

saferbromley partnership

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

Strategic Assessment

April 2009

Review period: April 2008 - March 2009

Protective Marking	Restricted
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Title and version	CDRP Strategic Assessment 2009 version 2.0
Summary	To predict threats or risks to the Borough and to aid the setting of the three year Community Safety Strategy and the Borough Policing Control Strategy
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Creating Branch, Code and Operational Command Unit / Directorate	London Borough of Bromley
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The **Safer Bromley Partnership** [SBP] was set up in line with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that the public sector agencies, voluntary groups and businesses work together with local communities to reduce crime and improve safety.

Members of the SBP include chief officers from the Council, Police, Health, Probation, Fire Service, Ambulance Service, Metropolitan Police Authority and Broomleigh Housing Association. The SBP is chaired by the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection & Safety.

The vision of the Safer Bromley Partnership is to continuously improve safety in Bromley.

We want a borough where people can live, work, play and learn safely.

The aim of this joint Strategic Assessment is to provide an overview of long-term issues affecting the Safer Bromley Partnership, which when considered in light of National and Local Priorities will facilitate the setting of the Community Safety Strategy, the Borough's Control Strategy and define the Intelligence Requirement.

This assessment will consider current and long-term trends, criminality and issues affecting Bromley Borough. Where possible, it will report predictions on increases and reductions in criminality.

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to assess **broad** trends in crime and disorder to understand current demand and future threats, and to consider the context and drivers of crime and partnership problems in order to develop strategic policies.

The Strategic Assessment strives to achieve this, identifying where there are gaps in information, intelligence and therefore knowledge, and will support and signpost the future planning for the next six months of strategic analysis.

This Strategic Assessment will also take into consideration:

Strategic Assessment Support - Chris TORRANCE Higher Analyst

The Borough Commanders Monthly Management Report [MMR]

Three Year Crime Review - Lynsey DANAHER Higher Analyst and Tony JANNETTA Analyst

Victim of Crime Survey [mruk]

Anti-Social Behaviour Survey

Analytical Reports - Shirley FROST Senior Crime Analyst Safer Bromley Partnership

Home Office website

All partners within the Safer Bromley Partnership have been consulted and asked to make valid contributions to this report.

Where possible, up-to-date versions of reports have been used, if this has not been possible, this is highlighted within the body of the report.

Community Policing

Tackling signal crimes and disorders should lead to communities that not only *are* safer, but that *feel* safer too.

Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Assessment April 2009

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Section 1: Executive Summary

The Strategic Assessment will not detail all the analytical key findings: this will allow for the report to be useable and fit for purpose.

At the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group meeting on 3 June 2008, the **Control Strategy** priorities for 2008-2009 were ratified as:

Anti-social Behaviour
Public Reassurance
Criminal Damage
Youth Crime and Disorder

The **Intelligence Requirements** were agreed as:

Drugs
Alcohol Related Crime
Terrorism

Review of the previous Strategic Review Recommendations

Strategic Analysis

Victim Profile on vulnerable victims of distraction burglary

This is an on-going profile which will be in support of the Distraction Burglary Working Group.

A Problem Solving Process is conducted to address Public Reassurance

This project will need to be re-named to Public Confidence.

A Problem Profile on Criminal Damage is commissioned through the STCG meeting.

Criminal Damage is now included in the Police Tactical Assessment and will in time be part of the longer and more in-depth analysis.

Crime Pattern Analysis on all ABH offences is commissioned for the previous year of 2007.

Classification of violence offences has been reviewed under the Performance Information Bureau. The Three Year Review on Crime has included violence and ABH offences.

The Safer Bromley Partnership will need to consider the best way forward for these pieces of work to be completed. Analytical capacity is significantly stretched within the Bromley Borough Intelligence Unit.

Prioritising the essential work is vital. There is a huge need to identify what offences, crime series or offenders are already on the radar of a squad, CID officer or a partnership agency and what are not. It is best use of resources to avoid having a double layer on all work. This prioritisation can be confirmed / set at any level, TTCG chair or weekly meetings between Intelligence Manager, Higher Analyst or the Senior Crime Analyst.

Proposed Control Strategy Priorities 2009-10

The Control Strategy is developed following a critical examination of the broad areas of criminality, public disorder and other unlawful acts affecting the (B)OCU, business group, MPS or region as set out in the strategic assessment. It provides senior management with a framework in which decisions can be made about the issues that should take precedence when allocating resources. *[reference The National Intelligence Manual]*

After consideration of all the Key Findings within the Executive Summary, the **proposed Control Strategy Priorities for the Safer Bromley Partnership** for the FY 2009-10 are:

Antisocial Behaviour
Serious Acquisitive Crime
Violence Against Person
Youth Crime and Disorder
Public Confidence

The Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group met on 30 April 2009 and agreed the proposed Control Strategy

Proposed Intelligence Requirements

The strategic assessment also identifies gaps in information / intelligence that need to be filled. Once the control strategy is agreed, the ST&CG will sanction the intelligence requirement in order to fill specific intelligence gaps.

Other issues identified as potential threats within the strategic assessment should also be examined for intelligence requirements. The intelligence requirement will be published with, but separate to, the control strategy. The group should then set the resource priorities for both the reactive and proactive capability, but not the tactical activity, as this is determined by the TT&CG. *[reference the National Intelligence Manual]*

The Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group met on 30 April 2009 and agreed the proposed Intelligence Requirement

Terrorism
Drugs & Alcohol Related Crime
Criminal Damage

Key Findings

Increasing community reassurance.

- The Public Attitude Survey suggests that 87% of Bromley residents state that they feel Bromley is a safe place to live. This is 5% more than the last Financial Year.
- All Bromley's Safer Neighbourhood Wards have established Safer Neighbourhood Panels and all include representation of local residents.
- The Safer Bromley Van has exceeded its referrals targets for the last two Financial Years.
- It is not known at the time of writing whether the gap between white and BME residents, who are satisfied with the way police and local council dealt with ASB, has been reduced.
- The figures for the number of people and / or children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents have not been published.

Recommendations

- 1] Support needs to be given by the Problem Solving Process
- 2] This area replaces 'Public Reassurance' as one of the four types of Recommendations given in all analytical work

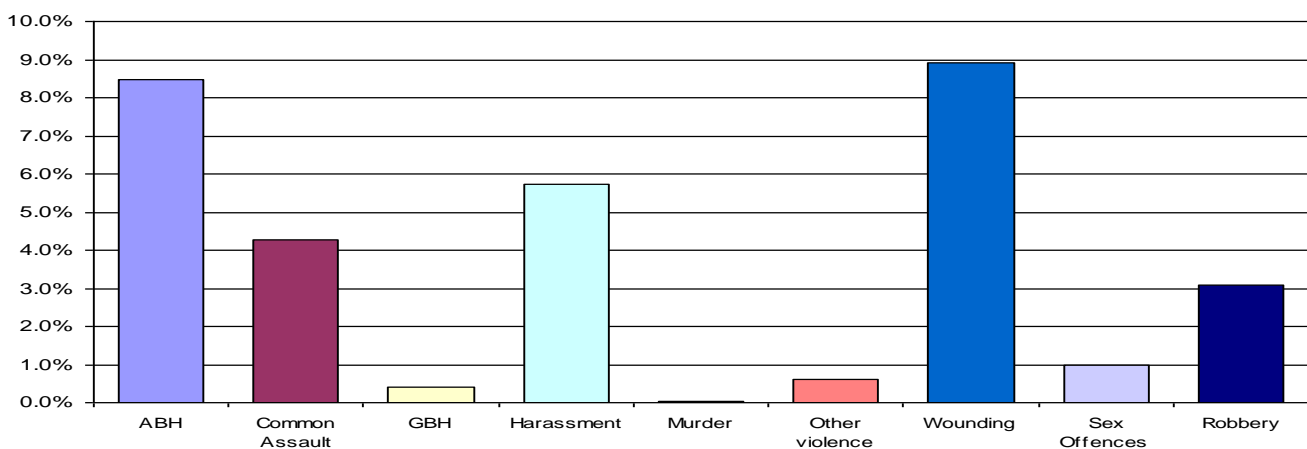
Intelligence Gaps

- Identify the support needed by the Problem Solving Process.
- Establish the factors behind, if any, the gap between white and BME residents within Bromley.

Reducing the levels of crime against the person.

- The Public Attitude Survey suggests that residents of Bromley are becoming less fearful of violent crime than they were three years ago
- Violence Against the Person offences currently account for more than 20% of total reported offences.

Comparison of percentage of violence offence 2008-9



- Although Assault with Injury [AWI] and Most Serious Violence [MSV] offences were not included in the figures, the targets for Crimes Against the Person have been achieved.
- Recent Government reviews have highlighted that although violent crime is falling, the most serious offences of violence have not fallen as much. It is the MSV offences that cause the most severe impact to victims and communities.
- Knife crime offences increased in Bromley Borough compared to the previous performance year and the use of any weapons during offences elevates the levels of risk of harm.
- The strategic areas of concern for Robbery are the NORTHWEST corner of the Borough and BROMLEY TOWN CENTRE.
- There have been over 350 referrals to the Domestic Abuse Advocacy in both of the last two years.

Recommendations

- 1] Violence Against the Person should become a Control Strategy Priority
- 2] A Problem Profile is commissioned and considers:
 - Strategic Crime Pattern Analysis
 - Identify whether violence is related to Domestic Violence / Alcohol / Youth

Intelligence Gaps

- How will changes to the recording system and classifications impact upon MSV volumes and expectations for the new financial year?
- Is the increase in knife crime dependent upon the local crime management? Are there any training issues to be addressed for crime management units across the organisation and the way they flag knife crime offences?

Reducing the levels of crime against property.

- The end of year figures show the Bromley has not achieved their targets for all offences under Crimes Against Property, except for Robbery Commercial and Knife Crime.
- Serious Acquisitive Crime accounts for 30.87% of crime in Bromley Borough.
- Comparing calendar year to calendar year, the number of arson incidents have decreased by over 22%.
- The main types of arson continue to be fires of rubbish and vehicle fires, although both types are down by approximately 25%.
- Concerns continue for the London Fire Brigade on the number of Accidental Dwelling Fires and Persons Shut In Lift call-outs.
- Bromley Borough has two strategic areas of concern for Residential Burglary and Motor Vehicle Crime: the vicinity of the GROVES ESTATE, PENGE through to THICKET ROAD and the RAMSDEN ESTATE in ORPINGTON.
- For the last two years, residents over the age of 70 years old have been victims in two main types of offence: Theft offences [29.49%] and all burglary offences [28.81%].
- At least 62% of offences occurred at the victim's address.

Recommendations

- 1] Serious Acquisitive Crime should become a Control Strategy Priority
- 2] The Problem Profiles are continued and completed on :
 - Penge and Anerley
 - The Crays and Orpington
 - Consider social and environmental impacts of the Groves Estate and the Ramsden Estate and multi-agency preventative measures that can focus on these two areas
- 3] Analysis supports the Tactical Tasking for both the Police and the Safer Bromley Partnership.
- 4] Continue prevention advice that helps to avoid opportunistic crime
- 5] Publicise technological developments that assist crime prevention

Intelligence Gaps

- To what extent does Bromley Borough suffer from Level 2 offending? Is this higher than other similar OCUs?
- What drivers help to cause burglary levels to increase?
- What proportion of our arrested burglars are drug-fuelled?

Reducing the levels of youth crime and victimisation.

- According to the Public Attitude Survey, 37% of respondents stated that they were fairly or very worried about youth congregation. This is the highest level of worry for any of the crime and disorder types analysed.
- There has been a reduction in Youth Violence, but the target set was not achieved.
- Strategic hotspots for Youth Violence are found in the Northwest corner of the Borough (CRYSTAL PALACE, PENGE and ANERLEY) as well as BROMLEY TOWN CENTRE.
- The propensity for weapons use is increased in the Northwest corner when compared with Bromley town centre.
- Suspects for Youth Violence are more likely to be IC3 youths in the Northwest corner of the Borough and more likely to be IC1 youths in Bromley town centre.
- The Northwest corner is demographically more akin to other inner London areas than the rest of the borough.
- April-May and October-November consistently see a higher level of offending for youth crime offences.
- The new Youth Intervention Project has been running from the Victim Support Service since 1 September 2008.
- Recorded Youth Crime figures show that the main offences committed by those under 19 years old are Assaults [ABH/GBH & Common Assault], Criminal Damage and, where reported in the Tactical Assessment, Shoplifting.
- Referrals to the Youth Offending Team are varied, but the predominant offence types are: Criminal Damage, Theft & Handling and Violence Against Person.

Recommendations

- 1] Youth Crime & Disorder should remain a Control Strategy Priority
- 2] Co-ordinate activity looking at the welfare needs of youth crime offenders - in line with the Youth Crime Action Plan, as publicised by the Home Office.
- 3] Analyse Youth Crime and Disorder with a view to identifying pinch-points that could result in further prevention and enforcement activity.
- 4] Determine failures and successes of rehabilitative programmes through the YOT.
- 5] Identify precursors to youth offending and proactively intervene at an early stage using a multifaceted multi-agency approach.
- 6] A Problem Profile is commissioned and considers:
 - Violence
 - Robbery
 - Disorder
 - Criminal Damage
 - Prevention tactics
 - Intervention Projects

Intelligence Gaps

- Information on the young offenders of Bromley and the factors that contribute to offending
 - Life styles, home life, deprivation, education
- Results analysis on programmes to stop re-offending and prevention of first time offending

Reducing the levels of anti-social behaviour and nuisance.

The Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 states that antisocial behaviour means behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more other persons not of the same household as the person'

Examples include:

- Nuisance neighbours
- Yobbish behaviour and intimidating groups taking over public spaces
- Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting
- People dealing and buying drugs on the street
- People dumping rubbish and abandoned cars
- Begging and anti-social drinking
- The misuse of fireworks
- Reckless driving of mini-motorbikes.

- The Antisocial Behaviour Team show an increase in calls related to Motor Nuisance and Other Premises [other than Licensed Premises].
- The number of calls classed as 'Domestic Noise' remains a significant proportion of all calls.
- There has been a reduction in the number of ABCs issued by the Antisocial Behaviour Team, but more ASBOs [from 4 -6].

Recommendations

1] A Problem Profile is commissioned and considers:

- Problem identification
- Public perception of ASB
- Safer Neighbourhood Key Individual Network Surveys
- Priority locations and hotspots
- Related crime type priority locations:
- Drugs and criminal damage
- Street problems
- Crime Pattern Analysis [Who / When / Where / What / Why / How]
 - Priority Locations**
 - Victim Profile**
 - Offender Profile**
- ASBO history and successes
- Street problems
- Identifies good practices in other boroughs

2] Antisocial Behaviour remains *key* to the **Tactical Tasking** for both the Police and the Safer Bromley Partnership.

Reducing the problems caused by drugs and alcohol use.

- Bromley Borough continues to experience increases in drug offences in the short-term as well as in the long-term.
- Drugs offences currently account for fewer than 5% of total reported offences.
- The Public Attitude Survey suggests that residents of Bromley are becoming more concerned with people using or dealing drugs than they were three years ago.
- The British Crime Survey also highlighted that more than 1 in 4 respondents were concerned about drug supply or use in Bromley Borough.
- Joint targets were set for the Safer Bromley Partnership to ensure that: the number of drug users in effective treatment increased; the perception of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem is reduced; the percentage of drug users retained in treatment for 12 weeks is increased; the drug-related (Class A) offending rate is reduced.

Recommendations

1] Drug and alcohol related crime becomes an Intelligence Requirement.

Intelligence Gaps

- What is the relationship between drugs and alcohol to committing crime
- How successful is the Drugs Intervention Programme and the Drug Action Team
- What are the lessons learnt from police operations within Bromley and other boroughs

Limitations

Data has been taken from all partners where it has been possible and salient to this report. Care and consideration has been taken within the remit of the Data Protection Act [DPA]. The main findings and information will be represented in this document to aid the reader. Full in-depth documents may be requested, but dissemination may not always be possible within the restrictions of DPA and the Freedom of Information Act 2000 [FIOA].

Section 2: Our borough

The London Borough of Bromley

Bromley is the largest borough in London. Located in the south east of the capital, it includes Beckenham, Orpington, West Wickham, Crystal Palace, Cray Valley, Penge, Anerley and Biggin Hill. The borough covers an area of over 58 square miles, is divided into twenty-two wards and those wards cover a diverse range of social and policing environments.

It shares borders with 6 other London boroughs (Croydon, Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Greenwich and Bexley) plus two County forces (Kent and Surrey). The north of the borough is similar in its make up to some inner London boroughs, whilst the south of Bromley has less dense housing and large areas given over to farmland. The borough contains 77 Primary, Junior and Infant schools and 25 State and Independent secondary schools, all of which contribute significantly to the non-resident population of the borough, with the daily influx of pupils from outside the borough during term-time.

There are 26 rail stations in Bromley: many residents commute by train to London, but the majority of shorter journeys are made by car - particularly for those working locally, shopping, leisure and taking children to school. There is a thriving daytime economy, centred on the High Street and the Glades shopping centre, the latter containing 134 retail outlets that attracted over 20 million shoppers a year.

The High street is also the focus of the boroughs' night time economy, into which up to 7,000 people can be attracted each night by the more than 50 licensed premises within walking distance of each other. Beckenham, Penge, West Wickham, Chislehurst, Biggin Hill and Orpington also have significant high street areas with the associated retail theft, disorder and public safety issues they naturally attract.

Other business centres on the borough include over 40 hectares of large retail units in St Mary Cray and the light industrial units adjoining Biggin Hill Airport, a civil airport with two runways and covering 321 hectares catering for up to 125,000 movements of small commuter and freight aircraft per year.

The 2004 mid-year Census estimated that Bromley has a population of 299,122, the fourth largest of London's 32 boroughs. Bromley is divided into 22 wards that vary widely in population density, relative prosperity and concentrations of minority ethnic groups. The most populous ward, Penge and Cator Park, has over 16,500 residents, and contains an area that ranks in the top 5% of places of socio-economic deprivation in England and Wales. Compare that with Keston and Farnborough wards, where private residences can cost in excess of £2 million and clear economic and social division can be found here.

The breakdown of ethnic groups is 91.6% White, 2.9% Black, 2.5% Asian, 1.9% Mixed ethnic background and 1.1% Chinese. There is a significant Irish Traveller population of long standing resides in and around St Mary Cray.

The 2001 Census showed that there were 125,866 households in the Borough - the third highest in Greater London. There were 55,444 children (18% of the total population) under 15 years and 63,710 (21% of the total population) over 60 years. Forecasts indicate a 12% growth in this group between 1996 and 2006. One third of older people live on their own.

Section 3: Performance

Performance

The performance statistics and charts are for the Financial Year 2008-9 unless it is stated within the report.

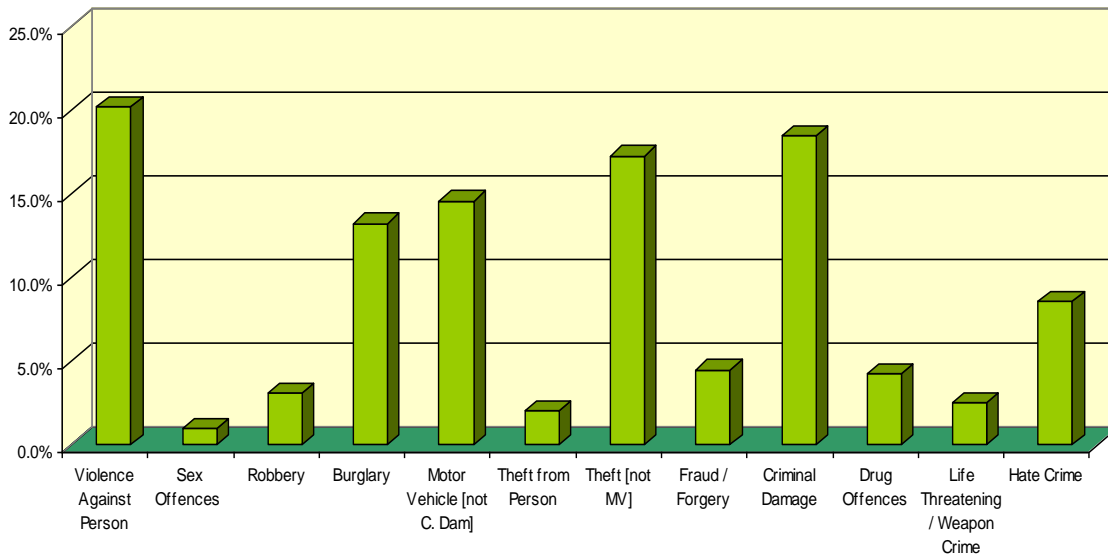
	End of Year Published by PIB				6-month Strategic Review		
	Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	07/08 FYTD	08/09 FYTD	Review Performance %
Crimes Against Person							
Most Serious Violence	Baseline Year		-		78	-	
Rape		33	36	-8.30%	25	14	Decrease
Other Serious Sexual		120	130	Decrease	74	63	Decrease
Assault with Injury [ABH]	Baseline Year				1058		
Crimes Against Property							
Residential Burglary	-4.90%	2040	1800	13%	805	897	11%
Robbery Personal		690	650	6.20%	334	394	Increase
Robbery Commercial		103	125	-17.60%	61	53	Decrease
Robbery Total	-3.20%	793	775	2.30%	395	447	13%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	-1.00%	1140	1143	-0.30%	630	547	-13%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	-1.70%	2984	2521	18.40%	1207	1437	19%
Youth Crime and Victimisation							
Youth Violence	-5.00%	740	766	-3.40%	360	388	8%
Other							
Gun Enabled Crime	-5.00%	66	66	0%	42	30	-29%
Knife Crime	-5.00%	322	265	21.50%	125	161	29%
Criminal Damage	0.00%	2093	2237	-6%	2237	2093	-6%

The Management Information Unit has produced the above figures for the last financial year. The right-hand columns were published in the November Strategic Review, which allows the reader to 'compare where we were'. If no percentage figures were given, the words 'increase' or 'decrease' are used in the above table.

From the Strategic Assessment Matrix data, the following chart [chart 1] shows the percentage breakdown for the main offence types:

Chart 1

Comparison of percentage offence types FY 2008-9



The following chart [chart 2] shows that ABH and Wounding are the main offences alleged to police in 2008-9:

Chart 2

Comparison of percentage of violence offence 2008-9



London Fire Brigade

From the table below, the target set for NI33 [Arson incidents] has been reached in this Financial Year. The Arson Working Group continues to meet regularly to review the statistics, incidents and initiatives. A review of this year's projects is included in this section.

Concerns continue for the London Fire Brigade on the number of Accidental Dwelling Fires and Persons Shut In Lift call-outs. The Safer Bromley Partnership plans to look at ways to support the LFB in their concerns for these targets.

Statistical Bulletin							
Indicator	Indicator	DAC	2007/08 Total	Rolling 12 months	Year to date	Target	How are we doing?
LI 1	Accidental dwelling fires	SE	116	137	137	114	◇
NI 49i	All Primary fires	SE	463	447	447	451	●
LI 2	Arson in dwellings	SE	28	14	14	27	●
NI 33	Arson incidents	SE	831	552	552	807	●
LI 9	Home fire safety visits	SE	1,163	1,323	1,323	1,200	●
NI 49iii	Injuries arising from primary fires	SE	22	21	21	22	●
LI 10	Percentage time spent on CFS by station based staff	SE	9.65%	10.67%	10.67%	8%	●
LI 46i	Special services - Persons shut in lift	SE	168	183	183	165	◇
LI 6	Vehicle arson (primary and secondary fires)	SE	226	171	171	219	●

Arson comparison table

		Calendar Year		
		2007	2008	% Difference
NI 33	Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	834	647	-22.4
NI 33a	Arson incidents (primary fires)	272	205	-24.6
NI 33b	Arson incidents (secondary fires)	562	442	-21.4
LI 2	Arson in dwellings	27	19	-29.6
LI 3	Arson - grass / open land	151	129	-14.6
LI 4	Arson - rubbish	309	237	-23.3
LI 5	Arson - derelict buildings	38	34	-10.5
LI 6	Vehicle arson	245	182	-25.7

Comparing calendar year to calendar year, the number of arson incidents have decreased by over 22%. The main types of arson continue to be 'fires of rubbish' and vehicle fires, although both types are down by nearly or actually 25%.

Antisocial Behaviour Team

Type	FY 2007-8	FY 2008-9	% Difference
Motor Nuisance	72	162	125.0
Other Premises	31	48	54.8
Dirty Premises	23	32	39.1
Commercial Noise	452	522	15.5
Domestic Noise	1947	2051	5.3
Licensed Premises	75	68	-9.3
Commercial Rubbish	128	109	-14.8
Fly Tipping	214	172	-19.6
Domestic Rubbish	389	245	-37.0
Animal Information	23	12	-47.8
Rubbish Sites	2	1	-50.0
Animal Keeping	4	1	-75.0
Total	3360	3423	
<i>% Domestic Noise</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>59.9</i>	

Findings:

There has been an increase in calls related to **Motor Nuisance [125%]** and **Other Premises [54.8%]** - [other than Licensed Premises]

The number of calls classed as 'Domestic Noise' remains a significant proportion of all calls. This equates to over fifty percent of calls and appears to be on the increase.

Section 4: Conclusion

Safer Bromley Partnership Tiered Response to Burglary

The Safer Bromley Partnership is committed to supporting victims of all residential burglaries. The lessons learnt in the approach to elderly victims will be applied to a tiered response for all residential burglary.

General Prevention
Vulnerable Victim
Vulnerable Group
Repeat Victim / Potential Repeat Victim

Information Sharing Agreement

The Safer Bromley Partnership is to agree and set in place the Information Sharing Agreement protocols by the next Strategic Tasking & Coordinating Group meeting in July 2009.



Control Strategy Priority Action Plan

Antisocial Behaviour

Reassurance

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

Engagement

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

Prevention

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

Enforcement

Short-term

-

Long-term

-