

Richmond
upon
Thames | Community
Safety
Partnership

Richmond upon Thames Community Safety Partnership Plan 2011-14

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Foreword

To be inserted

Introduction

Richmond borough residents, or people who work or visit here, have one of the lowest risks of being victims of crime for any London borough. Recorded crime has fallen over the last year, with 342 fewer crimes in 2009/10 compared to 2008/9 (a reduction of 2.9%). This has been achieved by developing closer working relationships between the Police, the Council and other organisations (both voluntary and statutory).

In 2009/10 the biggest priority for our communities was violence against the person, anti-social behaviour, serious acquisitive crime, counter terrorism, drugs and alcohol and fear of crime.

Concentrated partnership working has seen a reduction in serious acquisitive crime, while Richmond has the lowest levels for anti-social behaviour across the whole of London; the Community Safety Partnership has focused on implementing the recommendations of the anti-social behaviour review and this is still an ongoing process.

Becoming a Borough that drug tests on arrest has been a focus of the past year and the Community Safety Partnership is pleased that this will be launched on the 1 March 2011. Controlled Drinking Zones and Dispersal Zones have been used to ensure that people visiting our town centres remain safe and are not disturbed by alcohol related anti-social behaviour. Whilst there has been a rise in violence against the person we are still the best performing borough in London and the Community Safety Partnership aims to tackle this further over the coming years.

Counter-terrorism is a priority for any London borough and with our iconic sites, including sites of national importance and one of the largest capacity stadia in Europe (82,000 capacity), we are taking our responsibilities to reduce the risks seriously. The 2012 Olympics are approaching fast and we need to prepare for them as a Borough and consider the impact on the resources we will have as a borough during 2012 and we have to consider the 2015 Rugby World Cup in the longer term.

The Council and its partners have been monitoring the impact of the recession on crime and community safety. There is a perception that the recession will lead to more acquisitive crime and increased alcohol abuse and domestic abuse. So far there has not been an increase in property crime, drug related crime or domestic abuse expected, but all the partners will continue to monitor any impact.

The changes in Government have led to the removal of central targets and national indicators and have led to a new focus on what matters to local people. We want to understand what is important to our residents; to identify priorities and encourage them to get involved and take more responsibility. The All in One survey of Borough residents has produced a high level of responses that will be used to inform community action planning, which will start early in 2011. The results of the survey will help to determine which local areas people identify with and what priorities residents want to see addressed in each of those areas. The results will feed into the development of the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

We are all aware of the current financial climate and the savings that have to be made to make the public sector more efficient. The Council and its partners have had to make some difficult decisions with regard to available resources and where best to deploy them. This will make remaining London's safest borough difficult and challenging, but we recognise that this is an aspiration that continues to be important for our residents and visitors. Historically Richmond has a low crime rate, and has made year on year reductions; this year on year decrease because the numbers are so low does become harder due to natural fluctuations in small numbers and we need to be conscious of proportionate resources to savings ratio.

This Community Safety Partnership Plan is the 5th three year plan developed by the Partnership. It consolidates much of the work that has been developed and aims to make substantial progress in some of the more complex and difficult issues – such as alcohol related violence and harms; reducing domestic violence; tackling anti-social behaviour, reducing re-offending and drug misuse and ensuring an intelligence led approach in difficult financial times, so that the partnership can be as effective and efficient as possible. At the same time residents must play their part by taking sensible precautions – locking houses and cars and not leaving possessions on display. Reporting suspicious behaviour and speaking with your Safer Neighbourhood Team officers concerning crime prevention advice are key to this.

The Council has agreed a new strategic direction which identifies community leadership, building community capacity and acting as a strategic commissioner as its future key roles, focussing less on directly delivering services itself. The Community Safety Partnership will be reflecting the strategic direction in its plan and will be considering the most effective and efficient way to commission services in future, through a range of providers. In April 2012 the Council will take on new responsibilities for health improvement and Public Health and this will give us a further opportunity to streamline our current commissioning arrangements for substance misuse.

The National Drug Treatment Agency recommends that we have a drug treatment plan for the commissioning of substance misuse services and this is currently in development. There will be some crossover and alignment between the priorities in the Treatment Plan and the Community Safety Partnership Plan, which will be accessible as separate but linked documents.

Background

Statutory requirements

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act required the police and local authorities to work together and with others to reduce crime and disorder. Further legislation has increased this duty to also cover substance misuse, anti-social behaviour and reduce reoffending in their areas. Section 17 of the 1998 Act also required local authorities to do all they reasonably could to reduce crime and disorder in their area.

A review of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act has resulted in legislation that amends the process for developing the strategy. The 2008-11 Community Safety Strategy was the first to be developed under this new system. Instead of a three year Audit the Community Safety Partnership has been required to produce an annual Strategic Assessment which will be used to determine the priorities for the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

The Government has reviewed and consulted on changes to the statutory framework for Community Safety and this means that there will be less prescriptive requirements in the future.

Whilst the last Community Safety Partnership Plan had specific areas for improvement highlighted as objectives in the Local Area Agreement, the new Community Safety Partnership Plan 2011-14 will have a set of local milestones.

This Plan sets out the top level priorities and focus. These will be supported by action plans to be delivered by task groups and other partnership structures and will be regularly updated. For this reason the Plan is designed to be an electronic document that can be easily kept up to date available on the internet.

Progress from the last plan and performance

For the third consecutive year Richmond upon Thames is London's safest borough. During 2009/10, the borough had the lowest total notifiable offences (TNOs) per one thousand population of the 32 London boroughs across the Metropolitan Police Service (excluding City of London).

During 2009/10 iQuanta data shows Richmond upon Thames being the fourth best performing borough for all crime in its group of most similar Community Safety Partnerships (61.665 per 1000 population). Richmond was also in fourth position last year (2008/09) and although hasn't changed overall position has seen a reduction in offences from 65.984 per 1000 population in 2008/09 to 61.665 per 1000 population during 2009/10.

Since 2002/03 Richmond has seen a steady reduction in crime levels, from a high of 16,814 offences in 2002/03 to 11,543 for last year (2009/10), a massive 31% reduction in the number of recorded offences over seven years.

There are nine categories of specific crime types which are grouped together and performance in 2009/10 compared with the previous financial year show that six of the categories have seen a decrease in the number of offences, whilst only three categories have increased. The categories that have decreased are burglary, robbery, theft and handling of stolen goods, criminal damage, drug offences, and other offences. The three categories that have increased are violence against the person, fraud and forgery and sexual offences. Although there has been an increase in both sexual offences and violence against the person if we compare this performance to other boroughs across London, Richmond is the best performing borough with the lowest offences per 1000 population for both categories. Richmond is also one of the best performing boroughs compared to its iQuanta 'most similar groups', ranked third best for Sexual Offences and second for violence against the person. In relation to fraud and forgery this is a result of a general increase, with no specific 'drivers' identified.

Strategic Assessment: key findings

The annual Richmond upon Thames Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment has been produced as a requirement of the Police and Justice Act 2006. The aim of the assessment is to analyse crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour and substance misuse, subsequently identifying key issues that affect the borough's communities. It also considers what needs to be achieved to improve community safety in the borough and is used to update the partnership's priorities in the Community Safety Plan. This process assists the partnership by measuring performance against targets, adapting priorities to emerging trends and threats, and directs resources appropriately in the financial year ahead. It also identifies intelligence requirements and gaps.

To ensure a partnership approach to the assessment, where ever possible data has been used from all partners identified in the statutory instrument. This is line with the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007 and 2010 amendments, the following partners data has been used:

- London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
- London Fire Brigade
- Metropolitan Police, Richmond upon Thames Borough
- Community and Police Partnership (CPP)
- Richmond Council for Voluntary Services
- Richmond Housing Partnership (RHP)
- Richmond Magistrates' Court
- NHS Richmond
- The Ethnic Minorities Advocacy Group (EMAG)
- London Probation
- Youth Offending Team (YOT)

The Strategic Assessment recommended that the following areas be prioritised for 2010-11:	The Strategic Assessment recommended that the following areas be prioritised for 2011-12:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the Person • Anti-social behaviour • Serious acquisitive crime • Counter terrorism • Drugs and alcohol and 'fear of crime' (as cross cutting themes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person • Anti-social behaviour • Counter terrorism • Alcohol • Domestic abuse • Drugs

Violence against the person should remain a top theme for the Partnership. Within this theme, focus should be given to reducing less serious violence offending of ABH (Actual Bodily Harm). Less serious violence offences are the main problem for Richmond Borough contributing to 32% of all violence. Violence is strongly linked to **Domestic Abuse**. During 2009/10 30% of 'assault with injury' offences were in relation to domestic abuse. However due to under reporting of domestic abuse the actual number of domestic incidents and associated violence is believed to be much higher.

Alcohol consumption is a key driver to both violence and domestic abuse. Due to the way that data is captured, this is another area strongly affected by under reporting. Alcohol is the key driver for night time economy violence in both Richmond and Twickenham Town centres. Alcohol is also a key driver for youth violence. Through focused attention on alcohol consumption levels particularly in the town centre areas, not only will incidents of violence and domestic abuse be reduced, but also associated 'fear of crime' levels. The review of the Licensing Act will assist local authorities in reducing alcohol associated problems in their areas.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) remains a priority theme. ASB is not an offence in its own right, however if were treated as a crime it would be the highest volume contributor to total crime levels in Richmond Borough, accounting for over a third, 36% of all crimes. ASB impacts the lives of many residents and communities in Richmond Borough. 14 of the 18 ward Police Liaison Groups currently have tackling ASB as a priority. Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, is the greatest police recorded issue, whilst graffiti is the highest council recorded issue. As with violence and domestic abuse **alcohol** also impacts on anti-social behaviour under the guise of street drinking, so again by tackling alcohol consumption, this will reduce associated levels of ASB. The government is currently conducting a review of ASB powers available to the police, seeking to put simpler sanctions in place. These changes and other developments will be discussed by the newly formed ASB Development Group, a partnership group to develop strategic solutions for tackling ASB.

Drug addiction is nationally recognised as being a driver for acquisitive crime. Most London boroughs have compulsory drug testing on arrest for certain offences which is a good indicator of the extent of the issue. Unfortunately Richmond Borough does not have compulsory drug testing so it is difficult to gauge the impact of drug addiction as a driver to commit crime. This is a major intelligence gap, the identification of these offenders should be central to any drugs strategy. From April 2011 Richmond will have drug testing on arrest which will mean that we will be able to gauge the impact. The Probation Service is now a statutory member of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), with the remit of the CSP widened to include reducing re-offending. This will include focusing on individuals with a drug addiction, and will go some way to filling the current intelligence gap.

Counter Terrorism is a priority for all London boroughs, and will remain a priority for 2011-2012.

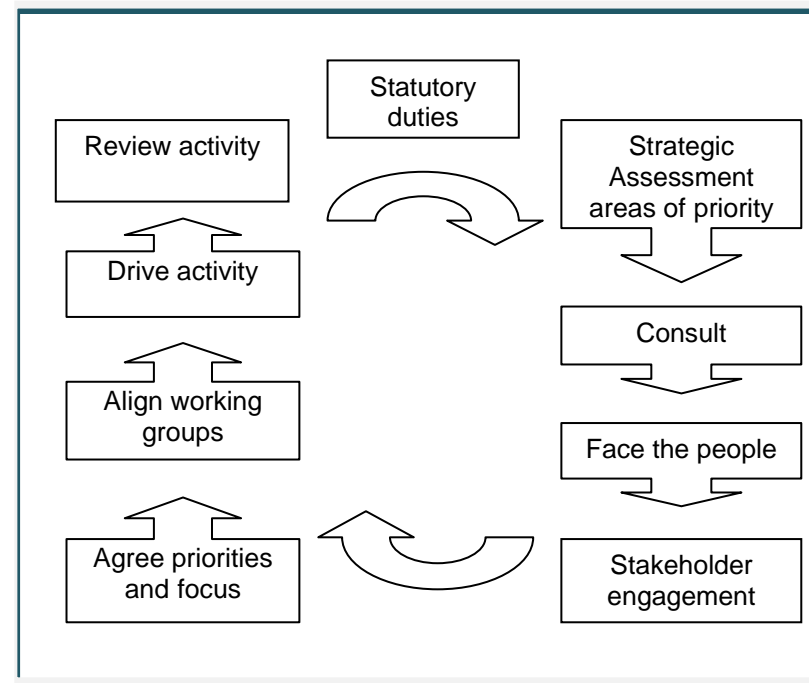
Community engagement, consultation and process

The flow chart to the right illustrates the process for the development of the Community Safety Partnership Plan, and how the partnership consults. The table below shows how we identified the priorities for the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

We first identified the statutory obligations for the Community Safety Partnership; there is a duty to work together to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reduce re-offending. Layered below this are the results of the annual Strategic Assessment and the recommendations for areas of priority.

The areas of priority were published for public consultation at the Face the People event that was open to all residents and stakeholders of the borough. Those who attended were asked to rank the areas of priority in order of importance, and there was an option of adding additional areas if they felt there was something the Strategic Assessment had not identified. As a consequence of this process burglary became the Community Safety Partnerships 6th priority.

Following this process the Community Safety Partnership agreed the priorities and has agreed the focus within the priorities which is listed on the next page. This detail will go out for wider consultation in the New Year, before finally being adopted at the end of March 2010.



COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP							
Statutory obligations	Substance misuse		Crime		ASB	Reduce re-offending	
Strategic assessment areas of priority	Drugs	Alcohol	Violence alcohol related	Domestic abuse	ASB		Counter terrorism
Face the people	4	5	1		2		Burglary
Priorities	Reduce re-offending including drug misuse	Town centre alcohol related violence/rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour	Reduce re-offending including drug misuse	Domestic abuse	ASB	Reduce re-offending including drug misuse	Burglary
							3
							Counter terrorism

Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2011-14

Overall objective: to aspire to be London's Safest Borough

Community Safety Partnership Priorities and Focus:

1) Town centre alcohol related violence/ rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour

Police and licensing enforcement:

- 2 Tier approach:
 - Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) to check compliance with licenses and to seek partnership solutions to problems;
 - The Council's Licensing Unit to undertake proactive and reactive enforcement against identified problem premises;
- Problem premises identified from Police data for enforcement activity;
- Joint visits being undertaken by Police and Council enforcement officers;
- Multi agency visits involving all responsible Authorities under Licensing Act 2003 being implemented;
- More Police activity focussed on ensuring long term solutions and incorporating reviews of licenses under Licensing Act 2003.

Effective use of resources:

- Flexible deployment of Safer Neighbourhood Team assets into hotspots to continue;
- Bids for off Borough uniformed presence to continue;
- Themed activity around specific periods to continue into 2011. To include Christmas, Halloween, Bonfire night, summer period;
- Extra resources into Police Licensing Unit in place;
- Training and development of Police licensing unit staff continues.

Partnership approach:

- Strategic links being made with local residents and amenity groups;
- Pub watch being re focussed to ensure involvement from town centre venues.

2) Domestic abuse

Reduce repeat victimization:

- Review and amend the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) protocol to ensure that high risk repeat cases are dealt with more effectively. This will be achieved by holding review meetings of specific high risk repeat cases; this may involve all relevant partners and examine in detail all aspects of the case with the aim of stopping the case coming back to MARAC again.

Reduce attrition: to reduce the number of cases in which successful outcomes are not reached:

- The MARAC chair and the domestic abuse coordinator will jointly quality assure the outcome of MARAC cases through a random dip sample of two MARAC cases each month. The aim will be to identify both learning opportunities and good practice and ensure this is disseminated to all relevant agencies with the aim of reducing the number of unsuccessful cases;
- The Domestic Abuse Coordinator will work with the Borough's Crown Prosecution Service manager, Magistrates and Crown Court services and the police to review the borough's failed domestic abuse trials to identify the reasons why the case failed in order to ensure more cases are successful at court.

Increase the effectiveness of the MARAC:

To develop a monthly data collection set from all MARAC cases that will assist in producing regular reports of the outcomes of MARAC each month. This data will assist in reviewing the effectiveness of the MARAC and identify both best practice and learning opportunities. It is important that the attrition rate of MARAC cases forms part of this data.

Increase awareness of the MARAC on the borough and increase awareness of domestic abuse on victims and children:

- To deliver MARAC and domestic abuse awareness training across the borough;
- To ensure the boroughs' domestic abuse/MARAC website is kept updated.

3) Anti-social behaviour

Case management process (risk/harm/vulnerability):

- Develop and agree an operating protocol and terms of reference;
- Improve collection of repeat caller information/victim/witnesses;
- Target hotspots and locations and links to other groups i.e. hate crime, domestic abuse, safeguarding;
- Use mediation/restorative justice approach for anti-social behaviour (ASB) cases;
- Review reporting mechanisms and improve.

Data quality and repeat caller information:

- Improve repeat caller data i.e. Community Safety database/council wide, Police and Registered Social Landlord (RSL) and how it would be used;
- Improve ASB geographical mapping – plottable data;
- Have a central hub of information and improve collection of missing data.

Measurement:

- Design and use dip sampling to measure case management process (process/links/hotspots);
- Improve data – achieving actions relating to repeat caller identification and ASB mapping and show how used;
- Customer satisfaction – British Crime Survey and Police surveys (public attitude and user satisfaction survey);
- Use a focus group to improve reporting mechanisms/communications.

4) Reduce re-offending including drug misuse

Data mapping (this is the overarching focus):

- Overall outcomes;
- Cross border consideration (can't work in isolation need to be aware of what neighbouring boroughs are doing where offenders come from etc).

Drug testing on arrest:

- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- Successful engagement of those testing positive (ROB);
- How many in cohort on community penalties.

Pathway improvement (prison):

- Prison to Richmond (not on supervision), use links already there i.e. drug and health, look at what works, protocols etc and improve – CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare) and Primary Care Trust

Improve trial outcomes by targeting the areas that will make the biggest difference:

- Those accused who Fail to appear at court;
- Witnesses failing to attend at court.

Measure treatment outcomes:

- Drug related acquisitive crime offending levels;
- Harm reduction (reduction in drug use);
- A reduction in acquisitive crime by cohort (breaching, offender rate and data from treatment providers).

5) Counter Terrorism			
Prevent: To develop the engagement via the existing safeguarding process.	Awareness: continue to challenge complacency and raise awareness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent: Continue at the current level the roll out of Watch Over Me; • Preparedness: Continue at the current level the roll out of operation Argus (two events). 	Protect: To consider counter terrorism in all new developments and preparation for key events.	Tension monitoring: To continue to monitor community tensions and to respond appropriately.
6) Burglary residential			
To reduce residential burglary offences below 1000 offences per year (average of previous five years): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining 'branding' associated with Op. Lockout; • Active promotion of the 'prevention' message via SNTs. 	Reinvigorate the PPO scheme with particular emphasis on residential Burglary suspects.	Assess burglary suspects from other Boroughs as if they were residents in Richmond and actively target via PPO scheme.	Continue through seasonal analysis to identify 'threats' and 'opportunities' for burglary impact and target resources accordingly (taking account of the wider total notifiable offences reduction commitment).

This Community Safety Partnership Plan has been agreed by all the members of the Community Safety Partnership and is now subject to a final round of stakeholder engagement, including the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee, before it goes to Cabinet and Full Council to be agreed and ratified. The period of January to March will also be used to agree the work plans that will sit beneath the Community Safety Partnership Strategy. All responsible authorities and owners of work plans have to report on performance against agreed priorities and focus to the Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group, where progress and performance will be discussed.

Glossary

While every attempt has been made to make this document accessible and to remove jargon, unfortunately community safety is not immune to technical terms and/or abbreviations. The list below may be of assistance when faced with terms that are unfamiliar. If you are reading this on line the hyperlinks will also take you to sites that provide further explanation.

Abbreviation	Full	Definition
CARAT	Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare	Every prison has 'CARAT' workers. Everyone coming into prison that is identified as having a drug problem is assessed, given advice about their misusing, and referred to other services such as drug treatment programmes, housing, employment and external Drugs Intervention Teams to prepare for release.
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service	The Crown Prosecution Service is responsible for prosecuting criminal cases investigated by the police in England and Wales.
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	Set up through the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, CSP must audit crime and disorder annually in their areas and set up a strategy to reduce it every three years
DAT	Drug Action Team	A group of high level officers who work to ensure that the targets in the National Drug Strategy are delivered locally. Home Office Tackling Drugs Changing Lives Drug Action Teams
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme	The programme that works to encourage drug using offenders into treatment. In high crime areas offenders are drug tested on arrest; required to undertake an assessment and enter drug treatment. In lower crime boroughs (such as Richmond) the engagement has to be on a voluntary basis. http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/drug-interventions-programme/
EINA	Equalities Impact	An evaluation of how the work of an organisation impacts on various diversity groups. The report

	Needs Assessment	should also include details of how any disproportionate impacts are to be addressed.
iQuanta	<i>internet</i> -Quantitative Analysis Tool	<p>The iQuanta website provides a large repository of analyses on current policing and community safety performance in England and Wales. It helps the policing and crime reduction community to focus on performance management and to track progress in improving performance.</p> <p>The analyses are provided in a range of graphical charts and tables. They allow you to compare current performance against peers, identify significant changes in performance and track progress towards Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets. Analyses are available at force, Basic Command Unit (BCU) and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level.</p>
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference	A process to protect victims (currently only of domestic abuse) which uses a case conference approach to ensure organisations are sharing information and putting in place arrangements to support the victim and increase the chances of a successful prosecution.
Most similar Groups (MSG)	Most similar groups on iQuanta	Most similar group. A group of areas (e.g. police forces or CDRPs) with similar socio-demographic characteristics to a particular area. Making comparisons with the MSG average, rather than with all other areas, puts performance in context and allows like-with-like comparison. (Previously, MSF has been used for the set of 'most similar' forces.)
PCT	Primary Care Trust	An NHS primary care trust (PCT) is a type of NHS trust, part of the National Health Service in England. PCTs provide some primary and community services or commission them from other providers, and are involved in commissioning secondary care. Many PCTs are now calling themselves NHS and then the name of their geographical area to make it easier for local people to understand how the NHS is managed locally. Collectively PCTs are responsible for spending around 80% of the total NHS budget.
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offenders	<p>This process uses a case conference approach to share information on the most prolific offenders living on the borough, offers support to the offenders if they wish to become rehabilitated but also shares information on those who are still offending to ensure they are brought speedily to justice with a fast track (premium) service.</p> <p>http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/ppominisite01.htm</p>
SNT	Safer	A team of Police officers dedicated to every London neighbourhood, providing a more accessible, more

	Neighbourhood Team	visible, more accountable police service.
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