new arrivals and refugees;
- Maintaining the existing multi agency response to terrorist threats through the Prevent strategy and Protect liaison arrangements;
- Supporting the MPS Operational Delphinus by delivering training to over 1000 council staff and implementing and updating the Council's PVE Action Plan;
- Use of anti social behaviour and tenancy enforcement powers in appropriate cases and extending the use of 1C (post conviction) ASBO applications;
- Liaison with Police, other key agencies and residents as part of the consolidation of joint working and communication with the new Safer Neighbourhood Teams, in particular targeting areas of anti-social behaviour nuisance, including environmental nuisance such as graffiti and fly tipping;
- Utilising a new database for recording anti-social behaviour complaints that links to Saffron and SITREP IT systems to provide a base set of data against which trends can be noted and addressed.
- ASBU Interagency meetings on a monthly basis and including Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) in this arrangement;
- Continuing the Housing / ASB liaison meetings to discuss individual cases and how agencies can work together to progress them;
- Continuing the Interagency gangs liaison meeting and strengthened cross-boundary links to look at cross-borough issues;
- Use of anti social behaviour legislation and acceptable behaviour contracts in an intelligence-led approach to tackling geographic hotspots
- Maintaining the Safer Citizen scheme, which provides children with special needs with training in personal safety and the Junior Citizen scheme, which teaches Year 5 pupils about risk avoidance;
- Continuing the partnership with Leonard Cheshire Foundation to address the personal safety needs of people with disabilities, receiving Laser accreditation and the Suzy Lamplugh National Community safety award;
- Development of engagement and volunteering opportunities for people with disabilities to build community resilience against crime;
- Continuing the Street Pastors pilot initiative in central Wandsworth and facilitating extension of the scheme to Putney;
- Continued work with the Roehampton Partnership to tackle crime and disorder in central Roehampton and most notably addressed the problem of street drinking;
- Developing and implementing our alcohol strategy as a means of reducing alcohol-related antisocial behaviour;
- Work with the Family Intervention Project (FIP) run by Servite Housing Association;
- Implemented the Action Plan for the Respect Standard for Housing Management in Wandsworth;
- Maintaining an integrated approach to working to reduce secondary fires in hotspot areas;
- Actively worked to reduce the number of deliberate primary fires to meet London Fire Performance Indicator (LFPI) 206;
- Encouraging the referral of victims of ongoing harassment to Victim Support and renewal of the victim support contract for 3 years from April 2010;
- Working together with the pilot Community Court Scheme for Roehampton, which has led to the mainstreaming of the Community Court at South Western Magistrates Court;
- Maintaining support for the Victim Support Vulnerable and Intimidated Witness Service;
- Implementing the dog action plan and training strategies previously developed in 2008/09 to

provide pro-active responses to the anti social use of aggressive dogs; reviewing and further developing work to improve responsible dog ownership and continue work with neighbouring Boroughs regarding the seizure of stray dogs achieving recognition as national best practice;

- Maintaining the graffiti hotline with publicised minimum standards for responding to calls and promoted the graffiti service on the website and in Council publications;
- Maintaining and publicising the Housing department dedicated anti-social behaviour and hate incident and harassment reporting line as well as holding an Anti Social Behaviour conference to further develop the Housing Department's response to ASB on Council estates.
- Circulation of the the Housing Department's 'Dealing with Nuisance and Harassment' booklet and "Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in your Community: A guide for residents in council properties" booklet to all residents;
- Promoting and adapting Roadshow and Outreach advice services to contact hard-to-reach residents working long hours;
- Continuing the excellent relationship between the Tooting Town Centre Partnership Board and the Tooting and Graveney Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs);
- Seeking further opportunities to work with young offenders on Community Reparation schemes through the Community Payback initiative.
- Continuing to monitor late night disorder at peak times and to support joint operations between the CCTV control room and the response units.
- Support for Retail Radio, linking with CCTV and increased the number of active subscribers;
- Successful introduction of the second pilot of Alertbox in Tooting Bec; and Northcote Road.
- Work with Trading Standards on No Cold Calling zones, distraction burglary, rogue traders, counterfeit goods etc, and with the Licensing Team on alcohol-related disorder issues.
- Over 40 Community Safety Road Shows which were held across the borough replacing the Safe and Secure Desk in Age Concern. These Road Shows targeted places where there is either a large footfall, such as supermarkets or where they are age-specific such as luncheon clubs, day centres or sheltered housing. This is a much more effective way of reaching people and promoting both crime prevention and community safety advice.
- The continued roll out of the Alleygate and environmental improvement schemes, particularly around Tooting Town Centre delivering 29 schemes in 2008/9 and a further 19 major schemes in 2009/10.

A list of the detailed reports relating to these areas of work are as follows and can be accessed through the Council's web site:

Reduce Re-Offending

This priority included the following priority areas for action.

- Improve the management of offenders
- Continue working with Prolific and other Priority offenders
- Reduce re-offending amongst young offenders,
- Identify patterns of re-offending amongst young offenders,
- Identify patterns of group offending amongst young offenders.

Using Police records, we have assessed how many offenders were accused of committing more than 1 offence last year. Of 2573 offenders last year 29% were accused of committing more than 1 offence. 11% were accused of committing 3 or more offences.

The Probation Service assesses the risk of reconviction of clients to improve understanding repeat offending patterns and the likelihood of prolific offenders continuing to commit crime in our Borough. These assessment results can be divided by age group to determine if there are key

differences in risk of reconviction by age. Assessment results identify that 60% of clients 25 years old and under have a 'medium' risk of reconviction, compared to 49% for those 26 years old and over. Clients aged 26 years old and over are more likely to have a 'low' risk of reconviction (32% compared to 23%). For both age groups, about 1 in 5 clients are given a 'high' risk.

In 2009/10 the Probation Service has restructured and now has a team dedicated to Merton and Wandsworth.

In 2009/10 the following key performance initiatives were prioritised: -

- Reduce NI18 - Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision (TBC); No target was set for this NI but a reduction of -7.39 was achieved in 2009/10 against a reduction of -- 6.66 in 2008/9.
- Reduce NI30 - Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders (baseline and targets to be established in 2009); A baseline of 23% was set, which was fully met at 20% in 2009/10.
- Increase NI143 - Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence (baseline and targets to be established in 2009); A target of 70% was set and exceeded in 2009/10 at 77%.
- Increase NI144 - Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence (baseline and targets to be established in 2009); This target was narrowly missed achieving 36% against a target of 40%.

This priority is a cross cutting priority and the majority of actions have been built into the individual partnership plan priorities above but the following priorities for action were delivered:

- Further development of the management of the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders scheme;
- Increased interventions amongst offenders with substance misuse problems, including drugs and alcohol;
- Revised systems were implemented for the early identification of those most at risk of re-offending for young people and for gang related activity through the Risk Management Panel.
- Immediate resolution of SERCO breaches of bail with respect to burglary offenders and overt monitoring of offenders released on bail by SNTs and proactive units;

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2009/10

The review of the Strategic Assessment and the Partnership Plan has provided the opportunity to consider the overall approach to mapping and reporting on vital crime and disorder data sets. Where possible the opportunity will be taken to streamline and enhance data and findings presented through the Strategic Assessment and its subsequent analytical products and to ensure its future usefulness to Members, partners and officers. The Strategic Assessments will be used to ensure that the Sustainable Communities Strategy 'Story of Place' is refreshed with the most recent local information.

Wandsworth Police Strategic Intelligence Assessment

The Police Strategic Assessment details relevant information to support the strategic decision making process and identify emerging issues. It is attached at Appendix 1 and the full document is available on our web site

<http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/Home/CommunityServices/CommunitySafety/audits.htm>

The 2009 Police Strategic Assessment was reported to the Council's Regeneration and Community Safety Overview Scrutiny Committee (Paper 10-41), on 12th January 2010. The Assessment details relevant information to support the strategic decision-making process and identify emerging issues.

The issues are risk-assessed and brought together within a central strategic matrix. The matrix judges performance of crime types across a number of themes. These include volume of offences, performance against targets and peers, trend analysis, seriousness of crime type, priority against local and national objectives, public concern and future events that may impact on crime.

Wandsworth has retained its position of having the lowest total crime rate in inner London per head of population by a significant margin and is well below the Greater London and our comparator group as a whole. This builds on a 10 year trend and in 2008/09, the number of total notifiable offences showed a reduction of 8% total volume of all offences with excellent reductions achieved in most crime categories. Significant to the partnership strategic priorities, substantial drops in residential burglary (-22%), personal robbery (-16%), theft from the person (-23%) violence against the person (-3%), gun crime (-41%) and knife crime (-4%) built on reductions achieved in 2007/08.

In 2009/10, the total notifiable offences showed a small increase of (2%), although this was well below that in London as a whole. Reflecting the national and London trends increases have been recorded across most crime types driven to some extent by the recession.

As has been evident across London, increases in gang related and violent crime types showed a short term spike reflecting two related series linked to prominent gang members. As a result gun crime saw a 93% increase and knife crime an 8% increase, although these statistics are misleading if taken on face value as the baseline in terms of the number of offences committed is very low making even small changes appear significant. Following a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units these crime types have reduced dramatically and are now below the very low levels normally experienced in Wandsworth.

The matrix, in this reporting period, identified a number of key themes; that Wandsworth is currently 29.5% up on Most Serious Violence (MSV) offences and 16% down on Rape. Despite not meeting targets for detections of rape, this has improved by nearly 6% compared to the same period last year. We are currently not achieving on all but one of our Serious Acquisitive Crime types. Theft of motor vehicles currently is the only crime type that we are achieving our targets and we are within 10% on achieving theft from motor vehicle offences, only missing out on the target by 1.5%. Both robbery and residential burglary are showing increases with 9% respectively, commercial robbery by 44% and violence against the person by 4%. In contrast the theft categories have shown a decrease. Theft from the person is down 1%, motor vehicle crime continued to fall with theft of and theft from motor vehicles down 10% and 14% respectively. Other theft is down 4%. The long term trends remain very positive with a circa 25 % reduction over past three years in all key crime types.

However, these figures are slightly misleading as we have shown good reductions over the past three years on these crime types. Long term trend analysis shows that despite the recent increase the overall trend is still a significant decrease and comparison against peers shows that performance is better than average for burglary and robbery. The statistics are also misleading if taken on face value as the baseline in terms of the number of offences committed in key crime types is very low in Wandsworth making even small changes appear significant, i.e. gun enabled crime is showing an increase of 93% change against the previous year, but has in fact gone up from 66 events to 120 events in the year to date. Also at the beginning of the last financial year we saw very low levels of offending with the majority of offences coming towards the end of the financial year. Thus we stand to recover the percentage increases towards the end of the financial year.

Knife crime and Serious Youth Violence are performing at similar rates when compared to the previous year, with approximately 2.5% increase in both. Gun crime however has shown a marked increase with 107.9%. This reflects two linked series involving prominent gang members that resulted in tit-for-tat shootings, fortunately with no fatalities. These series have both since abated

due to good proactive work and a co-ordinated response from both borough and specialist Police units working with partner agencies.

Generally we are performing better than our peers, and public concern is well below the average for the MPS in key crime areas. Trend analysis also shows the majority of crime types have decreasing medium to long term trends that are stable and have been in effect for a sustained period. The areas identified that are in need of improvement were performance against peers for reducing theft of cycles, rape and burglary.

Public concern and priority amongst local and national objectives are measured through the Police Public Attitude Survey (PAS). The PAS examines feelings of safety during the day and at night. 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day, compared with an MPS average of 97%. 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night and this is above the MPS average of 74%. The main areas for concern were Most Serious Violence, Serious Acquisitive Crime, Terrorism and people using or dealing drugs. Drugs, in particular, were of particular concern to residents of Wandsworth as 74% replied they were very worried about drug dealing and taking compared with an MPS average of 33%. The PAS shows that 27% of respondents thought that "People using or dealing drugs" were a "very big problem" or a "fairly big problem" compared to the MPS average of 34%. 51% of respondents to the Public Attitude Surveys in Wandsworth said they were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about a terrorist attack in London. This is on par with the MPS average of 25%.

In terms of the PAS residents confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing is 81% Excellent/good and 19% Fair, the third highest positive response in London. When the new confidence question is asked 'Those who strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area', resident confidence 77% stongly/tend to agree and 13% neither agree or disagree, the highest in London.

To reflect the growing concern and local and national priorities the priorities identified to tackle the above areas of concern the primary recommendations from Police Strategic Assessment 2009/10 are as follows:

- (a) **Personal Robbery** – The strong national and local priority around violent crime, protecting the youth population and knife enabled crime would put Wandsworth Borough at severe risk of failure against these priorities if robbery were removed from the Control Strategy. The strategic matrix, however, has shown that personal robbery scores lower than Most Serious Violence (MSV), drugs, gangs and Terrorism. However, robbery must remain a control strategy priority due to its links to youth violence and knife enabled crime.
- (b) **Residential Burglary** – Residential Burglary is the second highest acquisitive crime in terms of volume of offences. As Serious Acquisitive Crime remains a local and national priority, with links to the drugs market, burglary should remain a control strategy priority.
- (c) **Most Serious Violence** - Most Serious Violence remains a national and MPS priority and the CSP plan has incorporated Serious Violent Crime as one of its six priorities. Our current performance remains a concern and this area is of particular importance within the gang related violence picture. Removal of Most Serious Violence from the control strategy would inevitably lead to a significant increase in offending and in all likelihood serious violence that could end in murder
- (d) **Preventing Violent Extremism** – The Counter Terrorism desk has been operational for this reporting period. National and MPS priorities, coupled with the Rich Picture project will

ensure that Terrorism remains top of the agenda. It is recommended that Terrorism remain a control strategy priority.

Secondary recommendations from Police Strategic Assessment 2009/10

- (a) **Drugs** – Drug addiction is thought to be a major contributing factor to serious acquisitive crime (SAQ) and motivates offenders to exponentially increase their offending to finance their increasing habit. There is considerable Home Office and MPS concern around SAQ and by targeting drug offenders we stand to have a dramatic impact across this crime type. Removal of drugs from the control strategy would impact local confidence in policing and possibly a number of our target crime types.
- (b) **Sexual Offences** - Despite performance remaining fairly stable in relation to sexual offending recent cases have shown that sexual offences, if not monitored regularly, can lead to predatory sexual offenders remaining undetected for long periods of time. The negative affects on feeling of public safety and the loss of confidence in the MPS means that sexual offences has become a priority for the MPS.

Partnership Strategic Assessment

The Partnership Strategic Assessment is drawn from a variety of information provided by the partners. The most recent performance is reviewed and the trends and patterns are then shown organised according to the following themes: offenders, places and times and lastly, victims and targets. The Partnership SA is attached at Appendix 2 and the full document can be accessed through the following link

<http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/Home/CommunityServices/CommunitySafety/audits.htm>

Six strategic priorities were recommended by the Partnership Strategic Assessment to the CSP for inclusion in the Partnership Plan. These priorities have been determined based on the analytical work achieved through the strategic assessment and are described as follows with the action required identified under each priority:

The Partnership Strategic Assessment for 2009/10 was reported to the Council's Regeneration and Community Safety Overview Scrutiny Committee (Paper 10-41), on 12th January 2010. The assessment is drawn from a variety of information provided by the partners. This is the third partnership Strategic Assessment to be produced in Wandsworth. The principal aims of the assessment are as follows:

- (a) To identify trends and patterns in crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder in Wandsworth;
- (b) To identify what's changed since the 2008 assessment, regarding trends, offenders, victims and locations of crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder;
- (c) To further understand the profile of offenders, victims and locations through building on what we already know, achieved by using a wider range of partnership data and developing analytical techniques;
- (d) To address improvements made in information and intelligence gaps outlined in the 2008 assessment, and any gaps that remain;
- (e) To recommend any changes that should be made to existing strategic priorities, to accommodate emerging trends and patterns in crime and disorder as identified in this years assessment.

The Strategic Priorities 2010/11 identified by the SA are as follows:

Acquisitive crime

(a) Residential burglary:

- (i) To continue to combat residential burglary by targeting identified hotspots.
- (ii) To reduce the vulnerability of multi-occupied premises through well-targeted prevention measures.

(b) Robbery:

- (i) To continue to tackle school age robbery (when young people are being robbed by other young people).
- (ii) To continue to tackle identified hotspots, especially town centres and public transport hubs, at identified peak times.

(c) Town Centre related acquisitive crime:

- (i) To combat the increasing levels of shoplifting, theft from the person and commercial burglary in key town centre areas.

Serious violent crime

(a) Local neighbourhoods:

- (i) To understand better the level of violent crime in the most deprived neighbourhoods, especially the Battersea area.
- (ii) To target domestic violence around housing estates located in the most deprived areas as identified in the Strategic Assessment.

(b) Gun crime and knife crime:

- (i) To reduce serious violent crime when a gun or a knife (or any other sharp instrument) was involved.
- (ii) To improve information sharing, especially on hospital admissions, between partners in order to build a more complete picture of serious assaults in the Borough.

(c) Targeting prolific offenders:

- (i) To focus on targeting prolific and repeat offenders of most serious violence.

(d) Domestic violence:

- (i) To improve the level of victims willing to go through court proceedings.
- (ii) To improve and increase victim support and willingness to report, through domestic violence advocates.

(e) Town centre related violent crime:

- (i) To target town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime.

- (ii) To look at introducing cumulative impact zones in priority areas.

Community Reassurance

(a) Most vulnerable victims:

- (i) To target those identified as more likely to become victims of crime, as identified in the Strategic Assessment, through well-targeted crime prevention measures.

(b) Hate crime:

- (i) To continue to work with victims of hate crime including domestic violence.
- (ii) To improve the level of reporting.

(c) Repeat victimisation:

- (i) To understand better the level of repeat victimisation in the Borough.

(d) Prevent violent extremism:

- (i) To continue to develop and implement the Councils preventing violent extremism strategy and action plan.

(e) Businesses:

- (i) To promote crime prevention amongst businesses and reassurance amongst those most worried about crime and disorder.
- (ii) To improve the level of reporting amongst businesses.

(f) Anti-social Behaviour & disorder:

- (i) To continue to tackle anti-social behaviour through targeting hotspots, particularly town centres and identified peak times.

Offenders management and re-offending

(a) Substance misuse:

- (i) Intervention amongst offenders with substance misuse problems, including drugs and alcohol.

(b) Adult offenders:

- (i) Identification of those most at risk of re-offending.
- (ii) Prolific and other Priority offenders.

(c) Young offenders:

- (i) Early intervention to prevent young people to get into trouble.
- (ii) Identification of those most at risk of re-offending.
- (iii) Identification of pattern of group offending amongst young offenders.
- (iv) Intervention amongst those with identified substance misuse.

Young People and Crime

- (a) Working with young victims:
 - (i) To work with young victims and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime.
 - (ii) To work with mainstream services, educating young people on how to keep safe and engage youths in diversionary activities.
 - (iii) Neighbourhood policing to meet the needs and concerns of young people.
- (b) Prevention and early intervention:
 - (i) To focus on prevention and early intervention through working with young offenders.

Drugs

- (a) Treatment for adults and young people:
 - (i) To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs, by increasing the number of problem drug users in effective treatment.
- (b) Drug Intervention Programme
 - (i) To continue to identifying Class A drug misusing offenders as they go through the criminal justice system and putting into action a range of interventions to deal with their behaviour, getting them out of crime and into treatment and other support.
- (c) Education and enforcement:
 - (i) To strengthen preventative work with young people.
 - (ii) To prioritise enforcement activities at those dealing to youths and those dealing in public places.
 - (iii) To ensure publications through the media on results against dealers in local press to increase awareness.

CONSULTATION

What do our residents say?

We have identified in the Place Survey 2009 that, as expected, perceptions of crime and ASB are “key drivers” associated with how satisfied people are with their local area. The Council was required to have a measure of “fear of crime” within its Local Area Agreement for the period 2007/08 to 2009/10 and a target for its reduction. The measure is collected as part of this survey and is based on that in the Home Office British Crime Survey (BCS). The target agreed with GOL was to reduce the percentage of respondents who were “very worried” about being victims of crime from 12% in 2007 to 10.5% in 2009. Although this non-reward target is no longer monitored by GoL, the target has been achieved despite an overall increase in the proportion that have some degree of concern about being a victim of crime. The results are in line with results from the 2007/08 Citizenship survey.

Most residents continue to have a positive view of the work done by the Police and the Council to deal with crime, but the results show a fairly dramatic shift in perceptions about both agencies since

2007. This is perhaps surprising given the generally positive perspectives on changes over the past year or two. Negative views seem to be most closely associated with certain age groups (24% of 45- 54s feel the police have done a poor job) and with length of residence in the area (17% of those resident over 5 years feel the police have done a poor job compared with 3% of those resident less than one year). As might be expected, those who are worried about being a victim of crime have the least positive views.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down reflecting our downward trend in crime with 7% of residents surveyed saying that they were very worried about being a victim of crime compared to 12% in 2007, and 54% stating Wandsworth was a safer place overall and 44% that there was less trouble generally. The Police Attitude Survey (PAS) reported that 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the MPS average of 74%. Residents confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing' is 81% excellent/good and 19% Fair, third highest in London and 77% "strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area", the highest in London.

When measured through the Police Public Attitude Survey which examines feelings of safety during the day and at night, 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the London average of 74% and 'those who strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area' registered the highest satisfaction level in London.

However, despite this encouraging background the 2009 resident survey results show that 21% of residents are worried about having their home broken into, 24 % are worried about being physically or sexually attacked or mugged and those that are not worried about any crime has reduced from 46% to 41% over the last two years. Only 5% of Wandsworth residents say they are worried about having their car broken into. Residents are most worried about being physically or sexually attacked (increase from 14% in 2007 to 24% in 2009), and having their home broken into (decrease from 28% in 2007 to 21% in 2009).

On almost all issues markedly more people had positive rather than negative views. It should be noted, however, that on each issue 30-40% either could not express a view either way or did not know. Therefore a gap remains between residents' perceptions and the actual levels of crime and, given the impact that fear of crime can have on the lives of our resident, this is an area we are determined to address.

In terms of the types of anti-social behaviour that are of most concern to our residents, 49% of residents said that it was teenagers hanging around on the streets. The same percentage also said that rubbish and litter lying around was an issue. However, for both these areas Wandsworth is still below the London average and both measures have seen a decrease in the percentage of residents saying they are an issue compared to previous assessments. We also asked residents about specific types of crime and asked which, if any, they were most worried about. 46% of residents said they were not worried about any of the ones listed. Of those that were concerned the majority, 28%, said they were worried about having their home broken into, with 14% worried about being physically or sexually attacked or mugged and 8% having their car or something from it stolen.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down. The most concerning trend was the increase in the proportion of respondents that thought gun crime was a problem in the local area (35%) against 19% Met-wide. 13% of the respondents felt safer in the Borough than they did two years before. 5% said they felt less safe. The main reason for people to say they felt safer was an increasing police presence in their area (38%).

Although crime is an issue for residents locally it is encouraging that they say that the Police are doing a good job at dealing with local crime; most of the respondents believed that the Police were doing a good job in the Borough (89%); significantly greater than that achieved across the Met (58%) and third highest in London.

For young people, crime was one of the top three concerns amongst the respondents. 43% of young people said they were worried about crime. When asked how safe they felt from being hurt by other people, most respondents said they felt very safe in their school (73%). The majority of pupils (53%) said they felt very safe going to and from school. In contrast, a significant proportion of respondents felt less safe around their local area (22% said they felt a bit or very unsafe around their local area); nonetheless most of the respondents said they felt very or quite safe around their local area. Fear for their safety was greater when using public transport than in any other circumstance; 34% of the respondents said they felt a bit or very unsafe on public transport.

What do Businesses say?

In a 2008 survey of Wandsworth Businesses, three in ten businesses overall (and four in ten retail businesses) claimed to have been a victim of business crime in the past year with around one in five businesses (18%) having fallen victim more than once.

There was no significant difference in the level of crime experienced by larger and smaller organisations this year, or by business located in different parts of the borough. Retail businesses were particularly likely to have suffered crime this year, with 37% having fallen victim at least once, and 18% having experienced crime on at least three occasions in the past year. Home businesses, however, were significantly less likely to have experienced business crime, only one in ten home businesses (10%) having been a victim.

Burglary, anti-social behaviour, theft (by staff or other) and criminal damage are the types of crime most commonly experienced by businesses in Wandsworth.

Around one in three of those businesses which had suffered business crime estimated that the cost to their business exceeded £1000, and for almost half of affected businesses these losses were not fully covered by insurance. One in five local businesses affected by business crime last year had not reported the incidents to the police.

Those businesses, which had experienced business crime in the last year, were also asked about the cost of crime to their business. Around half (47%) of businesses claiming to have experienced crime in 2007 estimated that the cost of crime to their business was less than £1000, while around four in ten (37%) claimed that the cost was over £1000, with 10 of the businesses surveyed claiming a cost of over £10,000. Around one in ten of the businesses that had experienced crime could not estimate the cost of crime to their business.

Three quarters (75%) of businesses who had experienced business crime in 2007 had reported some or all of these incidents to the police, while one in five (21%) had not reported the crime. There were no significant differences in the level of reporting by business sector, size or ownership.

Those businesses which chose not to report the incidents to the police were asked for their reasons. Amongst the 33 businesses which did not report incidents of business crime to the police, the most commonly cited reasons were that the crime was “not serious enough” (12 respondents), because it would “make no difference” (8 respondents), or because the police “wouldn’t do anything” (6 respondents) or “couldn’t do anything” (5 respondents).

The five Town Centre partnerships in the Borough and the regeneration led Roehampton Partnership have all agreed that dealing with crime is a key priority for them. All the town centre business plans have identified action to deal with this issue, and 'making Roehampton safer' is one of the five objectives of the Roehampton Partnership.

Face the Public Meeting

The Partnership Strategy Group is committed to holding at least one 'Face the Public' consultation meeting each financial year. Around 100 people attended the meeting in February 2009, and 50 in 2010 and we have plans to build on this further. The findings of the Strategic Assessment were presented by the Lead Member for Regeneration and Community Safety, Councillor James Cousins. The draft priorities were presented for agreement, followed by a question and answer session with an expert panel consisting of the Council Chief Executive and the Police Borough commander and other senior partner agency representatives, chaired by the MPA Member Richard Tracey. A very small number of people completed the consultation questionnaire but the response over the two years show a very high level of support for the identified Partnership Plan Priorities for 2009/10, which remain unchanged for 2010/11 as follows:

- Serious Violent Crime: 95% agree or strongly agree, 88% consider it important/very important
- Serious Acquisitive Crime: 96% agree or strongly agree, 89% consider it important/very important
- Drugs: 92% agree or strongly agree, 85% consider it important/very important
- Young People and Crime: 92% agree or strongly agree, 89% consider it important/very important
- Community Reassurance: 89% agree or strongly agree, 76% consider it important/very important
- Reduce Re-Offending: 89% agree or strongly agree, 87% consider it important/very important

The Partnership Plan priorities were therefore confirmed as proposed with no amendments.

PRIORITIES FOR PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2010-13

The priorities are based on the Annual Strategic Assessment undertaken by the Police and the Partnership and not only reflect public perception but seek to align the Partnership Plan and CSP priorities with those of the Sustainable Communities Strategy, the Local Area Agreement and key national and local crime and disorder priorities, providing clarity in terms of strategic alignment.

Whilst the six strategic priorities outlined in last year's Partnership Plan remain for inclusion in the revised Partnership Plan for 2010-13, there are some changes. Motor vehicle crime has been removed as a sub-category of the acquisitive crime strategic priority. Motor vehicle crime has seen a decrease year on year for three successive years. Despite the recession impacting heavily on acquisitive crime levels, motor vehicle crime has continued to reduce in 2009/10. Latest survey results show only 5% of Wandsworth residents are worried about having their car broken into – much lower than results for other crime types. In addition motor vehicle crime is not recognised as a Police priority in Wandsworth, though it is addressed by Safer Neighbourhood Teams where local problems arise.

Theft from the person, commercial burglary and in particular shoplifting are increasing in Wandsworth town centres, and together with 'theft other' account for a large proportion of acquisitive crime. In response to this trend, 'town centre related acquisitive crime' has been added as a sub-category to the acquisitive crime strategic priority, with a focus on theft from the person, shoplifting, other theft and commercial robbery.

The priorities for action under each of the Strategic Priorities will be identified within the Partnership Plan 2010-13, which in turn will cascade down to detailed Crime Reduction Action Plans. The Crime Reduction Action Plans, one for each Strategic Priority, will contain the detailed operational and strategic actions to be delivered in 2010/11 by the partner agencies, together with a discreet set of national and local indicators and performance measures associated with that priority. The Action Plans provide the detailed operational planning, and delivery against the targets will be lead by the identified strategic lead for each priority who will provide the real time performance monitoring for the Partnership Plan. The Partnership Plan and Action Plans will be reported to the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

The strategic priorities for the CSP's, Partnership Plan 2010-2013, confirmed through the Face the Public consultation meeting are as follows:

- **Serious Violent Crime** - (murder, GBH, wounding, sexually or racially motivated/religiously aggravated, causing death by driving, aggravated vehicle taking);
- **Serious Acquisitive Crime** - (robbery, domestic burglary, theft/taking of a motor vehicle, gun enabled offences, knife enabled offences, serious youth violence, including gangs and knives);
- **Drugs** – Treatment for adults and young people, drug intervention programmes, Through Care and After Care, education and enforcement;
- **Young People and Crime** – prevention and early intervention, work with young victims, neighbourhood policing to meet the needs and concerns of children and young people, working with mainstream services to educate children and young people about how to keep themselves safe and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying, youth engagement;
- **Community Reassurance** – Anti Social Behaviour, fear of crime and reassurance, public information and education, environmental crime, community based safer neighbourhood team policing, Preventing Violent Extremism Strategy, Community Cohesion;

In addition to the above, one cross-cutting priority is also to be included as follows:

- **Reduce re-offending** – improve the management of offenders, continue working with Prolific and other Priority offenders, reduce re-offending amongst young offenders, identify patterns of re-offending amongst young offenders, identify patterns of group offending amongst young offenders.

A list of the key aims and priorities for action under each of the strategic priorities is shown below. Each priority will be supported by a detailed action plan which will include the hard targets and detailed projects and actions.

Serious Violent Crime

Strategic Leads: Stewart Low (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service);

This priority includes the following key crime types as priority areas for action.

- Murder
- GBH
- Wounding
- Gun and Knife Crime
- Sexually or Racially motivated/religiously aggravated
- Causing death by driving, aggravated vehicle taking
- Targeting prolific offenders

Our aim

We aim to reduce serious violent crime by targeting prolific offenders, preventing re-victimisation,

In 2008/09, the crime categories against which targets have been set were modified following the introduction of the new Public Service Agreements. The BCS comparator crime has been discarded and further emphasis has been given on serious violent crime and serious acquisitive crime. Robust actions against perpetrators will impact positively on the victims' confidence to report the offence and this will be reflected by high sanctioned detection rates. This remains the case in 2010/11.

The Serious violent crime offence rate is currently 0.38 crimes per 1,000 population, above last years rate of 0.27 per 1,000 population for the same period and therefore on track to miss the target this year. Last year Wandsworth had the second lowest serious violent crime rate in London, and the lowest out of our 16 nearest neighbours. Performance of NI16 - serious acquisitive crime, which includes burglary in a dwelling, robbery and motor vehicle crime was good in 2008/09 and came in well under the set target. Wandsworth had the 11th lowest acquisitive crime rate in London and the 5th lowest out of our 16 nearest neighbours.

Data for NI28 knife crime and NI29 gun crime has only recently become available. For the first two quarters of 2009/10 the serious knife crime rate was 0.23 offences per 1,000 population and the gun crime rate 0.12 per 1,000 population.

Violence against the person (VAP) accounts for 20% of total notifiable offences. Trend data shows that VAP offences are stable. VAP is still a priority and remains a national, MPS and CDRP priority.

Great performances were achieved in detecting domestic violence and homophobic offences, 43% and 37% respectively. Current indications suggest that the LAA targets for domestic violence (detections, repeat victimisation and convictions) are all on target.

The performance in reducing serious violence has been measured for the first time in 2009/10 the first time that information is collected against this new indicator. The offence rate is 0.39 crimes per 1,000 population (as of Q3) well below last years rate of 0.73 per 1,000 and ahead of the target of 0.7. In 2008/9 Wandsworth had the second lowest serious violent crime rate in London, and the lowest out of our 16 nearest neighbours. There is still a great priority given to violence and this remains a national, MPS and CDRP priority.

In 2009/10 the serious knife crime rate was 0.25 offences per 1,000 population and the gun crime rate 0.59 per 1,000 population. Although figures for the previous financial year are unavailable as

these are new indicators MPS performance data suggests gun crime and knife crime is currently high across London. As has been evident across London increases in gang related and violent crime types showed a short term spike reflecting two related series linked to prominent gang members. As a result gun crime saw a 83% increase and knife crime an 10% increase, although these statistics are misleading if taken on face value as the baseline in terms of the number of offences committed is very low making even small changes appear significant. Following a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units these crime types have reduced dramatically and are now below the very low levels normally experienced in Wandsworth.

The targets for 2009/10 for most serious violence of -4.2% and for serious youth violence 5.6% will be missed and are +21% and +20% respectively.

The category 'assault with injury' was also introduced for the first time in 2008/9 where and was 7.62 offences per 1000 residents, far better than that achieved at the MPS level. In 2009/10 the rate was 5.55, a significant reduction against last year.

In 2008/09, 21% of crimes were detected in Wandsworth. Crime detection rates remain at 21% for 2009/10. This compares to 24% for all of London. Detection rates for domestic violence, race crime and homophobic crime improved in 2008/09 on the previous year. Detection rates for residential burglary, personal robbery and gun crime have improved in 2009/10.

Just over 5,000 violence against the person offences were recorded in Wandsworth in 2008/09. Hotspots were linked to town centre areas fuelled by the night-time economy, as well as some high intensity areas around housing estates. Peak times are late afternoon and throughout the evening period. Between April and September 2009 violent crime saw a 3% increase on the same period last year, with a particularly steep rise in assault without injury. Hotspots for assaults without injury remain around these key areas, particularly Tooting town centre, Clapham Junction town centre and the Winstanley estate in Latchmere. Assaults with injury have seen an increase in Putney. The levels of violent crime is significantly higher in Tooting town centre not only in terms of offences committed but also in terms of the proportion of total offences that violence accounts for.

In 2010/11 to 2011/12, we will prioritise the following to tackle Serious Violent Crime: -

- Reducing the NI15 - Serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population to TBC by 2010/11;
- Reducing the NI28 - Serious knife crime rate per 1,000 population (Attempted murder, Grievous Bodily Harm, Robbery where a knife or any other sharp instrument was featured) by TBC by 2010/11;
- Reducing the Gun Crime rate per 1,000 population (Homicide, attempted murder, wounding or other act endangering life where a gun was fired, used as a blunt instrument or used in a threat) by TBC by 2010/11;
- Reducing the NI20 - Assault with injury crime rate per 1,000 population to agreed target levels (TBC);
- Invest in systems to ensure NI26 - Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence is provided at the highest possible level.

Key actions to tackle Serious Violent Crime will include:

- To understand better the level of violent crime in the most deprived neighbourhoods, especially the Battersea area
- To target domestic violence around housing estates located in the most deprived areas as identified in the Strategic Assessment
- To reduce serious violent crime when a gun or a knife (or any other sharp instrument) was involved

- To improve information sharing, especially on hospital admissions, between partners in order to build a more complete picture of serious assaults in the Borough
- To focus on targeting prolific and repeat offenders of most serious violence.
- To improve the level of domestic violence victims willing to go through court proceedings
- To improve and increase victim support and willingness to report, through increasing the number of domestic violence advocates.
- To consider if the evidence exists to support the introduction of cumulative impact zones in priority areas.
- To target town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime but also related disorderly behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenly behaviour);
 - Develop system for reporting youth violence anonymously to assess levels of under reporting of lesser violent crimes;
 - Develop the Risk Management Panel and cross borough gang strategy to identify individuals involved in gang activity for early intervention;
 - Develop the Cross borough gang Strategy for critical incident management in respect to gang violence;
 - Continue support for the FLaSH scheme operated by Victim Support and improve flow of referrals;
 - Continue established multi-agency work through the MARAC and review information sharing arrangements;
 - Develop and implement our strategy to tackle alcohol misuse as a means of reducing alcohol-related violence (see section on drugs and alcohol);
 - Support the Stay Safe Stay Put scheme to reduce repeat victimisation;
 - Continue a zero tolerance policy against violence in the workplace by any of its employees and any violence that they are exposed to by members of the public, whilst our staff are engaged in their work activities;
 - Support the monitoring and awareness raising work of the Racial Incidents Panel and LGBT;
 - Update and deliver against targets in a Hate Crime Action Plan in association with the MPA.

Overall Officer Leads: Stewart Low (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service); Bill Myers (Director of Technical Services, Chairman of the Community safety and Disorder Working Group). Leadership on supporting agendas is the responsibility of Officers in the respective partner agencies.

Further information is available from: Chief Inspector Tim Harding (Borough Liaison Officer) at Tim.Harding@met.pnn.police.uk ; Robert Greaves (Head of Community Safety) at rgreaves@wandsworth.gov.uk.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Strategic Lead: Stewart Low (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service);

This priority includes the following key crime types as priority areas for action.

- Robbery
- Domestic burglary
- Theft/taking of a motor vehicle
- Gun enabled offences
- Knife enabled offences
- Serious youth violence, including gangs and knives

Personal robbery accounts for 4.11% of Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in Wandsworth within the period examined. Across the whole MPS area personal robbery accounts for 4.39% of TNO,

and thus we have proportionally less robberies of the person than the MPS area as a whole. Analysis of our current performance against our most similar Basic Command Units (BCU) shows that we are performing just below average, when figures are compared per 1,000 households. Recent trend data shows that there has been a decrease in levels of offending for the last 8 years although the offending rate has increased slightly over the reporting period.

Wandsworth is currently experiencing a +4% increase in residential burglary offences against our target of a 1% reduction, largely driven by the recession. It must also be taken in to consideration that for the previous two financial years we achieved an 11% and 22% reduction respectively in each year. Thus we continue with our success tackling in burglary. Residential burglary offences account for 7.27% of TNOs compared to the London wide figure of 7.37%. Long term trend data shows a considerable reduction in burglary over the last 10 years and burglary offences remain at an all time low compared to historic levels in the borough.

Burglary is the top ward priority for several wards across the Borough. The fact that burglary remains a top priority for several wards, despite our performance in previous years, remains a key concern for residents of Wandsworth and burglary remains as a priority, especially with the increases experienced in 2009/10. Thus nationally, within the MPS and locally there are concerns over burglary, despite the good performance in the previous financial year.

We are currently achieving a reduction of -13% against a target of -2.4% for theft from a motor vehicle and achieving -8% for theft of a motor vehicle offence against a target of -1%, building on reductions in 2008/9 of -17% and -6% respectively. Performance, when compared against our peers, shows that we are well below (better than) the average in all motor vehicle offences. This is in large part due to the effective solutions run by Safer Neighbourhood teams.

Just over 25,000 offences (all crime) were recorded in Wandsworth last year. Hotspots for all offences are mainly around the town centres within the borough, driven by the day and night time economy at these locations. Particular hotspots are Clapham Junction and Tooting centres, the two largest town centres in the borough. 1,822 residential burglaries were recorded in 2008/09. Key hotspots are evident in residential areas of Furzedown and Bedford wards, and hotspots are generally evident across the east side of the borough.

As previously discussed residential burglary increased significantly especially in multi-occupancies has increase significantly in 2009/10 with offenders targeting poorly secured communal entrances.

Just over 1,000 personal robberies were recorded in 2008/09. Clusters are evident around the five town centres, with the biggest hotspot located in Tooting town centre area. These hotspots remain unchanged from 2008/09. Peak times for personal robbery offences are around school closing time, early evening and early morning.

The strategic priority of acquisitive crime places particular focus on tackling personal robbery. However commercial robbery has increased by 9% this year in Wandsworth as well as seeing significant increases across London. This crime type appears to have been impacted by the economic downturn. Hotspots tend to focus around town centres particularly Putney and Tooting town centres, although a number of high intensity areas are evident. Shoplifting in Wandsworth increased by 10% in 2008/09, and a further 13% during the first six-month period of 2009/10. Naturally, hotspots are the five town centres, particularly Clapham Junction. This is the second consecutive year of increased shoplifting in Wandsworth, as well as significant increases across London. Similar acquisitive crime types such as pedal theft and theft from the person have also seen large increases in reported offences. Strategic influences could be largely attributed to the recession. As a result, similar to commercial robbery, these emerging issues require particular focus. The strategic priority acquisitive crime has been amended to reflect these issues.

Our Aim

We aim to reduce Street Crime and Robbery by early intervention and diversion programmes for at risk young people, targeting prolific offenders, deploying additional PCSOs to work with schools, providing prevention advice, property marking and community events, and support for victims (especially young people).

We aim to reduce burglary by targeting handling addresses, introducing immediate resolution of SERCO breaches of bail with respect to burglary offenders and targeting offenders released on bail to be monitored by SNTs and proactive units. Target hardening activities will focus on crime prevention advice to those in rented accommodation and properties with communal entrances. We will continue to combat residential burglary by targeting identified hotspots, and target intervention to reduce the vulnerability of multi-occupied premises through well-targeted prevention measures. In addition we will target identified hotspots to combat the increasing levels of shoplifting, theft from the person and commercial burglary in key town centre areas

To continue to tackle school age robbery, especially where young people are being robbed by other young people, and tackle identified hotspots, especially town centres and public transport hubs, at identified peak times.

Aims targeted at reducing knife crime, gun crime and serious youth violence are included in the Serious Violent Crime section.

In 2010/11 to 2011/12, we will prioritise the following to reduce Serious acquisitive crime including the use guns and knives and to directly address gang activity: -

- Reducing the NI28 - Serious knife crime rate per 1,000 population (Attempted murder, Grievous Bodily Harm, Robbery where a knife or any other sharp instrument was featured) by - TBC by 2010/11
- Reducing the Gun Crime rate per 1,000 population (Homicide, attempted murder, wounding or other act endangering life where a gun was fired, used as a blunt instrument or used in a threat) by TBC by 2010/11
- Reduce the NI16 - Serious acquisitive crime rate per 1,000 population (residential burglary, motor vehicle crime and robbery) to 26.67 by 2010/11
- Reduce the number of school-age robberies as % reported offences for robbery in the borough to 30% by 2010/11

Key actions to reduce Serious Acquisitive crime will include;

- Continue to combat residential burglary by targeting identified hotspots.
- Reduce the vulnerability of multi-occupied premises through well-targeted prevention measures.
- Continue to tackle school age robbery (when young people are being robbed by other young people)
- Continue to tackle identified hotspots, especially town centres and public transport hubs, at identified peak times.
- Combat the increasing levels of shoplifting, theft from the person and commercial burglary in key town centre areas.
- Continued use of the practice of recording Schools attended by robbery victims and those charged with robbery;
- Prioritisation of offenders targeting school aged victims to ensure swift apprehension and conviction and

- Continue with crime prevention and education work around school-age victims to address the identified hotspot for school age robberies in Tooting and target transport hubs such as Tooting Bec and Tooting Broadway stations for patrolling and for the distribution of crime prevention advice;
- Continue to target handling addresses of the proceeds of robbery and pursue robust charging decisions for those individuals that target youths for robbery. Liaison to be made with courts to ensure sentencing reflects this stance;
- Review deployment of proactive resources against recommendations made at the fortnightly tactical assessment and daily management meeting;
- Target intelligence to establish if gang members are still heavily involved in serious acquisitive crime through implementation of the cross borough gang initiative.
- Targeted crime prevention advice to those in rented accommodation and properties with communal entrances;
- Monitoring offenders released on bail to be monitored by SNTs and proactive units;
- Target handling addresses for the proceeds of burglaries and identify cross border offenders
- Continue targeted early intervention with young people at risk of offending and deploy dedicated PCSOs in secondary schools;
- Work with Town Centre Managers to target prevention and awareness campaigns;
- Run seasonally and geographically targeted community events in highly visible locations and promote property marking and other targeted prevention measures;
- Undertake intelligence-led, targeted operations to tackle the sale of counterfeit goods;
- Continue targeted cocooning of properties by Safer Neighbourhood Team Officers;
- Continue Aladdin's Cave events to aid identification of recovered stolen property;
- Promote the Secured by Design standard for new developments;
- Maintain the Wandsafe Burglary Aftercare service, improve security of homes through the Home Improvement Agency and the Housing Department's programme of capital works;
- Continue to develop operational responses to distraction burglary incidents;
- Maintain the Distraction Burglary advice and prevention service;
- Continue the alley-gating programme;
- Continue to use No Cold Calling Zones to deter distraction burglary and bogus callers/rogue traders;
- Support and provide advice to victims of burglary and continue our cocooning activities;
- Increasingly promote community involvement in meeting burglary reduction targets, particularly seeking to involve young people;
- Continue to undertake targeted joint operations in identified hotspot locations;
- Raise awareness of the prevalence of two wheeled vehicle thefts and prevention measures;
- Use the Roadshow vehicle for targeted prevention work in vulnerable areas;

Overall Officer Leads: Stewart Low (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service); Bill Myers (Director of Technical Services, Chairman of the Community safety and Disorder Working Group). Leadership on supporting agendas is the responsibility of Officers in the respective partner agencies.

Further information is available from: Chief Inspector Tim Harding (Borough Liaison Officer) at Tim.Harding@met.pnn.police.uk ; Robert Greaves (Head of Community Safety) at rgreaves@wandsworth.gov.uk.

Drugs

Strategic Lead – Gerald Jones (Chief Executive Wandsworth Council)

This priority includes the following key crime types as priority areas for action.

- Treatment for adults and young people
- Drug Intervention Programmes
- Through Care and After Care
- Education and enforcement.

Each year, the Drug and Alcohol Action Team undertakes a full needs assessment in relation to drug misuse. Latest estimates are that there are around 2,500 users of crack or heroin in Wandsworth, of whom around 950 are engaged in effective treatment for drug misuse.

Considerable intelligence was gathered that associations and networks based around gangs were facilitating drug supply and distribution around Wandsworth leading to a proactive and a co-ordinated response from both Borough and specialist units to reduce the supply of Class A drugs.

The influence of drugs on offending can be explored in relation to those arrested for committing 'trigger' offences. Each time a person is arrested for a trigger offence they are also tested for drug use. Trigger offences mainly include any type of theft offence or possession of drugs. Drug tests on suspects were completed successfully this year, 1017 at Wandsworth Police Station (79.4%) with the remainder at Battersea Station. The highest number of drugs tests and the highest number of positive tests were for people arrested for theft. However, large numbers of people were also arrested for possession of specified class A and burglary; those arrested for possession of specified class A had higher rates of testing positive than theft. Of those testing positive 55.0% tested positive for cocaine only, 31.7% for both Opiates and cocaine and 13.3% for Opiates only.

The Police record whether an offender is under the influence of alcohol when arrested on suspicion of committing a crime. Last year offenders were recorded as being under the influence of alcohol 918 times, by the police. This was for a very varied range of offences, as opposed to just violent crime. 45% of the total was for violence against the person offences, in particular assaults, with and without injury. 9% of suspects under the influence of alcohol committed a criminal damage offence, 7% theft, 6% a drugs offence, 4% hate crime and 3% sexual offences. The remaining 26% was for a wide range of offences.

The Probation Service and YOT client assessments provide additional information on the role that alcohol plays in motivating and driving offenders in Wandsworth to commit crime. The Probation Service assesses alcohol influence as one of their 11 key assessment factors (other assessment results to be covered later in this section). The alcohol assessment takes into consideration if there is any direct evidence of the use of alcohol, if the alcohol used acted as a disinhibitor and if there is a link between the alcohol use and the offending patterns of the suspect. 441 clients were assessed last year for the role alcohol played in driving an offender to commit a crime. 33% of assessments concluded that alcohol did play a role, see figure 3.8. This is an increase from 31% for the previous year.

The YOT carry out Asset assessments using a structured assessment tool used to measure the level of influence specific factors play in a young person committing crime. One of these assessment factors is the influence of 'substance misuse,' which includes the misuse of alcohol. Clients are scored a ranking of 0-4, 0 being no association at all, 4 being very strongly associated (for full breakdown see appendix G). 8% of assessments last year showed a quite strong or very strong association between young people under YOT supervision offending, and substance or alcohol misuse.

The DAAT assessment of young people's needs for treatment services identified that whilst Wandsworth offered very good access to counselling for young people of school age, the number of

16-18 year olds in treatment was lower than expected, and there were fewer referrals than expected from specialist children's services and the criminal justice system.

The performance of local drugs treatment agencies involved in the Drugs Intervention Programme at converting positive tests into 'Restrictions on Bail', under which clients must engage in drugs treatment as part of their bail conditions. A high proportion of defendants being given 'Restrictions on Bail' and a low proportion receiving bail without restrictions illustrates good performance. In 2008-09 a top line target was for 24.3% of clients drug tested positive to receive RoB in 2008-09 our performance was 22.1%, which is slightly below target.

NI157 records the proportion of the local population, as measured through the Place survey, who believe that drug use or drug dealing is a significant problem in their area. In Wandsworth, the proportion in 2008/09 was 26.3%, the second lowest proportion in Inner London and well below the London average, although higher than in other boroughs in South West London.

Our aim

We aim to reduce the level of harm caused by illegal drugs by increasing the number of problem drug users in effective treatment by 30% on the 2007/08 baseline by the end of 2010/11, and by strengthening preventive work with young people. To inform this process we will undertake an annual needs assessment and prepare a plan for drug treatment services, continue initiatives to engage drug-using offenders in treatment and reduce harm caused by alcohol misuse through strengthening alcohol treatment services, criminal justice interventions, and preventive work with young people.

There is still considerable intelligence being gathered that suggests that associations and networks that initially were based around the gangs are now facilitating drug supply and distribution around Wandsworth and we will prioritise gathering intelligence on those involved in the supply of Class A drugs.

In 2009/10 to 2010/11, we will prioritise the following to reduce drug related offending: -

- Reduce NI38 – achieving consistent performance showing that the ration of actual to predicted offences by drug-related offenders remains at less than 1.
- Increase NI40 – the number of drug users in effective treatment to 1228 by 2011/12
- Reduce NI115 – achieve a significant the proportion of young people frequently using substances , as recorded in the Tellus survey

Key actions to reduce drug related offending will include:-

- Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs, by increasing the number of problem drug users in effective treatment.
- Strengthen preventative work with young people.
- Increase the number of 16-18 year olds successfully referred into substance misuse treatment services and the number of referrals from specialist children's services and the criminal justice system;
- Strengthen work to address the impact of substance misuse on families;
- To ensure publications through the media on results against dealers in local press to increase awareness.
- Increase the number of drug users successfully engaged or re-engaged with treatment services through the targeted outreach programme;

- Increase the number of drug users successfully referred into treatment through drugs interventions in the criminal justice system, through effective enforcement of required assessments of people who test positive for drugs after arrest;
- Ensure that full use is made of the new Prison Gate office to achieve a smooth transition between prison and community-based treatment services and to reduce the likelihood of re-offending on discharge from prison;
- Work with drug treatment providers to strengthen their clinical governance arrangements, increase the proportion of people who are retained in treatment, and improve outcomes;
- Continue to work to improve the accessibility and value for money offered by drug treatment services;
- Implement our alcohol harm reduction strategy and continue to implement the action plan agreed as part of the strategy
- Continue to work with drug treatment providers to increase the focus of the drug treatment system on recovery, measured by successful outcomes and discharge from treatment and engagement with throughcare services to assist with progress towards secure housing and employment
- Continue to work with neighbouring boroughs to improve outcomes from referrals between boroughs;
- Prioritise gathering intelligence on those involved in the supply of Class A drugs by the police in liaison with Local Authority Drug Action Teams to investigate current drug markets.
- Prioritise police enforcement against overt drug networks and disruption patrols in places where there is dealing occurring in public places.
- Prioritise enforcement activities at those dealing to youths and those dealing in public places
- Ensure publication of results against dealers in local press to increase awareness of police activity within local communities.

Overall Officer Leads: Gerald Jones (Chief Executive), Wandsworth Borough Council; Stewart Low (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service). Leadership on supporting agendas within the DAAT remit is the responsibility of Officers in the respective partner agencies.

Further information is available from: Richard Wiles (DAAT Coordinator) at rwiles@wandsworth.gov.uk; Tim Harding, (Borough Liaison Officer) at Tim.Harding@met.police.uk.

Young People and Crime

Strategic lead: Sean Dunkling – Assistant Director of Children’s Services, Wandsworth Council.

This priority includes the following priority areas for action.

- Prevention and early intervention
- Work with young victims and offenders
- Neighbourhood policing to meet the needs and concerns of children and young people
- Working with mainstream services to educate children and young people about how to keep themselves safe and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying, engagement in diversionary activities.

Priority

The Strategic Assessment told us that young people are more likely to commit violent offences than other age groups (including violence against the person and robbery) as well as theft offences.

There is some strong evidence of youth on youth violence although there has been a decrease in the number of such (recorded) offences.

Information on First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Criminal Justice System (CJS) suggests that offenders are more likely to live in the most deprived areas of the Borough. Young people are more likely to offend within a group of two or more, especially when examining crime types such as violence against the person and robbery, though there is no clear evidence of a link with the perceived increase in 'gang-related' behaviour.

Wandsworth has a very young known perpetrator profile, as do many London boroughs. Perpetrators aged 13-21 years old committed 1 in every 2 offences. Different age groups commit higher proportions of crime, depending on the type of crime. The first signs of offending in any significant volume begin with young people aged 10-12 committing theft of cycles and low level criminal damage. A high level of offending between 13 to 18 year olds is evident in some of the serious violent crime categories: GBH and ABH offence types. A slightly broader age group, 13 to 21 year olds, commit the majority of serious acquisitive crimes: personal robbery (85% committed by 13 to 21 year olds); commercial robbery (73%); burglary dwelling (57%); commercial burglary (73%) and theft of motor vehicle (74%). Personal robbery victims tend to be of a young age, with nearly 1 in 2 aged 13 –21 years old. Offenders of this crime type are also of this age group.

YOT data suggests that most offenders under YOT supervision are aged between 14 -16 years old. ASB data indicates that X% of people who have an ASBO are young people aged between 15 to 19 year.

Last year 44% of YOT clients were white, 35% African or Caribbean, 10% mixed, 5% Asian and the remaining unknown or other. In general, YOT client ethnicity, broken down by category, shows similar findings to Police suspect profiles: African or Caribbean clients are under supervision for a higher proportion of violence, robberies or drug offences, white British clients are under supervision for a higher proportion of criminal damage, public order and theft and handling related offences.

In November 2009 a Joint Engagement Meeting (JEM) was conducted between the MPA, MPS, Wandsworth Council and BTP, to explore and identify to what extent serious youth violence (where a victim of a serious violent crime is age 19 or under) is a problem in Wandsworth.

Wandsworth has a total youth population of just over 56,000, the 14th lowest out of all London boroughs. Figures presented in the Joint Engagement Meeting show that on a rolling 12-month basis, from October 2008 – September 2009, Wandsworth recorded the 8th highest number of youth violence offences in London (volume), and the 9th highest number of youth violence offences (rate per 1,000 youth population). Despite this fairly high ranking the number of offences for the 12-month rolling period (686) was slightly lower than the previous 12-month period (708).

193 of the 686 youth violence offences in Wandsworth during this period were classified as serious youth violence. The majority of serious youth violence is either serious wounding or robbery. 49.2% of serious youth violence in Wandsworth involves a robbery offence. This compares to 44% for London as a whole. 36.8% of serious youth violence offences in Wandsworth are serious wounding, which is lower than the London wide total of 43.6%.

Serious youth violence is measured by any victim of a serious violence offence being 19 years old or under. The age of the victim peaks at 16 and 17 years old. 19.7% of victims over the 12-month period were 16 years old and 19.2% were 17 years old. Significantly fewer victims were 18 years olds, with the number of victims fairly high amongst 15 year olds and 19 year olds. Most suspects are also young people – 84% were under 19 years old where the suspect's age is known.

There is evidence of some gang related activity in Wandsworth amongst young people which could be linked to drug supply and dealing by older age groups; this was detailed in the strategic assessment and knife crime action plan. Wandsworth Borough Police and Wandsworth Council work in close partnership to develop any prevention, enforcement and disruption tactics. These include the Youth Crime Panel and regular meetings between intelligence workers and Youth Offending Teams.

Most suspects of serious youth violence are recorded as being black (60.8%) and most victims recorded as being white (54.2%). 6.4% of suspects are Asian, whilst almost double that figure are victims of serious youth violence. 2.6% of victims and 2.6% of suspects were recorded as being from other ethnic backgrounds.

Recent results from the new set of national indicators introduced in 08/09 report that in addressing FTEs Wandsworth come out as being 10th highest of 32 in London when using YOT data. The actual number of FTEs decreased from 263 in 2006/07 to 240 in 2008/09; current results (April – December 2009) for 2009/10 are indicating a further decrease to c. 230 fro 2009/10. . The YOT Manager and Police Inspector are currently devising a diversionary scheme to work with young people prior to them being given final warnings/reprimands which should reduce the number of FTE's.

40% of the known offenders committed more than one offence during the year. That figure remained similar to that recorded in the previous year. Offenders might have committed several offences, e.g. theft of a motor vehicle coupled with an offence of driving without a licence. Those who have offended several times appeared to have offended more frequently than those who committed several offences in the previous year.

Violence against the person was more likely to be committed by male young offenders (81% of offences committed by male perpetrators). The age profile revealed that offences were more likely to be committed by offenders aged 14 or above and that 14 and 15 years old was the main peak age (52% of offences committed by 14 or 15 years old perpetrators) and 17 years old was the second peak age (21%). Thefts and handling offences were more likely to be committed by young male offenders but the proportion of female offenders was greater than that identified for violence against the person (76% of offences committed by young male offenders). Thefts and handling offences were more likely to be perpetrated by people aged 14 years old and above; 14 and 15 years old were the peak age group (57%) and there was also a significant part of offences committed by perpetrators aged 17 years old (20%).

Our Aim

The overriding strategy for young people and crime is the Wandsworth Children and Young peoples Plan 2008-11, which contains the detailed priorities and cross cutting themes.

The primary aim is prevention and early intervention through working with young victims and offenders to meet the needs and concerns of children and young people. This involves working with mainstream services to educate children and young people about how to keep themselves safe and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying, engage youths in diversionary activities and sport and to deliver proactive early intervention schemes to reduce the numbers first time entrants into the criminal justice system. The detailed aims and objectives are contained in the Youth Justice Plan.

We aim to respond to increased concern about youth involvement with violence and weapons through work with the MPS, schools, locality based youth support teams, and other partners to

develop initiatives aimed at reducing young people's involvement in gangs and the related use of weapons and violent behaviour; this includes use of topical DVDs (Every Choice matters) in group work alongside structured sports programme, early intervention and targeted diversion, and a tiered approach to young peoples' involvement with gangs, ranging from education and diversion to targeted enforcement action.

We aim to further develop the partnership work across Boroughs to tackle lower level gang nominals impacting on quality of life, supported by the detailed intelligence report produced by the police on Lambeth, Merton and Wandsworth. This work will include establishing a better relationship and data exchange between boroughs with regard to Anti-Social Behaviour and Police data to deal with pupils that are causing problems in Wandsworth schools and their vicinity but who live in other Borough's.

A key priority will be the gathering of intelligence and exchange of data at a local level between the council and police to exchange data on a range of key issues relating to serious youth violence and those who may become involved in serious youth violence including to rationalise current youth crime delivery structures in the council to facilitate this process.

We aim to ensure that enforcement activity against drug dealing and abuse is undertaken alongside work to divert people away from drug use and to treat and rehabilitate users.

In 2009/10 to 2010/11, we will prioritise the following: -

- Decrease the number of first time entrants (NI 111);
- Reduce the rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (NI 19);
- Reduce the percentage of young people (aged 10 - 17) sentenced to custody out of all those receiving a conviction in court to 5% by 2011/12 and retain this level in 2012/13 (NI 43);
- Work with partners to reduce the difference between the ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals and the general 10-17 population to under 19% for all groups (NI 44);
- Increase the proportion of Young offenders' engaged in suitable education, training and employment to above 90% in 2011/12 and maintain this level of achievement (NI 45);
- Maintain the percentage of Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation at 95% in 2011/12 and year on year;
- Maintain the percentage of pre sentence reports completed within court target date at 100% year on year;

Key actions will include

- Support the delivery against targets in the Children and Young Peoples Plan 2008-11;
- Support delivery against targets in the Youth Justice plan and YOT Improvement plan including: reviewing YOT procedures and improving service delivery focusing on safeguarding (embedding risk assessment and risk of serious harm procedures), working with and involving victims in restorative justice, reducing rates of re-offending and the number of first time entrants and introducing a tailored quality assurance framework to monitor and improve service delivery;
- Implement the Tackling Knives Action Plan.
- Expand the family intervention Programme to include housing.
- Develop the Risk Management Panel to target those most at risk of offending and entering into gang related activity.
- Work with the MPS, schools, the Integrated Youth Service and other partners to develop initiatives aimed at reducing young people's involvement in gangs and the related use of weapons and violent behaviour;

- Develop the youth panel to promote community involvement in meeting youth crime reduction targets, particularly seeking to involve young people;
- Implement new NEET strategy with particular focus on reducing ‘unknowns’ and young people from priority groups;
- Continue the partnership with housing and social landlords to address anti social behaviour and supporting the implementation of ASBO’s and ABC’s as appropriate.
- Implement the strategy to reduce the frequency with which ‘looked after children’ are charged with relatively low level offences committed within Local Authority Children’s Homes
- Continue roll out of Youth Support Teams across the three localities by Summer 2010 as part of the wider early intervention and preventative strategy for children and young people;
- Maintain the KICKZ project and support the Police Metrack programme;
- Roll out group sessions using the interactive DVD resource pack about gangs, weapons, drug possession and robbery, made with local young people;
- Expand the range of Family Learning and Parenting Courses, targeting the parents of young people of risk of anti-social behaviour;
- Implement the Anti-Bullying Policy Action Plan;
- Support and advise young victims of street crime;
- Maintain funding for the Victim Support Young Persons’ Service and Vulnerable and Intimidated Witness Service;
- Provide funding to maintain attendance projects at Pupil Referral Units;
- Continue the partnership with Battersea Crime Prevention Panel and the YOT to provide outreach work in Battersea through BEIT;
- Continue visible uniform patrols in and around schools and maintain allocation of dedicated Police officers at secondary schools;
- Continue early intervention work with schools;
- Continue funding for YOT early intervention projects (YIP) in Roehampton;
- Develop system for reporting youth violence anonymously to assess levels of under reporting of lesser violent crimes;
- Support the Volunteer Police Cadet Corps eg through providing Youth Opportunity Fund funding;
- Roll out Operation Sharp in further schools;

Overall Officer Leads: Sean Dunkling (Assistant Director of Children’s Services); Stewart Low (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service). Leadership on supporting agendas is the responsibility of the Officers of the partner agencies.

Further information is available from: Sean Dunkling (Assistant Director Children’s Services) at sdunkling@wandsworth.gov.uk; Gil Martin (Inspector, Metropolitan Police Service) at gilbert.martin@met.police.uk.

Community Reassurance

Strategic Lead: Gareth Llywelyn-Roberts – Head of Environmental Services and Community Safety, Wandsworth Council

This priority includes the following key crime types as priority areas for action.

- Anti Social Behaviour
- Fear of crime and reassurance including public information and education
- Environmental crime,
- Community based safer neighbourhood team policing,
- Preventing Violent Extremism

- Community Cohesion.

Our Aim

We aim to reduce crime and disorder in the Borough by paying particular attention to anti social behaviour. The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (ASBU) is the CSP's focus for tackling serious anti-social behaviour and the Unit aims to work with other partners to reduce anti-social behaviour across the Borough and alleviate the fear of anti-social behaviour through targeted interventions.

The Unit aims to achieve this by acting as an intelligence and early warning hub, an advice and referral Unit and is the central case progression Unit for ASBOs. The Unit monitors and reports on overall levels of anti-social behaviour in the Borough and leads on work in partnership with others to achieve the RESPECT targets on perception levels relating to anti-social behaviour.

Through the ASBU and working with other agencies, the CSP are committed to pro-actively addressing hotspots, targeted intervention and maximum use of diversionary options, with a tiered approach to enforcement, including the use of ABCs.

Although fear of crime and perceptions of ASB being a problem in Wandsworth remains very low there is a concerning negative trend with regard to perceptions of some crime types, especially gun crime, perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour and problem caused by youths hanging around in the streets. There is also a clear demand from residents for more detailed and timely information on crime and community safety. We therefore aim to develop targeted public awareness campaigns to raise awareness of ASB concerns of residents and the actions that the partnership is taking to address this, including clear information on levels of crimes and disorder and actions to address this in people's local neighbourhoods.

Priority

The Council has a long-standing commitment to tackling anti-social behaviour; this is set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy, the Partnership Plan, which encompasses the CSP's Anti Social Behaviour Strategy, and the Housing Strategy and the Housing Department's Anti-Social Behaviour Policy Statement. The tackling of anti-social behaviour on housing estates remains a high priority for the Housing Department. The Area Teams continue to take a multi-agency approach to finding solutions and work closely with the Community Safety Division and in particular the Anti Social Behaviour Unit, Youth Offending Team and the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

As of October 2009 Wandsworth has 34 individuals who are subject to an ASBO. The number of breaches has fallen since April 2007. In the 2007/08 13 breaches were recorded. In 2008/09 only 8 breaches were recorded, and only 4 breaches have been recorded during the first 6 months of 2009/10.

The Council was required to have a measure of "fear of crime" within its Local Area Agreement for the period 2007/08 to 2009/10 and a target for its reduction. The measure is collected as part of the place survey and is based on that in the Home Office British Crime Survey (BCS). The target was to reduce the percentage of respondents who were "very worried" about being victims of crime from 12% in 2007 to 10.5% in 2009. Although this non-reward target is no longer monitored by GoL, the target has been achieved despite an overall increase in the proportion that have some degree of concern about being a victim of crime.

Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down reflecting our downward trend in crime with 7% of residents surveyed saying that they were very worried about being a victim of crime compared to 12% in 2007, and 54% stating Wandsworth was a safer place overall and 44% that there was less

trouble generally. The Police Attitude Survey (PAS) reported that 98% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day and 90% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night, well above the MPS average of 74%. Residents confidence in 'How good a job the police in this area are doing' is 81% excellent/good and 19% Fair, the third highest positive response in London, and 77% "strongly agree/agree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues that matter in the local area", the highest in London.

However, despite this encouraging background the 2009 resident survey results show that 21% of residents are worried about having their home broken into, 24 % are worried about being physically or sexually attacked or mugged and those that are not worried about any crime has reduced from 46% to 41% over the last two years. On almost all issues markedly more people had positive rather than negative views. It should be noted, however, that on each issue 30-40% either could not express a view either way or did not know. Therefore a gap remains between residents' perceptions and the actual levels of crime and, given the impact that fear of crime can have on the lives of our resident, this is an area we are determined to address.

The Prevent strategy has been implemented and refreshed for 2009/10 with five key strands aimed at addressing the interlocking factors which may drive violent extremism.. The ultimate aim of the strategy is to stop people becoming or supporting terrorists or violent extremists. Through its multi-agency Prevent Board and Steering Group the borough has produced a local action plan based on a local assessment of threat and vulnerability to address the following five strands which demonstrate how local areas will challenge the violent extremist ideology and support mainstream voices, disrupt those who promote violent extremism and support the institutions where they are active, support individuals who are being targeted and recruited to the cause of violent extremism, increase the resilience of communities to violent extremism and address the grievances that ideologues are exploiting.

Public concern about levels of threat, however, are relatively high with 86% of respondents to a Public Attitude Survey conducted through the MPS saying they were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about a terrorist attack in London. This has been increasing over the last two years. This percentage drops to 51% when asked about attacks in Wandsworth, up from 45% from the previous year and above the MPS average of 25%. These results are probably heavily influenced by factors such as constant media focus on international terrorist attacks and highly mobile resident population with a relatively younger age profile; indeed many residents commute daily into central London through the comprehensive network of transport interchanges within the Borough.

The Respect Standard for Housing Management was published by the Communities and Local Government (CLG) Department in August 2006 and is aimed at social landlords. The Standard draws on best practice generated by landlords and their partners in delivering an effective response to anti-social behaviour (ASB) and helping to create a culture of respect. The Housing department signed up to the standard in 2009 and undertook an ASB Conference with partner agencies in to promote the new standard, the reviewed tenancy standards and handbook targeted at reducing ASB and the actions taken in the previous 12 months. The outcome of this will be used to inform a review of the Housing Services ASB Action plan.

In April 2008, the Housing Department's new ASB database became operational. The database extracts tenancy information from Saffron and integrates it with SITREP to record incidents of ASB logged by Wandsworth Emergency Control. In 2008/09 1985 incidents were logged onto the new ASB database. 73% of those incidents are recorded as noise. 6% verbal abuse / harassment / intimidation / threatening behaviour, 5% pets and nuisance, 5% misuse of communal areas / public space or loitering, 3% drugs /substance misuse / drug dealing and the remaining 8% other category types. It should also be noted that the ASB database allows for a primary and secondary category of complaint type; in most instances noise is cited as the primary complaint category although further investigation may reveal a different underlying/secondary complaint category such as domestic

violence, alcohol related etc. During the first year of the new ASB database, an incident postcode was recorded for only 18% of incidents. It is unclear whether this has improved in 2009/10, but this is a clear intelligence gap.

The Council records noise incidents, normally involving a member of the public phoning the council hotline to report a noise related incident, which is affecting their quality of life. In 2008/09 the Council logged 3818 noise incidents onto the Flare database. 55% of those incidents were recorded as 'noise from domestic source,' 20% 'noise from commercial source' or 'noise from construction site,' 7% 'noise from licensed premises' and 5% 'noise from the street.'

London Fire Brigade recorded deliberate fires have decreased significantly in terms of volume during the first 6-month period of 2009/10. 69-recorded incidents were recorded during this time, compared to 113 for the same period in 2008/09. Flats or maisonettes were targeted for 1 in 5 arsons during this time, with rubbish or refuse containers such as wheelie bins also the target of deliberate fires 1 in 5 times.

TfL drivers record incidents of ASB and crime on Wandsworth buses. In 2008/09 1650 incidents were recorded. This is a decrease of 10% (nearly 200 incidents) on 2007/08. 48% of these incidents were categorised as a disturbance, 38% fraud or forgery (fare disputes), 7% criminal damage, 4% violence and 2% theft and handling. The driver incident records also allow us to assess 'hot routes,' bus routes with the highest volume of incidents. There are 79 bus routes in Wandsworth whereby an incident was recorded to have taken place last year. 1 in 4 incidents took place on the 5 most affected bus routes, and 1 in 2 incidents were recorded on the 12 most affected routes.

BTP and MPS data allows us to assess levels of crime linked to rail stations throughout Wandsworth. Crime recorded by the police showed a second consecutive annual decrease in 2008/09, with 1570 recorded offences in total. The greatest numbers of offences were recorded at Balham (28 offences) and Tooting Broadway (23 offences). 1149 offences were recorded by BTP for Wandsworth in 2008/09. 1 in 2 offences (558) were recorded to have taken place at Clapham Junction station, with 82 offences recorded at Balham and 78 offences recorded at Putney. The passenger volumes at stations should be taken into account in assessing the prevalence of crime. It should also be noted that BTP data does not differentiate between incidents occurring on trains but reported at stations and incidents actually occurring on stations.

Young people's views on issues relating to crime and disorder (e.g. drugs, bullying), can be obtained from the Tellus survey⁴. Some results of the survey help us to understand young people's views on crime and disorder issues, including drugs and bullying. The most recent survey was completed during Spring 2009. Crime was one of the top three concerns amongst the respondents. 43% of them said they were worried about crime. Becoming a victim of crime was as much of a worry as getting into trouble. In fact, 34% of the respondents said they were concerned about getting in trouble and 32% said they were worried about being bullied. When asked how safe they felt from being hurt by other people, most respondents said they were feeling 'very much safe' in their school (73%). There was also a majority of pupils (53%) who said they were feeling 'very much safe' going to and from school. In contrast, there was a significant proportion of respondents who felt less safe around their local area (22% said they felt a bit or very unsafe around their local area). Nonetheless most of the respondents said they felt 'very or quite safe' around their local area. Fear for their safety was greater when using public transport than in any other circumstance; 34% of the respondents said they felt a bit or very unsafe on public transport.

⁴ The Tellus survey is a national survey which has been running for the past 3 years and aims to assess young people's views on issues relating to five different areas – being healthy, staying safe, enjoying and achieving, making apposite contribution and achieving economic well-being.

The threat of attack from extremist groups remains at the forefront of national and MPS policy. The current national threat level remains at Severe – an attack is highly likely. The government response to Terrorism, the CONTEST strategy, sets out number of strands including Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare. The PAS reported that 86% of respondents were either ‘fairly worried’ or ‘very worried’ about a terrorist attack in London. This is higher than the MPS average of 64% and has been increasing over the last two years. This percentage drops to 51% when asked about attacks in Wandsworth, up from 45% from the previous year and well above the MPS average of 25%. Although terrorism will remain a police Control Strategy the levels of Community Cohesion in Wandsworth remain extremely high with 86% of people believing people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. The WLSP already scores 3 out of 4 against the Government’s Preventing Violent Extremism Checklist and will aim to attain 4 by the end of 2010. There is therefore no evidence to support the fact that terrorism should be a stand alone priority.

Our Priorities

In 2010/11 to 2011/12 we will prioritise the following: -

- Reduce NI17- residents perceptions of anti-social behaviour being a problem to the lowest level possible; The baseline from 2008 when the survey was last completed was 17.8%.
- Improve NI41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem – In 2008 a baseline of 29% was set.
- Reduce NI42 - Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem to 25% by 2010/11 and increase by 3% year on year thereafter; The baseline in 2008 was 26.3%.
- Maintain NI1 – the percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area at no less than 79.2%;
- Improve NI35 – enhance the level to which the WLSP complies with the Government's Preventing Violent Extremism Checklist to 4 by 2010/11; The WLSP is currently at level 3 but will achieve level 4 of the revised standard in 2010/11;
- Monitor the number of racial incidents and hate crime incidents reported to the Council to identify trends and ensure that 100% receive a suitable response; 100% of responses received a suitable response;
- Increase NI23 - Perceptions that people in the area treat each other with respect and consideration; The perceptions that people treated each other with respect was 34.8% in 2008;
- Increase the percentage of households in neighbourhood watches to 23.0% by 2010/11 and 24.0% by 2011/12; This was narrowly missed achieving 22.7% in 2009/10;
- Increase NI27 - Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police; The understanding of local concerns increased was 23.7% in 2008.
- Maintain the percentage of people very worried about becoming a victim of any type of crime in general at 7% in by 2010/11 and maintain this level thereafter;
- Reducing NI33 - Arsons incidents per 10,000 population to 9.14 by 2010/11; Arson incidents reduced to 3.4/10,000 population;
- Reducing NI49i – the number of primary fires per 100,000 population to TBC in 2010/11 and TBC by 2011/12;
- Reducing NI49ii – the number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population to zero in 2010/11 and maintain that level;
- Reduce NI49iii – the number of non-fatal casualties (excl. precautionary checks) per 100,000 population to 10.04 by 2011/12;

Key actions will include the following:-

- To review and update the Council Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy, procedure and process in consultation with partner agencies to ensure that it remains fit for purpose;

- To target those identified as more likely to become victims of crime, as identified in the Strategic Assessment, through well-targeted crime prevention measures;
- To continue to work with victims of hate crime including domestic violence and improve the level of reporting and understand better the level of repeat victimisation in the Borough;
- To continue to develop and implement the Councils preventing violent extremism strategy and action plan;
- To promote crime prevention amongst businesses and reassurance amongst those most worried about crime and disorder;
- To improve the level of reporting amongst businesses;
- To continue to tackle anti-social behaviour through targeting hotspots, particularly town centres and identified peak times;
- Increasingly promote community involvement in meeting anti-social behaviour reduction targets, particularly seeking to involve young people;
- To promote Neighbourhood Watch membership and enhance support for co-ordinators to increase the percentage of households in neighbourhood watches and maximise the impact as a crime reduction, intelligence and community reassurance resource;
- Continue to promote the new Neighbourhood Watch Branding and roll out the guidance and newsletter for Neighbourhood Watch across the entire borough;
- Further develop the partnership communications strategy and targeted public awareness campaigns to raise awareness of ASB, concerns of residents and promote the actions that the partnership is taking to address these, including the provision of clear information on levels of crimes and disorder and actions to address this in people's local neighbourhoods;
- Develop existing community responses to take account of NI35 'Building Resilience to Violent Extremism' and implement the councils Preventing violent extremism strategy and action plan. Make targeted use of Preventing Extremism funding to support counter terrorist initiatives;
- Continue to maintain high levels of community cohesion, including via good links with local faith communities through the WLSP Faith sub-group, including further 'Faith Direct' events if agreed;
- Maintain and develop the existing multi agency response to terrorist threats and implement the Protect strand of the government's strategy.
- Use anti social behaviour and tenancy enforcement powers in appropriate cases and extend the use of IC (post conviction) ASBO applications;
- Liaise closely with Police, other key agencies and residents as part of the consolidation of joint working and communication with the new Safer Neighbourhood Teams, in particular targeting areas of anti-social behaviour nuisance, including environmental nuisance such as graffiti and fly tipping;
- Utilise the new database for recording anti-social complaints that links to Saffron and SITREP IT systems to provide a base set of data against which trends can be noted and addressed. To further explore the potential to extend the database to include mapping co-ordinates for all reports and link to the Qmatic system used at the Housing Department's main reception;
- Continue to hold ASBU Interagency meetings on a monthly basis and include RSLs;
- Continue the Housing / ASB liaison meetings to discuss individual cases and how agencies can work together to progress them;
- Continue the Interagency gangs liaison meeting through the Risk Management Panel and strengthen cross-boundary links to look at cross borough issues;
- Continue to use anti social behaviour legislation and acceptable behaviour contracts in an intelligence-led approach to tackling geographic hotspots and gang-related problems;
- Maintain the Safer Citizen scheme, which provides children with special needs with training in personal safety and Junior Citizen scheme, which teaches Year 5 pupils about risk avoidance
- Continue the partnership with Leonard Cheshire Foundation to address the personal safety needs of people with disabilities;
- Develop engagement and volunteering opportunities for people with disabilities to build

community resilience against crime;

- Continue the Street Pastors initiative in central Wandsworth with a view to formally reviewing the provision in 2011/12;
- Continue the partnership problem-solving approach adopted by Wandsworth Council, the Police and the Town Centre Partnership Boards;
- Continue work with the Roehampton Partnership to tackle crime and disorder in central Roehampton;
- Develop and implement our alcohol strategy as a means of reducing alcohol-related antisocial behaviour;
- Continue to work with the Family Intervention Project (FIP) run by Children and Young Peoples Services and Servite Housing Association;
- Implement the Respect Standard for Housing Management in Wandsworth Action Plan;
- Maintain an integrated approach to working to reduce secondary fires in hotspot areas;
- Actively work to reduce the number of deliberate primary fires to meet London Fire Performance Indicator (LFPI) 206;
- Continue to encourage the referral of victims of ongoing harassment to Victim Support;
- Maintain the Victim Support Vulnerable and Intimidated Witness Service;
- Continue to implement the dog action plan and training strategies previously developed in 2008/09. Develop pro-active responses to the anti social use of aggressive dogs, review and further develop work to improve responsible dog ownership and continue work with neighbouring Boroughs regarding the seizure of stray dogs;
- Launch the Dog control order in the borough and implement this in 2010/11.
- Maintain the graffiti hotline with minimum standards to respond to calls and promote the graffiti service on the website and in Council publications;
- Maintain and publicise the Housing department's dedicated anti-social behaviour and hate incident and harassment reporting line;
- Circulate the Housing Department's 'Dealing with Nuisance and Harassment' and 'Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in your Community: A guide for residents in council properties' booklets which highlight the more common forms of neighbourhood nuisance and ASB to residents;
- Extend the Crime Messaging system to include interactive message facilities;
- Promote and adapt Roadshow and Outreach advice services to contact hard-to-reach residents working long hours;
- Continue the excellent relationship between the Tooting Town Centre Partnership Board and the Tooting and Graveney Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs);
- Continue to seek opportunities to work with young offenders on Community Reparation schemes;
- Continue to monitor late night disorder at peak times and maintain joint operations between the CCTV control room and the response units;
- Support Retail Radio and Alert box linking with CCTV and Pub Watch, and increase the number of active subscribers;
- Continue the roll-out of the Alleygate scheme in areas blighted by crime or anti-social behaviour.

Overall Lead Officers: Gareth Llywelyn-Roberts (Head of environmental Services and Community Safety), Bill Myers (Director of Technical Services; Borough Anti Social Behaviour Coordinator); Tim Harding, (Partnership Chief Inspector Borough, Metropolitan Police Service); Roy Evans (Director of Housing). Leadership on supporting agendas is the responsibility of the Chief Officers of the respective partner agencies.

Further information available from: Robert Greaves (Head of Community Safety) at rgreaves@wandsworth.gov.uk; Chief Inspector Tim Harding (Borough Liaison Officer) at

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Reduce Re-Offending

Strategic Lead: Mike Terry (Assistant Chief Probation Officer)

This priority includes the following priority areas for action.

- Improve the management of offenders
- Continue working with Prolific and other Priority offenders
- Reduce re-offending amongst young offenders,
- Identify patterns of re-offending amongst young offenders,
- Identify patterns of group offending amongst young offenders.

Priority

The Home Office national priority to reduce crime and re-offending by targeting and managing a small group who commit the most crime is now well established and has been mainstreamed into the CDRP partnership provision. This National Offender Management and Integrated Offender Management system has been introduced in London through National Offender Management Action Plan launched in early 2010.

The national research shows that 10% of offenders commit 50% of crime and that 1% of priority offenders commit 9% of crime. Targeting priority offenders will therefore free up existing resources to tackle other crimes, supporting our overall drive for crime reduction.

Beyond drugs and alcohol, a range of factors can influence criminal offending levels and patterns. As mentioned previously, YOT and Probation assessments can provide insight into some of these influencing factors some of which include; lifestyle and associates (if offending is related to their relationship with their partner or family member); behaviour characteristics and emotional/psychological well-being.

The most influential 'other' factors deriving from the Probation Service assessments last year shows that in 60% of results 'education, training and employment' was a factor in a clients offending, 63% of the time 'thinking', 40% of the time 'accommodation' and 41% of the time 'relationships' was a factor. The charts are broken down by young adults, aged 25 years old and under, and clients aged 26 and over, to determine if any of these factors plays a more influential role depending on the age of the client. Some of these areas do play a much more influential role in the offending of young adults aged 25 and under, than older clients (education, training and employment, thinking and accommodation).

This is in contrast to substance misuse and alcohol assessment results, which played a more significant role in offending patterns for those aged 26 years old and over. For young offenders clients 26% of young clients are strongly or quite strongly influenced by 'Lifestyle' when offending, 25% of young clients are strongly or quite strongly influenced by 'Attitude' when offending. Factors such as education and substance misuse were not as influential.

Using Police records, we can assess how many offenders were accused of committing more than 1 offence last year to provide some information on the number of repeat offenders for that 12-month period. Of 2573 offenders last year 29% were accused of committing more than 1 offence. 11% were accused of committing 3 or more offences.

It is recognised that annual reductions in rates of offending vary with the length of time an offender has been on the scheme – in other words, it is reasonable to expect PPOs recently taken onto the scheme to show a more significant reduction in their offending over their first year on a scheme compared with an offender who has been on a scheme for 12 months, and who has already shown a steep reduction in his or her offending. The methodology for measuring this indicator allows for such factors to be taken into account. Performance in 2008/09 was excellent, and with a re-offending rate of 80, came in well below the set target of 124. Because the target is set annual, 2009/10 performance data will not be available until the next Strategic Assessment.

The Probation Service assesses the risk of reconviction of clients. This information is useful in understanding repeat offending patterns and the likelihood of prolific offenders continuing to commit crime in our Borough. These assessment results can be divided by age group to determine if there are key differences in risk of reconviction by age. Assessment results identify that 60% of clients 25 years old and under have a 'medium' risk of reconviction, compared to 49% for those 26 years old and over. Clients aged 26 years old and over are more likely to have a 'low' risk of reconviction (32% compared to 23%). For both age groups, about 1 in 5 clients are given a 'high' risk.

A large proportion of offenders in Wandsworth last year were young males aged 13-21 years old. Police records show that 45% of suspects were white European and 43% were from an African or Caribbean background. However depending on the crime type, perpetrators from different ethnic backgrounds commit specific types of offences. 2 in 3 of those accused of committing a crime in Wandsworth last year lived in the borough, with 1 in 3 offenders travelling in from outside the borough. • Boroughs exporting high number of offenders included: Lambeth (11.4% of offences) and Merton (5.3% of offences).

Crime types where offenders often work together include; personal robbery, burglary, GBH, pick pocketing and some theft related offences. Nearly 1 in 3 of Police suspects last year were suspected of committing 2 or more crimes during the course of the year.

Aim

The key aims are to develop the PPO strategy including the three strands of Catch and Convict, Resettle and Rehabilitate and Prevent and Deter in line with Home Office Guidance, develop targeted drug and alcohol treatment services for prolific offenders, develop protocols for information sharing between all criminal justice partners and community agencies and provide targeted services that address factors affecting re-offending e.g. education, housing, employment and mental health services.

In 2009/10 to 2010/11, we will prioritise the following: -

- Reduce NI18 - Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision -7.39% (TBC);
- Reduce NI30 - Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders to be maintained at 23% or below.
- Increase NI143 - Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence to be maintained at 79% against the baseline of 70%;
- Increase NI144 - Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence to achieve the 40% target;
- Reduce the percentage recorded repeat conviction for identified prolific and priority offenders;

This priority is a cross cutting priority and the majority of actions have been built into the individual partnership plan priorities above but the following priorities for action have been identified:

- Implement the London National Offender Management Action Plan.
- Develop a system to identify adult offenders at risk of entering into gang activity as part of the
- Further develop the management of the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders scheme;
- Intervention amongst offenders with substance misuse problems, including drugs and alcohol;
- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending;
- Immediate resolution of SERCO breaches of bail with respect to burglary offenders and overt monitoring of offenders released on bail by SNTs and proactive units;

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

A detailed crime reduction action plan will be drawn up for each of the identified priorities by the end of June 2010, which will include the detailed performance indicators and service improvement priorities to be delivered by the 31st March 11. This will be monitored in detail through the CSDWG and on an exception basis by the PSG and CSP.

We will monitor progress through the new National Indicator and APACS equivalent as well as a range of local Police statistics and the London-wide Iquanta data for number of crimes and rate per 1000 population and number and rate for sanctioned detections. The national indicators are still under review and it is expected that these will be finalised early in 2010/11. Comparisons with Greater and Inner London and a family of boroughs will be reviewed regularly. Other performance data will be collected in relation to prevention initiatives. Many relevant performance indicators are included in the Youth Justice Plan, Adult and Young Persons Treatment Plan, Children and Young Persons Plan and Policing Plans as well as internal partner agency detailed service plans.

The 'Assessment of Policing and Community Safety' (APACS) is a new performance assessment framework for policing and community safety. This performance framework is intended to monitor and assess the crime and community safety work of the police and their partners in England and Wales. APACS will replace the current police performance framework and other Home Office assessment arrangements for CSPs and work to tackle drugs. APACS will simplify the performance landscape and will be aligned with the key performance frameworks of our community safety partners such as the health service, align with other developments in government, including the new National Indicator Set for Local Government, and Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA). Full information is available at: <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/apacs>

Assessments are an essential element of effective performance management, which is key to the delivery of high quality services to the public. The Wandsworth CSP monitors the actions, targets and funding outputs each quarter. Reports are produced for the Community Safety and Disorder Working Group (CSDWG), Government Office for London and other interested bodies. Summaries of information from these reports are released to the public in a number of ways.

The main indicators included in APACS are reflected in the Partnership Plan and overlap with the new National Indicator set. Appropriate local indicators will be adopted subject to any interim guidance from Government that may be issued during the course of the year. An action plan will be produced when the LAA replacement indicators are signed off. The Action plan will include names of lead officers for the achievement of targets.

The ASBU will continue to collate information from agencies locally and report to GoL and the Home Office. The Unit will also monitor and report on anti-social behaviour, including direct reports to the Unit and information provided by the Housing Department, RSLs, the Police and

other teams in the Environmental Services and Community Safety Division. The scope of the information provided will be expanded by enhancements to the Housing Departments recording systems. Housing Services has developed an in-house database to integrate monitoring ASB cases. The database is also able to take tenancy information from the SAFFRON⁵ housing stock information database and integrate with it SITREP to record incidents of ASB logged by Wandsworth Emergency Control (WEC). In the first instance the department will focus on collecting the core indicators and will re-visit the optional indicators in the future.

Progress on implementing the drug treatment plan and young people's substance misuse plan is regularly monitored by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team. Key performance indicators, from the new National Indicator set, are the number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment (NI40) and to reduce the proportion of young people frequently using substances (NI115). Some of the key indicators directly relevant to the CSP will be included in the CSP local performance indicator set in line with current practice.

Primary accountability for performance on tackling youth crime rests with the Youth Offending Team (YOT) working with the Police, the PCT, the Council and the Probation Service. Other key contributors are the Housing Department, the Youth Service, Connexions and the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit. The CSP will continue to work closely with the DAAT, which has primary responsibility for the implementation of the Drug and Alcohol policies.

Overall Lead Officers: Bill Myers (Director of Technical Services; Borough Anti Social Behaviour Coordinator); Stewart Low, (Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Service); Roy Evans (Director of Housing). Leadership on supporting agendas is the responsibility of the Chief Officers of the respective partner agencies.

Further information available from: Robert Greaves (Head of Community Safety) at rgreaves@wandsworth.gov.uk; Chief Inspector Tim Harding (Borough Liaison Officer) at Tim.Harding@met.pnn.police.uk; Brian Reilly (Deputy Director of Housing) at breilly@wandsworth.gov.uk.

DELIVERY STRUCTURE

The Council's **Regeneration and Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Committee** provides accountability and scrutiny for the Council's community safety budget and services and for the Council's input to the CSP. The Committee will receive regular performance reports from the council services and partner agencies and targeted crime and geographic assessments to inform its decision making.

Wandsworth's **Local Strategic Partnership** (LSP) is a multi-agency partnership led by the local authority, with the objective of working together to improve the quality of life of the Borough, to identify common objectives for their local communities and has the strategic overview of the long-term vision for Wandsworth. The LSP brings together at local level different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors. Through the Sustainable Community Strategy and the work of its sub-groups, virtual networks and fora, the LSP is working for and shaping a dynamic future for the Borough. A safer and stronger Wandsworth is a vital part of the LSP's agenda.

Wandsworth's CSP is led by the Wandsworth **Partnership Strategy Group (PSG)**. The PSG is chaired by the Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Community Safety and is one of three themed sub-groups of the Wandsworth LSP – the others being for Children and Young People and for Older People. The PSG has direct links to the active Multi-Faith Sub-Group of the WLSP.

The PSG has responsibility for commissioning and signing off the Strategic Assessment, the Partnership Plan, and for engagement with the community on crime and disorder reduction. Through its 'Face the Public' Meetings and other consultations either led or influenced by the PSG, the community are informed, consulted with and engaged in the work of the CSP and in the development of a long term vision for crime and disorder reduction in Wandsworth.

The **Community Safety Partnership (CSP)** (the strategic officer group supporting the PSG) meets a minimum of four times a year and is chaired alternately by the Chief Executive of Wandsworth Council and the Police Borough Commander. The CSP advises the LSP and the PSG and ensures that the Partnership meets statutory requirements, and that the work of the CSP is joined up with the DAAT, YOT and other key groups in the criminal justice sector.

The **Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)** is chaired by the Chief Executive of Wandsworth Council and has lead responsibility for work relating to drugs and alcohol. It reviews progress against the drug treatment plan and the young people's substance misuse plan and will take the same role in relation to the alcohol harm reduction strategy. It is supported by reference groups reviewing the commissioning of drug treatment services, young people's services, and a group advising on alcohol misuse interventions. The DAAT has some cross-membership with the CSP.

The **YOT Management Board** is chaired by the Chief Executive of Wandsworth Council and has lead responsibility for addressing youth offending and preventing criminal behaviour amongst young people. It reviews progress against the Youth Justice Plan. It is supported by the YOT Operational Liaison Group and has strong links with the Connexions Board.

The **Community Safety and Disorder Working Group (CSDWG)** is the executive group for the CSP and meets every quarter and is chaired by the Director of Technical Services of Wandsworth Council. The group consists of senior representatives of the statutory authorities that are responsible for delivering the Partnership Plan. The CSDWG provides senior officer-level scrutiny of funding arrangements, commissions services, monitors and manages performance and co-ordinates delivery of actions to meet statutory policy and operational requirements. The CSDWG holds accountable the Partnership Operations Group and the thematic problem solving groups.

The **Partnership Operations Group (POG)** has been created to link into existing operational and strategic processes and to undertake intelligence led tasking and coordination linked to the fast-time operational activity driven through the Police Borough Tasking and Coordination Group and the longer-term prevention activity that takes place through the Partnership Problem Solving/Topic Groups. The POG meets monthly and acts as a reporting conduit to the CSDWG, a clearing-house and facilitator for new and current operational issues that are:

- beyond the capacity of local agencies at ward level to address;
- with resource implications beyond absorbable officer costs;
- require a new problem-solving group or change to an existing group;
- require a medium-term problem-solving response; and/or
- require significant multi-agency and community cooperation.

Issues that arise from the work of the POG are fed through the relevant Problem-solving/Topic Group and the Strategic Leads. Officers attending the POG are expected to be in a position to allocate front-line resources belonging to the agency they represent to resolve the issue under discussion.

RESOURCES

The partner agencies in the CSP, together with co-operating bodies, devote significant resources to reducing crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and drugs in the Borough. Three years ago, mainstream budgets for these areas of expenditure for the Council, the Police and the Youth Offending Team amounted to more than £10m per year – (the figure would have been greater if all the Police budget had been included). Since 2004/05, the Police have introduced Police Community Support Officers, which will have increased this figure. The mainstream budgets of the Health, Fire, Probation, Prison, Crown Prosecution Service and Courts Service are also expected to contribute to objectives in the Partnership Plan.

Area Based Grant (ABG), (formerly Safer and Stronger Communities Funding), is £348,000 in 2009/10. The ABG grant for 2009/10 includes the former DAT Support Grant and funding for tackling Anti Social Behaviour. ABG now forms part of the pooled funding arrangement for the LAA. The Police Basic Command Unit (BCU) Fund allocation will be £247,000 in 2010/11. Battersea Crime Prevention Panel has consistently generated over £100,000 per year for local initiatives and forecasts indicate that this will be achieved in 2009/10. A Community Safety Charity for the Borough as a whole was finalised in 2009/10, and this will be expected to generate further funding to promote a Safer Wandsworth.

SCRUTINY

The CSP partners are very conscious of the need to demonstrate the effectiveness of targeting of work, value for money and efficiency of delivery. The work of the CSP is open to external scrutiny in a number of ways. The Regeneration and Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Committee (R&CSOSC) receive reports on crime trends, budget plans and service reports, as well as considering petitions on crime and disorder issues. The Borough Commander regularly attends the meetings of the R&CSOSC. Other inspections, including CAA under which Wandsworth Council was once again considered Excellent, HMIC, the Audit Commission, Joint Area Review (JAR) as well as Council internal audits have recently reviewed services contributing to the CSP's work. The LSP provides a wider community perspective and scrutiny of the overall work of the CSP.

ONGOING ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES

The work of the CSP is regularly reported to the Wandsworth Policing Consultative Committee (WPCC). The Wandsworth Ethnic Minorities Forum has previously provided vital input to the CDRP delivery programme but will be reviewed this year to ensure it maintains a key role in facilitating community engagement on crime and disorder issues. The LGBT Forum is active and has strong links with the CSP. The Community Safety Network (Sub-group) of the LSP is developing and has the potential to provide increasingly valuable input from the voluntary sector. The Partnership Plan will be shared with these and other forums in the Borough, including the Borough Residents Forum, Town Centre Partnership Boards and the LSP's Multi-Faiths Group. A regular reporting cycle will be developed to ensure that Strategic Assessments, the outcomes of the Partnership Plan, and the annual refresh/reviews of the Plan are made available for discussion.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTNER AGENCIES

This strategy contains a summary of the actions taken by partner agencies that deliver crime reduction activities. While the Police and Police Authorities have a key role to play in delivering crime reduction and community safety, this task is shared by many agencies.

Partnership working between local authorities and other key agencies with responsibility for policing, offender management, health, education and other services is especially important.

The MPA - The Metropolitan Police Authority is the Police Authority for the Metropolitan Police Service. The MPA is responsible for setting the budget for policing in London and for monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of the MPS.

The Police - The Home Secretary has a statutory obligation to publish a National Policing Plan, which sets out their strategic priorities and performance indicators for the Police Service for the next year.

The Council - Wandsworth Council is responsible for many key local services which have a significant impact on community safety, including education, adult and children and young peoples social services, housing, planning, roads, housing, licensing, trading standards, and environmental health as well as for direct provision of community safety services and for supporting the CSP.

Older People Strategy – The Council has implemented an Older People Strategy, which follows a strong preventative approach, and the framework it follows has been the subject of considerable consultation. A small number of the responses received made direct reference to crime and disorder issues and concerns relating to the fear of crime. Specifically:

- *Wandsworth Over Fifties association (WOFA)* - Some members will not travel after dark, this restricts them during Winter months.
- *Older Peoples Network* - this is an umbrella organisation that both sent a written response and then followed up with a specific meeting. Their paper raises concerns about issues of isolation becoming more prevalent as people become older and this was expanded upon in the meeting where, of possible interest to the CSP Plan, the dual concern about people feeling safe in their immediate environment was raised and also challenges around transport and accessibility in general. No specific facts were stated but the point was strongly made that too many older people the 'fear' of crime is very real and can lead to social isolation, anxiety and depression.

The Fire and Rescue Service - The Police Reform Act 2002 made Fire and Rescue Authorities full partners of the CSP's established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Over recent years, the Fire and Rescue Service has developed a focus on prevention under the generic term Community Fire Safety.

Primary Care Trust (PCT) - Following the Police Reform Act 2002, PCTs have had a statutory responsibility to work in partnership with other responsible authorities to tackle crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs. Primary Care Trusts work with partner agencies to co-deliver health improvement and tackle the health inequalities that are at the heart of many of the social and economic regeneration programmes that reduce the incidence of criminal behaviour.

Wandsworth's PCT contribute to the delivery of local strategies which are determined through local negotiation and depend on the extent to which action on drugs, alcohol or crime and disorder makes a significant contribution to the PCT's own national or local priorities. Local NHS organisations play a role in developing Local Area Agreements as part of the Local Strategic Partnership.

Environment Agency - The Environment Agency is the leading public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. The Thames Region of the Agency covers the London area.

Probation - London Probation works with offenders to protect the public and reduce re-offending in London. London Probation is a law-enforcement agency and is part of the National Probation Service, which together with the HM Prison Service makes up the National Offender Management

Service (NOMS). The Policing and Crime Bill contained a clause to amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to expand the statutory duties of CSP's to include reducing re-offending and add probation trusts to the list of 'responsible authorities' for CSP's, which is now in place.

Drug & Alcohol Action Team (Wandsworth DAT) - Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Drug & Alcohol Action Teams are responsible for identifying local needs and commissioning drugs treatment and other interventions to meet them. Wandsworth's Drug and Alcohol Action Team is a multi-agency group responsible for the delivery of the Government's Drug and Alcohol strategies. Membership includes responsible authorities under the Act - primary care trusts, police, probation, prisons and local authorities. They are required to review the level and pattern of drug misuse in their area. These audits inform decisions on the partnership's strategic priorities and commissioning of services and enable progress to be tracked.

Children's Trusts - Local authorities are also responsible for developing Children's Trust arrangements which bring together all services for children and young people in an area, underpinned by the Children Act 2004 duty to co-operate and focus on improving outcomes for all children and young people.

Wandsworth's Children's Trust focuses on preventative work through multi-agency teams, whereby police, youth offending teams, youth services, the voluntary and community sector, drug action teams, health, social services and education professionals work together with young people and their families to intervene at an early stage, before the young people turn to crime. Children's trusts also play a role in developing LAAs with the LSP.

Parenting Support Strategy - Responsible, positive parenting is critical to enable children and young people to grow up happy and healthy. It is essential that parents and service providers work effectively together to deliver the Government's Change for Children Agenda, maximising the opportunity to enable children and young people to achieve the 5 Every Child Matters outcomes and improve their life opportunities. Parents are key partners in informing the priorities within the Children and Young People's Plan and the strategic work programme for the Wandsworth Children's Trust arrangement.

The Children's Trust arrangement is committed to ensure that parents are involved in the identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of services delivered by all agencies within the Trust arrangement. The incorporation of parents' views into all parts of the planning and commissioning cycle for services for children and young people will mean that services are more likely to be relevant and better targeted. Associated developments such as the move to more locality based multi agency teams, along with the recent reorganisation of the Council's Education, Children's Social Care and some Leisure and Amenity services into one Children and Young People's Department, are enhancing the parenting support offer by providing a more coordinated range of provision, reducing the risk of duplication and enhancing the opportunity to meet needs by addressing any gaps in provision.

The purpose of the Parenting Support strategy is to set a framework within which positive parenting can be encouraged and supported, in conjunction with other services delivered to children and young people through universal, targeted or specialist services and programmes, to enhance their life opportunity and maximise their potential.

Safeguarding Boards - Wandsworth Safeguarding Children Board was established as required by the Children Act 2004. The Board is a multi-disciplinary forum now chaired by the Director of Childrens Services and bringing together senior representatives of the main agencies responsible for working together to prevent and protect children from suffering significant harm and to improve well being of all children.

Wandsworth Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Board acts as the multi-agency management committee for adult protection required by the Department of Health. It was formed in 2003 and meets quarterly. It is chaired by the Chief Executive and is made up of representatives from all the main agencies responsible for the safeguarding of vulnerable adults within the authority including Wandsworth PCT, MSW Hospital Trust, the Metropolitan Police and representatives from the independent and voluntary sectors.

The role of the board is to achieve effective inter-agency working and to determine policy, coordinated activity between agencies and facilitate joint training, and monitor and review progress. (A vulnerable adult is any person aged 18 or over who is or may be in need of community care services because of disability, age or illness, and who:

- Is or may be unable to take care of themselves, or
- Is unable to protect themselves from significant harm or exploitation).

Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJBs) - Local Criminal Justice Boards exist in each of the 42 criminal justice areas in England and Wales. LCJBs are the principal vehicles for delivering the improvements in criminal justice services set out in this plan. They are responsible and accountable for:

- local delivery of Criminal Justice System (CJS) objectives;
- improvement in the delivery of justice;
- the service provided to victims and witnesses;
- securing public confidence.

Delivery agreements formalise the local Boards' direct responsibility to a National Criminal Justice Board for the achievement of local targets.

The Borough Commander, Stewart Low, is the chair of the Criminal Justice Operations Group attended by the CPS, Courts, Probation, Victim Services, SERCO and YOT, etc. providing a direct link to the LCJB.

The Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) – (also known as the third sector). - The sector includes many different organisations and has a pivotal role in advising the partnership on its priorities and in delivering the strategy. The VCS is often able to reach and represent particular communities that statutory organisations find it harder to do so. There are a number of VCS organisations that deliver projects on behalf of the partnership particularly in supporting work with young people, drug users and victims of crime. The VCS can and does play a key role in facilitating consultation with communities so that the Partnership is able to accurately assess and respond to people's perceptions of crime and confidence in local services.

Community Groups (including Neighbourhood Watch) - Neighbourhood Watches are local, community based groups, which foster community cohesion and wellbeing and assist the Police and the Council. Neighbourhood Watch covers around 23% of the households in the Borough, with almost 500 Coordinators for individual Watches. Collectively, Neighbourhood Watches make up the largest voluntary organisation in the Borough and they are supported by the Council and the Police. The Council's regeneration and Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Committee, in

consultation with other partners, recently undertook a scrutiny of Neighbourhood Watch and has approved a new Strategy to develop Neighbourhood Watch further. The Watches have an umbrella organisation in the form of the Wandsworth Borough Neighbourhood Watch Association. In addition to Neighbourhood Watch, there are a number of other community-based groups with crime and disorder reduction objectives, including Battersea Crime Prevention Panel.

APPENDIX 3 - RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES AND COOPERATING BODIES

Responsible Authorities

Wandsworth Borough Council
Metropolitan Police Service – Wandsworth Borough Command Unit
Metropolitan Police Authority
Wandsworth Primary Care Trust
Fire Service
London Probation Services

Cooperating Bodies

DAAT
Governing Bodies of FE Institutions
NHS Foundation Trusts
NHS Trusts
Probation
Proprietors of Private Schools
Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)

Other Agencies

The Courts Service
Greater London Assembly
Victim Support
Local Criminal Justice Board
Crown Prosecution Service.
Transport for London
British Transport Police
Environment Agency

A range of local private, voluntary, other public and community groups including the public.
Examples include: -

Lesbian Gay Bi-Sexual and Transgender (LGBT) Forum
Racial Incidents Panel
Virtual Crime Network (LSP Sub-group)
Wandsworth Borough Neighbourhood Watch Association
Wandsworth Policing Consultative Committee
Battersea Crime Prevention Panel

APPENDIX 4- SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE - DEVELOPMENT NEEDS WITHIN THE PARTNERSHIP

The Council has taken the lead for the Responsible Authorities (RAs) in co-ordinating the Partnership Strategic Assessment and linking its findings with those of the Police strategic assessment. To meet the initial requirement for information to brief key officers and Leading Members in the RAs, Committee reports were published and circulated. These have been followed by briefings for senior managers and presentations to a number of community forums.

The embedding of a NIM approach to SMART working and Problem Solving represents a development of the long standing solution-oriented, holistic approach to reducing crime and disorder which has been the norm in Wandsworth for twenty years. The Partnership Strategy Group and the CDRP have considered the most appropriate way for the NIM culture to be more systematically injected into partnership working by the RAs, cooperating bodies and voluntary sector organisations and groups. The result is the formation of the Partnership Operations Group (POG) to replace previous community tasking arrangements. This new arrangement has been supported by the delivery by Police of problem solving training for officers in partner agencies in Spring 2008. The training has been completed. The POG has run as a pilot and the learning from this has led to some changes to improve its sustainability.

The new National Indicator set is now operational, although there are a number of targets where baseline information is being finalised. Transitional monitoring arrangements were adopted by the CDRP during 2009/10, with fully re-based monitoring against the NIs being introduced for 2010/11.

APPENDIX 5 - DATA SHARING PROTOCOLS

To date, the CDRP has an agreed information sharing protocol to facilitate sharing of information under Section 115 of the CDA. Signatories to the Wandsworth Information Sharing Protocol (WISP) are the Council, the Police, the Primary Care Trust and the Fire Service. As a result of the changes introduced in response to the provisions of the Police and Criminal Justice Act (2006) (PCJA), responsibility for ensuring that a protocol is in place now rests with the Partnership Strategy Group. It is a statutory requirement that the protocol should be signed by all the Responsible Authorities, and best practice that co-operating bodies should also sign. The work of updating and significantly expanding the protocol to meet best practice standards was undertaken in 2009/10.

There are extensive protocols in place in connection with the Safeguarding of Children and Vulnerable adults.

APPENDIX 6 - LINKS TO OTHER STRATEGIC PLANS

Adult Learning Strategy
Alcohol Strategy
Anti-Bullying Strategy
Anti-Social Behaviour (Statement of Policies and Procedures) – December 2004 (Housing)
Anti Social Behaviour Policy
CCTV Policy
Children's and Young Peoples Plan for Wandsworth (2006 – 2008)
DAAT Plan
Domestic Violence – Housing Policy Statement and Strategy
Gambling Policy
Hate Crime and Harassment – Housing Policy Statement and Strategy – November 2005
Housing Anti Social Behaviour Strategy
Housing Strategy
Licensing Policy
Joint Mental Health Plan
National Community Safety Strategy
National Crime Strategy – Cutting Crime - A New Partnership 2008-11
Neighbourhood Watch Strategy
Older Peoples Strategy (in preparation)

Policing Plan (Borough)
Policing Plan (MPS)
Respect Standard for Housing Management
Saving Lives. Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public – An Action Plan for Tackling Violence 2008-11
Sustainable Community Strategy (Wandsworth)
Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
Town Centre Business Plans – Balham, Clapham Junction, Putney, Tooting and Wandsworth
Wandsworth BOCU Gangs Strategy
Wandsworth Parenting Strategy
Wandsworth Youth Justice Plan
Youth and Crime Prevention Strategy
Youth Engagement Strategy – Wandsworth BOCU

APPENDIX 7 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ABG	Area Based Grant
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
APACS	Assessment of Policing and Community Safety
AQPR	Annual Quality and Performance Review
ASB	Anti social behaviour
ASBO	Anti Social Behaviour Order
ASBU	Anti Social Behaviour Unit
BCS	British Crime Survey
BCU	Basic Command Unit
BOCU	Borough Operational Command Unit
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CAA	Comprehensive Area Assessment
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDA	Crime and Disorder Act 1998
CDDRS	Crime, Disorder and Drugs Reduction Strategy (2005-08)
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CLG	Communities and Local Government (Department of)
CSDWG	Community Safety and Disorder Working Group
DAT/DAAT	Drugs Action Team/Drug and Alcohol Action Team
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
FE	Further Education
FIP	Family Intervention Project
FLaSH	Fire, Locks and Secured Homes (scheme)
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
FTEs	First Time Entrants (into the Criminal Justice System)
HA	Housing Association
HM	Her Majesty
HMIC	Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabularies
ISSP	Independent Supervision and Support Programme
IT	Information Technology
JAR	Joint Area Review
KIN	Key Information Network surveys
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LASER	Learning about Safety by Experiencing Risk

LCJB	Local Criminal Justice Board
LFPI	London Fire Performance Indicator
LGA	Local Government Association
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bi-Sexual Transgender
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MPA	Metropolitan Police Authority
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
MSW	Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth
NCSP	National Community Safety Plan
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
NSP	Notice Seeking Possession
PAS	Police Attitude Survey
PCJA	Police and Criminal Justice Act 2006
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PCT	Primary Care Trust
POG	Partnership Strategy Group
PPO	Prolific and Other Priority Offenders
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSG	Partnership Strategy Group
RA	Responsible Authority
R&CSOSC	Regeneration and Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Committee
RoSPA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SA	Strategic Assessment
SATO	Strategic Assessment Team of Officers
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SMART	Smart, measurable, achievable, realistic, targeted
SNT	Safer Neighbourhood Team
TNO	Total Notifiable Offences
TYST	Targeted Youth Support Team
VAP	Violence Against the Person
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector
WISP	Wandsworth Information Sharing Protocol
WOFA	Wandsworth Over Fifties Association
WLSP	Wandsworth Local Strategic Partnership
WPCC	Wandsworth Policing Consultative Committee
YIP	Youth Inclusion Project
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YJP	Youth Justice Plan
YOT	Youth Offending Team
YWS	Youth Work Service

APPENDIX 8- CONTACTS

As from 1st April 2009, the Plan is available on, and downloadable from, the Community Safety pages on the Council's website at www.wandsworth.gov.uk.

Wandsworth Borough Council

For further information about this Plan, please contact the Council's Head of Community Safety Robert Greaves in Technical Services Department by email at DTScommunitysafety@wandsworth.gov.uk or by telephone on 0208 871 6588.

Metropolitan Police Service

For further information about the policing aspects of this Plan, please contact Chief Inspector Tim Harding Tim.Harding@met.pnn.police.uk or by telephone on 0208 247 8402.

This publication is about community safety and crime reduction in your borough. If you have difficulty in understanding it in English, please contact: - Wandsworth Interpreting Service: (020) 8672 1043/3