Building on Achievement
Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan

REVISED VERSION, 2009/10

FOURTH DRAFT (CABINET)

May 2009
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Foreword

This is the first revision of the Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan, updated for 2009/10. Last year we published our first Partnership Plan – a three year strategy through to 2011 that aims to deliver further significant reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in Lambeth.

The Partnership has a statutory duty to revise the Plan on an annual basis following a ‘strategic assessment’ of patterns and trends for crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in the borough.

Since April 2008, when the three year objectives of the Plan began, crime has continued to fall in Lambeth. This has been the seventh successive year of falling volume crime in the borough and we have seen significant reductions in serious offending: gun crime is down by 37%, knife crime by 10%, serious youth violence by 13% and acquisitive crime by 9%. But there is still much to be done. Crime in Lambeth remains high compared to other London boroughs and parts of the borough continue to suffer some of the highest crime levels in Britain.

For this first revision of the Plan, we have retained our five Partnership priorities, but with, in some cases, revised objectives and updated ‘commitments to action’ – the headline initiatives we propose to deliver during 2009/10. Also this year we are able to publish the first year’s outturns and new targets for the suite of national indicators that we are using as ‘success measures’ to use as benchmarks against our strategic objectives.

The Partnership Plan is a ‘living’ document that will continue to be revised annually. We welcome feedback and comments on its contents and our priorities for crime reduction in the borough and contact details are included on the inside back cover of the Plan.

Ch Supt Sharon Rowe
MPS Borough Commander, Lambeth

Derrick Anderson
Chief Executive, Lambeth Council

Co-Chairs of the Safer Lambeth Partnership
About the Safer Lambeth Partnership

The Safer Lambeth Partnership is the statutory ‘crime and disorder reduction partnership’ (CDRP) for the London Borough of Lambeth. The Partnership brings together six statutory public bodies 1 with community, voluntary and private sector partners for the purpose of reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in Lambeth.

The Partnership aims to achieve this purpose by:

- providing effective borough-wide leadership;
- bringing together the key statutory agencies and other private, voluntary and community partners to enable effective joint working and partnership activity;
- supporting responsive service delivery led by intelligence and evidence-based approaches;
- promoting the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, in particular their protection from maltreatment, abuse, crime and anti social behaviour;
- engaging the borough’s diverse communities and residents and providing accountability and transparency in order to increase public confidence and enhance perceptions;
- ensuring that communities and residents are engaged and informed about crime, offending and substance misuse in their area, listening to what is of most concern to them and acting to tackle those issues in a timely and effective manner;
- ensuring that agencies represented in the Partnership share information and intelligence effectively in order to support victims and tackle offending;
- promoting the interests of public protection and safety with effective communications and public relations.

The Partnership’s priorities for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending are expressed in an annually revised Partnership Plan to be published in May each year.

The governance structure of Safer Lambeth is illustrated in Appendix 1 of the Plan.

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1 Known as the ‘responsible authorities’ and include Lambeth Council, Lambeth Metropolitan Police Service, the Metropolitan Police Authority, the London Fire Brigade; Lambeth Primary Care Trust and Lambeth and Southwark Probation service.
Executive Summary: Partnership Plan 2009/10

This is the Safer Lambeth Partnership's revised Partnership Plan based on a ‘Strategic Assessment’ of crime, anti-social behaviour, drug misuse and reoffending in Lambeth conducted between September and December 2008.

The Partnership Priorities

Safer Lambeth's priorities for the three years, 2008-11 are:

1. Reduce serious violent crime
2. Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse
3. Reducing Youth Offending
4. Support more cohesive and resilient communities
5. Support safer, more respectful neighbourhoods

Strategic vision, objectives and indicators

Each priority has a preferred outcome, a set of strategic objectives and key success measures taken from the National Indicator Set and APACS indicator set. These are summarised in the attached diagram.

Crime reduction targets

This Plan incorporates the following key crime reduction targets adopted by Lambeth Metropolitan Police Service and the Safer Lambeth Partnership for 2009/10:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Category</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Confidence Target [NI 21]²</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>31.9%³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most serious violence [NI 15]</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>620 offences</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun crime [NI29]</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-36.7%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife crime [NI28]</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Youth violence</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>298 offences</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious acquisitive crime [NI 16]</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>-9.4%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential burglary</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-8.2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery (total)</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
<td>-10.4%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of motor vehicle</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-10.7%</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from motor vehicle</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² “Whether people think that the police and their partners are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter locally.” For more detail, see page 21, below.
³ This is a target for 2010/11 as the PLACE survey is conducted every two years.
Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan, 2008-11: strategic priorities, objectives and indicators 2009/10

**Partnership Plan vision, 2008-11**

To take the borough from where it is now – with falling recorded volume crime but unacceptable levels of serious violent crime and offending driven by problematic drug use and alcohol consumption, with vulnerable young people engaging in risky behaviour – to a position where all of these have been addressed and significantly reduced

**Single Confidence Target**

To maximise the proportion of the borough’s residents responding positively to the question, “How much would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in your local area?” [NI 21, APACS and LAA]

PRIORITY 1: Reduce serious violent crime

There will be a significant reduction of the number of victims of violent crime with attendant improvements in feelings of public confidence and reassurance.

Revised Objectives, 2008-11

1. Reduce gun crime.
2. Reduce knife crime.
3. Reduce assaults (GBH, ABH)
4. Reduce and respond effectively to cases of rape and serious sexual assaults.
5. Tackle Domestic Violence.
7. Improve detection of violent crime.
8. Improve ways of working and multi-agency efforts to reduce violent crime.

Success Measures: key indicators

- NI 15: serious violent crime rate [APACS and LAA]
- NI 20: assault with injury rate [APACS indicator]
- NI 28: serious knife crime [APACS indicator]
- NI 29: gun crime rate [APACS indicator]
- NI 32: domestic violence, victimisation [APACS indicator]

PRIORITY 2: Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol

There will be significant reductions in the health and social harms associated with drugs and alcohol across the borough. There will be no visible drug dealing or drug use on our streets or in our housing estates and Brixton will have lost its reputation as a place where illegal drugs can be readily obtained.

Revised Objectives, 2008-11

1. Protect communities from drug-related harm.
2. Deliver new approaches to treatment and social re-integration.
3. Prevent harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse.
4. Reduce alcohol-related harm.

Success Measures: key indicators

- NI 30: re-offending rate of PPOs [APACS]
- NI 40: drug users in effective treatment
- NI 41: perception of drunk rowdy behaviour [APACS indicator]
- NI 42: perception of drug use or dealing as a problem [APACS and LAA]

PRIORITY 3: Reducing Youth Offending

There will be improved cross service support for young people with reduced youth offending and increased diversionary activities… The involvement of young people in serious violent offending and gang-related activity will have been challenged and reduced.

Revised Objectives, 2008-11

1. Reduce youth violent crime.
2. Reduce youth reoffending.
3. Reduce offending by young BME males and BME involvement in the youth justice system.
4. Tackle young people’s experiences as victims of crime and reduce the fear of crime of this group.

Success Measures: key indicators

- NI 19: youth reoffending rate [APACS indicator]
- NI 45: young offenders in EET [APACS and LAA]
- NI 115: substance misuse by young people
- NI 111: first time youth offending

PRIORITY 4: Support more cohesive and resilient communities

There will be improved service responses to promote community safety and raise public confidence… There will be closer engagement with communities … within vibrant and diverse neighbourhoods. The rise of violent extremism will be stemmed and … hate crime significantly reduced.

Revised Objectives, 2008-11

1. Improve detection of hate crimes.
2. Develop coordinated communications and engagement initiatives.
3. Expand monitoring of community tensions.
4. Implement the Hate Crime Strategy.
5. Implement an evidence-based approach to managing public confidence.
6. Tackle violent extremism and review the PREVENT Action Plan.
7. Develop the borough’s resilience to terrorism.

Success Measures: key indicators

- NI 1: Perceptions of people from different backgrounds getting on
- NI 2: Perception of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
- NI 4: Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- NI 35: building resilience to violent extremism [APACS and LAA]
- NI 36: protection against terrorist attack [APACS]

PRIORITY 5: Support safer, more respectful neighbourhoods

Further reductions in volume crime and significant reduction in the number of victims of acquisitive crime with far less environmental and criminal damage. Greater respect for public space and other people with significantly reduced levels of ASB and residents reclaiming their neighbourhoods.

Revised Objectives, 2008-11

1. Improve the use of data to co-ordinate partnership responses to seasonal trends.
2. Support Safer Neighbourhoods to reduce acquisitive crime and tackle ASB.
3. Reduce levels and perceptions of anti-social behaviour.
4. Reduce Acquisitive Crime [LAA target]
5. Improve public realm to prevent or reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

Success Measures: key indicators

- NI 16: serious acquisitive crime [APACS and LAA]
- NI 17: perceptions of ASB [APACS]
- NI 22: parents taking responsibility for their children
- NI 195: improved street cleanliness

NOTE: Local Area Agreement Targets are highlighted in RED.
Commitments to Action: the highlights for 2009/10

Within each of the five priorities, there are a number of headline initiatives, or ‘commitments to action’, that are the most important measures that Safer Lambeth will seek to implement for the 12 months of 2009/10.

There are six Commitments to Action in particular that the Partnership will seek to focus on this year:

(1) **Tackling sexual and domestic violence against women**  
[Priority 1, para.4.12]

(2) **Reducing drug use in the borough by recasting and piloting new approaches to drug treatment**  
[Priority 2, para.5.10]

(3) **Further reducing youth violence**  
[Priority 3, para.6.9]

(4) **Taking action to prevent violent extremism**  
[Priority 4, para.7.14]

(5) **Addressing rising concern about dangerous dogs**  
[Priority 5, para 8.12]

(6) **Developing the borough’s CCTV provision**  
[Priority 5, para.8.12]
1. Introduction – a revised Partnership Plan for Safer Lambeth

1.1 This is the revised Partnership Plan published by the Safer Lambeth Partnership. It updates the previous Partnership Plan published in 2008 and provides the strategic framework for the reduction of crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in Lambeth for the period 2008 to 2011. The Plan will be refreshed annually.

1.2 In 2007 new statutory duties replaced the requirements in the Crime and Disorder Act for local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) to carry out three yearly Crime Audits and publish Community Safety Strategies. CDRPs are now required to:

- create a ‘strategic group’ consisting of the six ‘responsible authorities’ and others as necessary;
- carry out an annual ‘Strategic Assessment’ which analyses the levels, patterns and changes in crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in the borough and identifies the priorities going forward for the Partnership;
- prepare a ‘Partnership Plan’, which presents a three year strategy for how the priorities identified in the Strategic Assessment will be addressed and how further reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending will be achieved;
- annually revise and update the Partnership Plan to take account of changing circumstances revealed in each annual Strategic Assessment;
- engage with local communities when conducting the Strategic Assessment to ensure that the views of people who live and work in the borough are taken into account when determining the priorities for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour substance misuse and reoffending.

1.3 This Partnership Plan embodies a set of priorities identified in Safer Lambeth’s first Strategic Assessment conducted in 2007 and revised in line with the findings of the second Strategic Assessment undertaken in 2008.

1.4 The Plan sets the ‘strategic’ direction for Safer Lambeth and includes priorities for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in Lambeth for the three year period, 2008-11. For each priority, we identify:

- The strategic profile – what the Strategic Assessment told us about this priority in terms of the current situation and emerging trends that need to be addressed in 2009/10.
- The three year objectives – the key changes we want to bring about for this priority over the period of the Plan (ie. by 31 March 2011).
- Commitments to action – over the next 12 months, what key activities, initiatives and actions we plan to implement for this priority before the next annual ‘refresh’ of the Plan.
• **The success measures** for this priority – what ‘headline’ indicators we will use (taken from the National Indicator Set\(^4\) and or APACS\(^5\)) in order to measure our performance in achieving the priorities; what targets for success we set last year and what outturns were achieved and what the targets for success are for 2009/10. The outturns for 2008/9 are given a RAG colour\(^6\) to indicate progress. The full ‘suite’ of indicators that we are using to measure success for this Plan is listed, with definitions, in APPENDIX 3.

• **The linked strategies** – the Plan identifies the priorities for crime reduction and key activities and measures of success/improvement. However, the agencies represented in the Partnership will actually be responsible for the detailed activity necessary to implement the Plan and this needs to be reflected in the many different strategies which they produce in order to guide their service and resource planning. This section lists the subsidiary plans and strategies that are relevant to the achievement of this priority.

1.5 Multi-agency ‘Partnership Action Groups’ (or PAGs) have been created within Safer Lambeth to implement the objectives of each of the priorities in this Plan and to coordinate activity. Each PAG has an annual ‘delivery plan’ incorporating targets for the national indicators assigned to their priority and activities, projects and programmes with identified lead agencies. There are obviously interdependencies across the five priorities and the work of the partnership action groups and the key overlaps are indicated under ‘Links to other priorities/work of other PAGs’ at the end of each priority in the Plan.

1.6 Although the Partnership Plan is a three year strategic framework for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in Lambeth, Strategic Assessments will be conducted annually to keep in touch with changing needs and circumstances and newly emerging concerns of residents. Therefore, the Plan will be ‘refreshed’ annually to take account of each new Strategic Assessment. In practice, while it is expected that the priorities and indicators are likely to remain stable over the three year period, the delivery element will need to be revised annually.

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\(^4\) **NIS**: a set of 198 indicators for local authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2007. These provide a statutory indicator framework against which the performance of local authorities and localities can be measured.

\(^5\) **Assessment of Police and Community Safety**: national indicator set published by the Home Office to provide a statutory indicator framework against which the performance of police services and CDRPs can be measured.

\(^6\) The Red/ Amber/Green rating shows performance against target: R is 10% or more below target, A is 10% or less below target and G is met or exceeded target.
2. Progress during the first year of the Plan, 2008/9

2.1 Chart 1 illustrates all reported crime (MPS) in Lambeth between April 2005 and February 2009. Overall reported crime has fallen but there has been a levelling off this financial year. It is interesting to note that Lambeth follows a similar trend in crime reporting to the MPS and MPS CDRP family averages, suggesting Lambeth is following London-wide trends. The only departure was between June and September 2006 when crime in Lambeth increased against a pan London average drop.

Chart 1

Continued crime reduction

2.2 Crime continues to fall in Lambeth. 2008/9 was the seventh consecutive year of crime reduction and total notifiable offences in the borough have fallen by over 30% since 2003/4.

2.3 There has been excellent progress with gun and knife crime following concern about the trends for these crime categories in 2007/8. Gun crime fell by nearly 37% (136 offences against 234 the year before) and knife crime by nearly 10% (650 against 718 for 2007/8).

2.4 We are performing well against our Domestic Violence targets, currently exceeding three out of four 'stretch' targets in our Local Area Agreement. For repeat incidents, our target is that no more than 54% of the most high risk cases being managed by the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference suffer repeat victimisation. We achieved 28% in 2008/9 even though referrals to the MARAC have increased by 330%. Sanctioned detections for DV also exceeded the target: 47% against 45%.

2.5 However, sexual violence against women is a concern. Rape has shown a significant upward trend with a 41.6% increase in notifiable offences (an extra 42 offences reported), though we believe this is a result of higher reporting, something the Partnership has been anxious to encourage. Of greater concern is that the sanctioned detection rate for reported rapes was only 22.4%, well
short of the target of 35%. Remedial measures are now being introduced to address this issue (see para. 4.12, below).

2.6 Youth crime is also reducing, particularly youth violence which fell by nearly 13%. Our key LAA target for youth offending measures the proportion of young offenders in full time education, employment or training at the end of their Youth Offending Service intervention and this is being achieved: 73% of young offenders are in EET against a target of 72%.

2.7 Hate crime presents a more mixed picture: racist offences sanctioned detections up at 53% where the target was 50% but homophobic offences sanctioned detections fell to 42.6% where the target was 43%.

2.8 Serious acquisitive crime showed a significant reduction of 9.4% during 2008/9 and the LAA target for this National Indicator has already exceeded the three year reduction target of 8%. Residential burglary fell by 8.2% and robbery by 3.3%. Since 2003/4, total acquisitive crime has fallen by over 37% in Lambeth.

2.9 However, there has been a sharp upward trend in this type of offending at the end of the year: a 30% increase in March 2009 compared with the previous month. Time will tell if this is a temporary ‘blip’ or a more serious upward trend, particularly in response to the current economic difficulties (acquisitive crime is expected to increase during recessions.)

**Limited progress on sanctioned detections**

2.10 Sanctioned detections\(^7\) (a measure of the effectiveness of policing in dealing with crime) showed a mixed picture. Racial and domestic offences exceeded their targets. However, rape, homophobic offences and the acquisitive crime categories all fell below target:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target 08/9</th>
<th>Out turn 08/09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Racist Offences</strong></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td><strong>52.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homophobic Offences</strong></td>
<td>43%</td>
<td><strong>42.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic Violence</strong></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td><strong>46.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rape</strong></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td><strong>22.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAC</strong></td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td><strong>6.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robbery</strong></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td><strong>11%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residential Burglary</strong></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td><strong>7.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motor Vehicle</strong></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td><strong>3.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^7\) A sanctioned detection is where an allegation has resulted in either a charge, a summons, a caution, a formal warning, a youth reprimand or an offence being taken into consideration (where a person before a court admits to other offences to be taken into consideration in passing sentence).
Public perceptions of crime: still a work in progress

2.11 Although crime in Lambeth has fallen for seven consecutive years, public perceptions of crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse remain an issue of concern for the Partnership. The adoption of the **Single Confidence Target** (see paras. 3.28-33, below) has re-emphasised the important of improving public perceptions of crime and offending as a key priority for CDRPs.

2.12 The first PLACE survey\(^8\) has yielded new information about public perceptions of crime and offending in Lambeth. The key outcomes include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outturn</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outturn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 1</td>
<td>percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their area</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 2</td>
<td>percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood</td>
<td>49.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 4</td>
<td>percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 17</td>
<td>percentage of people who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem in their area</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 21</td>
<td>percentage of people who feel the council and the police are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter locally (<strong>Single Confidence Target</strong></td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 41</td>
<td>percentage of people perceiving a problem of drunk and rowdy behaviour in their area</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 42</td>
<td>percentage of people perceiving a problem of drug use or drug dealing in their area</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.13 Comparisons of these outturns with the other members of Lambeth’s ‘CDRP family’ have not yet been released by the Audit Commission. However, informal comparisons with 17 other London boroughs that have released their results suggests that Lambeth’s outturns for these indicators were in the lowest quartile, ie. poorest performing.

2.14 The outcomes of the PLACE survey suggest that, although we have succeeded in reducing the volume of offending over seven consecutive years, there is still much work to be done in terms of engaging with our communities, to raise public confidence and transform public perceptions of crime and offending in the borough.

\(^8\) The PLACE survey is a bi-annual survey of local residents, conducted in every local authority area in England and designed to assess public perceptions and confidence on a range of local and public service related issues. The first PLACE survey was conducted in October 2008.
3. **The Partnership Plan Priorities, 2008-11**

3.1 The main purpose of the Partnership Plan is the presentation of Safer Lambeth’s priorities for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending for the next three years. These priorities, and the objectives within them, are determined by the following key drivers:

(a) the annual, statutory, Strategic Assessment, of patterns, levels and trends for crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in the borough over the previous year;

(b) other local drivers, in particular the borough’s Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement negotiated with the Government, other key local strategies and equality and diversity impacts in the borough;

(c) financial drivers including availability of resources and value for money considerations;

(d) national drivers from Government including new legislation, regulations and guidance;

**The Strategic Assessment 2008**

3.2 The new statutory requirements (para. 1.2, above) require Safer Lambeth to prepare a ‘Strategic Assessment’ every year for the purpose of ‘revising the partnership plan’. Assessments must include:

- an analysis of levels and patterns of crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending; of changes in those patterns and levels; and an analysis of why those changes have occurred;

- the issues that the members of the Partnership should be prioritising in relation to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and combating substance misuse;

- a consideration of those issues which residents of the borough think the Partnership should be prioritising;

- an assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented.

3.3 Lambeth’s second Strategic Assessment (SA) was conducted between September and December 2008 and considered the causes and effects of crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in the borough with an enhanced understanding of the ‘key drivers’ of offending behaviour.

3.4 The key finding from the 2008 Strategic Assessment is that no significant change is needed to the five strategic priorities that were identified by the first Assessment in 2007 and included in the first Partnership Plan published in 2008. However, some refinements are recommended based on what has happened over the past year.

(a) **Violent crime** – focus on alcohol related violent crime, particularly in the night time economy and in relation to rape and domestic violence.
(b) **Drugs and alcohol** – focus on disrupting drugs markets and continue to prioritise treatment. Improve reporting and recording of alcohol related incidents.

(c) **Young people** – reducing youth violence remains the priority together with diverting young BME males away from offending and the youth justice system. Young people’s fear of crime and experience as victims of crime should also be a focus for 2009/10.

(d) **Community cohesion** – focus on reducing fear of crime with targeted communications, increase reporting of hate crime, deliver local activities for preventing violent extremism under CONTEST and further develop the monitoring of community tensions.

(e) **Safer neighbourhoods** – focus on alcohol related disorder particularly associated with street drinking and the night time economy and in the vicinity of transport hubs. Focus on drug related disorder in Coldharbour (but also the second most reported type of disorder in 16 other wards).

3.5 More detailed findings from the Strategic Assessment 2008 are included as Profiles at the beginning of the chapter for each Priority, below.

**Lambeth’s Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement**

3.6 The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) Our Vision 2020, is the borough’s ‘top level’ set of strategic aims and objectives focused on achieving sustainable improvements in the economic, social and environmental well-being of the borough and its residents. The SCS embodies a long term vision from 2008 to 2020 for the borough and is agreed by the partners represented on our strategic partnership, Lambeth First. All other plans and strategies in the borough, including the Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan, need to be aligned with the goals of the SCS.

3.7 The Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a three year ‘delivery plan’ for the SCS incorporating a set of local improvement targets that are negotiated and signed-off with the Government. The Agreement incorporates a set of improvement targets for ‘safer and stronger communities’ that feature as the ‘headline set’ of critical indicators and targets for Safer Lambeth. During March 2009 the LAA underwent a government determined ‘re-fresh’ during which the choice of indicators was reviewed and baselines and targets set using newly published national data. These indicators including the ‘re-freshed’ changes are referenced in the relevant sections of the Plan, below.

3.8 The overarching focus of the SCS, is tackling worklessness within the borough:

“Lambeth First have recognised that the complex and inter-related problems facing our communities; high crime, lower than average skills/educational attainment, poverty, social exclusion and locations where the physical environment is poor can only be permanently resolved by tackling the causes of these problems as well as the effects. A key cause of these problems is worklessness. Focusing on this core issue we will improve outcomes across a range of areas. For example, increasing employment will... cut crime – improved living standards will reduce people’s incentive to commit crime.”
3.9 Within this focus, the SCS has an outcomes framework based on seven ‘goals’ for achievement, one of which is directly relevant to the Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan:

“Empowered, safe and cohesive places where people have the confidence to play active roles in their communities – By 2020 Lambeth will be a popular place to live. Our diverse communities in Lambeth will be safer and stronger than 2008. Crime rates will reflect the London average with violent crime and volume crime both lower than they currently are. In addition, our communities will continue to be highly cohesive with people getting on well with one another despite high levels of population churn. In addition, people in Lambeth will play an active role in their local area through a variety of means such as volunteering.”

3.10 The relevant long term outcomes and priority areas for improvement for this goal (that are reflected in the new Local Area Agreement) include:

(a) “Cutting the crime rate in priority areas. Despite a rapid reduction in overall crime the partnership recognises that the borough still suffers from higher levels of crime compared to other London boroughs.”

(b) “Tackling perceptions of crime in the borough.”

(c) “Empowering our communities to have a real stake in local decision making.”

(d) “Reducing the causes of community tensions that can lead to social break-down in our communities.”

(e) “Tackling the drivers of violent extremism.”

3.11 The Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan presents five priorities (see para. 3.44, below) for reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse and these are designed to achieve the ancillary purpose of supporting the SCS theme of reducing worklessness. For example, prioritising reductions in violent crime and supporting safer neighbourhoods will be a critical element in attracting inward investment and new jobs to deprived areas of the borough. A key element of reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol will be to offer treatment pathways offering routes back into secure employment to problem users. Our proposals for Reducing Youth Offending emphasise the importance of access to employment, education and training as the only reliable long term solution to youth offending.

Local equality and diversity impacts

3.12 Lambeth is an extraordinarily diverse borough:

- The fourth most densely populated council area in the country;
- 38% of Lambeth’s population are from BME communities; 12% Black Caribbean (2nd highest in UK) and 11.6% Black African (4th highest and growing);
- It is thought to have the largest Portuguese population outside of Portugal and there are important Somali, Afghan and Polish communities becoming established;
- Approximately 132 different languages are spoken.
• There is a large lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community (with the largest concentration of commercial venues outside central London based in Vauxhall).

• An active, increasingly diverse, older community and at the same time a young population with 75% of residents aged 44 or under.

• In the 2007 index of deprivation Lambeth is the 9th most deprived borough in the UK. Of the 177 designated sub-ward areas in the borough, 11 were in the most deprived 5% of such areas for England.

• A quarter of Lambeth’s under 19’s live in poverty. Nearly 25% of school pupils aged 5-16 are registered with some kind of special educational need in their school careers.

• Lambeth’s population is highly transient – population turnover is roughly 20% every year.

• MOSAIC data shows a split in Lambeth’s population: 49% are ‘young, educated, single people living in areas of transient population’; 27% are ‘people living in social housing, with uncertain employment and living in areas of deprivation’.

3.13 The first version of this Plan, published in 2008, was subject to an Equality Impact Assessment and scrutiny by Lambeth Council’s Equality Impact Assessment Panel. The backdrop to the 2008 Impact Assessment was that people who live and work in Lambeth are more concerned about crime than residents across London and that Crime is Lambeth residents’ top concern (61% in 2007, compared to 59% in 2005 and 54% in 2003).

3.14 The Assessment also recognised the challenging historical legacy of tension that to some degree continues to shape the context and climate within which crime reduction work takes place in the borough. From an equalities impact standpoint, the effect of this is of particular relevance to BME communities (notably, though not exclusively, young men of African Caribbean descent), and to a lesser extent the LGBT community.

3.15 The Assessment proposed that the Partnership Plan would promote equalities and cohesion at both a general and specific level:

“At the general level, the Plan seeks to secure further significant reductions in offending and anti-social behaviour in the priority areas, such as serious violent crime. We know that the different equalities groups are likely to experience these priority crime areas disproportionately; for example, women’s experience of domestic violence; LGBT communities’ experience of violent hate crime; BME communities’ experience of violent crime and drugs markets and so on.

“Therefore, further reductions in these priority crime areas are likely to bring significant benefits to those groups in the borough that have suffered exclusion, discrimination and disproportionate crime levels.

9 This is a postcode based database developed by Experian as a tool for marketing and PR purposes that includes different income and lifestyle categories.
“At the specific level, one of the five priorities for the Plan adopted by Safer Lambeth is to “Support Cohesive and Resilient Communities”. Work under this priority will address a range of issues from combating violent extremism, better understanding the impact of migration and population ‘churn’ on crime patterns, hate crime and domestic violence.”

3.16 A primary purpose of the Partnership Plan is to support communities and residents disproportionately affected by crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending. This includes vulnerable adults and children who are at risk of becoming victims or being drawn into offending and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, the Plan’s objectives impact on the full range of communities, groups and individuals beyond the six statutory equalities groups, including communities affected by negative economic, social, and environmental factors and excluded by poverty and deprivation.

3.17 Addressing the drivers of crime and anti-social behaviour identified earlier will mean achieving the right balance between enforcement and public engagement measures, and the equalities dimensions bring an added level of complexity to this. It is known, for example, that African Caribbean youth are over-represented amongst those involved in drug markets at street level, and it is important that effective action is taken against offenders. It will be equally important for effective and ongoing communication and engagement with the wider population to reinforce the need for such action and to communicate successes to help maintain the support of the community – including the majority of the borough’s African Caribbean residents not involved in street crime.

**Resources and value for money**

3.18 **Funding for Safer Lambeth** includes the following elements (for 2008/9):

- LBL Community Safety Division core funding £1,143,624
- Area Based Grant (Revenue) £474,000
- Safer Stronger Communities Fund (Capital) £176,724\(^{10}\)
- Working Neighbourhoods Fund £205,000
- Pooled Treatment Budget £5,396,348
- Neighbourhood Crime and Justice £60,000
- Drug Intervention Programme £1,959,495
- Basic Command Unit Fund (provided to MPS) £474,006
- Preventing Violent Extremism (provided to MPS) £145,000
- Funding for community engagement (provided by MPA) £50,000
- Funding for Community Police Consultative Group (provided by MPA) £50,000

3.19 Therefore, direct total funding for Safer Lambeth during 2008/9 was **£10,134,419**

\(^{10}\) Includes under-spend of £8,216 for 2007/08
3.20 The Partnership recognises, however, that value for money is not synonymous with lowest cost. Whilst low cost may represent value for money, effectiveness and quality must also be taken into account in fully assessing value for money. To achieve economical, efficient and effective services, the Partnership aims either to deliver the same service, where still appropriate, with fewer resources, or additional or enhanced services within existing resources.

3.21 The Partnership’s approach to value for money is through a number of processes:

(a) Annual Strategic Assessments and business plans are prepared in order that resources are allocated to strategic priorities.

(b) Annual grant funding proposals are agreed by the Partnership Board and undergo significant and robust challenge.

(c) Regular performance and profiling reports are produced for the Partnership’s governance structures.

(d) An Annual Partnership Report is published providing details of performance and spend for citizens performance and spend in key areas.

(e) The Partnership receives quarterly finance reports throughout the annual planning and performance year (incorporated in the Partnership’s strategic planning cycle as described in Appendix 2).

(f) Governance arrangements are in place for all projects and programmes. Prince 2 methodology has been adopted as the project management standard and has helped to ensure that stakeholders are engaged and consulted, and key outputs are met within time, costs and ... 

(g) The use of strategic commissioning to achieve value for money outcomes and the use of the ‘Strategic Compass’ as a value for money framework.

**National drivers – Government policy, legislation and guidance**

3.22 The priorities in this Plan must primarily respond to the situation ‘on the ground’ in Lambeth itself and the needs and concerns of its residents. However, there is a wider context of national and London-wide policy making driven by Government departments – for example, the Home Office, the Government Office for London – and bodies of the Greater London Authority, for example the Metropolitan Police Authority11, that is influential for the Partnership’s strategic aims and objectives.

3.23 For the Partnership Plan in 2008, the new national Public Service Agreements signed-off for each Whitehall department towards the end of 2007 were the key national drivers, in particular, PSA 23 Make Communities Safer. The new National Indicator Set (for local government) and Assessment of Police and Community Safety (for the police service and CDRPs) provided a set of externally defined and audited performance indicators to cover the major issues of reducing crime, anti-social behaviour substance misuse and re-offending. 24 of these indicators were prioritised into the Partnership Plan 2008. The publication by the Home Office of new statutory guidance for CDRPs

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11 The MPA is also a ‘responsible authority’ within each London borough’s CDRP and is required to play an active part in the development of strategic crime and disorder reduction work including strategic assessments and partnership planning.
in September 2007, Delivering Safer Communities, established the six hallmarks of excellence for partnership working for crime and disorder partnerships (see page 50, below).

3.24 The key development on the national scene in 2008/9 has been the continuing development of the policing reform agenda. This follows from the final report by Sir Ronnie Flanagan of the Review of Policing, published in February 2008, and a parallel review on crime and communities by Louise Casey, Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime, published in June 2008. The Government published its proposals in a Policing Green Paper, From the Neighbourhood to the National: Policing Our Communities Together, in July 2008 and provisions have now found their way into the Policing and Crime Bill that is currently before Parliament.

3.25 The key principles of the Government’s reform agenda include:

- strengthening local engagement and accountability;
- visible policing and visible justice;
- the importance of neighbourhood policing;
- focus on local problem solving and partnership working.

3.26 The key elements of the package resulting from Flanagan, Casey and the Green Paper that will affect the future work of Safer Lambeth include:

(a) Empowering citizens – through a new Policing Pledge, more local crime information and a new Community Safety Fund (an element of policing funding freed up to be spent on locally determined priorities).

(b) Professionalising and freeing up the police – efforts to reduce bureaucracy and form filling, investing in mobile data devices, investing in leadership.

(c) Emphasis on performance – strengthening the inspectorate, lighter touch role for the Home Office and single new performance target measuring public confidence.

3.27 Of these proposals, two are particularly important. The ‘Policing Pledge’ will set out a national standard on what people can expect from the police service, underpinned in each area by a set of local priorities, agreed by people in each neighbourhood. This builds and entrenches the progress already achieved in developing Safer Neighbourhoods which has seen police teams established in all 21 wards in Lambeth with panels of local residents created in each case to agree local policing priorities. The local MPS Pledge will be officially launched in Lambeth by September 2009.

3.28 The Policing Green Paper also proposed a new Single Confidence Target to feature as the only ‘top-down’ performance target from the Home Office to police forces in England. This is a public perception measure, based on survey material, measuring:

“Whether people think that the police and their partners are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter locally.”
In practice, performance against the Single Confidence Target will be assessed against the outturns for NI 21, a national indicator that measures how confident people are that their council and police are dealing with local concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour. NI 21 has been adopted as a Local Area Agreement target for Lambeth and will be tracked through new, quarterly surveys of residents.

3.29 Data from the first PLACE survey of residents has been assessed to establish baseline performance for 2008/9 and targets for 2010/11 (the PLACE survey is every two years) have been negotiated between police forces and the Home Office.

3.30 **For Lambeth, the target is as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline (2008/9)</th>
<th>Target (2010/11)</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.31 The Government have deliberately sought a partnership based single target for the police and this is designed to be an opportunity and a challenge for CDRPs like Safer Lambeth.

3.32 The implementation of the Single Confidence Target reflects an emerging official philosophy that assumes that, for the future, public and community perceptions about crime and anti-social behaviour may be more important in assessing the value added by policing and partnership working than actual measures, often disputed or misunderstood, of crime itself. Of the suite of 26 national performance indicators used for this Partnership Plan, 8 are perception indicators of one form or another.

3.33 The Single Confidence Target (NI 21) has, from this year onwards, been adopted as the ‘top target’ for the Safer Lambeth Partnership and regular monitoring of performance will be reported to each meeting of the Partnership’s Executive.

**Reducing Re-offending**

3.34 Reducing re-offending is emerging as a national, regional and local priority, reflected in the recent Policing Green Paper, which proposes that local crime and disorder reduction partnerships (CDRPs) take statutory responsibility for reducing re-offending, and that the Probation Service becomes a statutory partner represented in local crime reduction partnerships.

3.35 In light of this, and recognising the high economic and social costs incurred by re-offending, as well as the extent and diversity of Lambeth’s offender population, partners in Lambeth have developed a strategy to reduce re-offending from 2009-11 – we are only the second borough in London to do so.

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12 This is based on a question in the PLACE survey, “How much would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in your local area?”
3.36 Re-offending is a multi-faceted issue, relating as much to crime reduction as to social exclusion, and linking across all of the work of the Partnership. Informed by needs analysis, service mapping, stakeholder and service user involvement, the strategy proposes to prioritise:

- offenders on short sentences;
- women offenders;
- young adult offenders;
- supporting offenders to access accommodation, education, training and employment,
- addressing substance misuse.

3.37 The strategy also proposes to test new approaches to reducing re-offending, through the Diamond Initiative, which takes a multi-agency neighbourhood-focussed approach to offender management; and through the Drug System Change pilot, which will introduce a holistic, end-to-end case management approach to drug-using offenders, with an emphasis on social reintegration.

3.38 An **Offenders Strategic Commissioning Group** has been established to oversee the development and implementation of this strategy, and while the work of the PPO\(^\text{13}\) scheme will now come under the remit of the Drug and Alcohol Partnership Action Group\(^\text{14}\), it is proposed that the Offenders Strategic Commissioning Group is represented on the Safer Lambeth’s Partnership Delivery Group, to ensure coordination of the strategy across the Partnership.

3.39 Through to 31 March 2011, our **key objective** for addressing this area of activity is:

To reduce the borough’s re-offending rate through the development of local initiatives for the resettlement of offenders including training and employment, housing and family support provision.

3.40 The **success measures** for re-offending are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (NIS/APACS)</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 18: adult re-offending rates(^\text{15})</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1.23%</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 30: re-offending rate of PPOs (shared with DA-PAG)</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td><strong>-19%</strong>(^\text{16})</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 143: offenders in suitable accommodation</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 144: offenders in EET [LAA]</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td><strong>31%</strong></td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{13}\) Prolific and other Priority Offenders Scheme – intensive supervision in the community of key repeat offenders.

\(^{14}\) Or ‘PAG’ – these are multi-agency groups charged with overseeing delivery of the five priorities of this Plan and are ultimately accountable to the Safer Lambeth Executive.

\(^{15}\) Measures proportion of offenders who re-offended within three months compared to proportion of offenders predicted by Home Office to reoffend. No formal target at present, though informally we are aiming for no variance from the HO prediction for 2009/10.

\(^{16}\) Figures only available to end of quarter 1, 2008/9.
The Partnership Priorities, 2008-11

3.41 Based on the Strategic Assessment and the other key drivers described above, the Safer Lambeth Partnership has agreed to adopt five Partnership Priorities for the three years, 2008-11.

3.42 The vision for change

To take the borough from where it is now – with falling recorded volume crime but unacceptable levels of serious violent crime and offending driven by problematic drug use and alcohol consumption, with vulnerable young people engaging in risky behaviour – to a position where all of these have been addressed and significantly reduced.

3.43 The Safer Lambeth Partnership will aim to secure the following outcomes over the three years to 2011:

(1) **Reduce serious violent crime**
   There will be a significant reduction of the number of victims of violent crime with attendant improvements in feelings of public confidence and reassurance.

(2) **Reduce the harm associated with drug and alcohol misuse**
   There will be significant reductions in the health and social harms associated with drugs and alcohol across the borough. There will be no visible drug dealing or drug use on our streets or in our housing estates and Brixton will have lost its reputation as a place where illegal drugs can be readily obtained.

(3) **Support young people**
   There will be improved cross service support for young people with reduced youth offending and increased diversionary activities. Young people will develop positive behaviour and life opportunities. The involvement of young people in serious violent offending and gang-related activity will have been challenged and reduced. The overrepresentation of BME young people and Looked After Children in the youth justice system will have been significantly reduced.

(4) **Support more resilient, cohesive communities**
   There will be improved service responses to promote community safety and raise public confidence and trust. There will be closer engagement with communities with measurable signs that groups within the borough are living and working more closely together within vibrant and diverse neighbourhoods. There will be closer work with communities to prevent violent extremism and reduce levels of hate crime.

(5) **Support safer and more respectful neighbourhoods**
   We will maintain reductions in levels of volume crime and there will be a significant reduction in the number of victims of acquisitive crime with far less environmental and criminal damage. Greater respect for public space and other people will be demonstrated in significantly reduced levels of anti-social behaviour with tangible signs that residents are listened to and are reclaiming their neighbourhoods.
4. **Priority 1: Reduce Serious Violent Crime**  
[Lead Agency: Lambeth Metropolitan Police Service]

There will be a significant reduction of the number of victims of violent crime with attendant improvements in feelings of public confidence and reassurance.

4.1 Despite the significant crime reductions of the last decade, serious violent crime in Lambeth remains high compared to London and national averages. Addressing this issue while reassuring the public and raising confidence is the Partnership’s top priority.

**Profile: what the Strategic Assessment told us**

4.2 Lambeth’s experience as an area levels of violent crime above the national average has raised crime, and fear of crime as the key issues of concern for local residents. In 2007, the Partnership commissioned research on fear of crime in the borough that revealed high levels of victimisation. This experience has powerful consequences for residents’ feelings of personal wellbeing, fear of crime and the borough’s reputation.

4.3 Statistics reveal that while overall total notifiable offences have fallen consistently in recent years violent crime has remained at a relatively stable high level. After a spike in murder last financial year (2007/08), murder count has reverted back to pre 2007/08; dropping significantly in the year to October 2008, from 19 to 7, a fall of 63%. Our key indicator for violent crime is NI 15, most serious violence, and, while a baseline for this new measure was being established during 2008/9, so a trend is not available, comparison of the outturn with our CDRP ‘family’ shows Lambeth coming 8th out of 15 authorities.

4.4 Analysis undertaken to identify the strategic priorities for violent crime in Lambeth examined the relationship between violent crime and offending behaviours in order to identify the common drivers for targeted action. Alcohol was found to be a major contributor. This summary profiles the analysis and highlights the key strategic priorities.

4.5 It is estimated that alcohol related violent crime represents at least 12% of all recorded crime in Lambeth, around 5,150 crimes each financial year (excluding alcohol related disorder). The majority of alcohol related violence occurs within close proximity of licensed premises; mostly at weekends during the evening and at night. Common features include the presence of night time economies, close proximity to transport nodes with a high pedestrian turnover and concentrations of licensed premises. Specific locations also exhibit unique local characteristics that contribute to their problems and it is important to understand more about these.

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Many of the victims of alcohol related violence originate from outside Lambeth, especially those in their 20’s and 30’s visiting Lambeth to take advantage of the borough’s nightlife. It is believed that the combination of alcohol, lack of local knowledge and unfamiliar surroundings can increase the risk of victimisation; this is especially so with stranger rape and robbery.

Statistics show that there has been a marked increase, in rape and sexual assault this financial year, 42 more reported incidents during 2008/9, a 41.6% increase. Lambeth has highest number of sexual offences in its London peer group. A better understanding of the issues is required, especially from the perspective of victimisation, offending behaviour and context. Analysis suggests the priority focus should concentrate on stranger sexual offences linked to alcohol, and those linked to incidents of domestic violence.

It is difficult to gauge the full extent of domestic violence and rape in Lambeth due to under-reporting (a problem in most areas), but nationally alcohol is believed to be a factor in up to 39% of all incidents. Substance misuse and mental health factors are also likely to be contributory factors in offending behaviour and victimisation. It is expected that repeat victimisation will be high. In addition a domestic violence incident might not be reported to the police as such but rather as a criminal damage, burglary, rape, sexual offences, theft or robbery.

Areas reporting higher levels of domestic violence tend to be within the proximity of social housing where there are likely to be pockets of unemployment and deprivation. Whilst this goes some way in explaining the varied nature of domestic violence, it is clear that more work is required to understand the context in Lambeth.

Youth violence (and associated guns, gangs and knife crime) remains high on the agenda in Lambeth. Youth violence is covered more comprehensively in the young people section of this assessment.

Recommended Refinements 2009/10:

*Alcohol related violent crime – focussing on:*
- Night Time Economy (Town Centre locations and other identified locations; ABH, Common Assault and GBH; Young Adults)
- Domestic Violence
- Rape and Sexual Assault

*Youth related violence - see young people’s section*

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Note: Repeat victimisation has not been factored into the analysis
**Revised Objectives for this Priority 2008-11**

4.11 Through to 31 March 2011, our key objectives for addressing this priority include:

1. Reduce **gun crime** over the period and by 5% during 2009/10.
2. Reduce **knife crime** over the period and by 6% during 2009/10.
3. Reduce **most serious violence** (except ASB) over the period and by 5% during 2009/10.
4. Reduce and respond effectively to cases of **rape and serious sexual assaults**.
5. Tackle **Domestic Violence** by achieving the DV stretch targets and by implementing the Lambeth Domestic Violence Strategy 2008-11.
7. Improve **detection** of violent crime over the period and, during 2009/10:
   - Most Serious Violence – to 32%
   - Rape – to 35%
   - Domestic violence – to 45%
   - DV arrest rate – to 70%
8. Improve **ways of working** and multi-agency efforts to reduce violent crime by improving information sharing between all partners, especially between Emergency Departments in hospitals and Crime and Disorder Partnership.

**Commitments to action 2009/10**

4.12 In support of the objectives, above, Safer Lambeth propose a number of **headline initiatives over the next 12 months** in relation to this priority to be taken forward by the Violent Crime Partnership Action Group:

(a) **Action on Rape and Sexual Assault**:
   - Raise sanctioned detections by:
     - introducing stronger working relationship / practices, with the CPS;
     - taking a more robust approach to the case appeals process;
     - more cohesive partnership working to achieve a faster-time turnaround on advice files to achieve agreements made in the Rape Protocol;
     - robust enforcement of early arrest policy;
     - aligning shift patterns of Sexual Offences Investigative Team officers to ensure faster victim/SOIT intervention.
   - Reduce victimisation by implementing a media campaign targeting ‘hotspots’ and warning potential victims about risk (eg. tourists and visitors).
• Ensure that all appropriate victims of rape are referred to the Haven based in Kings Hospital in order to support reporting, evidence collection and counselling.
• address the issue of the under performance on rape the following further measures have been instigated,
• Commission new research and problem profiling to support intelligence and evidence-led operations to tackle rape and sexual assaults in the borough.

(b) Action on the **Night Time Economy**:
• Reduce violence perpetrated by offenders who are affected by alcohol/drugs. Consult on a borough-wide DPPO\(^19\) to give police more powers to act against aggressive and anti-social street drinking.
• Reduce vulnerability of victims, especially young visitors, who are affected by alcohol/drugs by promoting the ‘Safe Journey Home’ initiative\(^20\).
• Improve recording of alcohol related crime.

(c) achieve the **stretch targets on domestic violence** in Lambeth’s Local Area Agreement, by 31 March 2010:
• 37% of incidents resulting in sanctioned detections;
• 27.3% of incidents that are repeat incidents (for non-MARAC cases);
• 54% of incidents that are repeat incidents (for MARAC cases);
• 165 offenders brought to justice.

(d) Implement the **Domestic Violence Strategy 2008-2011** and further develop the **Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences** (MARAC) to increase the numbers of DV victims subject to MARAC assessments in order to reduce repeat victimisation further.

**Success measures for this priority: indicators, targets and outturns**

4.13 The following indicators have been selected from NIS and APACS as measures against which our progress for this priority will be measured. Definitions and a rationale for the selection of each indicator is presented in Appendix 1 of the Plan. Targets and outturns for each indicator (where determined) are included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (NIS/APACS)</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 15: serious violent crime / most serious violence [LAA]</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>620 offences</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 20: Assault with injury</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>2586 offences</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 28: serious knife crime</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^19\) Designated Public Places Order – gives police powers to confiscate alcohol and act against offensive drinking in public places.
\(^20\) Home Office initiative to encourage people who have been socialising to take greater care on the way home, for example by using licensed cabs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 29:</td>
<td>gun crime rate</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-36.7%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanctioned detections:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most Serious Violence</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence arrest rate</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Linked plans and strategies**

4.14 Key plans and strategies produced by the agencies represented on the Safer Lambeth Partnership that are relevant to or support achievement against this priority include:

- Safer Lambeth – *Young and Safe in Lambeth*, Young People and Violent Crime Strategic Action Plan
- Safer Lambeth – *Drugs Market Disruption Strategy* and Delivery Plan
- LBL – Youth Justice Plan
- LBL – Domestic Violence Strategy
- GLA/Mayor of London – *Violence against women strategy* [to be published on the 21 April 2009]
- GLA/Mayor of London – *Time for Action* (Youth Violence Action Plan)

**Links to other priorities/work of other Partnership Action Groups**

4.15 Interdependencies with other priority objectives in this Plan include:

(a) Young People’s PAG: Young and Safe programme
(b) Drug and Alcohol PAG : Alcohol Strategy Group
(c) Community Reassurance PAG: influencing perception indicators (drugs/alcohol/ASB/crime)
(d) Links to all PAGs regarding support for victims.
5. **Priority 2: Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol**  
[Lead Agency: Lambeth Primary Care Trust]

There will be significant reductions in the health and social harms associated with drugs and alcohol across the borough. There will be no visible drug dealing or drug use on our streets or in our housing estates and Brixton will have lost its reputation as a place where illegal drugs can be readily obtained.

5.1 Drugs and alcohol are key drivers for serious crime and offending in Lambeth. Whilst immediate action to reduce violent crime is the top priority for the Partnership, we appreciate that tackling problem drug and alcohol use is the most significant step that can be taken to prevent future offending.

**Profile: what the Strategic Assessment told us**

5.2 Drug-related crime and disorder are of concern to the partnership and local communities in Lambeth. The 2008 Place Survey found that 48.2% Lambeth residents found drug dealing and/or drug use a problem in their area. This is higher than London and Inner London. Those most concerned are young adults, residents of mixed or Asian ethnicity and residents who have lived in Lambeth between five and ten years.

5.3 Drug/alcohol-related disorder is the second highest type of ASB reported to the Police in Lambeth, particularly in Coldharbour ward and the residents of Brixton are more likely to be concerned about drug taking than anywhere else in Lambeth. There is an open drugs market in Brixton and closed markets on some neighbouring estates. There are indications that recreational drug taking linked to local nightlife is an issue on Albert Embankment / Spring Gardens but more information is required on all drug markets.

5.4 Evidence shows that treatment is the most effective tool in reducing drug-driven crime. Those completing or undergoing treatment are less likely to commit crime, harm themselves or others. More and more people are entering treatment in Lambeth especially opiate and crack users in the 18 to 25 age groups.

5.5 The Drug Intervention Programme aims to steer the offenders using opiates and/or cocaine into treatment and the PPO scheme plays a role in reducing offending among those who commit high volumes of acquisitive crime. 72% of PPO’s are known to have substance misuse issues. The PPO scheme is not limited to working with offenders with drug/alcohol problems, but aims to assist persistent offenders in all areas of their lives including education, employment, housing and attitude. This programme has proved to be successful in Lambeth, with a 67% reduction in offending by this group in the four years 2004 to 2008.

5.6 Nationally, alcohol has already been identified as a key driver for much violent crime and disorder, in particular linked to binge drinking in town centres or indirectly linked to domestic violence and risky behaviour amongst young people. There is also a health cost; alcohol related death rates have risen, people are dying younger from alcohol related disorder and many mental or behavioural admissions to hospital can also be connected to alcohol misuse.
5.7 National research suggests that people with alcohol needs visit their GP more frequently than other patients, but evidence also shows that early intervention and simple advice (known as Brief Interventions) has a positive outcome in that alcohol intake is reduced and long term health risks averted. There are currently a number of trials across the UK; in Lambeth Brief Interventions are delivered in 35 of our 53 General Practices.

5.8 An alcohol needs assessment was conducted by Lambeth Primary Care Trust (PCT) in 2006/07. Evidence at the time indicated that alcohol morbidity was higher than in neighbouring boroughs and that violence associated with the night time economy (assumed to be alcohol-related) had risen. The report also highlighted the risk that health needs remained unmet. Alcohol Concern undertook an audit of alcohol related crime in Lambeth during 2007 with similar conclusions in that a third of offences were linked to alcohol use, with the probability that this might be much higher.

**Recommended Refinements 2009/10:**

**Drugs**
- Treatment remains the priority for reducing the harms that drugs and alcohol cause both for individuals and communities. The Lambeth DAT Annual Treatment Needs Assessment will be available from mid January 2009 and will inform treatment planning for the next financial year.
- Implement the key strategic aims of the Lambeth Drug Markets Disruption Strategy 2008-11 - create safer environments by reducing crime and ASB associated with drug dealing, tackling trafficking, disrupting markets (open and closed), crack houses, disrupting cannabis cultivation, reducing demand, asset seizure, improve physical environment and address transport issues.
- Work in partnership with CYPS to strengthen prevention and diversion focused on young people, education, recreational activities and legitimate employment opportunities.
- Improve trust with local communities, reduce apathy, develop community intelligence.
- Reduce re-offending and acquisitive crime be tackled within the DIP and PPO Schemes, implementing the aims of the Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2009/11.

**Alcohol**
- **Further develop screening and brief interventions** in community/primary care settings (including the prison) and A&E and more complex patients referred to specialist services.
- **Develop integrated care (alcohol treatment) pathways** to deliver co-ordinated high-quality care-planned treatment, by competent staff.
- Involve Public Health in responsible licensee scheme, and develop public health campaign.
- **Improve mechanisms for recording and classifying alcohol related incidents** at a local level, consistent with national standards (when and how does alcohol influence offending behaviour or victimisation and how should it be recorded or monitored?) Improved information will allow analysts to better understand specific problems and focus intervention mechanisms in the right places at the right times.
• Ensure continued improvement in Information Sharing Across Partnership including business community (licensed premises) and third sector – put Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreements in place to improve the sharing of information as and when required.

• Provide Evidence for Licensing Panels - Alcohol related intelligence be combined with other data, and used as evidence for licensing panels; where necessary used to review or revoke the licences of premises that adversely contribute to crime and disorder or operate irresponsibly.

• Drink Pattern Survey - develop an anonymous simple drink survey for Lambeth drinking establishments located in vulnerable areas to establish: drinking patterns (units consumed and frequency); demographic (by sex, age, ethnicity and sexual preference), geographic scope (are they local or visitors to borough? Why do they drink there?).

Revised Objectives for this Priority 2008-11

5.9 Through to 31 March 2011, our key objectives for addressing this priority include:

Protect communities from drug-related harm:

(1) Continue to implement the three year Drug Markets Disruption Strategy through co-ordinated partnership action to deliver sustainable reductions in drug dealing in the borough.

(2) Through Forum 42, continue to work with Home Office and the other Local Authorities who have NI42 (perceptions of drug dealing and drug use) in their Local Area Agreement, to ensure we are communicating appropriately with our communities re the work we are doing to reduce drug dealing and drug use, and the measurable outcomes we have achieved.

Prevent harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse:

(3) Implement the Young Person’s Substance Misuse Treatment Plan. Achieve key targets –

• Review and redesign drug education provision across the borough to ensure a consistent high standard of delivery and that it reaches young people in a variety of settings.

• Work jointly with Looked After Children teams to ensure children and young people in care have access to an effective system of targeted and specialist interventions and support.

• Coordinate and performance manage young people’s substance misuse services to ensure that service provision is directly addressing identified prevention and treatment needs of young people and their families.

(4) Address the problem of drug using parents and the impact this has on their families – prioritise these individuals for treatment and develop a dedicated service to provide specialist support for the children of drug using parents.
(5) Promote and support a closer working interface with key targeted youth services, including those commissioned through the Young & Safe strategy.

**Deliver new approaches to treatment and social re-integration:**

(6) Implement treatment re-casting exercise rationalising the scope of service provision within the treatment system to achieve optimum capacity across the sector, achieving a 7% increase in the number of drug users in effective treatment.

(7) Implement the system change pilot incorporating a broader model of treatment improvement as a result of the integration of the social inclusion agenda.

(8) Increase the proportion of problem drug users known to treatment, in particular primary crack users.

(9) Facilitate the ongoing development of the workforce ensuring that all staff have the capability and competence to effectively support all sections of the drug and alcohol using population.

(10) Ensure that all service establish effective mechanisms to create and maintain a dialogue with all section the community that either access or may potentially access services.

(11) Establish a peer support service led by service users.

(12) Improve clinical governance across the partnership & treatment system by promoting the development of a standardised approach.

(13) Revise the borough Harm Reduction Strategy incorporating local improvement review findings and National good practice guidance.

(14) Contribute to the reduction of re-offending and acquisitive crime through the effective implementation of DIP and the PPO Scheme.

**Reduce alcohol-related harm:**

(15) Implement the Alcohol Strategy and Delivery Plan. Reconvene the Alcohol Strategy Group to oversee and monitor the delivery of strategy objectives.

(16) Reduce the level of alcohol-related violence and ASB through targeted multi-agency approaches to deal with on-street drinking and premises associated with problem drinking, ASB or violence. The multi-agency approach will include community engagement, outreach work, use of ASB legislation and powers including Designated Public Places Orders (DPPOs) and licensing conditions.

(17) Continue to encourage **licensing best practice** through responsible management initiatives alongside promotion of alcohol awareness and personal safety

(18) Restrict the sale of alcohol to minors by continuing test purchasing exercises targeting problem premises.

(19) Reduce the incidence of **alcohol-related domestic violence** by continuing to develop partnership working with Lambeth’s DV Forum.

(20) Continue to **raise alcohol awareness and sensible drinking** within the Public Health agenda and through targeted communication campaigns
(21) Continue to develop screening and brief interventions (SBIs) in public health settings including GP surgeries and Accident and Emergency rooms. Pilot and develop further SBI projects in specialist settings including Sexual Health and Pharmacies.

(22) Identify and respond to the gaps in knowledge of treatment needs for particular groups in the borough, particularly Older People, Hazardous and Harmful drinkers and BME groups.

(23) Further develop the capacity and commissioning of specialist treatment by ensuring alcohol services are recognised within the treatment re-casting programme and through developing a further understanding and recognition of tier 2 & 3 alcohol treatment needs.

(24) Improve the quality of treatment pathways through the review and management of care pathways and referral routes. Working group to ensure access, referral routes and case management will be monitored and reviewed.

**Target the most important prolific offenders**

(25) Develop the successful Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) scheme to manage additional offenders.

(26) Support the PPO scheme to deliver mentoring support to offenders to engage them in training and employment outcomes.

(27) Develop the ‘Prevent and Deter’ strand of the scheme to provide additional support for youth offender PPOs via the YISP and the YOS. Increase the number of young offenders in the scheme from an average of 50 to 70.

(28) Improve communication of the scheme’s success in reducing acquisitive crime in order to support public reassurance.

**Commitments to action 2009/10**

5.10 In support of the objectives, above, Safer Lambeth propose a number of headline initiatives over the next 12 months in relation to this priority to be taken forward by the Drug & Alcohol Partnership Action Group:

(a) Reduce overt drug dealing in Brixton.

(b) Produce and implement Prostitution Strategy.

(c) Review and redesign drug education provision in and out of schools settings.

(d) Develop a dedicated service to provide specialist support to children and young people of drug and alcohol using parents.

(e) Implement the Drug Treatment System Change Pilot.

(f) Further develop the commissioning, capacity and quality of alcohol treatment and care pathways.

(g) Implement public campaigns to – improve alcohol awareness; reduce perceptions of drug dealing/use as a problem and reduce perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem.

(h) Reduce priority and prolific offending.
Success measures for this priority: indicators, targets and outturns

5.11 The following indicators have been selected from NIS and APACS as measures against which our progress for this priority will be measured. Definitions and a rationale for the selection of each indicator is presented in Appendix 1 of the Plan. Targets and outturns for each indicator (where determined) are included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (NIS/APACS)</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 30: re-offending rate of PPOs</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 38: Drug related (class A) offending rate</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 40: drug users in effective treatment</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>1431(^{21})</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 41: perception of drunk rowdy behaviour</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 42: perception of drug use or dealing as a problem [LAA]</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>44.7%(^{22})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 115: substance misuse by young people</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Linked plans and strategies

5.12 Key plans and strategies produced by the agencies represented on the Safer Lambeth Partnership that are relevant to or support achievement against this priority include:

- National Drug Strategy 2008
- National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2004
- MPS – Drugs Strategy and Delivery Plan 2007-10
- Safer Lambeth – Treatment Plan 2009/10
- Safer Lambeth – Alcohol Strategy and Delivery Plan, 2007-10
- Safer Lambeth – Drug Market Disruption Strategy
- Lambeth CYPS – Young People’s Substance Misuse Plan
- Lambeth First/Safer Lambeth – Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2009-11
- Lambeth Rough Sleeping Strategy (under development)

Links to other priorities/work of other Partnership Action Groups

5.13 Interdependencies with other priority objectives in this Plan include:

(a) Violent Crime PAG: violence associated with drug dealing; domestic violence

(b) Young People’s PAG: drug-related violence and gang activities

(c) Community Reassurance PAG: influencing perception indicators (drugs/alcohol/ASB/crime)

(d) Safer neighbourhoods PAG: Priority & Prolific Offenders; acquisitive crime; ASB

\(^{21}\) As at the end of October 2009.

\(^{22}\) Target is for 2010/11 as the PLACE survey is every two years.
6. **Priority 3: Reducing Youth Offending**  
[Lead Agency: London Borough of Lambeth]

There will be improved cross service support for young people with reduced youth offending and increased diversionary activities. Young people will develop positive behaviour and life opportunities. The involvement of young people in serious violent offending and gang-related activity will have been challenged and reduced. The overrepresentation of BME young people in the youth justice system will have been significantly reduced.

6.1 Youth offending in Lambeth is falling. However, crime involving children and young people remains high compared to the London and national averages. In recent years, there has been rising concern about the involvement of young people in more serious and violent offending and gang-related offending and at younger ages. The Partnership’s key priority for youth crime is to implement the *Young and Safe* programme to tackle and reduce serious youth violence.

**Profile: what the Strategic Assessment told us**

6.2 From April 2008 the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) commenced monitoring its performance against youth violence. This is measured by any offence of Most Serious Violence, Assault with Injury, Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19. The number of victims of offences is counted, rather than the number of offences. The target for the current year 2008-09 is a 5.2% reduction compared to the previous financial year (2007-08).

6.3 Various pieces of analysis of youth offending (including youth on youth violence) shows the main time for offending occurred between 3-6pm coinciding with the after school period, although later times in the day have also been identified.

6.4 Compared to their proportion of population as a whole young people as offenders are over represented. The potential drivers of youth offending identified (from a specific dataset) ranges from inconsistent supervision/parenting, lack of communication to living with a known offender. These issues link closely with family life and background and a number of initiatives are being implemented through Young and Safe Programme to address these; commissioning and delivering a range of family support services, targeting 20 families most at risk of ASB through the Family Intervention Programme (FIP).

6.5 A recent evaluation of Lambeth’s Prolific and Priority Offender scheme (PPO) found those aged 18-21 to be the single largest group holding 28% of the total with 50% of this age range being of Black ethnicity compared to 25% White ethnicity.
6.6 From the last Lambeth resident’s survey (October 2007) young people were most concerned about crime (59%) which was higher than the Inner London average (52%). Also of concern was bad behaviour (32%) and bullying (31%) which both were more or less in line with the Inner London average.

6.7 The Lambeth Tell Us 3 survey\textsuperscript{23} highlighted that when asked what they worry about the most Lambeth young people worried significantly more (than the national average) about ‘My future’, ‘Exams’, ‘My parents or family’, ‘Getting into trouble’ and ‘Crime’ showing 50% compared to a national average of 27%. When asked what would make their life better 7% wanted ‘more help to feel safer at school and in the local area’ which is significantly higher than nationally (4%).

\begin{boxedtext}
\textbf{Recommended refinements for 2009/10:}

\textit{Violent Youth Crime (including weapon enabled crime)}
Remains a priority action, supporting the implementation and delivery of the Young and Safe Strategic Action Plan and to reduce the incidence of serious violent crime in the borough around the 5 priorities:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Intelligence and Information,
  \item Targeted diversionary activities (including education),
  \item Pathways to employment,
  \item Supporting family life and
  \item Improved enforcement.
\end{itemize}

\textit{Maintaining support in most vulnerable areas}
Brixton Town Centre and Streatham High Road key areas of concern for the location of youth crime victimisation (including youth on youth violence).

\textit{Offending by Young BME Males}
Continue to support initiatives that are already in place that focus on supporting and reducing young BME males entering the criminal justice system; diverting them away from criminal behaviour; increasing training and creating employment opportunities.

\textit{Increase Feelings of Safety and Reduce Fear of Crime Among Young People}
Through targeted communications and engagement, specifically around feeling safe at night and the time around the end of the school day, an especially vulnerable time for youth crime incidents, specifically youth on youth violence (including robbery and dealing with related issues at surrounding transport hubs and networks)

Measure the scale of \textit{victimisation and underreporting of crime} against young people in Lambeth - e.g. production of a Youth Victimisation Survey; to link this in with the findings of the introduction of consulting young people in the British Crime Survey.
\end{boxedtext}

\textsuperscript{23} http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/Ofsted-home/Childrens-and-local-services-by-local-authority/Lambeth. The survey includes weighted answers from a sample of young people in school years 6 (Primary) and years 8 and 10 (secondary)
Revised Objectives for this Priority 2008-11

6.8 Through to 31 March 2011, our key objectives for addressing this priority include:

(1) Reduce youth violent crime.

(2) Reduce youth reoffending.

(3) Reduce offending by young black BME males and BME involvement in the youth justice system.

(4) Tackle young people’s experiences as victims of crime and reduce the fear of crime of this group.

Commitments to action 2009/10

6.9 In support of the objectives, above, Safer Lambeth propose a number of headline initiatives over the next 12 months in relation to this priority to be taken forward by the Reducing Youth Offending Partnership Action Group:

(a) Full implementation of the Young & Safe Programme with a focus on the following priority areas for delivery, including Youth Crime Action Plan initiatives:

(b) Priority 1. Intelligence & Information
   • Implement and monitor the Young & Safe Operating Model to increase the identification of young people at risk of offending and to reduce their risk status, to increase the co-ordination of services to young people, monitor the capacity and effectiveness of a range of enhanced interventions and preventative services. As part of the operating model, the programme will uphold rigorous information sharing protocols and examine gaps and assumptions.

(c) Priority 2. Targeted & Diversionary Activities
   • Provide targeted youth support services, wholly or partially funded by Young & Safe to achieve specific programme and priority outcomes, such as the X-it Programme, support within schools, substance misuse treatment, mental health counselling, restorative approaches and multi agency street-based teams (YCAP).
   • Monitor and add value to the targeted and general diversionary initiatives and services delivered throughout the partnership such as attendance support, youth exchange programme, and sports activities.

(d) Priority 3. Pathways to Employment
   • Provide employment and training programmes, wholly or partially funded by Young & Safe to achieve specific programme and priority outcomes, such as incentivised work experience placements, apprenticeship schemes, and young enterprise schemes
   • Monitor and add value to existing employment and training programmes and services delivered throughout the partnership such as Skills for Life, Young Entrepreneurs Programme and apprenticeship schemes.
(e) **Priority 4, Supporting Family Life**

- Provide Family Support Services, wholly or partially funded by Young & Safe to achieve specific programme and priority outcomes, such as Parent Line + marketing campaign, Family Intervention Project (Think Family YCAP), and Operation Staysafe (YCAP).
- Monitor and add value to existing Family Support services and programmes delivered throughout the partnership such as Enhanced Housing Options, induction packs, and parenting support referrals delivered through Youth Inclusion Support Panel.

(f) **Priority 5. Improved Enforcement/ Non-negotiable Support**

- Provide Non-negotiable Support Activities, wholly or partially funded by Young & Safe to achieve specific programme and priority outcomes, such as After School Police Patrols and Reparation Activities in Leisure Time (YCAP).
- Monitor and add value to existing Enforcement Activities delivered throughout the Partnership such as Individual Support Orders, Licence Breaches, and information sharing meetings.

(g) **Provide Small grants and Personalised grants**

- Provide quick-response interventions for geographical locations experiencing high levels of anti social behaviour and/ or youth crime.
- Provide a personalised grant scheme where young person develops a personalised intervention proposal independently with expected outcomes identified (with input from Lead Professional).

(h) **Youth Offending Service Activities**

- Delivery of services to meet national indicators in the following areas (and three locally agreed indicators): Reduction of re-offending, Custody rates, ETE, Accommodation, First Time Entrants, Ethnicity, Substance misuse, Mental health and Parenting support.
- Designing and implementing service development to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of services and the department as a whole. These service developments will be detailed in the Youth Justice Plan to be published in May. They will involve improvements for the following areas: staff recruitment, retention and training, Management Information Systems, Enhanced protocols, Communications, and Quality Assurance process for Assessment and Intervention planning.

(i) **Contribute to reducing Victimisation and Fear of Crime**

- Continue to embed the safeguarding procedures and guidance regarding children affected by gang activity and / of serious youth violence for frontline professionals and their managers across the partnership.
- Carry out analysis with the Partnership Intelligence Unit and Metropolitan Police Service on young people as victims of crime.
- Contribute to the Community Reassurance campaign in conjunction with corporate communications team and Community Reassurance
Partnership Action Group. A major focus of the campaign will deal with the perception or anxiety stemming from ‘young people hanging around’. The campaign produce new stories and messages through various media to dispel the myths surrounding young people and convey the wide-ranging activities and services provided for young people.

- Harness the partnership connection to the wider community through the Young & Safe Community and Youth Engagement Workstream which will coordinate the Community Advisory Panel and embed the Young & Safe engagement plan.

**Success measures for this priority: indicators, targets and outturns**

6.10 The following indicators have been selected from NIS and APACS as measures against which our progress for this priority will be measured. Definitions and a rationale for the selection of each indicator is presented in Appendix 1 of the Plan. Targets and outturns for each indicator (where determined) are included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (NIS/APACS)</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 19: youth re-offending rate</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.65&lt;sup&gt;24&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 45: young offenders in ETE [LAA]</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 111: first time youth offending</td>
<td>72&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce reoffending by BME young people [LAA stretch]</td>
<td>7.74</td>
<td>n/a&lt;sup&gt;26&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce no. of BME first time entrants to the youth justice system [LAA stretch]</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>323.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Linked plans and strategies**

6.11 Key plans and strategies produced by the agencies represented on the Safer Lambeth Partnership that are relevant to or support achievement against this priority include:

- CYPSP – Children and Young People’s Plan 2, 2007-10
- Safer Lambeth – Young and Safe Strategic Action Plan, 2008-11
- LBL – Safeguarding (Young People) Strategy
- LBL – Youth Justice Planning Framework – Capacity & Capability Plan
- LBL – Integrated Youth Strategy
- LBL – Targeted Youth Strategy
- GLA/Mayor of London – *Time for Action, equipping young people for the future and preventing violence*
- Home Office – Youth Crime Action Plan

<sup>24</sup> As of end of September 2008.

<sup>25</sup> This is the baseline figure of number of first time entrants to the youth justice system during 2007/8. Performance is assessed as variance from this baseline.

<sup>26</sup> This is measured bi-annually, so no outturn figure for 2008/9.
• LBL – Community Engagement Strategic Action Plan (incorporating Voice of Young Lambeth)

Links to other priorities/work of other Partnership Action Groups

6.12 Interdependencies with other priority objectives in this Plan include:
 (a) Violent Crime PAG: reducing gun, knife crime and most serious violence
 (b) Drug/Alcohol PAG: Young Persons’s Substance Misuse Treatment Plan
 (c) Community Reassurance PAG: fear of crime and intergenerational working
 (d) Safer neighbourhoods PAG: youth involvement in anti-social behaviour
7. **Priority 4: Support more cohesive and resilient communities**  
[Lead Agency: London Borough of Lambeth]

There will be improved service responses to promote community safety and raise public confidence and trust. There will be closer engagement with communities with measurable signs that groups within the borough are living and working more closely together within vibrant and diverse neighbourhoods. There will be closer work with communities to prevent violent extremism and reduce levels of hate crime.

7.1 Lambeth is a borough of many communities, with a mobile and highly transient population. Managing cohesion in an environment of high levels of crime and fear of crime and ensuring resilience in the face of challenges such as hate crime and violent extremism is a key concern for the Partnership.

**Profile: what the Strategic Assessment told us**

7.2 The Policing and Crime Bill now before Parliament heralds a change of focus away from the exclusive attention of recent years on crime reduction targets to a single top down measure of success centred around public confidence in the way in which the Police, local authority and other partner agencies are dealing with local crime and anti-social behaviour concerns. Therefore community perception will be an even more important consideration for the partnership in the future.

7.3 Despite the continued decreases in crime achieved in Lambeth year on year since 2002-03 concerns about crime prevail. The last Lambeth resident’s survey (October 2007) found 61% of adults were most concerned about crime, higher than the London average (54%) but in line with Inner London (62%) and only slightly higher compared to 2005 (59%). Young people were also concerned about crime (59%) higher than Inner London (52%). People feel least safe after dark particularly those from Asian/Mixed and other ethnicities (51%), disabled (50%), Muslim (49%), Stockwell\(^{27}\) and Norwood\(^{28}\) residents (45% each), women (43%) and Social Class DE\(^{29}\) (41%).

7.4 From reviewing various surveys, the top ASB concern that people feel is a very/fairly big problem are ‘teenagers hanging around the streets’. This is followed by ‘people using or dealing drugs’, vandalism/graffiti and rubbish. Two further key areas of concern are ‘parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children’ and ‘people not treating other people with respect and consideration’...Concerns about young people were highlighted, amongst other issues, during a recent consultation event with older people to inform the Lambeth Older People Strategy\(^{30}\). Fear of crime after dark and fear of young people especially when in groups were some of the issues raised with a suggestion that more inter-generational work was needed.

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\(^{27}\) Includes Stockwell, Vassall and Larkhall wards  
\(^{28}\) Includes Thurlow park, Knights Hill and Gypsy Hill wards  
\(^{30}\) Developing Lambeth’s draft strategy for older people- feedback from consultation event.
7.5 The growth of violent extremism has been an issue of concern in Lambeth in recent years and combating this is the primary focus of this priority. Several high profile terrorists have lived, studied and worshipped in Lambeth and since the late 1990s, Lambeth's mosques and community groups have highlighted their concern about the threat of rising extremism within Lambeth.

7.6 May 2008 saw the national launch of the government's Prevent Strategy. This clarifies the importance of the Prevent strand within the government's overall counter terrorism strategy, 'CONTEST'. In addition, the borough contains a large section of the Government Security Zone around the Palace of Westminster. This and the many iconic sites (the London Eye, Waterloo Station etc) create an obvious risk of high profile terrorist attack.

7.7 Following a gap analysis undertaken in 2007/08, Lambeth has started extending the work on preventing violent extremism to embrace initiatives involving undocumented communities such as Afghans, Eritreans, Moroccans and Algerians. Further inter-faith activities aimed at promoting understanding and tolerance between ethnic and religious communities have started being delivered to support the local Prevent work.

7.8 There are currently four strands covered by the local Hate Crime Strategy (2007-10), the second key focus of this priority; faith, race, disability and sexual orientation. Under reporting of hate crime incidents is a significant issue in Lambeth. The last two years to March 2008 saw a 13% decrease of racist crime and homophobic offences decreased by 21% but performance of recorded data is limited to current police flags. Furthermore, regular information on hotspots, repeat offenders and repeat victimisation would assist in targeting support services and reducing hate crimes in the borough.

7.9 Awareness campaigns/initiatives are being pursued across the borough and reporting mechanisms are being improved. At present policies and procedures are being formalised around self and third party reporting. These will have implications in the short term on reported hate crime performance and an increase in hate crime would be viewed as a success.

7.10 The sanctioned detection target for racist offences for 2008-09 stands at 52.7% (against a target of 50%) and for homophobic offences 42.6% (against a target of 43%).

7.11 The diversity of the borough brings with it tensions among different sections of the community. Last year, an incident in the Afghan community highlighted the need to take a more coordinated and preventative approach to community issues. At the time, the Partnership recognised that early signs of community concerns were not being fully identified, recorded and acted upon. In the past 12 months progress has been made on improving the information collected by the Police on community tensions through the Experience, Evidence and Potential (EEP) model. This has improved the tactical and strategic response of the Partnership to early indications of community tensions. Weekly reports are now circulated to a wide range of partners, including third sector agencies. The weekly Community Assessment reports for the period October 2008 – March 2009 highlighted the following issues as key problems causing community tensions: rough sleepers at Waterloo, Afghani/Afro Caribbean tension in
Brixton Market, Peckham/Brixton gang tensions, Gaza attacks – impact on Lambeth, dangerous dogs, etc. The last 6 months weekly reports have scored the potential for community tensions at levels 4 or 5.

7.12 In the past year, the Partnership has continued to improve its community reassurance response following critical incidents. The Council has developed a Critical Incident Procedure which has improved the coordination of our response to such incidents. This has resulted in a better coordination of attendance at Gold Group meetings, the development and dissemination of critical incident briefings and better management of interaction with the local communities following critical incidents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended refinements for 2009/10:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improve public confidence</strong> - targeted communication and community engagement to be aligned to measurements of public perception. The targeted groups and geographical areas to be decided after analysing the most recent information on public perception. The work on public reassurance will incorporate the coordination of post-critical incidents activities, the neighbourhood crime and justice agenda and the Policing Pledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reduce hate crime</strong> – Increase reporting through an expansion of the current reporting options, targeting repeat offenders, reducing repeat victimisation and increasing sanction detection rates. Ensuring victims and witnesses are supported and offenders are brought to justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counterterrorism (including Preventing Violent Extremism)</strong> – deliver local activities under CONTEST 2 (the national counter-terrorism strategy), to reduce the risk from international terrorism through four main strands: Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare. Expand the current community intervention provision based on a PVE pathway, improving access to new communities, engagement with males and females aged 20-30; further developing the understanding of the relationship between violent extremism and gangs; multi-faith activities in relation to PVE to increase the resilience of individuals to divisive rhetoric. Working with educational establishments; and mainstreaming the responsibility for the Prevent agenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reduce Community Tensions</strong> - Further develop the monitoring of community tensions and ensure prompt preventative and coordinated responses to address tensions within our communities. This will encompass partnership work following critical incidents and positive actions to increase community cohesion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revised Objectives for this Priority 2008-11

7.13 Through to 31 March 2011, our key objectives for addressing this priority include:

(1) **Improve the detection of hate crime** by raising ‘sanctioned detections’:
   - Racial incidents – to 50%
   - Homophobic incidents – to 43%

(2) Develop coordinated communication and engagement initiatives to improve local communities’ perceptions on crime and promote cohesion. Improve the reassurance activities post-critical incidents and roll out the neighbourhood crime and justice agenda in Lambeth. Develop a range of activities delivered to support cohesion including building capacity in 3rd sector, use of small grants fund and specific initiatives aimed at key communities (e.g. faith, BME groups)

(3) **Expand the number of partners contributing to the monitoring of community tensions** with an aim to assist the Partnership to better understand local communities’ dynamics and identify potential or actual tensions; prevent escalation and reduce conflict; plan interventions; better manage critical incidents; and promote community cohesion.

(4) Implement the **Hate Crime Strategy** to further reduce this form of offending by:
   - improving statutory, voluntary and community responses;
   - increasing the reporting of hate crimes by affected communities;
   - increasing the number of offenders brought to justice;
   - preventative measures based around campaigning to promote diversity, challenge prejudice and raise awareness of actions taken against offenders to act as a deterrent to potential offenders.

(5) Implement a coordinated and evidence-based approach to managing **public confidence**, with measures to target the areas which are driving negative public perception in the borough.

(6) **Tackle violent extremism** by continuing to develop interventions aimed at young people vulnerable to extremism and extending the work in the mosques across the borough.

(7) Review the Partnership **PREVENT Action Plan** to ensure alignment with the recently published CONTEST 2 strategy and continued engagement with local Muslim communities. Expand the support given to divert vulnerable individuals from becoming involved in violent extremism, including the embedding of the Channel programme across the Partnership.

(8) Strengthen the borough’s resilience, including the **Community Security Zone** and **Government Security Zone**, against the threat posed by international terrorism. In particular:
   - conduct borough-wide **Counter Terrorism operations** to protect people, buildings and locations as part of the overall government CONTEST Strategy;
• develop MPS Delphinus II initiative including additional training to raise awareness around terrorist issues and suspicious activity amongst all frontline council staff and contractors.

Commitments to action 2009/10

7.14 In support of the objectives, above, Safer Lambeth propose a number of headline initiatives over the next 12 months in relation to this priority to be taken forward by the Community Reassurance Partnership Action Group:

(a) Action on Hate Crime:

• Conduct borough-wide and hot-spot areas selected wards consultation exercise with local race/faith communities to implement self reporting/third party reporting sites.
• Develop and roll-out a school resource pack which includes case studies with an aim to raise awareness of diversity/hate crime. Increase the use of school structure to improve the monitoring of and response to hate crime e.g. anti-bullying policy, peer mediation and mentoring (hate crime champions), school councils. Continue to deliver hate crime training aimed at teaching/ancillary staff.
• Raise awareness of hate crime within the borough through presence at Lambeth community events including Peace Month (September), Anti-bullying Week (November), Black History Month (October), Inter-faith Week (November), LGBT History Month (February), Lambeth Country Show.
• Re-design hate crime literature, including specific to each strand to include reporting and support options, the creation of a borough-wide tagline to spearhead the new campaign and an online hate crime pledge aimed both at organisations and individuals.
• Improve data collection and analysis in relation to hate crime to produce regular reporting on repeat victimisation and repeat offenders, with an aim to target support and coordinate activities to reduce repeat victimisation.

(b) Increase public confidence and community cohesion:

• Increase public confidence in the Criminal Justice System as part of our pioneer status for the Home Office’s neighbourhood crime and justice agenda, including the rolling out of the Policing Pledge in Lambeth.
• Improve the Partnership’s understanding of the factors influencing public perception. Design and implement coordinated activities to drive public confidence in the Safer Lambeth Partnership.
• Develop a coordinated communications and engagement strategy which will be informed by public attitude analytical data.
• Increase community cohesion by ensuring an evidence-led and coordinated approach to community and post-critical incidents tensions.
- Developing a range of activities delivered to support cohesion including building capacity in 3rd sector, use of small grants fund and specific initiatives aimed at key communities.

(c) Deliver the counterterrorism agenda in Lambeth, including the Prevent strand by:

- Widening the scope of the current PREVENT Action Plan to incorporate new elements eg. working with 20-30 year olds, women and new communities. Undertaken new research into linkages between violent extremism and gun/gang activity.

- Working with local schools and colleges to promote structured discussions for children and young people about faith issues and international relations within a safe environment.

- Undertaking mapping exercise of ‘undocumented’ Muslim communities, including migrant communities, to support future engagement and PREVENT activities.

- Providing training for new recruits to the borough’s Safer Neighbourhood Teams to raise awareness of the PREVENT agenda and sensitivity to faith issues.

- Providing additional funding to support capacity building of groups within the borough’s Muslim communities to enhance their resilience to violent extremism.

- Developing early intervention work for vulnerable and at risk young people, particularly those within the youth justice system, to prevent them being drawn into violent extremism and/or gang activity.

Success measures for this priority: indicators, targets and outturns

7.15 The following indicators have been selected from NIS and APACS as measures against which our progress for this priority will be measured. Definitions and a rationale for the selection of each indicator is presented in Appendix 1 of the Plan. Targets and outturns for each indicator (where determined) are included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (NIS/APACS)</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 1: Perceptions of people from different backgrounds getting on</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 2: Perception of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 4: Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 35: building resilience to violent extremism</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 36: protection against terrorist attack</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanctioned detections: racist offences</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanctioned detections: homophobic offences</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31 Target for 2010/11 as PLACE survey is every two years.
Linked plans and strategies

7.16 Key plans and strategies produced by the agencies represented on the Safer Lambeth Partnership that are relevant to or support achievement against this priority include:

- Safer Lambeth – Communication Strategy
- Safer Lambeth – Hate Crime Strategy
- Safer Lambeth – Fear of Crime Strategy
- MPS – Operation Delphinus II
- LB Lambeth – Older People’s Strategy
- Metropolitan Police Authority and Metropolitan Police Service Community Engagement Strategy 2006 – 2009

Links to other priorities/work of other Partnership Action Groups

7.17 Interdependencies with other priority objectives in this Plan include:

(a) Violent Crime PAG: increase sanctioned detections for hate crimes.
(b) Young People’s PAG: tackling fear of crime and intergenerational working.
(c) Safer neighbourhoods PAG: CCTV, designing out crime and counter-terrorism.

7.18 In addition, the Community Reassurance PAG has overall responsibility to the Partnership Delivery Group for those indicators in NIS/APACs that are measures of public perception or confidence:

- **NI 1** Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
- **NI 2** Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
- **NI 4** Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- **NI 17** Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (shared with SN-PAG)
- **NI 21** Dealing with local concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour by the local council and police (Single Confidence Target, managed by PDG)
- **NI 22** Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area (shared with SN-PAG)
- **NI 23** Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity
- **NI 27** Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and the police
- **NI 41** Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem (shared with DA-PAG)
- **NI 42** Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem (shared with DA-PAG)
8. Priority 5: Support safer, more respectful neighbourhoods
[Lead Agency: London Borough of Lambeth]

We will maintain reductions in levels of volume crime and there will be a significant reduction in the number of victims of acquisitive crime with far less environmental and criminal damage. Greater respect for public space and other people will be demonstrated in significantly reduced levels of anti-social behaviour with tangible signs that residents are listened to and are reclaiming their neighbourhoods.

8.1 At the borough level, the Partnership’s attention is moving away from volume crime reduction targets towards a focus on serious crime, youth offending and terrorism and the key drivers for these problems such as drugs, alcohol and violent extremism. However, the partnership must not lose sight of continuing problems of crime and anti-social behaviour within local neighbourhoods. These localised problems require local solutions that engage and work with communities.

8.2 The Partnership is committed to a devolutionary agenda for future crime reduction in the borough. This involves taking enforcement and prevention activities into neighbourhoods in order to enable more responsive and flexible services that are located closer to the needs, interests and concerns of local communities.

Profile: what the Strategic Assessment told us

8.3 As previously identified, crime is the top concern for nearly two-thirds (61%) of Lambeth residents. They have similar perceptions of ASB as the rest of London; with respondents describing it as a very or fairly big problem. Issues connected with "Disregard for community / personal well being" and "Misuse of Public Space" are of greater concern to Lambeth residents than other types of disorder. This is based on levels of reported incidents of ASB to the Police.

8.4 Generally ASB reported incidents peak during the summer months; other seasonal peaks include Halloween and fireworks night. Overall there are more reported incidents in the North of the borough, particularly Coldharbour, Bishops and Princes wards.

8.5 A third of British Transport Police (BTP) disorder is reported in the vicinity of Waterloo, in particular the mainline station. Most of this concerns harassment, drunk and disorderly and public order and it is probable that most is connected with Waterloo night life. Street drinking associated with the homeless population could also be a contributory factor as Bishops ward has the highest count of begging / vagrancy in Lambeth, surpassed only by street drinking and rowdy behaviour.

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32 Noise, rowdy / nuisance behaviour, nuisance neighbours, hoax calls and dog problems and includes fighting, swearing, shouting, hooliganism, throwing missiles, urinating in public, climbing on buildings and fireworks to name a few.
33 Drug / substance misuse, street drinking, street drinking, street population and street sex workers'
8.6 The majority of disorder reported by Transport for London (TfL) occurs on London buses; mostly occurring late at night and especially on bus routes N159, 2, N2 and 159. Night buses N159, N2 and 250 are more susceptible to ASB type behaviour, especially weekends. Between them these routes pass through Brixton, Streatham, Stockwell and Vauxhall.

8.7 Substance misuse is the main contributor to “Misuse of Public Space”, with most reported in Coldharbour ward. There have been increased levels of reporting in Bishops, Clapham Town, Princes, Streatham Wells, Streatham South and Tulse Hill. This could mean that drug / substance misuse is becoming increasingly widespread or more noticeable in areas other than Coldharbour. Drug usage and paraphernalia is also an issue in many parks in Lambeth.

8.8 Street drinking is of concern to 11 of the 21 wards in Lambeth, and highest in Bishops ward. Street drinkers are also known to congregate at St Matthew's Peace Gardens in Coldharbour ward, Streatham High Road, Stockwell Tube and Tulse Hill mainline stations.

8.9 Rowdy and nuisance behaviour (including drunken behaviour) is the biggest issue for every ward in the borough; Bishops and Coldharbour wards consistently have the highest counts. Drunkenness and alcohol related issues are a big problem in Lambeth parks including Clapham Common and Vauxhall Park. Low level disorder is also an issue within the vicinity of licensed premises in Waterloo, Vauxhall, Brixton, Streatham, West Norwood and Gipsy Hill rail stations. Rowdy and nuisance neighbours are of growing concern to many wards in the south of the borough although counts remain low.

8.10 Dog related disorder has been identified as emerging in certain locations and parks such as Myatts Field Park and appears to be of greater concern to wards in Central and Southern Lambeth. It is ranked in the top 4 ASB types in 6 of the 21 wards. Vassall ward historically has the highest count followed by Coldharbour ward and Streatham. There are obvious gaps surrounding specific details of the problems and how they manifest in different areas or how they link to youth offending.

Recommended refinements for 2009/10:

**Alcohol Related Disorder:**
- Street drinking associated with the homeless, or linked to begging / vagrancy particularly in Bishops Ward (Waterloo and South Bank), Coldharbour (Brixton town centre) and Stockwell.
- Rowdy behaviour, public order, harassment, drunk and disorderly and provocation of violence in areas with night time economies: Bishops Ward (Waterloo & South Bank), Clapham, Streatham and Vauxhall
- Transport hubs and night time bus routes that cover these areas (see also Alcohol analysis report for supporting evidence).

**Drug related disorder (see also Drug section):**
• Predominantly in Coldharbour ward, however substance misuse is the second most reported type of disorder in 16 other wards and reporting has increased in Bishops, Clapham Town, Princes, Streatham Wells and Streatham South

**Dog Problems:**
• in particular in Vassall ward (this may be linked to youth offending and other issues on the Myatts Fields and other surrounding estates but more information is required). Other wards of interest include Princes, Tulse Hill, Streatham South, Coldharbour and Herne Hill.

**Nuisance Neighbours:**
• Wards of main interest: Clapham Town, Princes, Streatham Hill, Streatham South, Gipsy Hill, St Leonards and Coldharbour. Historically ½ of all complaints made to the council noise team concerned loud music and there is a need to fill the gap around housing and NASBO data.

**Seasonal Trends:**
• Fireworks and Halloween; there were more firework related calls in October than during November during FY2007/08, more research is required to gain a true understanding of the contributory factors.

**Priority Wards:**
• **Coldharbour Ward**
  It is recommended that in depth analysis is undertaken around the issues that affect Coldharbour ward, in particular Drug / Substances misuse and rowdy behaviour. The relationship with neighbouring wards should also be considered, especially since Brixton Town Centre encompasses parts of Coldharbour, Tulse Hill, Ferndale and Brixton Hill and some of these wards also have the highest incidence of drug misuse. Information available from all partners should be used to inform the analysis.

• **Bishops Ward**
  It is recommended that in depth analysis is undertaken on the issues that affect Bishops ward, especially around street drinking, night time economy (alcohol related disorder), the street population and a potential increase in malicious communications / hate crime. Information available from all partners should be used to inform the analysis.
Revised Objectives for this Priority 2008-11

8.11 Over the next three years, our key objectives for addressing this priority include:

(1) Improve the use of data to co-ordinate partnership responses to seasonal trends in crime and anti-social behaviour (Strategic Assessment).

(2) Support Safer Neighbourhoods to reduce acquisitive crime and tackle anti-social behaviour:
   - Implement a problem solving approach with a strong focus on analysis and measurable outcomes;
   - Support delivery of local priorities through effective partnership working with community safety and others;
   - Increase opportunities for joint training between SNTs/Community Safety and partners and implement a problem solving approach with a strong focus on analysis and measurable outcomes.

(3) Reduce levels and perceptions of anti-social behaviour:
   - Contribute to LAA and other National Indicator targets [NI 21, 17 and 22 in regard to anti-social behaviour];
   - Deliver Year 3 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy with a strong focus on:
     - improved reporting of ASB;
     - improved data collection and analysis to effectively target resources;
     - co-ordination and use of enforcement powers with particular regard to (a) drugs and alcohol related disorder and (b) dog related disorder and (c) nuisance neighbours;
     - targeting persistent offenders and those at risk of ASB through intervention, prevention and support;
     - support for Victims and Witnesses of ASB from reporting to completion of the court process to ensure successful outcomes.
   - Ensure young people at risk of anti-social behaviour and offending and their families are offered support
   - Extend and Improve Noise Nuisance Service
   - Extend the use of Fixed Penalty Notices to tackle anti-social behaviour

(4) Reduce Acquisitive Crime:
   - **All serious acquisitive crime**, NI 16 (in the LAA): by 1.5% during 1009/10 and by 8% overall by end of 2010/11;
   - **Residential burglary**: by 1% during 1009/10;
   - **Robbery (total)**: by 1% during 1009/10;
   - **Theft of motor vehicle**: by 4.5% during 1009/10;
   - **Theft from motor vehicle**: by 1% during 1009/10;
(5) **Improve the detection of acquisitive crime** by raising ‘sanctioned detections’ for:
- All ‘tier 2’ acquisitive – to 12.8%
- Residential burglary – to 16%
- Robbery – to 19%
- Vehicle crime – to 7%

(6) Ensure co-ordinated partnership work to tackle and prevent acquisitive crime.

(7) **Improve public realm** to prevent or reduce crime and anti-social behaviour:
- Meet local LAA targets for NI 195 (see table in para.8.13, below).
- Expand the programme of Freshviews / Community Freshviews.
- Improve the use of CCTV to detect and prosecute more crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Make more effective use of environmental enforcement powers.

**Commitments to action 2009/10**

8.12 In support of the objectives, above, Safer Lambeth propose a number of **headline initiatives over the next 12 months** in relation to this priority to be taken forward by the Safer Neighbourhoods Partnership Action Group:

(a) Support Safer Neighbourhood Teams to effectively tackle issues of crime and anti-social behaviour identified by local communities.

(b) Implement the new Anti-Social Behaviour Reporting line and ensure effective action is taken against persistent offenders.

(c) Co-ordinate partnership action on Dangerous Dogs through a ‘BARK’\(^{34}\) initiative linked to the new MPS Status Dogs Unit.

(d) Expand the Challenge and Support programme for young people at risk of involvement in anti-social behaviour and crime.

(e) Expand the Noise Nuisance Team and extend the use of Fixed Penalty Notices.

(f) Increase intelligence and take action against premises selling stolen goods

(g) Extend No Cold Calling Zones to tackle bogus callers at the homes of elderly or vulnerable households to at least one additional ward.

(h) Expand the Programme of Freshviews and Community Freshviews to improve public realm and increase safety

(i) Ensure all new major planning developments are accredited to the ACPO “secure by design” standard.

(j) Implement the CCTV Development Plan and pilot the use of redeployable cameras in the borough.

\(^{34}\) “Borough Action for Responsible K-9s” – a pan-London initiative for the boroughs with the most dangerous dog incidents.
Success measures for this priority: indicators, targets and outturns

8.13 The following indicators have been selected from NIS and APACS as measures against which our progress for this priority will be measured. Definitions and a rationale for the selection of each indicator is presented in Appendix 1 of the Plan. Targets and outturns for each indicator (where determined) are included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (NIS/APACS)</th>
<th>2008/9 target</th>
<th>2008/9 outturn</th>
<th>2009/10 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI 16: serious acquisitive crime [LAA]</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>-9.4%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
<td>-10.4%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential burglary</td>
<td>-6.0%</td>
<td>-8.2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft/taking of motor vehicles</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
<td>-10.7%</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from motor vehicles</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanctioned detections

- All ‘tier 2’ acquisitive crime 12.8% 6.7% 12.8%
- Residential burglary 16% 7.7% 16%
- Robbery 17% 11% 19%
- Vehicle crime 8% 3.3% 7%

NI 17: perceptions of ASB

- NEW 29.7% n/a

NI 22: parents taking responsibility for their children

- NEW 23.1 n/a

NI 195: improved street and environmental cleanliness [LAA] for:

- Litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting 11% 6% 8%
- Litter and detritus 18% 15% 16%
- Graffiti 5% 3% 4%
- Fly-posting 0% 0% 0%

Linked plans and strategies

8.14 Key plans and strategies produced by the agencies represented on the Safer Lambeth Partnership that are relevant to or support achievement against this priority include:

- Safer Lambeth – Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy
- Children and Young People’s Plan
- Housing Strategy
- Lambeth Living Service Improvement Plan “the Path to Excellence”
- Targeted Youth Strategy
- Youth Justice Planning Framework
- Home Office – National CCTV Strategy
- Safer Lambeth – CCTV Development Plan
- LBL – Lambeth Housing Strategy
Links to other priorities/work of other Partnership Action Groups

8.15 Interdependencies with other priority objectives in this Plan include:

(a) Drug/Alcohol PAG: Alcohol and drug related anti-social behaviour / Acquisitive crime

(b) Young People’s PAG: Youth related anti-social behaviour (linked to gangs)

(c) Community Reassurance PAG: Effective delivery by ward based Safer Neighbourhood Teams / Reducing acquisitive crime and tackling anti-social behaviour / safer public realm including CCTV.
9. Delivery and performance – making it happen

9.1 The high aspirations embodied in the priorities of this Partnership Plan must not be let down by a failure to ‘make things happen’. Public confidence and trust depends on the Partnership being able to demonstrate achievement against the aims and objectives of the Plan.

9.2 In September 2007 the Home Office published a guide to effective partnership working for CDRPs, “Delivering Safer Communities”. Following the new regulations that established statutory Strategic Assessments and Partnership Plans, this guidance established six ‘hallmarks’ for effective partnership working by CDRPs:

- Empowered and effective leadership.
- Intelligence led business process.
- Effective and responsive delivery structures.
- Engaged communities.
- Visible and constructive accountability.
- Appropriate, skills and knowledge.

9.3 An Audit Commission inspection in September 2007 confirmed that Safer Lambeth has achieved much in recent years concluding that the Council and its partners are delivering a ‘good’ service that has ‘promising prospects’ for improvement. In particular the Partnership has overseen significant reductions in crime and offending in Lambeth. However, the challenges ahead, outlined in this Plan, require the Partnership to step to the ‘next level’ in terms of its ability to deliver further improvement.

9.4 2008/9 has been a transitional and formative period laying the foundations for further development and consolidation and the Partnership has built on achievements acknowledged by the Audit Commission. The key achievements in the last year include:

(a) Leadership and governance

- We have strengthened governance of the Partnership, creating a new Executive with streamlined membership to support effective and responsive decision making as a powerful new ‘strategic group’ for the Partnership. The former Joint Action Groups (JAGs) have been realigned to the strategic priorities to create five new Partnership Action Groups (PAGs) which report to a new Partnership Delivery Group (PDG) made up the PAG chairs to monitor performance and undertake strategic tasking and co-ordination.

- A written constitution has been prepared for Safer Lambeth that include a statement of vision and mission and the roles and responsibilities of membership as well as adding clarity on statutory responsibilities.
(b) **Intelligence-led working**

- A multi-agency Partnership Tasking Coordination Group (P-TAC) has been developed, meeting fortnightly to provide cross service coordination for operational and service managers in support of rapid and flexible responses to address specific problems.
- Strategic and tactical assessment functions have been brought together as the basis of a Partnership Information Unit – a partnership resource working as a multi-agency information/intelligence unit. Designated Liaison Officers have been appointed from each responsible authority represented on the Partnership and they are now working as a project team in support of PIU.

(c) **Community engagement**

- To improve the effectiveness of community involvement in problem solving, effective practice case studies have been developed to provide timely responses to support self help by local communities. We are developing a commissioning model to which practical experience of ‘what works’ can be applied in future years to address local concerns and solve problems in specific neighbourhood.

(d) **Neighbourhood working**

- Following establishment of police teams in each of Lambeth’s 21 wards supported by panels of residents, we will continue to support and develop the safer neighbourhoods concept. We will roll out ward based profiling to support local councillors as community leaders working closely with the Safer Neighbourhood Panels.
- Lambeth’s Policing Pledge will be published by September 2009 and this will include commitments and priorities for local policing in each of the 21 wards.
- Three neighbourhood management pilots are being taken forward in the borough. The pilot for Brixton Town Centre builds-on the former ‘Sentinel’ programme initiated by Safer Lambeth that focuses on ‘crime, grime and regeneration’ issues and a Town Centre Director has now been appointed to lead the multi-agency team for this pilot.

(e) **Performance management**

- Following a review of the performance management framework for the Partnership and having established a ‘suite’ of indictors in last year’s Partnership Plan, we have introduced a simple ‘Dashboard’ to inform the new governance arrangements of progress and impact of interventions.
- a Partnership Risk Register has been implemented for Safer Lambeth to enable the identification, evaluation and management of risks relating to the delivery of the Partnership Plan and the wider work of the Partnership.
Safer Lambeth is currently a ‘good’ partnership, but, during the three years covered by this Plan we are committed to completing a journey to ‘excellence’ as defined by the 6 Hallmarks. The new Single Confidence Target (see page 19, above) will set a robust new challenge against which the effectiveness of the Partnership can be measured.

The objectives for delivery

Over the three years of this Plan our key objectives for ensuring that Safer Lambeth develops into an ‘excellent’ CDRP that is able to secure further reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending include:

(a) Achieving continuous improvement against the key public perception indicators in this Plan, particularly the new Single Confidence target which assesses whether local people feel that the police and their partners are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that latter locally.

(b) Building on Safer Neighbourhoods as the key delivery level for much of our agenda for change, implementing the aims of the new people focussed ‘Policing Pledge’ as a measure of success.

(c) Publishing detailed annual delivery plans with specific targets for measurable improvement against the priorities of this Plan.

(d) Establishing streamlined and effective strategic leadership and governance arrangements for the Partnership.

(e) Reviewing and reforming funding arrangements in order to deliver new investment in the Partnership’s capacity to deliver improvement.

(f) Aligning the themed work of the Safer Lambeth Partnership to the overarching Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and that of the other themed partnerships working within the borough’s strategic partnership, Lambeth First.

Commitments to action 2009/10

Over the next 12 months we will build on the foundations laid in the first year of this Plan and consolidate the Partnership and its working in order to improve effectiveness and capability to deliver the strategic objectives and improved performance indicators against the five Priorities.

(a) Leadership and governance

• Formal launch of the new governance arrangements, particularly the reformed Executive and the new Constitution.

(b) Intelligence-led working

• Increase the capacity of the Partnership Information Unit (PIU) to provide a wider range of analytical products to assist partnership strategic and tactical decision makers to focus action and resources where they will be most effective. Work with the Designated Liaison Officers of the six ‘responsible authorities’ to align existing analyst capacity from across the partnership to support and contribute to the PIU.
• Produce an Information Development Plan to prioritise and inform the commissioning of strategic analysis. The annual Strategic Assessment identifies knowledge gaps affecting the strategic priorities and an information requirement for each. The ID Plan will be agreed by PDG and will aim to manage analyst capacity and select the analytical products to be completed each year following the Strategic Assessment.

• Improve information sharing by widening the understanding of and access to available datasets to inform analytical testing of policy, strategy and decision making within the Partnership.

• Consolidate the role of the Partnership Tasking Coordination Group (P-TAC) at the heart of neighbourhood problem solving. Achieve greater alignment between P-TAC and the Safer Neighbourhood Panels and provide assessment and tasking for individual agencies/services to enable intelligence-led interventions within neighbourhoods.

• Develop evaluation capacity to assess the impact of action taken, widening understanding of ‘what works’ in terms of reassuring communities, reducing crime and ASB and deliver value for money.

• Achieve greater impact on public perceptions and public confidence by marketing successes through targeted communications to raise awareness of actions being taken to secure further reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending.

(c) Community engagement

• Redesign and re-launch the Safer Lambeth website to provide information and news and enable interactive communications with Lambeth residents.

• Develop and implement a Community Engagement Strategy to be informed by public attitude analytical data.

• Agree a Partnership Critical Incidents Procedure to ensure effective management across the Partnership of the most serious and violent incidents in the borough which have greatest potential impact on community confidence.

(d) Neighbourhood working

• Consolidate the involvement of communities in local problem solving, building on example of successful community self help (for example, work on street prostitution in Josephine Avenue).

• Further development of the Safer Neighbourhoods concept in Lambeth’s 21 wards and the roll out of the new Policing Pledge.

(e) Performance management

• Align partnership financial and service planning including timetabling of the annual Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan, ensuring clarity and understanding of the process among partners of the Partnership’s priorities.
- Publish quarterly profiles of crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending for each of Lambeth’s 21 wards, to be made available to every ward councillor and other stakeholders.

(f) **Value for money**

- Carry out a VFM Review of the funding, budgeting and value for money of all public service provision relevant to crime reduction in Lambeth and publish recommendations for improvement.

- Adopt the “Strategic Compass” – a new VfM framework providing a graphical interface to reference the relationship between cost and performance that will enable a quarterly monitor of the Partnership’s progress against the 3-e’s of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
APPENDIX 1: Safer Lambeth governance structure

SAFER LAMBETH EXECUTIVE
This is the statutory ‘strategic group’ of Safer Lambeth
Functions:
• Provides executive and strategic leadership for the Partnership.
• Receives the annual Strategic Assessment.
• Approves the Partnership Plan incorporating the annual priorities for reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse.
• Is accountable to the ‘responsible authorities’ for the implementation of the Partnership Plan and related matters.
• Is accountable to Lambeth First for the achievement of any relevant targets of Lambeth’s Local Area Agreement.
• Acts as the budget holder for any pooled or partnership funding in relation to crime and disorder reduction and substance misuse.
Membership:
• LBL Chief Executive
• MPS Borough Commander
• LBL Cabinet Member for Safer Communities
• PCT Chief Executive
• LFB Borough Commander
• MPA member for Lambeth
• Area head of the Probation Service
• plus additional co-optees as agreed by the other members

PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY GROUP
This is the ‘delivery arm’ of Safer Lambeth
Functions:
• Supports the Strategic Assessment and Partnership Planning process.
• Agrees annual Delivery Plans for each PAG to implement the priorities of the Partnership Plan.
• Accountable for all delivery issues to the SL Executive and the achievement of all relevant Safer Lambeth performance targets.
• Performance manages the PAGs
Membership:
• LBL Exec Director ACS (chair)
• 5 PAG chairs
• AD Community Safety [in attendance]
• MPS Partnership Superintendent [in attendance]
APPENDIX 2: Safer Lambeth Performance Indicators, 2008-11

Using the framework of the Strategic Assessment, Safer Lambeth has adopted the following indicators selected from the National Indicator Set and the APACS indicator set. These measures offer robust, nationally approved benchmarks by which the Partnership can measure progress and achievement against the five Partnership Priorities. Also indicated, where relevant, is when an indicator is included in Lambeth’s new Local Area Agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority/Indicators</th>
<th>Definition/Rationale</th>
<th>LAA</th>
<th>NIS</th>
<th>APACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SINGLE CONFIDENCE TARGET</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 21: dealing with concerns about ASB and crime.</td>
<td>This is a perception measure to be taken from the new Place Survey and measures the proportion of respondents who feel the council and police are dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime. The Partnership is proposing this measure as the headline indicator for community confidence in 'neighbourhood policing' in the widest sense.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REDUCING REOFFENDING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 18: adult re-offending rate</td>
<td>This measures the proportion of adult offenders (aged 18 and over) on the Probation caseload who are proven to have re-offended within three months from the month the snapshot was taken, compared with the predicted proportion of proven re-offenders for that Probation Area and Local Authority. This indicator is subsidiary to the headline youth re-offending rate, above.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 30: re-offending rate of PPOs</td>
<td>This measures changes in convictions for PPOs over a 12 month period compared to previous years to see if they are becoming more or less likely to re-offend. This is a headline indicator to assess the Partnership’s effectiveness in managing this key group of Prolific and other Priority Offenders.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 143: offenders in suitable accommodation</td>
<td>[ADD DEFINITION...]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 144: offenders in EET</td>
<td>[ADD DEFINITION...]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1) REDUCE SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 15: serious violent crime rate/ most serious violence</td>
<td>This measures the number of recorded most serious violent crimes (homicide, attempted murder, wounding, GBH, causing death by dangerous/careless driving, causing death by aggravated vehicle taking) per 1000 population. It is our key success measure for this priority as it benchmarks the 'overall picture' for serious violent crime. However, measurement of NI 15 during 2008/9 will be problematic as the Home Office is redefining the boundary between ABH and GBH offences. Therefore, a baseline measure for NI 15 will be established during 2008/9, with monitoring of performance taking place thereafter.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority/Indicators</td>
<td>Definition/Rationale</td>
<td>LAA</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 20: Assault with injury</td>
<td>This measures 'assaults with less serious injury' including actual bodily harm and other injury and racially or religiously aggravated actual bodily harm and other injury. It is included to provide a picture of violence at the lower end of the spectrum and provides a useful proxy for alcohol-related offending.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 28: serious knife crime</td>
<td>This measures the number of recorded serious violent knife crimes (ie. threats, attempts and stabbings involving knife or other sharp instrument) per 1000 population. This is a subsidiary indicator to the headline gun crime rate, above, giving an overall picture for 'weapon enabled offending' in the borough.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 29: gun crime rate</td>
<td>This measures the number of recorded offences (such as violence, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns are used (ie. used as a threat, a blunt instrument or fired) per 1000 population. This measure is included as the high level of gun enabled violence in the borough is a particular concern of the Partnership.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 32: domestic violence, victimisation</td>
<td>This measures repeat incidents of domestic violence (incidents recurring within 12 months of the original incident) for high risk victims of domestic violence referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). This indicator is proposed as the percentage reduction in repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases being managed by a MARAC. This indicator is included as a subsidiary measure to the headline serious violent crime rate, above, as the Partnership wishes to prioritise action by police and other partners on protecting the most vulnerable victims from serious harm. Domestic violence (DV) victims currently have the highest level of repeat victimisation, often with the severity of incidents escalating over time.</td>
<td>LAA stretch</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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</table>

(2) REDUCE HARM CAUSED BY PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority/Indicators</th>
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<tr>
<td>NI 38: Drug related (Class A) Offending rate</td>
<td>This indicator measures the success that an area has in reducing drug related offending by comparing the observed number of class A drug mis-users with zero convictions over a 12 month period with the expected number of class A drug mis-users with zero convictions in the same period.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 40: drug users in effective treatment</td>
<td>This indicator shows the change in the total number of drug users, using crack and/or opiates recorded as being in effective treatment; (ie. in treatment 12 weeks or more after admission) compared to the number for the baseline year of 2007/8. This important indicator focuses attention on meeting both the demand for and the effectiveness of drug treatment and reinforces the gains made in the last drug strategy in improving the capacity and the quality of drug treatment. Progress on this indicator will have a wider impact on ill health, crime and social cohesion.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 41: perception of drunk rowdy behaviour</td>
<td>This is a public perception measure derived from the new Place Survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS): It will provide a headline benchmark as to whether police and local authority activity is succeeding in addressing the most public and visible form of alcohol misuse.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 42: perception of drug use or dealing as a problem</td>
<td>This is a public perception measure derived from the new Place Survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS). It is proposed as our headline drugs indicator as it has the capacity to bring together all aspects of the new drugs strategy and to provide an assessment whether the Partnership’s activities on drug enforcement and treatment are achieving positive outcomes reflected in changing public perceptions. It also provides a useful assessment of the Partnership’s effectiveness in community reassurance through campaigning and publicity in relation to drug dealing and misuse.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority/Indicators</td>
<td>Definition/Rationale</td>
<td>LAA</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 115: substance misuse by young people</td>
<td>This indicator is designed to measure progress in reducing the proportion of young people in Lambeth frequently misusing substances; i.e. 10 to 15 year olds reporting regular use within the last four weeks of harmful substances including drugs and alcohol. This measure is included as the Partnership is concerned with young people in Lambeth becoming involved in risky behaviours which may, in turn, become linked to offending behaviour</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) SUPPORT YOUNG PEOPLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serious Youth Violence</td>
<td>Any offence of Serious Violence, Assault with Injury, Gun Crime or Knife Crime where the victim is aged 1-19 years. This measure counts the number of victims of offences rather than number of offences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 19: youth re-offending rate</td>
<td>This measures the average number of re-offences per young person (aged 10 to 17) for a cohort of young offenders tracked for 12 months to see if they re-offend. This indicator is included for this priority as the basic success measure as to whether the Partnership is succeeding in reducing youth offending. This indicator cross-references to the Violent Crime priority, see para.4.9(b), above</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 45: young offenders in ETE</td>
<td>This measures the proportion of young offenders aged 10 to 17 who are actively engaged in education, training or employment (i.e. at least 25 hours of ETE in the last full working week of a court order served on a young offender). This measure is proposed by the Partnership as its headline youth offending indicator because young offenders engagement in education, training and employment is a key protective factor against reoffending, and key outcome for young people by itself. It also provides a strong indication of the effectiveness of the Youth Offending Service and the wider partnership arrangements with education authorities and other providers.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI 111: first time youth offending</td>
<td>This measures the number of ‘first time entrants’ to the Youth Justice System, i.e. 10 to 17 year olds receiving their first substantive outcome (reprimand, final warning, court disposal). This is a key measure of the effectiveness of interventions and activities to deter and prevent youth offending.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) SUPPORTING MORE COHESIVE &amp; RESILIENT COMMUNITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 1: Perceptions of people from different backgrounds getting on</td>
<td>This is a perception measure to be taken from the new Place Survey and measures the proportion of respondents who believe that “people of different backgrounds get on well together” in their local area. This indicator is proposed by the Partnership as the borough’s main measure of community cohesion</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 2: Perception of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood</td>
<td>This is a perception measure to be taken from the new Place Survey and measures the proportion of respondents who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood. This indicator is proposed by the Partnership as a sense of belonging to one’s neighbourhood is a key indicator of a cohesive society</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI 4: Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality</td>
<td>This is a perception measure to be taken from the new Place Survey and measures the proportion of respondents who feel that they can influence decisions in their locality. This indicator is proposed by the Partnership as a measure of ‘community empowerment’ by indicating the extent to which residents feel able to influence local decision making</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</table>
### NI 35: building resilience to violent extremism

This indicator is based on an assessment framework designed to evaluate the effectiveness of police and partnership working to tackle violent extremism on a 1-5 scale against four key criteria:

- Understanding of, and engagement with, Muslim communities;
- Knowledge and understanding of the drivers and causes of violent extremism;
- Development of a risk-based preventing violent extremism action plan;
- Effective oversight, delivery and evaluation of projects and actions.

The Partnership are proposing this indicator as the key headline measure for this priority as it links to the most pressing current issue of local and national concern, namely the need to challenge and prevent terrorist attacks.

### NI 36: protection against terrorist attack

This is a risk assessed measure to evaluate the vulnerability of crowded places in the borough to terrorist attack. 'Crowded places' are defined as locations or environments to which members of the public have access that may be considered potentially liable to terrorist attack by virtue of their crowd density; for example, pubs, clubs, shopping centres and sports stadia. Risk assessments will be carried out to identify and prioritise crowded areas assessed on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (very high) vulnerability. The use of this measure will enable police, local authorities and central Government, for the first time, to measure progress in reducing the vulnerability of crowded places to terrorist attack.

### (5) SUPPORT SAFER, MORE RESPECTFUL NEIGHBOURHOODS

#### NI 16: serious acquisitive crime

This measures the number of serious acquisitive crimes (burglary, robbery, theft of or from a vehicle and aggravated vehicle taking) per 1000 population. The Partnership is proposing this measure as the headline indicator for ‘community/neighbourhood crime’.

#### NI 17: perceptions of ASB

This is a perception measure to be taken from the new Place Survey and measures the proportion of respondents who think that ASB is a problem in their areas. This is an important subsidiary indicator to "Dealing with concerns about ASB", above and provides an additional indication of public concerns regarding offending within neighbourhoods.

#### NI 22: parents taking responsibility for their children

This is a perception measure to be taken from the new Place Survey and measures the proportion of respondents who think that ‘parents not taking responsibility for their children’ is a problem in their area. This subsidiary measure is included as recent Residents’ Surveys have highlighted resident concerns regarding the parenting of children and linkage with anti-social behaviour.

#### NI 195: improved street and environmental cleanliness

This measures the percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, fly-posting and graffiti that fall below and acceptable level. This indicator is included as the key measure of quality in the public realm and reflects the Partnership’s concern that a poor quality public realm may contribute to higher levels of crime and offending.
APPENDIX 3: Safer Lambeth future strategic planning process

A key challenge for the Partnership will be how to attain alignment between the new annual Strategic Assessment/Partnership Planning process and the activity/financial planning cycles of the five ‘responsible authorities’ represented in Safer Lambeth. We are proposing a strategic planning process shown in the diagram, below, for further discussion across the Partnership and agreement on a way forward during 2008.

January:
- Partnership Plan draft for consultation
- Community engagement activity

February:
- Q3 performance report to SLP Board
- Actions agreed for underperformance
- Redraft of Partnership Plan

March:
- Partnership Plan agreed at Cabinet and SLP Board
- Partnership Plan to Lambeth First
- Budgets agreed

April:
- Partnership Plan – ratification by Council and publication
- JAG Action plans published
- Community engagement activity

May:
- Comprehensive Area Assessment – outturn report to SLP Board
- Q4 performance report to SLP Board

June:
- Publication of Safer Lambeth Annual Report
- Annual Strategic Assessment begins

July:
- Strategic Assessment Interim Report
- Budget Review processes and bids
- Q1 Performance report to SLP Board
- JSNA published

October:
- Borough Residents’ Survey
- Strategic Assessment – key recommendations published
- Community engagement activity

November:
- Q2 Performance report to SLP Board
- Strategic Assessment – SLP adoption of key recommendations
- Draft budgets, alignment with SA

December:
- Borough Residents’ Survey
- Strategic Assessment – key recommendations published
- Community engagement activity

September:
- Annual Strategic Assessment concluded
- Half yearly service
- Partnership Plan refresh begins

- Strategic Assessment Interim Report
- Budget Review processes and bids
- Q1 Performance report to SLP Board
- JSNA published
APPENDIX 4: Lambeth Safer Neighbourhoods – priorities

Safer Neighbourhood Panels, consisting of community representatives, have been set up in each of Lambeth’s 21 wards. Panels are asked to approve a small set of policing priorities reflecting local concerns which are updated from time to time as circumstances change.

KENNINGTON/STOCKWELL:

Bishops
- Drug dealing, dogs and ASB on China Walk estate
- Street drinking and dispersal zone
- Youth engagement

Princes
- Drugs - Vauxhall Gardens estate
- Status Dogs
- Theft from Motor vehicles

Oval
- Youth Gangs on Kennington Estate
- Mawbey Brough Estate ASB
- Burglary

Vassall
- Youth engagement
- Theft from motor Vehicles
- Class A Drug Dealing and premises
- Gang violence and ASB

Clapham Town
- Queenstown Rd ASB
- Primary schools involvement programme
- Taxi Touting in High Street
- Begging on High street

Larkhall
- Stockwell Gardens Estate gang related ASB
- Fenwick Estate ASB
- Domestic Burglary
- Motor vehicle crime, focusing on mopeds, especially around Gaskell Street
- Youth engagement

35 As of March 2009. Safer Neighbourhood Panels periodically revise their local policing priorities to take account of changing circumstances at the ward level.
Stockwell
- Stockwell Tube – ASB rowdy behaviour
- Herman Street – area behind Wandsworth Road – fly tipping and ASB

BRIXTON/TULSE HILL:
Brixton Hill
- Prostitution
- Vehicle crime
- Burglary
- ASB related to licensed premises

Coldharbour
- Drug dealing in Effra Road
- Angell town estate
- Heritage Close

Clapham Common
- Street crime
- Youth engagement
- Residential burglary

Ferndale
- Burglary
- Youth engagement
- Stockwell Park estate

Herne Hill
- Status dogs in Ruskin Park
- Youth issues/engagement in Lowden Road/Popular Road
- Drug/ASB related issues emanating from 104a Lowden Road

Thornton
- Burglary (Residential)
- Motor vehicle crime
- Robbery of the person

Tulse Hill
- Prostitution
- Status dogs on estates
- Youth engagement
STREATHAM/NORWOOD:

Streatham Wells
- Anti-Social Behaviour, in and surrounding Albert Carr Gardens, SW16.

Knights Hill
- Burglary
- ASB York Hill and Norwood Road

Gipsy Hill
- Motor vehicle crime
- Street robbery
- ASB related issues

Streatham South
- Residential Burglary
- Robbery
- motor vehicle Crime

Thurlow Park:
- Motor vehicle crime.
- Street Robbery Trinity Rise and Brockwell Park Gardens

St Leonards:
- Burglary
- Vice around Tooting Bec Gardens & Gerrard Road

Streatham Hill:
- Street Drinking – concentrating on the area to the east of Hillside Road (taking in Tulse Hill station, Palace Road and Probyn Road)
- Tierney Rd - Presentation Housing properties in Tierney Road
- ASB on Streatham High Road – cycling on pavements
Do you have a comment about the Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan?

Please contact:

Lambeth Community Safety Division
205 Stockwell Road
London
SW9 9SL

tel. 020 7926 2733