



South Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2007

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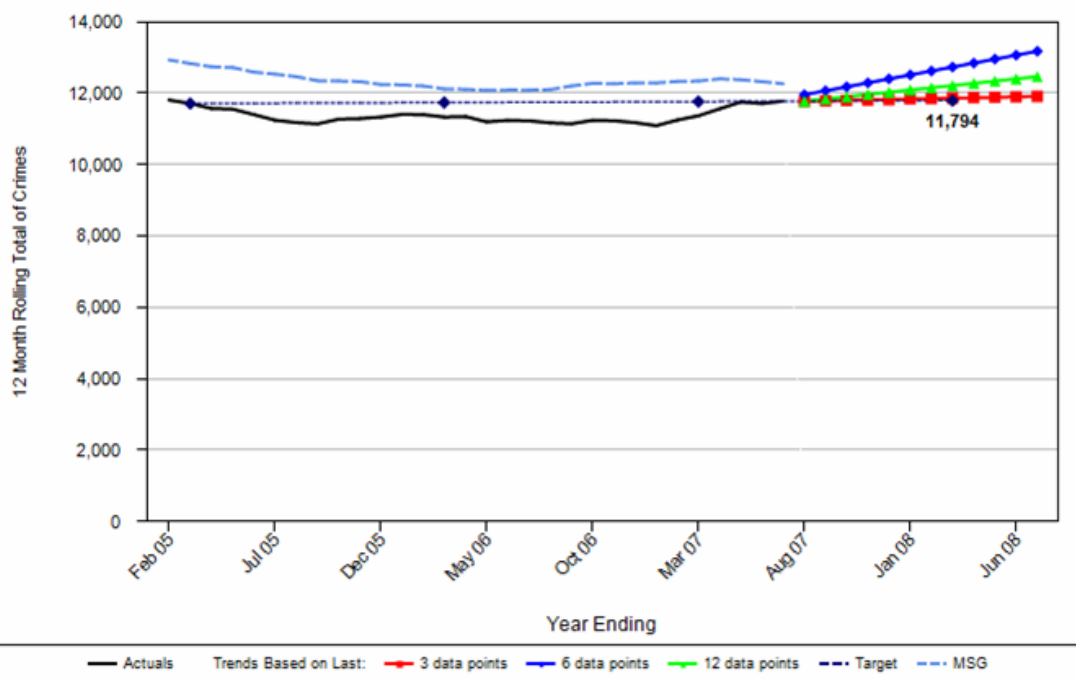
South Worcestershire Community Safety Analyst

Performance Summary

Against the 2003/04 baseline of 14,010 British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crimes, South Worcestershire had achieved a 19% reduction to 11,335 crimes by the end of 2006/07, versus a PSA1 target of 16% reduction by March 2008.

Since the beginning of 2007 though, BCS Comparator Crime in South Worcestershire has been on the increase. Despite a 'flattening' of this trend in recent months, as at 31st July the CDRP was projected to miss its PSA1 target, with a reduction of just 14%. This is especially of importance due to a county-wide requirement for 2008/09 that an extended PSA1 target be met for the validation of any LAA reward elements.

Figure 1 – BCS Comparator Crime Projection, as at 31/07/07



Source: iQuanta

Figure 2 – Community Safety Partnership Indicators, as at 31/07/07

Indicator	Vs. PSA Target	Vs. LAA Target
BCS Comparator Crime	Red	Grey
Criminal Damage	Red	Grey
Deliberate Fires	Grey	Green
Domestic Burglary	Grey	Green
Theft From Vehicle	Green	Red
Theft of Vehicle	Red	Grey

As at 31/07/07, South Worcestershire CDRP was:

- Projected to miss targets for PSA1 in BCS Comparator Crime, Criminal Damage and Theft of Vehicle.
- On track for Theft From Vehicle regards PSA1 target, but predicted to miss LAA Target.
- Ahead of target for LAA in both Deliberate Fires and Domestic Burglary.

The following have been identified as Community Safety priorities:

Criminal damage is the largest single contributor to BCS comparator crime across South Worcestershire, and the CDRP is currently predicted to fail meeting its PSA1 reduction target.

Alcohol related crime is believed to have increased in recent years. Also, alcohol consumption and the night time economy are known to be contributing factors in many offences, especially violent offences, which makes up a significant proportion of the total BCS in South Worcestershire.

Anti social behaviour (ASB) is an issue of public concern and there is often significant media coverage of ASB issues in the local and national press. Also, alcohol disorder is related to a large number of violent offences, youth disorder is known to have links with criminal damage offences, and each of these offences is a significant proportion of the total BCS.

Vehicle crime (not including Vehicle Interference) has decreased across South Worcestershire in recent years. However, recent months have shown an increase in Theft of Vehicle, which is now projected to miss its PSA1 target, and Theft from Vehicle figures are still too high to satisfy the LAA 'stretch' target.

Theft from the person and *Robbery* are both small volume crime types which have seen a notable increase in the past year. The increase in these crimes and the targeting of vulnerable persons give cause for concern. Also, the emotional impact of these crimes is known to be high, and their occurrence increases public fear of crime.

Fear of crime across South Worcestershire was less in 2006/07 than the previous year. However in the case of domestic burglary, the issue most worried about by the public, recorded crime has actually reduced a great deal. It is known that public perception of crime does not necessarily follow actual levels of crime and this is an issue which needs to be rectified.

Criminal Damage Problem Profile

South Worcestershire

Criminal damage is the largest single contributor to BCS comparator crime across South Worcestershire. There has been an overall reduction in criminal damage of 8% since the 'baseline' year in 2003/04, however this falls far short of the 20% reduction required to meet the PSA1 target by March 2008. Also, despite an overall reduction since 2003/04, this is only due to the initial reduction achieved between 2003/04 and 2004/05, as criminal damage has increased each year since then.

Historically, peaks in criminal damage occur in March and April, with another peak around October, and this trend is similar to that seen over the past 12 months. Numbers of criminal damage incidents in March and April were the highest recorded in over three years. Criminal damage is highly affected by the weather, and the peak period over March and April can partly be explained by the particularly warm and sunny weather of April. The school Easter Holidays were also during this period. Conversely, it is likely that the large drop in incidents in May and June was also due to the weather – heavy rainfall in these months caused flooding in some parts of Worcestershire.

Worcester City

Since the baseline year (2003/04) criminal damage in Worcester City has reduced by 15.1%. However, reduction has slowed and in the past year (2005/06 to 2006/07) there has been a decrease of just 3.6%. Over the past three years, criminal damage in Worcester City has accounted for 49% of criminal damage in South Worcestershire. Proportionally, Worcester now contributes less to the CDRP total than in previous years, but this is still much higher than either of the other two districts.

Criminal damage to vehicles make up 45% of all criminal damage offences in the city. The wards with highest levels of criminal damage are Cathedral, Warndon and Gorse Hill. Criminal damage is more likely to occur on Saturdays and over the weekend. During the week, peak times are around 6pm and 10pm, and at weekends peak times are around 10pm and midnight. It is known that late night activity at the weekend is largely focussed around pubs and clubs associated with the city's night-time economy and cars and shops on nearby streets.

Most known perpetrators of criminal damage in Worcester are male. In addition, 26% of offenders are aged under 18, and a further 44% are aged between 18 and 29. The proportion of offenders over 30 is greater than in other areas of South Worcestershire, which is probably attributable to the night-time economy in Worcester contributing to more criminal damage than those in the towns of Wychavon and Malvern Hills. Nonetheless, under 30's still make up 70% of all known criminal damage offenders in Worcester. The likelihood of being a victim is fairly even between genders and across age groups.

Complementing recorded police data, over 1,300 reports were made to the Worcestershire Hub relating to environmental damage in the Worcester City District between July 2006 and June 2007. The majority of these reports related to flytipping, sweeping requests and litter, however there were 38 separate instances of graffiti and 7 of flyposting. There were also 418 reports of abandoned cars across the district in this time. It is known that there are links between vandalism and deliberate fires, both in the location of the crimes and the 'type' of offender. Between July 2006 and June 2007, there were 239 separate reports of deliberate fires in the Worcester City District.

Safer Worcester tasking group has indirectly discussed criminal damage twice since the tasking process began in May. Once in relation to the night time economy, and once in relation to youth ASB in a particular housing area. Although no actions relating specifically to criminal damage were agreed at these meetings, it is hoped that initiatives (such as CCTV installation) tackling the 'focus' of the meetings will also have a positive impact on criminal damage in the area.

The level of criminal damage in an area is related to other issues in the surrounding environment. Areas of which are run down with lots of existing vandalism tend to attract further damage. Also, areas with natural surveillance tend to suffer less criminal damage as opposed to sheltered areas where vandals can commit crimes without disturbance. Organised by the LPSA2 Steering group, Local Policing teams and City Council cleansing staff are soon to conduct an environmental audit of Warndon and Gorse Hill as part of an initiative to reduce criminal damage and improve quality of life for the residents in these wards.

Wychavon

Over the past three years, criminal damage in Wychavon has accounted for 30.2% of criminal damage in South Worcestershire. Proportionally, Wychavon now contributes more to the CDRP total than in previous years. The number of recorded offences has risen significantly since 2005/06, especially in the past 12 months. In March 07, the

number of recorded offences (150) was the highest it had been for over 3 years. At the end of 2006/07, recorded incidents were higher than the 2003/04 baseline.

Criminal damage to vehicles makes up 47% of all criminal damage offences in the district. The wards with highest levels of criminal damage are Bengeworth, Pershore and Evesham North. Criminal damage is more likely to occur on Saturdays and over the weekend, between 5pm and 1am. Most known perpetrators of criminal damage in Wychavon are male. In addition, 37% of offenders are aged under 18, and a further 48% are aged between 18 and 29, leaving very few offenders over the age of 30. There was no obvious pattern to the age or gender of victims which might suggest a vulnerable group.

Complementing recorded police data, over 200 reports were made to the Worcestershire Hub relating to environmental damage in the Wychavon District between July 2006 and June 2007. Almost all of these reports related to flytipping, however there were 18 separate instances of graffiti, and one report of flyposting. There were also 92 reports of abandoned cars across the district in this time. It is known that there are links between vandalism and deliberate fires, both in the location of the crimes and the 'type' of offender. Between July 2006 and June 2007, there were 159 separate reports of deliberate fires in Wychavon District.

Malvern Hills

Over the past three years, criminal damage in Malvern Hills has accounted for 20.5% of criminal damage in South Worcestershire. Proportionally, Malvern Hills now contributes more to the CDRP total than in previous years. The number of recorded offences has risen significantly in the past 12 months, and at the end of 2006/07, recorded incidents were 22% higher than in the previous financial year. Criminal damage peaked in March, with smaller peaks around the school Summer Holidays and October. Figures in June 2006 (109 offences) and March 2007 (107) were the highest recorded for a single month since 2003.

Criminal damage to vehicles makes up 44% of all criminal damage offences in the district. The wards with highest levels of criminal damage are Pickersleigh, Link and Chase. Criminal damage is more likely to occur on Saturdays and over the weekend, between 5pm and 1am. Most known perpetrators of criminal damage are male. In addition, 48% of offenders are aged under 18 and a further 35% are aged between 18 and 29, leaving very few offenders over the age of 30. This makes for a younger offender profile in Malvern Hills than in the other two districts. A There was no obvious pattern to the age or gender of victims which might suggest a vulnerable group.

Complementing recorded police data, over 1000 reports were made to the Worcestershire Hub relating to community safety in the Malvern Hills District between July 2006 and June 2007. The majority of these reports related to flytipping, sweeping and litter, however there were 25 separate instances of graffiti, 15 of flyposting and 3 of vandalism. There were also 146 reports of abandoned cars across the district in this time. It is known that there are links between vandalism and deliberate fires, both in the location of the crimes and the 'type' of offender. Between July 2006 and June 2007, there were 136 separate reports of deliberate fires in the Malvern Hills District.

Alcohol Related Crime Problem Profile

South Worcestershire

Alcohol related crime figures were obtained by collating all recorded crimes with an 'alcohol involved' (AI) interest marker or specific reference to 'alcohol', 'drunk' or

'intoxicated'. It is acknowledged that recording improvements may have influenced these figures. Based on these criteria, there has been an overall increase in South Worcestershire of 17% since 2003/04 – 10% in the last year. Alcohol related crime is predominantly an issue in Worcester City Centre.

There are links between Anti Social Behaviour and alcohol related crime. In all three districts, the ward with the highest alcohol related crime is also the ward with the highest ASB. Most Alcohol Related offences are committed at the weekend. 26% of incidents occur on a Saturday, and 65% of all ARC occurs over Friday, Saturday and Sunday. There is a large peak in recorded incidents around midnight, with 44% of all Alcohol Related Offences being committed between 10pm and 2am.

Of all alcohol related offences, Malicious Wounding accounts for 37%, Public Order Offences account for 12%, and Common Assault and Other Criminal Damage make up 8% each. Half of all Wounding and Common Assault offences in South Worcestershire can be identified as alcohol related.

In 86% of all alcohol related offences in South Worcestershire, the offender is male. Females are offenders in just 14% of cases, but victims in a much larger 42%. Persons under 30 are the known offenders in 64% of alcohol related crimes, but are victims in only 49%. By far the most dominant age group is that of 18-21 year olds - this age group accounts for 29% of all offences. People aged 14-17 committed 8% of all alcohol related offences, which is the same proportion as those aged 30-33.

Worcester City

The recorded number of alcohol related offences in Worcester has increased year on year, with a 25% increase since 2003/04 and the 'steepest' increase being 10% in the last year. Worcester City accounts for 64% of all alcohol related crime in South Worcestershire.

All wards with high levels of alcohol related crime are also in the shortlist of wards with the highest levels of ASB. Alcohol related crime is predominantly an issue in Worcester City Centre. In fact, 33% of all alcohol related crime in South Worcestershire occurs in Cathedral ward, Worcester – six times as much as in any other ward. Hotspots within Worcester City Centre include inside and outside pubs, nightclubs, and fast food outlets, and the pedestrian routes between them. Incidents are especially prevalent around the Cross, the High Street, Angel Place, Angel Street and Lowesmoor.

Although the tasking process has only existed in Worcester since May 2007, concerns about alcohol related crime have already been raised. Safer Worcester has looked at violent crimes and criminal damage, both in relation to the Worcester City Centre Night Time Economy.

Wychavon

Alcohol related crime in Wychavon has increased by 10% since 2003/04. Proportionally, 21% of all alcohol related crime in South Worcestershire occurs in Wychavon, which has not changed much since 2003/04.

Wychavon does not have a ward with comparable levels of alcohol related crime to Cathedral ward in Worcester City. Wards with highest levels of alcohol related crime are Bengeworth, Evesham North and Droitwich East, however Bengeworth is the ward with the highest level of alcohol related offences, and still the number is only 1/8 of that in Worcester City Centre.

Malvern Hills

Figures for alcohol related crime in Malvern Hills have fluctuated in recent years with an overall increase since 2003/04, although numbers are fairly small. Proportionally, Malvern Hills District accounts for less of the alcohol related crime in South Worcestershire now (15%) than in 2003/04 (18%).

Malvern Hills does not have a ward with levels of alcohol related crime as high as in some wards in Wychavon or Worcester City. Wards with the highest levels of alcohol related offences are Pickersleigh, Priory and Link. Pickersleigh is the ward with the highest level of alcohol related offences in Malvern Hills, which is 10th highest across South Worcestershire as a whole.

Anti Social Behaviour Problem Profile

South Worcestershire

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) data was taken from the West Mercia Constabulary OIS log. There were 20,991 reported incidents of ASB in South Worcestershire in 2006/07, making an overall increase of 24% since 2004/05. The reported number of ASB incidents has increased each year and from 2005/06 to 2006/07 there was an 18% increase across the region.

According to the most recent Fear of Crime survey, Anti Social behaviour is a serious concern for residents in South Worcestershire. Around half of respondents thought ASB was a serious problem in their district (49%). Just over a quarter (27%) said the same was true about their neighbourhood.

'Hotspot' areas, with high numbers of recorded ASB incidents in South Worcestershire, are generally around the urban centres – Worcester, Evesham, Pershore, Malvern and Droitwich. Worcester City district has the highest levels of ASB, with 8 of its 15 wards appearing in the shortlist of wards with the highest ASB figures in South Worcestershire. The rural districts of Wychavon and Malvern Hills generally have much lower figures for ASB, however they do both have some individual wards with ASB levels comparable to those of Worcester, so the problem of ASB is prevalent across the whole of South Worcestershire.

Worcester City

Over the past 3 years, Worcester City accounted for 49% of all ASB in South Worcestershire. There were 10,257 reported incidents of ASB in Worcester in 2006/07, making an increase of 20% since 2004/05. The reported number of ASB incidents has increased each year and from 2005/06 to 2006/07 there was a 14% increase across the district.

The ward with by far the highest number of reported ASB incidents is Cathedral, followed by Warndon and Nunnery. The most common incident type reported is "Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour", which accounts for 60% of all reports in Worcester, proportionally more than in other districts. Other common incident reports are Vehicle Related Nuisance and Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours.

Wychavon

Over the past 3 years, Wychavon has accounted for 31% of all ASB in South Worcestershire. There were 6,431 reported incidents of ASB in Wychavon in 2006/07, making an increase of 24% since 2004/05. The reported number of ASB incidents has increased each year and from 2005/06 to 2006/07 there was a 19% increase across the district.

The ward with by far the highest number of reported ASB incidents is Bengeworth, followed by Droitwich West and Pershore. The most common incident types reported in Wychavon are "Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour" (50% of all reports), Vehicle Related Nuisance (20%) which is more of an issue in Wychavon than in the other districts, and Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours.

Malvern Hills

Over the past 3 years, Malvern Hills has accounted for 20% of all ASB in South Worcestershire. There were 4,303 reported incidents of ASB in Malvern Hills in 2006/07, making an increase of 33% since 2004/05. The reported number of ASB incidents has increased each year and from 2005/06 to 2006/07 there was a 28% increase across the district.

The ward with by far the highest number of reported ASB incidents is Pickersleigh, followed by Link and Priory. The most common incident types reported in Malvern Hills are "Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour" (52% of all reports), Vehicle Related Nuisance (17%), and Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours which accounts for 10% of all reports in Malvern Hills, proportionally more than in other districts.

Theft From Person and Robbery Problem Profile

South Worcestershire

Overall, recorded offences for both Theft from the Person and Personal Robbery were less in 2006/07 than in 2003/04, however both crimes show a notable increase in the last financial year. Personal Robbery figures decreased between 2003/04 and 2004/05, but have been on the increase since then. Although the increase in crimes last year (5%) was less than the previous year, reduction since 2003/04 is only 9%. Similarly, Theft from the Person figures dropped from 2003/04 to 2005/06, but increased last year by 16%, making an overall reduction of 21% since 2003/04.

Theft from the person and Personal robbery offences in South Worcestershire tend to occur in town centres, especially Worcester City Centre. Generally, offenders are male, and although numbers are fairly small, the proportion of male offenders is slightly higher for Robbery than for Theft from the Person.

Worcester City

Overall, recorded offences for both Theft from the Person and Personal Robbery were less in 2006/07 than in 2003/04, however both crimes show a notable increase in the last financial year. Personal Robbery figures decreased between 2003/04 and 2004/05, but have been on the increase since then. Although the increase in crimes last year (6%) was less than the previous year, reduction since 2003/04 is only 5%. Similarly, Theft from the Person figures dropped from 2003/04 to 2005/06, but increased last year by 26%, making an overall reduction of 23% since 2003/04.

In 2006/07, 73% of all Robbery offences and 67% of all Theft from the Person offences in South Worcestershire occurred in Worcester City District, which is proportionally higher than the previous year.

It is known that the majority of Theft from the Person offences are committed by Eastern Europeans in organised 'gangs', operating across the West Midlands. These offenders are surveillance aware, and are intentionally targeting vulnerable and elderly individuals.

Wychavon

In the past financial year, Personal Robbery increased slightly and Theft from the Person dropped slightly, however numbers of these crimes in Wychavon are low, making percentage changes misleading. Across South Worcestershire in 2006/07,

Wychavon accounted for a higher proportion of Theft from the Person (27%) than of Personal Robbery offences (17%). There is no individual ward with levels of these crimes comparable to Worcester City.

Malvern Hills

In the past financial year, Personal Robbery and Theft from the Person offences both dropped slightly, however numbers of these crimes in Malvern Hills are low, making percentage changes misleading. Across South Worcestershire in 2006/07, Malvern Hills accounted for a higher proportion of Personal Robbery offences (10%) than of Theft from the Person (6%). There is no individual ward with levels of these crimes comparable to Wychavon or Worcester City.

Vehicle Crime

South Worcestershire

Theft From Motor Vehicles has reduced every year since 2003/04, although reduction has significantly slowed in recent years. In fact, of the 26% reduction by 2006/07 since the baseline, 22% was achieved in the first year between 2003/04 and 2004/05.

Almost all Theft From Motor Vehicle offenders are male and under the age of 30. Over a third of all known offenders are 18-21, and 22% are under 18. Re-offending is more of an issue for Theft From Motor Vehicle than for other crimes. Of the offenders convicted over the past 12 months, 20% of them had offended more than once in that 12 month period. Repeat offenders are known to have accounted for at least 53% of the offences.

Theft Of Motor Vehicles has reduced each year since 2003/04, totalling 33% since the baseline. Reduction was greatest in the past year, with a decrease of 23% between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Worcester City

Over the past 12 months, 42% of all Theft From Motor Vehicle offences occurred in Worcester City. Of the 15 wards in Worcester City, 8 of them appear in the shortlist of wards with the highest numbers of Theft From Motor Vehicle offences in South Worcestershire. The three wards with highest figures are Cathedral, Warndon and Nunnery. Over the past 12 months, all known Theft From Motor Vehicle offenders in Worcester were male and most were under the age of 30. Over half of all known offenders are 18-21, and 15% are under 18.

Wychavon

Over the past 12 months, 43% of all Theft From Motor Vehicle offences in South Worcestershire occurred in Wychavon, which makes recorded offences across the district for this crime higher than in Worcester City or Malvern Hills. Five wards in Wychavon appear in the top 20% of wards with the highest numbers of Theft From Motor Vehicle offences in South Worcestershire. The three wards with highest figures are Evesham South, Little Hampton and Bengeworth. Over the past 12 months, almost all offenders were male and all were under the age of 30. About a third were under 18, another third were aged between 18 and 25, and the final third were aged 26-29. This shows a much greater proportion of offenders under 18 and a smaller proportion of offenders aged 18-25 than the other South Worcestershire districts.

Malvern Hills

Over the past 12 months, 15% of all Theft From Motor Vehicle offences occurred in Malvern Hills. The three wards with highest figures are Link, Pickersleigh and Kempsey, however no Malvern Hills wards have particularly high numbers of Theft From Motor Vehicle offences compared to the rest of South Worcestershire.

Although numbers were very small, all known Theft From Motor Vehicle offenders in Malvern Hills were male and under the age of 30.

Fear of Crime

Fear of crime has reduced across South Worcestershire compared to last year. Around half of all respondents in South Worcestershire claimed to have been worried about becoming a victim of crime in the preceding 12 months, consistent with the rest of West Mercia. This was more prevalent in Worcester (56%) than in Wychavon (52%) or Malvern Hills (49%). Conversely, less respondents in Malvern Hills believe the police do a good job compared to Worcester and Wychavon. 97% of respondents felt safe in their neighbourhood during the day, compared to 77% after dark. When asked the same question about their district as a whole, 95% felt safe during the day and 69% after dark. Respondents from Worcester felt more fearful in their neighbourhood after dark when compared to the other two districts.

Of crimes which respondents worried about, the most common concerns were:

- Burglary Dwelling (30%)
- Vandalism/criminal damage (29%)
- Theft from Vehicle (24%)
- Drunken disorder (22%)

All of these raised concerns are 'issues' known to either the police or the community safety partnership. Criminal damage, Theft from vehicle and Drunken Disorder (included within ASB and Alcohol Related Crime) are all identified priorities elsewhere in this document. Although Burglary Dwelling is something which residents of South Worcestershire are evidently worried about, domestic burglary figures have been greatly reduced over the past few years and the CDRP is performing well ahead of target. This suggests that public perception of crime does not necessarily follow actual levels of crime.

Recommended Responses

The following is a description of recommendations that have been identified either through community safety partnership tasking, links with community safety groups in other areas, or through best practice. They are presented here for partnerships' consideration.

Issue Identified	Recommendation	Agreed	Action
Criminal Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage reporting and increase capacity for rapid repair of damage and rapid removal of graffiti, litter, flytipping and abandoned cars to improve area and discourage further damage. • Forge stronger links with Probation Service to utilise community payback in order to repair existing damage and improve environments. • Increase data sharing between Registered Social Landlords and CDRP analyst. • Develop Multi-agency co-ordinated approach to diversionary and educational activities with young people, possibly via the school system. • Improve co-ordination of separate interventions, especially to assess and address re-offending and re-victimisation. • Improve quality of data and incorporate data from all available sources to enable better understanding and documentation of this issue. • Launch an anti criminal damage publicity campaign across the region, to be co-ordinated with other multi-agency activity. • Develop multi-agency strategy to focus on hotspot areas (possibly co-ordinated with ASB approach) to improve community sense of ownership. • Develop strategy to quickly remove NTE customers from city centre after hours – see ARC recommendations. • Develop initiatives to reduce on-street car parking in the city centre at evenings and weekends. • Fully implement range of offender 'punishments' including Fixed Penalty Notices to discourage low level offending. • Increase early identification of potential offenders through closer working with schools, Youth Services, Connexions etc. • Establish a unified policy for handling criminal damage, to be agreed across districts and between police, RSL's and other local authorities. 		

Issue Identified	Recommendation	Agreed	Action
Alcohol Related Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an early intervention programme to deal with rowdy NTE customers before trouble escalates. This could include using a full range of punishments and orders for ASB such as FPN's or ABC's. • Develop a mechanism for dealing with repeat NTE offenders. This could include a 'banned from one, banned from all' policy to be agreed between licensed premises and supported through PubWatch. • Develop strategy to quickly remove NTE customers from city centre after hours. This could involve development/promotion of public transport available, taxi marshalling or other such initiatives. • Promote reporting of hate crime through newly established SWHIP to ensure any necessary support is provided. • Properly establish data sharing between the CDRP and Health Services to include PCT, A&E and the Ambulance Service. • Multi-agency risk assessment visits to licensed premises. • Generate mechanisms to refer offenders to intervention schemes and evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in reducing criminal behaviour. • Develop risk assessment of licensed premises and encourage improvement, possibly with incentives for 'safe' premises. • Instigate a reporting and recording system for proxy alcohol sales. 		
Anti Social Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider strong alternatives to S30 Dispersal Orders to tackle ASB problems at the root rather than temporarily displace them. • Fully implement range of punishments and orders to tackle behaviour, including Fixed Penalty Notices, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts etc. • Provide a more diverse range of diversionary activities for young people to be run throughout the year, especially at evenings and weekends. • Improve quality of data and incorporate data from all available sources to enable better understanding and documentation of this issue. • Develop a Community Engagement Strategy to improve relationships within communities and tolerance and understanding between different groups of people. • Establish and deliver a unified approach to groups of young people "hanging around". This is especially important in areas where more than one agency is operating, delivering potentially conflicting messages. 		

Issue Identified	Recommendation	Agreed	Action
Theft from the Person / Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicity campaign to increase public awareness of risk and protection of personal property. • Implement project to target high-risk individuals and locations (such as elderly people and charity shops and market stalls), possibly with a gentle multi-agency approach so as not to cause alarm. • Promote 'safe' routes through town centre, with high visibility patrols and well-lit streets during dark hours. 		
Vehicle Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an environmental audit to better understand the factors that lead to increased vehicle crime. • Encourage safer parking by publicising city centre car parks and off-road parking in residential areas. • Increase public awareness of property theft from vehicles with publicity campaign. • Implement 'vulnerable vehicles' project to target individual car owners. 		
Fear of Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Fear of Crime Communications Strategy, to include ownership within the CDRP for improving relationship with press and encouraging positive community safety media reporting. • Develop a Community Engagement Strategy to improve relationships within communities and tolerance and understanding between different groups of people. 		