

**WANDSWORTH CRIME AND
DISORDER REDUCTION
PARTNERSHIP**

PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2009-12

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TITLE PAGE

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FOREWORD

We all know the significant impact that crime, disorder, drugs and anti-social behaviour can have on the lives of all of us. Recent surveys show fear of crime in Wandsworth remains below 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 the safest borough in Inner London, with a total crime rate and serious and violent crime rate that are consistently one of 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.

Wandsworth Council, the Police and the statutory partners of the Wandsworth Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) deliver the Crime and Disorder Partnership Plan. The Plan will 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 are linked together and will provide residents with tangible improvements in their confidence in policing and how we are addressing their concerns.

The Strategic Assessment has confirmed that the Council, Police and its partners in the CDRP has achieved very positive results, and this learning has been carried forward to the Partnership Plan for 2009-12. Wandsworth has the lowest rate of recorded crime in Inner London. In 2008/09, the number of British Crime Survey comparator crimes, which include residential burglary, personal robbery, theft of and from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a cycle, criminal damage and assaults, showed a reduction of 6.9% total volume of all these offences.

The programme of annual reviews of the 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 Wandsworth CDRP is committed to working together to make Wandsworth an even safer place to live, work and visit.

The public has a major role to play in achieving this, as implementing simple crime prevention measures and providing us with information and support can prevent many crimes from happening in the first place, and solving those crimes that do take place. I look forward to working with many of you to achieve the real benefits that will accrue to all of us when crime is reduced even further during the next three years. The implementation of this living Plan is a task for us all.

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

INTRODUCTION

Wandsworth has the lowest rate of recorded crime in Inner London. In 2008/09, the number of total notifiable offences showed a reduction of 9.2 % total volume of all offences. For many of the offences included in the BCS comparator crime, Wandsworth had the best performance in London. There were some excellent reductions achieved and in 2007/8 Wandsworth achieved an 11.2% reduction and for 2008/9 achieved a reduction of 23.9% reduction in residential burglary, now reduced to the lowest levels in over 20 years.

In 2007/8 Wandsworth achieved an -25.2% reduction in robbery and for 2008/9 achieved a further reduction in volumes of personal robberies of -21.5%, one of the best performances in London. In 2008/9 gun crime was reduced by 45.5%, thefts from a person (-17.8%) and thefts of a cycle (-17.9%). The Police set a target of 5.0% reduction in youth violence and reductions in knife crime (5.3%) and gun crime (5.0%) for 2008/09. From April 2008 to March 2009, performance has exceeded the targets for gun crime and youth violence and made significant reductions in knife crime. This performance builds on reductions achieved in 2007/08.

In 2007, 37% of residents surveyed said that crime was either a big or a slight problem, unchanged from previous years. 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. Also a recent police survey indicates that only 4% of the respondents were very worried about burglary, 3% were very worried about car crime and 8% about violence.

An overwhelming majority of respondents said they felt safe at home, during the day or after dark, on a bus, the tube, the train or the tram, in a black cab or in a taxi. Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down. 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 increase in police presence in their area (38%). Although crime is an issue for residents locally it is encouraging that residents say that the Partnership, both Police and Council, are doing a good job at dealing with local crime and most respondents believed that the Police were doing a good job in the Borough (89%), significantly greater than that achieved across the Met (58%) and the third best in London.

However, despite this encouraging background the Police Mori poll in 2008 showed that only 9% of the respondents felt that the level of crime had gone down for the past two years while 18% felt the level of crime had worsened. Most of the respondents (73%) believed that the crime rate remained the same as that recorded two years before. 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 2009-12 builds on the excellent partnership work that has been fostered by the CDRP 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 CDRP Board

Stewart Low
Borough Commander
Metropolitan Police Service
Joint Chairman
Wandsworth CDRP Board

PARTNERSHIP STANDARD

The CDRP 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 CDRP business has been recently 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'.

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 we have plans to build on this further. During 2008/09, the highly successful Roadshow vehicle has been used extensively throughout the Borough by Safer Neighbourhood Teams and Council Community Safety Officers and 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 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.

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, identified as good practice in addressing distraction burglary with older residents is identified 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 successful co-operation 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.

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 CDRPs.

The Wandsworth CDRP 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 structure and roles of the CDRP 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 2007 to March 31st 2008, and the year to date period March 31st 2008 to 1st October 2008, 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 changes 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 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 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 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) 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 CDRP 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 (2009-12), the story of place and Sustainable Communities Strategy. The Partnership Plan and Priorities identified will govern the overriding Strategic Delivery of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and statutory partner agencies. The work of the CDRP 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 CDRP are fulfilled, and that key consultation and approvals are built into the review process for the period 2009 - 2012.

The Annual Strategic Review and Assessment of Crime and Disorder will provide a year on year analysis of changes in patterns and trends of crime and disorder across partner agencies and drive the annual review of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership priorities for action. At its meeting on 29th January 2009, the Partnership Strategy Group agreed the draft Priorities drawn from the Strategic Assessment, confirmed by the findings of the 'Face the Public' Consultation event held on the 19th February 2009, for inclusion in the Partnership Plan 2009-12.

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 in the next ten years and outlines the vision "to keep Wandsworth as one of the safest places to live, work and visit in London" and 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 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 CDRP 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 CDRP must focus on in relation to community safety for the next 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 form 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 is compounded by the requirement for the CDRPs to retain the previous Public Service Agreement (PSA) PSA1 crime reduction targets as these form part of the "old" Local Area Agreement (LAA) to which Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) 'reward/stretch' targets are still attached. The LAA targets, for Wandsworth and progress against these is detailed in report Paper B (21 January 2009) to the Wandsworth Local Strategic Partnership, which can be accessed via the following link:

[http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/moderngov/Published/C00000373/M00003140/AI00011544/\\$PaperBAnnexetoLAA.xls.htm](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/moderngov/Published/C00000373/M00003140/AI00011544/$PaperBAnnexetoLAA.xls.htm)

The LAA targets for crime and disorder reduction for Wandsworth for 2008/09 were agreed by the CDRP and are: -

- NI 15 Serious violent crime rate;
- NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate;
- NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders;
- NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment; and
- NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders

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)

- (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 (SA) 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.

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 2009, 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. The 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 2009, which will be completed by December 2009, will then inform a public meeting and any additional consultation undertaken prior to the updating of future Partnership Plans. 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, set out in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007. 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 2008/09

The Partnership Plan 2008-11 for Wandsworth outlined 7 key priorities for the next three years. Each of the priorities is identified in the plan together with the priorities for action under each priority. The priorities identified are as follows:

- Residential Burglary;
- Street Crime, Robbery and Violent Crime;
- Motor Vehicle Crime;
- Anti-Social Behaviour;

- Crime and Disorder in Tooting Town Centre;
- Youth crime (including gangs and weapons); and
- Drugs.

We have carried forward these priorities, and the progress in tackling them 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. The individual reports are available on the Council's website at www.wandsworth.gov.uk.

Highlights of the last years performance against these priorities are as follows:

Wandsworth had the lowest rate of recorded crime in Inner London. In 2008/09, the number of total notifiable offences, which include residential burglary, personal robbery, theft of and from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a cycle, criminal damage and assaults, showed a reduction of 9.2% total volume of all these offences. For most of the offences Wandsworth performed better than the entire MPS area. There were some excellent reductions achieved on the volumes of personal robberies (-21.5%), thefts from a person (-17.8%) and thefts of a cycle (-17.9%), an -23.9% reduction in burglary now reduced to the lowest levels in over 20 years. Gun crime was reduced by 45.5% and youth violence by (-6.4%). Knife crime narrowly missed its target of 5.3% reduction achieving a 3.1% reduction. We also achieved an (-6.2%) reduction in theft from a motor vehicle and, for the first time in many years and against the national trend theft of a motor vehicle was reduced by -16.4%.

Residential Burglary

The key aims were to reduce burglary by targeting prolific offenders, alerting homeowners to outbreaks of burglary, preventing re-victimisation, ensuring more homes are properly secured and other prevention activities, including distraction burglary initiatives.

- In 2007/8 Wandsworth achieved an 11.2% reduction and for 2008/9 achieved a reduction of 23.9%. The levels of residential burglary were reduced to the lowest levels in over 20 years and the performance was one of the best in London compared to all other borough's.

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- Further developed the management of the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders scheme;
- Made use of Anti Social Behaviour powers in appropriate cases linking with the PPO scheme;
- Published a new Neighbourhood Watch Strategy following a scrutiny and extensive consultation;
- Produced new branding and street signage for Neighbourhood Watch and commenced replacement of old signs;
- Continued support for the FLaSH home security scheme operated by Victim Support and improved flow of referrals;
- Extended the Crime Messaging system to include links for subscribers to report crime and anti social behaviour;
- Continued targeted cocooning of properties by Safer Neighbourhood Team Officers;
- Held 2 Aladdin's Cave events to aid identification of recovered stolen property;
- Promoted the Secured by Design standard for new developments;
- Maintained the Wandsafe Burglary Aftercare service with the number of homes visited by Wandsafe that subsequently suffered repeat burglary victimisation being nil.

- Continued to develop operational responses to distraction burglary incidents including providing memo minders and other aids to vulnerable residents;
- Maintained the Distraction Burglary advice and prevention service which included extensive outreach work to groups of older people;
- Invested £50,000 in the alley-gating programme in 2007/08 installing 12Gates with associated railings;
- Continued to improve security of homes through the Home Improvement Agency and the Housing Department's programme of capital works;
- Continued the existing and launched one new No Cold Calling Zone in hotspot areas to deter distraction burglary and bogus callers/rogue traders;
- Supported and provided advice to victims of burglary, including the use of a Roadshow vehicle to visit hotspot areas;
- Seasonally targeted Poster campaigns and production and distribution of book marks to raise awareness;
- Pro-active promotion of burglary prevention messages through Not in My Neighbourhood Week at venues throughout the Borough;
- Continued initiatives to engage drug-using offenders in treatment (see under section on drugs and alcohol).

Street Crime, Robbery and Violent Crime

The key aims were to reduce Street Crime, Robbery and Violence 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).

- In 2007/8 Wandsworth achieved a -25.2% reduction in robbery and for 2008/9 achieved a further reduction of -21.5%, one of the best performances in London, gun crime was reduced by 45.5%, youth violence by (-6.4%). Knife crime narrowly missed its target of 5.3% reduction achieving a 3.1% reduction

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- Continued targeted early intervention with young people at risk of offending, continuing the BEIT outreach work in Battersea, operating the Targeted Youth Support Scheme (TYST) in Tooting and the Roehampton Youth Intervention Project (YIP) in Roehampton;
- Deployed dedicated PCSOs in secondary schools;
- Continued the Junior Citizen scheme, which teaches Year 5 pupils about risk avoidance, and the Safer Citizen scheme for young people with special needs, achieving ROSPA accreditation and membership of LASER group
- Continued the partnership with Leonard Cheshire Foundation to address the personal safety needs of people with disabilities, including forming a multi-agency group to improve crime prevention and policing services to people with disabilities;
- Developed engagement and volunteering opportunities for people with disabilities to build community resilience against crime, being awarded the Suzie Lamplough Trust Safer Community Award for working this area.
- Developed and implemented our strategy to tackle alcohol misuse as a means of reducing alcohol-related violence (see section on drugs and alcohol);
- Worked with Town Centre Managers to target prevention and awareness campaigns, including activities during the Tooting Mela and in Not in My Neighbourhood Week;

- Ran seasonally and geographically targeted community events in highly visible locations including supermarket car parks;
- Promoted property marking and other targeted prevention measures;
- Undertook intelligence-led, targeted operations to tackle the sale of counterfeit goods and undertook sustained action to tackle the abuse of the Sunday Market at Covent Garden Market;
- Used anti social behaviour and tenancy enforcement powers in appropriate cases;
- Maintained mentoring for Prolific and Other Priority Offenders and provided support for PPOs on release;
- Supported the monitoring and awareness raising work of the Racial Incidents Panel and the LGBT Forum, including a re-launch of the latter;
- Established multi-agency work through the MARAC and reviewed information sharing arrangements including a major update of the CDRP's (CDA Section 115) Information Sharing Protocol;
- Continued to develop effective multi agency domestic violence prevention and support services including Wandsworth Safety Net, an advocacy service and an active Forum;
- Supported the Stay Safe Stay Put scheme to reduce repeat victimisation, maintaining a 24hr response time for referrals;
- Continued 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;
- Continued the 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, also providing financial support for the Life project;
- Implemented the Anti-Bullying Policy Action Plan following the launch of a new policy;
- Supported dedicated youth victims workers and advised young victims of street crime;
- Piloted the Street Pastors School Watch initiative in central Wandsworth and worked with the Steering Group to source training and other support for the scheme in Balham;
- Developed existing community responses to take account of NI35 'Building Resilience to Violent Extremism' and launched the Preventing Violent Extremism Strategy and Action Plan
- Made targeted use of Preventing Violent Extremism funding to support counter terrorist initiatives and implement the Preventing Violent Extremism action plan, including awareness training for senior Council staff;
- Maintained and developed the existing multi agency response to terrorist threats;
- Updated the Hate Crime Action Plan in association with the MPA and commenced a review to align the remit of the Racial Incidents Panel to the broader agenda of the Londonwide Forum.
- Undertook a new school age robbery survey
- Undertook a series of sessions with young at risk people on issue surrounding knife crime and the use of other weapons;
- Produced a DVD on Gangs issues involving young people in its filming and production;
- Strengthened the multi-agency approach to Serious Violent Youth Crime to meet Police priorities and anticipate NI 15.

Motor Vehicle crime

Our Aim

The key aims were 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

- In 2007/8 Wandsworth achieved a -6.2 reduction in theft from a motor vehicle, although theft of a motor vehicle remained a problem with an +8.7% increase. In 2008/9 we achieved an (-6.2%) reduction in theft from a motor vehicle and, for the first time in many years and against the national trend theft of a motor vehicle was reduced by -16.4%.

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- Upgraded the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) facilities for use with CCTV;
- Continued to undertake targeted joint operations in identified hotspot locations;
- Raised awareness of the prevalence of two wheeled vehicle thefts and prevention measures through Borough-wide publicity and targeted information provided for Safer Neighbourhood Panels; Continued a pro-active approach to identifying and reporting untaxed vehicles;
- Used the Roadshow vehicle for targeted prevention work in vulnerable areas.
- Undertook best practice seminars on reducing vehicle crime with Safer Neighbourhood Teams;
- Improved access to data about the most at risk types of vehicles.

Anti Social Behaviour (including around some housing estates)

Anti-Social Behaviour - In most cases Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) can be dealt with using prevention and early intervention, predominantly through the Preventions Team. However, in some cases the Anti Social Behaviour Unit, the Police and the Council's Housing Department are forced to take some people to court and/or evict them.

In 2007/8 the Anti Social behaviour Unit were granted 26 ASBOs by the Courts to restrict the behaviour of anti social individuals in Wandsworth and a total of 34 ABCs were concluded. Around 450 individuals were referred to the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit, with over 100 being profiled in detail. In 2008/09, (April 2008 to February 2009), the ASBU and partners have secured 3 crack house closures and 1 cross-boundary dispersal zone.

During 2007/08 the housing department obtained:

4 Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)
 17 acceptable behaviour contracts (ABCs)
 39 Council tenants faced eviction via Notices Seeking Possession (NSPs)
 2 evictions for anti-social behaviour

The comparable figures for 2008/09 (April 2008 to end of January 2009) were:

6 ASBOs
 21 acceptable behaviour contracts
 20 council tenants faced eviction via NSPs
 1 eviction for anti-social behaviour

Our Aim

The key aims were to reduce crime and disorder in the Borough by paying particular attention to anti social behaviour occurring in Town centres, particularly Tooting, and on some housing estates.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (ASBU) is the CDRP'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.

The Housing Department's key issues for 2008/09, targeted at housing estates, around anti-social behaviour were to:

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 explore the potential to extend the database to include mapping co-ordinates for all reports by March 2009 and link to the Qmatic system used at the main reception.

Take necessary steps to improve performance in relation to the issues identified in the Government's "Respect" agenda, focusing on those required as mandatory targets in the Wandsworth LAA.

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.

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- Held ASBU Interagency meetings on a monthly basis and extended the membership to RSLs and the DIP Coordinator.
- Held regular Housing/ASBU liaison meetings to discuss individual cases and how agencies can work together to progress them.
- Held regular meetings with the Safer Neighbourhood Teams to progress individual ASB cases and strengthen the joint delivery and anti social behaviour activities. Provided training for over 80-SNT officers on ASB procedures;
- Signed up to and launched the Respect Standard for Housing Management in Wandsworth and associated Action Plan;
- Maintained the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit and introduced a specialist statement taker;
- Continued to use anti social behaviour legislation and acceptable behaviour contracts in an intelligence-led approach to tackling geographic hotspots and gang-related problems, liaising closely with the Youth Offending Team (YOT) and the Preventions Team in the Connexions service;
- Extended the use of IC (post conviction) ASBO applications and improved communication between the Criminal Justice agencies and the ASBU on Court dates involving individuals known to local agencies;
- Continued the partnership problem-solving approach adopted by Wandsworth Council, the Police and the Wandsworth Town Centre Partnership Board for Wandsworth Town Centre;
- Continued work with the Roehampton Partnership to tackle crime and disorder in central Roehampton;
- Developed and implemented our alcohol strategy as a means of reducing alcohol-related antisocial behaviour (see section on drugs and alcohol);

- Continued to work with and support the pilot Family Intervention Project (FIP) run by Servite Housing Association;
- Continued to monitor the impact of recent Smoking legislation in areas around licensed premises;
- Introduced a new management systems for monitoring ASB complaints on housing estates;
- Continued to develop pro-active responses to the anti social use of aggressive dogs;
- Introduced a pilot Street Pastors scheme in weekday afternoons in Wandsworth Town Centre;
- Maintained 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;
- Made and launched a DVD on issues around the anti-social use of dogs; and developed and implemented the dog action plan and training strategies and established an inter agency group dealing with dangerous dogs, gangs and ASB. Award-winning toolkit produced.
- Held a victim and witness conference with a focus on anti-social behaviour issues;
- Continued to encourage the referral of victims of ongoing harassment to Victim Support;
- Worked with the pilot Community Court Scheme for Roehampton;
- Maintained the Victim Support Vulnerable and Intimidated Witness Service.
- Continued to publish articles on ASB in every edition of Homelife, in the council's Brightside magazine and through the local press.
- Posters requesting the identity and information about individuals causing a nuisance were sent to specific estates as part of an anti social poster campaign;
- Continued to operate the graffiti hotline with minimum standards to respond to calls.
- Worked to promote the graffiti service on the website and in Council publications.
- Continued to operate the dedicated anti-social behaviour and hate incident and harassment reporting line in Housing Services.
- Published and distributed the Housing Department's 'Dealing with Nuisance and Harassment'¹ booklet which has been revised and a new 'Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in your Community: A guide for residents in council properties'.
- Significant progress made in reducing graffiti with an emphasis on education including a DVD and teaching pack for use in secondary schools.
- In October 2007, set up a new agreement with Virgin Media and renewed our long-standing graffiti removal partnership agreement with Network Rail.
- Undertook Fire Service community engagement outreach work and Arson reduction initiatives undertaken in hotspot areas
- Proactively using CCTV including, if appropriate, circulating images of alleged offenders to identify perpetrators of anti social behaviour;
- Fire, Locks and Safer Homes (FLaSH) provided a centrally coordinated lock fitting and fire safety scheme, including personal alarms and Housing department actively referred clients and contributed to the management of the scheme;
- Estate & block walkabouts, involving Councillors and residents, identified amongst other matters issues around anti social behaviour including graffiti for subsequent action.
- The Housing department allocated an improvement budget for residents groups to bid for funds to improve areas and help design out crime / anti social behaviour. The fund is administered through area housing panels (£300,000 for 2007/08).

Crime and Disorder in Tooting Town Centre

Tooting is a geographically large town centre with a high proportion of independent, mainly Asian, but increasingly Afro-Caribbean, retailers offering a number of specialised food, clothing and

jewellery outlets. It is notable for its high footfall seven days a week and has a thriving evening economy centred around a number of restaurants and a developing bar and pub scene. The centre is highly accessible via the Northern line and Thameslink and numerous bus routes, and is bi-sected by the A24 trunk road. It is close to Mitcham in neighbouring Merton, which has experienced tension with Tamil groups. Tooting Town Centre has some unique characteristics, and the crime and disorder issues will require targeted responses, which will need to involve local communities.

Our Aim

Our key aim was to reduce crime and disorder in Tooting Town Centre, and in addressing crime and disorder issues across the Borough, to pay particular attention to the area. The SA includes the geographical analysis of crime by type using area based crime and disorder statistics and a significant amount of work has been focused on Tooting resulting in the launch of the Tooting Together Action Plan.

<http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/Home/MyWandsworth/Newsextra/tootingtogether.htm>

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- Undertaken a programme of consultation on the future Tooting Town Centre to provide a clear picture of residents' and visitors' priorities for improvements and focussed a significant amount of work on Tooting resulting in the launch of the Tooting Together Action Plan.
- Continued to seek wider recognition of the special policing demands in the Town Centre, with an application being submitted for a dedicated Police hub team to be allocated in Tooting Broadway in addition to existing SNT resources in April 2009;
- Continued the excellent relationship between the Tooting Town Centre Partnership Board and the Tooting and Graveney Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs);
- Continued to seek opportunities to work with young offenders on Community Reparation schemes;
- Continued to monitor late night disorder at peak times and joint operations between the CCTV control room and the response units;
- Supported the Retail Radio, linking with CCTV and Pub Watch, and maintained the number of subscribers in spite of some store closures;
- Continued the roll out of the Alleygate scheme in and around the Town Centre, providing an additional 14gating schemes in 2008/09;
- Deployed a high visibility CCTV vehicle to deter and detect disorder in the fringes of the Town Centre;

Cross-Cutting priority – Youth Crime (including gangs and Weapons)

Our Aim

The key aim was to respond to increased concern about youth involvement with violence and weapons through work in schools, 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 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 2007/8 Wandsworth YOT delivered against targets set out in the Youth Justice Plan. (http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/NR/Wandsworth/asp/ys_new/yotjusticeplan0708.pdf).

In 2008/09 this work continued.

- Wandsworth Police created a Youth Engagement Unit in 2007. This focused on engaging with young people and gave a more focused approach to tackling youth crime. Gang violence was making a significant impact on the Borough, particularly through school age robbery and having a knock-on effect on Borough performance. A 10% youth crime reduction target was set. A Gangs Strategy was developed which targeted specific individuals and groups through a multi-agency approach.

In 2007/08, the Police set a target of 6.1% reduction in youth violence and reductions in knife crime (3%) and gun crime (6.2%) for 2008/09. From April 2008 to February 2009, performance has exceeded the targets, with improving sanctioned detection rates for gun and knife crimes. This performance builds on reductions achieved in 2007/08.

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- The MPS, schools, the Integrated Youth Service and other partners developed initiatives aimed at reducing young people's involvement in gangs and the related use of weapons and violent behaviour;
- A Police-led inter-agency group consists of representatives from all agencies involved with young people e.g. Police, Education Welfare Service, Integrated Youth Service, Community Safety, Housing, Children's Specialist Services and Victim Support and is continuing to share good practice and intelligence about young people believed to be involved at some level in 'gang' related behaviour;
- The Council along with Partner agencies put in place a number of initiatives to tackle 'gang' related behaviour and prevent offending by young people, including an inter-agency working group, structured topical workshops alongside positive physical activities, a DVD resource to be used in schools and other youth settings to help young people resist negative peer pressure and involvement in 'delinquent youth groups';
- Implemented the Youth Work Service Review specifically focusing on providing structured programmes and activities to meet National Youth Work targets (at least 15% of 13-19 population participating in youth work, 60% of participants gaining a recorded outcome and 30% gaining an accredited outcome), broadening and improving access to the Youth Work Service (YWS) including more effective marketing and publicity, supporting and contributing to targeted and preventative work and participation of young people in service delivery and involvement in shaping service;
- Worked in partnership with the voluntary sector to establish 2 'bigger and brighter' centres the new Tooting Hub was launched in the summer of 2008;
- During the Autumn and Spring half term holidays (2008/09), the Youth Service offered 34 courses to 13-19 year olds, each course offering at least 10 hours learning. These courses have included volunteering with young people with disabilities as well as sporting and arts opportunities;
- Structured programmes based on the Youth Work Service curriculum areas have been provided including health and drugs workshops;
- Finalised the new NEET strategy with particular focus on reducing 'unknowns' and young people from priority groups for presentation to the 14-19 Forum at next meeting in Summer Term. Wandsworth has the lowest NEET figures out of the 7 Central London Boroughs;
- Reviewed YOT procedures and improved service delivery focusing on safeguarding, including 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;

- Maintained, funded and expanded the KICKZ project;
- Included fire prevention messages at the Junior and Safer Citizens schemes;
- Continued to implement the TYST Pathfinder with targeted work in Tooting Locality;
- Supported delivery against targets in the 2008/09 Youth Justice Plan and prepared a 2009/10 YOT Capacity and Capability Assessment process by the end of June 2009;
- 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;
- Continued visible uniform patrols in and around schools and maintained the allocation of dedicated Police officers at secondary schools;
- Continued early intervention work with schools;
- Continued funding for the Roehampton Youth Inclusion Project (YIP) Managed by Catch 22 on behalf of the Council, the Youth Inclusion Project (YIP) based in Roehampton works with the 50 identified most at risk local young people. Referrals are received from EWO's, Children Services and YOT. During the period of July – September 08, the YIP engaged 142 young people;
- Consulted on the future of the Wandsworth Ethnic Minorities Consultation Forum;
- Developed proposals for a youth panel for community safety issues;
- Supported the Volunteer Police Cadet Corps increasing membership to 30;
- Rolled out Operation Sharp in further schools. A web-based incident reporting system which allows young people and schools to report incidents directly to the Police quickly and confidentially (for example anti-social behaviour, concerns about offensive weapons). The system is also capable of providing crime prevention advice and positive;
- The Children's Safeguarding Board supported an initiative to help children stay safe from Internet predators;
- The Youth Offending Team (YOT) have a Knife and Weapons workshop that has been running for the past 5 years the workshop was originally delivered to young people whose offences related to knife offences; however, from 2008/9 it has been delivered to all young people subject to court orders attending the YOT. As a result of the successful feedback from young people, the workshop is now being delivered to outside agencies such as schools, youth clubs, the pupil referral unit and youth crime prevention schemes. Chelsea Football Club have been keen supporters of the YOTs anti-knife programmes;

Cross Cutting Theme – Drugs and Alcohol

Our aim

The key aims were 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 and to reduce harm caused by alcohol misuse through strengthening alcohol treatment services, criminal justice interventions, and preventive work with young people.

In 2008/09, the following initiatives were delivered:-

- Commissioned a new team from the South West London and St George's mental Health NHS Trust to support provision for people with a dual diagnosis of substance misuse and mental illness

- Developing community outreach programmes and targeted services for young adults to increase numbers in treatment
- Treatment services have been funded to undertake pilot outreach sessions in key locations of the borough pending appointment of provider. Tenders for both services have been invited and were assessed in March 2009
- Established a single primary care liaison team to support shared care between GPs and specialist substance misuse services and a liaison service to ensure patients within St George's Hospital with substance misuse problems receive appropriate support.
- Continued to monitor the performance of all agencies involved in the drug interventions programme with performance reviewed quarterly by DIP Steering Group.
- Implemented effective sanctions against arrestees tested positive who fail to attend required follow-up assessments and implemented Police procedures for sanctions on those who fail to attend a follow-up assessment which are now being routinely enforced.
- Analysed and published the March 2008 survey of drug and alcohol misuse by young people to inform the prevention action plan adopted in September 2008. Year to date returns after third quarter show 83% of treatment exits as planned.
- Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy agreed by DAAT in June 2008 and worker recruited by WDP to undertake brief interventions on alcohol misuse in criminal justice settings.
- Direct access clinics established to improve access to lower threshold alcohol treatment.
- Developed transitional arrangements between young people's and adult services and establish 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, 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;
- 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 agree our alcohol harm reduction strategy, including a detailed action plan.
- Undertook an annual needs assessment and prepared a plan for drug treatment services;
- Continued to work with drug treatment providers to achieve improved treatment outcomes;
- Implemented the recommendations arising from the review of through-care services;
- Continued to work with neighbouring boroughs to improve outcomes from referrals between boroughs;
- Established arrangements that will help people coming out of prison to maintain their abstinence and to continue programmes of treatment commenced in prison;
- Continued to implement the action plan agreed as part of the alcohol harm reduction strategy.
- Maintained the restrictions on Bail programme established for drug-using defendants

In addition the following Partnership Activities which cut across multiple priorities were undertaken:

- Prolific and Other Priority Offenders (PPO) scheme established
- Roadshow outreach replaced the Crime Prevention Centre
- Alertbox pilot introduced at Replingham Road shopping parade in Southfields;

- Retail Radio rolled out to all five town centres
- Cross-boundary, multi-agency response to gangs established
- Lesbian Gay Bi-Sexual Transgender (LGBT) Forum established
- Independent Advisory Group established;

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2008/09

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 SA details relevant information to support the strategic decision making process and identify emerging issues. A summary of the Police SA 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 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 figures.

The matrix, in this reporting period, identified a number of key themes; 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 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 theft of cycles and rape.

Public concern is well below the MPS area average and confidence in the Police is the third highest in London. Public concern and priority amongst local and national objectives showed that the main areas for concern were with Most Serious Violence, Serious Acquisitive Crime, Terrorism and 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%. This is at odds with the Council’s BVPI survey in 2006/7 which showed the perceptions of drugs being a problem in Wandsworth as being well below the London average.

To reflect the growing concern and local and national priorities the Police Control Strategies (priorities) identified to tackle the above areas of concern are as follows;

- **Personal Robbery** – specifically linked to the national and local priority around violent crime, protecting the youth population and knife enabled crime.
- **Residential Burglary** – specifically linked to residential burglary being the second highest crime in terms of volume of offences, links to serious acquisitive crime remaining a local and national priority and acquisitive crime links to the drugs market.
- **Preventing Violent Extremism** – based on the threat of attack from extremist groups remaining at the forefront of national and MPS policy, the fact that although the attacks occur

only very occasionally the devastation and fear they cause massively outweighs this. 86% of respondents to the Public Attitude Surveys in Wandsworth said they were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about a terrorist attack in London, higher than the MPS average of 64% and increasing over the last two years. This percentage drops to 51% when asked about attacks in Wandsworth, up from 45% from the previous year but well above the MPS average of 25%. It should be noted that this conflicts with the Council's perception survey, which suggests very high levels of community cohesion in Wandsworth.

- **Drugs** – based on the public concern where perceptions have worsened since the last assessment with “People using or dealing drugs” being a “very big problem” or “fairly big problem” for 74% of respondents, a vast increase on the met average of 33%. Drugs are also directly linked to gang activities.
- **Youth Violence** – linked to the national and MPS focus on youth violence, knife crime and gangs as well as the impact on resident's perceptions and fear of crime.

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. A summary of 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>

Four strategic priorities were recommended by the Partnership Strategic Assessment to the CDRP 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:

Acquisitive crime

Motor vehicle crime:

- To continue to combat motor vehicle crime through partnership work, with a focus on reducing the volume of thefts of 2-wheeled vehicles in the Battersea area.
- Identification of the level of anti-social behaviour in the Battersea area to potentially correlate those who commit motor vehicle crime and those responsible for anti-social behaviour.

Residential burglary:

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

Robbery:

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

Serious violent crime

Town centres:

- To target town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime but also related disorderly behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenly behaviour).

Local neighbourhoods:

- To understand better the level of violent crime in the most deprived neighbourhoods, especially the Battersea area; and
- To target domestic violence around housing estates located in the most deprived areas as identified in the strategic assessment.

Gun crime and knife crime:

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

Preventing violent extremism:

- Preventing violent extremism strategy.

Reassurance of local communities and support to victims of crime

Young people:

- To work with young victims and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying.

Local communities:

- To identify neighbourhoods where levels of crime and anti-social behaviour are reported as high.

Most vulnerable victims

- To target those identified as more likely to become victims of crime through well-targeted crime prevention measures.

Businesses:

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

Hate crime:

- To continue to work with victims of hate crime including domestic violence;
- To improve the level of reporting; and
- To improve the level of victims willing to go through court proceedings

Repeat victimisation:

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

Offender management and re-offending

Substance misuse:

- Intervention amongst offenders with substance misuse problems, including drugs and alcohol

Adult offenders:

- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending; and
- Prolific and other Priority offenders

Young offenders:

- Early intervention to prevent young people to get into trouble;
- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending;
- Identification of the pattern of group offending amongst young offenders; and
- Intervention amongst those with identified substance misuse

CONSULTATION

What do our residents say?

In 2007, 37% of Wandsworth Council residents survey said that crime was either a big or a slight problem, unchanged from previous years. However, in 2008/9 only 17.7% of residents see crime and ASB as a problem locally. Crime appears to be of particular concern for residents in low-income areas with 12% saying it was a big problem as compared to 8% of residents in high-income areas.

In 2007, residents also said that anti-social behaviour is an issue, with 35% saying that it is either a big or slight problem, down from 39% in 2005. 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.

The Metropolitan Police Mori poll in 2008 showed that only 9% of the respondents felt that the level of crime had gone down for the past two years while 18% felt the level of crime had worsened. Most of the respondents (73%) believed that the crime rate remained the same as that recorded two years before.

The police fear of crime indicators indicated that only 4% of the respondents were very worried about burglary, 3% were very worried about car crime and 8% about violence. There were little variations in the level of fear of crime in specific circumstances. An overwhelming majority of respondents said they felt safe at home, during the day or after dark, on a bus, the tube, the train or the tram, in a black cab or in a taxi. There were an increasing proportion of respondents who were worried about a terrorist attack; 51% were worried about a terrorist attack in the Borough while 86% were worried about an attack in London as a whole.

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 a

Met wide only 19% of the respondents felt it was a problem. 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 said 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% 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

On the 19th February 2009, The Partnership Strategy Group hosted its annual ‘Face the Public’ consultation meeting, which attracted over 80 attendees. 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. Over 70 attendees completed the consultation questionnaire and the responses show a very high level of support for the identified Partnership Plan Priorities for 2009/10 as follows:

- Serious Violent Crime: 94% agree or strongly agree, 85% consider it important/very important
- Serious Acquisitive Crime: 94% agree or strongly agree, 89% consider it important/very important
- Drugs: 90% agree or strongly agree, 79% 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 2009-12

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 CDRP 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 the strategic alignment. The priorities for consultation have been drawn up with reference to the Sustainable Communities Strategy, National Community Safety Plan, PSA Targets, the Local Area Agreement, resident perceptions and the Police and Partnership Strategic Assessment.

The strategic priorities for the CDRP’s, Partnership Plan 2009-2012, 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 proposed 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.

In terms of the previous priorities within the Partnership Plan 2008-2011, these have all been encapsulated within the draft priorities listed above apart from the priority “Crime and Disorder in Tooting Town Centre”. It is recognised that Tooting and the surrounding area features as a crime hotspot for a number of crime types, but its inclusion as a stand alone geographic location for priority action is not supported by the evidence within the Strategic Assessment. It is considered more appropriate for the individual crime types to be targeted within the priorities listed above, which will impact directly on the identified hotspot areas as part of the control strategies and action plans identified.

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
- 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.

Violence against the person (VAP) accounts for 21.1% of total notifiable offences, up from 19.1% from the previous assessment and the second consecutive increase in offending. Trend data shows that VAP offences are all decreasing. The Police Public Attitude Survey (PAS) shows that only 4% of Wandsworth residents are very worried about violence compared with an MPS average of 15%. However, there is still a great priority given to violence and this remains a national, MPS and CDRP priority.

There was a reduction of 2.9% on the volume of wounding offences but that performance remained below the agreed target; furthermore that reduction was below the overall performance achieved across the MPS (8%). Great performances were achieved in detecting domestic violence and homophobic offences, respectively 47% and 45.5%, with sanctioned detection rates that were well above target and also that were greater than that recorded in the previous year. Moreover, these rates all improved on the previous year. In contrast, the sanctioned detection rate for rape (24.4%) was lower than that recorded in the previous year and was below target.

The performance in reducing serious violence cannot be measured yet. It is indeed the first time that information is collected against this new indicator and the results for 2008/09 will be used as the baseline to measure the performance in the next year. 77 offences were recorded between April and September 2008 in Wandsworth, which represented 0.3 offences per 1000 residents. That offence rate remained lower than that recorded in the whole MPS (0.5 offences per 1000 residents). However, figures are currently under review to ensure that counting rules are compliant with the new definition. The targets for 2009/10 for most serious violence is -4.2% and for serious youth violence 5.6%.

The category 'assault with injury' was also introduced for the first time this year. 1,124 offences were recorded in Wandsworth during the first half of 2008/09, which related to 4 offences per 1000 residents. The Borough's rate remained below that achieved at the MPS level (4.5 offences per 1000 residents).

In 2009/10 to 2010/11, we will prioritise the following to tackle Serious Violent Crime: -

- Reducing the NI15 - Serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population to 3.80% 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 5% 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 5.3% 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 target town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime but also related disorderly behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenly behaviour);
- Undertake targeted analysis to understand better the level of violent crime in the most deprived neighbourhoods, especially the Battersea area; and
- Target domestic violence around housing estates located in the most deprived areas as identified in the strategic assessment;
- Develop system for reporting youth violence anonymously to assess levels of under reporting of lesser violent crimes;
- Develop strategies to identify individuals involved in gang activity for early intervention – such as Operation Image;
- Develop a policy for critical incident management in respect to gang violence;
- To improve information sharing, especially on hospital admissions, between partners in order to build a more complete picture of serious assaults in the Borough;
- 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 3.7% of Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in Wandsworth within the period examined. Across the whole MPS area personal robbery accounts for 4.29% 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 still performing just above the 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 7 years and in fact the offending rate has slowed considerably over the reporting period.

Wandsworth is currently experiencing a -23.9% reduction in burglary offences, representing a far greater reduction than our target of 1%. It must also be taken in to consideration that for the previous financial year we achieved an 11.2% reduction on the previous year. Thus we continue with our success tackling in burglary. All burglary offences combined account for 10.9% of TNOs (down from 11.9%) with residential burglary accounting for 6.49% of TNOs, a decrease from 8.13%. Long term trend data shows that burglary offences are still dropping in Wandsworth, and we are now averaging 140 burglaries a month compared to 180 for the previous reporting period.

Burglary is the top ward priority for Bedford, Fairfield, Furzedown, Nightingale, Northcote, and Wandsworth Common. Burglary is the second most important ward priority for East Putney and Tooting and third most important in West Putney. In the PAS 4% of respondents said they were "not at all worried" about being burgled compared to 5% for the previous report. However, the fact that burglary remains a ward priority for 9 out of the 20 wards suggests that burglary, despite our recent performance, remains a key concern for residents of Wandsworth and nine out of the twenty wards in Wandsworth have burglary as a priority. 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 -6.2% against a target of -8.7% for theft from a motor vehicle and achieving -16.4% for theft of a motor vehicle offence against a target of -4.4%. Motor vehicle crime accounts for 14.6% of TNOs, down from 16.3%, and thus is one of the largest contributors out of all the major crime types. 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. Public opinion on motor vehicle crime shows 4% of residents report high levels of worry about motor vehicle crime, compared with an MPS average of 7%.

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 aim 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.

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

In 2009/10 to 2010/11, we will prioritise the following to reduce Serious youth violence including gangs and knives: -

- 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
- 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 -5.3% 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 youth violence, including gangs and knives will include;
- 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 robbery offences.
- 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;

- Increasingly promote community involvement in meeting burglary reduction targets, particularly seeking to involve young people;
- Upgrade Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) facilities for use with CCTV;
- Continue to undertake targeted joint operations in identified hotspot locations;
- Raise awareness of the prevalence of two wheeled vehicle thefts and prevention measures;
- Continue a pro-active approach to identifying and reporting untaxed vehicles;
- Use the Roadshow vehicle for targeted prevention work in vulnerable areas;
- Undertake best practice seminars on reducing vehicle crime with Safer Neighbourhood Teams;
- Improve access to data about the most at risk types of vehicles.

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 between 2,500 and 3,000 users of crack or heroin in Wandsworth, of whom around 900 are engaged in effective treatment for drug misuse. Around 37% of people drug tested following an arrest in Wandsworth for an acquisitive crime are found to have recently taken cocaine or heroin. Around two thirds of those who test positive have been arrested for theft, possession of Class A drugs, or burglary. About half of those who test positive in Wandsworth live elsewhere.

Around 100 young people in Wandsworth have received structured treatment during 2007/08, out of an estimated population of 450 vulnerable under-18s who are regularly misusing drugs or alcohol.

The Drug and Alcohol Action Team commissioned a health needs assessment in relation to alcohol misuse from the Public Health Department, which was completed in late 2007.

Drug offences account for 5.2% of all recorded crime (up from 4.85% for the previous report) with possession offences accounting for 4.93% and drug trafficking offences 0.23%. Trend data shows that offences are decreasing apart from possession offences which have been slowly increasing over the last three years. The PAS for FY2007/08 shows that 74% of respondents thought that "People using or dealing drugs" were a "very big problem" or a "fairly big problem". This is compared to 9% in 2006/07 and compared to the MPS average of 33%. Roehampton, West Hill and

West Putney all have drug dealing and using as their top ward priority and a further 3 wards have ASB in general, which includes drugs, as a ward priority. Latchmere, Queenstown and Shaftesbury all have ASB – Drugs as their second ward priority. Overall in the PAS for quarter one of 2008/09 Wandsworth's biggest criticism was directed at tackling drug dealing and usage.

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 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: -

- Establish the NI38 - Drugs related (Class A) offending rate for 2009/10 by crime type to inform intervention and enforcement programmes.
- Increase NI40 – the number of drug users in effective treatment to 1141 by 2010/11 and 1228 by 2011/12
- Reduce ni15 - the proportion of young people frequently using substances to ????
- 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.
- Increase the number of individuals entering structured treatment to 1500 by 2010/11 and to 1550 by 2011/12
- Increase the percentage of those testing positive given ROB to 26.5% by 2010/11 and to 26.5% by 2011/12
- Increase the ratio of positive tests:numbers joining caseload to 2.1:1 in 2010/11 and to 2.5:1 by 2011/12

Key actions to reduce drug related offending will include:-

- Analyse and publish the March 2009 survey of drug and alcohol misuse by young people;
- Develop transitional arrangements between young people's and adult services and establish a new service intended specifically for young adults;
- Undertake targeted outreach to engage drug users from communities particularly affected by drug misuse;
- Increase the number of drug users 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;
- Establish 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;
- Implement our plans to improve drug treatment services for people who have a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance misuse;

- Work with drug treatment providers to strengthen their clinical governance arrangements, increase the proportion of people who are retained in treatment, and improve outcomes;
- Review our aftercare provision for people recovering from a drug problem;
- Complete and agree our alcohol harm reduction strategy, including a detailed action plan.
- Review and develop the community outreach and young adults services commenced in 2008/09;
- Continue to work with drug treatment providers to achieve improved treatment outcomes;
- Implement the recommendations arising from the review of through-care services;
- Continue to work with neighbouring boroughs to improve outcomes from referrals between boroughs;
- Establish arrangements that will help people coming out of prison to maintain their abstinence and to continue programmes of treatment commenced in prison;
- 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
- Actively pursue post conviction ASBOs for all offenders arrested for possession with intent to supply offences.
- Ensure publication of results against dealers in local press to increase awareness of police activity within local communities.
- Continue to implement the action plan agreed as part of the alcohol harm reduction strategy.

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.

Priority

The Strategic Assessment told us that young people are more likely to commit violent offences – violence against the person and robbery but also 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 the perceived increase in 'gang-related' behaviour.

In 2007/08, there were 451 known young offenders supervised by the YOT. The split between male offenders and female offenders was 81% and 19%. The gender profile remained similar to that recorded in the previous year, as did the ethnic profile. Similarly to that recorded in 2006/07, two thirds of the known young offenders were 15 years old and over at the time of the offence. However, the proportion of those aged 16 years old slightly increased from 21% to 24% while the proportion of those aged 15 years old and 17 years old decreased respectively from 25% to 24% and from 20% to 18%. Figures suggested that female offenders tended to be younger than male offenders; 49% of female offenders were 14 years old and below while only 30% of male offenders were from that same age group. Although male offenders tended to be older than female offenders, there was a small but significant portion of male offenders that were aged 11 years old and below; there were no female offenders of that youngest age bracket.

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. In fact, the proportion of those who committed four or more offences increased from 11% in 2006/07 to 14% in 2007/08. Furthermore, there was a significant increase in the percentage of young offenders who committed six offences or more from 3% to 5%; these young offenders (21 in total) who committed six offences or more were responsible for 18% of all offences committed in 2007/08 by YOT clients.

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%).

The analysis of the residence of young offenders was similar to that recorded in the previous year. There were three main areas where most of the young offenders lived. These three areas were located in the western part of the Borough – including Roehampton, West Hill, West Putney and Southfields, in the southern part of the Borough – including Earlsfield, Tooting, Graveney and Furzedown – and in the Battersea area covering St. Mary's Park, Latchmere and Queenstown. 30% of the known offenders lived in the southern area; this figure increased on the previous year from 24%, while in the western area, the proportion of known offenders reduced from 30% to 26% in 2007/08. In the Battersea area, the figure for YOT residents varied little from 24% to 23%. The top three wards with the highest number of known young offenders were Roehampton (45 residents), Earlsfield (41) and Latchmere (40). The number of residents young offenders actually increased in Earlsfield from 26 to 41 while in the two other wards, decreases were recorded.

The analysis of the addresses of those who became supervised by the YOT for the first time (First Time Entrants or FTEs) in 2007/08 revealed a pattern similar to that identified for all resident young offenders. The southern area was however larger than before as it also included Wandsworth Common; 35% of FTEs lived in that area at the time of their offence. That proportion rose significantly from 28% in 2006/07. The increase was mainly due to the volume of FTEs that doubled in Earlsfield, which actually became the ward with the highest number of resident FTEs (28 FTEs). In the Battersea area, the volume of FTEs also doubled in Queenstown (from 12 to 25 FTEs) but it reduced in both Latchmere and St. Mary's Park. Overall, 22% of FTEs lived in these three wards, a figure that remained stable on the previous year. The volume of FTEs decreased in most of the wards in the western area; the proportion of FTE living in that area reduced from 32% to 26% in 2007/08. There were nonetheless still a significant number of FTEs living in Roehampton (26 residents).

Anecdotal evidence shows that gang-related violence has revolved mainly around the control of drugs markets within Wandsworth. Intelligence reports shows that gang members are mixing with a variety of individuals and the close associations usually associated with an effective criminal network have not been seen recently. Gang allegiances seem to have dwindled and low level violence is occurring sporadically. Cross-border gang rivalry with gangs in Merton Borough continues to be fairly quiet. There have been a few incidents between SUK and TZ nominals but nothing that would indicate the re-emergence of the vicious rivalry seen in the past. Organisationally the recent strategies against youth violence have numerous corporate and local resources dedicated to youth violence and knife crime. Consideration must be given to how this strategy can be maintained in the long term as much activity is reliant on time limited grant funding.

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, 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, 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 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 NI111- the number of first time entrants between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2010 (as defined by the YJB counting rules November 2004) to the youth justice system as outlined

by YJB KPI 1, and measured by YOT cohort data to 222 by 20010/11 and maintain that level in 20011/12;

- Reduce year on year NI19 – the rate of proven re-offending by young offenders;
- Reduce NI43 – 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;
- Reduce NI44 – the ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals to under 19% for all groups;
- Increase NI45 - Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment to 90% by 20010/11 and maintain this level of achievement;
- Increase NI46- The percentage of Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation to 95% by 2010/11 and maintain that level year on year;
- Maintain the percentage of pre sentence reports completed within court target date at 100% year on year;
- Reduce the percentage of young people who offend that then re-offend in the following 12 months to 38.7% by 20010/11 and 38.20% by 2011/12.

Key actions will include

- Support the delivery against targets in the Children and Young Peoples Plan 2008-11;
- Support delivery against targets in the 2009/10 YOT Capacity and Capability Assessment;
- 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 proposals for a youth panel for community safety issues and 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;
- To 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.
- To develop 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
- Review Targeted Youth Support pilot in the South of the borough and roll out across the three localities by April 2010 as part of the wider early intervention and preventative strategy for children and young people;
- Review YOT procedures and improve service delivery focusing on safeguarding (including 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;
- Maintain and expand the KICKZ project involving officers from Battersea Early Intervention Team;
- Include fire prevention messages at the Junior and Safer Citizens schemes;
- 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 for Improved Attendance projects at Pupil Referral Units;
- Continue the partnership with Battersea Crime Prevention Panel and the YOT to provide outreach work in Battersea;
- 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 including the Roehampton Youth Inclusion Project (YIP);
- Develop system for reporting youth violence anonymously to assess levels of under reporting of lesser violent crimes;
- Develop a strategy around identifying individuals involved in gang activity for early intervention – such as Operation Image and develop a policy for critical incident management in respect to gang violence;
- Pursue non association ASBOs to be used in Tooting for youths persistently being disorderly and violent;
- Support the Volunteer Police Cadet Corps eg through providing Youth Opportunity Fund funding;
- Roll out Operation Sharp in further schools;
- 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;

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; Clive Lett (Inspector, Metropolitan Police Service) at Clive.Lett@met.pnn.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.

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 CDRP’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 Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

Between July 2007 and June 2008, there was a vast majority of respondents (81%) who felt that the level of anti-social behaviour had got better (8%) or remained the same (73%). There were still a significant proportion of those who felt that it has got worse (19%) but that figure was much lower than that recorded across the MPS (35%). There were an increasing proportion (74%) of respondents who claimed that people using or dealing drugs in the local area was a big or fairly big problem. There were also an increasing percentage (64%) of respondents who said that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was very much or fairly much of a problem in the Borough. These two figures were much greater than that recorded in the entire MPS (respectively 33% and 30%).

Only 9% of the respondents felt that the level of crime had gone down for the past two years while 18% felt the level of crime had worsened. Most of the respondents (73%) actually believed that the crime rate remained the same as that recorded two years before. The fear of crime indicators indicated that 4% of the respondents were very worried about burglary, 3% were very worried about car crime and 8% about violence. There were little variations in the level of fear of crime in specific circumstances. An overwhelming majority of respondents said they felt safe at home, during the day or after dark, on a bus, the tube, the train or the tram, in a black cab or in a taxi. There were an increasing proportion of respondents who were worried about a terrorist attack; the proportion of worried persons in the Borough was greater than that recorded across the entire MPS area Force. 51% were worried about a terrorist attack in the Borough while 86% were worried about an attack in London as a whole.

The most concerning trend was the increase in the proportion of respondents that thought gun crime was a problem in the local area (35%) while across the MPS area, only 19% of the respondents felt it was a problem. Overall the level of fear of crime has gone down. 13% of the respondents felt safer in the Borough than they did two years before and a vast majority said they felt the same; only 5% said they felt less safe. The main reason for people to say they actually felt safer was an increasing police presence in their area (38%). Furthermore, most of the respondents believed that the Police were doing a good job in the Borough (89%); that level of confidence was significantly greater than that achieved across the entire MPS area (58%) and the third highest in London.

The PAS examines feelings of safety during the day and at night. 97% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone during the day, compared with an MPS average of 96%. 89% of respondents said they felt safe walking alone at night and this is above (better than) the MPS average of 72%. The PAS for quarter 1 of FY 2008/09 shows that 21% of people were either "very worried" or "slightly worried" about teenagers hanging around on the streets. This is slightly higher than the previous assessment where 14% of people responded they were fairly or very worried. However, this is much lower (better than) than the MPS average of 42%. 25% of respondents who thought that Wandsworth was "much or a bit less safe" put this down to "gangs hanging around", and this is down from 100% for the previous assessment. East Putney, Earlsfield, Graveney, Latchmere, Shaftesbury, Southfields, St. Mary's Park and Thamesfield all have ASB by youths as their top ward priority. Furzedown, Wandsworth Common, West Hill and West Putney all have youth ASB as their second highest ward priority and Roehampton has it as its third priority. It is safe to say youth violence remains high in the public agenda and despite good performance recently across the MPS the priority has not changed.

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. An initial self-assessment has taken place to map the Housing Department's current performance against the Standard, examining the level, quality and scope of the services provided. This is an ongoing piece of work and is regularly updated as action is taken. It shows the Department is currently fully complying with 42 (63 per cent) of the 'building blocks' and partially complying with an additional 18 (27 per cent). An action plan has been put together detailing the work the Housing Department will undertake to further improve its ASB services

Young people's views on issues relating to crime and disorder (e.g. drugs, bullying), can be obtained from the Tellus survey. 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. 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 2008. 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.

The threat of attack from extremist groups remains at the forefront of national and MPS policy. Although the attacks occur only very periodically the devastation and fear they cause massively outweighs this. 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 86% of respondents to they 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 who believing people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. Wandsworth Strategic Partnership already scores 3 out of 4 against the Government's Preventing Violent Extremism Checklist and will aim to attain 4 by the end of 2009 and there is therefore no evidence to support the fact that terrorism should be a stand alone priority.

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 CDRP'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 CDRP 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 neighbourhood.

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

- Reduce NI17- residents perceptions of anti-social behaviour being a problem to the lowest level possible;
- Increase the percentage of people who feel informed about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour in their local area to 25% by 2010/11 and increase this by 3% year on year;
- Increase the NI21 – perceptions of concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime being dealt with by the police (baseline to be set 2009);
- Improve NI22 - Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the local area to 53% by 2010/11;
- Improve NI41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem – (baseline to be set 2009);
- 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;
- 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%;
- Improve NI35 – enhance the level to which the WLSP complies with the Government's Preventing Violent Extremism Checklist to 4 by 2010/11;
- Improve NI36- protection against terrorist attack year on year – (base measure to be set 2009)
- 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;
- Increase NI23 - Perceptions that people in the area treat each other with respect and consideration (baseline to be set 2009);
- Increase the percentage of households in neighbourhood watches to 23.0% by 2010/11 and 24.0% by 2011/12;
- Increase NI27 - Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police;
- 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;
- Reducing NI33 - Arsons incidents per 10,000 population to 9.14 by 2010/11 and 28.96 by 2011/12;
- Reducing NI49i – the number of primary fires per 100,000 population to 150.56 by 2010/11 and 148.77 by 2011/12;
- Reducing NI49ii – the number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population to zero by 2010/11 and maintain that level;

- Reduce NI49iii – 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;
- 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;
- Reduce NI195 (i) - Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter) to 9% by 2010/11 and maintain that level year on year;
- Reduce NI195 (ii) - Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of detritus) to 17% by 2010/11 and maintain that level year on year;
- Reduce NI195 (iii) - Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti) to 4% by 2010/11 and maintain year on year;
- Reduce NI195 (iv) - Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of fly posting) to 4% by 2010/11 and maintain year on year;
- Improve NI196 - Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping to a level of 1= very effective by 2010/11 and maintain year on year;

Key actions will include

- 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 new street signage for Neighbourhood Watch across the entire borough;
- Develop and implement a co-ordinated partnership communications strategy and targeted public awareness campaign to raise awareness of ASB, concerns of residents and promote the actions that the partnership is taking to address these, including clear information on levels of crimes and disorder and actions to address this in people's local neighbourhood;
- 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 making 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;
- Implement features of the report of the Commission for Integration and Cohesion as prioritised by the Government, initiate a "welcome pack" for new arrivals and refugees, and check progress against the Government checklist on cohesion;
- Maintain and develop the existing multi agency response to terrorist threats and research why the fear for an attack in Wandsworth has risen so dramatically in the last 2 years
- Support the MPS in Operational Delphinus and implement and update the Council's Counter-Terrorism Action Plan;
- Undertake a review of the Anti Social Behaviour Strategy for the Borough to reflect the priorities in the Partnership Plan and take necessary steps to improve performance in relation to the issues identified in the Government's "Respect" agenda, focusing on those required as mandatory targets in the Wandsworth LAA;
- Use anti social behaviour and tenancy enforcement powers in appropriate cases and extend the use of 1C (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 explore the potential to extend the database to include mapping co-ordinates for all reports by March 2009 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 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 2010/11;
- Continue the partnership problem-solving approach adopted by Wandsworth Council, the Police and the Wandsworth Town Centre Partnership Board for Wandsworth Town Centre;
- 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 Servite Housing Association;
- Implement the Respect Standard for Housing Management in Wandsworth Action Plan;
- Continue to support the Family Intervention Project (FIP) operated by Servite HA;
- 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;
- Work together with the pilot Community Court Scheme for Roehampton;
- Maintain the Victim Support Vulnerable and Intimidated Witness Service;
- Continue to implement the dog action plan and training strategies previously developed in 2008/09 to 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;
- Maintain the graffiti hotline with minimum standards to respond to calls;
- Work to promote the graffiti service on the website and in Council publications;
- Maintain and publicise the Housing department dedicated anti-social behaviour and hate incident and harassment reporting line;
- Circulate 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 highlights 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 joint operations between the CCTV control room and the response units;
- Support Retail Radio, linking with CCTV and Pub Watch, and increase the number of subscribers;
- Continue the roll out of the Alleygate scheme in and particularly around Tooting Town Centre;

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 Tim.Harding@met.pnn.police.uk; Brian Reilly (Deputy Director of Housing) at breilly@wandsworth.gov.uk.

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. 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.

Our 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 23% (TBC);
- Reduce NI30 - Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders (baseline and targets to be established in 2009);
- 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);
- Increase NI144 - Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence (baseline and targets to be established in 2009);
- 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:

- 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 2009, which will include the detailed performance indicators and service improvement priorities to be delivered by 2010/11. This will be monitored in detail through the CSDWG and CDRP, and on an exception basis by the PSG.

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 2009/10. 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 CDRPs 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 the development of the new 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 CDRP 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. It is currently proposed that nine of the new National Indicators on crime will be included in the LAA for Wandsworth. GoL has indicated that the APACS performance indicator set is unlikely to be finalised until April 2009. 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 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 as set out in the following paragraphs. Housing Services has developed an in-house database to integrate monitoring ASB cases. The database is also able to take tenancy information from the SAFFRON² 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 CDRP will be included in the CDRP 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 CDRP will continue to work closely with the DAT, 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 CDRP. 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 CDRP 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 CDRP and in the development of a long term vision for crime and disorder reduction in Wandsworth.

The **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP)** (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 CDRP advises the LSP and the PSG and ensures that the Partnership meets statutory requirements, and that the work of the CDRP is joined up with the DAT, 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 CDRP.

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 CDRP 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 CDRP, 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 £349,000 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. External funding allocated to the Drugs Action Team was £4,392,000 in 2008/09, with a further £3,000,000 expenditure over which the DAAT has some influence. The Police Basic Command Unit (BCU) Fund allocation will be £274,522 in 2009/10. The YOT is separately funded from a number of partner agency budgets and other external grants, and the budget for 2007/08 was £2,535,323. 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 is expected to go live in the Spring of 2009/10, and this will be expected to generate further funding to promote a Safer and Stronger Wandsworth.

SCRUTINY

The CDRP 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 CDRP 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, HMIC, the Audit Commission, Joint Area Review (JAR) as well as Council internal audits have recently reviewed services contributing to the CDRP's work. The LSP provides a wider community perspective and scrutiny of the overall work of the CDRP.

ONGOING ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES

The work of the CDRP 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. The sad loss of the Deputy Chairman, Mr Ahmed Butt, has occasioned the need for a review of the role of the Forum, so that it can again be enabled to play a key role in facilitating community engagement on crime and disorder issues. The LGBT Forum is active and has strong links with the CDRP. 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, 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 CDRP.

Older People Strategy – The Council is currently preparing an Older People Strategy, which will follow 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 CDRP 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 second part of the process involves the preparation of the Strategy involving stakeholders across the piece in the preparation of position statements and action plans following the framework of the seven dimensions of independence - this will report to Adult Social Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee in June 2008. Members of the CDRP are engaged in this process.

The Fire and Rescue Service

The Police Reform Act 2002 made Fire and Rescue Authorities full partners of the CDRP'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 contains a clause to amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to expand the statutory duties of CDRPs to include reducing re-offending and add probation trusts to the list of 'responsible authorities' for CDRPs.

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 Children's 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.

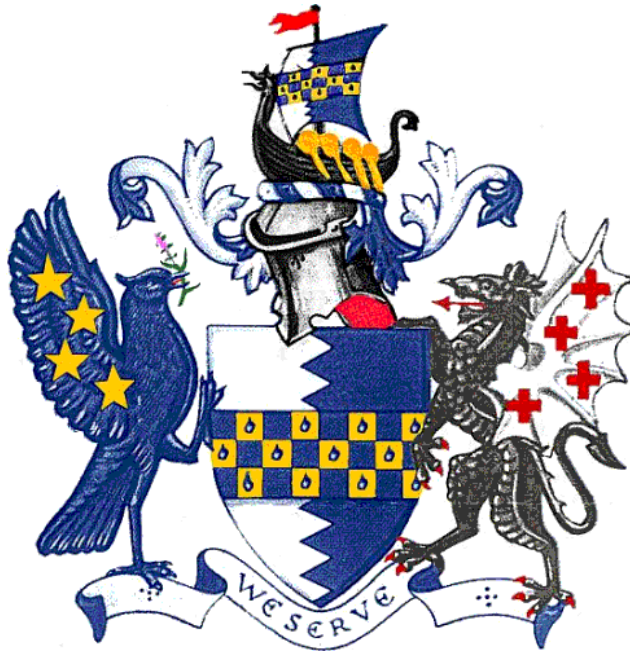
The Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) – (also known as the third sector).

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 20% 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 1 - Summary of Wandsworth Police Strategic Intelligence Assessment



GPMS	Not Protectively Marked
Publication Scheme Y/N	No
Title	Strategic Intelligence Assessment briefing document for Local Authority
Version	Version 2
Summary	To give an overview of Control Strategy Priorities for Local Authority
Branch/OCU	Wandsworth (WW)
Document Owner	Borough Commander Stewart LOW
Author	Campbell BEASANT (c086732) – Higher Intelligence Analyst
Date Created	15/01/2009
Review Date	15/01/2010

Aim

The aim of this document is to summarise the SIA Q3 2008/09 in to a comparable themes as the CDRP strategic document.

Purpose

This is to facilitate joint action plans and to assist moving in to the future to a joint Strategic Assessment. For full assessment please see SIA Q3 2208/09 from DI Cathy Page or Higher Analyst Campbell Beasant.

Current Performance Against Targets

		Target	Q1 & Q2 Fy 07/08	Q1 & Q2 Fy 08/09	% change
Tier 1 - Most Serious Violence	Murder,GBH wounding, Racially/Religiously aggravated, Causing death by driving/aggravated veh taking	No target set	180	179	-1%
	Serious Sexual Offences	No target set	138	158	14%
Tier 2 - Serious Acquisitive Crime	Robbery (All)	-1%	707	527	-25%
	Domestic Burglary (inc aggravated)	-1%	1255	824	-34%
	Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicle	-4.4%	591	619	5%
	Theft From Motor Vehicle	-8.7%	1360	1240	-9%
	Total SAC	-4.4%	3913	3210	-18%
Tier 3 All other	All other offences (TNO's)	No target set	No data	9253	N/A
	Gun enabled offences	-5.0%	66	31	-53%
	Knife enabled offences	-5.3%	163	205	26%
	Serious Youth Violence	-5.0%	No data	85	N/A

Table 1.1: Performance against key crimes – 1st April 2008 to 30th September 2008

Table 1.1 shows that Wandsworth is currently 1% down on category 1 offences and 14% up on Serious Sexual Offences (SSO). The breakdown of category one offences shows that we are performing almost equally across both quarters. However, it should be noted that GBH offences and Racially & Religiously Aggravated Offences are the largest contributors to this category. Both murder and death caused by driving account for just 1% of the total numbers of crimes. Also of concern is that an increase in racially and religiously motivated crimes can also indicate growing confidence in the Police within our most vulnerable sections of the community. Thus an increase in offending in this category could indicate either an increase in offending or better reflection of crime figures driven by greater trust in the Police.

Table 1.1 shows that we are currently achieving on all but one of our Tier 2 crime types and over Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) we are currently 18% down on the same period for the previous year. Theft of motor vehicles currently is the only crime type in Tier 2 that we are not achieving our target.

Currently there are no figures for Tier 3 crimes produced by the Performance Information Bureau and thus no comparative analysis has been done on the crime figures.

Key Priorities for MPS and CDRP

As can be seen from our current performance targets they reflect a keen MPS interest in Serious Violence (including knife crime, gun crime and youth violence), Serious Acquisitive crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (Tier 3 offences). This is further enforced by:

National Community Policing Plan Priorities 2008-11

- Stronger focus on serious violence
- Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour
- Renewed focus on young people
- New national approach to designing out crime
- Continuing to reduce re-offending
- Greater sense of national partnership
- Freeing up local partners, building public confidence

Wandsworth Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Plan 2008- 11

The CCDRP Partnership Plan 2008-11 for Wandsworth outlines 7 key priorities for the next three years. They are:

- Residential Burglary
- Street Crime, Robbery and Violent Crime
- Motor Vehicle Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour (including around some housing estates)
- Crime and Disorder in Tooting Town Centre
- Youth crime (including gangs and weapons)
- Drugs

MPS Prioritisation 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 figures. The matrix is shown below.

The matrix this reporting period identified a number of key themes; 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 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 theft of cycles and rape were poor. Also robbery performance against peers was poor despite the trend analysis showing robbery dropping to very low levels, indicating that the drop in robbery is been seen across the MPS and nationally.

Strategic Assessment 2008 - Summary

Public concern and priority amongst local and national objectives showed that the main areas for concern were with Most Serious Violence, Serious Acquisitive Crime, Terrorism and Drugs. Dugs, 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%.

Crime / Problem Type	Volume	Performance (judged against peers)	Trends	Seriousness / Risk Matrix	Priority	Public Concern	PESTELGO	Total
VAP								
Murder								
GBH								
ABH								
Common Assault								
Offensive Weapon								
Harassment								
Other violence								
Assault PC								
Sexual Offences								
Rape								
Other Sexual								
Robbery								
Robbery of Personal Property								
Robbery of Business Property								
Burglary								
Burglary in a Dwelling								
Burglary in Other Buildings								
Distraction Burglary								
Motor Vehicle Crime								
Theft/Taking of M/V								
Theft from a Vehicle								
M/V Interference & Tampering								
Theft (excluding vehicles)								
Theft from Person								
Snatches								
Picking Pockets etc								
Theft from Shops								
Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles								
Other Theft								
Handling Stolen Goods								
Fraud or Forgery								
Cheque / Credit Card Fraud								
Other fraud / forgery								
Criminal Damage								
Criminal Damage To a Dwelling								
Criminal Damage To Other Bldg								
Criminal Damage To M/V								
Other Criminal Damage								
Arson								
Drugs								
Drug Trafficking								
Possession Of Drugs								
Other Drug Offences								
Other Notifiable Offences								
Anti-social behaviour								
Gangs								
Terrorism								

	Very High concern
	High concern
	Concern
	Of less concern
	Low concern
	No data at present - further research required
	Lack of knowledge
	Potentially misleading - other data sets needed
	Subjective Accumulation

Control Strategy Priorities

To reflect the growing concern and local and national priorities the control strategy priorities were agreed to tackle the above areas for concern.

Serious Violent Crime – would be tackled by the Youth Violence Core desk. The Drugs focus desk would also have an impact as a significant proportion of Wandsworth's violent crime has been linked to rivalry and attempts to control drugs markets.

Serious Acquisitive Crime – would be tackled by the Burglary and Robbery desk with again the Drugs focus desk assisting by impacting on offending driven by addiction.

Preventing Violent Extremism – would be tackled by the Counter Terrorism focus desk with support from central units.

Strategic Assessment 2008 - Summary

Drugs – would be tackled by the drugs desk and would be responsible for actioning fast time intelligence on drug related issues.

Anti-Social Behaviour – would be tackled by the work of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams support by the Community and Partnership desk.

APPENDIX 2. Summary of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Strategic Assessment

Wandsworth Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Strategic Assessment 2008

Introduction

The production of a strategic assessment and the associated Partnership Plan is a statutory requirement arising from the Government's review of the partnership provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006.

The strategic assessment is an annual and broad analytical exercise. It helps partners to identify the strategic priorities to be tackled by the Partnership Plan that drives the business objectives of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership towards reducing crime and disorder in Wandsworth. The strategic assessment presents the trends and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the Borough. During the cycle of the Partnership Plan, additional analytical profiles and performance reports will be produced to help further the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership in delivering the Partnership Plan and the strategic priorities.

Strategic Priorities

Four strategic priorities are recommended for inclusion in the Partnership Plan 2009/10. These priorities have been selected based on the analytical work achieved through the strategic assessment and are described further below. Each strategic priority covers a broad theme and is to include sub-themes that have also been suggested.

It is proposed that strategic priorities are to be changed in 2009/10. However, all last year priorities have been reallocated and are now covered by one or more of the draft strategic priorities. The proposed strategic priorities take into account all information provided by the different partners; they also consider areas of development of great importance that are currently being tackled by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. In particular, the preventing violent extremism programme that was launched in 2007 has been shown as a key area of partnership work. Preventing Violent Extremism has been identified as a Police priority but not as a partnership one. The partnership do intend to be more proactive in this area but for the Council although PVE work will be significantly intensified. Whilst this is not a top line activity due to the evident social cohesion within the Borough it remains a priority for the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and has therefore been included as a sub-theme under violent crime.

Strategic priorities drawn form the Partnership Strategic Assessment:

Acquisitive crime

Motor vehicle crime:

- To continue to combat motor vehicle crime through partnership work, with a focus on reducing the volume of thefts of 2-wheeled vehicles in the Battersea area.
- Identification of the level of anti-social behaviour in the Battersea area to potentially correlate those who commit motor vehicle crime and those responsible for anti-social behaviour

Residential burglary:

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

Robbery:

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

Serious violent crime

Town centres:

- To target town centres during the late-night hours to reduce violent crime but also related disorderly behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenly behaviour).

Local neighbourhoods:

- 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

Gun crime and knife crime:

- 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

Prevent violent extremism:

- Prevent violent extremism strategy

Reassurance of local communities and support to victims of crime

Young people:

- To work with young victims and promote reassurance amongst those who are most worried about crime, including bullying

Local communities:

- To identify neighbourhoods where levels of crime and anti-social behaviour are reported as high

Most vulnerable victims:

- To target those identified as more likely to become victims of crime through well-targeted crime prevention measures

Businesses:

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

Hate crime:

- To continue to work with victims of hate crime including domestic violence.
- To improve the level of reporting.
- To improve the level of victims willing to go through court proceedings

Repeat victimisation:

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

Offenders management and re-offending

Substance misuse:

- Intervention amongst offenders with substance misuse problems, including drugs and alcohol

Adult offenders:

- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending
- Prolific and other Priority offenders

Young offenders:

- Early intervention to prevent young people to get into trouble
- Identification of those most at risk of re-offending
- Identification of pattern of group offending amongst young offenders
- Intervention amongst those with identified substance misuse

Section 1 - Performance review

This section provides a summary of the performance achieved in Wandsworth for the main crime types during 2007/08 and during the first half of 2008/09. Additionally, charts have been included which show the quarterly trends for the past 3 years recorded in Wandsworth against comparative groupings.

Performance in 2007/08

- In 2007/08, Wandsworth CDRP agreed a target to reduce the BCS comparator crime by 7.5%. The BCS comparator crime includes the following crime types: residential burglary, personal robbery, theft of and from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a cycle, criminal damage and assaults. In fact, there was a reduction of 6.9% on the total volume of all these offences compared to the previous year.
- For most of the offences included in the BCS comparator crime, Wandsworth performed better than the entire Force or its performance was less than 5 points below the MPS performance.
- 6 of the 11 targets set on each of the components of the BCS comparators were met. There were some great reductions achieved on the volumes of personal robberies (-25.2%), thefts from a person (-17.8%) and thefts of a cycle (-17.9%). Following a very poor performance in 2006/07, the volume of residential burglaries reduced significantly this year (-11.2%).
- There was a reduction of 2.9% on the volume of wounding offences but that performance remained below the agreed target; furthermore that reduction was below the overall performance achieved across the MPS (8%). Both the volumes of theft of motor a vehicle and criminal damage offences increased locally (respectively by 8.7% and 2%) while reductions were achieved across the MPS as well as in the two comparative groupings – the family of similar boroughs and inner London.
- The overall target on sanctioned detections was failed. 19.6% of all notifiable offences in Wandsworth resulted into sanctioned detections, which was below the target agreed at 24%. There were however some successful results. The sanctioned detection rates for personal robbery (19.5%), domestic violence (42.3%), racist crime (38.4%) and homophobic crime (35.7%) were all above the set targets. Moreover, these rates all improved on the previous year. In contrast, the sanctioned detection rate for rape (24.4%) was lower than that recorded in the previous year and was below target. There were also a significant low proportion of residential burglaries that resulted into sanctioned detections (7.1%).

Performance in 2008/09, during the period between April and September 2008

- 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.
- The performance in reducing serious violence cannot be measured yet. It is indeed the first time that information is collected against this new indicator and the results for 2008/09 will be used as the baseline to measure the performance in the next year. 77 offences were recorded between April and September 2008 in Wandsworth, which represented 0.3 offences per 1000 residents. That offence rate remained lower than that recorded in the whole MPS (0.5 offences per 1000 residents). However, figures are currently under review to ensure that counting rules are compliant with the new definition. Final figures should be available during summer 2009.
- The category 'assault with injury' was also introduced for the first time this year. 1,124 offences were recorded in Wandsworth during the first half of 2008/09, which related to 4 offences per 1000 residents. The Borough's rate remained below than that achieved at the MPS level (4.5 offences per 1000 residents).
- The category of serious acquisitive crime is another newly created crime category but incorporates crime types that have been recorded for years. That category includes robbery, residential burglary, theft (or taking) of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle. There

Strategic Assessment 2008 - Summary

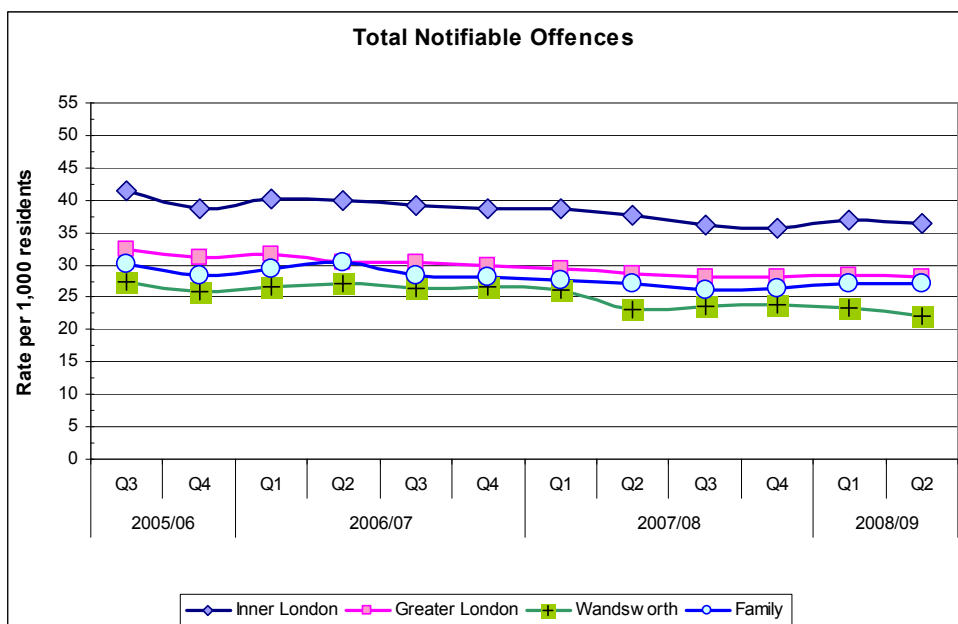
were some great achievements in reducing the volume of both residential burglaries and robberies in Wandsworth (respectively by 34.3% and 25.5%). Both performances were greater than that recorded in any other comparative grouping. A reduction was also achieved on the number of thefts from motor vehicles (-8.8%), just above the target agreed at 8.7%. However, an increase of 4.7% was recorded on the volume of thefts of a motor vehicle while decreases were achieved in the comparative groupings.

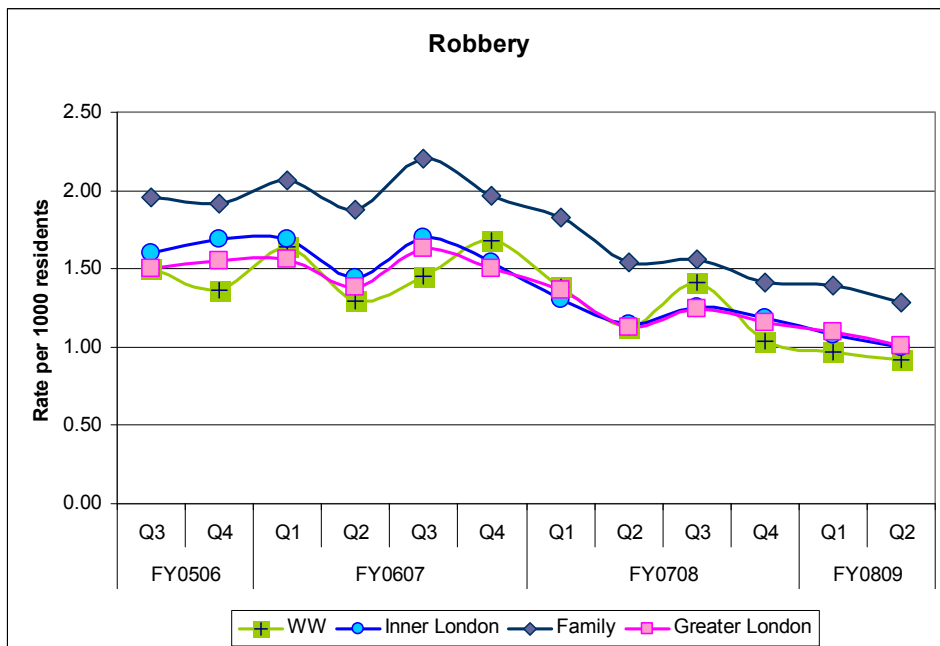
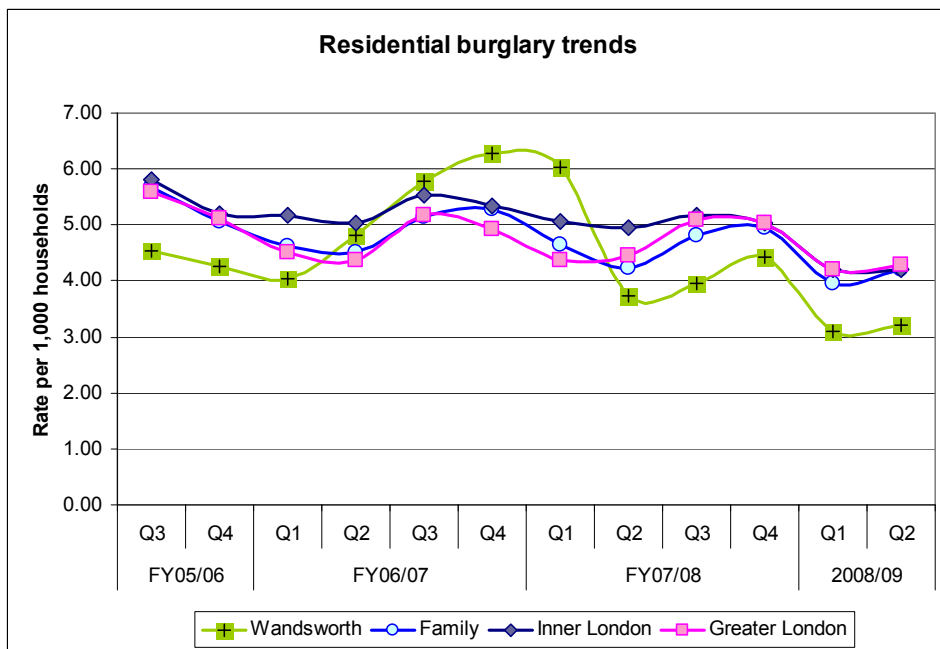
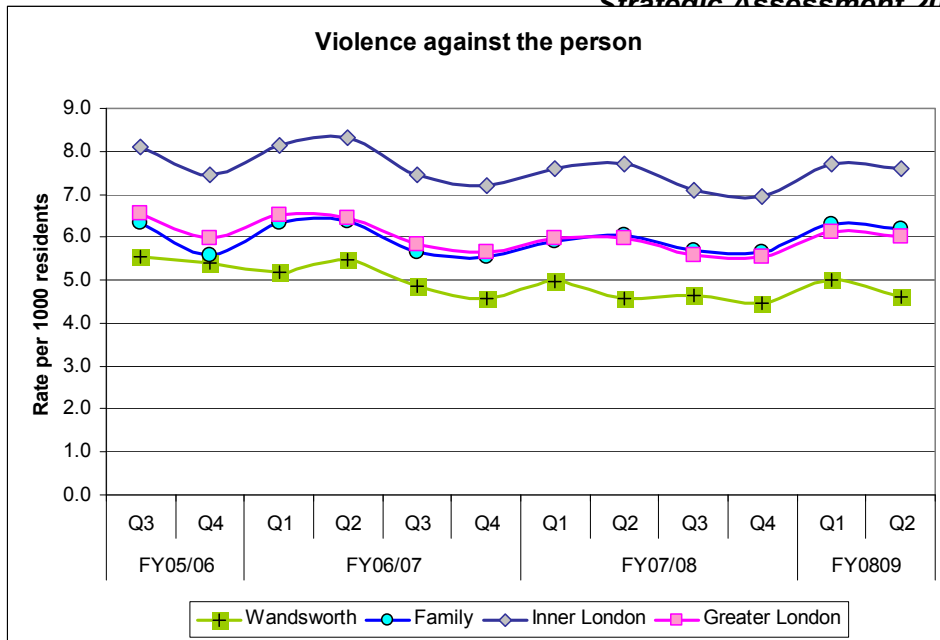
- During the period between April and September 2008, the Borough under-performed in getting sanctioned detection rates on targets in most crime categories. Low sanctioned detection rates were achieved for residential burglary (7.5%), which contrasted with the great reduction in the number of offences, and for rape (17.2%). Great performances were achieved in detecting domestic violence and homophobic offences (respectively 47% and 45.5%), with sanctioned detection rates that were above target and also that were greater than that recorded in the previous year.

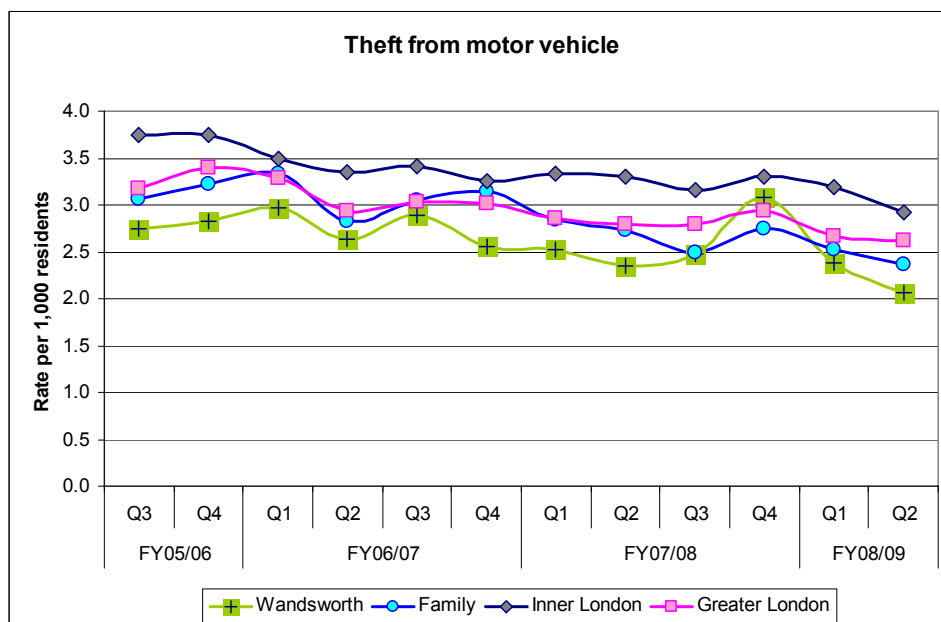
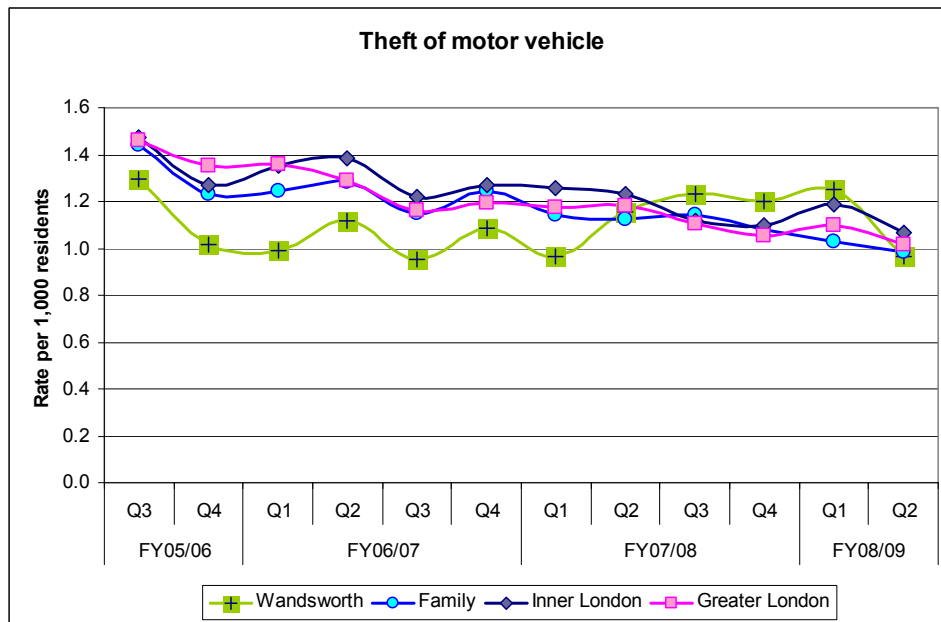
Crime reduction performance in Wandsworth compared to the MPS and other groupings, April to September 2008

OFFENCES	MPS		Wandsworth		Inner London		Family	
	Volume	Change on 2007/08	Target	Volume	Change on 2007/08	Target	Change on 2007/08	Change on 2007/08
Most serious violence	3,523*	n/a	no target	77*	n/a	no target	n/a	n/a
Serious acquisitive crime	98,287	-8.1%	-4%	3,210	-18%	-4.4%	-12.8%	-11.5%
Robbery (personal and commercial)	15,751	-16.7%	-2.4%	527	-25.5%	-1%	-21.5%	-16.3%
Residential burglary	26,938	-3.1%	-4.5%	824	-34.3%	-1%	-15.3%	-7.3%
Theft of motor vehicle	15,895	-10.2%	-3.3%	619	+4.7%	-4.4%	-9.4%	-11.2%
Theft from motor vehicle	39,703	-9.4%	-3.9%	1,240	-8.8%	-8.7%	-8%	-12.3%

Trends charts







Section 2 – Offenders

The profile of those accused of crime, the substance misuse profile of perpetrators is explored as well as how effective we are in helping them in overcoming their habit and offending patterns and the profile of the young people who have become involved into criminal or antisocial activities are summarised as follows:

Profile of offenders

- There are a large proportion of crimes committed by young people. There were however some great disparities between the different types of crimes.
- In particular, robberies are mostly committed by young perpetrators aged between 10 and 17 years old. Additionally, there was a lower but still significant percentage of thefts from a motor vehicle committed by young people.
- Other types of crimes were however more likely to be committed by older people. Residential burglaries were mostly committed by offenders aged 26 and above as were offences of violence against the person.

- A vast majority of offences were committed by male perpetrators. There was however an increasing proportion of offences committed by younger female perpetrators.
- A majority of the burglaries and of the robberies were committed by perpetrators with an African or Caribbean background. In contrast, most of the motor vehicle crimes and violence against the person were committed by persons described as white European but there were still significant percentages of perpetrators from Black and other ethnic minorities.
- Most of the offences were committed by Borough's residents. Those who committed burglaries were more likely to travel longer distance than those who committed other types of offences.

Substance misuse amongst the offenders population

- Of those arrested for a trigger offence, at least 4 in 10 adult offenders were tested positive for drugs. Offenders were more likely to test positive for cocaine only or for both opiates and cocaine. Theft, possession of class A drugs and burglary made up the most of all drug tests and positive tests.
- Of those arrested for residential burglary, those who tested positive were more likely to be older than the overall profile for burglars with a large proportion of offenders aged between 35 and 44 years old.
- Of those arrested for possession of class A drugs or for theft, the largest age group was identified between 25 and 34 years old.
- Those who were arrested for possession of class A drugs were more likely to fail to be taken onto the Drug Intervention Programme caseload. Cocaine was the main drug used by those who failed while heroine was the second most common drug. Also, those who failed were less likely to have any children than those in the overall profile.
- About a third of the convicted offenders assessed by Probation were found to have alcohol problem. Those with alcohol misuse were more likely to have also drug misuse problems. Furthermore, those with alcohol misuse problems were more likely to have mental health issues but also education, training and employment needs compared to the total offender population.

Young offenders

- Most of the young offenders dealt with by the Youth Offending Team were male. A majority of young offenders were from Black or other ethnic minorities although the majority of female young perpetrators were described as white. Two thirds of the offenders were aged 15 and over at the time of the offence. Male offenders tended to be older than female offenders although there were still a small but significant number of male offenders aged 11 years old and below; there were no female offender within that age bracket.
- The number of offences committed by young people between April and September 2008 increased by 31% to 572 offences compared to the same period in the previous year. The top three offences committed by young people were thefts and handling offences, excluding motor vehicle thefts, drug offences and violence against the person offences. The proportion of drug offences significantly increased compared to the same period in 2007. There was also an increase in the number of robberies but proportionally speaking they only made up the fourth most common offence.
- The top three wards with the highest number of known resident young offenders were Roehampton, Earlsfield and Latchmere. The number of residents increased in Earlsfield while it decreased in the two other wards.

Section 3 – Places and times

The places and times where crimes and incidents of anti-social behaviour are more likely to occur are summarised as follows:

- Town centres were revealed as hotspots for many types of crimes but also disorders. Violence against the person is more likely to occur within town centres. Furthermore, the London Ambulance Service dealt with violent crimes mostly around town centres. Other associated types of disorder have also been revealed as clusters around the Borough's town centres: rowdy

behaviour as reported to the Police and drunken behaviour as dealt with by the London Ambulance Service. All these types of crimes and disorder peaked mostly in the evening.

- Robbery was also identified as a crime more likely to occur around town centres. Robberies were however more likely to occur in the afternoon (peak identified between 3pm and 5pm).
- In areas of high level of deprivation where housing is also denser as a result of the concentration of housing estates, there were some intense hotspots for specific types of crime as well as disorder. The Battersea area was revealed as having high occurrences of crime and disorder.
- Some hotspots of motor vehicle crimes were revealed in the Battersea area around some housing estates. Furthermore, arsons on motor vehicles were more likely to occur in that same area.
- Secondary hotspots of violent crimes, including both violence against the person and robberies, were also revealed in the Battersea area. The London Ambulance Service also dealt with a number of calls related to drunken behaviour and mental health incidents around Falcon Road, SW11 (Latchmere).
- Substance misuse related crimes and incidents also clustered in the Battersea area as revealed using datasets of calls to the Police and information from the London Ambulance Service. Additionally, there were some significant volumes of sharps collected from that area. There was a further intense hotspot on the Alton estate, SW15, located in Roehampton.
- Other types of incident tended to cluster around housing estates. Graffiti removals were more likely to occur around housing estates. However, estate managers are more likely to request graffiti removals. There were also clusters of calls related to rowdy neighbours around some of the housing estates.
- The geographical pattern for residential burglary was very much different as clusters were located in the southeast with additional clusters in the northern half of the Borough. In the Balham area as well as in Thamesfield, there was a significant proportion of multi-occupied premises targeted by perpetrators while in Furzedown, only a minority of multi-occupied premises were burgled.

Section 4 – Victims and targets

Victims' profile

The profile of the victims of crimes, including violence against the person, robbery, residential burglary and motor vehicle crime, committed in 2007/08 are summarized as follows:

- *The age of the victims who went to the Police peaked between 26 and 35 years old but there were some great variations between the age profiles of each crime type.*
 - Acquisitive crimes including both residential burglary and motor vehicle crime were more likely to be experienced by those aged between 26 and 35 years old. However, robberies were mostly targeted at young victims with a large identified proportion of victims aged between 10 and 17 years old.
 - Youths on youths robberies were more likely to occur in the afternoon after school leaving time. Female victims tended to be younger than male victims.
 - A broader peak age was identified for the victims of violence against the person with nearly 3 in 4 victims aged between 18 and 35 years old. There were a smaller but significant proportion of young victims. The age profile of the victims of domestic violence was similar to that described for all victims of violence against the person.
- Most of the victims were from a white European background. There were however a greater proportion of victims from Black or other ethnic minorities amongst those victims of violence against the person.
- The proportion of stolen 2-wheeled motor vehicle increased on the previous year. The thefts of 2-wheeled vehicles mostly occurred in the Battersea area. Furthermore, there was a rise in the number of vehicles targeted by deliberate fires in that same area.
- While audio equipment remained the most likely item stolen from motor vehicles, satellite navigation systems have become much more popular amongst perpetrators of thefts from a motor vehicle.

- Borough residents were most concerned about gun crime in their local area according to the Public Attitude Survey conducted for the MPS. There were some great concerns of terrorist attacks locally but especially in London as a whole.
 - Regarding disorder in the Borough, residents were most worried about people using or dealing drugs in their local area and about people being drunk or rowdy in public places.
 - Overall, Borough residents said they felt safe and expressed their confidence in the work achieved by the local Police.
 - Crime was one of the top three concerns amongst the young people who took part into the Tellus survey. Becoming a victim of crime was as much of a worry as getting into trouble. The majority of pupils felt very much safe within their school. They were more likely to feel unsafe while using public transport.
 - Bullying scored high in the pupils' list of worries and nearly 4 in 10 said they had been bullied at least once in the last year at school. Most of them however believed that their school was dealing well with bullying.
 - The Tellus survey also highlighted the need for better information and advice to be provided to young people on alcohol and drugs.
 - Business crime as measured by the Business crime survey 2008 appears to have been experiences at a similar level to that measured last year. Businesses owned by people from Black or other ethnic minorities were significantly more likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour or robbery than businesses owned by people from a white background. 1 in 3 businesses victims of crime had reported some or all of the incidents to the Police.
 - Information on the types of businesses that suffered from crime was also gathered from Police records. Supermarkets and convenience stores/newsagents were more likely to have reported incidents of shoplifting in their premises. There were a large proportion of restaurants and food outlets that reported robberies.
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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
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, though there are a number of targets where baseline information is being finalised. Officers from the CDRP have been attending training seminars on the new arrangements. Transitional monitoring arrangements were adopted by the CDRP during 2008/09, with fully re-based monitoring against the NIs being introduced for 2009/10.

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 2008/09.

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