

Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Plan 2008 - 2011 2010 Refresh

Keeping Bromsgrove Safe ... and feeling safe



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Introduction

The review of the Crime and Disorder Act and Partnership Working has introduced a requirement for Community Safety Partnership to produce a strategic assessment and partnership plan. These will replace the three year audit and Crime and Disorder Strategy. This document is the Partnership Plan for Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and covers the period from 2008-2011. This plan is reviewed and amended annually to align itself with current priorities set out in the annual Strategic Assessment; this year the Partnership Plan has undergone its second review to become the strategic plan for year three within its three year life span.

This plan will build on the work undertaken in year two but will also include new priorities highlighted through the last strategic assessment; these priorities are acquisitive crime and violent crime although violent crime is closely linked with last year's alcohol related crime priority. This year the plan will also take into account new challenges facing the partnership including the development of minimum standards in dealing with anti-social behaviour, achieving all 6 Hallmarks of effective partnership working, and taking on the new statutory duties on reducing reoffending.

The Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership was formed as a direct response to the Crime and Disorder Act to deliver a sustainable reduction in crime and fear of crime within local communities. It brings together five responsible authorities and a range of co-operating organisations to meet the requirement of the act and achieve the partnership vision of making Bromsgrove a safe place to live, work and visit.

Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership meets quarterly to discuss national drivers and set strategic direction for the partnership. The group monitors performance against priorities and targets, and allocate funding and resources to partnership activities. The group also receives regular updates from the Community Safety Partnership Tasking Group.



Bromsgrove's Community Safety Partnership Tasking Group, is the delivery arm to the partnership. The purpose of this group is to deliver the actions within this plan against the priorities identified in the strategic assessment. It will also respond to emerging issues that may arise. The Community Safety Partnership Tasking Group will meet monthly and bring together responsible authorities and welcome the support of cooperating members.

The main body of this document will set out the countywide and local priorities for 2010-2011, as identified by the Strategic Assessment; an outline of actions will be set out against each priority. This year there will be an additional focus for the partnership to improve communication and engagement with the Bromsgrove communities; this will hopefully be clearly evident throughout this plan.

Vision

The vision of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership is “to improve the quality of life to make Bromsgrove a safer place to live, work and visit.”

This vision is underpinned by the following:

- To address the wider causes of crime and fear of crime
- To encourage community cohesion
- To reduce alcohol related harm
- To identify opportunities to reduce substance misuse
- To promote a community where domestic abuse and the fear of domestic abuse is not tolerated
- To promote a community where hate crime is unacceptable and those victims of hate crime are supported
- To provide effective, strategic leadership generating effective partnership working
- To deliver measurable outcomes
- To develop BCSP to become a forward looking partnership with a strategy that tackles the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to crime and disorder.

District Profile



Covering an area of 83.9 square miles, Bromsgrove District is a mixture of urban and rural communities, with the Clent and Lickey Hills providing a dividing line from the industrial West Midlands. The town of Bromsgrove accounts for just over a third of the total population of the District, with other population clusters in the towns of Hagley, Rubery and Wythall.

The District is served by railway lines and major roads including the M5 running north and south, the M42 and M40 to the east with further links to the M6 north. The area has a predominantly rural and agricultural appearance, but also supports a varied economy based on a range of small and medium sized businesses.

Demographics

The Bromsgrove District population has experienced growth from 87,800 in 2001 to 92,300 based on mid-2007 estimates. This is an increase of 4,500, roughly 5%. Based on ONS projections, the population of Bromsgrove is likely to remain fairly similar in the next few years, and then decline slightly over time.

The largest increases in the population of Bromsgrove for 2001-07 can be seen in the 15-19 and 60-64 age groups, increasing by 1,100 and 1,300 people respectively within this time-period. In contrast, the 30-34 age groups showed a decrease of around 1,100.

Despite the projected decrease in total population in future years, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures predict there will be large increases in the over 60 population of the district with a total increase of 8,400 by 2026. In comparison, projections suggest the corresponding decrease will be felt most strongly in the age brackets 30-45 and 5-19 years, totalling an 8,000 and 2,600 decreases respectively.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity figures from 2006 show that 94.8% of the population of Bromsgrove are White, including 92.1% White British, and 2.2% Other White/Irish. That leaves only 5.2% of the population from other ethnic backgrounds. The largest ethnic group within the District is the Indian group, which constitutes 1.2% (1,100) of the total population.

Migration

Between 2001 and 2006 Bromsgrove has been experiencing net gains in population year on year, with an increase of, on average, roughly 500 people per year. This is largely due to internal migration, with a net loss on average due to international migration.

Deprivation

Based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007, there are 2 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Bromsgrove, one in Charford and one in Sidemoor that are in the top 30% most deprived SOAs nationally. However, Bromsgrove also contains the least deprived areas in Worcestershire, including Barnt Green, The Oakalls and Harwood Park area, The Forelands area and Hagley. Unemployment in Bromsgrove is currently at about 2.4%¹ (December 2008), a figure that has been steadily rising for the last 12 months, but is below average for the County.

Partner Roles



Bromsgrove
District Council

www.bromsgrove.gov.uk

Bromsgrove District Council (BDC) is a responsible authority under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Council is fully committed to partnership working in tackling anti-social behaviour, crime, and disorder. BDC has adopted a coordinated common approach and performance standards in responding to anti-social behaviour across the council. There is a commitment to embed Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act in the Council to exceed

our statutory obligations and to deliver enforcement activities in accordance with corporate priorities. Regular contributors to the CDRP Process from Bromsgrove District Council include the following departments:

- Community Safety & Neighbourhood Wardens
- Licensing
- Sports Development
- Parks and Recreation
- Street Cleansing and Grounds Maintenance
- CCTV and Lifeline
- Environmental Health

West Mercia Police is totally committed to the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership. West Mercia Police is represented at the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group by Bromsgrove's Chief Inspector and by Bromsgrove's Local Policing Inspector at the Community Safety Partnership Tasking Group. Resources are committed to Partnership activities as necessary.



Worcestershire 
Primary Care Trust

Worcestershire Primary Care Trust recognises the importance of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership in improving the health and wellbeing by working on the safety agenda across a broad range of issues. The PCT is actively engaged in particular areas which have a high impact on health, namely reducing alcohol-related harm, tackling domestic violence, and substance misuse. In all these areas effective action can only be achieved through effective partnership working.

Hereford and Worcester Fire and Rescue is fully committed to Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership. Full support is given to the function of the Partnership through attendance at both the strategic and tasking groups by a senior officer.



West Mercia Police Authority

West Mercia Police Authority is an independent body, made up of 17 members including local councillors, magistrates and local people. Their role is to set the policing budget and priorities taking into account the view of local people.

The Police Authority is a statutory partner of the Community Safety Partnerships. At its annual meeting the Police Authority appoints a named member to act as a representative at each of the Community Safety Partnerships for the coming year. Members report back to the Police authority through the inclusivity and engagement panel.



worcestershire county council

Worcestershire County Council (WCC) is fully committed to the Bromsgrove Community Safety agenda. Lead officers from Children's Services, Education, Youth Offending Services and Trading Standards are represented at the strategic and tasking groups and bring a range of resources to the Partnership table. WCC are committed to ensuring that preventative activities are available for young people within the district of Bromsgrove to divert them from crime and disorder. WCC will support the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership to enable young people and their families to enjoy life and to make a positive contribution to their community.

West Mercia Probation Trust works with different people who have committed different types of offences such as burglary, violence, car crime and sexual offences. They provide probation supervision, offender behaviour programmes, and specialist support services which can help reduce reoffending. From April 2010 West Mercia Probation Trust have gained responsible authority status within the Community Safety Partnership and therefore have adopted the statutory duties which come with being a responsible authority.



Other Co-operating organisations include:

- Worcestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- Bromsgrove District Housing Trust
- West Mercia Crown Prosecution Service
- British Transport Police
- London Midland Trains
- Private and Voluntary Organisations

Performance Matters

There are a number of performance measures and requirements that drive and guide the work of the Partnership, at a national, regional, County-wide and District level. The following outlines some of these drivers and how they affect the work of the CDRP.

National Drivers

Key National drivers to combat crime and disorder are:

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998;
- Police and Justice Act 2006;
- Policing and Crime Act 2009;
- Public Service Agreements; and
- National Indicators.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

This legislation placed a duty on local authorities and police authorities to form Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, now known as Community Safety Partnerships and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder. Section 17 of the act places a duty on local and police authorities to consider the crime and disorder implications of their activities, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act also gives provisions for disclosure and sharing of information in any case it is necessary or expedient for the purpose or provision of the Act.

Police and Justice Act 2006

The partnership provision of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 has been amended in the Police and Justice Act 2006 to make Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships more effective at tackling crime, anti-social behaviour, behaviour that adversely affects the environment and substance misuse (drugs & alcohol) within communities.

Schedule 9 of the act expanded the scope of section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to include anti-social behaviour, behaviour that adversely effects the environment, and substance misuse (including drugs and alcohol). Schedule 9 also enables the Home Secretary to introduce regulations regarding the working of CDRPs and CSPs. As a

result of this a framework of national minimum standards were introduced which included a set of 6 hallmarks for effective partnership working. They are:

- Empowered and effective leadership
- Intelligence-led business processes
- Effective and responsive delivery structures
- Community engagement
- Visible and constructive accountability
- Appropriate skills and knowledge

Schedule 9 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 also strengthened the duty of partners to share depersonalised information for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder as set out in section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The regulations outlined a minimum data set that CDRPs will be legally obliged to share, including whom it should be shared with and in what format.

Policing and Crime Act 2009

Section 108 of this act places a new duty on Community Safety Partnerships to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending by adult and young offenders. The legislation also changes the status of the Probation Service to a Responsible authority on the CSP having previously been a co-operating body.

As well as these changes for CSPs, Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act has also been extended to include reoffending. These changes come into effect from 1st April 2010. The way in which Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership will be reducing reoffending will be covered in later parts of this document.

Public Service Agreements (PSA)

PSAs set out the government's priorities and measures of success for both the public and practitioners. The two key PSAs for 2008-11 for crime reduction and community safety are; PSA23: make communities safe; and PSA25: reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs.

National Indicators (NIs)

Part of the new performance frameworks for local areas this year are a set of 195 National Indicators which will be used to monitor performance in a range of areas. NIs has been derived from PSAs. The National Indicator set provides a clear statement of the Government's priorities for delivery by local councils and partners. NIs provides clarity about the balance between national and local priorities and also presents a robust performance framework, all of which form a basis for the

Local Area Agreement (LAA). There are a total of 37 Indicators in the Community Safety remit, of which 7 have been adopted through the Worcester Local Area Agreements and make up the 'Communities that are safe and feel safe' thematic block. More information on these specific indicators is provided under Local Performance Frameworks.

Local Performance Framework

Since April 2008, a new set of national indicators for use in monitoring CDRP performance have been introduced. The National Indicator set and the Association of Police and Community Safety (APACS) frameworks have established a new set of indicators for which Community Safety Partnerships are responsible. Locally, the most significant of these are the indicators that are contained within the 2008-2011 Worcestershire LAA, but there are a number of other indicators that will need to be taken into consideration.

Figure 1: 2008-2011 LAA Indicators and Targets (where applicable)

Target	Baseline	08-09	09-10	10-11
NI 2: Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood	61.4%	n/a	n/a	63.0%
NI 17: Perceptions of ASB	12.3% <i>bdc</i>	n/a	n/a	11.4% <i>bdc</i>
NI 18: Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	Unavailable			
NI 20 / LI4 : Assault with less serious injury crime rate	4.67 per 1,000*	4.67	4.65	4.63
NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about ASB & crime by the local council and police	27.8% <i>bdc</i>	n/a	n/a	32.5% <i>bdc</i>
NI 39: Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates	Removed from the Community Safety LAA Set and moved to the Health and Well-being LAA set.			
NI 195a: Improved street & environmental cleanliness (litter)	11%*	10%	9%	8%

* 2007/08 baseline

** 2006/07 baseline

bdc: Bromsgrove Disaggregated Target

A countywide Safer Communities Performance Group has been established in Worcestershire, and they will report on the performance of each of the CDRPs up to the Safer Communities Board (the community safety theme group of the upper tier LSP – the Worcestershire Partnership).

The following information provides further detail on the LAA National Indicators, including how they are measured and how often they will be reported on.

Indicators NI 2 (Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood), 17 (Perceptions of ASB), and 21 (Dealing with local concerns about ASB & crime by the local council and police) are fairly self explanatory and can be established by questioning residents regarding their neighbourhood and local area. As perception measures, performance is difficult to predict, and can be affected by a wide range of factors. Specifically, these indicators will be measured using the new Place Survey, which is a biennial resident survey that has replaced the Best Value Satisfaction Survey. NI 17 and 21 will also be monitored nationally through the British Crime Survey. The first results from the Place Survey will be available in early 2009, so targets have not been set for these indicators. In Bromsgrove, the biennial residents' survey conducted by the District Council can be used as an interim measure and indicator of performance against NI 2, 17, and 21. This will be a valuable resource for use in the years between place surveys.

NI 18: Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision provides the rate of proven re-offending of all offenders on the probation caseload over the relevant quarter. An offence is counted as a proven re-offence if it is committed within three months of the end of the quarter and is proven by conviction or caution within six months of the end of the quarter, regardless of where that offence occurred. These time delays mean that the data required to measure NI 18 will not be available until 2009, so the target and baseline setting for this indicator has been deferred. All offenders on the probation caseload and aged 18 or over at the end of each quarter are included in the analysis.

Performance against NI 20 (Assault with injury rate) will be monitored by a quarterly report produced at a county level and filtered down to individual CDRPs. The figures will be taken from police recorded crimes information on iQuanta. This indicator is a proxy measure for alcohol related violence offences.

NI 195 (Improved street & environmental cleanliness (litter, graffiti, detritus and fly-posting) is measured as the percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, graffiti, detritus and fly-posting that falls below an acceptable level. Monitoring takes place quarterly through surveys along transects throughout the District.

The National Indicator set also includes a further 30 Indicators that are contained within the remit of Community Safety

15 – Serious Violent Crime rate
16 – Serious Acquisitive Crime rate
19 – Proven rate of re-offending by young offenders
22 – Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for behaviour of their children in the area
23 – Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity
24 – Satisfaction with the way Police and local Council dealt with ASB
25 – Satisfaction of different groups with the way Police and local Council dealt with ASB
26 – Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence
27 – Understanding of local concerns about ASB and crime issues by the Local Council and Police
28 – Serious Knife Crime rate
29 – Gun Crime rate
30 – Re-offending rate of Prolific and Priority Offenders
32 – Repeat incidents of domestic violence
33 – Arson Incidents
34 – Domestic Violence – Murder
35 – Building resilience to violent extremism
36 – Protection against terrorist attack
37 - Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area
38 – Drug related (class A) offending rate
39 – Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions
40 – Drug users in effective treatment
41 – Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem
42 – Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem

43 – Young people in Youth Justice System receiving conviction in court and sentenced to custody
44 – Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals
45 – Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment and training
46 – Young offenders access to suitable accommodation
47 – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
48 – Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
49 – No. primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks
196 – Improved street and environmental cleanliness (fly-tipping)

These indicators will be monitored on a quarterly basis (where possible) and reports will be made at Full Partnership meetings to specifically monitor Bromsgrove CDRP performance. Where indicators are, or are likely to become, off target the issue will be referred to the tasking group for further investigation into the causes of the dip in performance, and the instigation of an appropriate response. However, it is important to note that a number of these indicators are based on crime rates, and therefore give the partnership the opportunity to tackle issues outside of the Partnership Plan priorities. Therefore, the above list of indicators gives an example of the wide ranging nature of the work in which CSPs can, and are likely to, become involved in.



Strategic Assessment Summary

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to identify strategic priorities for Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership which is evidence based and intelligence-led. Furthermore, the document enables the Partnership to plan activity for 2010/11 through the production of the Partnership Plan. The Strategic Assessment is also the first step in enabling the appropriate measures of success, and identifying how these measures relate to local and national performance measures, particularly the LAA.

As was the 2008 Strategic Assessment, the 2009 document continued to focus on issues that strongly influence public perception and fear of crime. As such, performance against the priorities is harder to measure than simply reductions in volume of crime. Due to the volume of recent reductions in all crime types across the county, it is difficult to achieve sustained improvement on current position. Furthermore, the public continue to indicate that they feel crime is an issue in their local area. As a consequence, an emphasis leaning towards tackling perceptions and disorder are more appropriate.

Bromsgrove Priorities

PRIORITY 1: Youth Related ASB

A total of 6203 anti-social behaviour incidents were reported in Bromsgrove between 01 August 2008 and 31 July 2009², of which approximately 38% were youth related. Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour was the most commonly recorded category, accounting for over three-quarters of youth-related incidents, and frequently including complaints of youths gathering with alcohol, vandalism, verbal abuse/intimidation and stone throwing. The pattern of incidents is seasonal; the frequency increasing through the spring and summer, and decreasing after Halloween and through the winter, though in some areas, the level of reporting through the winter months is on the increase. Incidents are most likely to occur between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. and over the weekend (the pattern of incidents over time varies from area to area and with months of the year). The number of incidents is strongly influenced by school holidays and the weather. Incidents are more common in urban areas, specifically in St Johns, Charford, Sidemoor, Rubery, and Catshill, as well as in the village areas of Alvechurch, Wythall and Hagley. Incidents are most likely to occur in open spaces and recreation areas, and on residential streets. Target individuals are teenagers, specifically those youths who are not involved in provisions elsewhere through school or youth clubs.

² Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2009



Survey data indicates that 40% of Bromsgrove resident feel that teenagers hanging around on the street is an issue in their local area. Youth related ASB is thought to be the product of a lack of youth facilities in the District. There are also underlying cultural issues, as well as links to social inclusion.

It is important to note that there is sometimes a difference between perceived anti-social behaviour and actual incidents, and the management of this perception is essential to reassure residents.

PRIORITY 2: Environmental Issues

NI 195 transect data indicates that there is room for improvement in graffiti and litter scores across the district with specific focus in recreation and commercial areas. Furthermore, environmental ASB reports indicate that litter in the form of food and drink waste is more common around the town centre and the main residential wards. Criminal damage to other property is dominated by damage to fences, and damage to equipment and facilities in public areas, such as play equipment and bus shelters. The key causal factors in this type of damage seem to be either groups of youths gathering, sometimes with alcohol, or adults on or returning home from public houses. The high proportion of deliberate fires that are started in bins also suggests a strong link to groups of young people. Temporal analysis suggests that these issues occur most frequently over the weekend and in the evenings, and are most commonly reported in open spaces/recreation areas, town centre streets. A substantial amount of the damage caused is also linked to the night time economy with litter in the town centre related to hot food takeaways, and damage both in the town and on the main walking routes back to housing areas. Many litter issues can also be linked to gathering youths. The increase in reports of flytipping of “green waste” may be linked to the introduction of charging for garden waste removal.



According to the Place Survey, a slightly higher than the county average number of residents in Bromsgrove feel that both rubbish or litter lying around and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage are an issue in their local area. Specific areas for focus include Charford, St Johns and Rubery. In the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey 27% of respondents thought that clean streets need improving in Bromsgrove, 56% of respondents agreed rubbish or litter lying around was a problem in their local neighbourhood, and 50% thought vandalism, graffiti and other damage was.



PRIORITY 3: Acquisitive Crime

Though current NI 16 performance is assessed as green for the District, there is potential for increases in offending towards the second half of the financial year, and there was an increasing in offending throughout the last financial year. In more recent months, there has been an increase in offences of burglary non-dwelling – a crime type that is not included under NI 16. Theft from motor vehicle has also increased in recent months. There was a large increase in dwelling burglary offences towards the end of the last financial year, though the level of offending has since decreased again. Taking into account volume, trend, comparisons to neighbouring districts and community impact/concern, the three acquisitive crime types identified for CDRP focus are: dwelling burglary, non-dwelling burglary and theft from a motor vehicle.



All 3 of the focus crime types seem to be slightly more likely to occur on a week day than at the weekend. Offences are generally more common overnight, but there are a number of factors that affect the temporal pattern of offending. For example, in the winter months, as the hours of darkness increase, offending increases in the late afternoon and in the summer, there are more theft from motor vehicle offences at local beauty spots where victims leave items in their cars whilst out enjoying the country side. TFMV in beauty spots is also slightly more common on weekends and during holiday periods. The level of acquisitive crime offending is also highly influenced by repeat offenders and PPOs.

Dwelling burglary, non-dwelling burglary and theft from motor vehicle are all more common in the more rural and affluent wards of the district. Domestic burglary hotspots include: Cofton Hackett/Barnt Green, Rubery, Wythall and Alvechurch, as well as areas of Charford and Whitford. Non-dwelling burglary is more frequent in Wythall as well as Catshill, Stoke Prior and Lickey End. Theft from motor vehicle hotspots include the Lickey and Clent Hills country parks, as well as the main residential areas (especially along walking routes) of Bromsgrove including Charford, Sidemoor, Catshill, Rubery and Wythall.

The most commonly stolen property in the district is cash or cards from wallets of purses. Theft of tools from vehicles or sheds/outhouses is also a repeated MO in the district. Car key burglary and subsequent theft of motor vehicles has also been a concern in the district, especially in affluent areas near to the motorways in the north of the district.

Offenders tend to be fairly local to the area, though this can include those living in the bordering Birmingham conurbation. Of those offenders that were charged with



offences committed during the study period, most lived within the Bromsgrove District, mainly in Charford, Whitford, Sidemoor and Waseley wards. Though it must be noted that an offender was identified for a very small proportion of total offences and so these patterns may be misleading.

PRIORITY 4: Violent Crime

Performance in all 4 of the violent crime related national indicators monitored under PSA 25 is either red or amber suggesting poor performance and a worsening trend. NI 20 (Assault with less serious injury) increased dramatically in quarter 2 of 2009/10. As this category accounts for over 63% of total violent crime in the district, this is a cause for concern.

A total of 601 assaults were recorded in Bromsgrove District between 01 August 2008 and 31 July 2009, accounting for 11% of total crime across the district. Almost half (49.25%) of all violent crimes in Bromsgrove were alcohol related, and a quarter of all assaults took place in the town centre ward of St Johns. Violent crimes in the town centre are most common on a Friday and Saturday evening, and peak between midnight and 2 a.m. Offences are most likely to be committed by and against males aged between 14 and 24 years of age. Influencing factors include alcohol, figures of authority, places where people may congregate (such as clubs, pubs and food outlets). The pattern in offending is slightly seasonal with increases during the summer, and in the other holiday periods around Easter and Christmas.

Domestic violence makes up a greater proportion of total violent crime in Bromsgrove (31%) than the average for the county (27%). Offending is more common in the more deprived areas of the district including the residential areas of St Johns, Charford, Sidemoor and Whitford. Repeat offenders and victims, and single incidents resulting in multiple offences can lead to increased volume of overall violent crime.

Though the actual level of violent crime in the district is comparatively low – equivalent to just 12 offences per week district wide – drunken behaviour and assaults are a key concern to the public, especially in the town centre, according to various survey data.



Local Delivery Plans

Bromsgrove Priorities

PRIORITY ONE: Youth Related ASB

The Problem	Youth hanging around recreation areas within St Johns, Charford, Sidemoor, Rubery and Catshill often engaging in alcohol misuse, rowdy nuisance behaviour, vandalism and criminal damage; predominantly between 6pm and 10pm on Fridays and Weekends during the Spring and Summer months; especially during school holidays.	
Outcome/Aim	Outcomes: To significantly reduce the level of reported youth related anti-social behaviour to the police by local residents within the wards of St Johns, Charford, Sidemoor, Catshill, Marlbrook, Waseley and Beacon compared to the same period during 2009/10. National Indicators: NI 17, NI 2, NI 21	
Response		Outputs
Actions	WHAT: Implement pro-active strategies to deal with youth related ASB through the use of effective ASB tools and powers. WHEN: July 2010 WHO: BDC Community Safety / WMP Local Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB Strategy which includes guidance on dealing with youth related ASB An increase in the number of ASB tools and powers used to tackle youth related ASB.
	WHAT: Implement CSP responses to current emerging issues of youth related ASB within priority neighbourhoods at key times within the year. WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011 WHO: BDC Community Safety / WMP Local Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSP tasking delivery plans with consideration to youth related ASB.
	WHAT: Encourage the provision of positive activities and support services for young people currently not within mainstream activities through targeted youth work. WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011 WHO: Targeted Youth Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of targeted youth work within key areas.



	<p>WHAT: Tackle underage sales of alcohol WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011 WHO: WCC Trading Standards / BDC Licensing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in youth, alcohol related reports to the police
	<p>WHAT: Tackle underage drinking in parks WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011 WHO: West Mercia Police / Target Youth Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in youth, alcohol related reports to the police
	<p>WHAT: Challenge negative perceptions of young people through delivery of the Bromsgrove Local Strategic Partnership High Level Action plan for Intergenerational Activities. WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011 WHO: Various Partners (See HLAP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of the High Level Action Plan.
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an intergenerational focus group involving local residents from varied generations. • interactive 'youthink' consultations as required • Feedback from young people involved in positive activities • PACT Meetings 	
Communications	<p>Communications for this priority to be developed as part of the CSP Communication Strategy and subsequent Communication Plan.</p>	



PRIORITY TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Problem	Environmental issues such as litter, graffiti and damage to fences and public property are linked to young people hanging around during Friday evenings, weekends and school holidays. There is also a link with litter from hot food takeaways and damage in relation to the night time economy. Main areas of concern are St Johns (Bromsgrove Town Centre), Charford and Rubery.	
Outcome/Aim	Outcomes: To significantly reduce the level of graffiti, litter and reported criminal damage in the wards of St Johns, Charford, Waseley and Beacon during 20010/11 when compared to 2009/10 according to police reported data and NI195 transect data. National Indicators: NI 195, NI 17, NI 21	
Response		Outputs
Actions	WHAT: Develop a multi-agency graffiti management strategy for Bromsgrove District. WHEN: March 2011 WHO: BDC Environment Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of strategy with adoption by relevant agencies
	WHAT: To deliver a programme of environmental improvements in the three key areas through environmental action weeks including graffiti removal, litter picking and repairs of public property. WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011 WHO: BDC Community Safety Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of three environmental action weeks • Removal of historical graffiti
	WHAT: To develop strategies to deal with the effects of the night time economy in relation to environmental issues. WHEN: March 2011 WHO: BDC Community Safety Team / WMP Local Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy document: Dealing with the Night Time Economy.
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation for residents to report environmental concerns leading up to each environmental action week followed by a ‘you said – we did’ local newsletter. • Opportunities for members of the public to get involved with Environmental Action Weeks as volunteers. • PACT Meetings. 	
Communications	Communications for this priority to be developed as part of the CSP Communication Strategy and subsequent Communication Plan	



PRIORITY THREE: ACQUISITIVE CRIME

<p>The Problem</p>	<p>Dwelling Burglary often linked to known offenders in hot spot areas such as Cofton Hackett/Barnt Green, Rubery, Wythall, Alvechurch as well as Charford and Whitford – Offences are more common in the second half of the financial year.</p> <p>Non-Dwelling Burglary occurs more frequently through the Summer months in Wythall, Catshill, Stoke Prior and Lickey end – offences involve sheds including allotment and other buildings in secluded areas.</p> <p>Theft from Motor Vehicles occurring in beauty spots during weekends and holiday periods as a result of valuables left in vehicles – there are also TFMV offences occurring in residential areas such as Charford, Sidemoor, Catshill, Rubery and Wythall.</p> <p>Acquisitive crimes occur in spouts throughout the year.</p>	
<p>Outcome/Aim</p>	<p>Outcomes: To significantly reduce the level of police reported dwelling burglary, non dwelling burglary and theft from motor vehicle during 2010/11 compared to 2009/10</p> <p>National Indicators: NI 16, NI 21</p>	
<p>Response</p>	<p>Outputs</p>	
<p>Actions</p>	<p>WHAT: Develop and deliver a shed security project for allotmentees and other shed owners within Bromsgrove District.</p> <p>WHEN: October 2011</p> <p>WHO: West Mercia Police ALO / BDC Community Safety Team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in number of sheds target hardened
	<p>WHAT: Support the expansion of Neighbourhood Watch schemes within the priority areas for Dwelling Burglary to use as a network for the distribution of support, guidance and advice.</p> <p>WHEN: April 2010 – March 2011</p> <p>WHO: Divisional Neighbourhood Watch Coordinator – West Mercia Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes and members • Delivery of targeted support and advice
	<p>WHAT: Increase guardianship at vulnerable locations for TFMV offences at key times.</p> <p>WHEN: April 2010 - March 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased presence at vulnerable locations for TFMV offences



	WHO: WMP Local Policing / BDC Community Safety Team	
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at key Neighbourhood Watch Coordinators meetings. • Direct engagement with allotmenters and users of the beauty spot car parks when delivering campaigns • PACT Meetings. 	
Communications	Communications for this priority to be developed as part of the CSP Communication Strategy and subsequent Communication Plan	



PRIORITY FOUR: VIOLENT CRIME

The Problem	<p>Assaults with less serious injury which are often alcohol related and connected with the night time economy on Friday and Saturday evenings – offences occur in the Town Centre and on route to local dwellings in Sidemoor and Charford between midnight and 2am; offenders are mostly male between 14 – 24 years old.</p> <p>Domestic Violence offences equates to nearly a third of all violent crime and occurs mostly in Charford, Sidemoor and St Johns (Burcot Lane); repeat offences and multiple victims increase the volume of reported domestic violence</p>	
Outcome/Aim	<p>Outcomes: To significantly reduce the level of police reported assaults with less serious injury and domestic incidents during 2010/11 in comparison to the 2009/10 in the key areas.</p> <p>National Indicators: NI 16, NI 21</p>	
Response	Outputs	
Actions	<p>WHAT: To improve the regulation of the night time economy to reduce alcohol related harm. WHEN: March 2011 WHO: BDC Licensing Team / West Mercia Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in interventions delivered in relation to the NTE.
	<p>WHAT: Tackle sexual violence and harassment linked to alcohol abuse WHEN: March 2011 WHO: PCT / DAAT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of a problem profile
	<p>WHAT: Develop and implement strategies local to Bromsgrove to tackle the Domestic Violence problem as identified by a problem profile. WHEN: September 2010 WHO: DA Coordinator / DAAT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with licensees through the pub watch scheme • PACT Meetings. 	
Communications	<p>Communications for this priority to be developed as part of the CSP Communication Strategy and subsequent Communication Plan</p>	



Risk Register

In developing this risk register, we have adopted the following matrix

Likelihood		Impact	
High	4	Critical	4
Significant	3	Major	3
Medium	2	Marginal	2
Low	1	Low	1

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Control	Risk Owner
<i>A Risk is any event likely to adversely affect the ability of the project to achieve the defined objectives.</i>	<i>A description of the likelihood of the risk eventuating</i>	<i>A description of the impact on the project if the risk eventuates.</i>	<i>A brief description of any actions that should be taken to prevent the risk from happening and in the event that the risk occurs, any actions that should be taken to minimise its impact.</i>	<i>Identify those responsible for managing the risk indentified.</i>
Failure to achieve the current Local Area Agreement (2008-11) targets	Major (3)	Significant (3)	Regular monitoring and evaluation of performance through the partnership strategic group.	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Group
			Feedback local performance to the Safer Communities Board Performance Group.	Chair of CSP Tasking Group
			Ensure resources are used appropriately, proportionally and based on intelligence based evidence.	CSP Tasking Group
Loss or reduction of external community safety funding streams	Critical (4)	Significant (3)	Ensure that a strong link is maintained with the Safer Communities Board to ensure that Bromsgrove CSP is well represented	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group



			Explore all funding opportunities for the mainstreaming of key posts	Community Safety Team
			Implement projects that are sustainable or develop an exit strategy for partnership projects	CSP Tasking Group
Increase in public perceptions of crime and safety.	Major (3)	High (4)	Regular engagement with local communities to identify neighbourhood concerns.	All Partners
			Develop a coordinated communication and engagement plan/strategy to address public reassurance. This should include pro-active and reactive communications.	Communication and Community Engagement Sub - Group
Unexpected crime types/issues emerge that have not been accounted for within the Partnership Plan.	Marginal (2)	Medium (2)	Ensure new emerging issues are raised at tasking for consideration, and appropriate interventions put in place.	CSP Tasking Group
Changes in key staff/project officers	Major (3)	Medium (2)	Ensure all progress on partnership activities/initiatives are documented and sufficient handovers take place.	Community Safety Team
Changes in legislation could lead to a change in focus for the partnership	Critical (4)	Low (1)	Ensure the strategic group are informed of any emerging changes in legislation that may impact upon the Community Safety agenda. Advice from relevant legal departments may be needed.	Community Safety Team Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group.
Changes in government could lead to different	Major (3)	Low (1)	Ensure BCSP remain political aware of	Community Safety Team



priorities/focus for CDRPs/CSPs			local/national influences on Community Safety, and keep all members informed.	
A change of priorities/targets within partner agencies, and/or a reduction in resources/funding/staff may result in failure to assist in the delivery of the Partnership Plan.	Major (3)	Significant (3)	Ensure that the partnership Plan is monitored and resourced through the BCSP Strategic Group.	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group
			Re-prioritise actions within the partnership plan accordingly if necessary	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group
			Encourage 'buy in' to the partnership plan at a strategic level	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group



Communication and Community Engagement

Putting our customers at the heart of all we do is crucial. Only if we do this can we provide an excellent service that will meet the needs of our customers. It is important that we develop ways and increase opportunities for our communities to engage with us, encouraging and empowering more people to grasp these opportunities and take an active part in assisting the Community Safety Partnership in setting priorities and tackling community safety issues within their own community.

There are many different terms and definitions which describe the levels of public participation from the traditional view of sharing information with people to helping people transform their lives and bring about change in their communities. The four levels of engagement are often identified as:

- **Informing:** Providing public information about what is going on
- **Consulting:** Asking for public feedback about services and policies
- **Involving and Collaborating:** Involving the public through out the process, understanding and taking on board considerations and concerns and collaborating with the community in every aspect of the decision-making process.
- **Empowerment:** helping people to develop the skills that will enable them to take control of their communities and services

This year our aim is; 'To improve the range and effectiveness of how we inform and consult with our communities.' For the third year of this plan, and the subsequent plan, our aim will be for: 'Greater participation and empowerment by people within their community to work in collaboration with the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership to achieve our aim, to make Bromsgrove a safer place to live, work and visit.'

This year we will concentrate on strengthening our lines of communication with our communities. This will set the foundation for us to evolve our community engagement strategy for future years; developing opportunities to involve and collaborate with our community and ultimately explore ways to empower communities to make Bromsgrove a safe place to be.

In 2010/11 the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership has committed a budget towards communications and community engagement including budget to employ marketing and communication officer to coordinate this complex, specialist are of work on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership; this post will be filled in 2010/11. Below is an outline of some key opportunities to communicate and engagement that we could develop: in



Informing Communities		
Greater Involvement with PACT Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance from a Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership representative at priority areas. Feedback to residents the success of work undertaken by the partnership in dealing with concerns raised through PACT. 	Community Safety Team Senior Officers Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
Improved use of BCSP pages on Bromsgrove District Council Web Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular updates to be provided including declaring emerging issues raised at Tasking, success stories and other relevant information 	Community Safety Team BCSP Community Engagement Sub-Group
Utilising elected members as a link to their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Community Safety updates on the fortnightly BDC members update publication. 	Community Safety Team
Increase communications specific to young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute information through Neighbourhood Wardens at drop-In sessions operated at Secondary schools during lunchtimes. Develop key messages for young people to be shown on Plasma screens within schools. Investigate the feasibility to invest in youth notice boards at key locations within the District. Disseminate information and resources for young people through the annual HIGH 5 event. 	Neighbourhood Wardens Community Support Officers Community Safety Team CSP Tasking Community Safety Team Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
Better use of local newspapers and publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a communication plan to coordinate community safety press releases amongst the BCSP. Establish a regular feature/column within a local newspaper to communicate community safety key messages and raise the profile of BCSP. 	BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group CSP Tasking Chair CSP Analyst



Addressing the Fear of Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a Reassurance communication plan. • Household leaflet drop with local reassurance information in areas with highest fear of crime levels. 	BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group Community Safety Team
Better coordination of partnership and tasking communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a CDRP Community Engagement Sub Group. • Creation of a long-term Communication Plan 	BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group

Consulting Communities		
Improved use of BCSP pages on Bromsgrove District Council Web Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the feasibility of including a topic discussion board on the public web site. • Publish the draft 2009/2010 Strategic Assessment for public comment for designing reviewing the Partnership Plan. 	Community Safety Team CSP Analyst
Improved Consultation with Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and use WCC's Plug and Say once operational. • Investigate existing channels of communication with young people through partners to consult on community safety concerns and fear of crime. • Gather views and information through Neighbourhood Wardens at drop-In sessions operated at Secondary schools during lunchtimes, and Youth PACT. 	WCC Youth Support Community Safety Team Community Safety Team Neighbourhood Wardens Local Policing Teams
Use of Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey • West Mercia Fear of Crime Survey • BDC Place Survey 	CSP Analyst

As previously mentioned in the third year of the Partnership Plan we will build on the success of the actions outlined in the 'informing Communities' and 'Consulting Communities' by developing strategies to Involve and Collaborate with Communities and to Empower Communities. Some of the actions that these strategies may include are:



- To involve and collaborate with Neighbourhood Area Committee's to feed information into the tasking process and help priorities BCSP priorities and resources at a local level. This would be applicable to those areas which are priority areas for BCSP that also have an established Neighbourhood Area Committee.
- To involve and collaborate with Neighbourhood Watch Committees and Resident Associations.
- To involve and collaborate with residents through the creation of a CDRP Residents Panel.
- To involve and collaborate with young people through the creation of a CDRP Youth Sub Group.
- To empower members of the community by identifying and developing through training and support 'community safety advocates'.
- To empower members of the community by creating a system for community members to forward innovative ideas to tackle local community safety concerns and receive the necessary support to implement worthwhile ideas.

Internal Communications

At Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership we recognise the importance of communication lines for effective partnership working; this is why this year we will be aiming to develop communication to partners which in turn may aid communication amongst partners. Some of the actions we will be exploring this year are set out below:

Internal Communications		
Access to Partnership Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of all relevant partnership and tasking documentation to be made available on the Community Safety internal portal on BDC web site. 	Community Safety Team
Consultation with Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion boards to be set up on Community Safety internal portal on BDC web site to forward views and opinions 	Community Safety Team
Partnership Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Community Safety internal portal to be made available to a wide range on employees within each agency as possible. 	Community Safety Team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bimonthly internal newsletter (electronic) to be distributed amongst partnership 	Community Safety Team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit to be carried out amongst 	CSP Analyst



	<p>partnership to measure awareness of the Community Safety Partnership and set a bench mark.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of information on Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership amongst internal communications and intranets. • Creation of a Community Safety Partnership Directory 	<p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>Community Safety Team</p>
Communication Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of general Community Safety email address for wider internal use. 	Community Safety Team

Equalities Statement & Assessment

“Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership is dedicated to equality and values diversity within the community. The Partnership will at all times strive to use communication and engagement methods which are inclusive of the whole community.”

During 2010/11 the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership will conduct an equality impact assessment; this will be published in the subsequent Community Safety Partnership Plan.

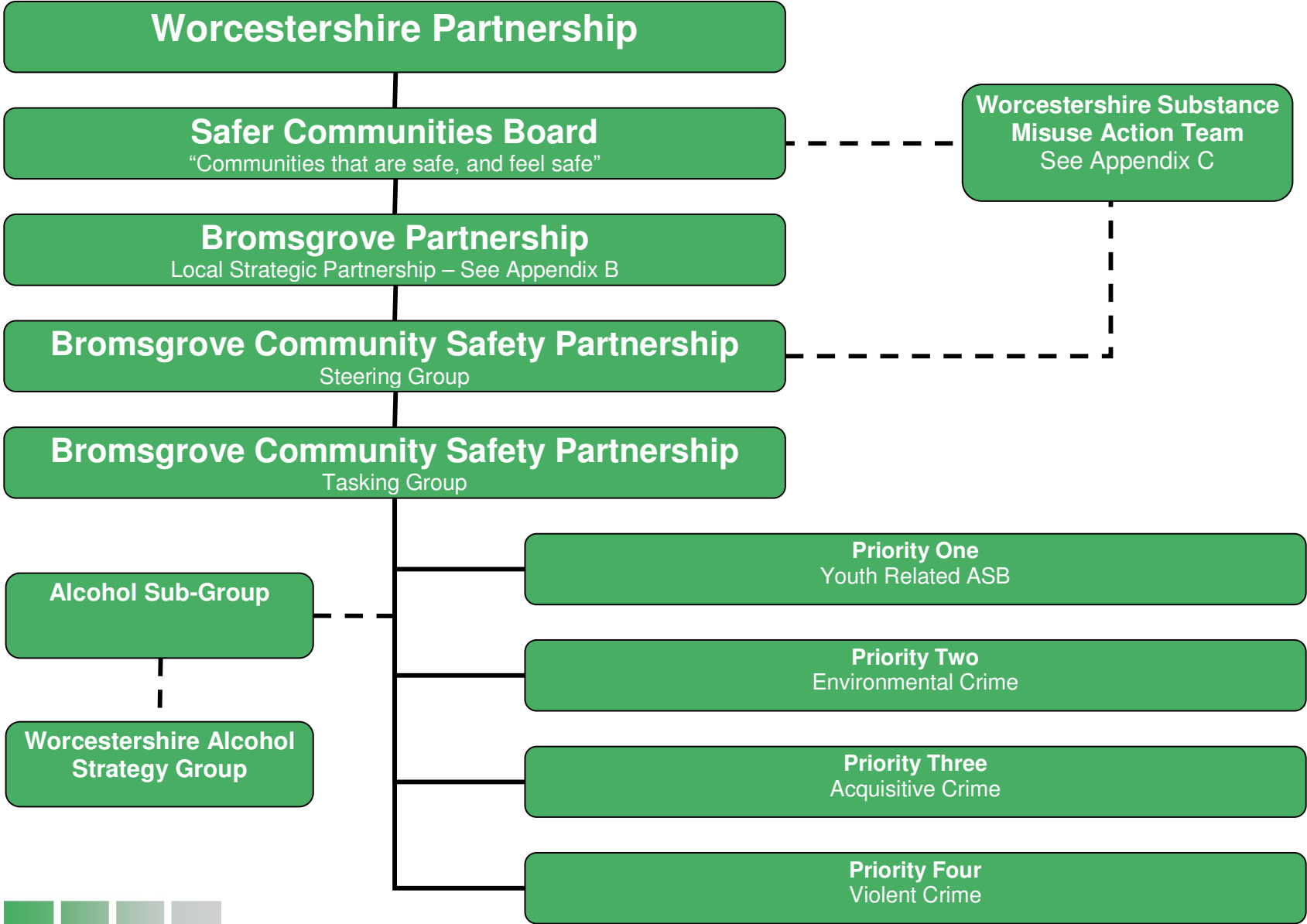
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For more information on the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Plan and the work of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership, please contact:

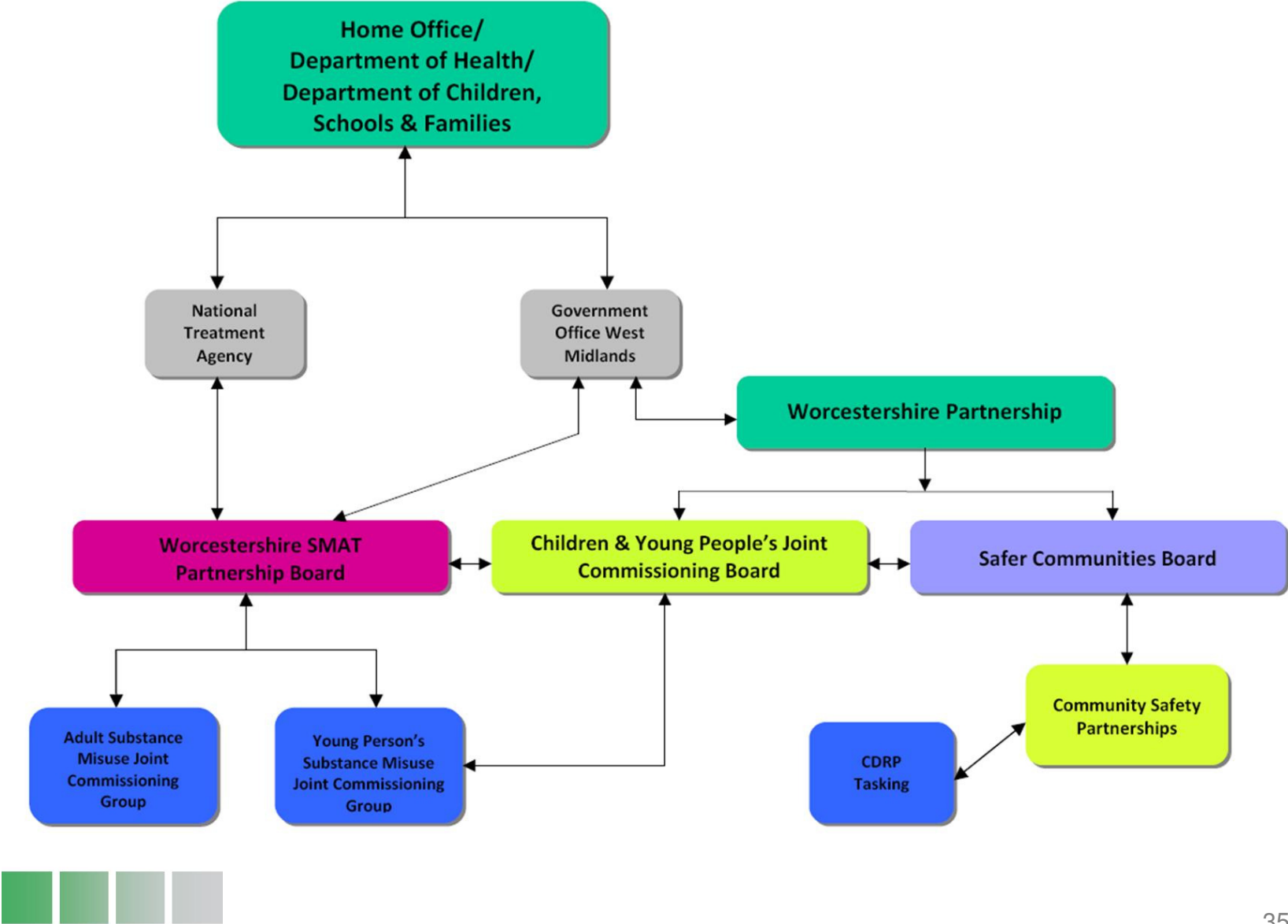
Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
c/o Community Safety Team
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The Council House
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Bromsgrove B60 1AA
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Appendix A: Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Structure



Appendix B: Worcestershire Substance Misuse Action Team



Appendix C: Community Safety Abbreviations (used in this document)

BCSP	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
SOA	Super Output Area
ONS	Office of National Statistics
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivations
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
WCC	Worcestershire County Council
BDC	Bromsgrove District Council
SMAT	Substance Misuse Action Team
WMP	West Mercia Police
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PACT	Partners and Communities Together (Meetings)

