



Metropolitan Police Authority

IMPROVING PREVENTION AND REASSURANCE IN REDUCING SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE

Background

1. This paper sets out an integrated response to Serious Youth Violence in order to prevent and provide reassurance. From analysis of research into the issues, the MPA Youth Scrutiny and direction from regional and central government an emerging approach has been defined. This paper identifies key areas of development of work and some specific projects to underpin the change which the MPS now intend to introduce.
2. The work clearly identifies the need to work in partnership and the MPS role in influencing rather than leading on delivery in a number of areas. This is an innovative approach to what is a significant issue and the investment the paper looks for will enable the MPS and MPA to frame work at a pan-London and Borough level as well as influence national developments.

Identifying the Youth Crime problem - Key issues

1. Within the Youth Strategy the MPS has been working with partners to understand the causes of serious youth violence and to develop an effective prevention and reassurance plan to prevent it and reassure young people. This is work in progress but a model is emerging which provides greater clarity about the issues being addressed and will be used to help shape preventative and reassurance work. This section sets out the key elements of that model and how we intend to take it forward working together with partners.
2. An MPS wide group has worked over the past four weeks to pull together learning and understanding to provide a framework for change. The group identified the following evidenced based issues that need to be addressed by this change model.

The London environment is one of a rapidly evolving culture and changing values to which we must constantly adapt. There appears to be a cultural acceptance of the use of weapons developing amongst a small minority with faster escalation from dispute to use of weapons as a resolution.

3. The 'London Landscape' (2007)¹ illustrates that the London environment is rapidly evolving and incorporates a range of culture and values to which we must constantly adapt. For a small number of young people there appears to be an acceptance of the use of weapons. Serious violence committed by young people is being increasingly characterised by the use of excessive violence², as response to relatively minor incidents. In this environment some young people perceive an increase in their status, respect and recognition from peers by committing increasingly violent offences³, the importance of gaining recognition from older males was particularly highlighted by young people interviewed by the MPS Youth Scrutiny.

A significant influence on the above is the media, particularly as a 'cultural architect'. This frames not only some young people's behaviour but affects the fear that is apparent amongst young people. It also brings a focus on police as the solution.

4. Throughout the MPA Youth Scrutiny there was unanimous agreement between adult and youth that the press portrayal of young people was negative, frightening and of concern. This daily portrayal of the capital experiencing endemic youth crime was resulting in Londoners feeling under threat. The MPA found that press coverage was influencing the behaviour of young people, influencing the negative perceptions that adult Londoners have of young people, and affecting policy decisions of service providers⁴.
5. A report by the NCH The National Children's Strategy also highlighted how reports in the media directly affected young people; 58 per cent of those surveyed for the report had read about violent incidents in newspapers or on the internet and 64 per cent of respondents had heard about incidents on television.

Young people are vulnerable to becoming victims or offenders for a number of reasons; many of these are to do with their development, peer pressures and past experiences but other factors [such as weapon carriage for defence] increase vulnerability⁵.

6. Those consulted for the MPA Youth Scrutiny expressed concerns that some young people were forced into offending. This coercion tended

¹ 'London Landscape' SMPD 2007

² 'Serious Youth Violence – Position Paper.' VCD. April 2008

³ 'MPA Youth Scrutiny.' MPA. May 2008

⁴ Ibid. p. 155

⁵ 'Youth Homicide Report.' SMPD. 2008

'Youth Crime Profile.' SMPD. 2008

to occur for two reasons: living in an area where there were high levels of crime, or due to the young person in question having been a victim of abuse.

7. A common theme emerging is the link between older male siblings or relatives acting as a conduit for young male family members into delinquent behaviour. Evidence from the Five Borough Alliance suggests that young people on the fringes of serious offending may ensure the continuation of gang violence as they are converted, through association with older criminals from groupings based on social ties and friendship into more serious offending. Within the Five Boroughs there also evidence of older gang members 'grooming' young people by involving them in the margins of activity⁶.
8. Young people consulted in the youth scrutiny spoke about children who were forced to courier drugs for drug-deal by elders, and adults expressed concern about the understanding of the level of coercion that some young people experienced to get involved in crime⁷. There is increasing evidence that, in some small areas, some young people fell coerced into associating with groups involved in criminality, and derive some perceived protection by this involvement⁸
9. The Offending, Crime and Youth Survey (Home Office, 2004) found that children and young people, who had four or more disorder problems in their area had a higher risk of being frequently victimised. Research by Victim Support has identified three pathways to victimisation as retaliatory violence, displacement retaliation and victims befriending the offenders. Conversely, violent offenders are also thought to be more likely to become victims, due to retaliatory violence of their own victims and that they are considered to be less likely to be protected by authority because of negative attitudes towards them as offenders. This lack of protection is thought to make these offenders more vulnerable to becoming a victim themselves⁹.

We need to engender public confidence and trust in policing [amongst young people]¹⁰ – in particular we need to deal with the fear of violence if we are to reduce carriage of weapons for self-protection.

10. Several indicators suggest a trend in increasing weapon, mainly knife, carriage and a willingness to use these weapons in serious assaults, multiple

⁶ 'Serious Youth Violence: Gangs, Guns and Weapons.' MPS. June 2008

⁷ 'MPA Youth Scrutiny.' MPA. May 2008, p.40

⁸ 'Serious Youth Violence – Position Paper.' VCD. April 2008

⁹ Youth Justice Board

¹⁰ 'Youth Homicide Report.' SMPD. 2008, 'Youth Focus Groups.' SMPD. Forthcoming

stab wounds are becoming common, as is the presence of body armour¹¹. Young people are more likely to carry a knife if they have been a victim of crime, but most young people that carried a knife claimed this was only for protection and they had never actually used them. Knife carrying has been found to be more prevalent among those involved in more serious, group-related offences¹². A survey of young people by the NCH The Children's Charity identified that 63% of respondents stated that they felt young people got involved in gun and knife crime was to protect themselves¹³

11. Adult stakeholders told the MPA¹⁴ that however ineffective the measure, young people carry knives for self-protection and self-defence. Young people said that knife carrying was common amongst young people, however, any object that could be used to defend oneself and provide a sense of security, was worth carrying. Young people were aware there was a flaw in the proposition that carrying a knife provide security and self-protection because they knew that by doing so they were placing themselves in situations that could have violent outcomes. In the view of young people the consequences of carrying and showing a weapon in an act of self-defence would need to be prepared to use it, as it is likely that the other persons response would be similar or excessive. Despite this rationalisation, the fear of victimisation prevents young people from considering alternative approaches.

Offenders of serious violence fall into many categories but there are clearly those who go out with a predetermined intention of violence, those who are generally violent and those who respond to others violence. Each of these categories presents different opportunities for prevention strategies

12. The Wave Trust research and interviews with adult stakeholders by the MPA Youth Scrutiny identified how the effects of neglect, trauma, stress, violence and abuse on a young child can affect behaviour in later life. Fundamentally as the brain is programmed largely in the first three years of life and develops in relation to its environment. This can be a critical determinant factor in terms of behaviour as the child grows, and may lead to violent behaviour.
13. The line between young offender and 'at risk' victim is blurred, however in tackling these issues it is vital to distinguish between the groups. Our current practice of trying to reach all groups with the same solution is mistaken. For example a drug dealer required enforcement action; the child at risk needs a social care structure robust enough to meet their needs and those that are 'reluctant gangsters' can be addressed through cultural and educational means¹⁵.

¹¹ 'Serious Youth Violence Position Paper.' VCD. April 2008

¹² Youth Justice Board

¹³ "Step inside our shoes" Young people's views on gun and knife crime.' NCH. March 2008

¹⁴ MPA Youth Scrutiny.' MPA. May 2008

¹⁵ 'Working together to reduce serious youth violence: Summary of key themes and main

We and our partner organisations can exert considerable influence on the pattern of offending by making key proactive interventions at the level of the individual, family and the wider community; this will require specialist skills for intervention¹⁶

14. Adult stakeholders interviewed as part of the MPA Youth Scrutiny expressed the opinion that to counter the effects of trauma, stress, violence and abuse, investment should be made in the first few years of life. Attending to the parents' social and emotional needs is the most effective preventative measure in terms reducing violence perpetrated by young people¹⁷.

15. The Wave Conference in November 2007 identified early intervention and child protection as one of the top recommendations by delegates, which was echoed by speakers. 'Youth Violence is part of a cycle that encompasses all aspects of family life, especially parenting and family breakdown, and is both a cause and an effect.'¹⁸

16. We know from research that children from homes of problem drinking or addicted parents have an increased tendency towards truancy, and that almost 50,000 crimes are committed in London each year by truanting children¹⁹, as such tackling these family-based issues as well as individual problems is essential in helping young people.

The impact of Immigration and previous experiences of young migrant people [for instance the prevalence of PTSD amongst young people seeking asylum from war torn countries] need to be addressed.

17. Analysis of the high-risk offenders identified by Operation Alliance demonstrates this point. Although 95% of offenders are described as EA3, 13 different countries of origin are shown within this grouping. Analysis of the 26 youth murders also shows 13 different nationalities are shown (victims and offenders) and that approximately one third of the victims and offenders were born abroad, although how long they had resided in the UK is not clear at this stage. A very limited number of offenders appear to be disturbed individuals, including those with origins in war-torn countries where they have been exposed to extreme violence and lethal weaponry²⁰. This emphasises the relevance of post traumatic stress disorder in analysing the violent behaviour of some

messages.' WAVE Trust. March 2008

¹⁶ 'Safer Neighbourhoods Evaluation.' SMPD

¹⁷ MPA Youth Scrutiny.' MPA. May 2008

¹⁸ 'Working together to reduce serious youth violence: Summary of key themes and main messages.' WAVE Trust. March 2008

¹⁹ 'Working together to reduce serious youth violence: Summary of key themes and main messages.' WAVE Trust. March 2008. p.20

²⁰ 'Serious Youth Violence – Position Paper.' VCD. April 2008

young people.

Our programmes are highly dependent on the collaboration of partners, so partnerships and the sustainability of our partners, particularly in the third sector, are significant concerns

18. Adult stakeholders that took part in the MPS Youth Scrutiny evidence that partners organisations welcomed the balance of enforcement and engagement adopted by the MPS, recognising that effective engagement is the key to crime prevention. They acknowledged that, on the whole, the MPS approach in regards to prevention work surpassed work being carried out by statutory partners and that on occasion the lack of effective interventions by statutory partners was an additional hindrance for the MPS²¹.
19. The WAVE Trust conference in November 2007 identified the need to address the complex issue of serious youth violence holistically, recognising that it is not just an issue of police officers, or of social workers, or of housing officers; it is an issue of health service providers and also of the voluntary and community sector, and is about creating multi-agency partnerships²².

We must work smarter by improving our use of intelligence and IT. In particular we develop how we capture information about those who are vulnerable, how we assess that and how we share it with those who can take the most effective action²³

20. There were concerns expressed by a number of stakeholders about how statutory agencies were responding to current information sharing practices. There was a consensus that current practices were not effective. Consultees told the MPA that:
- Information sharing outside of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) and the field of Prolific Priority Offenders (PPO) were poor
 - Not all partners were complying fully with the information sharing guidance outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and the impact of this was that suitable interventions were not being identified for young people in need or at risk.
 - On some occasions information held about young people in need or at risk was not utilised by other partners who had a statutory duty to act on it

²¹ MPA Youth Scrutiny.' MPA. May 2008

²² 'Working together to reduce serious youth violence: Summary of key themes and main messages.' WAVE Trust. March 2008. p.20

²³ 'Rape Review.' SMPD. 2005/7

'A Review of Vulnerable Victims.' SMPD. 2008

There are significant issues regarding provision of mental health services to young people in need

21. There is a national recognition that there is a significant lack of capacity in statutory services. Evidence gathered by the National Youth Crime Action Plan found that Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Social Care and Housing had particular capacity issues.
22. Although more research is required as to the impact of mental health on youth crime, the MPS Rape Review identified that offences involving victims with mental health issues suffer the highest attrition rates²⁴

The New Model for Prevention

23. The emerging picture is of a complex mix of issues characterised by young people apparently moving quickly from not offending to committing very high tariff crimes. However on closer analysis there is evidence of causal issues and a clear development of issues over time. In response to this picture our proposed preventive responses consist of interventions to all young people to prevent them becoming victims and offenders and then to target those at most at risk through more focused interventions. This has been shaped using the Youth Justice Board /ECM strategic framework of Universal, Targeted and Specialist responses.
24. Considerations of who are the violent people, what causes violence have been central to considerations. The MPS/Wave Trust conference came to clear conclusions regarding the causes of violence and recommended we think about people who commit violence in terms of the propensity to using violence and signal incidents leading to violent reaction. This thinking helps us understand the violent and sudden escalation from dispute to potential homicide over what, from an outsiders point of view, are often minor issues. The over arching issue from this work and analysis of the issues in London is the group of people we call victims and those we cause offenders are often the same cohort. These factors call for a reframing of the existing crime prevention model.
25. Historical situational crime prevention models consider victims, offenders and locations. This new model moves from victim and offender to 'vulnerability' and from locations to signal incidents. The re-framing of the model immediately identifies an intelligence requirement to identify these two factors and then a series of actions to both mitigate and prevent them from coming together. The model considers the factors which lead to people being vulnerable including individuals development; the impact of peers; family, lifestyle, media, mental

²⁴ 'Rape Review.' SMPD. 2005/7

health and wider culture in how young people shape their responses to these vulnerabilities and signal incidents. It redefines locations, where we can consider guardianship as part of the solution, to focus on events, territory and communication. To deliver solutions it is set within a framework of partnership working and comprises a series of universal, targeted and specialist interventions to cover the development of young people from birth until adulthood.

26. The strategic approach focuses on joint agency working on the most vulnerable to bring other agencies to bear on earlier interventions. It includes key interventions relating to individuals, which will be delivered through partnership working, in many cases, led by other agencies. However the police roles within this are not passive, as they will drive multi-agency work not only for the benefit of that individual but also in terms of preventing crime against others.
27. Annex A is a framework of high level descriptions of interventions against the vulnerability and signal incident labels, categorising Universal, Targeted and Specialist work. This is not exhaustive and a lead for each of the areas of work will develop the necessary projects and ensure consistency and MPS wide application as appropriate. The framework exposes information and intelligence needs to underpin the tactical interventions.
28. To underpin the model is the introduction of a Youth Safety Assessment Tool (YSAT) based upon work developed with ACPO [the 'ACPO youth toolkit']. Using factors identified by police and YJB research it is possible to identify vulnerable young people and variable filters allow management of the number of cases identified and the type of response required. The extended data collection through ECM on Merlin provides additional opportunities to enhance the information we have about young people who are vulnerable. The capture of this information on Merlin provides an easily shared data set to assist partnership working and allow for public protection desks to assess the intelligence available regarding individuals.

A New Model for Reassurance

29. The cross MPS working group has formulated a reassurance plan to address the above key issues, shown in the table below. The plan identifies four key themes of prevention and early intervention, partnership, risk management, and developing intelligence and information sharing.
30. The MPS Youth Strategy is enhancing Safer School Partnerships (SSPs) by ensuring they work more closely with Safer Neighbourhoods Teams and Safer Transport Teams. The SSPs will therefore work to the 7 Stage problem solving model, will be the hub around which safety education is accessed by young people, will use the voluntary sector and proven diversion and engagement programmes (see below), and will be supported by the deployment of more PCSOs in and around

schools. This work is supported by the London Youth Crime Prevention Board who are designing a Safer Schools Award.

31. A key element of this program is work with voluntary sector providers. The approach sets out how we will engage through these partners and therefore provide connection with young people from the age of 0 – 19+ years. We have set within this a number of key partners and have developed a new way of managing the relationship with them centrally to provide consistency of message and wide cover across all age ranges. In 2007/8 the MPS invested £1.2M to support this programme of work. The programme was also designed to support the PSAs set for police and local authorities, so that partnership funding could be drawn upon to make these programmes sustainable over the next 2-3 years. A descriptive list of programmes is in **annex C**.
32. A review of youth offending teams is focusing on the relationship between police and YOTs and in particular how the delivery of justice can be brought back into communities. This will lead to Reprimands and Final Warnings being given by SNTs within the community and a restorative framework. Young people must have confidence in the police to deal with their issues and the Criminal Justice System to respond appropriately if they are to have faith that they will be safe and supported when they stand up against those who commit crime. In addition through these approaches we will address the fear young people clearly have of both anti-social behaviour and violence, which is often articulated as the reason for carrying weapons.

Delivering Plan for Prevention and Reassurance

33. In order to deliver this new approach a strategic change plan has been developed which will focus on the four strategic aims of prevention, risk management, developing partnerships and intelligence. In addition the work on implementing the Youth Safety Assessment Tool is seen as a key factor to provide the information to identify those most vulnerable to violence and so help us target responses to these people. Analysis of these change programmes against current activity has identified a number of gaps in provision, which will be addressed centrally through a range of programmes. In particular the investment in certain initiatives allows us to provide a London wide position to help shape future funding decisions by the Mayor, Government Office for London and the Department for Children Schools and Families. The following table puts forward a plan to ensure that the MPS is more effective in delivering prevention and reassurance, and addresses gaps in current provision. It enhances the responses that Safer Neighbourhoods, Safer Transport, Safer Schools Team can deliver, as well as the criminal justice agencies response to first time offenders and addressing risk factors in young people. It also promotes new responses to gangs and young people presenting at hospital A& E with knife injuries.

Prevention & Reassurance Priority	Programme	Universal Targeted Specialist	Outcomes
Existing investment 630 Safer Neighbourhood Teams support – £245m Safer Transport Teams (MPS element)- £9.8m Existing Safer School Partnerships Police Officers- £11.5m School PCSOs – £3.6m			
Prevention – through embedding ECM And developing early intervention	Extending SSPs to all high priority schools and Pupil Referral Units (to be met from existing Borough BWT) Met Track Volunteer police cadets Project 'You' Kickz Junior Citizen	Universal/Targeted Universal Universal/Targeted Universal Universal/Targeted Universal	10,000 young people 1300 VPCs 100,000 young people 2 schemes per Borough reaching 45,000 young people per year
<i>Gaps in prevention addressed</i>	<i>The expansion of SSPs to all high priority schools and SNT supporting all schools will extend reassurance to all school children</i>		<i>1, 220,000 young people aged 6-17</i>
Risk Mana	Restorative Justice/ Youth Restorative disposal (YRD) Programmes. Youth Safety Assessment Tool (YSAT)/Triage on arrest SCD gangs Mentoring programme	Targeted Targeted specialist	10 Tranche 1 Blunt 2 Boroughs 2000 young people 10 Trache 1 Blunt 2 boroughs- 10,000 young people at risk identified High risk gang members- 100
<i>Gaps in prevention addressed</i>	<i>The Restorative Justice and YRD Programmes will reduce the no. entering the criminal justice system, particularly among BME groups.</i> <i>YST and Triage on arrest will meet the gap in identifying young people at risk, allowing for partnership intervention plans to be agreed with partners</i>		
Developing Partnership Approaches	Developing Street Pastors/School pastors Princes Trust Programmes Developing A youth initiative based upon Diamond Districts – development and pilot costs for working with the LCJB	Targeted Targeted Specialist	Expand to 32 boroughs – Supporting 1000 at risk young people Supporting young people subject to detention and post detention

	BPA Voyage	Targeted	Supporting 200 at risk young people in targeted programmes
	MPA scrutiny – development of engagement	Universal	
<i>Gaps in prevention addressed</i>	The development of School Street Pastor schemes addresses gap in support for keeping young people safe to and from school. The Princes Trust will develop programmes for young people at risk in Tranch 1 Blunt 2 Boroughs. The BPA Voyage Programmes meets gaps in provision for young people at risk in need of mentoring and skills development.		
Developing Intelligence information sharing &	Developing A & E Knife Intervention programmes Youth Safety Assessment Tool	Specialist Targeted	Reaching 200 young people attending A & E Identifying 10,000 young people at risk
<i>Gaps in prevention addressed</i>	The A & E proposal will meet a gap in identifying at risk young people presenting at A& E and target support activity and police intervention YSAT will address gaps in intelligence gathering from police indices and put this together with partnership data to produce joint intervention and support plans.		

C. RACE AND EQUALITY IMPACT

1. The specific equality and diversity issues relating to this paper are acknowledged. The delivery of a reduction in serious youth violence is a challenging one for the MPS, however there are structures in place, within the MPS Youth Strategy and the Serious Violence Strategy to mitigate the risks associated with this challenge.
2. The programmes in the prevention and reassurance plans are aimed at reducing first time entrants into the criminal justice system particularly from BME communities. In addition, consideration regarding race and equality impact will be taken into account when developing and implementing the interventions outlined in this paper. To help ensure maximum gain for this full Equality Impact Assessment for this prevention and reassurance plan is being prepared by the Diversity and Citizen Focus Directorate.
3. The selection of projects for funding has been determined considering the need to provide universal response to all young people in London, targeted support to those individuals and communities who are vulnerable and specialist response to those most at risk. The interventions have therefore been selected in order to provide a range of interventions most suitable to each of those categories and are by definition already targeted at those most in need.

D. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The cost of developing this programme to meet the current gaps is estimated

at £4M. A breakdown of this expenditure is shown below:

Activity	£000's
Universal activity	
Investment in Voluntary Police Cadets and project YOU	400
Met Track	100
Engaging young people (MPA Scrutiny)	600
Princes trust Programmes	400
Restorative approach to dealing with minor issues (RAiN)	150
sub total Universal activity	1,650
Targeted activity	
Project Voyage	350
Triage on arrest - ACPO youth toolkit	100
Restorative Approaches "calling the shots"	200
Developing youth based initiatives in Diamond Districts	600
street pastors	400
sub total Targeted activity	1,650
Specialist activity	
SCD3 gang tension Level 1 mediation programme	
Operation Pathways	300
Developing A&E interventions	400
sub total specialist activity	700
Total funding requirement	4,000

1. The financial figures in the table are based on estimates included in individual bids produced by TP and SCD, with the exception of "developing A&E interventions", which is only an estimate at this stage. Where other agencies are involved in managing funds on our behalf, proper governance frameworks will be put in place.
2. This financial plan has been designed with the aim of leveraging in pan London funding to support this new approach to prevention and reassurance. This will therefore influence and attract funding to ensure sustainability from the Mayor's 'Youth Offer', the Home Office's Youth Crime Action Plan, and other funding opportunities open to voluntary sector groups funded within this plan.

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
<i>Vulnerable People</i>				
Pre School Individual	Impact of neglect during early years on physical development leading to some young people with a propensity to violence.	<p>Improve the emphasis on investigations of neglect as well as abuse. Ensure police staff identify issues of neglect and properly reporting and investigating concerns.</p> <p>Developing joint work with health care and children's services.</p> <p>Initiatives with pre-school nurseries and projects to identify those at need.</p>	<p>Ensure officers understand and carry out effective investigations when neglect suspected. SCD5 role in carrying out investigations of neglect and the gateway for referrals for action from children services.</p> <p>Ensure child care issues are properly considered during response to allegations of DV.</p> <p>Effective sharing of information using Merlin for CAF.</p>	<p>Child Abuse Investigations carried out by SCD5 for interfamilial crime and supported by SCD 5 for stranger attacks.</p> <p>Safeguarding children boards role in protecting those at risk.</p> <p>Multi-agency working with families and individuals most at risk.</p>
Primary School ages	Young people, often for the first time exposed to issues from outside of their family and developing coping mechanisms to deal with bullying and other violence.	<p>Development of Key messages regarding safety for inclusion within partnership work locally. Deliver through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct messages • Junior Citizen to teach young people how to get help. • Miss Dorothy.com to 	<p>Where issues are high within a school primary safer schools partnership to be developed, including safer routes to school.</p> <p>As risks increase near change of school, develop linkages with SSP in secondary school</p> <p>Special needs of children</p>	Multi-agency working with families and individuals most at risk.

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
	Young people who are victims need to be provided with protective services to ensure they feel protected by society.	provide safety messages and strategies.	with mental health and trauma Effective sharing of information using Merlin for CAF	
Secondary School/Peer	As young people move to secondary school the risks of fear of violence increase and the trust in the police/state to protect seem to reduce. These lead to people developing coping mechanism based upon what they have learnt has worked which will include staying where they feel safe, grouping with others, carriage of weapons and at	<p>Providing young people positive messages on staying safe through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch over me • Generic messages <p>Safer Schools Partnerships patrols, engagement and activity.</p> <p>Engagement in sport and other positive activities as a diversion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kickz/ Be safe Workshops • VPC and Project YOU • MetTrack • Princes Trust XL programmes • DofE 	<p>Problem solving with young people [focused on fear and signal crimes] through SNTs and SSP</p> <p>Use of Youth assessment tool to identify those most vulnerable to violent criminality.</p> <p>Fast referral of vulnerable into positive activities before involved in SYV, such as Project YOU</p> <p>Street Pastors posted into areas of high crime</p> <p>Reducing the gains from crime [drugs]</p> <p>Supporting the development of programmes to get young people into employment</p>	<p>Proactive operations to deal with Gangs and individuals who commit Serious Violence.</p> <p>Pathways programme to provide people exit opportunities from gang and other groups associated with violence.</p> <p>Addressing through proactive operations those who bring others into crime – Diamond District initiative.</p> <p>Targeted work against those engaged in radical extremism.</p>

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
	<p>times use of violence.</p> <p>As those with propensity to violence grow they become a threat and threatening to other children and adults and develop image of being beyond the control of society.</p>	<p>Developing positive role models and mentors</p> <p>Community responses</p> <p>Regular review of people coming to notice through going missing and ensuring reasons for going missing identified – Public Protection Desk role.</p>	<p>and training such as the Princes Trust Team programme</p> <p>Speedy and effective justice to increase the impact on those responsible for criminality</p> <p>Triage on arrest to focus CJS on serious cases and divert minor cases at point of arrest</p> <p>Mentoring programmes for young people in vulnerable areas and communities to show other approaches to deal with issues.-e.g.</p> <p>‘Calling the Shots</p> <p>Leadership programmes for young people in vulnerable areas and communities to show other approaches to deal with issues – e.g.</p> <p>Project Voyage</p> <p>Effective sharing of information using Merlin for CAF</p> <p>Targeting those committing Anti-social behaviour and</p>	

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
			<p>violence using legislation to control them and to include families in the solution, e.g. ASBO/ABC, Parenting orders etc.</p> <p>De-radicalisation work under Prevent strategy in Boroughs identified with key issues – CT funded extended SN teams</p>	
Post School/ Society	<p>As young people move from school they are subjected to a number of other pressures associated with opportunity and expectation. This is often fuelled by a society whose focus is on material objects raising expectations which cannot be met</p>	<p>Working with partners to enhance life chances and to ensure all have opportunities for education or employment [NEET initiatives]</p> <p>Develop safer FE College Partnerships – working with DCSF for funding.</p>	<p>Engaging in programmes to capture those vulnerable – Princes Trust Team Programme and Awards programmes</p> <p>Effective sharing of information using Merlin for CAF</p> <p>Problem solving approach to FE colleges in areas of high need – dedicated officers as part of FE College Partnerships – working with DCSF for funding.</p>	<p>Paedophile unit activity and MAPPA work to deal target those people who prey on young people.</p>

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
Signal Incidents				
Incident	<p>We need to Make connections between incidents to understand what is happening; whilst incidents appear to develop quickly there may be precursor issues as opportunities for intervention.</p> <p>Need to Address any lack of trust in authority to protect as this may be used to provide a rationale for young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •carrying weapons, •taking retaliation, •responding through fear •creating groups for protection. 	<p>Developing policing services, integrated with other forms of authority which are accessible and relevant to young people; in particular Safer Schools and problem solving approach.</p> <p>Restorative approaches to deal with minor issues – RAIN.</p> <p>Developing clear educational programmes on Crime and Consequences – New programme on knife carriage</p> <p>Assessing the risk when crimes involving young people are reported there is a need to ensure that retaliation, protection of victims and enhanced victim support – New approach to youth crime.</p> <p>Developing Trust &</p>	<p>Applying the appropriate intervention opportunities from the range ABCs, ASBOs, parenting orders , and family interventions</p> <p>Triage on arrest to ensure that cases are assessed to ensure that those assessed as vulnerable to committing violence are fast tracked – links to Youth Crime Assessment Tool (YCAT). (LCJB’s Youth Strategy Working Group action)</p> <p>Delivery of the new Youth Restorative Justice Disposal projects (LCJB’s Youth Strategy Working Group</p>	<p>Greater use of threats to life SOP in cases where retaliation is assessed as likely.</p> <p>Proactive operations to follow on from incidents involving those most likely to retaliate.</p> <p>SCD3 gang tension Level 1 Mentoring programme</p> <p>Use of gang mediation programmes to intervene in disputes between people assessed as involved in gangs.</p> <p>Identifying A&E as specific locations for interventions and providing Haven approach to victims of serious youth violence.</p>

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
	<p>Stated need by some young people for street respect to both shield from above and deal with psychological insecurities; leads to risks of revenge and retaliation.</p>	<p>Confidence in policing- implementing the recommendations of the MPA Scrutiny</p>	<p>action)</p> <p>Greater use of special measures for cases through the CJS</p> <p>Sharing of information with partners to ensure that the most vulnerable are monitored and supported in all situations - Effective sharing of information using Merlin for CAF –</p> <p>Developing partnership intervention plans through Risk Management panels</p>	
<p>Venues and events</p>	<p>Where young people come together the risk of serious violence can be increased. Policing strategies need to understand this and take this into account when planning.</p> <p>Specific venues</p>	<p>Event planning at a Borough level assess future events and what's being planned at venues bringing young people together. Enhancing the already significant role of licensing and ops offices to consider drivers for SYV.</p> <p>Developing a stronger model to hold business liable for the consequences</p>	<p>Development of the targeted approach by event Planners and Licensing Teams to planned events where risks are higher e.g. Halloween, end of school terms, music events, etc.</p> <p>CO11 manage major events and football with risks of SYV.</p> <p>Violent clubs and pubs dealt</p>	<p>Proactive interventions against those who use violence e.g. Op Argon.</p> <p>Specialist interventions to ongoing disputes, e.g. Op Argon approach.</p> <p>Pathways project as way out of gangs.</p> <p>Sexual Offending- develop an integrated approach to sexual offending utilising</p>

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
	<p>and events have a history of violence associated with them. Where police action has disrupted these there is a need to ensure we understand where they may relocate to – in particular certain event organisers are associated with violence.</p> <p>Certain locations lend themselves to large numbers of young visitors. These can in themselves lead to risks for disorder and violence.</p>	<p>of their events</p> <p>SNTs/STTs developing a more coordinated approach to problem solving at locations with higher incidents of SYV.</p> <p>Development of more integrated travel and neighbourhood plans especially at transport hubs.</p> <p>Need to review all school safe travel plans.</p>	<p>with through licensing laws, problem solving and joint working. However need to focus HVP and partner response to make events safer; for example MSC deployments to town centres as part of integrated plans.</p> <p>Greater activity to move weapons from public places by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons Sweeps, • search arches, • use of CCTV/TSG <p>Enhancing the protective issues for young people in public places by developing work with third sector providers such as the Street Pastors Programme.</p> <p>Addressing issues of anti-social behaviour and alcohol misuse through coordinated work with local authorities and</p>	<p>PPDs and mapping-developing CATSE approach through LCSB</p>

Factor / Signal	Issue	Universal Response	Targeted Response	Specialist Response
			<p>appropriate use of legislation – such as ABC/ASBO, Alcohol exclusion zones, dispersal zones, etc.</p>	
<p>Intelligence Information-Key Areas for developmen</p>		<p>Developing Open Source information Working with web service providers Crime stoppers texting service Developing Community intelligence</p>	<p>Merlin reports to feed into DMMs through the Public Protection desks Feeding safeguarding information back onto Merlin. Monitoring of web based open source comms</p>	<p>Developing Youth CHISs Use of learning from SO, e-crimes, paedophile and R&VC TF on opportunities to gain intelligence of specific crimes.</p>

INVESTMENT REQUIRED 2008/9

Universal		Targeted		Specialist	
VPC and Project YOU	400k	Project Voyage	350k	Developing A&E interventions	400k
Met Track Enhancing Safer School Partnerships Evaluation Engaging young people(MPA Scrutiny)	100k 600k	Triage on arrest ACPO youth Toolkit Restorative approaches 'Calling the shots' Developing youth based initiatives in Diamond Districts with the LCJB	100k 200k 600k	SCD3 gang tension Level 1 Mediation programme Operation Pathways	£300k
Princes Trust programmes	400k	Street Pastors	400k		
Restorative approaches to dealing with minor issues – RAIN.	150k				
TOTAL	1,650		1,650k		700k
				Grand Total	4M

Descriptive list of Programmes

Wave Trust/Barnados (0-19)

The Wave Trust promotes work with high risk families to identify at risk children at an early age, and family based interventions are being developed. We are also working with the London Safeguarding Children's Board and Barnados on approaches to prevent child abuse through sexual exploitation.

Miss Dorothy.Com (7-16)- This programme funded in 2007/8 will support all secondary schools in London over the next 3 years, and to primary schools in areas of high priority. This covers lessons on crime and consequences, domestic violence, extremism, forced marriage, drugs, guns and knives, and alcohol, gangs, and bullying.

Volunteer Police Cadets (VPC) and Project 'You' (12-19)

The VPC is being expanded across London and developing a partnership with all other uniformed youth organizations across London through Project 'You'. This will ensure that young people are offered exciting opportunities for gaining skills and active citizenship. There is a potential to expand the capacity of all the participating organization to transform the way young people can be engaged through exciting activities and positive community work.

Street Pastors (11-18)-

This scheme is set up by volunteers from the Ascension Trust initially funded in 2007/8 can be expanded to make young people feel safer at the peak time of victimization, between 3-5pm as they leave school and other times when they are vulnerable.

The Princes' Trust (13-18)

This will extend programmes into more secondary schools and to more people leaving school, and working in areas of high crime, providing music and other Awards programmes to help young people access employment and training.

Met-Track (11-18)

This is a sport inclusion programme offering 5000 young people an opportunity to take up sport as a healthy alternative in life. The scheme was successfully piloted in Bexley Borough in 2005, and has since expanded into five further boroughs. It aims to reach 16 boroughs by 31/3/08.

Voyage Programmes

This currently operates in the Trident boroughs (Brent, Hackney, Haringey, Lambeth, Newham and Southwark) and workshops have been presented to more than 3,600 young people in schools across the six boroughs. The BPA have also developed a programme to ensure that the voice of young people are heard and listened to, VOYAGE, which includes a leadership programme.