

**DRAFT – AGREED AT CPSG 22/03/05**

# **Brent Crime, Disorder and Misuse of Drugs Strategy**

**2005-2008**

## Partnership Mission Statement and Values

The mission of the Crime Prevention Strategy Group (the name of Brent’s Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership) is:

**To work together in Partnership to make Brent “a safer community” for all.**

The values and beliefs, which underpin our mission, are:

1. We believe that a safe community is a basic right of all our local citizens.
2. We know that crime and fear of crime is of major concern to the public and we are determined to respond positively to this concern.
3. We recognise the key role that crime reduction and community safety must play in the process of social and economic regeneration and believe that a safer community will encourage local prosperity.
4. We believe that our strategy reflects the consensus and priorities of Brent’s ethnically diverse community and provides the framework required to reduce crime and improve the quality of life for all people who live and work in Brent.
5. We will ensure that our action will provide direct benefits to local people and will enable us to make measurable progress in contributing to a safer community.

(The mission, values and beliefs of the Partnership were originally developed in the summer of 2002. These were modified and re-confirmed in September 2004)

## Partnership members

.....  
Gareth Daniel  
Chief Executive, Brent Council

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Chief Superintendent Andy Bamber  
Brent Borough Commander, MPS

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Gerard Hollingworth, Brent Borough  
Commander, London Fire &  
Emergency Planning Authority

.....  
Stephen Jones,  
Brent Primary Care Trust

.....  
Will Jones, Assistant Chief  
Probation Officer, London Probation

.....  
David Riddle, Chief Clerk,  
Metropolitan Police Authority

.....  
Joan Hooper, Brent Community  
Network

.....  
Jim Stack, Brent Magistrates Court

.....  
Jenny Goodall, Chair, Brent Drug &  
Alcohol Action Team

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### Forward

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty upon the ‘responsible authorities’ in each local authority area of England and Wales to: “formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs”<sup>1</sup>

The Act prescribes the process by which the strategy will be developed. It stipulates that the responsible authorities must:

1. Carry out a review of patterns of crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs in the area
2. Prepare and publish an analysis of the review
3. Seek the views of people and agencies in the area about the report and analysis
4. Develop and publish a strategy identifying objectives to be pursued and long and short term targets.

The ‘responsible authorities’ who are legally required to undertake this work in Brent are:

- Brent Council
- Metropolitan Police Service
- Brent Teaching Primary Care Trust
- London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- Metropolitan Police Authority

These agencies, together with other partners such as the London Probation Service, Brent Magistrates Court, British Transport Police and representatives of the voluntary sector in Brent operate under the title of the Crime Prevention Strategy Group (CPSG) as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership for Brent. The CPSG acts as a community safety and crime reduction strategic delivery group for the local strategic Partnership in Brent – known as Partners for Brent. Partners for Brent have identified the development of safer and stronger communities as one of the key themes of the community strategy and tackling crime and improving community safety is one element of this theme<sup>2</sup>.

This document completes a process that began in February 2004 when the review or audit of crime in Brent was begun. Brent CPSG established a project board of key officers from all the responsible authorities to develop and deliver the audit. A summary report called “Spotlight on Crime in Brent” was published in September 2004 and is still available on the Partnership website at <http://www.brentbrain.org.uk/brain/brainzones.nsf/0/68A9C66C36CAA1C680256F190043AC0D?opendocument&Z=6>. In August 2004 a questionnaire on the audit and its recommendations was distributed via the Brent Magazine to 98,000 households and further copies were given out at public meetings, via the police, libraries and One Stop Shops. The returned questionnaires were analysed, along with feedback from the public who attended meetings to hear about the audit.

The audit results and the feedback from the public and partners were also compared to the national crime reduction objectives and targets set by the Home Office.

All these factors were considered by the Partnership and used to develop the key targets and objectives for crime reduction in Brent for 2005-2008, as detailed in the following pages.

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<sup>1</sup> Web address

<sup>2</sup> Web address

## Background to Brent

The London Borough of Brent is an outer-London borough located in Northwest London. Some highlight facts and figures include<sup>3</sup>:

- Its 263,464 residents (as at 2001) comprise the second most diverse Local Authority in England and Wales.
- 54.7% of Brent's residents are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, of which 18.5% are Indian, 10.5% Black Caribbean and 7.8% Black African.
- Nearly half of Brent's residents were born outside the UK, 38.2% having been born outside the EU.
- Of the 'White' ethnic population, 7% were born in Ireland.
- Almost one quarter of Brent's residents live in overcrowded conditions – Brent has the third highest average household size of any English and Welsh Local Authority.
- Over half of the households in Brent (55.9%) are in some way owned by the occupants (either outright, mortgaged or through shared ownership).
- Registered Social Landlords (RSL's) constitute more households in Brent than Council homes (13.3% as opposed to 10.6%)
- At the Local Authority level, Brent ranks as the 81st most deprived in England out of 354.
- Within Brent there are extremes of deprivation. At what is called the Lower Level Super Output Area (LLSOA)<sup>4</sup>, of which there are 174 in Brent and 32,482 in England:
  - The most deprived LLSOA in Brent ranks 1,360<sup>th</sup> worst overall, and least deprived 26,248<sup>th</sup>
  - When only examining crime and disorder, the worst is 296<sup>th</sup> and best 28,133<sup>rd</sup>.

It is impossible here to fully reflect the diversity of Brent, although it is fair to remark that the borough includes areas which are 'inner-city' by any definition, as well those which are conspicuously suburban. The borough is comprehensively bisected by a major arterial road splitting into a northern half (in reality a north-western half) and a southern (south eastern) half. The more affluent areas tend to be towards the north, and the more deprived areas towards the south, but this is a crude generalisation that masks considerable heterogeneity.

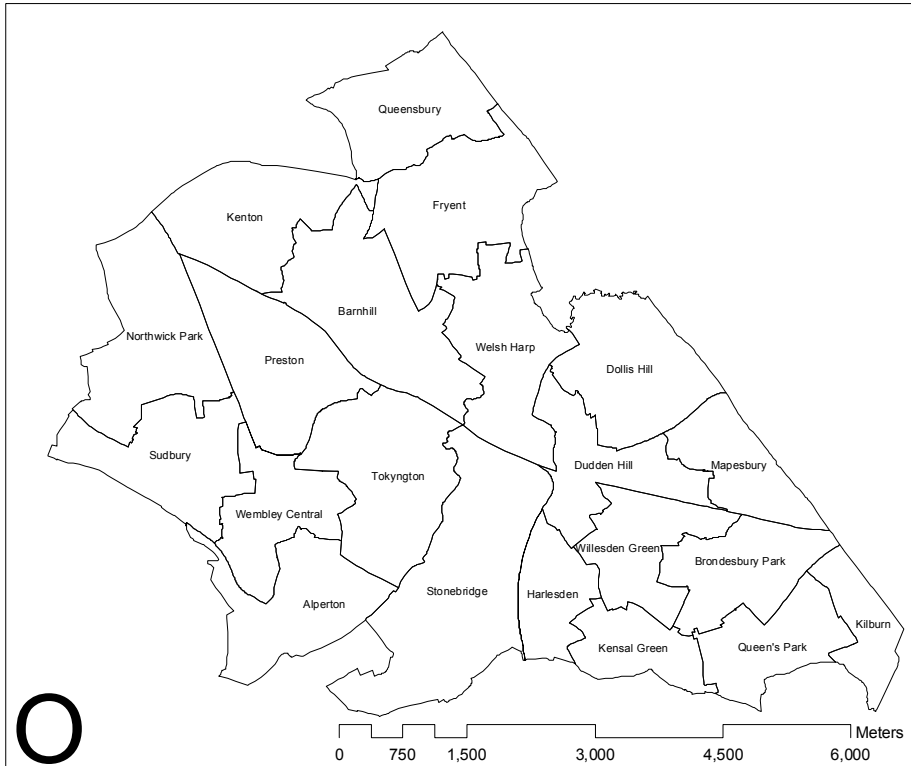
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<sup>3</sup> Fuller details can be found at: 'Profile of Brent' – <http://www.brent.gov.uk/demographic.nsf> and 'Indices of Deprivation 2004' – <http://www.odpm.gov.uk>

<sup>4</sup> The Lower Level Super Output Areas are based on groups of the Census 2001 Output Areas. Each LLSOA covers a residential population of approximately 1,500 people. There are 174 of these in Brent. (ODPM, 2004)

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## Brent Electoral Wards



## **Brent Community Safety Achievements 2002-2005**

Brent's Community Safety Partnership is widely recognised as being at the forefront in national community safety and crime prevention initiatives. Major achievements and projects over the last three years have been:

### ***Development of an integrated warden service***

The Council established a town centre warden scheme, based on Wembley High Road, in April 2003. It has now been extended to cover both Wembley and Harlesden town centres with a mobile patrol to cover other areas. There are several other types of council wardens including parks and estate wardens. Additional funding has meant that the council can work towards providing the borough with an integrated warden service where the different types of warden are clearly identifiable, recognisable and visible. Wardens offer help on a whole range of local concerns ranging from enviro-crime and anti social behaviour to most types of low level nuisance. Where they are unable to provide immediate help they will report the incident to the appropriate authority and ensure that the matter is satisfactorily addressed. They are an established part of the Partnership's project to provide public reassurance and reduce the fear of crime.

### ***Safer Neighbourhood Teams***

Safer Neighbourhood Teams consist of a police sergeant, 2 police officers and 3 police community support officers. They are dedicated resources for individual wards or neighbourhoods and cannot be extracted to attend to other police duties outside of the borough. The first team was established in April 2004 in Stonebridge, with seven other wards being added subsequently so that more than a third of the borough is now covered. Each team deal with local quality of life and crime issues in consultation with communities, thus building confidence. They are part of the police contribution to providing public reassurance and work closely with the town centre wardens to tackle enviro-crime and the fear of crime.

### ***Partnership Learning and Development programme***

The Partnership is using Home Office funding to develop voluntary sector and Partnership training in community safety and problem solving. This is helping to ensure that crime prevention initiatives are integrated and understood by all and that community and voluntary groups are able to implement crime reduction projects.

### ***Not Another Drop***

This high-profile initiative embodies the true concept of partnership, as it is an example of the statutory agencies supporting community groups and individuals affected by gun crime to develop interventions.

### ***Gun Crime research***

Analysis of Brent's gun crime problem, conducted by a criminologist seconded from Portsmouth University, was published in early March 2005 to national critical acclaim. The work is a study of gun crime, based on police statistics and interviews with 15 convicted gun crime offenders from Brent. It will be used as the basis for future actions in tackling gun crime. Further details may be found on the following sites:

<http://www.brent.gov.uk/commsafe.nsf>

<http://www.brentbrain.org.uk/brain/brainzones.nsf/0/695DBAB7C92C68BA80256FB90050919A?opendocument&Z=6>

<http://www.port.ac.uk/departments/academic/icjs/news/title,28000,en.html>

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### ***Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (ANPR)***

The borough has both fixed and mobile camera systems which are extensively used in crime hot spot areas to identify suspect vehicles, leading to arrests and intelligence gathering.

### ***Raid control***

Small shops in selected town centres are being protected by a raft of measures to prevent criminals from commercial robbery. These include CCTV, dyed cash and staff training.

### ***Arson Reduction Initiative.***

This initiative helps to prevent intentional arson, focussing on the removal of abandoned vehicles in areas of high risk. It is an example of effective Partnership working between the Council, Police and Fire service.

### ***Partnership events.***

These events involving all the main statutory and regulatory agencies have proved to be popular. They concentrate resources within an area over a single day to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. They involve the council tackling enviro crime, health safety and licensing officers visiting licensed premises, trading standards doing joint road blocks with police on overweight vehicles, targeting illegal street traders such as DVD sellers and car repairers. Parking and town centre wardens concentrate on parking and other issues. Other, 'non partner' agencies, such as Customs & Excise and Immigration are brought in as required. In addition to these enforcement based initiatives, the Partnership also undertakes prevention days, whereby agencies once again target single areas (usually town centres), this time disseminating information, thereby raising awareness.

### ***The establishment of a Partnership anti social behaviour team***

A new Partnership anti-social behaviour team comprising staff from the police and the council now operates from Willesden Police Station. The work is recognised as a valuable contribution to community safety and the team has won some impressive victories. It recently won a legal challenge in the High Court concerning offender publicity.

### ***Domestic violence***

The Partnership demonstrated its commitment to challenging domestic violence through a range of initiatives, including a full time domestic violence co-ordinator, a domestic violence directory to help women at risk find support, training for staff to identify those at risk, and a sanctuary project that allows victims to remain safely in their own homes.

### ***Partnership web site***

Brain, which is the Council's interactive web-site, is developing Partnership applications to make the site more relevant both to the partners agencies but also to the community. Recent developments include the on-line reporting of minor crime incidents to Brent residents.

### ***Local Fire intervention project- LIFE***

This very successful project offers a week long intensive course, delivered by the local fire service, for young people at risk of social exclusion, or anti social or offending behaviour.

### ***Communities against drugs project officer***

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The Partnership recognise that tackling drug use in the community requires capacity building and support for community groups engaged in anti drugs projects. The Partnership has provided small grants to support local groups provide positive alternatives to drugs.

### ***Brent Against Drugs (BAD)***

The Partnership launched an advertising campaign in 2003 targeting young people in Brent to warn them of the dangers of drug taking.

### ***Third Party Reporting***

This scheme enables racial harassment reporting other than to the Police and Local Authority, where victims may feel intimidated. The scheme enables reporting to take place through the voluntary sector. The Citizens Advice Bureau train the organisations in third party reporting; Victim Support collect the data and create the central data base; and Brent Indian Association undertake the casework to deliver the project.

### ***The Partnership Community Safety Bus***

The bus provides and presents a clear community safety message on the streets, and at Partnership events.

### ***Neighbourhood Watch***

The Brent Neighbourhood Watch Association has been supported by funding and officer support to achieve their aim of additional neighbourhood watch schemes across the borough.

### ***Anti burglary and robbery initiatives***

By January 2005 the annual residential burglary figures in Brent were 6.6% lower than they had been at the same time in January 2002. The street crime figures were 15.1% lower than they had been in January 2002. The Partnership is developing a 3-year programme to secure vulnerable homes with extra security at no cost to the householder. It is also developing an advertising campaign to alert people to the danger of robbery and burglary during key religious festivals.

### ***Youth Inclusion Programme - Church End and Roundwood areas***

The Brent Youth Inclusion Programme comprises two distinct projects that engage socially excluded young people by affording them opportunities and support through a number of focused interventions. Both projects are targeted initiatives as they rely on interagency co-operation and intelligence to identify the most “at risk” young people.

The Senior Youth Inclusion Programme (SYIP) extends support to the 50 most at risk young people in the 13-16 year age group. The case load is reviewed and updated every six months. The Senior YIP aims to reduce arrest rates in the target group by 70%, and reduce crime in the YIP neighbourhood by 30% and to achieve at least a one third reduction in truancy and exclusion rates for young people.

The Junior Youth Inclusion Programme (JYIP) supports the 26 most “at risk” young people in 8-13 year age group. As with the SYIP, clients receive individual support packages which are reviewed every six months.

### ***Children’s Support Panel***

This service works with young people aged 8 -13 who are at risk. It provides a children’s support worker to work with families and develop a plan to support both the family and child by tapping into mainstream services.



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### **Drug Intervention programme**

On April 1<sup>st</sup> 2004 Brent became a Phase 2 Borough for the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP). The aim of the programme is to get drug misusing offenders engaged in treatment in order to reduce their offending.

The success of the programme relies on **all** partners - from criminal justice agencies, community safety, social services through to those directly providing treatment and aftercare services working together to increase capacity, expand interventions within the criminal justice system and strengthen delivery to those drug misusing offender who need rapid access to treatment services and social support. The successful implementation of DIP will have real impact on reducing the offending behaviour of those committing crime to fund their addiction.

## Our Overall Aims 2005-2008

The Partnership has two overarching and long term aims and targets for the next three years. These are:

### Aims

To reduce crime in Brent  
To reduce the fear of crime in Brent

These targets are aligned with the Home Office's Objective 1 ('People are and feel more secure in their homes and daily lives'), through the adoption of PSA's 1 and 2 ('Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas by 2007-08', and 'Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness').

### How will we measure crime and fear of crime?

**Crime** will be measured by counting the number of offences reported to the Metropolitan Police in 10 different crime categories. These crimes have been selected by the Home Office and reflect the types of crime that people report in victimisation surveys. The 10 crime types are:

Burglary of a dwelling	Theft from the person (pick pocketing)
Theft of motor vehicle	Robbery of personal property
Theft from motor vehicle	Common assault
Interference in a motor vehicle	Wounding (actual and grievous bodily harm)
Criminal damage	Cycle theft

**Fear of crime** will be measured by comparing in 2007 the responses to a question used in the crime audit questionnaire in 2004. It asked "To what extent do you feel threatened by crime in your local area." The 4 possible responses were "great deal", "a fair amount", "not very much" and "not at all".

### What are the targets?

**Crime** We will aim to reduce crime by 20% in total across the 10 different crime types by March 2008, compared to 2003/04.

**Fear of crime** We will aim to reduce the number of people who feel threatened by crime in their area "a great deal" and "a fair amount" from 66% (in 2004) to 50% in 2007.

### How will we achieve this?

The Brent Community Safety Partnership will aim to achieve these aims by pursuing five objectives. For each of these we will set additional targets that will help us achieve our overall aims of reducing crime and the fear of crime. Our five objectives are:

- To tackle and reduce anti-social behaviour
- To tackle and reduce acquisitive crime
- To tackle and reduce violent crime.

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- To reduce the harm caused by alcohol and illegal drugs
- To develop the Partnership and improve the way the Partnership functions

Certain issues will be addressed as a matter of routine under each of these five objectives. These are known as cross-cutting issues. Where appropriate further targets will be set for these matters. The key cross cutting issues will be:

Young people, as victims of crime and perpetrators

Victims, with a focus on vulnerable communities and groups

Offenders, with a focus on the most prolific offenders

Fear of crime

Transport

Businesses, in their role as victims and offence enablers

Each of these objectives and the cross cutting issues will be described in more detail in the following sections.

## Anti-social behaviour

### ***What did the audit and consultation tell us?***

There is no single definition of anti-social behaviour and what definitions there are tend to be as broad as the range of activities they aim to cover. For the purpose of the audit, a wide range of activities were considered as anti-social behaviour. These included:

*intimidation, harassment, verbal abuse, vandalism, littering, graffiti, abandoned vehicles, loitering, noise nuisance, neighbour disputes, threatening behaviour, violence, ticket touting, begging, criminal damage, drug dealing, hoax calls, dog fouling and fly-tipping.*

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 defined anti-social behaviour as:

“[acting] in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as [the defendant]”

In relation to anti-social behaviour the audit found that:

- Anti-social behaviour related 999 calls in 2003/04 accounted for approximately 13% of all incidents requiring a police response.
- 2287 anti-social behaviour incidents were reported to the council's environment service, of which 1,753 were noise nuisance.
- 1,195 incidents of anti-social behaviour were handled by Brent Council wardens between December 2002 and March 2003 alone; rubbish (290) and abandoned vehicles (274) were the most common complaints.
- 888 incidences of anti-social behaviour were reported by British Transport Police during 2002-3, including ticket touting, robbery, and criminal damage.
- The fire brigade responded to 1,589 cases of anti-social behaviour during 2002-3. This included 721 calls to tackle burning rubbish and abandoned cars, 378 to tackle property fires and 490 malicious calls.

The analysis of the audit questionnaire found that;

The public ranked anti-social behaviour as the second most important priority, (after violent crime), out of the four options offered.

From a list of 15 different types of crime and disorder problems the public ranked hate crime, drugs supply, arson and disregard for community as 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> in terms of importance.

Eight out of 10 respondents rated hate crime as “very important”.

All these are examples of anti-social behaviour. Respondents were also asked to identify other issues that had not been included on the list. Anti-social behaviour by young people was mentioned by 3% of the respondents. Anxiety about young people was also a feature of the public consultation meetings attended by the Partnership to discuss the audit.

The questionnaire also asked a series of questions aimed at respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. 58% of the 58 victims of anti-social behaviour had reported the problem but only 39% of the 30 who had been victims of hate crime had reported it to the police.

***What do we aim to achieve?***

We will.....

Develop and implement a comprehensive Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy which will deliver improved services to victims, targeted preventative work with offenders and a better co-ordinated multi agency response to cases of anti-social behaviour and areas in Brent affected by anti-social behaviour.

***We will achieve this by tackling...***

Hate crime

- Increase the sanctioned detection rate for racist offences from 16% to 20% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3. (MPS yearly target)
- Increase the sanctioned detection rate for homophobic offences from 0% to 20% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3. (MPS yearly target)
- Establish a definition and baseline for racially motivated anti-social behaviour

Enviro-crime

- Fewer complaints of envirocrime specifically noise nuisance.
- Increase in effective action against environmental crime.

Arson-related ASB By 2010 –

- Reduce deliberate fires by 10%, from 706 to 635.
- Reduce hoax calls by 5%, from 380 to 361.

Nuisance behaviour

- To complete an ASB audit by March 2006, thereby defining and developing baselines for the following indicators which will be used to set subsequent targets:
  - Successful enforcement action for serious and persistent ASB cases,
  - The number of ASB offenders accessing preventative support services,
  - Repeat offending of ASB,
  - Disturbances in a public place,
  - Drug related ASB,
  - ASB incidents.

***How will we achieve?***

The delivery of this element of the community safety strategy will be managed and co-ordinated by Brent Anti-Social Behaviour Team, which has been set up by Brent Council and Brent Metropolitan Police.

This three year plan will be delivered through a combination of preventative work (youth diversion, access to education & employment, awareness raising, visible presence), interventions (case conferencing, mediation, victim/witness support) and enforcement (ABC's, ASBO's injunctions etc).

## Acquisitive crime

### ***What did the audit and consultation tell us?***

Acquisitive crime means offences such as theft, robbery and burglary, where the objective of the perpetrator is to acquire something (money, goods or personal property) illegally. The crime audit showed that these offences accounted for 50% of all the crime committed in Brent in 2003/04 with theft offences at 34%, burglary at 11% and robbery 5%. There are many different motives for acquisitive crime. Some are committed because people want the goods or property they target. Many offenders want goods that they can sell so they can use the money to purchase other items, particularly drugs.

The audit found that burglary in Brent in 2003/04 was 16% higher than the London average and our detection rate was the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in London. Robbery comprised a greater proportion of crime in Brent than the London average (3.8%) and any of our neighbouring boroughs. In 2004/04 the detection rate for robbery was 5.5% - a decrease from the previous year. Robberies in Brent are estimated to cost victims and the economy £8.5m per year<sup>5</sup>. Theft and handling includes offences of theft of and theft from motor vehicles. These make up 42% of all the theft offences committed in Brent. In 2003/04 there was a particular issue with thefts of motor vehicles increasing by 8% and theft from motor vehicles increasing by 12%. However, in the subsequent year to date theft of motor vehicles has gone down by 12%, and theft from is down by 19%.

In the audit questionnaire respondents ranked “property crime” (this was how we described acquisitive crime at this time) as their 3<sup>rd</sup> highest priority out of the 4 options given. However, when they were asked to rank individual issues in terms of importance robbery and burglary came second and third with 87% and 82% of respondents respectively saying they were “very important”. Motor vehicle crime was perceived to be less important being placed 11<sup>th</sup> in this list of 15 options.

Of the 117 questionnaire respondents who had been burglary victims, 81% had reported the crime. However, only 67% of the 138 robbery victims and 59% of the 182 vehicle crime victims had reported their offences.

### ***What do we aim to achieve?***

We will.....

Reduce incidences of acquisitive crime; specifically residential burglary, personal robbery, and theft from and of motor vehicles.

This will primarily be developed by reducing the opportunities for offending, increasing detection, targeting and taking effective action against offenders, as well as raising public awareness.

### ***We will achieve this by tackling...***

Burglary

- A 4% crime reduction, which equate to 117 less offences - in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3. (2930 baseline).

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<sup>5</sup> cost of crime survey

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- More crimes detected - a sanctioned detection rate of 13% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3 (from a baseline of 5% (estimate) in 04/05).

### **Robbery from person**

- An 8% crime reduction, which equate to 139 less offences - in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3. (1734 baseline).
- More crimes detected - a sanctioned detection rate of 13% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3 (from a baseline of 8% (estimate) in 04/05).

### **Motor Vehicle (Theft of)**

- A 10% crime reduction, which equate to 189 less offences - in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3. (1891 baseline).
- More crimes detected - a sanctioned detection rate of 5% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3 (from a baseline of 4% (estimate) in 04/05).

### **Motor Vehicle (Theft from) in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.**

- A 5% crime reduction, which equate to 162 less offences - in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3. (3249 baseline).
- More crimes detected - a sanctioned detection rate of 4% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3 (from a baseline of 2% (estimate) in 04/05).

## ***How will we achieve?***

The Acquisitive Crime theme encapsulates three main priority areas – Residential Burglary, Robbery and Vehicle Crime. In order to deliver this theme, the existing sub-groups (Burglary & Robbery) will continue to operate, in order to deliver these PSA1 objectives, and ongoing PSA objectives.

As there is currently not a Vehicle Crime group in existence, these targets will be delivered via the Community Safety Team and Vehicle Crime Unit of the Met Police alongside other relevant partners, through existing mechanisms.

The Acquisitive Crime lead & support officer will collate information from each of these groups in order to meet the overall Acquisitive Crime group targets.

The strategy will be delivered with close attention to the Victim, Offender, Location crime triangle, to ensure that different areas of crime reduction, prevention and action are dealt with.

## Violent crime

### ***What did the audit and consultation tell us?***

Violent crime in Brent has increased over the last three years and is relatively high when viewed alongside our neighbouring boroughs. Only Camden and Westminster, with their substantial night time and visitor economy, have higher rates of violent crime offences.

Violence makes up 20% of all the crime recorded in Brent. Violent crime covers many different offences, ranging from murder and grievous bodily harm through to common assault and possession of an offensive weapon. The reported crime figures cover all violent offences whether they occur in private dwellings (as in the case of domestic violence), in public buildings (such as pubs and clubs) or on the street. This means that “violent crime” cannot be addressed as a single issue using a single strategic approach. Violent crime has to be tackled through a range of different strategies.

Sexual offences are recorded separately from violent crime offences but may be regarded as a type of violent crime. Sexual offences (rape and ‘other sexual offences’) are small in number (374 in 2003/04) but have high cost for victims and the economy. There is also evidence of significant under reporting<sup>6</sup>.

The evidence of the audit and consultation led us to the conclusion that the violent crime priorities for the Partnership should be domestic violence, gun enabled crime, public alcohol related crime and disorder and sexual offences.

***Domestic violence*** has been identified as a particular issue form Brent. It makes up 7% of all crime recorded in Brent (i.e. it is 35% of all our violent crime) and Brent has the highest rate of recorded domestic violence per 1,000 population in London, some 14% higher than the MPS average. The judicial disposal and clear up rates for domestic violence in Brent were also low.

***Violent gun crime*** offences comprise only 0.44% of all crime in Brent. However this is higher than any of our neighbours and higher than the MPS average. Gun enabled crime and violence has been the source of much concern and anxiety in the local community following a series of shootings and murder that started in 1998/9. In 2005 the Brent Partnership published an in-depth study of gun crime in the borough. The study demonstrated the complexity of the problem. Drug markets are significant in relation to possession and use of firearms but they are not the only reason why guns are used. Firearms are used by dealers for self protection and to enforce debts. Offenders (who may also be drug users) may use guns or imitations to facilitate acquisitive crimes. They may also be used in contexts such as disputes and retaliatory violence. Offenders interviewed for the study contrasted the limited and unappealing opportunities in the legitimate economy with the perceived benefits, status, and material wealth to be gained from criminal opportunities, particularly in relation to drug dealing and robbery.

Generating a picture of ***alcohol related crime and disorder in the public domain*** for the audit proved to be a challenge for the Partnership as Brent specific data was not easily available and where there was data it was incomplete. The evidence from

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/domesticviolence51.htm>



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the government's recently published Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy and anecdotal evidence from police officers and the Primary Care Trust led us to conclude that Brent was no different from many other areas in relation to the harm caused by alcohol related crime and disorder. The national strategy estimated that at peak times 70% of all Accident and Emergency admissions are alcohol related and 50% of all violent crimes (including domestic violence) are also linked to alcohol.

**Sexual offences** are low in number, as noted above. They comprise 1.04% of all crime in Brent, which is higher than the London average of 0.96%. Of particular concern for the Partnership has been the falling judicial disposal and clear up rates. These have been falling year on year and are very low in comparison with neighbours and similar boroughs.

Respondents to the consultation questionnaire clearly identified violence as the most important priority. Gun crime was regarded as the most important issue being ranked as "very important" by 90% of all respondents. Domestic violence was ranked seventh and alcohol related violence tenth with 69% and 58% saying they were "very important". There was not a question on sexual violence in the questionnaire and it has not originally identified as a priority issue. Nevertheless 3% of the respondents mentioned "sexual harassment" when asked to identify other important issues. This feedback was mirrored in the consultation meetings, particularly those with the Domestic Violence Forum and women's organisations. Of the 40 questionnaire respondents who had been victims of threatening behaviour, including sexual assault, 54% had reported the incident to the police.

### ***Violent crime***

#### ***What do we aim to achieve?***

We will.....

Develop and implement a strategic response to domestic violence, sexual offences, gun crime and problematic public alcohol consumption

#### ***We will achieve this by tackling...***

Domestic Violence

- To increase community confidence and encourage all to report domestic violence incidents. Success will be measured through an increase in number of reports by 5%. The current 04/05 estimate is 3074, the 05/06 target being 3228 reports to police with subsequent improvements to be sought in year 2 and 3.
- Increase the sanctioned detection rate for domestic violence to 27% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.
- Increase the total detection rate for domestic violence to 60% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.
- Establish a baseline and thereafter reduce repeat victimisation.

Sexual offences

- Increase the sanctioned detection rate for rape to 25% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.
- Increase the total detection rate for rape to 35% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.

Gun Enabled Crime

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- Reduce gun and gun enabled crime in Brent by 8% from 163 (2004/05 estimate) to 150 in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.
- Increase the sanctioned detection rate for gun crime from 5% to 15% in year 1 and improve on this in years 2 & 3.
- Reduce the proportion of respondents (Audit questionnaire) who consider gun crime to be 'very important' from 90% to 70% by 2007.
- Increase the trust between the agencies and communities involved with and affected by gun crime

### Public alcohol-related disorder & violence

- To establish baselines that allow the accurate measurement of:
  - Disorder and violence emanating from licensed premises
  - Disorder and violence emanating from under-age drinking
  - Disorder and violence emanating from street drinking

## ***How will we achieve?***

### Domestic Violence

Strategy implementation will be co-ordinated through the CDRP Domestic Violence Policy group in Partnership with the Brent Domestic Violence Forum.

The Brent Domestic Violence Forum was established in 1985 and is a second tier organisation with members from statutory, voluntary and private agencies. The Forum will be utilised as a consultative group while the CDRP Domestic Violence Policy Group will be established to include senior level CDRP members with responsibility for policy and strategy implementation. This two-tier mechanism will ensure that the good work already going on in the borough is fully integrated and the momentum for action across the borough continues to development.

The four outcomes that the Partnership are committed to achieving are to increase reporting of domestic violence, to increase the rate of successful prosecutions of domestic violence cases, to increase public understanding of domestic violence and to reduce the rate of repeat victimisation.

### Sexual offences

The objective to improve detection rate will be delivered through the police Sapphire Unit working in Partnership with the council's community safety team and other agencies.

### Gun Enabled Crime

The objectives of the gun crime strategy will be achieved through the following mechanisms:

- Strengthening communities, (Communities sub-group)
- Empowering young people, (Young people's sub-group)
- Utilising communications, (Media & communications sub-group)
- Developing a strong Partnership, (Gun Crime Steering Group)
- Enhancing police operations. (Independent Advisory Group)

Delivery will take place through the current structure of an overall steering group and 4 thematic sub groups (in brackets above). These groups will report and be accountable to the Gun Crime Steering Group, which has overall responsibility for delivery of the gun crime strategy.

### Public alcohol-related disorder & violence

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An alcohol focus group already exists. Its remit will be developed (currently focussing on street drinkers) to include underage drinking and alcohol-related disorder.

This type of problem lends itself to utilisation of the 'victim, offender, location' triangle. Interventions should also have a balance between enforcement and prevention.

## **Drug and Alcohol Abuse**

### ***What did the audit and consultation tell us?***

206 Class A drugs offences (possession of cocaine, crack and heroin or possession with intent to supply) were recorded in Brent in 2003/04. Crack and crack/cocaine appears to be a more significant problem in Brent than heroin.

Recorded crime does not accurately reflect the overall impact of drugs and alcohol on crime and disorder. Many crimes are committed by offenders in order to raise money to buy drugs and or by offenders under the influence of alcohol but reliable information is not available via the police recording system.

In 2002/03 916 of the 8605 people arrested in Brent were referred to the arrest referral scheme because a drug misuse problem was identified. With the launch of the Drug Intervention Project (DIP) in 2004 this proportion is expected to increase. The primary objective of the DIP is to get drug using offenders into treatment and away from the cycle of crime and drug addiction.

The aim of the treatment services to get more people into treatment is being met with the numbers in structured treatment increasing year on year. In 2003/04 730 adult drug users were in treatment and 85 young people engaged with services to address their substance misuse.

Respondents to the audit questionnaire ranked tackling drug and alcohol misuse as their fourth priority. However, reducing the supply of drugs was regarded as the fifth most important issue with targeting young people affected by drug and alcohol misuse coming eighth out of fifteen.

### ***What do we aim to achieve?***

We will.....

Develop strategic and comprehensive Partnership plans which will impact on drug and alcohol misuse in the borough.

### ***We will achieve this by tackling...***

Treatment

We aim to have....

- 1047 clients in structured drug treatment services with a 64% retention rate (those in treatment services for 12 weeks or more) by end 2007/2008.
- Waiting times for all modalities of treatment within NTA prescribed waiting times by 2006/2007.
- Drug Treatment and Testing Orders increase to 92 new orders with 17 successful completions by 2006/2007.

Young people

- 10% increase in the number of referrals to substance misuse services from children & families teams by 2006/2007.
- Delivery of a training programme for children & families' teams, education and youth services and YOT of referral and pathway criteria for community drug and alcohol services in line with the Children's Act by 2006/2007.

Communities

- We are awaiting guidance from Home Office on appropriate targets as part of the Performance Management Framework for the DAAT. To be confirmed by

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summer 2005. Our focus will be on engaging the community in the development of plans, especially carers and users.

### Availability

- Awaiting guidance from Home Office on appropriate targets as part of the Performance Management Framework for the DAAT. To be confirmed by summer 2005. Our focus will be on dealing houses and premises where Class A drugs are sold.

### Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) – The following are all National annual targets:

- Adult drug testing as a proportion of adults charged for trigger offences. Target 95%.
- Proportion of those who test positive and undergo an assessment interview. Target 80%.
- Those who are assessed as needing treatment by the Drug Intervention Programme Team worker, the proportion where a care plan is completed and are referred. Target 50%.
- Where a care plan is complete, the proportion that are case managed by the CJIP Throughcare and Aftercare (TAC) Team. Target 75%.
- The proportion of CJIP clients who are either retained in treatment or achieve a planned completion of their care plan. Target 80%.
- The proportion of prison referrals assessed as needing treatment that have agreed care plans and are case managed by the CJIP TAC Team. Target 75%.

### Alcohol

- Identify strategic lead for alcohol development – negotiate with DAAT partner agencies to identify resources by end 1st quarter 2005/06.
- Ensure that all treatment providers develop competencies to be able to deal with substance misuse and domestic violence by 2006/07.

## ***How will we achieve?***

The existing Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) will develop strategic and comprehensive Partnership plans for Adult Treatment, Drug Intervention Programme, Young People, Crack and Community Engagement and Communities and the Availability through the Performance Management Framework which have strategic links with all the key priorities across the overall strategy.

The priority area for drugs and alcohol will be delivered through Brent Drug and Alcohol Action Team as the strategic Partnership on behalf of the CPSG. The DAAT structure will ensure that senior management leads, service manager leads and service providers are supported by the DAAT Strategy Team on the delivery of the National Drug and Alcohol Strategies in Brent in relation to the strategic planning joint commissioning, contract and performance management processes as outlined in the DAAT Plans.

## **To develop the Partnership and improve the way the Partnership functions**

In order to achieve our aims of reducing crime and the fear of crime in Brent, the Partnership itself has to function effectively. In 2004 the Partnership carried out a self assessment and produced an improvement plan and in 2005 Partnership members reviewed how the Partnership operated as part of the planning process for the new strategy.

Whilst acknowledging the considerable successes of the Partnership members identified key challenges or issues. These were:

- The need for an improved performance framework with clear targets that were understood and owned by all.
- The need for better evaluation and understanding of what we do and whether our activities link to our aims
- The need for greater clarity and agreement over priorities
- The need for joined up, Partnership based capacity building, especially with community and voluntary sector partners.
- The need to improve our communication work – both internal and external.

### ***What do we aim to achieve?***

We will.....

Ensure the effective delivery and performance management of the 2005-2008 strategy.

Strengthen and improve the operation of Crime Reduction Partnership.

### ***We will achieve this by tackling...***

Delivery and performance management

- SMART targets will be set for the strategy, priority objectives.
- A new delivery structure for Partnership objectives will be put in place that enables quarterly monitoring of key SMART targets.
- Decisions about activities and resources will be based on evaluation, analysis, research and information products

Strengthening the Partnership

- The Partnership will have an identity and is cohesive and partners are clear about their roles, responsibilities and where they fit in to delivery.
- A Partnership training and development programme will be put in place

### ***How will we achieve?***

The revised action plan/funding template makes explicit the link between what is being delivered to the outcome targets being sought – as given above.

An operational delivery group will be established to oversee and manage the performance of the whole strategy. Chaired by a senior member of CPSG, it will receive feedback from all delivery groups on progress against key targets, ensure cross cutting issues are addressed, commission strategic research and make decisions on cross cutting communications projects.

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The varied Partnership training programme that has been put in place will be developed further. This will include an away day in 2006 to evaluate Partnership functioning, progress against targets in year one and decide priorities and targets for year 2.

The Audit Commission will be contracted to work with the Partnership to strengthen its operation.

Communications and publicity generated by the Partnership will be co-ordinated and managed by us and we will work to create a distinct identity for the Partnership.

## **Cross-cutting themes and key projects**

### **Victims, witnesses & vulnerable communities**

#### **ASB**

The proximity of perpetrators to victims is often close in ASB cases. Because of this, victim and witness support is a vital element of an ASB strategy. The intimidatory nature of some ASB means that communities may often suffer in silence. It is therefore vital that additional efforts are made to engage with 'hard to reach' communities. This may take the form of leaflet translation, the scheduling of meeting times or using intermediaries.

#### **Acquisitive**

Particular acquisitive crimes, such as burglary affect some vulnerable groups more often than others e.g. the elderly. Therefore particular attention will be given to these vulnerable residents through targeted operations, publicity & awareness raising. Vulnerable victims will have the opportunity to receive free & reduced price target hardening. Similarly, young people are often overrepresented as both victims and offenders in robbery offences, particularly due to the increase in mobile phone use in younger people. A number of projects in the action plan will impact on potential victims, by raising awareness & influencing choices. The Partnership will also work to ensure that our services are accessed by all. This may necessitate the targeting of particular groups, for example, delivering crime prevention advice to the Hindu population in the run-up to Diwali. In recognition of particular vulnerability, voluntary organisations such as Elders Voice are represented on the delivery groups. Education, children's services and youth offending teams are also represented. There will also be closer working with Victim Support, particularly for repeat burglary victims, as well as developing and increasing levels of support to young people as victims.

#### **Guns**

Victims of gun crime and their families will be targeted by trained counsellors from Victim Support. It is recognised (Brent Crime Audit, 2004) that fear of gun crime is disproportionately high, compared to the actual number of incidents. With this in mind, an integral element of the gun crime Strategy is community involvement in the planning and implementation of projects. The communities sub-group will actively seek to recruit representatives that reflect the borough's diversity, which are currently under-represented, for example the Somali and Tamil communities.

#### **DV**

Domestic violence differs from other crime types, in that victimisation is often the prime motivation, rather than a by-product, as with burglary or robbery. Because of this, victim services and support are of paramount importance. Partnership initiatives in this area will include an advocacy project based in a police station, raising awareness of services amongst BME communities and the (hopeful) establishment of a specialist DV court.

#### **Sexual offences**

There is a recognised need for an advocacy service to support victims.

#### **Drugs and alcohol**

Very often, the distinction between victim and offender is blurred, with perpetrators often also requiring treatment services. Victims of alcohol –related anti-social behaviour will be fully supported by available services. Workers, particularly those in



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front-line services (hospital A&E departments, police, wardens etc) are at risk of violence and projects will be developed to address this issue.

It is vital to ensure that communities are sufficiently equipped to fight drug misuse. This is particularly true of those communities that do not traditionally access mainstream services. A small grants programme will be made available to facilitate this.

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### **Offenders**

#### **ASB**

It is vital that efforts against offenders strike a balance between engagement and enforcement. Therefore, the ASB strategy will look to direct perpetrators towards relevant services (youth provision, employment and training opportunities) whilst utilising enforcement tools such as injunctions, possession proceedings, anti-social behaviour orders, parenting orders, dispersal notices and crack house closures. It is also envisaged that there will be substantial linkage with the borough's Priority and Prolific Offenders (PPO) scheme. This targets the most prolific offenders in the borough and ensures that they are given the highest priority in terms of police actions and referral to support agencies to help them move away from crime.

#### **Acquisitive**

See above. Research has provided offender profiles and targeted initiatives will be carried out based on this. For example, operations within schools to increase education, awareness and diversion. Some offenders are likely to fall under the PPO scheme, and links with this group will be ongoing.

#### **Guns**

Much of the work directed towards offenders is undertaken by officers from Operation Trident, although funds will also be made available for local policing initiatives (e.g ANPR ops). Other offenders are likely to come to the attention of the PPO scheme. Also, many projects in the Strategy will hopefully impact on potential offenders, by influencing the choices that people make, for example through diversionary projects or media campaigns.

#### **DV**

Through the empowerment of victims and an increase in public awareness the CDRP effectively holds perpetrators to account. The anticipated introduction of the cluster court and advocacy unit will also have a huge impact on the amount of perpetrators successfully prosecuted. We also recognise a need to utilise our local perpetrator programme ARICAS to enable earlier intervention with abusers.

#### **Sexual offences**

Better use of information from all agencies to assist in prosecution

#### **Drugs and alcohol**

Getting offenders to access treatment services. Enforcement action specific to offenders may be considered (e.g. ASBO's), but issues of vulnerability are paramount.

The DAAT is represented within the delivery mechanisms of the other priority themes, as well as leading the Drug Intervention Programme. This will ensure that those offenders in need of treatment services are not overlooked.

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### **Fear of crime**

#### **ASB**

The flow of regular, timely and relevant information regarding anti-social behaviour is vital to reassure the public. This may be information that can be used (contact details for services), information that informs (reports detailing progress in particular areas), or a combination of both (Anti-social behaviour order leaflets).

#### **Acquisitive**

The fear of crime in many of these crime types far outweighs the actual number of incidences. Many vulnerable groups also feel disproportionately fearful. The acquisitive crime group will work to reduce this fear by directing awareness & communications at particular groups. A variety of opportunities will be taken in order to carry this out e.g. crime prevention road shows in local schools.

#### **Guns**

The recent Audit shows that concern about and fear of gun crime is vastly disproportionate to the actual number of incidents. As a result of this, the communications strategy will address this issue by attempting to reassure the public that the chances of becoming a victim are remote, whilst at the same time publicising the full range of projects that are taking place.

#### **DV**

The relatively low fear of domestic violence amongst the general public is perversely disproportionate to the actual high prevalence of domestic violence (contrasting with many other offence types). Although one in four women are likely to experience domestic violence during their lifetime and two women die each week at the hands of a perpetrator it is an issue that remains fairly hidden and is unlikely to concern the public unless they, or a close associate, experience it. With this in mind the Partnership is committed to providing clear information to all in the hope that it can firstly educate the public around prevention and secondly empower victims to seek life saving support. Examples will include the dissemination of information in various community languages, a directory of services aimed at front line workers, enabling them to refer clients to specialist agencies with greater accuracy and ease, and a 'Sanctuary' Scheme; This initiative involves upgrading the security of a survivor's home together with the offer of outreach support from local specialist services.

#### **Drugs and alcohol**

Fear of crime can be addressed by ensuring that people are kept up to date regarding initiatives.

Communities' fear of drug misuse can be alleviated by awareness raising, particularly when initiatives emanate from the communities themselves. The intervention highlighted under the 'victims' theme will go some way towards addressing this issue.

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### **Youth**

Clearly, many services directed towards young people are expected to impact indirectly on crime rates, by equipping them with alternative outlooks and choices, as opposed to paths of criminality. Examples of initiatives include the Behaviour Improvement Programme, Children Support Panels, Children's Fund and On-track projects, as well as interventions designed to maintain school attendance and improve sexual health. It is also important to note recent changes as a result of the Children's Act, thereby aligning educational and social services. The challenge for this Strategy is to ensure that pathways are developed between the various elements of the C&D Strategy and existing provision.

### **ASB**

The anti-social behaviour strategy will ensure links with existing youth provision, as well as developing projects themselves (e.g. the Fire Brigade's LIFE Project).

### **Acquisitive**

See above. Young people are closely related to the increase in robbery & street crime since 2001, as both victims & offenders. A number of projects will be targeted to young people as both offenders and victims.

### **Guns**

Whilst it is generally accepted that the age profiles of victims and offenders is slightly older for gun crime than that of other offence types, young people's involvement at the 'softer' end of gun crime (e.g. possession & use of bb guns, air weapons, replicas), as well as their potential to drift into criminal activity, means that interventions are necessary, particularly of the preventative variety.

### **DV**

Domestic Violence affects everyone. Whether directly or indirectly the effects of violence in the home manifests itself through children's educational attainment, behaviour and mental and physical health. The Children and young peoples sub group of the Brent Domestic Violence Forum currently leads on this. The Partnership also recognises the huge impact of harmful cultural practices such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation on young women and works closely with local specialist BME Pukaar Counselling groups to address these risks in local schools. We also aim to roll out an education prevention initiative in Brent Schools, which hopes to empower young people to recognise the indicators of abuse and enable them to avoid such relationships. It discourages potential perpetrator and informs young people about the support networks available should they experience abuse.

### **Drugs and alcohol**

It is of utmost importance to ensure that young people identified as under age drinkers are able to access the appropriate treatment services. This can be achieved by ensuring that the DAAT Strategy is fully aligned with this theme.

'Young people' is an integral element of the DAAT strategy, which aims to ensure access to treatment, education & prevention programmes for all young people in need. Programmes will also be developed which target parents and carers, to ensure that they have the skills and awareness to engage with the young people in their charge.

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### **Transport**

#### **ASB**

Transport hubs attract various forms of anti-social behaviour, two of the most prevalent being ticket touting and begging at tube stations. Links with the various agencies involved in transport (TfL, BTP Silverlink etc) will be formalised in the ASB strategy.

#### **Acquisitive**

Transport interchanges are highly related to hotspot locations for robbery, with many offences taking place on public transport or in roads surrounding transport interchanges. There is also often increased motor vehicle theft and pedal cycle theft from areas located near train/tube stations, whilst certain car parks in the borough continue to attract car crime. The acquisitive crime group will work to increase awareness and target operations at these locations. Recent awareness days at key transport hubs are a key example of this. The group also works closely with representatives from BTP and TFL to increase the amount of information at transport hubs. Furthermore, a recent funding bid to TFL for the borough's local implementation plan has outlined a number of transport related projects to contribute to the 'Safe routes to school' & 'Night time safety' objectives. A representative from the council's transportation unit also attends, and is closely involved with robbery group projects.

#### **Guns**

Intelligence-led policing operations are able to target offenders travelling across the borough by private transport, whilst 'Operation Gobstopper' will help to catch offenders who are travelling by bus. Not Another Drop, in Partnership with the Serious Crime Directorate has also pioneered the use of buses that are driven through Brent as mobile advertising sites.

#### **Sexual offences**

'Home Safe and Sound Initiative' A club and taxi Partnership to safeguard women from stranger sexual assault.

#### **Drugs and alcohol**

It will be necessary to ensure that there are effective transport systems located around drinking 'hubs'. This may be in the form of public transport, or a 'responsible mini-cab' system. Public transport hubs are particularly attractive to street drinkers, as they provide a means of income (begging or ticket touting) and shelter. It is therefore essential to establish links with transport agencies.

The CDRP acknowledge the link between crime and anti-social behaviour around transport hubs and drug misuse, a particular example being ticket touting, which is often conducted in order to feed a drug habit. The DAAT will work closely with enforcement agencies to ensure a holistic approach to these issues.

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### **Business**

#### **ASB**

As well as suffering the effects of anti-social behaviour, businesses may also act as facilitators of ASB (e.g. shops that sell alcohol / spray paint to young people), or as attractors of ASB (fast food shops, amusement arcades). Initiatives such as the Council's Ward Working and town centre schemes, the Police's Safer Neighbourhoods Teams and the Warden service will address the quality of life issues that often occur in the Borough's town centres.

#### **Acquisitive**

Both PSA1 targets deal with residential burglary & personal robbery, rather than business related targets. However under an existing PSA business robbery will be considered, although to a lesser degree than personal incidences. Awareness raising in highly dense business locations, particularly commercial locations such as town centres, will be undertaken to reduce incidences of robbery. Also, police operations with trading standards in order to increase removal of stolen goods will continue. A particular project "We don't do crime" will be launched in order to involve businesses fully with the drive to reduce handling stolen goods & funding theft. The CDRP is also vigorously pursuing partnerships with local business associations.

#### **Guns**

As security at more traditionally targeted venues has improved (banks, post offices, betting shops etc), smaller businesses have been increasingly victimised. This development has been intensified by a combination of crack cocaine and firearms availability. Small businesses deemed at risk are being provided with security and cash management improvements.

#### **DV**

The Brent Domestic Violence Forum engages with local business to encourage the uptake of corporate policies for staff. It also engages with gendered business when there is a need to get a specific message out i.e. hairdressers displaying posters, crisis cards in ladies washrooms, ARICAS information in pubs and betting shops. As a Partnership we also intend to ensure that the 'violence against women' agenda is at the forefront of decision making around responsible licensing.

#### **Drugs and alcohol**

Analysis will be developed to identify hotspots, which can then be targeted through a number of interventions: Enforcement action against 'problem' drinking facilitators (licensed venues or retail outlets); target hardening favoured meeting places for those indulging in problem public drinking (young people and street drinkers); development of 'pub watch', and similar.

Issues around businesses are similar to those around transport hubs – drug misusing offenders committing crime to feed habits. Once again, close alignment between treatment and enforcement initiatives should tackle causes as well as symptoms.

## **Delivery Structure**

The delivery structure for the strategy, showing the range of groups with responsibility for implementing the strategy and achieving the targets in this document is shown in the attached diagram.

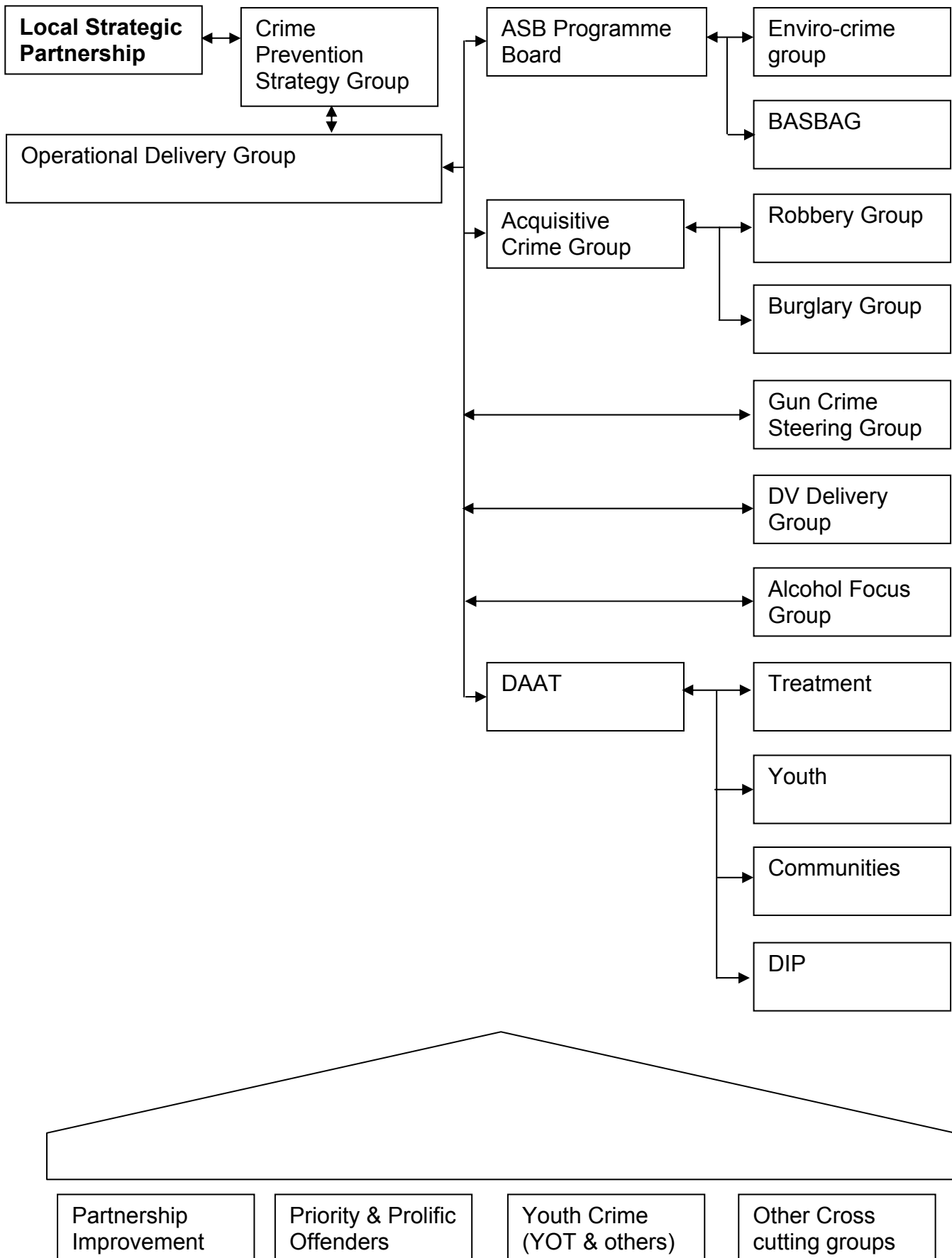
At the top is the Local Strategic Partnership, Partners for Brent under which sits the CPSG.

The key group for the implementation of the crime and disorder reduction strategy will be the Operational Delivery Group. Chaired by a senior member of the CPSG it will act as the performance management group for the strategy and will review actions and progress towards targets on a quarterly basis. The work of all the delivery groups will be co-ordinated and managed through this group and it will be supported by a crime analyst, senior community safety officers and police officers. CPSG members with lead responsibilities for the five objectives will be responsible to the chair of the group for delivery against the actions and targets in their area of the strategy. The chair of the group will then report up to the CPSG any concerns and issues that have to be addressed by the Partnership as a whole.

Some existing delivery groups will be continued, others will be established, refined or discontinued as necessary. There are delivery groups for strategic objectives (e.g. the Anti-social behaviour programme board), for projects (priority and prolific offenders) and cross cutting themes (youth). Some will be in place throughout the whole strategy, others may only exist on a short term basis.

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**Delivery structure for Crime, Disorder & Misuse of Drugs Strategy 2005-2008**





## Glossary of acronyms

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
ARV	Armed Response Vehicle
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order
BASBAG	Brent Anti-Social Behaviour Group
BCU	Borough Command Unit
BIP	Behaviour Improvement Programme
BTP	British Transport Police
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CJIP	Criminal Justice Intervention Programme (now DIP)
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CPSG	Crime Prevention Strategy Group
CSP	Children’s Support Panel
CST	Community Safety Team
CSU	Community Safety Unit
DAAT	Drug & Alcohol Action Team
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
DOH	Department of Health
DTTO	Drug Testing and Treatment Order
DVLA	Driving Vehicle Licensing Authority
FOI	Freedom of Information
GIS	Geographic Information System
IAG	Independent Advisory Group
LEA	Local Education Authority
MIND	Mental Health
NACRO	National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence Service
NRF	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
PCT	Primary Care Trust
POP	Problem Oriented Policing
PPO	Priority & Prolific Offender
PSA	Public Service Agreements
PYO	Persistent Young Offender
SMART	Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant Time-framed
SRB	Single Regeneration Budget
SSD	Social Services Department
VSS	Victim Support Scheme
YIP	Youth Inclusion Programme
YOT	Youth Offending Team

## Useful contacts

METROPOLITAN POLICE Community Safety Unit  
(Race & Violent Crime incl. homophobic & domestic violence)  
020 8733 3742

NATIONAL WOMEN'S AID  
24 hour domestic violence helpline  
0808 2000 247

BRENT WOMEN'S AID  
020 8451 6047

STREET CARE  
020 8937 5050

- Abandoned Vehicles
- Blocked Road Gullies
- Pavements and Roads
- Recycling Facilities
- Refuse Collection
- Street Lighting
- Street Sweeping
- Trade Waste Enquires
- Trees On Highways
- Illegal Parking
- Racist Offensive Graffiti
- Pot Holes
- Fly Tipping
- Damaged Pavements

### **Local Police - Call 7372 1212**

For all **non-emergency** situations always call your local Brent Police.

**For example:** I was in a traffic accident yesterday, my car has been vandalised, I think I've found some stolen property.

### **BRENT VICTIM SUPPORT**



Providing emotional support and practical help and advice to victims of crime living in Brent. The service is free and confidential and victims may be seen in their own homes, at our Stonebridge premises or at one of our drop-ins around the borough.

**020 8965 1141**

### **COMMUNITY**



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Join a local Neighbourhood Watch Scheme – currently 400 in the borough.  
Brent Neighbourhood Watch Association  
**0208 459 5560**

### CRIME STOPPERS



Crimestoppers works for you, your family and your community.  
Call Crimestoppers anonymously.  
Just tell us what you know, not who you are.  
**0800 555 111**

### Brent Addaction

Addaction provides free & confidential advice, information, support, and complementary therapies to drug and alcohol users, families and friends, anyone living in the borough of Brent.

**020 8459 9510**

**Hop on the BRAIN TRAIN !**



Brent's community website, BRAIN, is a free resource of information, local community news, events & advice.  
[www.brent.gov.uk/brain](http://www.brent.gov.uk/brain)

**For advice on securing your home or a home visit, contact your local Crime Prevention Officers on 020 8733 4665.**

National Domestic Violence Helpline 0808 2000 247  
Brent Women's Aid 0208 451 6047  
Asian Women's Resource Centre 0208 961 6549  
Police Community Safety Unit 0208 733 3742  
Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre 0208 683 3300  
Action on Elder abuse number 0808 808 8141  
The London Lesbian and Gay switchboard 0207 837 7324.  
Aricas Domestic Violence Perpetrator Project 0208 728 2343  
Brent Victim Support 0208 965 1141  
Childline 0800 1111

Citizens Advice Bureau  
Brent Indian Association

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"Domestic violence is a hidden crime however research indicates that one in four women will experience it during their lifetime (Home office Research Study, 1999). Domestic violence makes up a quarter of all reported violent crime and is the most likely form of violence to be committed against women.

This crime can affect anyone, of any age, gender, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, income level, religion or mental and physical ability. Any of the following forms of abuse from an intimate partner, ex partner, friend, relative, caretaker or acquaintance fall within the remit of domestic violence;

Emotional abuse, physical abuse, isolation, sexual abuse, threats, financial control, property destruction and harmful cultural practices such as forced marriage.

Abusive and controlling behaviour is rarely confined to a one-off incident. It generally escalates in frequency and severity over time. If you are a victim please contact the National Domestic Violence helpline for advice on 0808 2000 247 or ring 999 in an emergency."

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### Crime prevention advice

#### Personal

- Watch your bags when out shopping and keep your purse or wallet out of view.
- Look confident; avoid poorly lit areas
- Avoid risks and be aware of people and your surroundings
- Keep your valuables out of site
- If you go to a cash point and there are people hanging around it, don't use it find another cash point.
- If you are unfortunate enough to be a victim of a robbery, contact the police immediately, do not wait until you get home.

#### Phones

- Don't use a mobile phone in crowded areas where it would be easy to grab it out of your hand.
- If you are on your phone, stand still with your back to a wall so that you can see if anyone approaches you.
- Do not use the mobile phone near a railway or underground station as thieves often wait outside to see who is using their phone and may then target them.
- Always use your phone's security lock code or PIN number, protecting the phone and the stored number content.
- Set your phone to vibrate to attract less attention.
- Do not leave your phone unattended and keep it with you at all times

#### Transport

- Always plan your route.
- Sit near other people and particularly near the driver or conductor if on trains or buses.
- When arriving at a location, look confident and as if you know where you are going.
- Do not display your valuables on public transport and do not use your mobile phone as you leave.
- When driving keep doors locked and bags, phones and other valuables out of sight.
- When you park, think about what the area will be like after dark.
- Always ensure that you travel in a **licensed** taxi & check the driver's badge.
- If you pre-book your taxi ask for a description of the car – colour, make etc and check this when it arrives.
- If you are approached by someone offering a taxi, ignore them. **Touting is an offence.**

#### Out & About

- Never leave your drink unattended.
- If a stranger offers you a drink, do not accept it.
- Whenever possible drink from a bottle or can.
- If you begin to feel nauseous or dizzy find a safe place immediately and phone a friend.
- Think very carefully before leaving a public place with someone you have just met.

#### Burglary

- Always lock all windows and external doors when you go out.
- A third of burglars get in through a back window – make sure yours are locked.
- Good lighting can deter a thief. Use timer switches – available from DIY shops – to turn on lights & radios when you're out. Purchase an exterior light with a sensor that switches on when it detects something.
- Visible burglar alarms make burglars think twice.
- Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place– a thief will look there first.
- Mark your household items with an etching tool or ultra violet marking pen.
- Don't leave a garage or garden shed unlocked.
- Be a good neighbour!

## **DRAFT – AGREED AT CPSG 22/03/05**

- If you see anything suspicious, call the police. Think about joining your local Neighbourhood Watch scheme.
- Keep your valuables out of view and away from windows and doors.
- Close your curtains when it gets dark so burglars cannot see in.

### **Motor vehicle safety**

- Keep your vehicle locked - even when making short stops such as at the shops, or at petrol stations
- Close windows and sunroof even leaving your car for just a moment
- Always remove your stereo if you can
- Don't leave bags, phones or other valuables of presents on display in your car – always use the boot.
- Use steering wheel locks and consider fitting an immobiliser
- Empty the glove box and keep it open.