

Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

RBKC Safer Neighbourhood Board

Reports from Executive Members

Report from the Chair Kensington & Chelsea Safer Neighbourhood Board - June 2020 – Kim Howell

Meetings

Unfortunately, all public meetings have had to be cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These include the Crime Summit arranged for Saturday the 28th March, as well as the SNB meeting planned for the 11th May. Scheduling future meetings will depend on the general situation with regard to the pandemic along with Government guidance. We are unlikely to hold the public meeting planned for July. In the meantime, these written reports are being provided to residents to keep them updated. We are happy to answer questions via email.

Project Funding

The SNB has made application to MOPAC for project funding for 2020/21. MOPAC has allocated K&C the same as last year: £23,672. Per MOPAC guidance, each project can be no more than £5,000 and must be delivered by local entities. Funding for six projects has been requested covering protection of the vulnerable, preventing youth violence, building community pride, providing mentoring, and ensuring knowledge of ways to stay safe and get help. The start of most projects is conditional on the COVID-19 lock-down being eased such that face-to-face activities, meetings and mentoring can take place. MOPAC has given approval for all projects. More information will be provided in future.

Met Call Centre & Response Performance

The SNB Chair is a member of the MetCC Steering Group and Community Forum, set up to challenge and support, and review performance, of the Call Centre and Emergency Response. The most recent findings indicate the following:

- Use of Digital 101 (online reporting, including Live Chat) has increased significantly. It is being further promoted by the Met as an alternative to phoning 101.
- With the Lockdown, the number of 999 calls in London has dropped by ~20%. The MetCC is above target with 91% of calls being answered within 10 seconds.
- Emergency response in Kensington & Chelsea is above target with ~96% attendance within 15 minutes from ~550 callouts in April 2020.
- Response in K&C to Domestic Abuse emergency calls has increased to above target.
- However, response in K&C to non-emergency Domestic Abuse calls is still below target with only 68% attendance within 60 minutes (versus a target of 90%).

MOPAC Dashboard Information for April 2020 for Central West BCU

- The number of Police Officers in the BCU has increased to 2,064 with 20.1% being BME (versus 35.6% of residents).
- Abstraction of Dedicated Ward Officers was 4.3% in London and 1.7% in the BCU.
- Public perceptions about the Met in K&C are positive and high except for two areas: How to contact a person's local Ward Officer (only 11%); and being well informed as to police activities in the area (31%).
- 84% of K&C residents feel the Police can be relied upon to be there when needed – this is the highest rating in London.
- Victim satisfaction in K&C has decreased to 63% with only 54% satisfied with follow-up by the Police. These numbers are more or less the same across London.
- Crime in K&C has dropped by 46% from March with sanction detections up to ~23%.

Stop & Search June 2020 – Report from Lucy Smith-Ryland

At the beginning of lockdown there appeared to be peace on our streets for the first time in a long time. However, towards the end of April things changed and there was and is a lot of unrest with gangs. We have had several section 60's as a result of this in the last couple of months. It has spilled out over the other boroughs as well, but Kensington and Chelsea are very much part of it.

From April 2019 to end of May 2020 there have been 8071 searches 2.8% of MPS volume.

1748 positive outcomes. The majority of searches were for drugs, 3666.

The outcomes are as follows:

70.77%	Drugs
0.34%	Firearms
0.34%	Immigration
0.8%	Criminal damage
5.32%	Other
1.14%	Public order
1.95%	Road traffic offences
1.32%	Violence
1.2%	Criminal Justice
9.61%	Theft, fraud, counterfeit offences
44 0.5%	Psychoactive substances
19 0.2%	Fireworks

Ethnic Appearance:

White	2675
Black	3736
Asian	614
Other	973
Positive outcomes:	White ethnic appearance 24.58% Black ethnic appearance 22.58% Asian ethnic appearance 19.58%

Age:

10 - 14	10% positive outcome
15 - 19	16.52% positive outcome
20 - 24	23.4% positive outcome
25 - 29	28% positive outcome
30 - 34	28.5% positive outcome

Numbers decline after the age of 34.

Gender:

Male	21.81% positive outcome
Female	22.46% positive outcome

Section 60:

The first section 60 since lockdown was on the 27 April 2020 from 18:50-06:00.

This was as a result of a stabbing in SW10.

When the victim was being treated he called to his friends for revenge. Given his associates the Police thought it wise to increase their visibility to deter further violence.

Northern boundary - Old Brompton Road

Eastern boundary - Drayton Gardens into Beaufort Street SW3
Southern boundary - River Thames
Western boundary- Imperial Road/Harwood Road/North End Road.

Section 60 - 25 April 2020, 22:20-04:00

Multiple calls about large numbers of youths fighting with machetes and baseball bats. There was potential for this to escalate without increased visibility of Police.

Northern boundary - Harrow Road
Eastern boundary - Great Western Road/Chepstow Road/Pembridge Road
Southern boundary - Holland Park Avenue
Western boundary - Wood Lane/Scrubs Lane

Section 60 - 26 April 18:00-02:00

The authority was rescinded for this section 60 as it was thought that after one incident there was no intelligence to suggest a re-occurrence.

Norther part of Kensington & Chelsea from Holland Park Avenue and Notting Hill Gate boundaries of Westway Cross Route to the west, below the Harrow Road to the north and St Lukes Road/Ledbury Rd, Chepstow Place on the east.

Section 60 - 6 May 2020 16:00-04:00

This was related violence to from the 5 May.

Northern boundary: Harrow Road, Mortimer Road, Harvest Road, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn High Road & Boundary Road.

East Boundary: Finchley Road, Wellington Road, Park Road and Gloucester Road
South Boundary: Marylebone Road, Westway to Chepstow Road, Pembridge Villas, Pembridge Road, Notting Hill Gate & Holland Park.

West Boundary: West London Railway line and Scrubs Lane to Harrow Road.

Section 60 - 13 May 2020 02:30-07:00

Believed gang member stabbed, and a number of violent related incidents and may be related to retribution assaults.

Goldhawk Road
Holland Park Ave and Notting hill
Bayswater Road to Baker Street on the east

Section 60 - 16 May 16:00-04:00

This was as a result of a double stabbing. The victim had a stab to his head and another with a stab wound to his abdomen. There was also an incident with males armed with knives and baseball bats nearby. The previous night there had been a large group near Mozart Estate with weapons.

Uxbridge Road, Holland Park Avenue, Bayswater Road, Hyde Park, Edgware Road, Carlton Vale, Harvest Road, Harrow Road, Tubbs Road, Old Oak lane/Uxbridge Road.

Neighbourhood Watch – Report from Caryl Harris

I am in my third year within my role as the RBKC Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panel Coordinator and still finding each meeting with each ward panel (and there are 18 Wards in RBKC) interesting and helpful. My role, to date (and Covid-19 aside) has accumulated until 23 February 2020 - **131 meetings** (most lasting at least an hour and a half) with every Ward in the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea. And even during this Covid-19 period, I have had two virtual meetings on zoom.

For those that may be unaware of the Ward Safer Neighbourhood Panels, these are held every three months by the Dedicated Ward Police Teams that serve their Wards and their small group

of residents, interested in police work and progressing safer neighbourhoods throughout the Borough.

The meetings are usually held at either one of the stations left in the Borough or a Ward member's home.

Now I am frequently asked where does Neighbourhood Watch fit into this structure, and I can report, it doesn't. When I was first recruited I was told there was a very large NW network in RBKC. But in truth, there is not a Neighbourhood Watch - there are small pockets dotted around the Borough that I am sure do meet up - but a similar structure of a street set aside with many households keeping an eye out for their neighbours is not very evident in RBKC. The Neighbourhood Watch that I set up in Mill Hill in the 1980's where we held regular coffee mornings and kept each other informed of local issues is not happening here in London, although I do attend quite often NW meetings outside central London and the system is still operating.

But here in RBKC the Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels thrive.

Not every panel operates in the same way. Some are run entirely by the Ward Police Team and the format includes the ward statistics on the selected **ward priorities**, and include an update on identified problems and finally, any good news that has occurred in the past three months. Others are chaired very ably by a resident, and they make sure the panel is well briefed and balanced and in my experience, drill-down to the real experiences in their Ward because it is fuelled by the people that live there.

Either ward operations are helpful, but the ward panels that have a more 'community' led basis are, in my view, a more balanced structure between the police and the local residents. And are more beneficial to their neighbourhood.

The Ward priorities are the selected high-interest items that each Ward Panel selects to put as their 'top-concerns' which for me, in my unique position of seeing and hearing almost every meeting and the contents/outcomes are frequently experienced - but never shared.

I have said this every year since I took on this role, this valuable intelligence that I glean from every one and a half to two-hour meetings I attend yet the intelligence is never 'shared' with every other Ward Panel Team.

Each Ward team (both the residents and the police) have so many similar areas, scenarios and experiences, but there is no method available within the resources to share so much great information? In my view, this lack of interaction is a huge loss of an invaluable amount of experience and intelligence which could be easily harvested and shared.

Harnessing this, as many of the Ward Teams know, is still my goal for this coming year.

High on the list is the spike in burglary, theft from cars and drug dealing. The amount of times I have heard residents agree that they only had to pass the doorway, enter the premises, smell the air near the car to recognise the fact there was some drug use occurring.

And it runs from the south to the north of the Borough. And many of the streets where the dealing takes place is not where it was thought it would be likely to take place. There is, without doubt, a clear pattern that emerges. And the patterns are transferable across the Borough.

With IT at everyone's fingertips, particularly in the post Covid-19 times - it is not very difficult to create a simple ward **online service** that anyone can access. It will allow all the useful learnings to be available to every ward member and each Safer Neighbourhood ward officer. It would provide a Notice Board for the Council, Ward Police and Residents and actually be a great support to the ward structure and the safety within the Borough.

Update on Crime – Report from Metropolitan Police



Kensington & Chelsea Covid-19 Update 08/06/2020

Crime Comparison 2019 v 2020.				
		Last 14 Days (07/Jun)	Last 12 Weeks (07/Jun)	Last 12 months (01/May)
Total Notifiable Offences	2019	987	6253	22,902
	2020	492	3604	23,018
	var.	-50%	-42%	1%
Burglary	2019	89	536	1819
	2020	46	340	2115
	var.	-48%	-37%	16%
Robbery	2019	42	260	963
	2020	13	136	1160
	var.	-69%	-48%	20%
Sexual Offences	2019	6	86	396
	2020	10	83	382
	var.	67%	-3%	-4%
Violence With Injury	2019	47	362	1,430
	2020	34	256	1,414
	var.	-28%	-29%	-1%
Domestic Abuse	2019	46	320	1,302
	2020	39	336	1,342
	var.	-15%	5%	3%
Knife Crime	2019	10	80	327
	2020	6	58	405
	var.	-40%	-28%	24%
Theft	2019	418	2,384	8,426
	2020	104	852	8,194
	var.	-75%	-64%	-3%
Vehicle Crime	2019	143	998	3,207
	2020	47	408	3,356
	var.	-67%	-59%	5%

BCU Emergency Calls in Target	Last 12 months	84.8%
	Last 12 weeks	92.9%
	Last 14 days	95.3%

BCU Hate Crime	Last 14 Days	Last 12 Weeks	Last 12 Months
2019	116	717	2842
2020	113	497	2849
	-2%	-30%	0.25%

ASB – Key Issues: Social gatherings, neighbour disputes and homelessness
15/05/2020 to 07/06/2020 – 553 calls. 140% increase on previous year
Key locations: include areas South of Westway A40 near Ladbroke Grove tube station.

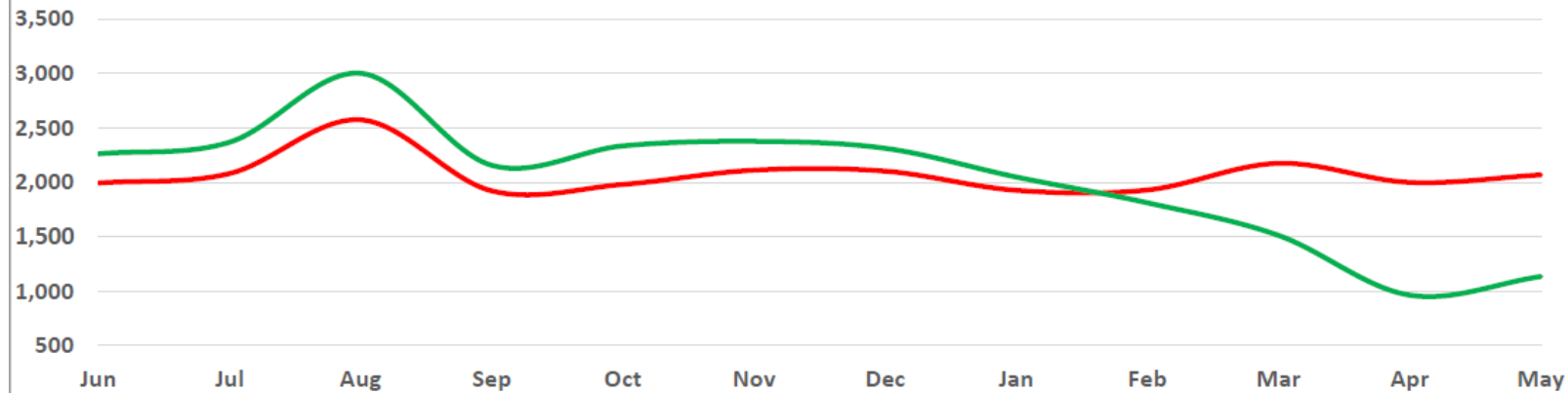


Protective marking	OFFICIAL
FOIA Exemption	Yes
Suitable for publication scheme?	No
Title	Safer Neighbourhood Board - RBCK
Summary	Assessment of performance – Kensington and Chelsea
Purpose	Analysis of performance in key areas
Authors	AW Business Support (HQ)
Owner	PC 207489 AW
Date created	05/06/2020
Review date	N/A

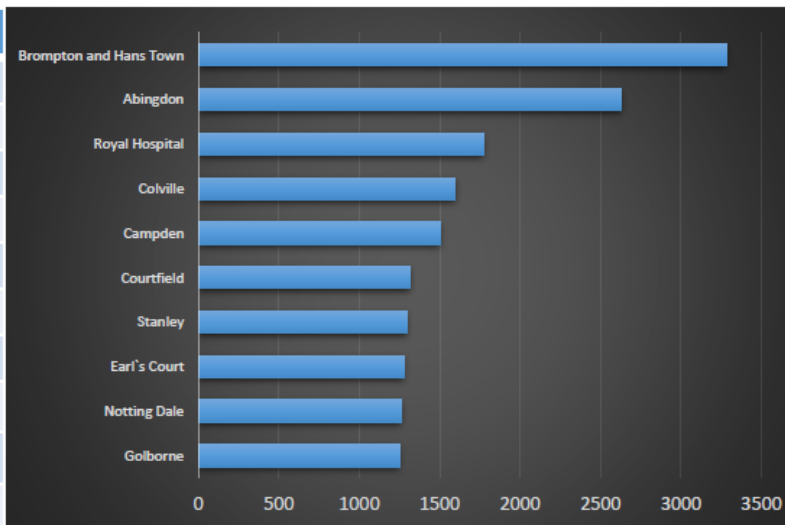


Total Notifiable Offences

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green

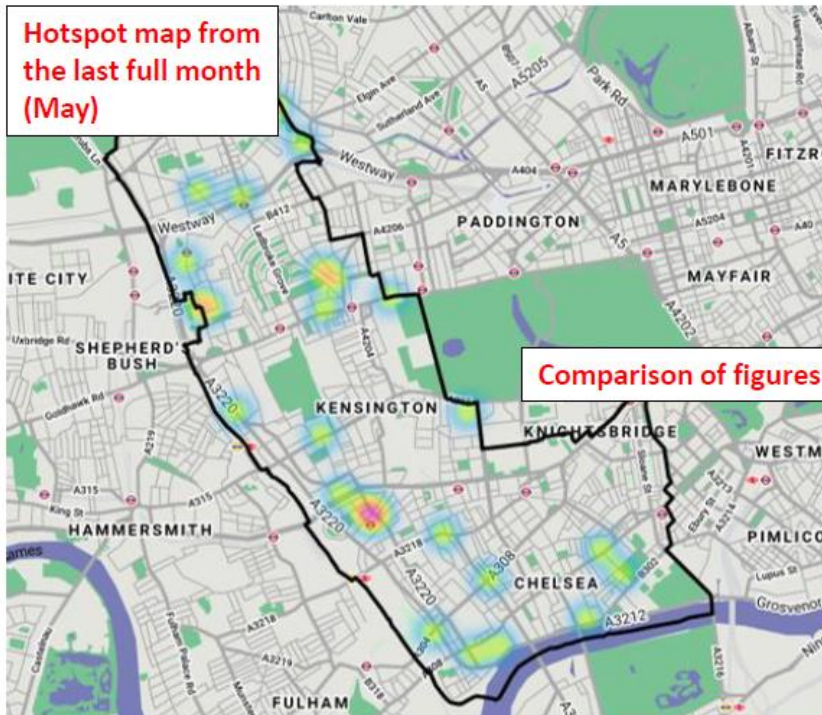


Offence	Count
Theft and Handling - Other Theft	4363
Theft and Handling - Theft From M/V	2583
Violence Against the Person - Harassment	1832
Other Accepted Crime - Others - Other Accepted Crime	1643
Theft and Handling - Other Theft Person	1643
Theft and Handling - Theft From Shops	1627
Violence Against the Person - Common Assault	1504
Burglary - Burglary - Residential	1437
Drugs - Possession Of Drugs	1368
Violence Against the Person - Assault with Injury	950

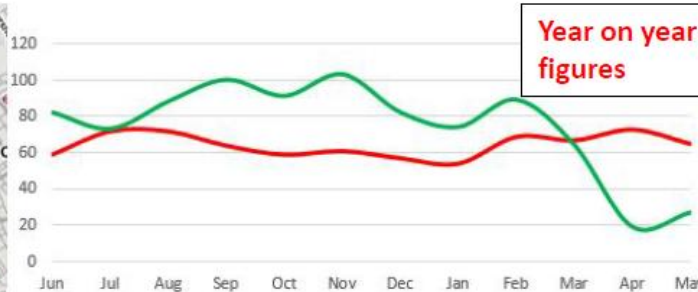


Slide Explanation

Hotspot map from the last full month (May)



Comparison of figures



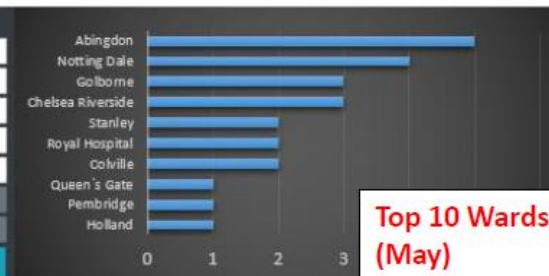
Year on year figures

For May there were 27 offences, this is a decrease of 58.46% compared to last year's 65 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 892 offences, this is a rise of 15.54% compared to last year's 772 offences.

Offence	Count
Robbery - Personal Property	23
Robbery - Business Property	4

Crime count from the last full month (May)

Peak days & times of crimes (May)



Top 10 Wards (May)

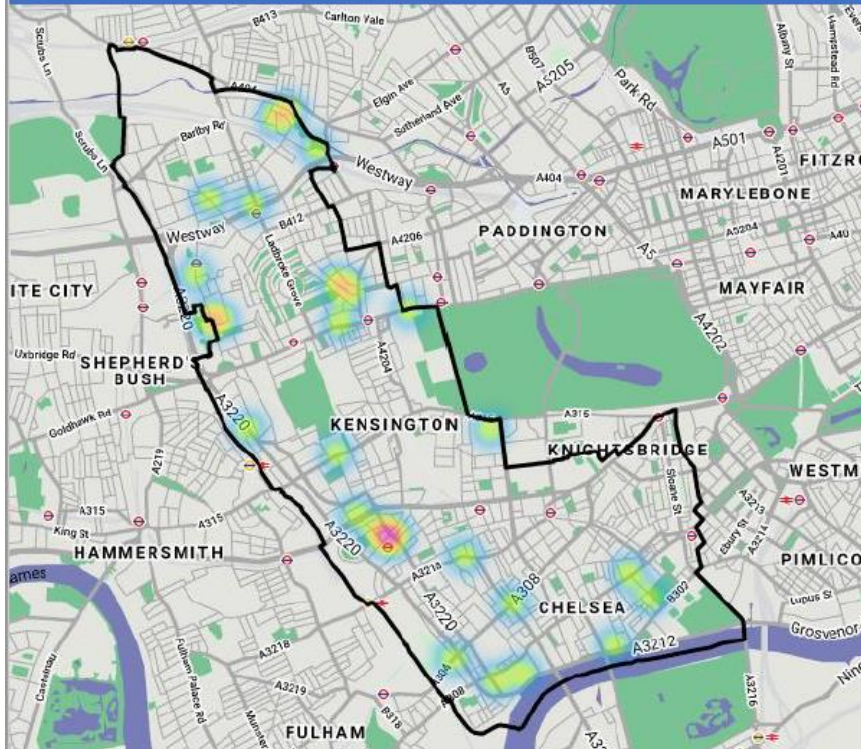


METROPOLITAN
POLICE

OFFICIAL

Robbery

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green



For May there were 27 offences, this is a decrease of 58.46% compared to last year's 65 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 892 offences, this is a rise of 15.54% compared to last year's 772 offences.

Offence	Count
Personal Property	25
Personal Property – knife or sharp used to injure (flag)	1
Personal Property – Knife or sharp used as a threat or an attempt to injure (flag)	3
Business Property	2



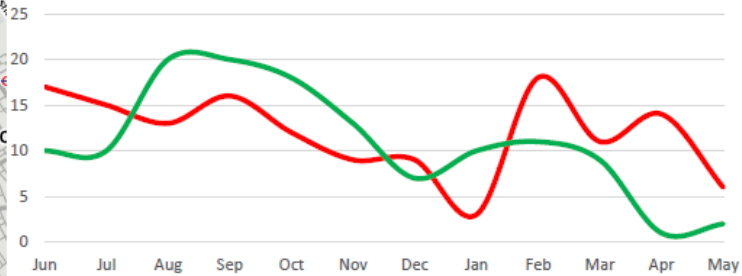
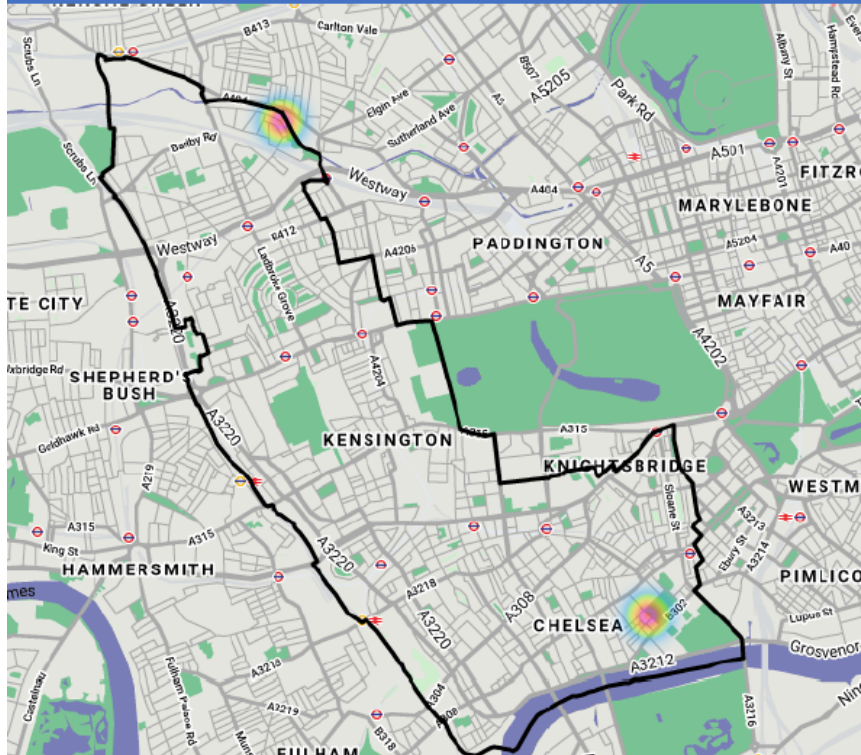
METROPOLITAN
POLICE

OFFICIAL

4

Watch Robbery

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green

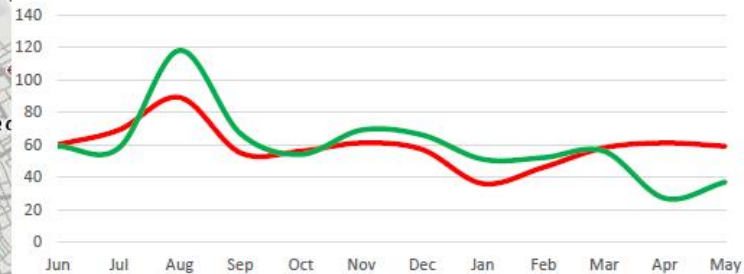
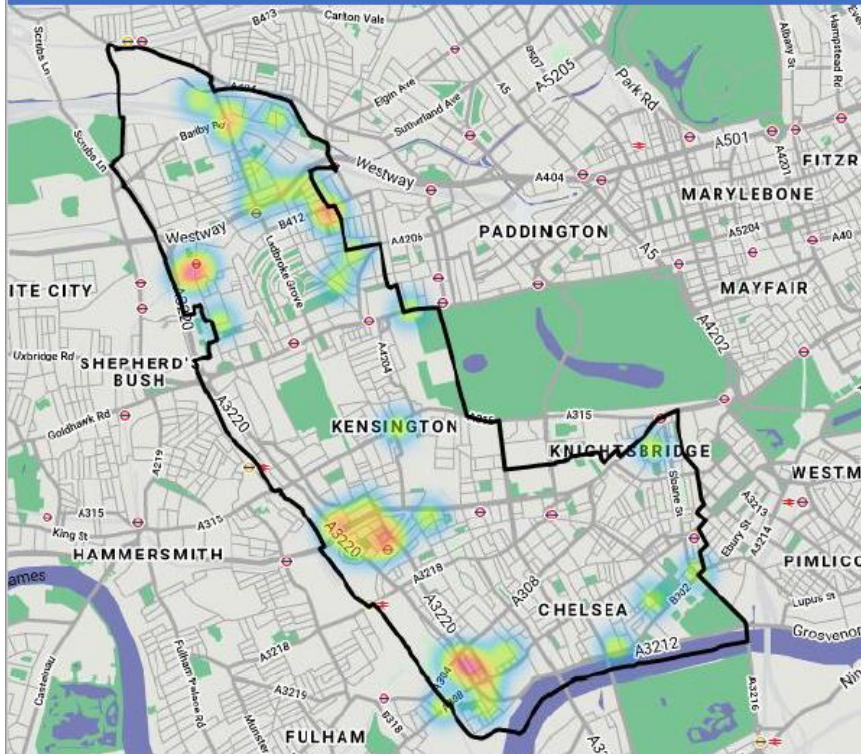


For May there were 2 offences, this is a decrease of 66.67% compared to last year's 6 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 131 offences, this is a decrease of 8.39% compared to last year's 143 offences.



Knife Crime (Overall)

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green



For May there were 37 offences, this is a decrease of 37.29% compared to last year's 59 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 714 offences, this is a rise of 0.99% compared to last year's 707 offences.

Offence	Count
Violence Against the Person - Offensive Weapon	12
Robbery - Personal Property	9
Violence Against the Person - Serious Wounding	4
Violence Against the Person - Harassment	3
Violence Against the Person - Other Violence	3
Other	7



METROPOLITAN
POLICE

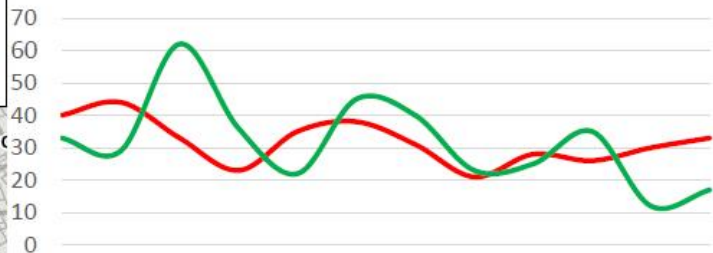
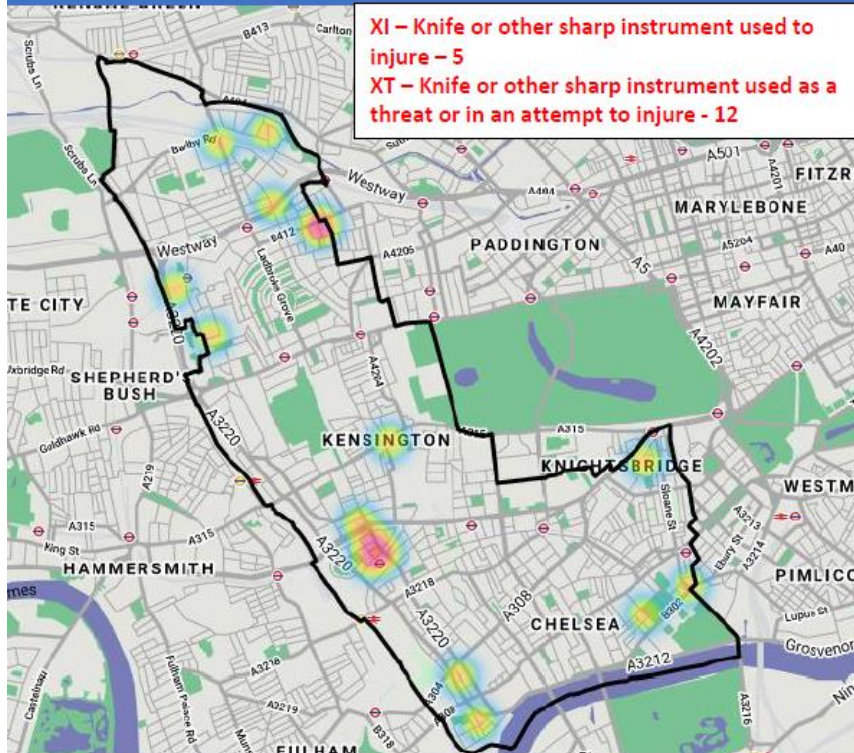
OFFICIAL

6

Knife Crime (XI/XT)

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green

XI – Knife or other sharp instrument used to injure – 5
XT – Knife or other sharp instrument used as a threat or in an attempt to injure – 12

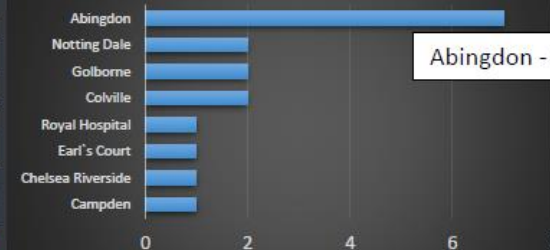


Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May

For May there were 17 offences, this is a decrease of 48.48% compared to last year's 33 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 379 offences, this is a decrease of 0.79% compared to last year's 382 offences

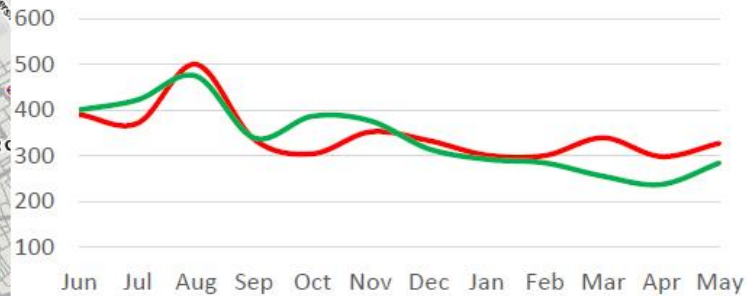
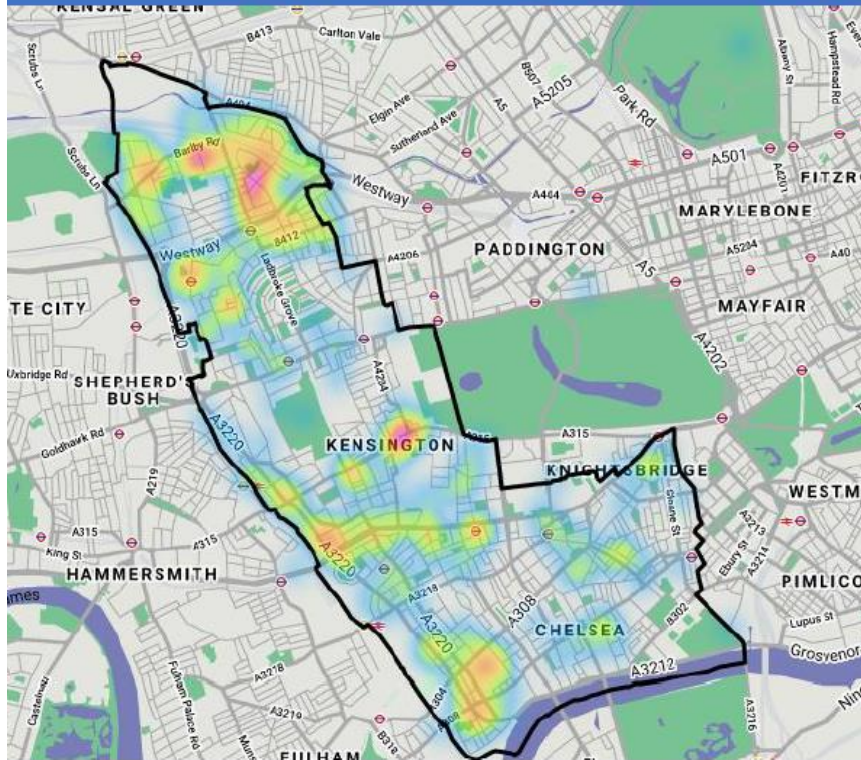
Offence	Count
Violence Against the Person - Serious Wounding	4
Robbery - Personal Property	4
Violence Against the Person - Other Violence	3
Violence Against the Person - Offensive Weapon	2
Violence Against the Person - Common Assault	1

	0700 - 0959	1000 - 1259	1300 - 1559	1600 - 1859	1900 - 2159	2200 - 0059	0100 - 0359	0400 - 0659	
Mon			1	1	1				3
Tue						1	1		2
Wed			1						1
Thu					1	1		1	3
Fri		1							1
Sat				2		1	1	1	5
Sun					1		1		2
Total	1		2	3	1	2	2	1	17



VAP (excluding Domestic)

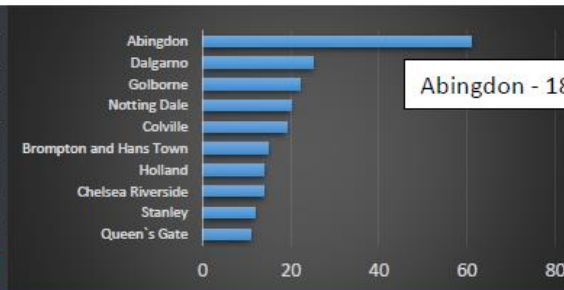
2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green



For May there were 284 offences, this is a decrease of 13.15% compared to last year's 327 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 4,064 offences, this is a decrease of 2.1% compared to last year's 4,151 offences.

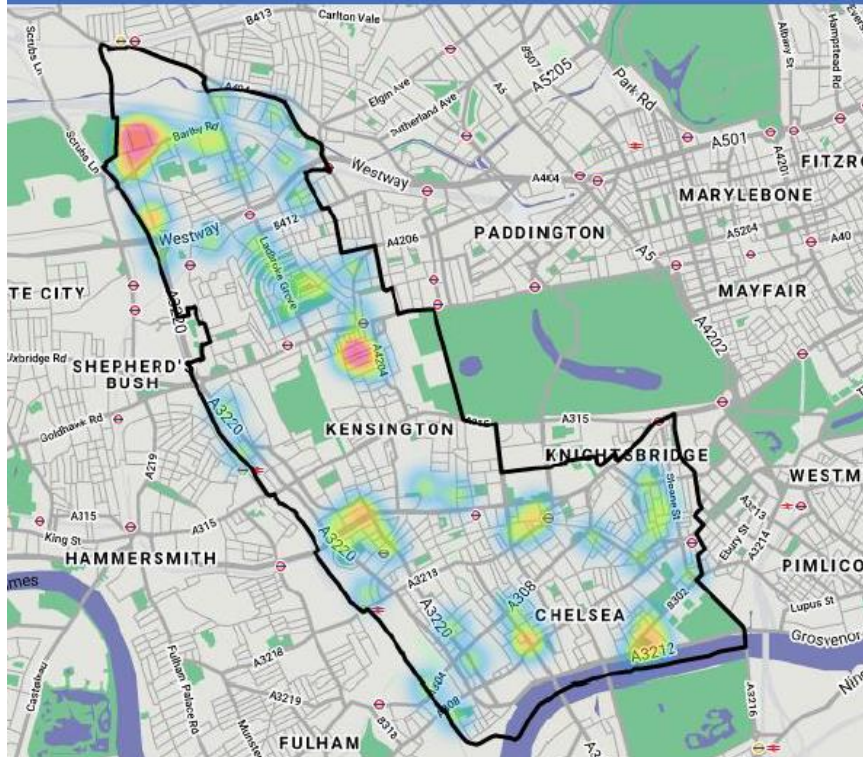
Offence	Count
Violence Against the Person - Harassment	130
Violence Against the Person - Common Assault	72
Violence Against the Person - Assault with Injury	27
Violence Against the Person - Other Violence	22
Violence Against the Person - Offensive Weapon	21

	0700 - 0959	1000 - 1259			1300 - 1559			1600 - 1859			1900 - 2159			2200 - 0059			0100 - 0359			0400 - 0659					
Mon		1	4	1	3	4	2	1	2	5		2	2	5	1				1			34			
Tue	1	1		2	3	5	1	4	1	2		3	1	1	3	2		1	1	2		34			
Wed		2			4	1	5	6	5	4	8	1	2	1		3	1	3	1	2	1	1	51		
Thu	2	1	2		1	3	2	2	4	6	3	1	3	2	2	1	3		1	1	1		42		
Fri		1		2	5	5	1	4	5	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	2		1	2		44		
Sat	1		4		4	4	3		5	2	2	3	4	2	2	2		3	3	2		1	47		
Sun	1	2		2	1	2	2	2	5	3	4	1	2		1		3	1					32		
Total	5	9	10	7	21	24	16	19	27	25	20	12	18	12	10	9	2	14	6	7	7	2	2	1	284



Residential Burglary

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 – Green

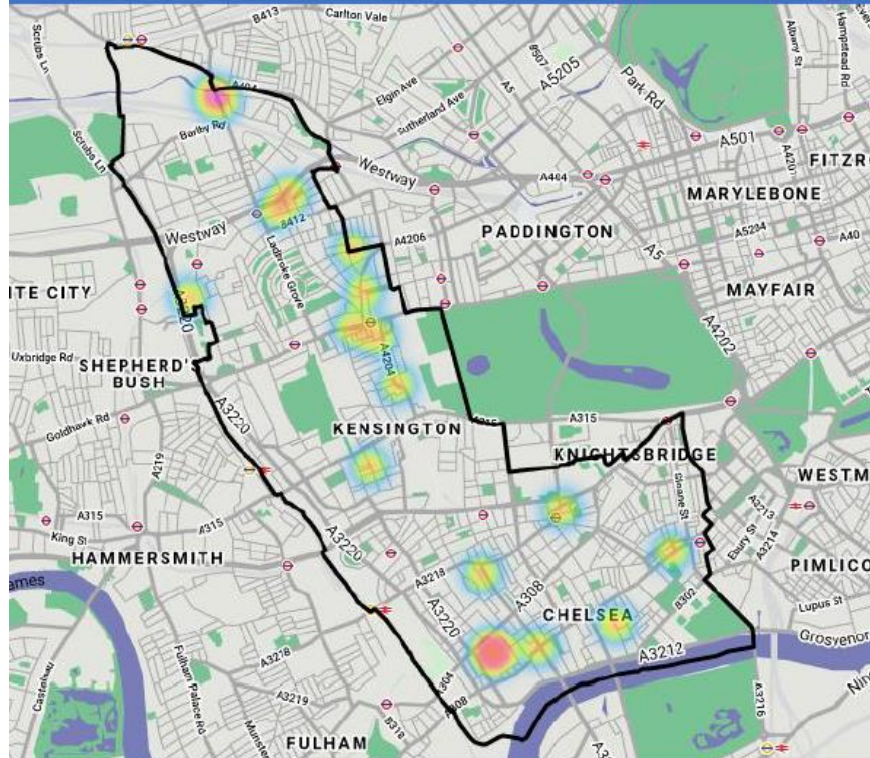


For May there were 63 offences, this is a decrease of 29.21% compared to last year's 89 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 1,437 offences, this is a rise of 17.40% compared to last year's 1,224 offences.



Non Residential Burglary

2018/19 - Red
2019/20 - Green

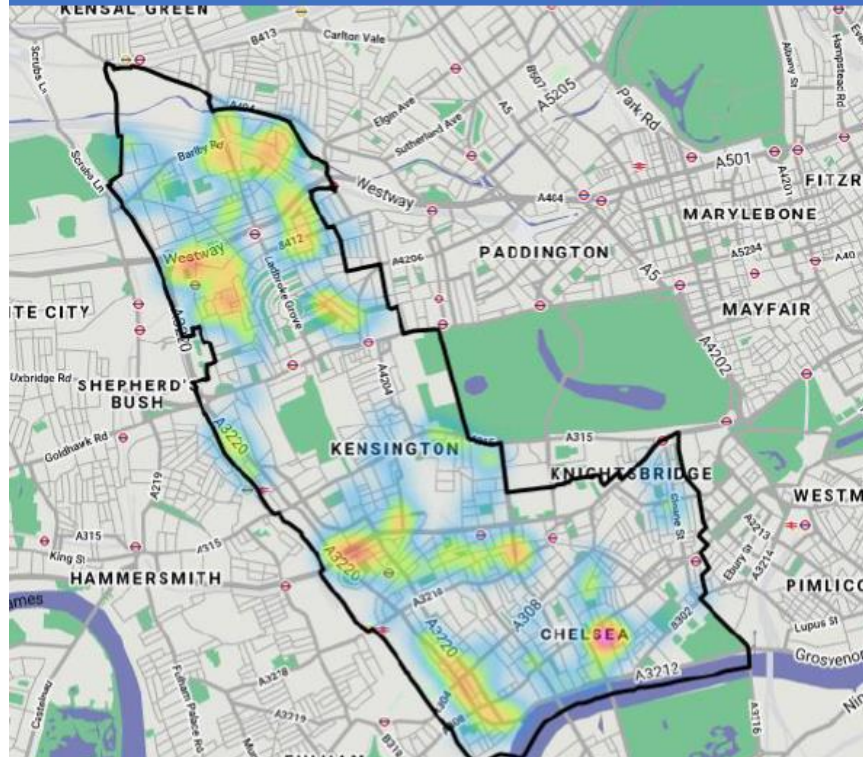


For May there were 19 offences, this is a decrease of 66.07% compared to last year's 56 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 665 offences, this is a rise of 3.10% compared to last year's 645 offences.



Domestic

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 – Green



For May there were 181 offences, this is a rise of 2.26% compared to last year's 177 offences. Over previous rolling 12 months there were 2,061 offences, this is a rise of 0.34% compared to last year's 2,054 offences.

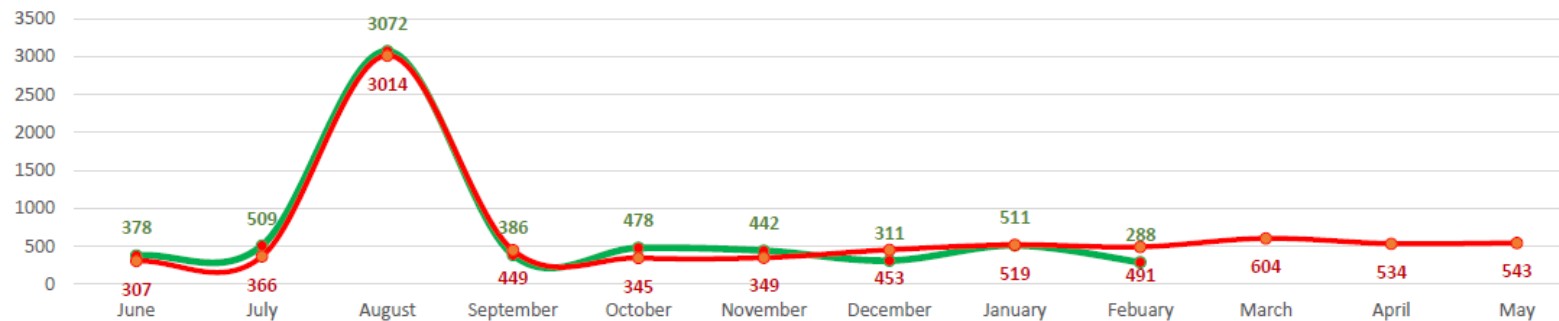
Offence	Count
Other Accepted Crime - Others - Other Accepted Crime	93
Violence Against the Person - Assault with Injury	24
Violence Against the Person - Harassment	24
Violence Against the Person - Common Assault	15
Violence Against the Person - Serious Wounding	5



Stop & Search

2018/19 – Red
2019/20 - Green

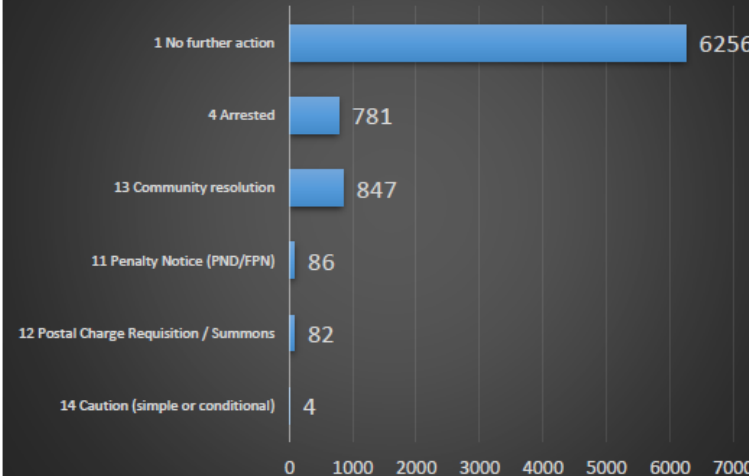
Total stops for the year (March 2019 to Feb 2020) – 8,056 which accounts for 2.9% of the Met



Stop & Search Reason



Stop & Search Outcome



METROPOLITAN
POLICE

OFFICIAL

12

Community Safety Programme Board update – Report from Stuart Priestley

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Overview and Scrutiny Committee
8 July 2020 - Report by Councillor Will, Lead Member for Community Safety, Culture And Leisure

Community Safety Update

1. Introduction

1.1 This report provides details of the council and Safer K and C Partnership's work to tackle violence and anti-social behaviour. Also included are updates on the council's recently established Community Safety Warden Service and the council's plans to extend its CCTV network.

1.2 Attached as an annex is the most recent police report of recorded crime performance. This also includes hate crime and anti-social behaviour reports as well as police response times. The Coronavirus lockdown has significantly reduced offending across all crime types apart from domestic abuse.

2. Tackling Violence

2.1 Violence and the fear of violence has devastating effects on the lives of individuals and undermines communities. The local violence reduction model focusses on youth related violence, violence against women and girls (VAWG) and violence related to the night-time economy. The model draws on the learning from other areas such as Glasgow and Hackney where a 'whole systems' or 'public health' models have informed approaches to tackling violence.

3. Tackling Serious Youth Violence

3.1 During the Covid-19 lockdown the number of offences linked to serious youth violence have been significantly lower than the same period last year. However, due to increases in these offences in the period prior to lockdown these reductions have not led to overall reductions in the latest 12-month period.

Measure	June 2019 – May 2020	June 2018 – May 2019	Change
Serious Youth Violence	162	112	+50 (31%)
Knife Crime (all)	405	327	+78 (19%)
Knife Crime with injury	102	89	+12 (12%)
Knife crime with injury (victims aged under 25)	39	37	+2 (5%)

3.2 The local violence reduction model recognises that there are complex antecedent factors which initiate, influence and perpetuate violence. The model focusses upon:

- Prevention and early intervention – ensuring the 'youth offer' to young people is effective in engaging young people in positive activities and supporting them to resist involvement in crime and offending;
- Targeted services – identifying young people and young adults involved in, or at risk of involvement in, offending and crime and intervening to reduce this;

- Community engagement – listening to, engaging and supporting residents and families who are concerned about these issues; and
- Enforcement – using a range of enforcement activities (not just policing and criminal justice) to affect behaviour change for those engaged in violent offending or to seek to remove them from the community where they will not stop offending.

3.3 These are delivered via a coordinated, multi-agency framework. The model further aligns to Contextual Safeguarding which recognises that the relationships and experiences young people have beyond their families inform their safety.

3.4 Prevention and early intervention

The council's Safeguarding in Schools lead works with schools, the police and voluntary services to support schools to tackle knife crime and violence. The police dedicated school officers provide young people in schools and their parents with support to respond to these issues. A team around Tri-Borough Alternative Provision (TBAP) Pupil Referral Unit (Latimer, Golborne and the Portobello centres), which comprises a range of evidenced based interventions, is an essential component given the vulnerability of the learners there and the risk of escalation. The Early Help Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) Team are working with TBAP to ensure that each learner has a destination in September.

To mitigate the impacts of school exclusions the Inclusion Programme provides a "team around the family" approach with a collective plan structured by the family, Family Services and the schools to maintain a strong and communicative relationship to promote change. Families on the programme have increased and rapid access to systemic therapy, non-violence resistance therapy and parenting programmes.

3.5 Targeted services

The monthly multi-agency Serious Youth Violence Case Management meeting provides a risk and needs led response to identifying and safeguarding young people who may be drawn into violent offending. Sharing of information and developing collaborative plans between organisations, and with young people and their families, lies at the foundation of this approach. Community Safety Team Serious Youth Violence and gangs officers are central to this work.

The Council has invested an additional £1million over three years to establish the Detached Outreach Team to identify and support young people under 18 to access mental health, employment and wellbeing services and safeguard them from involvement in crime or being exploited. This service aligns to other outreach programmes in the borough such as those provided by the St Giles Trust which seeks to engage young people aged 18+ and young adults living violent offending lifestyles.

Exploitation of vulnerable young people and adults within drug markets and for sexual purposes via County Lines has become a national concern associated with serious violent offending. The local delivery aligns to the Modern Slavery and Exploitation (MSE) partnership which seeks to raise awareness, protect those vulnerable to MSE, support victims and enforce against offenders.

3.6 Engaging Communities

Raising the awareness of violence, gangs and knife crime and the services to support young people and families is part of our whole systems approach. This work includes:

- The publication of a parent brochure which provides details of facts on serious youth violence, knife crime and exploitation and provides families information about where to go for support.
- The multi-agency 'One Life No Knife' anti-knife crime programme seeks to engage young people and their families in positive activities whilst communicating anti-knife crime messages.
- A Serious Youth Violence Network has been established to engage and support the voluntary sector working in this area; and

- The police have established a community knife sweep programme. This engages local resident volunteers working with the police to search local areas, usually parks and gardens, for hidden knives and weapons.

3.7 Enforcement

The police proactive gang unit has been established to bear down on violent offenders. This unit will work closely with the council and local services as part of our joined-up response to tackling knife crime and violence.

3.8 Disproportionality

The over representation of young black males in the criminal justice system is a concern that partners are working to understand and address.

Early Help and Social Work services have engaged Academies and education colleagues to examining the impact of exclusions. The Youth Offending Team have undertaken unconscious bias training to support their work in this area.

Young black males (applies to Arab and Middle Eastern heritage) are disproportionately more likely to be stopped and searched than their white counterparts in London. Kensington and Chelsea have the highest levels of disproportionality for stop and search for young black males in London. Notting Hill Carnival accounts for 34% of all Stop and Searches in the borough each year and skews these figures. When Notting Hill Carnival stop and search data is removed from the annual figures the borough has the 7th highest levels of stop and search and the 3rd highest levels of disproportionality for young black males being stopped and searched in the capital. These figures are weighted to 1000 residents to allow for borough comparisons. Council Team and the police are working to seek to address these disparities.

Police stop and search data can be found on the Met's webpages via:

<https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/stop-and-search-dashboard/>

4. Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

4.1 Violence against women and girls is the term used to describe a range of abuses including:

Domestic Abuse	Sexual Violence
Sexual Exploitation	Sexual Harassment
Stalking	So called 'honour' based violence
Forced Marriage	Faith Based Abuse
Female Genital Mutilation	Prostitution and Human Trafficking

4.2 Anyone can experience these types of abuses regardless of their gender, age, class, race, religion or belief, disability and/or sexuality. However, the term VAWG is used as there is a recognition that these types of abuses disproportionately affect women and girls.

4.3 The council has a robust VAWG strategy and governance structure to oversee this work. The strategy focuses on seven strategic priorities to end VAWG. These are Access, Response, Community, Practitioners, Children & Young People, Perpetrators and Justice & Protection.

4.4 VAWG crimes are hidden offences with victims often suffering multiple incidents over long periods; sometimes years. Police recorded offences are therefore thought to be the tip of the iceberg in terms of prevalence. However, we know that in our borough over 13,000 people are at risk of experiencing stalking, over 20,000 are at risk of domestic abuse and over 1,000 are estimated to have undergone female genital mutilation. Experiences of abuse are compounded by COVID-19. Research by Women's Aid has found that:

- 67.4% of survivors currently experiencing abuse said it had got worse since Covid-19;
- 76.1% said they are having to spend more time with their abuser;

- 71.7% of survivors responding to the survey who were experiencing current abuse said their abuser has more control over their life since Covid-19;
- Over three quarters of survivors (78.3%) said that Covid-19 has made it harder for them to leave their abuser; and
- 68.9% of service providers were concerned about future loss of income from fundraising.

4.5 The VAWG partnership have been undertaking extensive work to meet the needs of our residents and to make the borough safer. Successes include:

- Commissioning the Angelou Partnership service which provides specialist support to over 3,000 victims of abuse a year across the BCU area;
- Holding events to raise awareness of VAWG. This includes an annual conference which is attended by around 80 professionals and has resulted in improvements in responses to victims of VAWG;
- Running borough wide campaigns, including a poster campaign to raise awareness of domestic abuse during the COVID-19 lock down period. This resulted in all 42 pharmacies in the borough in displaying domestic abuse posters resulting in an increase in calls to specialist support;
- Securing funding to pilot national best practice models to creating a coordinated community response to ending VAWG. This has included funding from the Department of Health to develop the 'whole health approach' and funding from MHCLG to deliver the 'whole housing approach.' Both of these projects focus on systems change in improving responses to victims of domestic abuse; and
- The local response to supporting victims had been recognised as best practice and the council has recently secured funding from the EU to develop a European model to effectively support victims of VAWG which is based on the local response.

5. Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

5.1 Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a broad term that includes any incident that causes harassment, alarm or distress. This may include offences deliberately targeted at an individual, causing nuisance within a local community and environmental incidents that impact on the physical appearance of a public space. Left unchecked, anti-social behaviour can have devastating effects upon the lives on individuals and have adverse effects on communities.

5.2 The local approach to tackling ASB focusses on two themes;

- Aligning our uniformed resources across the Council and police to reduce the levels of crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour; and
- Improving the partnership response to ASB and Hate Crime by developing long-term problem-solving plans via the Joint Action Group.

5.3 Many anti-social behaviour issues can be resolved by a single agency response. However, some may be more entrenched and complex. The local forum for tackling these issues is the monthly, Joint Action Group (JAG) managed and chaired by the Community Safety Team and the police Partnership Inspector.

5.4 The JAG functions in a similar way to other risk management models such as the Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). Anti- social behaviour cases are referred for consideration by a panel of local organisations who develop a shared problem-solving approach aimed at reducing risk and safeguarding victims.

5.5 To maximise our impact on tackling the anti-social behaviour issues of most concern to residents, resources are aligned and coordinated between the police and Council Community Safety Team. Resources include:

- The Neighbourhood Policing Teams: each ward has a minimum of two police constable dedicated ward officers and a Police Community Support Officers;

- The Parks Police are independent legal officials employed by the council to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in the council's parks and open spaces and enforce local byelaws in parks;
- Council continues to fund three Community Police Team (CPT) constables. They are a taskable asset who provide a highly visible presence tackling low level crime and ASB; and
- The recently established Community Safety Warden service comprising two supervisors and twelve wardens.

6. The Community Safety Warden Service

6.1 The Community Safety Warden Service has been operational since mid-June 2020 and provide a uniformed presence that seeks to tackle anti-social behaviour, including street-based enviro-crime, through engagement, behaviour change and enforcement. At the time of writing, the Service comprises two supervisors and six wardens which will increase by a further six wardens by the Autumn.

6.2 The wardens have delegated authority to issue Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) and Community Protection Notices (CPNs) for issues including, but not exclusive to, littering, dog fouling, street drinking and begging. They also enforce the four Public Space protection Orders that are in operation in the borough: Dog Control Order and Controlled Drinking Zone, Noisy Vehicles and Busking.

6.3 The Warden Service and Community Police Team operate peripatetically across the borough and their focus is directed by crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) analysis as well as requests from council departments and the police for joint patrols. A comprehensive dashboard of crime and ASB data from Council, police, partners and residents has been developed to ensure that the service is dealing with the issues of most importance to community. The dashboard supports a weekly multi-agency tasking arrangement established to ensure the wardens, and other community safety resources, are deployed in areas of greatest need.

6.4 Once fully established, the Warden Service will operate between the hours of 07:30 and 23:00 (core hours between 11:00 and 19:00) each day excluding Bank Holidays. There will also be a direct dial number to the Warden service, where they will respond immediately if possible, or ensure that any information is fed into the ongoing rota of the service hotspots). A warden email address has been established for residents to report concerns: RBKCWardens@rbkc.gov.uk

6.5 The effectiveness of the Warden Service will be measured by:

- The number and outcomes from interventions/engagements and enforcement actions;
- Environmental Visual Audits – improvements made to identified hotspot areas via multi-agency days of action; and
- Resident surveys – reduction in the perception and fear of crime, increase in the feelings of safety.

7. CCTV

7.1 The council has a fixed CCTV network of 58 cameras located in Dalgarno, Golborne, Colville and Earl's Court wards. Cameras were erected in the borough between 1997 and 2003. The council also has 13 deployable CCTV cameras which can be used as part of crime and anti-social behaviour problem solving plans.

7.2 The council has agreed to invest £536,000 to upgrade some of its older existing fixed CCTV stock invest in new CCTV in the borough. To date £80k has been spent on upgrading old CCTV stock. The remaining funding will be allocated to new CCTV schemes this financial year. This work is being supported by a resident-led CCTV Advisory Group. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about a temporary hiatus to the CCTV development, but this will re-commence in later July when the CCTV Advisory Group will meet.

7.3 The council has a shared contract with the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham which governs maintenance and installation of its CCTV. A further shared contract governs the recording and monitoring of the cameras from a shared CCTV control room. Cameras are activity monitored between 3pm and 1am daily.

7.4 The decision to actively monitor the cameras between 3pm and 1am 7 days a week was based on both the cost and the crime analysis. The afternoon until the early hours of the morning are consistently the most active time for offending and therefore the CCTV can support police respond to live incidents and crime prevention (please note that the CCTV Control Room has police radio contact). Also, night-time tends to be the time that residents feel most unsafe and therefore this most efficiently responds to residents' feelings of safety. The CCTV records at all times of day to assist the police with investigations after crimes have been committed.

7.5 The council currently pays £120,000 per annum for the provision of the CCTV control room service. This includes a division of the staff costs divided between LBHF and RBKC and maintenance of cameras. To extend the monitoring arrangements to 24 hours, seven days a week would cost an estimated additional £120,000 to £150,000 per year.

7.6 In 2019 the council looked at the effectiveness of its CCTV in comparison to LBHF, which has more cameras and has active monitoring 24/7. This work yielded the following results:

LBHF has a total of 1638 cameras, which are a mix of Housing and Community Safety, with a small number of third-party links (9) and an additional 74 deployable cameras. This was in comparison to RBKC's 58 fixed cameras and 7 deployable cameras (later extended to 13).

2018/19 figures	LBHF		RBKC	
	Total	Rate per camera	Total	Rate per camera
Arrests (recorded by CCTV)	1020	0.62	42	0.72
Operator Initiated Arrests (OIAs)	598	0.37	14	0.24
Total Incidents recorded	5885	3.6	307	5.3

7.7 From these figures, with the exception of the OIA's, RBKC cameras are returning better rates per camera than LBHF. However, although the rate is reduced for OIAs it is important to remember that RBKC has proactive monitoring for only 70 hours a week in comparison to LBHF 168 hours a week. Therefore, we would expect RBKC to have a reduced rate of OIAs.

7.8 This data indicates that the CCTV service provided by the shared control room is of a similar standard to that of LBHF even though RBKC have a much smaller number of cameras. It also indicates that the current fixed cameras are in the right locations from a crime output perspective.

7.9 To provide operational context the following is a recent example of a CCTV operation:

- 20/04/2020 at 17:30 a description of a male suspect of domestic abuse was received by the control room. The CCTV control room operators scanned the Portobello Road/Green area and identified a possible suspect. The operators guided Police officers in real time to the location and police stopped the male and he was arrested for Domestic Abuse.

7.10 Examples of where CCTV evidence had been used to obtain convictions.

- Following the murder in Knightsbridge on 6th December 2019, police used CCTV to launch an extensive appeal to identify the offenders. Following this appeal, the offender was charged with murder in January 2020. He has denied murder and the trial is due to start in July.
- Notting Hill Violent Disorder in London Riots 2010, the prosecutor in the trial told the court "The evidence is based principally on the identification of individuals from CCTV," Of the 16 offenders - Three were jailed for nine years, and one was given a seven-year term while

others were jailed for six years and six-and-a-half years and three received four-year sentences. Only one rioter was given a non-custodial sentence. CCTV and DNA were the evidence used for successful convictions.

- <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2012/aug/08/rioters-notting-hill-ledbury-jailed>
- In August 2014, a murder of a man on Portobello Road was captured on CCTV and used in the investigation that followed. The offender was charged and convicted in 2015.