



Charnwood
Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2010/11

Document Details

Title	Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2010/11
Date created	February 2012
Description	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) with a comprehensive picture of crime, Anti-social behaviour and community safety issues across Charnwood Borough. The report provides information on police recorded crime, anti-social behaviour incidents, Fire and Rescue primary and secondary fires, domestic incidents and offences, Hate Incidents and offences, Probation, Youth Offending Service (YOS) and offences where substance misuse has been a factor.</p> <p>The information within this document should assist in the review of current strategic priorities and the identification of any new trends.</p>
Geographical coverage	Charnwood Borough
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This report has been produced by Leicestershire County Council's Research & Insight Team, Chief Executives Dept. Leicestershire County Council. For further details contact:

Robert Radburn
Research & Insight Team
Leicestershire County Council
Tel. 0116 305 6891
Email: Robert.radburn@leics.gov.uk

For further information on Charnwood Community Safety Partnership please contact:

Tom Kiernan
Head of Communities and Partnerships
Charnwood Borough Council
Email: tom.kiernan@charnwood.gov.uk

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I. Executive Summary

I.1 Key Findings

The overall trend of crime and ASB in Charnwood is positive with the majority of reported crimes and ASB showing a downward trend over a five year period. Analysis of partnership performance has highlighted the following trends:

- Total recorded crime in Charnwood has reduced by 13.2% during 2010/11 with most categories of crime also showing reductions.
- All crime reduction targets for 2010/11 were achieved.
- The main hotspot locations for the CSP are in and around Loughborough Town Centre.
- Violence against the person has reduced by 8.1%.
- Serious Acquisitive crime has reduced by 25%.
- Domestic Burglary fell by 33%.
- Other Acquisitive Crime has reduced by 12%.
- Theft accounts for 78% of other Acquisitive crime with other theft being the majority category.
- Cycle Theft was reduced by 16%.
- There was an 18% reduction in Criminal Damage.
- There was a 21% reduction in ASB.
- A total of 530 offenders were resident in Charnwood Borough.
- There are three Lower Super Output Areas (Neighbourhoods) in Charnwood Borough with 20 or more resident offenders; Loughborough Bell Foundry, Loughborough Central Station and Loughborough Ashby West.
- The number of first time entrants to the justice system in 2010/11 was 114 a decrease of 2%.
- In 2010/11 Charnwood saw a 17% rise in police reported domestic incidents and a 13% decrease in domestic offences. 74% of all domestic incidents were classified as violence against the person. 49% of domestic offences were alcohol related.
- 185 cases were referred to MARAC which discusses and monitors high risk domestic abuse cases. Repeat victimisation statistics rolling for a 12 month period after a case is initially heard is 10%
- In 2010/11 there were 194 hate offences and 35 hate incidents recorded in Charnwood by the police. 78% of these incidents and offences were recorded as violence against the person.

- 11% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol plays a large part in Violent Crime with 30% of all violent crime in the borough being alcohol related. Drugs play a much smaller part with only 2% of violent crime being drug related.

1.2 Recommendations

Analysis of crime and ASB indicates a continued focus on the:

- Violent Crime
 - Particularly associated with Night Time Economy in Loughborough Town Centre
 - Particularly associated with domestic abuse across the Borough
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
 - Domestic Burglary in Loughborough with students victims
 - Domestic Burglary in the South of the Borough in areas that border the City.
- Reducing Reoffending
 - The adult reoffending rate in Charnwood is 17%, significantly higher than the overall County reoffending rate, 14%.
- Anti Social Behaviour
 - While this has reduced it continues to be of concern to communities across the Borough.
- Improve Community Confidence
 - The measure of confidence the public has in a partnership reflects the effectiveness of the work

2. Introduction

2.1. Background

The Partnership Strategic Assessment is a statutory document produced annually to inform Community Safety Partnerships about crime, Anti-social behaviour and community safety issues in their area.

The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to provide Charnwood Community Safety Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues to enable the partnership to review, modify or change their priorities.

2.2. Partnership Background

Charnwood Community safety partnership is made up of representatives from seven statutory partners

- Charnwood Borough Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- NHS Leicestershire County & Rutland
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- Leicestershire Police Authority
- Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust

Other key agencies contributing to the Partnership include:

- Loughborough University
- Charnwood Neighbourhood Housing
- Leicestershire Drug & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)
- Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS)
- LWA Living without Abuse
- Loughborough Chamber of Trade and Commerce
- Human Rights and Equalities Charnwood
- Swanswell
- Women's Aid Leicestershire LTD
- Voluntary Sector Forum (TwentyTwenty)
- Futures Unlocked
- Loughborough Business Improvement District

Community safety covers a broad area of policy including but not limited to:

- Policing
- Reducing Re-offending
- Anti-social Behaviour
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violent Crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Improving Community Confidence
- Protecting Vulnerable People
- Substance Misuse
- Arson

The aim of Charnwood Community Safety Partnership is

‘to contribute to a high quality of life for all, across both urban and rural communities by facilitating an environment where people feel secure and live without the threat or fear of crime and disorder.’

2.3 Current Priorities

The current CSP priorities are:

- **Reduce Acquisitive and Violent Crime**
- **Reduce Anti Social Behaviour**
- **Reduce Reoffending**

In support of its overarching aim to; **Improve Community Confidence.**

Integral to Partnership activity on all these issues are cross cutting themes including community engagement, equality and diversity and community reassurance with a particular focus on vulnerable people.

2.4 Structure

In order to provide a holistic picture of the partnership area, information from various partners is used in this document. These include:

- Charnwood Borough Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Drug and alcohol Action Team
- Leicestershire & Rutland Probation Area
- Leicestershire Youth offending Service
- Voluntary Sector Partners

There are five main chapters covering Crime & Anti-social behaviour, Offender Management, Vulnerable People, Substance Misuse and Emerging Trends & Threats. These chapters aim to highlight the main issues in that category affecting the Community Safety Partnership so that an informed decision can be made when assessing priorities.

For the areas of Crime, Anti-social behaviour, Vulnerable People and Substance misuse analysis of the data revolved around six main questions. These are:

- Have crime /incidents levels changed over time?
- Which crime types are the most common across the borough?
- Did the partnership achieve their targets?
- Where are the highest crime areas?
- Which communities are most affected?
- How do we compare against other similar areas?

The results of the above analysis for each community safety issue are given in Appendix A.

With regards to Reducing Re-offending an analysis of Adult Offenders was made by applying the following questions for all offenders and re-offenders on the probation caseload for the period April 2010 – March2011.

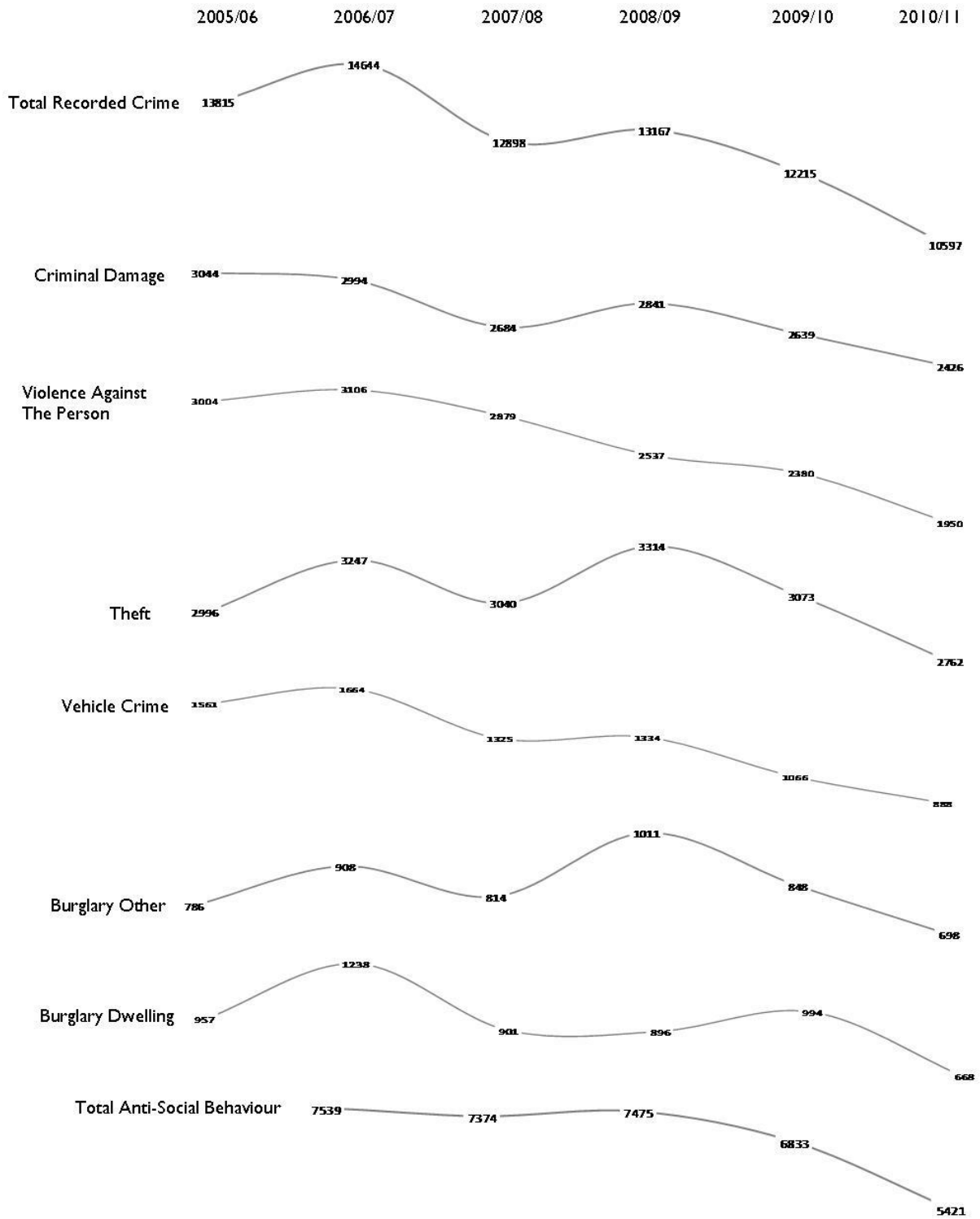
- What are the re-offending rates for the Borough?
- Who is most likely to offend?
- Where are offenders most likely to live?
- What is their Offending Behaviour like?

The results of re-offending analysis are given in Appendix B.

3. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

3.1 Total Crime Overview

Chart 1: Crime & ASB Trends from 2005/06 – 2010/11



During 2010/11 there were 10,597 crimes recorded in Charnwood equal to a rate of 69 crimes per 1000 population. This is a reduction of 1618 crimes (13%) compared with the previous year. The trend over 5 years is downwards. Charnwood had the second highest crime rate per 1000 population when compared with other districts in Leicestershire.

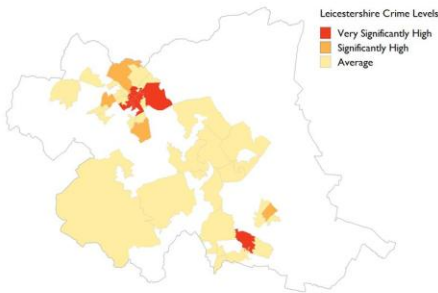
Analysis indicates that more deprived communities were more likely to be affected by crime than less deprived communities.

Charnwood continues to be a relatively safe place to live and the challenge for this Partnership is to ensure people are confident that crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour is being tackled effectively at both the individual and neighbourhood levels, through good partnership working.

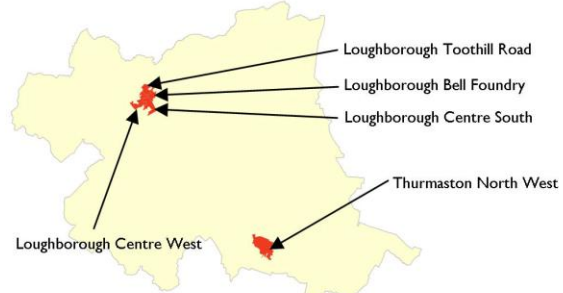
3.2 Hotspot Locations

The following maps identify areas at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) (Neighbourhood) level. An LSOA is a level of census geography that contains around 1,500 people. The maps on the right identify areas where crime or Anti-social behaviour levels are above average, very high or significantly high across Leicestershire. The top 5 highest crime areas for the Borough are then shown on the map to the right.

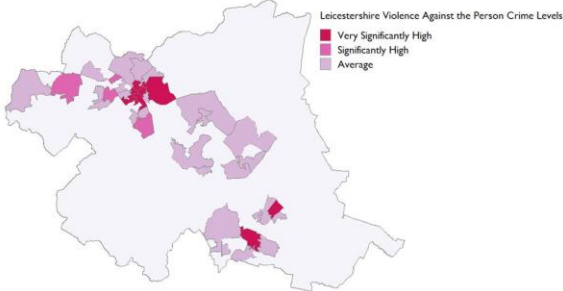
Map 1 - Leicestershire Overall Crime



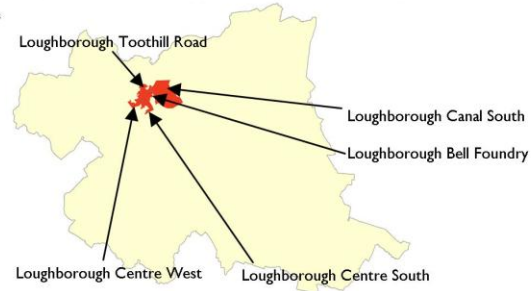
Map 2 - Overall Crime - Top 5 Areas



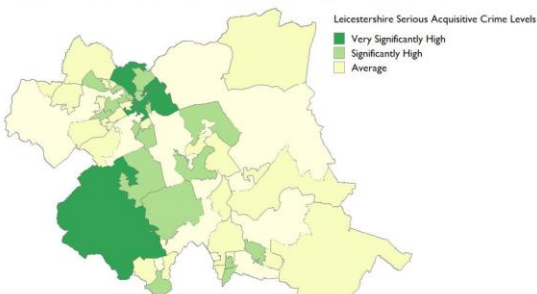
Map 3 - Leicestershire Violence Against the Person



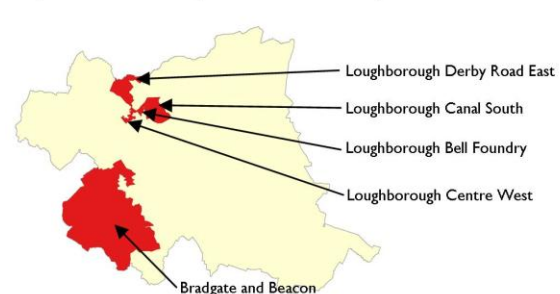
Map 4 - Violence Against the Person - Top 5 Areas



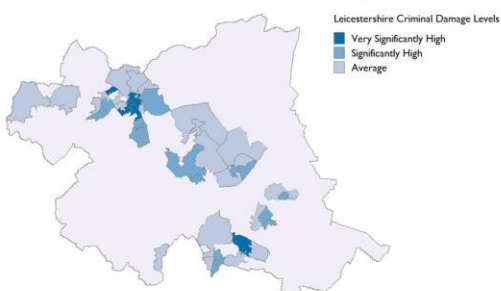
Map 5 - Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime



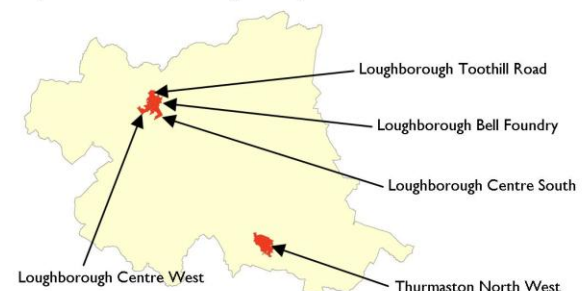
Map 6 - Serious Acquisitive Crime - Top 5 Areas



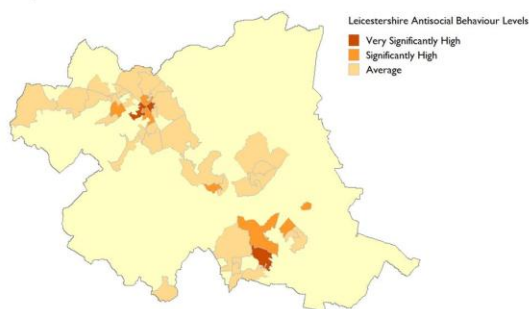
Map 7 - Leicestershire Criminal Damage



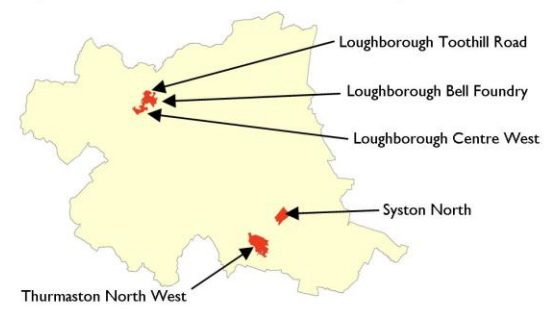
Map 8 - Criminal Damage - Top 5 Areas



Map 9 - Leicestershire Antisocial Behaviour Levels



Map 10 - Antisocial Behaviour Levels - Top 5 Areas



Charnwood has 6 areas with crime levels which are significantly higher when compared to the whole of Leicestershire. Most of these locations are in and around the town of Loughborough, the only area outside Loughborough in this category is Thurmaston North West; (this area is a hotspot for shoplifting.) Map 2 shows the top highest crime areas for Charnwood Borough.

Anti social behaviour is an issue in our priority neighbourhoods alongside more serious criminality which has adverse effects on these communities. Partnership working on neighbourhood improvement has identified Bell Foundry Loughborough (Beat 15) (within the East Loughborough Priority Neighbourhood) as the top priority in terms of community safety. These are the actions;

- Development of the community facilities: Marios Tinenti Centre
- Identification of the area as a priority neighbourhood for policing leading to an increased in the number police officers in the beat team
- Targeting of known offenders in the area
- Crack House closures in the area

3.3 Violent Crime

The number of violence against the person offences reduced by 8% in 2010/11. Although there is a decreasing trend Charnwood has a higher violent crime rate than any other districts. Loughborough Town Centre is classified as urban, multicultural and more deprived areas with these characteristics are more likely to be affected by Violent Crime.

There has been a rising trend in Assault without Injury (AWI) although there were 2 less crimes than the previous year in 2010/11. This mirrors the County trend which has also seen a rising trend in AWI.

The reduction in violent crime is due to three initiatives:

- i) Agencies commitment in reducing Domestic Abuse and providing services to support the victim including Outreach, IDVA and increasing security through the Sanctuary Scheme.
- ii) There is also an active Night Time Economy group, whose membership includes: representatives from both Local Policing Units; CBC officers; Pub watch; Street Pastors; and the Walk-in Centre. Charnwood's Control Room monitors CCTV 24 hours seven days a week and monitors the pub watch radios throughout the evening.
- iii) In South Charnwood with the support of the Local Police Unit the development of the two new DPPO's for Birstall and Thurmaston were approved and will be reviewed in the coming year.

3.4 Acquisitive Crime

Serious Acquisitive crime has reduced by 25%. The Borough has slightly above average rates per 1000 population for other districts in Leicestershire.

Burglary fell by 33% however the levels remain above other districts in Leicestershire. There are several areas with significantly high levels of acquisitive crime in and around Loughborough Town.

Burglary Dwelling affects communities in towns and villages equally, areas classified as 'Hamlet' and 'Isolated Dwellings' are more likely to be affected by vehicle crime than other areas.

Other Acquisitive Crime reduced by 12% with a decreasing trend over the last 3 years. Burglary Other fell by 18%. Contrary to most crime types Communities living in the countryside, 'Hamlet' and 'Isolated Dwellings' are more likely to be affected by non domestic burglary.

Theft (mainly Other Theft) is the main contributor to Other Acquisitive Crime. Cycle theft has particular high rates per 1000 population. This is mainly attributable to Loughborough being a University Town and the large number of students with bicycles.

The reductions in Acquisitive Crime have been achieved through the positive work carried out under Operation Umble that focuses on preventing the student population in Loughborough becoming victims of crime. The Operation has included a door knocking campaign with students living off campus which was complemented by an ADVAN campaign with the "Lock it or Lose it" slogan to remind students to lock up their property.

The partnership has also been working with Futures Unlocked which offers support to ex offenders who want to change offending behaviour on release from prison.

3.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Criminal Damage & Arson

Criminal damage makes up 16% of all Total Recorded Crime and has strong links with Anti-Social Behaviour. In 2010/11 there was a reduction of 18% in the number of criminal damage offences and a reduction of 21% in ASB. The reduction in ASB is mainly attributable to the largest category of ASB 'Nuisance and Rowdy Behaviour' which fell by 28%. Thurmaston North West, Loughborough Centre West and Loughborough Bell Foundry are the main areas affected by ASB and this is probably a combination of rowdy behaviour by young people and ASB related to the night time economy.

One area where ASB has increased is the number of complaints against neighbours (Neighbourhood Disputes and Nuisance Behaviour) with an increase of 1%. Neighbourhood nuisance complaints have been rising throughout the County since 2007; however there has been a small reduction in 2010/11 across Leicestershire.

The number of abandoned vehicles is at an all-time low which is may be attributable to the continued rise in scrap metal prices.

There were a total of 203 deliberate fires in Charnwood in 2010/11 a reduction of 39%. 64 of these fires were classified as primary fires which involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant and machinery (29 fires were vehicle only).

Charnwood has an excellent multi agency group (ASB Joint Action Group) that oversees complex ASB cases which has developed a robust incremental approach to dealing with these complex cases and they have developed an alternative incremental approach for perpetrators and victims of ASB who have educational development problems. The police and Charnwood B.C. ASB officers also carry out joint visits to schools to explain the implications and the consequence of ASB. This work is supported by an active voluntary sector input including mentoring work led by Charnwood TwentyTwenty.

Case Study – The following case study illustrates direct actions taken by the ASB Joint Action Group to positively tackle ASB.

A local ASB hotspot was identified in Birstall. The CSP established a multi agency group with key partners (Parish Council; Charnwood LPU; Impact Team and Neighbourhood Watch) and developed an action plan. The Parish Council were then in a position to lead the local initiatives. The success of the initiative has led to a drastic reduction in ASB in the area.

4. Offender Management

4.1 Adult Offending & Re-Offending

A total of 530 offenders were resident in Charnwood Borough. The adult reoffending rate in Charnwood is 17%, significantly higher than the overall County reoffending rate, 14%.

Offenders in Charnwood are significantly more likely to live in areas with the lowest average household incomes in the district (43%) compared to the County (38%). Also offenders living in these areas are significantly more likely to reoffend (21%) compared to offenders living in similar areas across the County (15%).

There is a significantly high proportion of Tier 4 offenders in Charnwood Borough (7%) compared to the County (5%). Conversely, there is a lower proportion of Tier 1 offenders in the Borough (16%) compared to the County (23%).

Offender Needs - The most common offender needs identified in Charnwood Borough are 'Relationships' (50%) and 'Education' (46%). However, compared to the County, offenders in Charnwood are more likely to have identified needs associated with reoffending, in particular 'Education' and 'Accommodation' needs.

Combination of Needs - Across Leicestershire, the most likely combination of needs identified in relation to reoffending¹ are, 'Attitudes', 'Education' and 'Lifestyles'. Offenders identified with these three needs are 2.5 times more likely to reoffend compared to other offenders. This equates to 113 individuals within Charnwood Borough.

Geographical Areas - There are three Lower Super Output (Neighbourhoods) Areas in Charnwood Borough with 20 or more resident offenders ; Loughborough Bell Foundry (24), Loughborough Central Station (22) and Loughborough Ashby West (20).

¹ Using CHAID analysis, including 'Thinking', 'Education', 'Relationships', 'Lifestyles', 'Attitudes', 'Alcohol', 'Drugs' and 'Accommodation'.

4.2 Youth Offending & First Time Entrants

The number of first time entrants to the justice system decreased slightly in Charnwood in 2010/11 by 2% to 114. Leicestershire County saw an overall reduction of 17.2%.

Previously NI43 measured the number of Young people receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody. In 2010/11 this figure was 2.9% for the whole of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

Previously NI44 measured the ethnic composition of young people on youth justice system disposals. In 2010/11 the ethnic breakdown for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland was as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: NI44 - Ethnic composition of young people on youth justice system disposals in 2010/11 for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

Ethnic group	Number	Proportion	10 -17 Population	10 - 17 Proportion	Proportion Difference
White	647	92.0%	63,067	90.6%	1.4%
Mixed	26	3.7%	1,632	2.3%	1.4%
Asian or Asian British	18	2.6%	3,969	5.7%	-3.1%
Black or Black British	7	1.0%	418	0.6%	0.4%
Chinese or Other Ethnic	5	0.7%	552	0.8%	-0.1%
Not known	0				
Total	703	100.0%	69,638	100.0%	0.0%

5. Protecting Vulnerable People

5.1 Domestic Offences & Incidents

Increasing reporting of Domestic violence incidents to offer early interventions and reduce more serious offending has been the focus of the Leicestershire Multi Agency Domestic Abuse Strategy Board for several years. . In 2010/11 Charnwood saw a 17% rise in police reported domestic incidents and a 13% decrease in domestic offences. 74% of all domestic offences were classified as violence against the person. 49% of domestic offences were alcohol related.

Within Leicestershire a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) has been established which discusses and monitors high risk domestic abuse cases. In 2010/11 there were 185 cases discussed. There were 18 repeat cases (10%) which is the figure for – “Repeat victimisation statistics rolling for a 12 month period after a case is initially heard”.

Of the total 185 cases 50 were referred by the police while 134 were referred by Independent Domestic Violence Advisors.

5.2 Hate Crime & Incidents

In 2010/11 there were 194 hate offences and 35 hate incidents recorded in Charnwood. These include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. 78% of all these incidents were recorded as violence against the person and 10% were criminal damage offences.

Within Loughborough there are three areas with significantly higher levels of hate incidents than elsewhere in the county. These areas are Loughborough Centre West, Loughborough Bell Foundry and Loughborough Toothill Road. It is a priority of the Partnership to reduce the volume of hate crime, whilst at the same time raising awareness of the need to report. Thurmaston North West and Syston North also had significantly higher levels of hate crime and incidents reported.

Charnwood has its own Hate Incident Action Project (CHIAP) which is led by Human Rights and Equalities. Charnwood in partnership with Charnwood Borough Council and Leicestershire Police is actively working to increase reporting and provide support for victims of hate crime and incidents. This is being achieved by increasing the number hate incident reporting centres and through raising public awareness. Since its launch in April 2010 the project has taken 50 reports of hate incidents, and has provided support to 54 victims and their families.

Within Leicestershire there is an overall target to increase reporting of hate incidents by 10 per cent over a three year period, by measuring hate incidents reported to the police, schools and the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP). This target has been achieved. A total of 1,274 incidents were reported in 2010/11 compared to the baseline of 1,088, an increase of 15%.

To gain a better understanding of the types of victims reporting hate an analysis of the demographics of victims across Leicestershire was conducted. Although the sample of victims was too small to be statistically significant the key points are as follows.

- Information is not available for a large proportion of victims.
(1 in 5 no gender recorded, 1 in 5 no age recorded, 1 in 4 no ethnicity recorded)
- The majority of victims reporting incidents are male.
- The majority of victims reporting incidents are white.
- The majority of incidents reported are racist in nature.

This highlights the need for completeness in the recording of hate incidents to gain a better understanding and insight into the groups reporting incidents as well as increasing the number of incidents recorded.

A more complete analysis of hate incidents and the work of the Hate Incident Monitoring Project can be found in the **Hate Incident Monitoring Project Annual Report 2010/11**.

6. Substance Misuse

6.1. Alcohol Related Offending

Police figures show that 11% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol plays a large part in Violent Crime with a third of all violent crime in the County being alcohol related. During 2010/11 alcohol related offences rose by 0.1%. Loughborough Town is the main hotspot for alcohol related offences which has a strong link to the night time economy. However there is also a strong link between domestic violence and alcohol with 33% of all Domestic VAP offences in the Borough being alcohol related.

6.2. Drug Related Offending

In 2010/11 there were 344 drug offences a reduction of 5% on the previous year. Charnwood is performing well against its most similar districts (MSG) ranked 3rd out of 15 districts.

In 2010/11 all offences where drugs were a factor were flagged as drug related crime. Unlike alcohol only 2% of violent crime was flagged as drug related. Loughborough Centre South & West are the main hotspot area for drug offences which may be linked to the night time economy.

6.3 Perceptions of Drug and Alcohol Misuse

The public's perceptions of antisocial behaviour and drug use and dealing have been gauged through The Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility (CRAVE) survey, commissioned by Leicestershire Constabulary and the County Council PLACE survey.

Overall, the perception that drug use or dealing was a problem locally has reduced and is lower than that of the regional and national average. Both North West Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth have the highest level of perceived drug use and dealing (although relatively low percentages recorded overall) and this is being addressed through SMST partnership working with Community Safety Teams and local treatment services in those areas. Overall, Leicestershire ranks 13 of the 27 comparable counties for this indicator and therefore the issue of perceptions for drug use and dealing are not a current priority against results for anti-social behaviour perceptions as a whole. More information around a "whole system" approach to identifying substance misuse needs and delivering services can be found in **The Leicestershire & Rutland Adult & Young Persons Evidence Base for Substance Misuse Needs Assessment** which will be available from March at <http://www.drugs.org.uk/professionals/professional-downloads>.

7. Emerging Trends & Threats

The overall trend for Community Safety in Charnwood is positive with the majority of reported crimes showing a downward trend. The following points highlight the main areas of concern for the partnership performance in the future:

- Burglary across the Borough
- Cycle Theft in Loughborough
- Resource limitations for key partnership agencies
- Limited engagement with Health/NHS
- Lack of quality data from the Health Service
- Violent Crime with the particular focus on the night time economy and domestic abuse

Resource Limitations - The reduction of funding to public sector organisations and the need to identify substantial savings over the next few years is a major concern. It is inevitable that some services will cease or be reduced, structures will change and there needs to be greater collaboration with across service areas. The Community Safety Partnership needs to ensure that the service to communities continues at the same high level as already achieved, as well as making the most efficient and effective use of available resources. Cross departmental, multi agency working and partnerships including voluntary and community organisations will be essential.

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) – The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill provides that in November 2012, the Leicestershire Police Authority will be replaced with a PCC. PCCs will not be a responsible authority on Community Safety Partnerships. There will however be a reciprocal duty for PCC's and responsible authorities to co-operate with each other and have regard to each other's priorities for the purposes of reducing crime, antisocial behaviour , reducing reoffending and reducing substance misuse. Advice from the home office suggests that CSP's should be preparing for the arrival of PCCs. From an analytical perspective, this requires the partnership to evidence the success and value for money demonstrated by existing programmes in support of future PCC investment decisions.

8. Conclusion

The current priorities for 2010/11 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for Community Safety in The Borough.

Despite the often significant reductions in overall crime and anti-social behaviour, it is important to maintain the emphasis on community safety, both in terms of reducing the levels of crime & anti-social behaviour and in identifying and tackling any emerging issues.

Glossary of Terms

ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
AWI	Assault Without Injury (Common Assault)
AWLSI	Assault With Less Serious Injury
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
MARAC	Multi- Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MSG	Most Similar Family Groups (iQuanta groupings)
PSA	Partnership Strategic Assessment
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
VAP	Violence Against The Person
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Action Team