

saferbromley partnership

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

Strategic Review

December 2009

Review period: April - December 2009

Protective Marking	Protected
Suitable for Publication Scheme? Y/N	Yes
Title and version	CDRP Strategic Review 2009 version 0.1
Summary	To review the first 6 - 9 months of the Financial Year 2009-2010 to aid the Community Safety Strategy meeting
Authors	Shirley FROST Safer Bromley Partnership Senior Crime Analyst Lynsey DANAHER Higher Intelligence Analyst
Authorising Officer[s]	Colin NEWMAN Head of Community Safety Charles GRIGGS Borough Commander
Creating Branch, Code and Operational Command Unit / Directorate	London Borough of Bromley
Date created	17 December 2009
Review Date	18 December 2012

Section 1: Executive Summary

Review of Control Strategy

At the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group meeting on 30 April 2009, the Control Strategy Priorities were agreed and ratified.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

- Residential burglary offences continue to be a concern for the Safer Bromley Partnership with an increase of **10.4%** for financial year to date. However this is less of increase compared to the end of full financial year comparison of an increase **13%**.
- The daily average seasonal analysis shows troughs and peaks of **4.41 to 6.55 offences per day** for Residential Burglary, with a seasonal high for the month of January.
- Comparison between last year's and this year's past 10 weeks offences show a daily average for last year as 6.74 and this year as **6.49**.
- The five year comparison graph shows that Residential Burglary is now following the five year cycle. It is however too early to predict whether this will continue.
- Burglary offenders will be identified and managed under Operation VIGILANCE and Offender Targeting Programmes.
- Recorded crime data was used to identify three areas:
 - Clockhouse ward**
 - Kelsey & Eden Park ward**
 - Estate in Orpington**
- Research shows that residents living in **Secured by Design** developments are half as likely to be burgled, two and a half times less likely to suffer vehicle crime and suffer 25% less criminal damage [*Information from the ACPO Crime Prevention Initiatives Team*].
- Motor Vehicle offences show significant decreases for the financial year to date.
- The daily average seasonal analysis shows troughs and peaks of **15.58 to 20.92 offences per day** for all Serious Acquisitive Crime, with a seasonal high for the month of November.

Recommendations

- I. Serious Acquisitive Crime, especially Residential Burglary, continues to be a priority for the Safer Bromley Partnership and is fully supported by research and analytic products
- II. Residential Burglary is a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year.
- III. Secure by Design is used fully within the London Borough of Bromley, so that at strategic and tactical levels all preventative options are considered.

Violence

- Violence Against Person show significant decreases for the financial year to date
- The seasonal troughs and peaks of **13.47 to 16.61 offences per day**, for Violence Against Person
- Rape and Other Serious Sexual offences show increases for the financial year to date.

Recommendations

- I. Violence remains a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year
- II. Further research and analysis [Crime Pattern Analysis] is conducted to ensure the Safer Bromley Partnership that reasons for the apparent large increases of Rape and Other Sexual Offences are due to confidence in police and / or revised classification procedures and not actual increases in the number of offenders on the borough.

Youth Crime and Disorder

- All Youth Violence show significant decreases for the financial year to date
- The seasonal troughs and peaks of **1.78 to 2.70** offences per day for all Youth Violence and **0.26 to 1.30** offences per day for Serious Youth Violence, with a seasonal high for each category for the month of April.

Recommendations

- I. Youth Crime and Disorder remains a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year
- II. Research and analysis continues to support this Control Strategy Priority, especially in respect to understanding of season trends and the correlation with gun/knife crime.

Antisocial Behaviour

- The Mission Statement for Antisocial Behaviour is 'to improve the quality of life for the people of London by promoting multi-agency working to tackle anti-social behaviour in the various boroughs, in partnership with the police and local appropriate stakeholders.'

Public Confidence

- The seasonal troughs and peaks of **11.56 to 14.99** offences per day for Criminal Damage.
- Key drivers for the fear of crime are:
 - Signs of crime and disorder
 - Have been a victim of crime or antisocial behaviour or witnessed crime
 - Feel vulnerable and are poorly informed
 - Feel powerless and isolated
 - Media
 - Level of assistance or protection

Recommendations

- I. Antisocial Behaviour and Public Confidence remain Control Strategy Priorities for the next financial year
- II. Further research and analysis is completed on the relationship between Criminal Damage & Antisocial Behaviour and the level of the fear of crime.

Emerging Issues / Concerns

- In the MPA's Met Forward Strategy, consideration is given to concerns regarding dogs, under the MPA's Met Streets 'Dogs as Weapons'.
- A meeting held in December between the SBP and the Sergeant from the Status Dog Unit allowed for information and expertise to be shared. It was also stressed that although Bromley is not a Tier 1 borough, it is vital that we establish what the problem is and have policies and procedures in place to address concerns both from members of the public and partner agencies

Recommendations

- I. The Safer Bromley Partnership support new processes and procedures for the emerging issue / concern for dogs as 'weapons' or status symbols within the borough of Bromley.

Ward Profiles

There are two historic areas of concern, with regard to higher crime and disorder. The northern wards of Penge and Crystal Palace and the eastern areas of the Crays and Orpington wards. CENSUS and demographic data were used to compile the following:

- **Cray Valley East** is a large ward, with distinct areas of rural land, older suburban families and inner-city communities. The population profile reflects the national average.
- **Cray Valley West** is a smaller ward to CVE, with upwardly mobile families in RSL accommodation and older families and older people with high care needs.
- **Orpington** is a ward made up of three layers: people living in social housing, older families and a third layer of career professionals. There is a statistically high percentage of residents who are 65-years-old and above.
- **Crystal Palace** is the most northern ward and has Mosaic groups of an educated, young, single transient group, people living in deprived areas and inner-city communities. Actual numbers of residents show that the highest number is of Multi-Ethnic Young people living in converted flats.
- **Penge & Cator** is a ward that is more patchwork in the area of different types of communities where career professionals will be living near to old families or inner-city communities.
- Each of the five wards researched for this report were diverse in their make-up, but in each the main perceived problem was 'Teenagers hanging around....' with Criminal Damage, Burglary and VAP offences being the major crime issues.

Recommendations

- I. Further ward profiles are conducted for Clockhouse and Kelsey & Eden Park wards

Section 3: Research and Analysis

The performance statistics and charts are for the Financial Year 2009-10 unless it is stated within the report.

The MPS performance [as of 20 December 2009] with comparison of this and last Financial Years To Date

- Residential burglary shows an increase of **8.7%**
- Gun Crime shows an increase of **14.0%**
- Rape offences show an increase of **29.4%**
- Youth Homicide shows a decrease of **63.2%**
- Motor Vehicle Crime show decreases. [TFMV **-8.5%** and TOMV **-12.5%**]
- Most Serious Violence and Assaults With Injury both show a **slight decrease**.

Bromley Performance

	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review			6 month
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance %	Previous Review Period
Crimes Against Person								
Most Serious Violence	-4.0%	Baseline Year		-	256	230	-10.2%	-
Rape		33	36	-8.30%	20	49	145%	Decrease
Other Serious Sexual		120	130	Decrease	86	101	17.40%	Decrease
Assault with Injury [ABH]		Baseline Year			1383	1460	5.60%	

- Violence Against Person show significant decreases for the financial year to date
- Assault with Injury shows an increase of 5.60% and this increase does not follow the MPS trend.
- Rape and Other Serious Sexual offences show increases for the financial year to date. This is in line with the trend for the MPS and may relate to changes in the classification of such offences.
- Penetrative sexual assaults are investigated by the MPS Specialist Crime Directive and are not borough responsibility.

Recommendations

- Although the numbers of Rape offences have increased and percentages appear to be concerning, the numbers are relatively small and at this stage not enough is known to establish whether there is a trend emerging.
- Further analysis may be required to understand the reason why the number of Assault with Injury offences has increased for Bromley.

	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review			6 month
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance	Previous Review Period
Crimes Against Property								
Residential Burglary	-4.9%	2040	1800	13%	1466	1618	10.4%	11%
Robbery Personal		690	650	6.2%	553	388	-29.8%	Increase
Robbery Commercial		103	125	-17.6%	82	58	-0.3	Decrease
Robbery Total	-1.0%	793	775	2.3%	635	446	-29.8%	13%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	-6.2%	1140	1143	-0.3%	861	609	-29.3%	-13%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	-3.9%	2984	2521	18.4%	2225	1620	-27.2%	19%

- Residential burglary offences continue to be a concern for the Safer Bromley Partnership with an increase of **10.4%** for financial year to date. However this is less of increase compared to the end of full financial year comparison of an increase **13%**.
- Burglary offenders will be identified and managed under Operation VIGILANCE and Offender Targeting Programmes.
- Robbery offences show decreases for the financial year to date and Robbery Personal show a significant decrease of **-29.8%**, especially compared to the increase occurring at the end of the last financial year.
- Motor Vehicle offences show significant decreases for the financial year to date.

Recommendations

- I. Serious Acquisitive Crime, especially Residential Burglary, continues to be a priority for the Safer Bromley Partnership and is fully supported by research and analytic products
- II. Residential Burglary is a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year.
- III. Strategic analysis is required to establish whether there is correlation between the significant decrease in Robbery offences and the increase in Residential Burglary:
 - a. Have resources been used effectively
 - b. Has the offender profile changes or is this a 'career progression'
 - c. Is there displacement either geographically or by providence.

	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review			6 month
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance	Previous Review Period
Youth Crime and Victimisation								
Youth Violence		740	766	-3.4%	547	512	-6.4%	8%
Serious Youth Violence	-4.0%	N/A	N/A		177	159	-10.2%	

- Youth Violence and in particular Serious Youth Violence show decreases of **-7.8%** and **-10.2%** respectively.

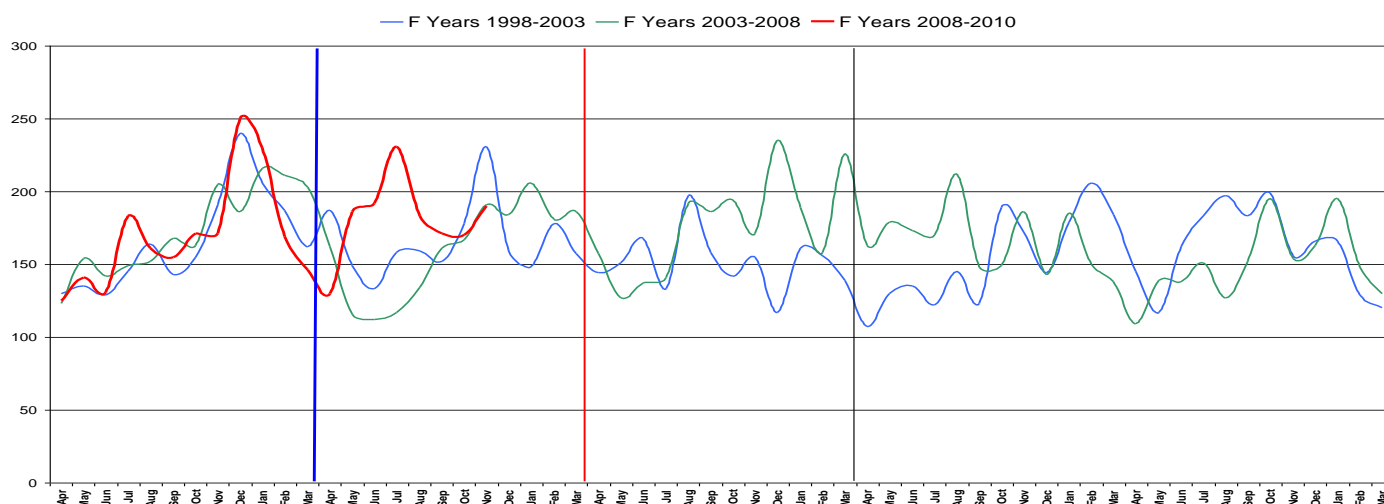
	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review			6 month
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance %	Previous Review Period
Other								
Gun Enabled Crime	-5.00%	66	66	0%	64	59	-7.8%	-29%
Knife Crime	-5.00%	322	265	21.5%	258	207	-19.8%	29%

- Knife crime offences show a marked decrease, especially when compared to the last review period. This decrease may have a direct link to the decrease in youth crime, but this assumption may be incorrect.
- Recent legislation reviews of knife crimes may have had an affect on knife / youth crime.

Recommendations

- I. Correlation statistics and more in-depth analysis by the Borough Intelligence Unit may yield further information on youth crime and gun/knife crime.

Five Years Comparison for Residential Burglary 1998-2003, 2003- 2008 and 2008- October 2009



- The five year comparison graph shows that Residential Burglary is now following the five year cycle. It is however too early to predict whether this will continue.

Three Year Seasonal Trend Analysis for 2006-2009

Using a database formulated by a MPS Higher Analyst, it was possible to compile data on seasonal trends and monthly highs and lows [peaks & troughs] on most crime. The following table only has data for the crime types that the author feels is of interest to the Safer Bromley Partnership.

	Daily Average Peak	Daily Average Trough	Seasonal Trend High	Seasonal Trend Low
Assault With Injury [ABH]	2.58	1.55	Feb / Jul	Aug / Sep
Most Serious Violence	1.42	0.53	Jul	Sep
Common Assault	3.62	2.72	Nov	Aug
Violence Against Person	16.61	13.47	Jul	Dec
Domestic Incidents	9.34	7.51	Jan	Apr
Domestic Offences	5.69	4.62	Nov	Jun
Robbery	3.13	1.97	Apr	Aug / Mar
Serious Youth Violence	1.30	0.26	Apr	Aug / Sep
Youth Violence	2.70	1.78	Apr	Aug
Residential Burglary	6.55	4.41	Jan	Apr
Non Res Burglary	5.83	3.23	Mar	Jun
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	3.49	2.73	Oct	Mar
Theft From Motor Vehicle	9.07	6.29	Nov	Jul
Criminal Damage	14.99	11.56	Apr	Sep
Serious Acquisitive Crime	20.92	15.58	Nov	Mar
Drug Offences	3.69	2.02	Jul	Apr
Possession of Drugs	3.47	1.90	Jul	Apr
TNO Offences	77.73	67.47	Nov	Dec

- The daily average seasonal analysis shows troughs and peaks of **4.41 to 6.55 offences per day** for Residential Burglary, with a seasonal high for the month of January.
- The troughs and peaks of **1.78 to 2.70 offences per day** for all Youth Violence and **0.26 to 1.30 offences per day** for Serious Youth Violence, with a seasonal high for each category for the month of April. Interestingly, August shows a season low trend.
- Violence Against Person offences show a decrease of -10.2% for the financial year to date, with seasonal troughs and peaks of **13.47 to 16.61 offences per day**, with a seasonal high for the month of July.
- Criminal Damage offences show seasonal troughs and peaks of **11.56 to 14.99 offences per day**.
- The months of July and November show having equal numbers of seasonal highs. However when you look at the month for all offences [TNOs], it is November that is identified as the seasonal high month.

The following table shows the daily averages for the last ten weeks for Residential Burglary. This was then compared to the same time period last year.

	2007-8	<i>Daily average</i>	2008-9	<i>Daily average</i>
01-Nov	37	5.29	38	5.43
08-Nov	37	5.29	40	5.71
15-Nov	34	4.86	60	8.57
22-Nov	38	5.43	39	5.57
29-Nov	51	7.29	49	7.00
06-Dec	72	10.29	43	6.14
13-Dec	60	8.57	44	6.29
20-Dec	49	7.00	40	5.71
27-Dec	49	7.00	37	5.29
03-Jan	45	6.43	64	9.14
	10 week av.	6.74	10 week av.	6.49

A more complex detailed comparison of all crime type offences may give a more confused picture.

Offenders

Offender Management Operation VIGILANCE

Under Operation VIGILANCE, the Home Office funded initiative, prolific burglary offenders will be managed under a 'case conference' programme, similar to the one used for serious violent offenders. This will be multi-agency in approach with police, community safety and probation in attendance.

Offender Targeting Programmes

A matrix to identify prolific burglars will be used from January 2010. Once identified, taskings and briefings will be given to the relevant wards and SNTs.

Victims

Safer Bromley Van

The Safer Bromley Van was launched in May 2004 with the aim of preventing crime and reducing the fear of crime by providing free upgrades to home security for victims of crime, particularly elderly and vulnerable people living in the London Borough of Bromley.

1 April 2009 to 31 December 2009

	Qtr 3 2009/10	Qtr 3 2008/09	Year to 31 Mar 2009
Target	410	410	545
Actual	423	442	562
Safer Homes	42	-	

Highlights to 31 December 2009:

- ✓ 100 Sanctuary referrals were completed within 5 working days. Sanctuary work is specified by the LB Bromley DV Coordinator and surveys are undertaken by Bromley Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors.
- ✓ 22 Home Fire Safety checks were completed. VS referring to Fire Safety from 1 Oct.
- ✓ 255 jobs related to crime prevention.
- ✓ May 2009 the carpenter was presented with a certificate of recognition from Borough Commander Charles Griggs for 5 years continuous service to victims of crime in Bromley.
- ✓ The Safer Homes Project funded by the Home Office has contributed 42 home security upgrades in Bromley in Q3. The project ends 31 Mar 2010.
- ✓ Hyde Housing continue their support of the Safer Bromley Van and contributed £1,000.00 at the close of Q3.

All work is completed within 15 working days of receipt of the referral.

No complaints were received in the period.

Funding

All funding has been received from the Safer Bromley Partnership, including Broomleigh HA.

Youth Intervention Programme 1 April 2009 - 31 December 2009

From 1 September 2008: with funding from City Bridge House Trust (3 years) and £8,000.00 income from SBP Victim Support have employed a Youth Intervention Worker. The parents of a young person under 16 years old are contacted by the Youth Person worker to establish contact. The table below shows the statistics for this financial year to date:

Age	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Total	1	10	39	62	79	106	144	134	183	218	976
Males	0	5	29	43	46	74	88	74	90	88	537
Females	1	5	10	19	33	32	56	60	93	130	439

Crimes	No. of victims
Robbery	208
Sexual assault	33
Theft	121
Assault	383
Harassment	96
Other crime	135
Total	976

Client contact and outputs

- 850 - Victim Support and other information sent young victims
- 409 - Support by telephone (including parental support)
- 73 - Face to face meetings with young victims
- 6 - meetings in an advocacy capacity with other agencies

The most vulnerable age group for males was 14 to 18 years old. Females between 17 and 18 years old account for over 50% of the victims among the gender and the most common crimes are violence and harassment. In response to these findings Victim Support are offering the 'Spiralling' Workshop which is aim at promoting healthy relationships and identifying controlling behaviour.

Locations

Secured by Design

Secured by Design [SBD] is the UK Police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime and crime prevention. Research shows that residents living in Secured by Design developments are half as likely to be burgled, two and a half times less likely to suffer vehicle crime and suffer 25% less criminal damage [*Information from the ACPO Crime Prevention Initiatives Team*].

Summary of key findings from Home Office Briefing Note 7/00:

- ✓ On both new build and refurbished SBD housing estate, the incidence of recorded crime was considerably lower than on the Non-SBD counterparts.
- ✓ The evaluation produced no evidence to suggest that reductions in burglary have resulted in increases of likely alternatives [i.e. vehicle crime] on SBD estates.
- ✓ Results of the survey of residents suggest that fear of crime is lower amongst those on SBD estates.
- ✓ Burglary on A Glasgow Housing estate that were re-fitted with SBD accredited doors and windows saw Burglary rates reduced by 75% with NO forced entry through front doors.

The Crime Prevention / Secure by Design Officer has looked at four areas within the London Borough of Bromley, which have been historically areas of high crimes rates. These four accredited Design by Design new build estates are in: Bromley x 1 / Penge x 1 / Orpington x 2 - *crimes against property within these estates are below the average for other estates.*

The SBD guidelines are included in the new draft London Plan, which will be implemented in the next 18 months.

Smartwater Initiative

Recorded crime data was used to compile the maps and related to residential burglaries which occurred between 1 April 2009 and 29 December 2009, inclusive. Three areas were considered:

1. **Clockhouse ward**
2. **Kelsey & Eden Park**
3. **Estate in Orpington**

Clock House was one of the wards identified as having most burglaries/most items stolen by means of burglary. Kelsey & Eden Park came a very close second using these parameters.

The Safer Neighbourhood Teams for these areas will be responsible for the distribution and management for the initiative on their particular ward.

Précis of Ward Profiles

There are two historic areas of concern, with regard to higher crime and disorder. The northern wards of Penge and Crystal Palace and the eastern areas of the Crays and Orpington wards. CENSUS [2001] and demographic data [updated survey of 2006-7] were used to compile the following tables of each of the five wards that make up these areas:

Cray Valley East	
<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural Isolation 2. Older families living in suburbia 3. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 	<p>In the centre of this ward is an area made up of:</p> <p><i>Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords / Low income families living in estate based social housing / People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wealthy Achievers 2. Comfortably Off 3. Hard Pressed 	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lower Incomes, Older People, Semis 2. Single & single parents, High Rise estates 3. Skilled Workers, Semis & Terraces
<p>Population Profile -</p> <p>This reflects the national average</p>	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% White • 1.7% Black • 1.5% Mixed
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenagers hanging around • People attacked / harassed due to skin colour <p>No significant concerns about: <i>Drunk / rowdy behaviour or Sleeping rough</i></p>	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Damage 2. VAP 3. Burglary <p>All other Major Crime Types are below average</p>

Cray Valley West

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords 2. Older families living in suburbia 3. Older people living in social housing with high care needs 	<p>There are two further areas of significance: <i>Low income families living in estate based social housing / People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas s</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comfortably Off 2. Hard Pressed 3. Moderate Means 	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Income, Older People, Smaller Terraces 2. Families & Single Parents, Semis & Terraces 3. Single Elderly People, Council Flats
<p>Population Profile:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 80+ years old 2. Widowed 3. 15-19 years old [slightly above average] 	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% White • 1.3% Black • 1.3% Asian
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers hanging around 2. Vandalism / graffiti 3. People attacked / harassed due to skin colour 	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Damage 2. VAP 3. Burglary <p>All other Major Crime Types are below average</p>

Orpington

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Older families living in suburbia 2. Career professionals living in sought after locations 3. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 	<p>This ward has a layering:</p> <p><i>Top part is people living in social housing</i> <i>Next layer is older families</i> <i>Third layer is career professionals</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comfortably Off 2. Wealthy Achievers 3. Hard Pressed / Urban Prosperity 	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Middle Income, Older Couples 2. Families & Single Parents, Council Flats 3. Mature Families in Suburban Semis <p>The highest actual number is: <i>Mature Families in Suburban Semis</i></p>
<p>Population Profile:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 65+ years old 2. Very low residents in communal establishments <p>Statistically there is a higher than average percentage of the Retired Population</p>	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 94.7% White 2. 1.8% Asian 3. 1.2% for both Black and Mixed
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers hanging around <p>No significant concerns about all other areas</p>	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Damage 2. Burglary <p>All other Major Crime Types are below average</p>

Crystal Palace

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educated, young, single people living in areas of transient populations 2. People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas 3. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 	<p>There is only one other small area described in this ward which is:</p> <p><i>Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comfortably Off 2. Hard Pressed <p>Statistically there is a higher than average percentage of the Hard Pressed Category [High Rise Hardship and Burdened Singles]</p>	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Young Educated Workers, Flats 2. Old People, Many High Rise Flats 3. Families & Single Parents, Council Flats <p>The highest actual number is: <i>Multi-Ethnic Young, Converted Flats</i></p>
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75.1% White 2. 14.9% Black 3. 5.2% Mixed

Penge & Cator

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 2. Career professionals living in sought after locations 3. Older families living in suburbia 	<p>This ward is much more like a patchwork interspersed with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Educated, young, single people living in areas of transient populations</i> • <i>People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas</i> • <i>Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords</i> <p>With one area of: <i>Low income families living in estate based social housing</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban Prosperity 2. Moderate Means 3. Wealthy Achievers <p>Higher than average unemployed</p>	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi- Ethnic Young Converted Flats 2. Older Professionals in Suburban Houses 3. Low Income Singles, Small Rented Flats <p>The highest actual number is: <i>Multi-Ethnic Young, Converted Flats</i></p>
<p>Population Profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 - 59 years old • Separated • 0-4 years old 	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 78.2% white 5. 12.3% Black 6. 4.2% Mixed & 4.1% Asian
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers hanging around 2. Drugs - using / dealing 3. Rubbish / litter <p>All areas were concerns</p>	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VAP 2. Robbery 3. Sexual Offences & Criminal Damage <p>Along with Burglary & Drugs</p>

Section 4: Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues

Status Dogs

In November 2009, it came to the notice of the Community Safety Team that the Deputy Mayor for policing, Kit Malthouse, was taking the lead on Status Dogs. In the Met Forward Strategy, this was considered under Met Streets 'Dogs as Weapons'. Met Streets has an aim to allow 'Londoners to feel confident and safe in their neighbourhoods and our shared public spaces'. Other areas under Met Streets are Safer Transport teams, Gangs and Town Centres. *[reference from MPA website]*

The Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 Section 1 states four types of dog: Pitt Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Dogo Argentino and Fila Brasileiro. Under this legislation, officers who suspect a dog to be any of the above breeds, can obtain a warrant to seize and then the dog can be examined properly at an approved kennel.

Research in November 2009 showed that in 2005/6, forty-two dogs were seized in London and in 2008/9, 719 dogs were seized. This financial year, 876 dogs have been seized London wide, with 700 of those being Pit Bull Terriers. In the same period, the kennelling costs have increased from £145,000 per year to £2.9 million.

A paper entitled: 'What if... We have problems with people and dogs? [A topical paper for LCP2] highlights the huge rise in the number of potential dogs in London. The most serious issues include:

- Dogs being used of weapons
- Dogs fighting both organised and ad hoc
- Dogs being used in drug dealing, as protection, intimidation and as carriers
- Dogs being used by gangs as their mascots - as well as protection / intimidation
- Dogs killing other dogs and injuring people
- Dogs being puppy farmed specifically for their ferocity, often in small flats or sheds
- Dogs being stolen for breeding / fighting / ransom and also to 'blood' a new gang member or train a new dog to fight.

There are also increased reports of bad owners, dog fouling, uncontrolled dogs, people being frightened, damage to property especially trees.

The LBB Noise Team report that the second highest volume of complaints are concerning dog barking.

Ward Security data shows within the calendar year of 2009 that dog incidents generate the third highest number. The table below allows for comparison with other issues such as drugs and graffiti:

Description	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009	October 2009	Grand Total
Youths causing a nuisance	12	31	29	71	110	103	106	102	73	56	693
Drinking	6	7	12	38	74	59	41	56	36	31	360
Dog	16	18	23	34	52	32	32	67	57	28	359
Motorbike / Quad	10	10	14	27	28	22	21	27	23	8	190
Property Damage	5	12	5	12	6	20	13	18	18	6	115
Cycling	4	3	7	8	18	24	12	10	7	10	103
Fly tipping	6	2	7	10	10	14	10	15	14	10	98
Drugs	1	2	5	11	12	11	12	11	8	9	82
Golf	3	1	3	11	7	6	15	20	9	7	82
Vehicle	14	4	7	6	9	5	6	7	10	9	77
Graffiti	1		1	1	3	2	7	13	11	7	46
Tree	2	4	3	7	7	2	6	7	7	1	46

The MPS has a dedicated unit for dealing with the more serious offences. This is called the Status Dog Unit and the SBP has been in contact with them. There is a wide range of legislation to aid the SBP:

- The Control of Dogs Order 1992
- The Clean Neighbourhood Act 2005
- The Animal Welfare Act 2006
- Section 3 of the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991.

This is not just a concern for police, the SBP but also the RSPCA, vets and other animal welfare organisations.

A meeting held in December between the SBP and the Sergeant from the Status Dog Unit allowed for information and expertise to be shared.

There is little 'known' evidence that there is a problem with 'Status Dogs' within Bromley. However this must be balanced with recent high profile reports in the national media and reports by Bromley residents of the behaviour / control of dogs in public places.

It was also stressed that although Bromley is not a Tier 1 borough, it is vital that we establish what the problem is and have policies and procedures in place to address concerns both from members of the public and partner agencies.

Section 5: Articles of Interest

Antisocial Behaviour Overview

Mission Statement

To improve the quality of life for the people of London by promoting multi-agency working to tackle anti-social behaviour in the various boroughs, in partnership with the police and local appropriate stakeholders.

Objectives

- to reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly problems caused by young people on estates and around schools
- to promote liaison with all partners of the Crime Reduction Partnership and provide a focus for multi-agency working in the exchange of information and decision-making
- to review existing protocols and procedures relating to partnership action in dealing with anti-social behaviour
- to develop and promote best practice, policy and procedures for dealing with anti-social behaviour
- to set up systems for promoting, overseeing and supporting the ABC scheme
- to promote the value of early intervention, mediation and diversion, as well as non-legal and legal powers available, as a range of options for tackling issues
- to assist with empowering and encouraging the community in reporting incidents of anti-social behaviour
- to liaise closely with legal services for advice, guidance and action on civil remedies, where appropriate
- to encourage publicising successes to build community confidence and promote service delivery improvements
- to highlight information technology to identify and analyse hotspots of activity, and work with partners to identify the range of options available for tackling the problem
- to promote the good work in London boroughs to other organisations across the country
- To work in partnership with Government Offices to design protocols in relation to anti-social behaviour

Public Confidence

“.....fear of crime is an emotional response of dread or anxiety to crime or symbols that a person associates with crime.....”

Kenneth F Ferraro *Fear Of crime: Interpreting Victimization Risk [1995]*

Key drivers of fear

- Signs of crime and disorder
- Have been a victim of crime or antisocial behaviour
- Feel vulnerable
- Are poorly informed
- Feel powerless and isolated

-
- Witnessed crime
 - Media
 - Level of assistance or protection

Signal crimes

- Citizen focused approach to understanding the drivers of fear
- Approach based on three concepts:
 - ✓ Signal Crimes - criminal offences that signal the wider presence of risk to people
 - ✓ Signal Disorders - forms and signs of incivility and antisocial behaviour
 - ✓ Control Signals - acts of social control that can impact positively or negatively on perceptions
- Provides opportunity to target resources at things [influences] that **really matter**.

"The police have a tendency to say is coming down..... but if the perception of local people is of disorder and lack of control, they feel unsafe..... if you tell them things are better, you destroy your own credibility and their trust in you

Peter Fahy

Chief Constable, Cheshire Police August 2007

Return To Days When 'ASB' Was Crime

Police Oracle 05-Nov-09

Government adviser Sara Payne recommends justice system be reworked to focus more closely on victims...

Antisocial behaviour should be increasingly treated as a criminal rather than civil matter, a report by the crime campaigner turned government adviser Sara Payne recommended today.

The document said the wider justice system should be reworked to focus more closely on victims.

Payne's report said police and local authorities should decide which forms of antisocial behaviour ought to be routinely treated as criminal.

Victims of all antisocial behaviour should have access to the same network of support available to those whose cases were being dealt with in the criminal courts, it added.

Speaking to reporters today, Payne said she was seeking a fundamental readjustment of the criminal justice system so it assessed the total impact a crime had on its victims rather than what classification of crime had been carried out.

"We need to be treating victims with the respect that they deserve, and asking what justice would be for them," she added.

Victims were particularly likely to be failed when they faced what was classified as antisocial behaviour and was therefore dealt with by council officials rather than police, she warned.

"When a crime has been carried out, it should be treated as a crime," she said.

"I think that, by changing the way we look at victims, we change the justice system right through."

Jack Straw, who as the justice secretary was one of the ministers who appointed Payne, welcomed the report and said the government was trying to improve services for crime victims.

Section 6: Conclusion

Future Research & Analysis

- I. Continue the practice of sharing information on young people to assist in the research and analysis on 'Gangs'.
- II. Information sharing can be assist in a complete matrix to aid better identification within the burglar.