

Camden Local Strategic Partnership	
Meeting	8 th May 2008
Report Title	Camden's Community Strategy: Camden Together 2007-2012 Progress report on "A thriving and safe part of London and gateway to Europe" sub theme
Report by	Camden's Community Safety Partnership
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Purpose	This is the fourth in a series of reports looking at how we are delivering the commitments in the community strategy <i>Camden Together 2007-2012</i> .
Recommendations	The LSP is asked to note and comment on the report. The LSP is asked to note and comment on the new Community Safety Partnership Strategy, CamdenSafe 2008-11, attached in appendix 1.

1. Introduction

1.1 Making Camden a thriving and safe part of London is a key part of the Local Strategic Partnership's (LSP's) vision for Camden as a borough of opportunity. As with all of the other themes in the Community Strategy, making Camden safer is not delivered by a single organisation. Only by working together and with the communities we serve can we reduce crime and respond effectively to the community safety issues in the borough.

1.2 While the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) may lead on delivering much of the activity to address crime and antisocial behaviour in Camden, many other organisations and individuals also contribute. We do not intend to report here on all of the interventions to make Camden safer and this paper provides an overview of activity and plans to deliver the commitments to make Camden "A thriving and safe part of London and a gateway to Europe. To achieve this goal the Council and its partners have committed to:

- Harness opportunities to create a new and exciting quarter for London at King's Cross, including its development into a cultural hub and gateway for London (section 3).
- Make it easier for residents to report antisocial behaviour (section 4)
- Tackle the causes of antisocial behaviour. For example, by providing parental support, backed up with enforcement measures (section 5).
- Improve bullying and racist incident monitoring systems and access to support in relation to bullying, harassment, racism and crime (section 6).
- Make sure that Camden's diverse communities play a part in making our neighbourhoods safer (section 7).

- Reduce fear of crime by working in partnership with the community, empowering people to make decisions and providing timely information about community safety in local areas (section 8).

1.3 The community also sets out how local people and businesses can contribute. As part of the monitoring of this aspect examples have been included where available.

1.4 Crime places a heavy burden on public services and the economy generally. It is a major issue in terms of its impact on individuals, communities and business and has to be considered with a broad range of factors including poverty, unemployment and health. The harm of crime cannot be limited to the harm of being a victim of crime. The perceived risk of crime (what is generally called 'concern about crime' and 'fear' of crime') has economic consequences. It can encourage people to use expensive security measures, such as using cars and taxis instead of public transport or walking, buying home security devices or home insurance. It can also discourage people from socialising, going out after dark or enjoying public spaces. It can prevent people from moving to jobs or areas that might otherwise be considered. High levels of crime can contribute to a downward spiral in a local area by causing more resourceful people to move and reduction in shops, services, facilities and job opportunities.

1.5 The fear or concern about crime in particular can impact on an individual's quality of life whereby a range of coping mechanisms are adopted that are detrimental to health, in particular, increased use of alcohol, smoking and the use of licit and illicit drugs.

1.6 This report provides an overview of progress at a very early stage in the life of Camden Together. It reports on the key achievements of the Safer Camden Strategy 2005-2008, which ended in March. It introduces the CSP's vision for delivering the safer strand of the Community Strategy for the next three years and a draft of the Community Safety Partnership Strategy, CamdenSafe 2008-2011, is attached as appendix 1.

2. Safer Camden Strategy 2005-2008

2.1 A large part of the CSP's work is undertaken in partnership. As we come to the end of our third 'Crime and Disorder Strategy' we can celebrate some key achievements.

2.2 After previously impressive performance, 2006/07 was particularly challenging with an overall rise in offences. In June 2007 the LSP reviewed progress on crime performance and expressed concern that that a key LAA target of 24.8% reduction in priority crime was at risk of not being achieved. Following a considerable amount of joint effort by all Community Safety partners, including an additional investment by the LSP of £130k from the Local Area Agreement, the trend was reversed and the target has been exceeded. Over the three years of the Safer Camden Strategy, we have achieved a 30% reduction in priority crime, which includes violent crime and robbery. To make this real for residents we also set a goal of reducing overall crime from 51,000 offences per year to 40,000. We also exceeded this target, reducing overall crime to just over 35,000 offences per year. In the past 12 months, Camden achieved the highest percentage reductions in London for priority crime, theft from a person, pickpocketing and wounding.

2.3 Crime in the hotspot area of Camden Town was reduced by 17%, just short of the three-year target of 20%. The injection of extra Council and Police resources last September has established a visible and re-assuring presence on the high street and Camden Town Unlimited, the Council and Transport for London are working together to realise the 'StreetScape' vision to improve the street environment. The leader is hosting a Camden Town summit meeting on 8 May, an event that will be repeated throughout the coming year. The summit will be the opportunity for partners to come together to talk about the future and agree how we can all help shape Camden Town in the medium to long-term.

2.4 These reductions in both the priority and overall crime rates mean thousands less victims in the borough each year and many activities and joint operations were undertaken to achieve these results. Although not a comprehensive list, examples are set out below with additional information contained in CamdenSafe 2008-11, attached as appendix 1.

- To reduce theft from the person and robbery, the CSP worked with Transport for London to pilot a project on one of Camden's bus routes. This project aimed to reduce robbery and antisocial behaviour (ASB) and increase the perceived level of safety on this route.
- To reduce mobile phone thefts from young people, the CSP were proactive in registering young people's mobile phones and other mobile equipment on the IMMOBILISE database by holding events in every secondary school in the borough. This project was extended to cover colleges and estates.
- To reduce theft from motor vehicles, daily intelligence briefings were held at Kentish Town Police Station. Additionally, several Safer Neighbourhoods Teams had vehicle crime as a priority and received funding support from the CSP Vehicle Crime Working Group.
- To help residents keep themselves and their families from becoming victims, crime prevention information was sent to residents through Crime Prevention Officers and Safer Neighbourhoods Teams. Leaflets on vehicle crime prevention were also sent out with parking permit renewals through Parking Solutions and District Housing Offices.
- The Weeks of Action programme targeted particular types of crime in specific hotspot areas. The programme raised awareness of the work done year-round and focused on having a direct and visible impact on reducing crime.
- We also targeted particular crime types during specific times of the year. CSP ran interventions over Bonfire Night/Halloween and Christmas to prevent crime. During Halloween we had additional patrols involving trading standards, schools and Street Wardens in hotspot areas. We also ensured that rubbish was promptly removed to avert it being used to start fires. We saw a 71% reduction in robbery and 17% reduction in calls to the police during this period. In preparation for Bonfire Night, CSP attended all secondary school assemblies in Camden to educate young people of the danger of fireworks. Our pre-emptive approach meant there was no reports of firework related ASB.
- Operation Christmas Presence ran throughout December and over the New Year. The aim of the partnership operation between the Council, Police and local businesses was to reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour during the festive season and at the same time promote safety and enjoyment during the celebrations. The operation was successful, with less crime being recorded compared to the same period for the previous year. It involved high

visibility patrols in hotspot areas and on key bus routes. Officers arrested more than 90 suspects, issued more than 30 penalty notices, carried out hundreds of stop and searches/accounts and visited over 250 licensed premises.

- 2.5 Tackling antisocial behaviour is a key priority for us. Antisocial behaviour covers a range of nuisance and disorder problems that can have a significant impact on the lives of residents, businesses and people who visit Camden. Tackling antisocial behaviour is a key priority and the CSP is responding better to residents' concerns about antisocial behaviour. Resident perception of antisocial behaviour has dropped by 18%. Residents report that 54% say they feel safe in Camden at night and 89% feel safe during the day. Underpinning our work is the significant progress in implementing the Antisocial Behaviour Action Plan, which contains a 53-point improvement plan and notable progress is outlined later in this report.
- 2.6 Camden's Priority and Prolific Offenders Programme (PPO) is designed to reduce the number of key crimes committed in Camden (specifically burglary, robbery, and vehicle) through targeting those who repeatedly commit these crimes. The 55 PPOs in the scheme are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime in the borough. Over the three years that the scheme has been operating we have reduced re-offending amongst those originally identified as adult PPOs by almost 48%. Although final figures are not yet available, there has also been substantial reductions with those who joined the scheme in the interim years and mid-year numbers indicate an almost 54% reduction in re-offending amongst the new PPOs compared to the previous year. The multi-agency PPO team includes probation, Police and local authority staff and has received national recognition through an article in the Guardian newspaper following the visit from government minister Ed Miliband.
- 2.7 In Safer Camden 2005-08 we identified alcohol related violence as a priority with Camden Town and Holborn identified as hot spots. During the past three years levels of violence in Holborn have significantly dropped. To tackle alcohol related violent crime, we built on existing good practice and now have a comprehensive approach to managing problem premises. Fortnightly tasking meetings and monthly multi-agency operations are held. We have also worked with licensees to develop good practice through groups such as Pubwatch and through the best Bar None scheme. We have used legislation such as Controlled Drinking Zones and dispersal orders to tackle street based violence and have directly linked with support services where appropriate. A sensible drinking campaign was developed and the Safer Travel at Night scheme has been actively promoted.
- 2.8 We will continue with our intelligence lead tasking process to develop this further. An Alcohol Strategy has been developed and we will focus our efforts on delivering the targets set within this Strategy. We will continue to support and develop the Best Bar None scheme and work with licensees through their own fora. We will pilot schemes that support better regulation in the hotspot area of Camden Town, including the introduction of a marshalled taxi rank and the use of new powers such as alcohol related dispersals and drinking banning orders. We aim to work more closely with health partners on data sharing and on the development of joint awareness campaigns.
- 2.9 Our approach to tackling the drug and alcohol issues that fuels much of the crime in Camden is a multi-pronged approach that includes preventative measures, high quality

and easily accessible drug and alcohol treatment services. We have a robust enforcement approach for those that refuse to accept the help they need to address their associated criminal and antisocial behaviour. We have linked the activity to ensure that services are delivered in a joined up way to deliver health benefits to those who use drugs and alcohol as well as reducing crime and antisocial behaviour. Our Drug Intervention Programme delivered some of the best results in London in getting people into treatment and through to successful completion. Figures on the number of users that were treated last year are not yet available. However, 82% of those treated successfully completed the programme. In conjunction with the family proceedings courts, we established a family drug and alcohol court that supports misusing parents into treatment and helps better protect children affected by parental substance misuse.

3. Harness opportunities to create a new and exciting quarter for London at King's Cross, including its development to a cultural hub and gateway for London.

- 3.1 The first Eurostar train arrived at St Pancras station in November 2007 and was the first physical evidence of the transformation of the area and its new status as Europe's largest transport hub. The new hub will include new shopping centres, world-class hotels, improved leisure facilities and 500,00 sq m of office space. It is expected that more than 25,000 new jobs will be created by 2020. The Gateway to Europe: Social capital edition, describes how people (residents and workers) of King's Cross are actively engaging in the regeneration process via some of the area's employment and enterprise initiatives.
- 3.2 In terms of community safety, we are aware of the area's previous reputation as a drug and vice hotspot and through the hard work of the CSP and local people, we are focusing on ensuring that this activity does not start to take a foothold in the ward. We are working with the local Camden Safer Streets team, British Transport Police and managers of local homeless hostels to address what is often chronic drug addiction. Individuals identified have been asked to sign up to acceptable behaviour agreements, an arrangement where services are offered to a person to reduce their drug addiction and therefore antisocial behaviour.
- 3.3 We have also reduced the instances of youth antisocial behaviour in the area. Joint approaches by the Families in Focus team, the Council and local youth service providers have been pivotal in ensuring that there have been no reported large-scale disturbances in the area involving youths over the past year. Where there have been problems, we continue our policy of referring any identified youth to the Youth Inclusion Support Panel. At this meeting agencies discuss each individual and identify a range of measures designed to take the young person away from the streets and move them to constructive lives.

4. Tackle the causes of antisocial behaviour. For example, by providing parental support, backed up with enforcement measures.

- 4.1 We take a pro-active approach to addressing issues around rough sleeping and attendant street activity (begging, street drinking, street based sex work and street based drug use). This involves adopting a balanced, partnership response whereby service interventions are offered prior to the exploration of enforcement options should the ASB continue after interventions have been accepted or refused. This includes the

robust use of Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABAs). The overall management of the process is progressed through the geographically based multi-agency forums called Tasking and Targeting meetings, where street management agencies (such as the Police) and service providers agree case plans for all individuals coming to notice engaging in street activity.

- 4.2 We have implemented a well developed case management approach to tackling antisocial behaviour through the Youth Inclusion Support Panels, Tasking and Targeting meetings as well as race and hate crime panels. Youth disorder engagement workers were introduced last year and have been working alongside Police officers to engage those young people who are responsible for antisocial behaviour in communities. The team engages in neighbourhoods where there are youth disorder issues have been identified and work with both the young people and other agencies to ensure that young people are referred to the appropriate agencies for the appropriate action.
- 4.3 Camden's Antisocial Behaviour Ladder sets out interventions used when tackling antisocial behaviour clearly in a visual representation of how interventions escalate. It is being used as a training aid for officers and as an educational aid for young people so that they can see the consequences of antisocial behaviour. It is also used with the community to enable understanding of how antisocial behaviour is tackled and the general timescales they can expect to be followed. Several versions of the Ladder have been produced to show how it applies to particular types of antisocial behaviour to enable people to see how it works in practice. These include a nuisance neighbour, a young person engaged in antisocial behaviour and street drinking.
- 4.4 We implemented a Family Intervention Project to work with families who are at risk of losing their tenancies through antisocial behaviour. These families are offered support (coupled with enforcement where necessary) to assist them to change their behaviour. At the heart of this project is outreach work with parents and families to give respite to the local community. The project is working with up to ten families to reduce their antisocial behaviour with parenting practitioners providing intensive support.
- 4.5 Although final figures are not yet available, the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system continues to be well above target but numbers have lowed as the year progressed. The increase compares favourably to Camden's Youth Offending Service's most similar family groups and is in part accredited to police targets around Offences Brought to Justice. It is important to note that the increase reflects those across London and the Youth Justice Board is looking at ways to divert young people away from reprimands and final warnings. The CSP will be looking into the tensions between these two measures over the coming months.
- 4.6 The voluntary and community sector plays a key role in helping to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour. One example is the work of the New Horizon Youth Centre (NHYC). NHYC is the only youth specific day centre operating in central London. Working in partnership with Camden PCT, the Police, Council, mental health teams A&E clinics, housing providers and hostels across London, the centre delivers joined up services addressing antisocial behaviour, health, homelessness, training and employment. Fifty young people aged 16-21 use NHYC each day. The centre has found accommodation for 700 young people in the past year, but also works to prevent

rough sleeping. Two evenings a week the centre has a drop-in centre for sex workers that is attended by up to 20 women. These individuals usually have substance misuse problems involving crack, heroin, alcohol as well as mental health issues. The service focuses on stabilising the situation and signposting individuals to available services and opportunities, particularly housing and health services.

4.7 Partnership and collaboration is a key factor in NHYC work. New collaborations continue to develop, addressing antisocial behaviour from a complex perspective of youth, health, housing, life skills, training and development. Good communication with the Police is especially important and local police officers meet with young people at the centre every few months.

5. Improve bullying and racist incident monitoring systems, and access to support in relation to bullying, harassment, racism and crime.

5.1 In the first six months of the 07/08 reporting over 28% of victims of crime have participated in the restorative justice process, which exceeds target and is well above the Youth Justice Board's (YJB) family average. We held a bullying prevention seminar in Oct 07 to engage with schools further in these areas and allow them to tackle issues collaboratively by sharing interventions that work. Over the past year, three more schools this year delivered peer mediation projects and 75 peer mediators were trained. Additional training is planned for primary and secondary schools as well as Play Centres that are not already involved in the project, to look at how they might establish this successful intervention for their children and young people. Learning mentor coordinators are already trained to provide social and emotional aspects of learning.

5.2 Camden's BME Alliance (CBMEA) plays a key role in monitoring race hate crime through their Third Party Reporting project. CBMEA works in partnership with the Council, the Police and the community centres that have become third party reporting sites for race hate crime. To date eight local residents have become volunteers and have been trained in reporting. The project provides local Police with a portfolio of where incidents take place, where the perpetrators reside and which areas they operate in, as well as providing information on tension hotspots and gang conflicts. One example of this work is around Somali victims living on one of the Council's estates that were targeted by a group of young people living at three addresses in the local area. The local Safer Neighbourhoods Team were made aware of the reported hate crime data, which was valuable in identifying and dealing with the alleged perpetrators.

5.3 Unfortunately funding for the project was not secured as part of the Council's budget setting process. Some funds have been found to continue the project for the next few months but there is a risk that the project will not continue beyond this time. Third party reporting is a key component in tension monitoring and is seen as one of the crucial areas of best practice in tackling extremism. This is a concern for the CSP and one that we will be looking to resolve in the coming months.

6. Make sure that Camden's diverse communities play a part in making our neighbourhoods safer.

6.1 There are numerous examples of how local people and businesses have played a part in making Camden safer and specific examples are set out below.

- InHolborn, Holborn's Business Improvement District: Over the past twelve months, InHolborn has built on its promise 'to make Holborn recognized as a comparatively safe central London district for those who work and live in the area.' They have capitalized on the visibility and success of the dedicated Rangers and upgraded their uniforms and remit to increase their approachability. Rangers now sport the official logo for London's information ambassadors – the 'I' sign – and are fully up to date with local and London wide information. Working closely with the local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, Crime Prevention Officers, and the Counter Terrorism Desk, InHolborn offers a comprehensive service to enable reporting of crime and antisocial behaviour as well as solutions to tackle it.

To assist with crime reduction and increase liaison and relationships with the community, InHolborn has identified funding for two Police Community Support Officers. There are also plans to introduce a local Business Watch/Radio link pilot scheme for 100 retail, hospitality and office based businesses with a view to increasing the capacity for this project in the future. InHolborn also intends to bring in instant messaging facilities via email, text or phone with on-street electronic signage. This service would also be made available to the Council and Police.

- Camden Town Unlimited (CTU), Camden Town's Business Improvement District: The Creative Quarter concept proposed by CTU identifies an opportunity to deliver a first class gateway to Europe through investment in the public realm and key property development sites. Cutting crime and the perception of crime remains CTU's top priority. The key target is to make streets liveable safe and lively so that people feel able to enjoy the vibrant street life. Key achievements over the past twelve months include:
 - Investment of over £125,000 in a high profile, highly visible security team to patrol the town centre and provide a reassuring presence during the dark winter months.
 - Recruitment of a business crime manager to run a radio system, which links CCTV, Street Wardens, business and the Police in real time and improve communication between businesses and Police at street level.
 - Supporting to the CSP and British Transport Police on a number of high profile joint operations targeting drug dealing, robbery and antisocial behaviour.
 - Facilitation of improved communications and shared intelligence between businesses and the Police via newsletters, the website and regular meetings.
 - Establishment of a 'hotline' for residents and businesses to report low-level antisocial behaviour and facilitate a pro-active response to the issues.

- **Met Volunteers Front Counter Project:** Camden has been selected to pilot the Met Volunteers Front Counter Project, which involves volunteers supporting the Police by offering triage services to customers who attend the front reception counters. This programme aims to improve the service already provided and free up Police officers to other duties as well as enhance the services provided to the community both at the front counter and on the streets. The volunteers will also be based in satellite stations, e.g. doctors surgeries, libraries and shopping parades offering crime prevention advice or organising appointments for Police officers and Police Community Support Officers. The Met Volunteers project now has 25 volunteers 1400 total number of volunteering hours in the borough during 2007/08.
- **MPS Volunteer Police Cadets:** The MPS Volunteer Police Cadets currently has 27 members. Current meetings of the Cadets concentrate on drill practice and team building skills. At each meeting there is a policing input, which has included stop and search powers, drugs, weapons, first aid and self defence skills. The programme hoping to include on recruiting new members, with a particular focus on increasing Somali youth membership and Youth Inclusion Support Panel referrals. The programme reviewing what the Cadets can do for the borough, in particular building links to the Safer Neighbourhoods Team's work so that they can put in requests for assistance from the Cadets. The programme is also looking at how they can be involved in more 'test purchasing' for knives, fireworks, tobacco and alcohol.
- **Camden Police and Community Consultative Group (CCPCG):** Meeting around the borough six times per year, CCPCG works in partnership with the Council and Police on community safety issues and has strong links with Safer Neighbourhood Panels. Youth crime is usually the main concern expressed by local residents, but in King's Cross street drinking is a major concern. Work of the group includes myth busting sessions and focus groups that have looked at issues like violent extremism and police 'stop and search' powers. A focus group with young people revealed that some think 'stop and search' is a useful tool that makes them feel safer.
- **King's Cross Neighbourhood Centre (KCNC):** The main service of the centre are activities are for families, aimed at bringing people together to generate a greater understanding and respect across cultures and generations thereby strengthening community cohesion. KCNC provides a variety of activities, including language lessons, day trips, lunch clubs, advice and support and health education. The centre provides space and activities that help diffuse community tensions through changing behaviour and perceptions. In turn this complements the centre's use as a Third Party Reporting Centre. To deliver the Third Party Reporting Scheme, families from very different cultural backgrounds communicate with each other both inside and outside of the community centre. The volunteer Third Party reporter at KCNC has recently dealt with reports of violent harassment and drugs issues, the latter from a local family who had not previously felt safe enough to report drug dealing out of a neighbouring flat. Issues like gang membership and violence are also fed back and addressed through focused work with young people and their families.

7. Reduce the fear of crime by working in partnership with the community, empowering people to make decisions and providing timely information about community safety in local areas.

7.1 In 2006 the Police introduced the local policing programme 'Safer Neighbourhoods' a year ahead of schedule. This programme introduced dedicated local policing teams in every ward across the borough to increase more visible local-level policing and enable residents to have a greater say about how certain crime issues are tackled in their area. The initiative is fully integrated in to the CSP work and over the past year has become a truly community-led scheme. We have also worked with the local community on key estates to tackle area specific antisocial behaviour issues. We also proactively used the available antisocial behaviour powers, such as antisocial behaviour orders, dispersal notices and parenting programmes, with the full use of available housing powers as part of our responsibility as a social housing landlord.

7.2 We put a greater focus on local communities to ensure that residents knew what action was being taken to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour in their area. This includes the *QuickComms* initiative, which informs residents of positive news stories such as crack house closures, arrests of drug dealers or dispersal areas. To help residents keep themselves, their families and their property safe crime prevention information was sent to residents through Crime Prevention Officers and Safer Neighbourhoods Teams. Leaflets on vehicle crime prevention were also sent out with parking permit renewals through Parking Solutions and district housing offices

7.2 Another key part of our work has been looking at how to better inform residents about levels of antisocial behaviour and crime in their areas. The Information Exchange System, a pilot project that Camden is leading on with one other borough, would provide this information as well as a single point contact for community safety services for local residents. Although the project has been significantly delayed due to data sharing problems with other agencies the system is on track to be launched in the coming months.

8. Next Steps

8.1 It is important that we celebrate the successes achieved to make Camden safer. Many of the initiatives and actions outlined in previous sections of is report will continue but big challenges remain in building on our achievements. We intend to continue to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour in the borough by working together across agencies and with the communities we serve.

8.2 Our 'roadmap' to this vision, and for delivering the LSP's vision of Camden as *A thriving and safe part of London and gateway to Europe*, is set out in the new Community Safety Partnership Strategy, *CamdenSafe 2008-11* attached as appendix 1. It is based on the views of residents, businesses and partners and the three-year strategy provides the basis for the partnership to deliver services that meet the needs of our communities. It will enable individual partnership members to understand their respective roles in supporting delivery across a range of Services.

8.3 The Strategy outlines focuses on:

- Tackling antisocial behaviour (such as youth disorder, public drug use and dealing, neighbour nuisance, graffiti and street drinking)
- Reducing personal and property crime (this includes the specific offences of residential burglary, robbery of the person and theft from motor vehicle)
- Tackling violent crime (this includes offences of wounding, domestic violence, extremism and hate crime)
- Tackling youth crime (this includes interventions to prevent and reduce crime committed by people under 18, including youth disorder)
- Improving Camden Town (tackling drug related crime, violence and antisocial behaviour)

Underpinning the entire strategy is our aim to tackle the key drivers of crime in Camden: alcohol and drug misuse and reducing re-offending.

8.3 To support this vision, the CSP has proposed that challenging indicators for making Camden safe be included in Camden's Local Area Agreement 2008-11:

- Dealing with local concerns about antisocial behaviour and crime by the local Council and Police. We propose that this indicator replaces the discontinued measure for fear of crime.
- Reducing resident perception of drug use or drug dealing as a problem.
- Reducing the serious crime rate.
- Reducing the serious violent crime rate.
- Reducing the rate of proven re-offending by young offenders.
- Reducing first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 to 17.
- Reducing substance misuse by young people.
- Reducing the overall crime rate in Camden Town.
- Reducing visible drug dealing in Camden Town.

8.4 Delivering this vision will be a challenge and one of the key areas that will help us meet this challenge is reducing re-offending, both prolific and minor. We know that the majority of crime in Camden is committed by a relatively small number of offenders. The CSP will need to take an even wider partnership approach than it has in the past by focusing on key areas that can decrease the risk of offending. These include:

- Tackling the high prevalence of drug and alcohol misuse
- Dealing with the mental and general health needs of offenders
- Improving offenders' basic skills and their ability to get and retain a job
- Ensuring that offenders can access and retain appropriate accommodation
- Ensuring education, training and employment opportunities for young offenders, and raising their achievement levels
- Tackling the intergenerational offending cycle through working with families and children of offenders.

9. Conclusions

9.1 Along with the current and future plans to meet the Community Safety Partnership Strategy Priorities, this paper has raised a number of issues around re-offending which the LSP may wish to focus its discussion on.