

Safer Kingston Partnership

Working for a Safer Kingston. Making a difference together

PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2008/11

**Our Partnership Plan and Strategy for Tackling Crime,
Disorder, Substance Misuse and Re-offending in the
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames 2008 – 2011**

2010/11 Update

Note: *Throughout this Plan 'Disorder' includes Anti-Social Behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the environment; 'Substance Misuse' includes drugs, alcohol and other substances*

Safer Kingston Partnership

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Introduction

For many years now a wide range of statutory and non-statutory agencies have worked together in partnership with the local community, to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse in Kingston Borough. The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames is already one of the safest London Boroughs in which to be educated, to live, work or visit. Our vision is that everyone who lives in, or comes to, our borough should both be **safe and feel safe**.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002 already require us to work together in partnership to produce a Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy and this Strategy is an integral part of this Partnership Plan. The Policing and Crime Act 2009 now requires the Partnership to consider reducing re-offending as part of its Strategy although much of this work is currently integrated into our activities.

Our first Partnership Plan within the new legislative framework was developed in 2008 covering the period 2008-11; although it is a three year plan there are annual reviews to ensure that the Safer Kingston Partnership is focused upon the behaviours which cause most harm to local communities and delivers the services to address those behaviours. This document represents the 2010/11 update to the Plan and takes into account the findings of the most recent Strategic Assessment and legislative changes. (In 2009/10 the 'Responsible Authorities', statutory functions and priorities remained the same as in the first year of the 2008/11 Plan so no update was required)

The Plan recognises and builds upon our past achievements and previous strategies and plans. The priorities contained in the Plan are 'intelligence led' - based on a Strategic Assessment which covered all crime types and identifies priorities for the Partnership and took into consideration the community perspectives.

In this document you can read about our priorities for crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending for the final year of this three year Plan; the type of improvement targets we have set as part of our Local Area Agreement; and some of our objectives.

Who are the partners?

Many organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors play a major part in delivering services to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse locally.

The Police and Justice Act 2006 prescribes the following 'Responsible Authorities' who must meet as a Strategy Group in an authority such as Kingston.

- ◆ Kingston Council, including the Executive Member with responsibility for Community Safety
- ◆ NHS Kingston
- ◆ London Fire Brigade
- ◆ Metropolitan Police Authority
- ◆ Metropolitan Police Service - Kingston Borough

With effect from 1 April 2010, the Policing and Crime Act 2009 has amended the prescribed 'Responsible Authorities' to include;

- ◆ London Probation Area – Kingston & Richmond

In Kingston there has been a strong tradition of involving other agencies in the work of the Strategy Group. For example the London Probation Area has been contributing to the work of the Partnership for some time, in particular in relation to reducing re-offending and the Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme.

Other agencies represented on the Strategy Group include the Chair of the Strategic Partnership for Alcohol and Drugs and representatives from other local Partnerships. Linkage with the Kingston Strategic Partnership is achieved through commonality of membership between the two Partnerships.

A wide range of other agencies, including the following, play a major part in delivery of the Strategy with an even greater number involved at a more 'operational' level.

- ◆ British Transport Police
- ◆ Local Healthcare Providers
- ◆ Kingston Community and Police Partnership
- ◆ Kingston Crown Court
- ◆ Kingston Race and Equalities Council
- ◆ Kingston Town Centre Management Limited
- ◆ Kingston University
- ◆ Kingston College
- ◆ Kingston Voluntary Action
- ◆ Kingston Youth Offending Service
- ◆ London Ambulance Service
- ◆ Magistrates Court
- ◆ Transport For London
- ◆ Victim Support

The Legislative Framework

The Police & Justice Act 2006 and Policing & Crime Act 2009 amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and place new requirements on Partnerships, through a Strategy Group whose minimum membership is now prescribed in Regulations, to:

- Undertake Strategic Assessments on at least an annual basis.
- Take forward the priorities identified through the strategic assessment in a three-year Partnership Plan which is to be revised annually to reflect any new and emerging priorities.

- Include in the Partnership Plan:
 - A strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder, combating substance misuse and reducing re-offending.
 - What priorities the Partnership intends to deliver over the next three years
 - What steps the Partnership will take to implement the strategy and meet the priorities.
 - The contribution of all partners in delivering against the agreed priorities and details of the allocation and deployment of resources that will be used to support delivery.
 - Details of how performance will be measured.
 - Information as to how the Partnership will engage with local communities

The Partnership Plan is also a key document through which the Safer Kingston Partnership will communicate with local people.

We will also be publishing a summary of this Plan which will be widely available.

Our Strategic Assessment

Partnerships are now required to undertake a Strategic Assessment, at least annually, to inform the priorities for inclusion in the Partnership Plan.

The Assessment assists the Partnership in identifying the major issues in the Royal Borough of Kingston of Thames, in prioritising activities and in allocating resources. These priorities are considered in conjunction with government objectives.

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems that will inform and enable the Partnership to:

- Understand the patterns, trends and shifts relating to crime and disorder and substance misuse;
- Set clear, robust priorities and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities;
- Develop activity that is driven by reliable intelligence and meets the needs of the local community;
- Deploy resources effectively achieving value for money; and
- Review trends in crime, disorder and substance misuse on an annual basis.

The Assessment includes

- An assessment of the extent to which last year's plan has been implemented.
- Analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse;
- Changes in the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse since the last strategic assessment; and
- Analysis of why these changes have occurred;

The strategic assessment reflects views from the community on matters that need to be prioritised. This update to the Plan includes feedback from a survey in Safer Kingston News, to which there were some 2,000 respondents, as well as views expressed in a wide range of other consultations.

The Assessment was undertaken by developing a systematic, scoring matrix for every area of crime which was measured under the following headings:

- Volume
- Performance
- Trends
- Seriousness
- Community Priority
- Priority in Police Control Strategy
- Crime/Fear of Crime Generator
- Political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal & organisational impacts

Priorities from the Strategic Assessment

The priorities which emerged were as follows:

- Alcohol Misuse
- Anti Social Behaviour
- Burglary
- Drug Misuse
- Violent Crime (including Knife Crime and Sexual Offences)
- Crime By and Against Young People including Robbery

In addition to these priorities the Strategy Group of the Partnership felt it was important to maintain the focus on:

- Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime – Not only do these crimes impact disproportionately on their victims but the Strategy Group was also anxious to

ensure that any reports of anti social behaviour, which have a Hate Crime component, are prioritised as hate crime.

A range of Public Service Agreements (PSAs) which are National Priorities also impact on the work of the Partnership. All Partnerships are required to contribute to a number of Public Service Agreements (PSA) targets set by the Government. These include Making Communities Safer (PSA 23); reducing the Harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs (PSA 25); and reducing the Risk to the UK and its interests overseas from International Terrorism (PSA 26). There are also clear links with the PSAs designed to improve the health and well-being of children and young people (PSA 12); increase the number of Children and Young People on the Path to Success (PSA 14); increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training (PSA 16); and build more cohesive, empowered and active communities (PSA 21).

The Safer Kingston Partnership and the three other local Delivery Partnerships are measured on 188 National Indicators which support either PSAs or Government Departmental Strategic Objectives. The Policing Plan targets are also an important part of the Safer Kingston Partnership's contribution towards achieving the PSAs.

In addition to delivering on the set of National/Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) Indicators which support the PSAs, Kingston's Strategic Partnership has negotiated a Local Area Agreement (LAA) with Government, which will end on 31 March 2011 and which includes a number of improvement targets. From the Safer Kingston Partnership's perspective the LAA includes Improvement Targets in relation to the assault with less serious injury crime rate; the number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment ; and the percentage of offenders under Probation supervision who are in employment at the end of their order or licence. In addition the LAA contains a local target in relation to safety and security in crowded places.

Crime, Disorder, Substance Misuse and Reducing Re-offending strategy

Our Partnership Plan is focussed around the top priorities identified in the Strategic Assessment.

Our focus for the final year of the 2008-11 Plan will be on:

- **Alcohol Misuse**
- **Anti Social Behaviour**
- **Burglary**
- **Domestic Violence and Hate Crime**
- **Drug Misuse**
- **Violent Crime (including knife crime and sexual offences)**
- **Crime By and Against Young People (including Robbery)**

Having selected these key themes this will in no way displace everyday activities by the agencies represented on the Partnership - wherever you live you will be entitled to expect a service from us. The selection of these themes is to provide a focus on activity which can be readily measured and timed. This will enable you to see how we are doing and progressing against specific targets rather than randomly responding to incidents and events without planning or careful consideration. We expect that this approach will also enable us to be more successful in reducing Crime, Disorder, Substance Misuse and Re-offending.

Whilst some crimes may affect nearly all members of society at some point in their lives, there are other crimes which have a disproportionate impact on the victim, even though the victims may not represent a significant number in terms of the overall Borough population. Recognising this, we have decided to accord equal priority to each of the targets set out above.

Reducing re-offending is an important element, which runs through all our key themes and plans to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse within Kingston. By providing multi-agency interventions to those who have offended we can reduce the likelihood of them re-offending, providing positive outcomes for the individual and making the borough even safer for everyone who lives in, or, comes to Kingston.

This Plan highlights our objectives to reduce the incidence of the priority themes listed above. These objectives will be supported by detailed action plans.

We will also be continuing to examine our own performance as a Partnership - to see what we can do to enhance our working arrangements and make our Partnership even more effective.

Fundamental to the success of this Strategy and Plan will be close integration with the work of the other three Delivery Partnerships as well as a range of plans and strategies e.g. the After Dark Strategy and Implementation Plan, the Children and Young People's Plan, the Equality & Community Cohesion Strategy and the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy.

The measures set out below will play a key role in all elements of our Strategy and specific activities to address these will be developed over the three-year period:

- Early intervention to prevent problems.
- Promoting community and individual responsibility for crime, disorder and substance misuse reduction amongst residents and visitors to the Borough
- Continuing to promote within Partnership agencies our legal duty to take into account the Crime, Disorder, Substance Misuse and Reducing Re-offending implications of all of our activity.

- Working together to reduce re-offending through cooperation, information sharing and a multi-agency approach to risk management of offenders in custody and on their release into the community.
- Using intelligence-led methods and multi-agency working to catch and bring to justice, and subsequently rehabilitate and resettle the perpetrators of crime, substance misuse, disorder and anti-social behaviour, especially Priority and Prolific Offenders. This will include sharing information under the terms of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended, and supporting action under other legislation, particularly the Housing, Environmental Protection and Public Health Acts.
- Supporting those young people at risk of becoming or already engaged in, anti-social behaviour or criminal activity to ensure that they do not emerge as the next generation of Priority and Prolific Offenders. This will be a key activity for the Integrated Youth Support Service, which includes the Youth Offending Service.
- Promoting cross-border working wherever this will help us to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending.
- Reducing repeat victimisation and victim and witness intimidation
- Promoting design features which reduce the opportunities for crime, disorder, substance misuse and as one means of reducing re-offending.
- Joint working with Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams, other public sector, private sector and third sector providers to help tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reduce re-offending.
- Promoting crime prevention to residents and visitors to the borough.

NHS Kingston makes a major contribution to the substance misuse theme, as well as work with young people. Much of this is through the contribution to the work of the Strategic Partnership for Alcohol and Drugs (SPAD). NHS Kingston also contributes by developing Service Level Agreements with secondary and primary health care contractors.

Kingston accords high priority to the safety and security of its residents and visitors and preparedness for Counter-terrorism or other emergencies is a high priority. Key to this is our Partnership response to Counter Terrorism and Kingston's Contingency Planning arrangements which involve a wide range of partners. As well as the Health Protection agency and Partnership agencies such as the Police, London Fire Brigade, NHS Kingston and its contractors, Kingston Hospital Trust, Kingston Council and South West London and St George's Mental Health Trust, a wide range of businesses from both the daytime and evening economy and third sector partners also contribute to this vital work.

A further element of this activity is working with local communities, partners, the third sector and individuals, in a co-ordinated way, to help reduce vulnerability to extreme views.

Partnership Plan and Strategy 2008/11: Objectives and Roles of Partners in Delivery of the Plan and Strategy

The Police and Justice Act now requires us to include in our Partnership Plan the contribution of all partners in delivering against the agreed priorities and details of the resources that will be used to support delivery.

As this Plan is being completed prior to budget-setting for Partnership agencies, funding/resources to support specific initiatives has, in many cases, yet to be agreed..

It is also the case that the activity to support the priorities listed below will, in many cases, be part of agencies' 'mainstream' or 'day to day' activity. Since our first Strategy, many staff from a whole range of agencies have integrated measures to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending into their everyday work and this is now a legal obligation for all the 'Responsible Authorities' listed on Page 4.

Examples of the Delivery Agents and Resources are shown throughout the document; and list those partners who we anticipate will contribute to delivery of the specific objectives and the staff resources that will be used to support delivery. However, as initiatives develop to meet needs identified as a result of reviews of our Strategic Assessment, the Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessments and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment a wider range of partners is likely to become involved in delivery.

ALCOHOL MISUSE

Alcohol is the most widely used and socially acceptable drug. It is recognised that the majority of people in Kingston who drink alcohol will not experience any problems, however, there will be some members of the local community who do experience problems as a result of their own or someone else's drinking.

It is estimated that alcohol misuse costs public services an estimated £20 billion per year. There are a number of health and social problems associated with alcohol misuse resulting in significant costs to individuals, their families and the local community.

A local alcohol strategy will be developed in 2010-11 and will respond to the priorities identified in the national alcohol strategy and the local alcohol health needs assessment. The strategy will be based around three key themes and link well to the priorities identified in the strategic needs assessment and by the local community.

Our objectives are to

- Reduce levels of alcohol related crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and re-offending and publicise our success;

- Provide information, advice and publicity which inform the public about sensible drinking and alcohol support services;
- Address problematic drinking to reduce alcohol related harm.

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- Alcohol Treatment Services
- Kingston First/Kingston Business Against Crime
- Kingston University and College
- London Ambulance Service
- London Fire Brigade
- RBK mainstream activity:
 - ❖ Community Care Services
 - ❖ Domestic Violence Services
 - ❖ Housing Services
 - ❖ Licensing
 - ❖ Trading Standards
- Police mainstream activity
 - ❖ Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams
- NHS Kingston Commissioned Services
 - ❖ Kingston Hospital Trust
 - ❖ Healthcare Providers
 - ❖ South West London and St George's NHS Mental Health Trust
- Probation
- Pub Watches and Licensees
- Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Concern about Anti-Social Behaviour is measured both nationally and locally under seven broad headings –

- Teenagers hanging around on the streets;
- Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles;
- People using or dealing drugs;
- People being drunk or rowdy in public places;
- Rubbish or litter lying around;
- Noisy neighbours or loud parties;
- Abandoned or burnt-out cars

Kingston continues to perform well against these measures and registers as one of the top 5 London boroughs in relation to residents' overall satisfaction with their local area.¹ However, despite the consistent improvements highlighted within both the Place Survey, the Reducing Crime Together Survey, and the achievement of Green Flag and Purple Flag status, anti-social behaviour, is still perceived as a significant problem by our local community²

Anti-Social Behaviour affects all Neighbourhoods to a greater or lesser extent at various times. No two cases are the same and effective solutions often require a varied, creative and coordinated problem solving approach from a wide range of agencies. We are committed therefore to ensuring the sharing and adoption of best practice with both

partners and those communities affected in order to identify and coordinate effective and sustainable responses to anti-social behaviour.

In addition to the use of preventative measures at a community level this approach is strengthened in practical terms through initiatives such as Community Payback, encompassing the work of the Probation and Youth Services (and forums such as the Joint Agency Group, Multi-Agency Anti-Social Behaviour and Deter groups) to identify projects where offenders can contribute through activities such as Graffiti removal. Such initiatives provide a valuable demonstration of the delivery of Justice in tangible terms within a community context

Our objectives are to

- Use problem-solving techniques to address Anti Social Behaviour in the Royal Borough of Kingston
- Prevent People becoming Victims or Perpetrators of Anti Social Behaviour
- Enhance Public Reassurance to inform Perception of Anti Social Behaviour by working with Local Communities to develop and encourage self sufficient Sustainable Communities
- Provide preventative activity too engage young people before they become victims or perpetrators of crime
- Provide support and intervention to prevent young offenders from continuing to offend

¹ With only 17.9% of residents perceiving anti-social behaviour in their area as high (one of the lowest figures in London)

² *Anti-social behaviour was identified as one of the top three priorities by 57% of all respondents to the Reducing Crime Together Survey meaning that it was the top priority for residents.*

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ➤ British Transport Police | ➤ RBK mainstream activity continued: |
| ➤ Businesses | ❖ Integrated Youth Support Services |
| ➤ Kingston First/Kingston Business Against Crime | ❖ Neighbourhood Committees |
| ➤ Kingston Race & Equalities Council | ❖ Learning & Children's Services |
| ➤ London Fire Brigade | ❖ Trading Standards |
| ➤ Police mainstream activity | ❖ Youth Offending Service |
| ❖ Safer Neighbourhood Teams | ➤ Registered Social Landlords |
| ❖ Safer Transport Team | ➤ Responsible Authorities' commitment to multi-agency groups focussing on specific |
| ➤ Pub Watches and Licensees | |
| ➤ RBK mainstream activity : | ❖ Locations of concern |

- ❖ Community Care Services
- ❖ Environmental Health
- ❖ Environmental Services
- ❖ Housing Services
- ❖ Perpetrators of Anti-social Behaviour
- Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments
- Transport for London

BURGLARY

This is a new area identified by the Strategic Assessment. The level of burglary in Kingston remains low. Nevertheless we are not complacent about this and will continue to tackle this priority crime robustly. The Partnership has invested in the reinvigoration of Neighbourhood Watch schemes across the borough. This key reassurance and prevention strategy will be pursued during the coming year. Joint marketing initiatives will continue as the Partnership looks to reduce opportunities for offending in the future and to reassure communities that Kingston remains a safe place to live.

Our objectives are to

- Develop effective prevention strategies targeted at identifying and supporting those who may be vulnerable to this type of crime.
- Strive to reduce the low levels of burglary on the borough even further.
- Communicate with local communities, identifying partnership successes, preventative advice and guidance.

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- Business Sector
- CPS
- Kingston First and Town Centre Businesses
- Kingston Hospital Trust
- Kingston Local Safeguarding Children's Board
- Police mainstream activity
 - ❖ 24 hour policing response
 - ❖ Safer Neighbourhoods
 - ❖ Criminal Investigation Department
- Neighbourhood Watch
- Probation
- Pub Watch & Licensed Trade
- RBK mainstream activity
 - ❖ Environmental Services
 - ❖ Housing
 - ❖ Integrated Youth Support Services
 - ❖ Youth Offending Service
- Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments

DOMESTIC ABUSE AND HATE CRIME

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Despite under-reporting, domestic abuse accounts for 16% of all violent crime nationally and has the highest repeat victimisation rate of any crime type (approximately 42%). It can occur in all types of relationship with both male and female perpetrators and across all communities and cultures.

Although domestic abuse incidents in Kingston are the largest contributor to recorded Hate Crimes, numbers are reducing and Kingston has one of the lowest levels of domestic violence amongst the 32 London boroughs. The Partnership is committed to continuing this trend whilst ensuring that perpetrators are held to account and victims are supported.

It is also now widely recognised that children and young people can be significantly affected by living in homes where domestic abuse is happening. Section 120 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 extends the legal definition of harming children to include harm suffered by seeing or hearing ill treatment of others. This is addressed in close partnership with Kingston Local Safeguarding Children Board.

The Partnership is committed to joint working with the Adult Safeguarding and Deprivation of Liberty Team

HATE CRIME

Recent surveys have shown that more than eight in ten Kingston residents agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, with 73% feeling that their local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people. This is encouraging for Community Cohesion, for which the Council has developed a strategy, linked to the Single Equality Scheme, which brings together all our existing activity from a range of different Partnerships in one place.

In relation to Domestic Abuse and other Hate Crimes we are committed to the following objectives:

- Reducing social tolerance of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes and enhancing confidence of victims to report
- Reducing risk to victims by improving co-ordinated responses and provision of holistic and accessible support services
- Holding perpetrators accountable for their actions and bringing them to justice
- Providing support and education to children and young people

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- Domestic Abuse Forum
 - ❖ One Stop Shop Partners
 - ❖ Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)
- Racist Incidents Forum
- Racist Incidents 'Drop In' Partners
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Kingston Local Safeguarding Children's Board
- London Fire Brigade
- LGBT Forum
- Police (CSU) mainstream activity
- Probation mainstream activity
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Board
- Schools and Children's Centres
- Voluntary/Third Sector Providers
- Healthcare Providers

DRUG MISUSE

The Strategic Partnership for Alcohol and Drugs (SPAD) is a multi agency partnership responsible for the local implementation of the government's ten year national drug strategy and is responsible for the commissioning of drug treatment and support in order to meet the needs of the local community. To ensure the best use of resources during 2010-11 a drug specific needs assessment has been completed in partnership with key stakeholders and service users. The problems associated with drug misuse are complex and cannot be tackled in isolation.

The vision of the SPAD is to reduce drug and alcohol related harm to individuals, their families and the local community. **Its objectives are to**

- Work with the local community to identify the key local issues relating to drug and alcohol misuse.
- Commission a comprehensive range of high quality and effective drug treatment and support services
- Implement multi-agency interventions to try and break the cycle of drug misuse, offending and prison.
- Tackle issues around drug supply and to reduce drug and alcohol related crime, anti social behaviour and disorder.
- Provide a range of interventions through schools and the Children and Young People's Trust to support children and young people who may be affected by drug and/or alcohol misuse.

- Communicate the action that is being taken locally to reduce drug related harm to increase public confidence and reassure the local community.

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- Adult Pooled Treatment Budget
- Drug Intervention Programme Grant
- Drug treatment providers
- Kingston First/Kingston Business Against Crime
- London Ambulance Service
- London Fire Brigade
- NHS Kingston Commissioned Services
 - ❖ Kingston Hospital Trust
 - ❖ Healthcare Providers
 - ❖ South West London and St George's NHS Mental Health Trust
- Police mainstream activity
 - ❖ Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams
- Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme - Input from Responsible Authorities, Eco-Actif etc
- Probation
- Pub Watches and Licensees
- RBK mainstream activity:
 - ❖ Community Care Services
 - ❖ Domestic Violence Services
 - ❖ Housing Services
- Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments

VIOLENT CRIME

Kingston has consistently reduced the number of 'Violence against the Person' offences. There has been a notable decrease in Violence against the Person offences in Grove ward, which contains Kingston Town Centre, where offences decreased by 45% between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The many Partnership initiatives put in place, particularly but not exclusively, in Kingston Town Centre, have been a major contributory factor in reducing these crimes. These include; proactive policing, marshalled taxi ranks and mini-cab kiosks, Kingston First Night-time Town Centre Manager, Best Bar None, Behave or Be Banned, and Street Pastors. We are, however, not complacent and recognise that maintaining reductions in violent crimes will require further innovative Partnership working

Violence against the person in Kingston is characterised by Assault with Injury, Common Assault and harassment, with serious violent crimes being relatively rare in Kingston. Strategies are in place to ensure that, should the profile of Violence against the person offences change, this can be addressed.

Whilst the current levels of serious youth violence across London have not been replicated in Kingston, we are not complacent and proactive targeting of known offenders is undertaken.

The reduction of knife crime continues to be a priority for all London boroughs. Whilst Kingston does not have significant knife crime issues we are sensitive to the concerns and

perceptions of local communities and have strategies and policies in place in order to maintain the low levels of knife crime on this borough. We continue to work in partnership to deter those wishing to bring knives onto the borough from doing so by activity targeting transport hubs and routes into the borough.

Our objectives are to

- Prevent both adults and young people from becoming perpetrators or victims of violence, and reduce re-offending.
- Reduce violence against the person in the Royal Borough of Kingston
- Enhance public reassurance to inform perceptions of violence against the person by communicating and engaging with local communities.
- Deter young people from becoming perpetrators or victims of knife crime

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ➤ Business Sector | ➤ Probation |
| ➤ Cab Watch | ➤ Pub Watch & Licensed Trade |
| ➤ CPS | ➤ RBK mainstream activity |
| ➤ Kingston First and Town Centre Businesses | ❖ Integrated Youth Support Services |
| ➤ Kingston Hospital Trust | ❖ Licensing |
| ➤ Kingston Local Safeguarding Children's Board | ❖ Trading Standards |
| ➤ Police mainstream activity | ➤ Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments |

Sexual Offences, despite a small increase, remain low in Kingston; however, these offences have a disproportionate effect on victims. The priority for the forthcoming year will be to focus on prevention of such offences by working closely with all agencies.

Whilst rape offences are now investigated by a specialised unit within the MPS, Kingston borough remains responsible for dealing with all other sexual offences. The borough has a good reputation in relation to investigation of sexual offences and will continue to provide a professional service working alongside support agencies to ensure that victims receive the best possible care.

Our objectives are to

- Educate young people to take responsibility for their own safety

- To reduce the opportunities for sexual offences to occur by making the borough a safe environment in which to work, live and socialise
- To target identified vulnerable groups providing support and education
- To provide information, advice and publicity which informs the public about personal safety and reducing opportunities for offending

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ➤ Business Sector | ➤ London Ambulance Service |
| ➤ Cab Watch | ➤ Probation |
| ➤ CPS | ➤ Pub Watch & Licensed Trade |
| ➤ Kingston First and Town Centre Businesses | ➤ Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments |
| ➤ Kingston Hospital Trust | ➤ Police mainstream activity |
| ➤ Kingston Local Safeguarding Children's Board | ❖ Community Safety Unit |
| ➤ Kingston University and College | ❖ MAPPA |
| | ➤ Voluntary/Third Sector Providers |

CRIME BY AND AGAINST YOUNG PEOPLE

One of the central themes of the work of the Children's and Young People's Trust Board and Children's and Young People's Partnership is keeping young people safe. This means ensuring that they do not become either victims or perpetrators of crime or anti-social behaviour. This is a cross-cutting theme which has strong links to the work of the Safer Kingston Partnership and involves support and preventative measures; learning to take individual responsibility; and joint working with the Youth Offending Service to provide services for those young people whose activities have resulted in them entering the youth justice system.

The Children and Young People's Plan summarises the key objectives for children's services and the desired outcomes for individual children and young people. Two key targets contained in the plan are to reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system and to reduce the rate of re-offending by young people. 'Closing the Gap' published in October 2007 sets out Kingston's preventative strategy highlighting key areas for improvement in children's lives and details actions to reduce young people's involvement in crime as either victims or perpetrators.

The Safer Kingston Partnership and the Children's Trust Board share responsibility for the strategic oversight of the range of activities that aim to tackle youth crime. Through this co-ordinated approach , with key partner agencies sharing operational responsibilities and

agreeing joint targets, Kingston remains a safe place for young people to live, with lower levels of recorded crime than most local authorities in London. The most frequent crime for young offenders is shoplifting, 36%, with violent crimes accounting for 11%.

The Children and Young Peoples Plan 2009/13, focuses on key priorities that will make a difference to children and young people in Kingston. Performance remains strong in reducing the number of first time entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system with a 38% decrease in FTE's at same stage as 2008/09. Work is currently being undertaken to support youth restorative justice as a means of case disposal. If approved this stands to further enhance the success of the scheme. With regard to re-offending there has been a 22% reduction compared to the same stage as last year. However, more substantially within the deter cohort, those young people at highest risk of re-offending, there has been a 52% reduction compared with the 08/09 cohort.

We are also working to reduce drug and alcohol related harm to young people. We want to target and respond to risk factors earlier, preventing young people from developing problem behaviours and provide help and support for those who do. In 2009 the responsibility for commissioning young people's substance misuse treatment service was transferred to the Children's Trust from the Strategic Partnership for Alcohol and Drugs (SPAD). This move was recommended as part of the outcomes of the 'Every Child Matters- Change for Children programme and the 'Young people and drugs strategy' that highlighted the need for providing a joint integrated approach to delivering the services. Underpinning the commitment to addressing substance misuse are two PSAs

PSA 14 - Increase the number of young people on the path to success

PSA 25 - Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

Our objectives are to

- Provide preventative activity to engage young people before they become victims or perpetrators of crime
- Provide support and intervention to prevent young offenders from continuing to offend
- Ensure effective drug and alcohol education, treatment and support is available for young people.

Examples of Delivery Agents (including Funding and Resources)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ➤ Substance Misuse Team | ➤ RBK mainstream activity continued |
| ➤ Kingston Safeguarding Services | ❖ Positive Activities for Young People (PAYP) Housing Services |
| ➤ Kingston Primary Care Trust
Commissioned Services | ❖ Trading Standards |
| ❖ Kingston Hospital Trust | ❖ Schools and Pupil Referral Units |
| ❖ Healthcare Providers | |

- ❖ South West London and St George's NHS Mental Health Trust
- London Fire Brigade
- Police mainstream activity
 - ❖ Police Schools Officers
 - ❖ Safer Neighbourhood Teams
 - ❖ Safer Transport Team
- Deter Partnership – Mainstream resources
- ❖ Integrated Youth Support Services
- ❖ Youth Offending Service (includes YISP)
- Responsible Authorities' Media & Communications Departments
- Voluntary/Third Sector Providers
- Youth Justice Board Funding in 2010/11
- Young People's pooled treatment Budget 2010/11

What we will be doing to meet our objectives

Detailed Action Plans which support the Strategy and contain SMART targets relevant to each activity are developed. These are refreshed annually and monitored quarterly by the Strategy Group of the Partnership.. Strategic Leads from across the agencies on the Partnership have been appointed for each strand of our work and they are responsible for reporting to the Strategy Group on performance and risk to delivery of individual initiatives. The activities contained in the Action Plans are based on evidence of what works in crime, disorder and substance misuse reduction and reducing re-offending.

The Action Plans are 'live' working documents for the Partnership and they are updated regularly to reflect our progress and changes in local patterns of crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending. The Action Plans also reflect, and build on, the targets contained in other relevant plans and strategies, in particular the Kingston Plan (the Borough's Sustainable Community Strategy); other Delivery Partnership plans and strategies; and the Local Area Agreement.

The objectives will be reviewed annually by the Partnership in the light of our progress and changes in local patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse

Community Engagement and Increasing Public Confidence

We will continue to build on the active partnership with our local communities through the provision of information, consultation and seeking opportunities for volunteer participation and community engagement. Empowering and engaging residents and businesses to play a part in activities to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse will be key to achieving success, as will community cohesion.

We will use a range of means both to consult and engage with our local communities, including hard to reach groups. These will include, but not be limited to:

- The Police Safer Neighbourhood community engagement structures; Kingston Community and Police Partnership; and Independent community advisory groups.
- User Groups such as survivors of Domestic Violence
- RBK, NHS Kingston and other agency community engagement structures or Public Meetings.
- Neighbourhood Committees, Neighbourhood Working Groups, Community Forums and Open Days in conjunction with RBK's Neighbourhood Management as part of the Neighbourhood policies and Community Plans
- Working with local communities and specific estates or localities to develop and encourage self sufficient sustainable communities, empowered to create their own Neighbourhoods, supporting active citizens in creating civic pride and a place where people want to live, work and play
- Engaging with children and young people through the Borough Youth Council, Schools' Councils and the Young Livin' Web-site.
- The Partnership is developing a Communications Strategy across the Partnership agencies to allow us to use our limited resources more effectively. It is anticipated that, in time, this will use both traditional and more modern methods of communication. E.g. Bluetooth technology has already been used to get key messages out to the public at night in the Town Centre.
- Investing and publicising local solutions to local problems, reinforced by support to victims

Wherever possible we will try to use existing mechanisms to involve local communities in our work.

Equalities

All the 'Responsible Authorities' represented on the Partnership are committed to equalities and have an existing statutory duty to comply with Equalities legislation in their own right. This duty also extends to some of the other partners involved in the work of the Partnership.

Working across the Partnership, we will work to ensure that we are meeting the needs of our community and, specifically, not disadvantaging, any groups in line with PSA 15 which is designed to "Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief".

Risk Management

We recognise that there will always be risks to achievement of our objectives. Some of these will be critical to the work of the Partnership; others will be specific to particular initiatives and may have a degree of tolerance.

Clearly each “Responsible Authority” will have its own Risk Management policies and practices and will need to ensure that risks facing it, from the Partnership, are identified, assessed and managed in accordance with their respective policies and practices and that high risks are escalated appropriately.

However, as a Partnership, we will come together to identify those critical risks which could impact on us jointly and try to identify both the likelihood of the risks happening and their potential impact on the Partnership.

As we have done throughout the first two years of our Partnership Plan, the risk to delivery of every individual initiative will be identified and monitored by our Strategy Group on a quarterly basis for those risks which are ‘Red’ and ‘Amber’, with the frequency of critical risks being monitored depending on their assessed likelihood and potential impact.

Glossary

Acts	
Term	Definition
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	<p>The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 made provisions to prevent crime and disorder. The act introduced Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and made a provision for the local authority, police and community to work together in partnership and tackle crime and disorder. The act also introduced Youth Offending Services & the youth justice system to prevent offending by young people and a provision for public bodies to have to consider crime and disorder in any decision they make.</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1998/ukpga_19980037_en_1</p>
Police Reform Act 2002	<p>The Police Reform Act 2002 required Police Authorities, Fire Authorities and Primary Care Trusts to work to tackle crime and disorder. CDRPs also had to include substance misuse in their work.</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2002/ukpga_20020030_en_1</p>
Police & Justice Act 2006	<p>The Police & Justice Act 2006 included the legislative changes to the Structure, Delivery, Governance and Accountability of CDRPs and set out national standards for working in partnership. It also broadened the definition of the behaviours that must be considered in any decision made by public bodies.</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060048_en_1</p>
Policing & Crime Act 2009	<p>The Policing & Crime Act 2009 requires Crime Disorder Reduction Partnerships to consider Reducing Re-Offending as part of their work and Probation Authorities become a Responsible Authority from 1st April 2010.</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/ukpga_20090026_en_1</p>

Agencies/Partners	
Term	Definition
BTP	British Transport Police
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service

DA Forum	Domestic Abuse Forum - To ensure that the needs of people in Kingston who are experiencing or who have experienced domestic violence are met by provision of accessible and holistic support services. To prioritise the safety of survivors and their children in planning of all services and to ensure that perpetrators take responsibility for their actions. The group comprises of both statutory and voluntary agencies.
KCPP	Kingston Community and Police Partnership
Kingston Town Centre Management Ltd/- Kingston First	Kingston Town Centre Management work in partnership with stakeholders to ensure Kingston is cleaner, safer and ever improving town centre.
KREC	Kingston Race and Equalities Council
LFB	London Fire Brigade, part of the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
LGBT Forum	The Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual and Transgendered Forum ensure that the needs of people in Kingston who are experiencing or who have experienced homophobic crime are met by provision of accessible and holistic support services.
LIFE Scheme	The Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) Scheme is an intensive five day course that teaches young people between the ages of 13 and 17 fire fighting skills alongside real fire fighters.
LCJB	Local Criminal Justice Board is charged with local delivery of the following CJS objectives: Improving the delivery of justice; Improving the service provided to victims and witnesses and Securing public confidence.
Delivery Partnerships	The Kingston Strategic Partnership has four Delivery Partnerships i.e. Safer Kingston Partnership, Children and Young People's Partnership; Adult Health & Well Being Board and Sustainable Communities Group.
Local Strategic Partnership (Kingston Strategic Partnership)	Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) are multi-agency partnerships, which match local authority boundaries. LSPs bring together at a local level the different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors; allowing different initiatives and services to support one another so that they can work together more effectively.
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

MPS/MET	Metropolitan Police Service
Kingston Domestic Violence One Stop Shop Partners	Kingston Domestic Violence One Stop Shop is a service providing information and confidential support to people who have experienced domestic violence. The partners are Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames; Kingston Police CSU (Community Safety Unit); Victim Support; Hestia; Kaleidoscope; Local Solicitors; Kingston and Richmond Law Centre; Kingston Citizen Active Bureau; and Health Visitors (Kingston PCT)
Racist Incident Drop-In	Run by Kingston Race & Equalities Council (KREC) with its partners Victim Support and the Police is a service providing information and confidential support to people who have experienced racist incidents/crime
Racist Incident Forum	To ensure that the needs of people in Kingston who are experiencing or who have experienced racist crime are met by provision of accessible and holistic support services.
RBK	Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
Registered Social Landlords (RSL)	Is the technical name for social landlords that are registered with the Housing Corporation to provide social housing; most are housing associations but there are also trusts and co-operatives.
SNT	Police Safer Neighbourhood Team
SMART	An acronym to describe targets and goals. A target or goal should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time related.
SPAD	Strategic Partnership for Alcohol and Drugs
TfL	Transport for London
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOS	Youth Offending Service

Crime/Behaviour types	
Term	Definition
Alcohol Misuse	Alcohol misuse is when a person drinks levels of alcohol

	that can cause them physical, psychological, and social harm - both in the short-term and the long-term.
Anti-social Behaviour	Any act that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one of more persons not of the same household as himself (Crime and Disorder act 1998)
Crime by and against young people	Young people aged 17 or under have been considered in this section
Disorder	Anti-Social Behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the environment
Drug Misuse	Drug Misuse includes drug possession and supply, as well as the harms caused by substance misuse
Hate Crime	This crime type is comprised of the following offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racist Incidents/offences • Incidents/offences affecting the LGBT community
Substance Misuse	The problems associated with drug, alcohol or other substance misuse, are wide ranging, and can be physical, psychological, and social.
Theft from Person	This crime type is comprised of the following offences; included are snatch and pickpocket
Violent Crime	This crime type is comprised of the following offences; Murder, GBH, ABH, Common Assault, Possession of an offensive weapon, harassment and other violence. Also included are robbery, and sexual offences

Strategies, Groups or Schemes	
Term	Definition
After Dark Strategy	The Strategy will help to guide and improve the management of the town centre at night to reduce associated adverse impacts. It brings together a vision and sets out ambitions supported by the Council, its partners and stakeholders to deliver a welcoming, safer, cleaner Kingston Town Centre as a destination of choice. http://www.kingston.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/committeeminutes/moderngov.htm?mgl=ieDecisionDetails.asp&ID=601
Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy – ‘Safe, Sensible, Social’	The Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England puts joint action at the heart of a series of measures which aim to:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackle alcohol-related disorder in town and city centres • improve treatment and support for people with alcohol problems • clamp down on irresponsible promotions by the industry • Provide better information to consumers about the dangers of alcohol misuse.
Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (APACS)	Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) is a new performance assessment framework for policing and community safety
Community Cohesion Strategy	Kingston Council's Community Cohesion strategy. The purpose of the strategy is to demonstrate our commitment to build a more cohesive and equitable community.
JAG	Joint Agency Group – This is a group of partners at operational level who help to deliver the Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy
Local Area Agreement (LAA)	A local area agreement (LAA) is a three-year agreement between a local area and central government. The LAA describes how local priorities will be met by delivering local solutions. It also contributes to national priorities set by the Government.
Priority and Prolific Offenders (PPO) Scheme	The Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme is a national strategy that was introduced by the Home Office in September 2004 in order to provide enhanced interventions and monitoring to the most active offenders to reduce their offending.
Public Service Agreement (PSA)	PSAs set out the key priority outcomes the Government wants to achieve in the next spending review period (2008-11)

Other	
Term	Definition
Responsible authorities	These are the public bodies that are required by law to must meet as a strategy group in a unitary area such as Kingston.
Scoring Matrix	Allows the comparison of different types of crime, disorder and substance misuse based upon designated factors.