DRAFT

Safer Lambeth Partnership
Fear of Crime and Disorder
Strategic Action Plan 2008-2011

To reduce the fear of crime and disorder in Lambeth and increase community reassurance.

August 2008
Foreword

We have pleasure in introducing Lambeth’s Fear of Crime and Disorder Strategic Action Plan, which has been agreed by the Safer Lambeth Partnership. The Safer Lambeth Partnership brings together The Council, Police, primary Care Trust, probation, Fire Service, and a range of voluntary and community organisations to prevent and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough. Fear of crime and disorder is a problem that is a key concern for the residents of Lambeth. It can affect the quality of lives of individuals, destabilises communities and can have a debilitating effect upon the environment in which people live.

The Government recognises the damage fear of crime and disorder has on communities and has suggested a number of different ways that local partnerships can effectively address this issue. This fear of crime and disorder strategy seeks to realise via an holistic framework for multi-agency partnership working to impact upon and reduce fear of crime and disorder within the borough.

Our approach in this Strategic Action Plan reflects this and reflects how we will work with our communities, businesses, schools and other agencies.

This Strategic Action Plan sets out the key actions to make Lambeth a borough where it is clear to residents, visitors and those that work here that we take fear of crime and disorder seriously and that we aim to tackle it.

We are confident that the commitment and drive of partners and other key stakeholders will ensure that this Strategic Action Plan will be an effective response to counter the misery and damage caused by fear of crime and disorder.

Signature of Lead Member

Signature of Chief Executive

Signature of Borough Commander
Executive Summary

Introduction
The Safer Lambeth Partnership has produced this document to set out the strategic approach to tackling Fear of Crime and Disorder and its underlying causes in Lambeth over the next three years. The purpose of this strategic action plan is to ensure that a wide range of agencies work in partnership to reduce the fear of crime and disorder affecting Lambeth residents and businesses.

Our Aims

**Strategic Aim 1:** Increase public confidence in statutory agencies to deal with crime and disorder by:
- Raising awareness of the Safer Lambeth Partnership
- Raising the profile of the Community Safety Division and engagement with the community
- Raising the profile of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams
- Providing regular crime and disorder information to the public
- Providing training for partners to deal more effectively with fear of crime and disorder
- Raising awareness amongst partners of the impact of fear of crime and disorder on neighbourhoods

**Strategic Aim 2:** Target crime and disorder hotspots by:
- Reducing crime and disorder in Brixton
- Supporting Operation Sentinel and other key partnership working in hotspot areas
- Tackling anti-social behaviour hotspots at a neighbourhood level
- Managing responses to community critical incidents
Strategic Aim 3: Increase social cohesion and engagement by:

- Increasing opportunities for community engagement within and between different communities.
- Developing relationships between different community groups and statutory organisations.
- Improving crime and disorder reporting mechanisms and support for victims and witnesses.
- Developing further research into fear of crime and disorder with excluded communities.
- Developing appropriate community-based information on reporting crime.

Strategic Aim 4: Promote Positive Perceptions of Young People by:

- Tackle intergenerational misunderstandings.
- Promote positive images of young people.
- Tackle misperceptions of anti-social behaviour.
- Support the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy.
- Increase inclusive activities for communities.
- Promote Restorative Justice.

Our strategic aims will be addressed by:

- Developing Neighbourhood responses to fear of crime and disorder.
- Data analysis to identify hotspots and how we pooling resources to target these effectively.
- Developing more effective publicity around the work of the partnership.
- Improving accountability for tackling crime and disorder.
- Community engagement.
- Use of problem solving techniques.
- Supporting victims.

The Drivers of the Strategic Direction

Manifesto commitment: The current Administration in the Council has placed reducing fear of crime at the heart of its commitment to improve and develop services to make Lambeth safer and more vibrant for the benefit of its residents and those who visit or work in the borough. The Manifesto states: “Making you safer is Labour’s top priority”.

Local Area Agreement and National Indicator Set: The borough’s Strategic Partnership, Lambeth First, has negotiated a new Local Area Agreement with the Government. This embodies a set of improvement targets derived from
the new National Indicator set (NIS) strategic action plan will contribute to the
LAA targets NI 21 (Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour
and crime by the local council and police) and NI 42 Perceptions of drug use
or drug dealing as a problem.

**Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998:** The Crime and Disorder
Act is at the heart of local partnership working to address crime and disorder
including fear of crime and disorder.

**Local priority:** Local residents’ have said in recent residents surveys that
reducing crime is their main concern.

**The Council’s Corporate Plan, 2008-11:** The strategic action plan
contributes to priority 1: A Safer Lambeth with Strong Communities, one of
the main aims being to reduce fear of crime.

**Lambeth Community Safety Inspection 2007:** The recent cross-cutting
inspection by the Audit Commission recommended that “the council should
develop mechanisms to identify fear of crime at local ward or neighbourhood
level and assess the impact of specific initiatives on reducing fear of crime”.

**Safer Lambeth’s Partnership Plan, 2008-11:** This is the Safer Lambeth
Partnership’s new Partnership Plan presents a three year strategy to achieve
further significant reductions in crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and
substance misuse in Lambeth. The Fear of Crime Strategic Action Plan
contributes to Priority 4 of the Plan - Support more Cohesive and Resilient
Communities

**Lambeth Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy 2007-2010** the Government has
now equipped local authorities, the police, and others with the necessary
legislative provisions to tackle such activities. This Anti-Social Behaviour
Strategy seeks to utilise these tools by establishing a framework for multi
agency partnerships to impact upon and reduce the opportunity for Anti-Social
Behaviour within the borough.

**Hate Crime Strategy 2007-2010** the Hate Crime Strategy seeks to establish
an holistic framework for multi-agency partnership working to impact upon and
reduce hate crime within the borough. The approach in the strategy reflects
this and we will work with our communities, businesses, schools and other
agencies. This strategy sets out the key actions to make Lambeth a borough
where it is clear to residents, visitors and those that work here that we take
hate crime seriously and that we aim to tackle it.

**Young and Safe Strategic Action Plan 2008-2013** is a partnership plan
which aims to reduce serious youth violence. The Action Plan sets out five
priority areas: improved intelligence and information sharing; targeted support
for young people; improved access to education, employment and training;
more support for parents and families; and co-ordinated enforcement.
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Chapter 1 – Overview

Public fears about crime have existed well before the development of ‘fear of crime’ as a measurable phenomenon (Pearson, 1985; Cohen, 2002). Over the last 40 years fear of crime has been given increasing attention in political, criminological, policy, media and public spheres but despite this, fear of crime is still not well understood or easy to change even when recorded crime is falling. The first British Crime Survey (BCS) findings suggested that FoC was:

‘a serious problem which needs to be tackled separately from the incidence of crime itself…excessive anxiety about crime not only impoverishes people’s lives, but also makes it difficult to secure rational discussion of criminal policy’ (Hough and Mayhew, 1983)

Despite falling crime rates fear of crime often remains unchanged. The BCS 2005/06 suggests that fear of violent crime is falling, however women, those in social housing, non-white ethnic groups and readers of tabloid newspapers are more likely to be worried about crime. The most recent crime audit in 2005 found that violent crime is particularly worrying for the community of Lambeth despite falls in recorded crime.

The complex nature of the fear of crime means that people are often fearful of anti-social behaviour rather than crime itself. Some people do not necessarily fear crime rather they are more frustrated, annoyed and have feelings of disempowerment about what to do about disorder and crime. There are also feelings of disenchantment with the responses from the police and council in response to complaints around crime and disorder.

The Safer Lambeth Partnership in consultation with local residents and other key stakeholders need to consider fear of crime and disorder in their planning, policy and day-to-day activities. This Strategic Action Plan offers direction in how to achieve this.

How we went about developing the Strategic Action Plan?
The development of the strategy has incorporated two key elements:

Documentation and policy review: this involved a review of key pieces of work which has included the following documents:
- OPM focus groups report September 2007
- Lambeth Qualitative Research Report 2007
- Lambeth ALG Residents Survey 2005/06, January 2006
- CPCG Meeting Minutes 6th March 2007
- Well-being in Lambeth: Local Area Agreement Indicator Review March 2007
- British Crime Survey 2006
• The Local Government Users Satisfaction Survey (LGUSS) conducted in 2006
• Fear of crime and recent victimisation in the London Borough of Lambeth report September 2007
• Audit of Victims and Witnesses Service Provisions in Lambeth (May 2006)

Research and Consultation

Research was commissioned to explore residents’ perceptions of both fear of crime and victimisation. The research aimed to obtain quantitative and qualitative data from which a grounded fear of crime strategic action plan and appropriate interventions could be developed and monitored. Other local research has also been used to produce the strategic aims and action plan.

Consultation was also conducted with members of the new Community Reassurance Joint Action Group which has representatives from a wide variety of key stakeholders including Victim Support, Probation, Youth Offending Service, Metropolitan Police, Community Safety Division, Children and Young Peoples Service, Courts and Probation.

National Context of Fear of Crime and Disorder

The British Crime Survey 2005/06 reports that people are becoming less worried about crime with current research indicating one in six people are worried about violent crime compared to one in four in 1998. Also 14% about car crime and 13% about burglary. Women were also more likely than men to worry about violent crime and burglary, with women twice as likely to be worried about violence than men, particularly among younger age groups (32% of women aged 16-24 had high levels of worry compared to 12% of men). Those from non-white ethnic groups and those in social housing were also more likely to be worried. According to the BCS, readers of ‘tabloid newspapers were twice as likely as readers of broadsheets to worry about all three crime types.

Local Context Key Research Findings

A local picture of fear of crime and disorder has been produced using a variety of recent research including surveys and focus groups. From the Fear of crime and recent victimisation survey 2007 (commissioned by the Safer Lambeth Partnership) which consulted 500 residents across the borough the key findings include:

Victimisation during the last 12 months
Nearly a third of residents reported being victimised in the last 12 months (higher than BCS average of 24%). A fifth of these had experienced repeat victimisation and over half had been victims of property crime and this was particularly concentrated among those new to the borough. Men and those aged 16-19 years were more likely to have experienced victimisation

Reporting to the Police

9
Over half of residents (57%) had reported to the police (higher than the BCS average of 41%). Men, Black and Mixed ethnic groups, long term sick, disabled, students, employed people and residents of the Central BCU were the least likely to report. Women, White and Asian ethnic groups and victims of property crimes were most likely to report to the police. Over half of those who didn’t report had no faith in the police or felt that reporting was a waste of time.

**Likelihood of victimisation**
Two thirds of residents felt it likely within the next 12 months and two thirds of those had not been a victim in the last 12 months. Most were concerned about robbery and mugging or theft with white ethnic groups being most concerned. Asian groups were least concerned despite being more likely to be victimised. Three quarters of those who had been victims felt it likely they would be re-victimised in the coming year and this increased among those who had been victims of violent crime.

‘How safe do you feel….?’
93% who were interviewed said that they felt fairly safe during the day which equals the Community Safety Strategy baseline. 59% felt safe at night which is an increase on the Community Safety Strategy baseline. Women felt less safe than men and young people (16-19) felt safest of all age groups despite high rates of victimisation. Recent victimisation impacted on feelings of safety particularly at night. 91% of residents felt safe at home alone at night. A quarter walked out alone in Lambeth at night. 15% of residents never went out alone of this 15% most were white females.

Brixton Town Centre and Brixton tube was considered the most ‘unsafe’ area in the borough with a 1/5 reporting it as their most ‘unsafe’ area. Stockwell and Streatham Station were also cited as ‘unsafe’ areas. Key reasons for feeling unsafe across the borough were ‘groups of youths’ or ‘the people around there’. In Brixton ‘feelings of isolation’, ‘previous victimisation’ and ‘witnessing crimes’ were also important. Brixton was also considered ‘unsafe’ as a result of the obvious drug market with most of the ‘other’ reasons given relating specifically to this. People also reported ‘avoiding’ this area.

**Safety on public transport**
23% of residents chose a type of transport for reasons of safety. 2/5 avoided a type of transport with over half doing so for reasons of safety. The bus was the most often used but also the most avoided type of transport. A third of those avoiding transport felt particularly unsafe at night. Those avoiding the bus felt unsafe due to ASB / violence with the top deck of bus being frequently mentioned.

**Anti-Social Behaviour**
Generally, residents were most concerned about parents not taking responsibility for their children (57%) and people not treating one another with respect or consideration (56%). Young people (16-19) were more concerned about people using and dealing drugs in their area. 20-45 year olds were more concerned about parents not taking responsibility for their children.
Other research was also consulted to develop the strategy (see appendix 1).

**Policy Context**

The Safer Lambeth Partnership Plan is the presentation of Safer Lambeth’s priorities for reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse for the next three years.

In addition, the development of a new Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement for Lambeth in 2008 provides an overarching context that the Partnership Plan for Safer Lambeth (a constituent ‘theme partnership’ of the Borough’s strategic partnership, Lambeth First) supports.

**The Partnership Priorities**

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

1. reduce serious violent crime
2. reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse
3. Support Young People
4. support more cohesive and resilient communities
5. support safer, more respectful communities

This Fear of Crime Strategic Action Plan contributes to priority 5 to support more cohesive and resilient communities.
Chapter 2 – Why is a Strategic Action Plan needed?

This strategic action plan has been developed as a result of concerns expressed by local residents and businesses about the impact of crime and disorder and its effects on the quality of life within borough. The strategy is also a response to Government guidance which recommends that local authorities’ co-ordinate multi-agency activity to counter fear of crime and disorder and develop a framework within which all relevant plans and activity can be located.

The purpose of the strategic action plan is to focus partnership working to better manage fear of crime through a strategic approach. The following sections set out how this will be achieved.

This includes:
- What we want to achieve
- What we will to achieve it
- Who is responsible and accountable
- Results expected and milestones that will enable progress to be measured

Aim of the Strategic Action Plan:

To ensure that tackling fear of crime and disorder becomes part of our mainstream business

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<tr>
<td><strong>Fear of Crime and Disorder Strategy Aims</strong></td>
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<td>The Fear of Crime and Disorder Strategy has four clear aims:</td>
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<td><strong>Strategic Aim 1:</strong> Increase public confidence in statutory agencies to deal with crime and disorder</td>
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<th>Strategic aim 1:</th>
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<td>Increase public confidence in statutory agencies to deal with crime and disorder</td>
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This means:
• Increasing opportunities for victims and witnesses to report crime and disorder

• Ensuring that Lambeth residents are aware of who, how, and where to report crime and disorder as well as what services and support are available

• Training the partnership to understand fear of crime and how to tackle it

• Raising awareness of the work of the Safer Lambeth Partnership

• Information sharing particularly of research findings

**Strategic aim 2:**
**Target crime and disorder hotspots**

This means:

• Identifying crime hotspots and focusing partnership working to deliver effective solutions

• Providing effective management of multi-agency intervention

• Support and advice for partners who are developing projects to reduce crime and disorder

**Strategic aim 3:**
**Increase social cohesion and engagement**

This means:

• Proactively engage our communities in the development, formulation and delivery of crime and disorder

• Coordinating response to fear of crime within and across Lambeth

• Support to get local agencies, voluntary groups and businesses engaged in partnership work to reduce fear of crime and disorder

**Strategic aim 4:**
**Promoting Positive Perceptions of Young People:**

• Developing work to dispel myths around youth crime and disorder

• Developing relationships between different generations and communities

• Increasing young people’s involvement within their communities
• Increasing young people’s involvement in developing ways to tackle fear of crime and disorder

• Promote positive images of young people
Chapter 3 – Project Management of the Strategic Action Plan

It is recommended that the delivery of the action plan sits in the governance of the Community Reassurance Partnership Action Group which will report quarterly to the Safer Lambeth Partnership Executive Board.

Because of the need to ensure fear of crime and disorder is prioritised, it is suggested that a member of the Community Safety Division Senior Leadership Board be the Fear of Crime and Disorder Champion.

It is envisaged that arrangements for reporting will be made through existing channels, PAG and then up to the SLP executive.

**Equalities and Diversity**

The Partnership is determined to ensure the strategy takes account of:

- Equal Opportunities/Diversity
- Impact on different communities
- Participation by minorities
- Sensitivity to inclusion

An Equalities Impact Assessment was undertaken in 2008 and the results fed into the shaping of this strategy and identified areas of further work.

**Equalities Impact Assessment**

The EQIA produced a number of key findings and recommendations. The following provides an outline of some of these:

From the fear of crime research conducted last year it was found that in many instances the experiences of fear of crime of individuals matched crime hotspots. In comparison previous fear of crime research shows a disproportionate fear in comparison to likelihood of victimisation. The research has also shown that it is often place rather than individual characteristics of a person that produces disproportionate levels of fear.

**Geographical hotspots**

It was found that all groups identified Brixton Town Centre as the place they felt most unsafe and expressed feelings of fear particularly due to the drug dealing and drug use. Within the action plan it was recommended that:
- Priority should be given to improving feelings of safety in and around fear of crime hotspots in Brixton Town Centre with particular focus on dealing with drug dealing (Operation Sentinel)

Another hotspot was the A23 particularly in Streatham around the Ice Rink and transport hubs

Response
- A23 Police Team project to improve the quality of service and public trust to the business community

Anti-social behaviour hotspots were another priority for residents in relation to their perceptions of safety
- Improve perceptions of key area by targeting and managing disorder (Support the work of the ASB team to tackle crime and disorder in hotspots)

It was also found that there were far more common experiences of fear of crime amongst the different equalities strands than differences. However it was also found from several different pieces of research that some experiences of fear of crime were specific to certain groups. Below is a list of some of the findings and the response from the partnership action plan:

**LGBT**

From the LGBT Matters Research 2007 it was found that fear placed restrictions on freedom of movement of the LGBT group. 29% of respondents said that they avoided particular places. Response within the action plan:
- More research needs to be completed to uncover which areas and why the LGBT community avoids those areas (Residents survey)
- Respond to public requests for increased police visibility at key times and locations (Implement the Partnership Tasking Group)

**Age**

Young people are often victims of crime but fear reporting it. The 2007 fear of Crime research found that 44% of 16-19 year olds and 38% of students had been a victim of crime in the last year which is particularly high. The recent OPM research found that young people felt less safe than adults. Response in the action plan:
- Prevent crime against young people and support young victims of crime (Support the implementation of Young and Safe)
- Improve perceptions of policing to increase reporting of victimization by young people (Coordinate and develop publicity on the role of Safer Neighbourhood Teams, particularly the role of PCSOs, to residents)

Elderly people have a high level of fear of crime which is disproportionate to their victimization. They are particularly fearful of young people as perpetrators of both crime and anti-social behaviour. It was recommended that the partnership:
- Tackle the negative perceptions of young people (Pilot a neighbourhood level Intergenerational project)
- Tackle the negative perceptions of young people (Develop and deliver an exclusion project)
Gender
Women are still more likely to be victims of violent crime within the home than in the public sphere with 1 in 4 women being victims of domestic violence. However it was found that women still fear going outside at night. That women fear going out at night more than other groups and are also more fearful of using public transport at night. The research found that women chose a particular type of transport for reasons of safety more than any other group (Fear of Crime Research 2007). Response in the action plan:
- Respond to public requests for increased police visibility at key times and locations (through the Partnership Tasking and Co-ordination Group)
- Work in partnership with TfL and other transport providers to improve safety on public transport links (Development of the A23 Police Team)

Ethnicity
Those from ethnic minorities were less likely to report incidents of crime and disorder to the police particularly those from Black African Caribbean groups and those from new and emerging communities such as the Polish community. It was recommended that:
- Improve perceptions of policing to increase reporting of victimization (Coordinate and develop publicity on the role of Safer Neighbourhood Teams, particularly the role of PCSOs, to residents)
It was found that new residents particularly those from new and emerging communities were more likely to be victims of crime. The actions within the plan include:
- Provide information in appropriate formats to new residents particularly those from new and emerging communities about how to prevent themselves becoming victims of crime (Support the implementation of the Hate Crime Strategy)
- Monitoring community tensions on a two weekly and monthly basis including information on fear of crime

Disability
There is underreporting amongst disabled people and those who suffer from long term sickness but that there was not enough information to make any concrete conclusions. The response within the plan:
- Establish the extent of underreporting of victimization among disabled people and those who suffer from long term sickness (Support the implementation of the Hate Crime Strategy which focuses on developing more opportunities to report hate crimes)
According to the OPM Research 2007 disabled people were above average as rating policing as being poor 32% compared to a borough average of 22%. Response
- Improve perceptions of policing to increase reporting of victimization (see above)

Faith
It was found that there is underreporting amongst particular faith groups such as Muslims but that there was not enough information to make any concrete conclusions. The actions to tackle within the plan include:
Monitoring community tensions on a two-weekly and monthly basis including information on fear of crime
- Establish the extent of underreporting of victimization amongst faith groups (Ensure the implementation of the Hate Crime Strategy which focuses on developing more reporting sites)
- Improve data collection around the experiences of fear of crime amongst faith groups (Additional questions and frequency of residents survey)
- Implement the recommendations in the Afghan Communities Report

All six equalities strands
In order to tackle fear of crime within all the six equalities strands the following actions have been recommended:
- Improve data collection around the experiences of fear of crime of the six equality strands (Additional questions and frequency of residents survey)
- Provide further information on which to produce conclusions about the experiences of fear of crime of the six equality strands (Additional questions and frequency of residents survey)
- Improve information gathering and sharing amongst agencies on fear of crime particularly in relation to the six equality strands (Development of Partnership Intelligence Unit and development of National Business Intelligence System)
- Tackle peoples perceptions of crime and disorder through better communication of the work of the partnership (Communications Strategy)

Other Groups
The Business Community
Work to improve the circumstances and community resources of the most vulnerable in order that they are not disproportionately impacted by victimization and fear this has included work with the business community:
- The Radio Safety Net project to engage businesses in reporting crime and disorder
- A23 Police Team project to improve the quality of service and public trust to the business community

Due to the research of findings of several different pieces of work expressed above the Fear of Crime action plan was produced to respond to both perceptions of fear as well as experiences of victimization.

The relationship between community tensions and fear of crime
Research for the Economic and Social Research Council (2008) has found that:
1. People do not separate out the issues of crime from cohesion, collective efficacy, social change and tension
2. Rather than being about an irrational sense of crime, fear expresses and distils lay analysis about neighbourhood breakdowns and stability and the violation of social rules
The response within the fear of crime action plan includes:
- Improve data collection to obtain information about the relationship between fear of crime and community tensions (additional questions and frequency of residents survey)
- Provide further information on which to produce conclusions about the relationship between fear of crime and community tensions (additional questions and frequency of residents survey)
- Improve information gathering and sharing amongst agencies on fear of crime and community tensions (development of Partnership Intelligence Unit and development of National Business Intelligence System)
- Support the implementation of the Hate Crime Strategy
- The intergenerational project aims to tackle the tensions between the different generations within communities and between different ethnic groups
- Monitoring community tensions on a two weekly and monthly basis including information on fear of crime
- Supporting the recommendations in the Afghan Communities Report
Chapter 4 – The Strategic Delivery Plan

The Delivery Plan has been developed in consultation with a wide variety of key stakeholders and using the key findings from the research reported in this strategy.
## Fear of Crime Action plan, 2008-11

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<th>Lead agency</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Increase public confidence in statutory agencies to deal with crime and disorder</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Improve information about Fear of Crime (FoC) and public perceptions of crime and disorder</td>
<td>1.1 Improve data collection methods:  - Improve data collection to obtain information about the relationship between fear of crime and community tensions - Provide further information on which to produce conclusions about the relationship between fear of crime and community tensions</td>
<td>• Develop Baselines and Performance measures  • Additional surveys, subject to resources  • Additional questions around equalities groups  • FoC question(s) added in a number of repeat surveys to provide year on year comparative data</td>
<td>July 2008</td>
<td>Improve understanding of peoples fear of crime and disorder</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Rebecca Eligon  Corporate strategy</td>
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<td>2. Gather further information the issues affecting specific equalities groups</td>
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<td>1. Increase public confidence</td>
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<td>3. Improve information gathering and sharing amongst agencies on fear of crime and victimisation</td>
<td>1.2 Develop data sharing practices amongst agencies on fear of crime and victimisation using the new PIU</td>
<td>• Development of Partnership Information Unit  • Development of National Intelligence Business System or similar</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Better evidence on FoC and victimisation</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Russell Taylor</td>
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<td>4. Improve perceptions of policing to increase reporting of victimisation</td>
<td>1.3 Coordinate and develop publicity on the role of Safer Neighbourhood Teams, particularly the role of PCSOs (See the Community Safety Communications Plan)</td>
<td>• Six monthly newsletters, quarterly if resources allow  • Also see the Community Safety Communications Plan</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Improved awareness of the role of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams / Police Community Support Officers amongst residents</td>
<td>MET Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Courtney Western / MPS Communications Officer MET – safer neighbourhood teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Recommendation</td>
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<td>5. Work to improve resources targeted at the most vulnerable in order that these residents / communities experience reduced victimisation and fear of crime</td>
<td>1.4 The Radio Safety Net project to engage identified vulnerable businesses (See delivery of Hate Crime Action Plan)</td>
<td>• At least 10 businesses signed up to the scheme each year</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase business confidence in the authorities to reduce crime and fear of crime</td>
<td>Grant funded project – community safety are looking to fund 10 reassurance radios</td>
<td>Rachel Gailey LBAC</td>
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<td>6. Tackle perceptions of crime and disorder through better communication of the work of the partnership</td>
<td>1.5 Communications strategy (See the Community Safety Communications Plan)</td>
<td>• See the Safer Lambeth Communications Plan</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase public confidence in the authorities to reduce crime and fear of crime</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets/external funding</td>
<td>Courtney Western MET Communications Officer</td>
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**Target crime and disorder hotspots**

<p>| 1. Priority should be given to improving feelings of safety in and around fear of crime hotspots in Brixton Town Centre with particular focus on dealing with drug dealing and drug use | 2.1 Support Brixton Sentinel and the development of neighbourhood working in Brixton (See the delivery of Brixton Sentinel Community Safety Plan) | • Delivery of Brixton Sentinel Community Safety Action Plan • Developing neighbourhood working • Increasing community engagement through the development of a community stakeholder group | Ongoing | Improve perceptions of an Brixton town centre/Coldharbour ward | Mainstream budgets Working Neighbourhoods Fund Jo Negrini /Rachel Gailey |
| 2. Respond to public requests for increased police visibility at key times and locations. | 2.2 Implement the Partnership Tasking and Co-ordination Group (P-TAC) (This will be managed by P-TAC) | • Ensure there is an increased visibility at crime and anti-social behaviour hotspots through better co-ordination of partnership resources • Evaluate effectiveness of P-TAC | Ongoing | Ensuring delivery is based on intelligence Improve peoples perceptions of an area as a safe place | Mainstream budgets Russell Taylor |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Recommendation</th>
<th>Strategic Aim/Objectives</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Time-scale</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Lead agency</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Work in partnership with Transport for London (TfL) to improve safety on public transport links</td>
<td>2.3 Support work with TfL and the A23 police team to tackle crime and disorder on the A23 arterial route</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Tackle crime on public transport/increase confidence amongst the public in using public transport</td>
<td>Police Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Rob Harper</td>
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<td>• Increased uniformed presence along A23 with a particular focus on businesses and anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Improve perceptions of key areas by targeting and managing disorder</td>
<td>2.4 Support the work of the Anti-Social Behaviour team to tackle crime and disorder in hotspots (See the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy Action Plan)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Tackle anti-social behaviour in hotspots to increase confidence amongst the public in local partners ability to address crime and anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets</td>
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<td>• 4 projects a year to tackle anti-social behaviour hotspots</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Identify and manage local safety needs and develop capital projects in response to these needs</td>
<td>2.5 Identification and implementation of capital projects in crime hotspots (See the delivery of Safer Neighbourhood Priorities)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Tackle crime and disorder in hotspots to increase confidence amongst the public in local partners ability to address crime and anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>PFI money</td>
<td>Rachel Gailey and Russell Taylor</td>
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<td>• Ensure Lighting Private Finance Initiative prioritises crime hotspots</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>P-TAC capital allocation</td>
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<td>• Develop and deliver capital projects through PTAC</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Priority should be given to improving feelings of safety in and around Brixton Town Centre (as this impacts on fear of crime across the borough) with particular focus on drug dealing and drug use</td>
<td>2.6 Support consultation on residents perceptions of the impact Sentinel via stakeholder group, subject to resources being available (See the delivery of Brixton Sentinel Community Safety Plan)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase the reputation of the partnership, increase confidence in the police, change the reputation of Brixton</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Rachel Gailey</td>
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<td>• Development of questionnaire</td>
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<td>• Report on findings</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>Improve community cohesion and tackle community tensions</td>
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<td>1. Improve the reporting of hate crime</td>
<td>3.1 Ensure the Implementation of the Hate Crime Action Plan</td>
<td>• Implementation of the Hate Crime Action Plan</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase the opportunities of reporting hate crime</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Adina Bozga</td>
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<td>(See the delivery of the Hate Crime Strategy)</td>
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<td>2. Establish the extent of underreporting of victimisation among disabled people and those who suffer from long term sickness</td>
<td>3.2 Ensure the implementation of the Hate Crime Action Plan</td>
<td>• Develop and deliver specific project(s) focussed on disability hate crime</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase the opportunities for disabled people to report hate crime</td>
<td>Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Adina Bozga</td>
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<td>(See the delivery of the Hate Crime Strategy)</td>
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<td>3. Improve the reporting of victimisation amongst young people</td>
<td>3.3 Targeted information for young people on reporting victimisation, crime and anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>• Develop mechanisms to encourage young people to report victimisation</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increased confidence of young people to report victimisation to the Police and or other agencies</td>
<td>Resources to be identified by PAG</td>
<td>Lead to be identified by PAG</td>
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<td>• Evaluate effectiveness</td>
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<td>Educate young people around crime and disorder</td>
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<td>4. Work to improve resources targeted at the new and emerging communities to reduce victimisation and fear of crime.</td>
<td>3.4 Raise awareness of crime prevention amongst new and emerging communities to prevent victimisation particularly repeat victims by increasing reporting sites (See the delivery of the Hate Crime Strategy)</td>
<td>• Implementation of the Hate Crime Action Plan</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase emerging communities engagement with statutory services</td>
<td>Police and Council Mainstream budgets</td>
<td>Adina Bozga</td>
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<td>5. Work to improve monitoring of community tensions</td>
<td>3.5 Support the monitoring of community tensions (See the Community Reassurance PAG Delivery Plan)</td>
<td>• Support the monitoring of community tensions</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Increase the opportunities of reporting community tensions</td>
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<td><strong>Promoting Positive Perceptions of young people</strong></td>
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| 1. Promote positive perceptions of young people | 4.1 Pilot a neighbourhood level inter-generational project | • Number of attendees  
• Number of project days  
• Programme of events and activities developed through the Youth Council and Youth Opportunity Fund to Tenants and Residents Associations | September 2009 | Increase community cohesion, decrease fear of crime and misunderstanding between generations | Mainstream budgets | John Kerridge  
Lambert  
Allman (Community Youth) |
| 2. Tackle the perceptions of anti-social behaviour amongst the elderly | | | | | | |
| **3. Promote Positive Perceptions of Young People** | 4.2 Raise awareness of the positive activities of young people  
4.3 Raise awareness of young people turning away from crime | • CYPS Media Strategy  
• Number of positive messages about young people  
• Number of case studies promoted through the CYPS communications plan  
• Community Advisory Panels and other established bodies such as the Parents Forum and School Governors Forum to promote positive perceptions of young people | Ongoing | Increase community cohesion, decrease fear of crime and misunderstanding between generations | CYPS  
Mainstream Budgets | Sarah Campion  
John Readman |
| **4. Promoting Restorative Justice** | 4.4 Raise awareness of work with adult and young victims of youth crime | • CYPS Media Strategy  
• Number of positive messages about restorative justice programmes  
• Number of case studies promoted through the CYPS communications plan | Ongoing | Increase community cohesion, decrease fear of crime and misunderstanding between generations | CYPS | Dean Woodward (Specialist Youth Services) |
Appendix 1

From the OPM Focus Groups research 2007 it was found that:
There is a perception of high prevalence of crime, particularly in certain hotspots such as Brixton and Stockwell. Many residents correlate anti-social behaviour with lack of youth diversionary activities, and, drug and alcohol abuse. Whilst Police Community Support Officer’s (PCSO) are more visible, a number of residents were uncertain of their powers and responsibilities. 7-11 year olds were concerned about the levels of youth crime and felt more should be done to alleviate this. 11-16 year olds said that there is a prevalent concern that crime amongst young people is increasing and that greater resources should be focused on diversionary activities.

From the Audit of Victims and Witnesses Service Provisions in Lambeth (May 2006) it was found that:
Young people complained strongly that, despite being disproportionately likely to be victims of crime, they are more often seen as offenders. This was a universal sentiment amongst those consulted. Most said that they felt unsafe on the streets, even going to and from school, and are wary of going out at other times.

There is anecdotal evidence from schools of a small number of young people carrying replica weapons. They have reported the reason as being that they felt unsafe. This was due in particular to harassment from other young people. There are reports from professionals of a link to school exclusions here, which is of concern, and could usefully be considered further.

Young people indicated strongly that their perception of the police as aggressive, arrogant and “anti Youth“ is a major contributory factor undermining any attempts to encourage reporting of crime as victim or witness.

There was a clear perception by the young people in the Looked After Young People’s Focus Group that the type of crime one might be a victim of, often related to the age and gender of the victim. For example, they felt that children were more likely to be victims of abuse (i.e. by adults), whilst teenagers were more likely to be victims of street crime; young women were perceived as more vulnerable, which made them more likely to be victims of rape, violence within relationships and sexual harassment, but less likely than young men (who were generally perceived as “being able to look after themselves“) to be victims of street theft and violence.

This group also discussed how the type of crime would affect whether one reported it, and these distinctions were consistent across consultation methods and groups. “Personal” crimes, which were seen to include hate crimes, bullying, sexual, verbal and other harassment and violence within relationships, were perceived as less likely to be reported by young people, especially as victims. They felt that this was because young people might feel embarrassed that they hadn’t defended themselves better, or they might
feel that it had happened to them because the other person didn’t like them (perhaps with the implication, somehow, that they felt the crime was partly their responsibility?).

All young people consulted through interviews or groups agreed that people ignore violence and crime in the community, with a marked reluctance to intervene or report. Even though they included themselves in this, they all agreed that this was a bad thing. Murder was the one crime that they all agreed should be reported. Notably, report of murder would be by definition as a witness. Across the board young people were not forthcoming about what they would report as a victim.

There was general agreement that more street policing would reduce street crime. Several young people spoke of the improvement to Lewisham High St, with the introduction of higher profile policing. “It used to be no-go area but now you can go there and feel safe”.

• 50 young people reported having been a victim of a crime at least once.
• 57 reported that they had never been a victim of a crime.
• 93 reported that they had been a witness of a crime at least once. Significantly, 87 of these said that they had witnessed a crime more than once.
• 14 reported that they had never been a witness of a crime.

Those who have been a victim or witness and have not reported the crime
33 out of the 50 who said they had been a victim of at least one crime also said that they had not reported them.
81 out of the 93 who said they had been another witness (rather than the victim) of at least one crime also said that they had not reported them. The top three reasons why victims did not report crime were:
• I didn’t think the police or authorities would do anything
• I couldn’t be bothered
• It is the sort of thing that happens all the time

The top three reasons witnesses did not report crimes were:
• I didn’t want to get involved
• It is the sort of thing that happens all the time
• I didn’t think the police or authorities would do anything

Those who have been a victim or witness and have reported the crime
17 out of the 50 who said they had been a victim of at least one crime also said that they had reported at least once.
12 out 93 who said they had been a witness to at least one crime also said that they had reported at least once.
Of these young people, both victims and witnesses, none of them reported having received a leaflet from the police and this is something that is confirmed by the audit of police practice.
These young people were asked to rate their experience of the police in reporting the crime.

- None rated the police as very good or good
- 4 victims and 4 witnesses rated them satisfactory. Notably, all reports took place from October 2004 onwards.
- 7 victims and 7 witnesses of crimes rated them poor.
- 5 victims and 3 witnesses rated them very poor. There is no information about when these crimes took place, so comparison with more favourable responses above is not possible.

From the additional comments made, it is clear that the overall perception of the police by young people responding is poor and it may be that these responses indicate a wider dissatisfaction with the police as well as specific experiences.