



SAFER PETERBOROUGH PARTNERSHIP¹

COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 – 2011

Reviewed on an annual basis

2009-2010 refresh

1 OUR VISION STATEMENT

Peterborough Together: reducing crime, building safe and confident communities

2 SETTING THE SCENE

2.1 Legislative Framework

The Government has, over the past few years, undertaken an extensive review of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 with a number of changes being made to this legislation. The improvements identified are reflected in the Police and Justice Act 2006 and subsequent regulations.

One of the requirements of the Act is that the Community Safety Partnership¹ is to prepare a Partnership Plan which should be informed by the Strategic Assessment² undertaken on an annual basis. The Partnership Plan will cover three years but be updated annually in light of the findings from the revised Strategic Assessment.

The Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan replace the Crime and Disorder Audit and Strategy.

The Community Safety Partnership is responsible for the delivery of the outcomes in this Plan. The constitution of the Partnership sets out the principles of how the day to day business will be conducted. This will ensure that the decision making processes are efficient, transparent and accountable to the public whom it serves.

The Community Safety Partnership Board brings together the *responsible authorities*, as set down in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006). Responsible authorities have a duty, under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, to consider the community safety implications of their actions. This poses a testing challenge to the designated authorities. Compliance with Section 17 can be seen as a means to demonstrate the overall local authority response to addressing crime and

¹ Sometimes referred to as Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs)

² The Strategic Assessment brings together data from all the partner agencies to allow us to paint a picture of crime and disorder in the city. This is then used to help us to identify our priorities.

disorder and non-compliance could open up, in certain circumstances, the possibility of legal action against one of the responsible authorities.

Responsible authorities are:

- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Peterborough City Council
- NHS Peterborough
- Cambridgeshire Fire Authority
- Cambridgeshire Police Authority

Co-operating authorities are local groups or agencies that contribute significantly to community safety. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 makes co-operating bodies key partners in the setting and delivery of objectives. Co-operating authorities should provide data and information to improve the understanding of the local crime and disorder problems, thereby benefitting the community and contributing to the core functions of their respective agencies.

Co-operating authorities are:

- Cambridgeshire Probation Service
- Cross Keys Homes (representing Registered Social Landlords)

The Board also invites others to join the partnership on the basis that they can assist in the delivery of goals of the Partnership. These are known as *Invitees to Participate*. These may sit on different areas of the Community Safety Partnership for example, the Community Safety Partnership, the Delivery Board or Task and Finish Groups. This provides the opportunity for the voluntary and community sector to be fully engaged in the work of the Partnership.

Invitees to co-operate are:

- Peterborough Racial Equality Council
- Drinksense
- Bridgegate Drug Services
- Victim Support
- Peterborough Mediation
- HMP Peterborough

As the new structures are developed these invitees to co-operate will be extended and clarified.

2.2 Links to other partnerships

2.3.1 The Sustainable Community Strategy

The Sustainable Community Strategy is the document, produced by the Greater Peterborough Partnership³, which sets out the direction for overall strategic development of Peterborough. There are many other strategic documents that support the overall development of Peterborough and the Community Safety Plan is one such plan.

The ambition of the Sustainable Community Strategy is to deliver a bigger and better Peterborough, taking advantage of the inherent opportunities we have

³ Available at www.gpp-peterborough.org.uk

and at the same time tackling the challenges we face in order to deliver a higher quality of life for all. The Community Safety Plan sets out how we, as the Community Safety Partnership, will contribute to this overall vision and contribute to the outcome of:

'Making Peterborough Safer' – so that people of all ages and abilities can live, work and play in a prosperous and successful Peterborough without undue crime or fear of crime'.

2.3.2 Other strategies and plans

Whilst the Partnership Plan sets out the key priority areas for the Safer Peterborough Partnership, it is recognised that these priorities are not delivered entirely by the Community Safety Partnership but are contributed to by other plans and strategies such as:

National plans

- Youth Crime Action Plan

Local plans

- Peterborough City Council Corporate Plan
- Peterborough PCT 5 year strategic plan
- Drug Treatment Plans
- Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy
- Youth Justice Plan
- Local Policing Plan
- Children and Young People Plan
- Neighbourhood Investment Strategy
- Community Cohesion Strategy
- Cambridgeshire Probation Area Business Plan
- MAPPA⁴ Business Plan
- NHS Peterborough Five Year Strategic Plan – 'Living Longer, Living Well'
- Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Board Action Plan 2009-12

2.4 Changes in Peterborough's Population

Peterborough is a city that has a history of receiving waves of migration - from Irish immigrants who built the railways in the 1840s, to post war arrivals from Italy, and to a lesser degree Poland, Lithuania and the Ukraine. This was followed by further arrivals from the West Indies in the 1950s, Pakistan and India from the 1960s. The city also welcomed groups of Ugandan Asians and Vietnamese boat refugees in the 1970s.

After being designated an asylum dispersal area in 2001, Peterborough – with around 160,000 residents – was allocated an estimated 78% of all asylum seekers dispersed to the East of England region. Other new arrivals, granted refugee status, also moved to the city and the expansion of the European Union in May 2004 saw an influx of migrant workers from the eight new Accession states.

⁴ MAPPA – Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements – this is a multi agency group that oversees the management of the most dangerous offenders in our community

The city has become home to migrants from the European Union including around 6,000 Portuguese workers. The most recent official figures have recorded the number of migrant workers at 7,915⁵, representing one in eight of the total for whole of the Eastern Region. The arrival of large numbers of migrants, from over 50 nationalities, has changed the dynamics of our local communities.

However, the East of England Regional Assembly concedes that the number of EU migrants in the city may be as high as 16,000. This means that the indicative rise in population between 2003 and 2007 is likely to have been in excess of ten per cent.

In order that we ensure that our Partnership Plan effectively addresses the needs of all groups within our city we will undertake an Equality Impact Assessment on this plan to ensure that we are able to take these issues forward in the future.

2.5 Peterborough for the Future

Peterborough is a city undergoing enormous amounts of change. Over the next few years the city is set to expand considerably. The Regional Spatial Strategy identifies that by 2021 it is planned that there will be 20,000 net new jobs, 25,000 more homes and 40,000 more people.

There are a number of major improvements planned for the coming years which will be set out in detail in Peterborough City Council's Core Strategy:

Housing

We must plan for 27,535 more dwellings by 2026 which will be located broadly in the city centre, district centres, within the urban area, Hampton, Paston Reserve/Norwood, Stanground South, Great Haddon and a number of rural areas.

Employment

The Economic Development Strategy identifies the potential to create more than the indicative target of 20,000 additional jobs set by the East of England Plan, with an emphasis on job creation in the higher value-added sectors, particularly environmental industries. Over 80 hectares of employment land is proposed in addition to that already identified or committed. The principle locations for new employment development will be the city centre, Eastern Industry, Alwalton Hill, Stanground South, the Great Haddon urban extension and the Norwood urban extension.

Regeneration

The strategy for the future of Peterborough is as much about regeneration of existing neighbourhoods as it is about new developments.

These developments will have an impact upon the work of the Partnership and will be included within future plans.

⁵ Figures obtained from the most recent migrant workers registration scheme

Current economic crisis

The partnership is fully aware that the current economic downturn will impact upon the work of the partnership. We can speculate about what these effects might be but it is important that a full analysis of this situation is undertaken and that this is considered as we progress through the coming year. Currently, Greater Peterborough Partnership are undertaking some research to consider the effects across all blocks within the Local Area Agreement and the Safer Peterborough Partnership will contribute fully to this work and consider its findings in future planning.

Transformation of neighbourhood delivery

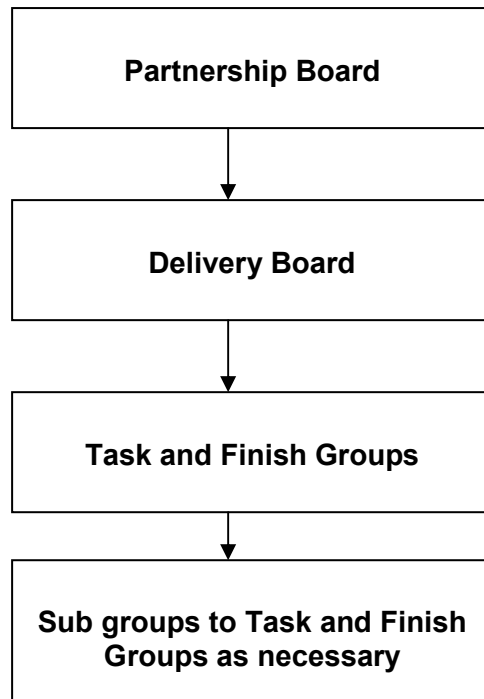
The Neighbourhood Investment Strategy, launched in 2006, was developed as a mechanism to manage and support communities in the context of growth and regeneration. The strategy has enjoyed a mixed response from both local communities and key stakeholders, with some embracing the concept of long term community planning whilst others have expressed a stronger desire to focus on current issues affecting the neighbourhood.

As a result of this, at time of writing a 'deep and wide' review of our approach to neighbourhood working across the Local Strategic Partnership is in progress. A new model, building on the existing Neighbourhood Investment Strategy but responding to local, regional and national policy changes, will be developed which will focus on delivering a neighbourhood management solution for our communities – essentially, a multi-partner approach to problem solving, community planning and driving the improvement agenda, which connects the 'bottom up' (i.e. community engagement, local aspirations, local needs), with the 'top down' (i.e. legislation, regional policy, data and intelligence).

Whilst a key focus of the new approach will be resolving the root causes of current issues affecting a neighbourhood, there will need to be an element of medium and long term planning to ensure the original values of the Neighbourhood Investment Strategy – to ensure all communities grow and regenerate sustainably – are maintained.

3 STRUCTURE OF SAFER PETERBOROUGH PARTNERSHIP

- 3.1 Following the reviews of the Partnership in 2008, 2009 has been a year in which the new structures for the partnership have been embedded into our day to day work and, although there is still some development to be done by each of these groups, significant strides have been taken over the past year. The table below shows the structure of the Partnership:



3.1 Partnership Board

The Partnership Board is chaired by Chris Strickland, Deputy Chief Fire Officer of Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service. This board provides strategic direction for the work of the Partnership by:

- Assessing the needs within the area
- Overseeing all planning and strategy
- Establishing the performance targets
- Resource management
- Delivery of the Safer and Stronger elements of the Local Area Agreement
- Compliance with the national guidance in relation to crime, drugs and anti social behaviour
- Provision of drug treatment services

3.2 Delivery Board

This Board is chaired by Adrian Chapman, *to be added*, Peterborough City Council. This Board carries out, on behalf of the Partnership Board, the following duties:

- Setting up Task and Finish Groups as needed to deliver the Partnership Plan
- Monitor the performance of the Task and Finish Groups against agreed performance targets and approved action plans
- report to the Partnership Board on a regular basis, identifying issues, challenges and barriers and seeking their guidance and direction in addressing these issues.
- Oversee the allocation of financial resources

3.3 Task and Finish Groups

Task and Finish Groups exist for the key priority areas of partnership business and other key areas of activity. Each Task and Finish Group has a Theme Lead who is responsible for leading delivery in their business area and producing the Action Plan. The Task and Finish Groups are:

- Serious Acquisitive Crime – DCI Donna Wass, Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Anti Social Behaviour – Hayley Flaxman, Peterborough City Council
 - Arson Action Group – Mark Bennett-Tighe, Cambs Fire and Rescue Service
- Domestic Abuse – Dorothy Pocock, Peterborough City Council
- Serious Sexual Violence – Sue Mitchell, NHS Peterborough
- Violent Crime including alcohol related crime and disorder and hate crime – Debbie Sampson, Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Road Safety – Peter Tebb, Peterborough City Council
- Prolific and Priority Offenders – Supt Gary Ridgway, Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Finance – Christine Graham, Peterborough City Council
- Adult Drug and Alcohol Joint Commissioning Group – Howard Shoebridge, NHS Peterborough

The purpose of the Task and Finish Groups is to:

- To use intelligence led problem solving to develop action plans that will facilitate performance against the Partnership Plan
- To monitor performance against targets within the Partnership Plan
- To report performance, using provided templates, to the Delivery Board on a monthly basis
- To identify necessary funding to deliver the agreed action plans
- To report problems and blockages to the Delivery Board to allow support to be provided to the Task and Finish Group
- To form sub groups where necessary for a distinct area of business
- To identify areas of success and use these to influence the work of other Task and Finish Groups

3.4 SAFER PETERBOROUGH PARTNERSHIP TEAM

Over the past twelve months, significant changes have been made to the delivery of the Partnership Plan by the teams within the police and local authority. The most significant change is that the two community safety teams (police and local authority) and the Drug and Alcohol Action Team have now all merged into one *Safer Peterborough Partnership Team*. We are working towards co-locating this team in the future.

Following a restructure the make up of the team is as below:

We are currently working towards a restructure of the team and this chart will be added when this can be shared publicly

4 WHAT PROGRESS HAVE WE MADE OVER THE LAST YEAR?

4.1 SERIOUS ACQUISTIVE CRIME

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) is comprised of five crime types which fall under the broad category of people taking things that do not belong to them:

- Burglary dwelling
- Theft of motor vehicle
- Theft from motor vehicle
- Robbery of personal property
- Robbery of business property

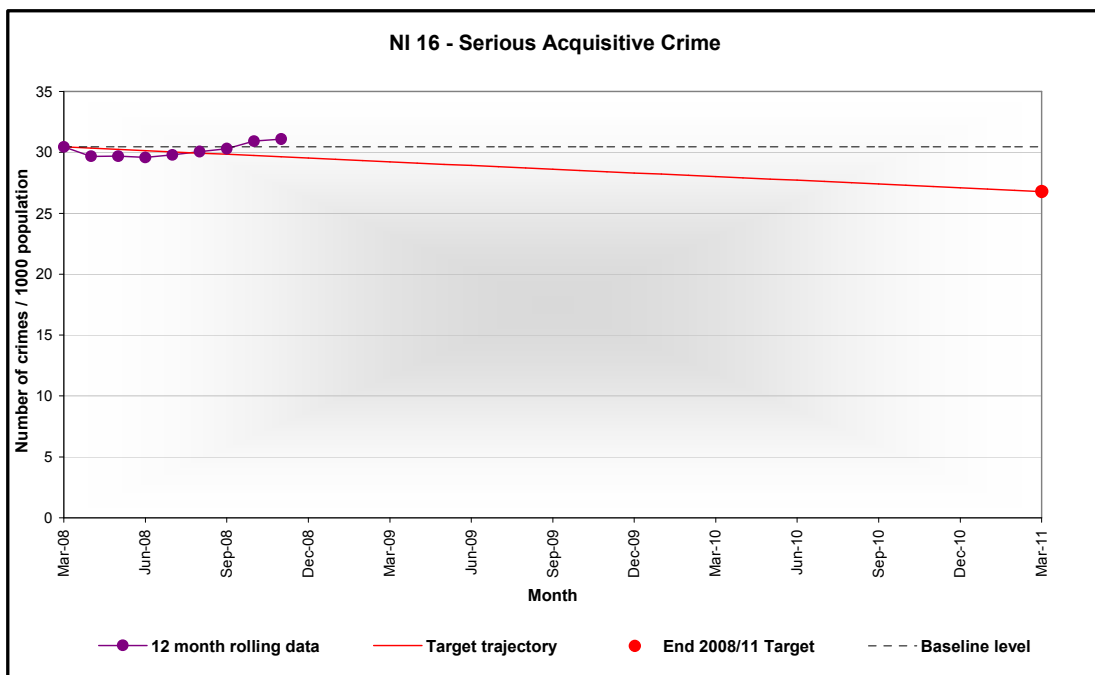
Over the analysis period⁶, 22.5% of all of Peterborough’s crimes fell into the category of SAC - as a result it is a high priority for the Safer Peterborough Partnership.

Serious acquisitive crime has decreased over the analysis period due to reductions in all offences which form part of this category. The most significant reductions have been in robbery of personal property; however over the last six months there has been an increasing trend.

4.1.1 Performance measures

NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate

The LAA target is a **12% reduction** in Serious Acquisitive Crime between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

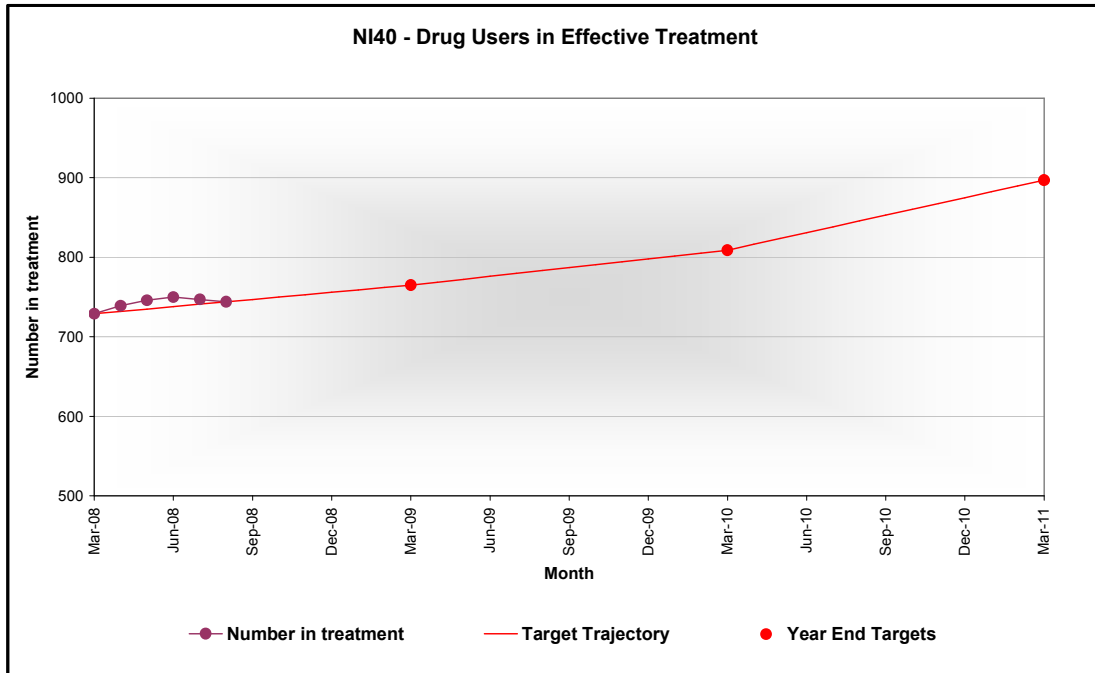


NI30 Reoffending rate of prolific and priority offenders

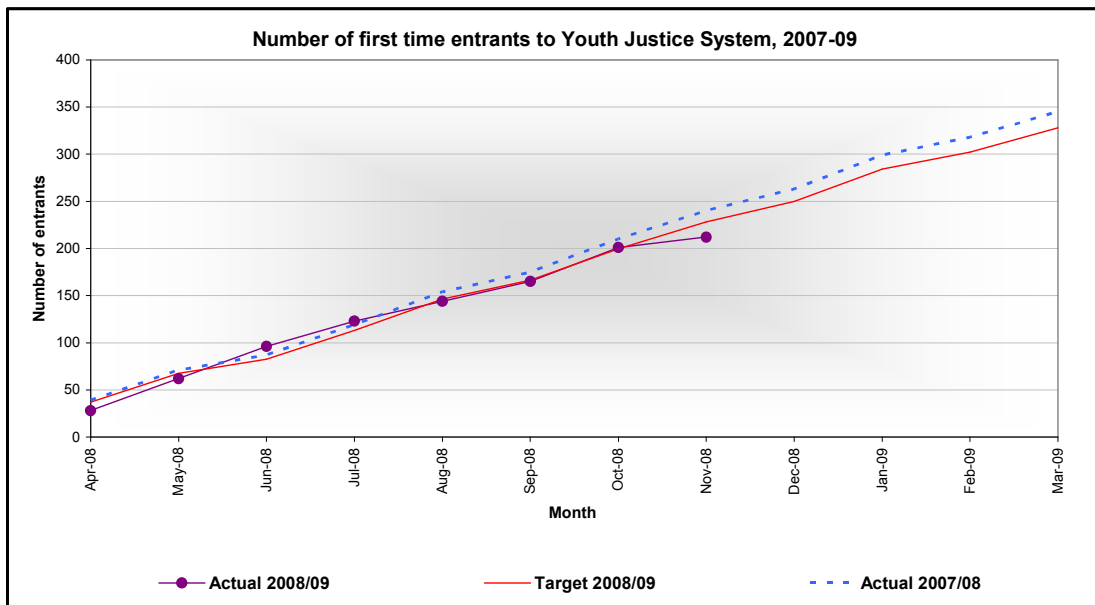
need to add data in here

NI40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment

⁶ Analysis period used in Strategic Assessment is September 2007 – August 2008



NI111 First time entrants into the Youth Justice System, aged 10-17 years



4.1.2 Focus of Task and Finish Group

The Action Plan has encompassed activity ranging from immediate impact around reducing risk to longer term problem solving by tackling the root causes of offending such as drug use.

An overriding goal has been to ensure that our communities feel safe and able to take the initiative to reduce the risk of them becoming a victim of crime. The Task and Finish group has identified a series of actions around positive marketing of crime prevention information and provision of crime reduction tools. These combined with other activities via a partnership approach will ultimately increase public confidence and reduce both risk and fear of crime.

Research shows that offenders who committed multiple offences often have a drug use and are committing crime to fund their habit. The action plan has included measures and initiatives around the use of drug testing on arrest and referral to drug treatment, drug treatment measures for persons on bail and an integrated drug treatment system within HMP Peterborough.

The Task and Finish Group has sought to reduce risk by 'designing out crime'. This has been achieved by active work with our local businesses, and vehicle users to reduce personal risk, combined with the implementation of policing and preventative measures to make these areas less vulnerable. When crime is committed, information and intelligence sharing measures will allow enhanced opportunities for offenders to be identified, arrested, convicted and rehabilitated.

4.2 ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour blights people's lives, seriously affects their quality of life and increases their fear of crime. Tackling anti-social behaviour is not the sole responsibility of one particular organisation or the partnership as a whole but of the whole community. Everyone in Peterborough, including citizens of the city, needs to play their part in order to ensure that anti-social behaviour is tackled and not tolerated. This means that anyone witnessing anti-social behaviour needs to report it and organisations who receive these reports need to ensure that they investigate these reports and take appropriate action to tackle the issues, while ensuring that victims and witnesses are supported fully throughout the process.

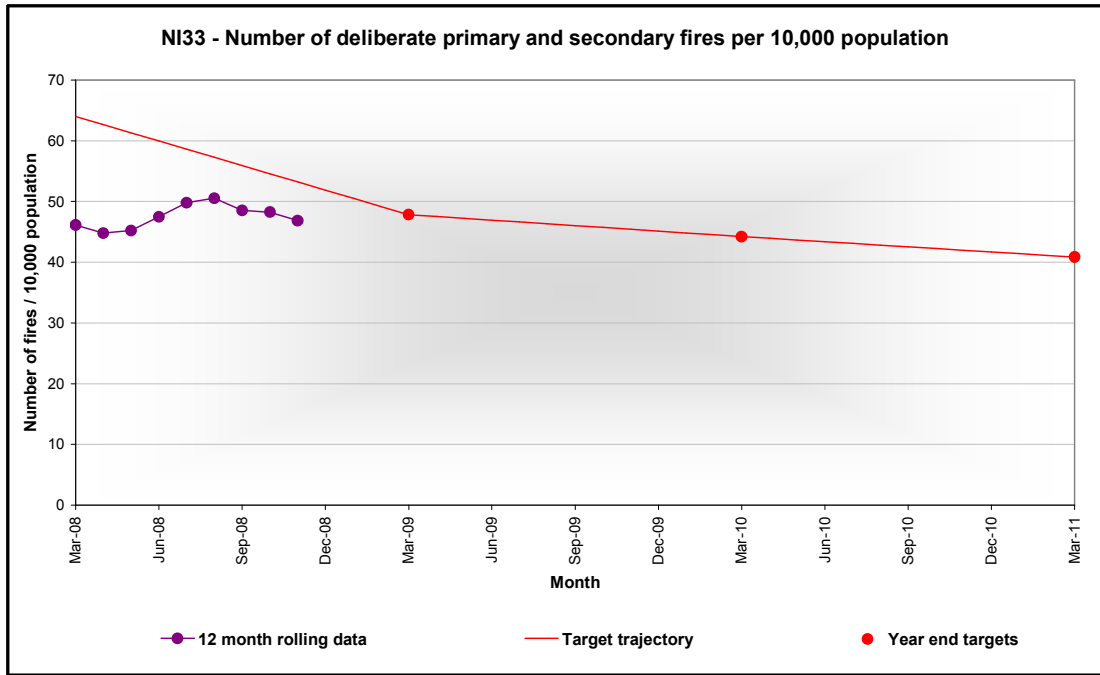
4.2.1 Performance measures

NI17 Perceptions of anti social behaviour

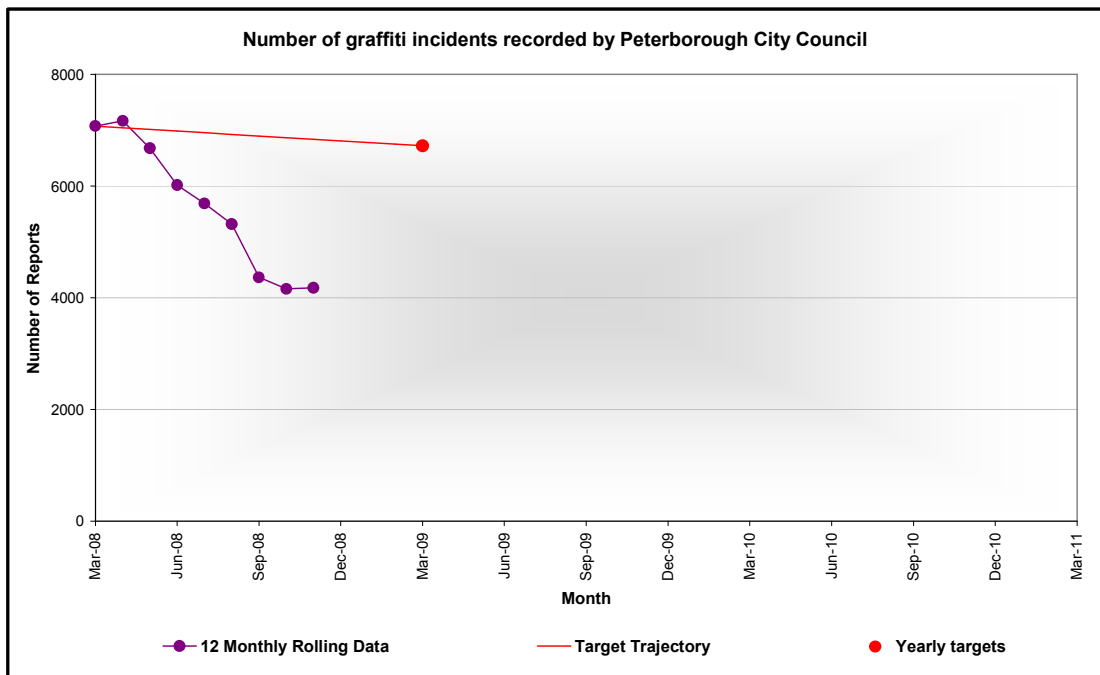
This is measured by the national 'Place Survey'⁷ which has run for the first time in the autumn of 2008. The results of this survey will allow us to set our baseline and improvement targets for the next two years.

NI33 Number of deliberate primary and secondary fires per 10,000 population

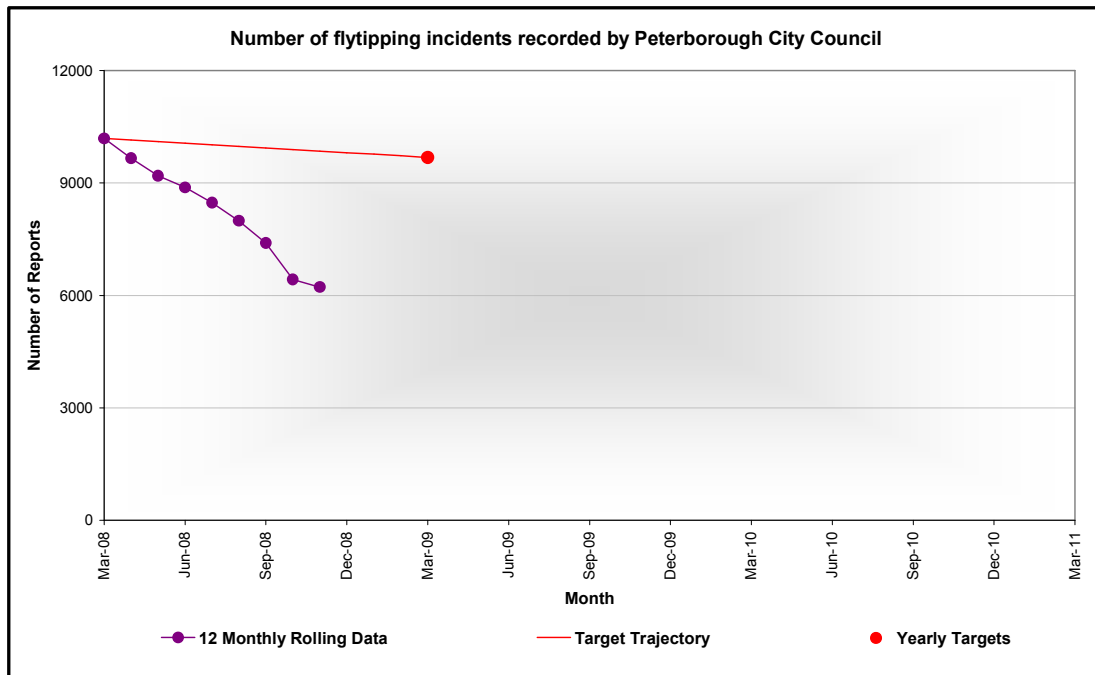
⁷ The new National Indicator Set contains 25 indicators which are informed by citizens' views and perspectives. The Place Survey will ask people for their views about the area in which they live



Reduction in number of graffiti incidents recorded by Peterborough City Council



Reduction in number of flytipping incidents recorded by Peterborough City Council



Number of volunteer street leaders recruited

Need to add in chart showing target and performance to date

4.2.2 Focus of Task and Finish Group

The Anti-Social Behaviour Task & Finish Group identified 5 priority areas for 2008-09:

Environmental crime

Crimes that are most visible (e.g. graffiti, fly-tipping) have a significant impact on how people feel about the area in which they live and about crime in general. We aim to reduce the level of this type of crime so that people feel more positive and less fearful about the area in which they live.

Community engagement

Due to the subjective nature of anti-social behaviour different people have different perceptions of what ASB is, who is causing it and how it should be tackled. We want to empower the community as a whole, including both citizens and organisations, to understand how ASB can be tackled so that we build confident communities.

Early identification and early intervention

Prevention is better than cure. We aim to identify young people involved in ASB (and therefore at risk of offending) early so that we can intervene to tackle root causes of ASB.

Victim focused service

It is important that victims of ASB know that they can report it and know how and where to report it.

Arson incidents

Arson is a particularly dangerous and destructive form of ASB which can threaten businesses, families and communities. A sub group to this Task and Finish Group – *Arson Action Group* – has been formed and has a full action plan focussing on wheelie bin fires in a number of priority areas in the city:

- Dogsthorpe Ward
- Paston Ward
- Orton Longueville Ward

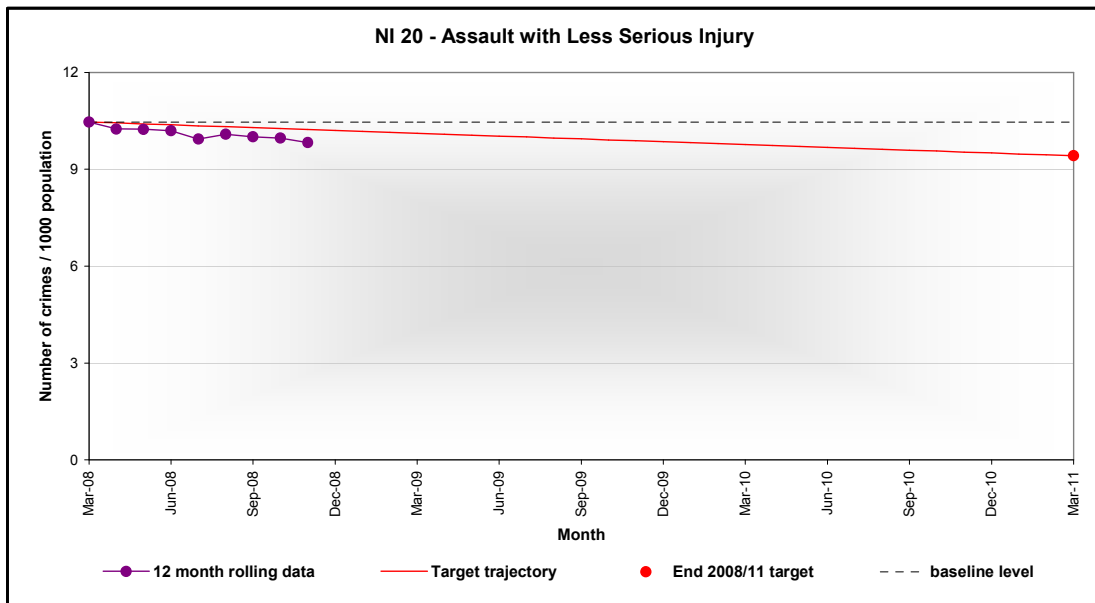
4.3 VIOLENT CRIME INCLUDING ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND DISORDER

Violent crime is an issue of significant concern to the public. Although the proportion of violent crime in Peterborough is low it can have a disproportionate effect on victims. It is often highly visible and causes fear of crime within communities. Consequently the reduction of violent crime is a key area of focus for the Safer Peterborough Partnership.

Alcohol related crime and disorder is consistently raised as an issue by local communities, with offences from street drinking to alcohol-fuelled assault causing concern to members of the public. The Task and Finish Group will work with local agencies to tackle such risk-taking behaviour, particularly in relation to the night-time economy.

4.3.1 Performance measures

NI20 Assault with less serious injury



Reduction in number of licensed premises which sell alcohol to underage persons in test purchases

MONTH	Number of visits	Number of sales	% of TP sales
February 07	7	3	43%
May – Jul 07	71	17	24%
December 07	7	4	57%
Totals (2007)	85	24	28%
March 08	9	3	33%
May 08	20	0	0%
October 08	8	0	0%
November 08	12	3	25%
December 08			
Totals (2008)	49	6	12%

4.3.2 Focus of Task and Finish Group

The Violent Crime Task and Finish group has identified three priority areas for 2008/09. During this time, working practices will be established and solid foundations for future work and delivery will be developed.

Safe socialising in and around Peterborough

Whilst excellent partnership links are already in place, this area of work will ensure that robust processes are in place for working with problem licensed premises. The group are also keen to build on the success of the Peterborough Evening Partnership (PEP) and expand the scheme to other areas of the city. Part of this work will involve ensuring that information about personal safety and “safe night out” is developed and distributed, using a variety of media in order to reach a greater audience. The task and finish group will fully utilise licensing and violent crime legislation to deliver a reduction in violent crime.

Ensuring appropriate accurate information to target service delivery

As a multi-agency entity, this is a key area for the task and finish group. Ensuring that the correct information is available to target and deliver services will result in a better service for the public. This means encouraging and utilising information and intelligence from the public alongside that from other agencies such as crime and ASB data. It also means a focus on “smarter” working, such as mapping information to effectively focus resources and problem solve the issues.

Protecting young people from harm

Test purchase operations in licensed premises - both shops and “on licence” - for the sale of alcohol will be continued. To complement this, under-age education packs have been developed and launched to licensees throughout Peterborough. Further development of the Safer Schools and Be Safe agendas will also be at the forefront of this.

4.4 SERIOUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence has a devastating effect on the lives of victims and their families and inspires fear in local communities. These crimes violate the basic right of women, men and children to be treated with dignity and respect, to have

control over their own bodies and to live without fear of sexual violence and abuse.

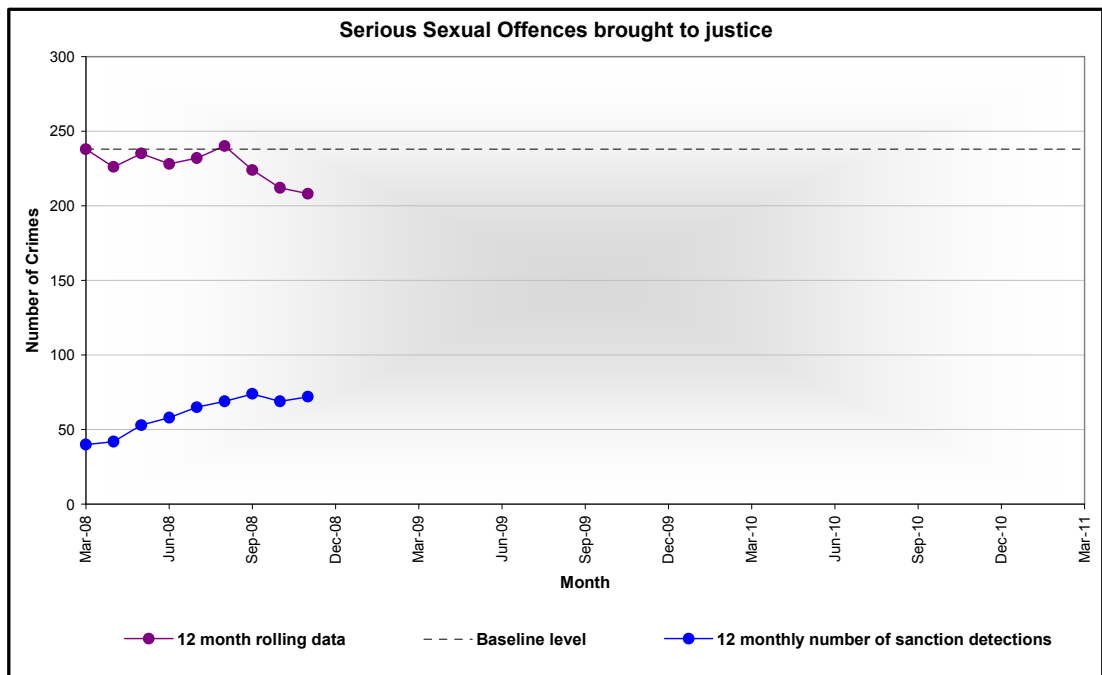
The most vulnerable in society are disproportionately affected by sexual violence, causing severe and long lasting harm to victims. There are also low rates of detection and conviction. Direct physical health consequences of sexual violence include physical injury, sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancy. Rape is associated with the most severe cases of domestic violence, and is a risk factor for domestic homicide. Long term consequences of sexual violence include: post traumatic stress disorder; anxiety and panic attacks; depression; social phobia; substance abuse; obesity; eating disorders; self harm and suicide; domestic violence and in some cases offending behaviour.

4.4.1 Performance measures

NI26 Specialist support for victims of serious sexual offences

This national indicator is measured using data provided by a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) which will be launched in the summer of 2009. This has meant that we have been unable to gather any data in relation to this indicator.

Number of perpetrators brought to justice



Interaction with sex workers

Sex Worker Outreach					
	Q1 Interactions	Q2 Interactions	Q3 Interactions	Q4 Interactions	YTD Interactions
Actual Interactions	36	20			56

Targeted Interactions	25	25	25	25	100
Cumulative Performance vs Target	11	6			

Data for this indicator is obtained through quarterly monitoring reports produced by Peterborough Drug Services.

4.4.2 Focus of Task and Finish Group

The Serious Sexual Violence Task and Finish group has identified a number of priorities in its action plan:

Improved pathways for all to access sexual violence support services

Sexual violence is often hidden and many victims feel ashamed, disempowered and afraid to report the crime. Data in this area is very sparse with significant underreporting of crimes of sexual violence.

It is important to improve and increase awareness of the accessibility of services for victims of sexual violence in order that when victims come forward to report an incident they feel confident they will receive an effective response and be supported throughout the process.

Training and awareness-raising of the impact of sexual violence, implications for victims and types of support needed and available, is important for professionals across settings, including magistrates, health and other services. This will also increase public confidence in the ability of public sector organisations to respond appropriately to this issue.

Sexual violence prevention through a perpetrator-focused approach

Targeted public awareness programmes are being developed to increase knowledge and understanding of what constitutes sexual violence, particularly aimed at men within communities.

Proactive intervention to reduce risks of sexually violent attacks and to protect victims from further offending

Targeted public awareness campaigns and short programmes have been developed to increase understanding of what constitutes sexual violence and assault and reducing unsafe or risk-taking behaviour that might result in being subjected to sexual violence. Such programmes have also sought to raise awareness of local services and support and to increase confidence and ability of victims to seek help when needed and to report attacks.

Programmes are needed to raise awareness of the risks to which women are exposed through, for example, human trafficking and prostitution, so that individuals can get the help they need and workers across settings are able to quickly identify and assist those who need the help.

Working with communities to tackle honour-based sexual violence

Publicity is being designed, working alongside existing and future domestic abuse campaigns, to increase awareness within communities of the existence of cultural issues such as honour-based sexual violence.

A greater understanding of how sexual violence occurs across cultures is essential within an ethnically diverse population.

4.5 DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse is physical, psychological, emotional, sexual and financial abuse that takes place within an intimate or family-type relationship and forms a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviour. Any person can experience domestic abuse regardless of race, ethnic or religious group, class, sexuality, disability or lifestyle. Crime statistics and research show that domestic abuse is heavily gender biased: usually the perpetrator of a pattern of repeated assaults is male, while women experience the most serious physical and repeated assaults.

However, the Safer Peterborough Partnership also recognises that men can be victims of domestic violence, women can perpetrate domestic violence, and that it can take place in gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender relationships. The Partnership therefore aims to support anyone affected by this issue.

4.5.1 Performance measures

NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence

Number of MARAC⁸ cases heard

MONTH	Total number of cases	Cumulative total	Cumulative target	Total repeat cases	Cumulative total	% repeats
April 08	15	15	16	0	0	0%
May 08	14	29	33	0	0	0%
June 08	14	43	49	3	3	7.0%
July 08	16	59	65	14	17	28.8%
August 08	14	73	81	6	23	31.5%
September 08	14	87	98	5	28	32.2%
October 08	18	105	114	2	30	26.3%
November 08	29	134	130	10	40	30.8%
December 08			146			
January 09			179			
February 09			211			
March 09			244			
TOTAL (08/09)			244			

Increase in reported domestic abuse in Peterborough

Safer Peterborough Partnership remains committed to increasing the reporting of domestic abuse and to being able to demonstrate that this is happening. However, over this past year, we have experienced significant problems with data collection and we continue to work hard to resolve this.

4.5.2 Focus of Task and Finish Group

⁸ Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

The Domestic Abuse Task & Finish Group has identified priority areas for 2008-09:

Improved pathways for all to access domestic abuse support

It is important to improve the safety of victims of domestic abuse. In order to do this it is crucial that victims are supported when they come forward to report an incident and that they feel confident they will receive an effective response. This has been done by ensuring that the needs of survivors of domestic abuse are met within the community through the development and enhancement of safe and accessible support and advocacy services, and ensuring that these are widely publicised.

Domestic abuse prevention through a perpetrator focused approach

At present services tend to focus on safety measures for the victim. More often than not, this involves removing the victim from the property and/or area, and ultimately from the perpetrator. Perpetrators are then able to go on and find another partner who may also suffer abuse. We are working to re-educate perpetrators and stop them from offending, which will in turn reduce the number of victims. We recognise that not all perpetrators will change, however evidence from perpetrator programmes has shown that a significant proportion do.

Proactively intervening to protect victims from further offending

The controlling behaviour by perpetrators of domestic violence can often be so serious that trying to contact the victim can be very challenging. Using the partners at MARAC we have worked to proactively intervene and engage with high risk victims to ensure they are aware of the risk they are at and the support they can access.

Tackling honour based violence (HBV) in communities

High profile honour killings that have taken place over recent years have highlighted the 'one chance' rule. This is the rule that as a professional you may only have one chance to speak to the potential victim and consequently only one chance to save their life. This means that all practitioners and officers of statutory agencies need to be aware of their responsibility and obligations when they come across potential forced marriage and honour based violence cases. We have worked to begin to identify the gaps in service for supporting HBV and FM victims as well as supporting the work of the forced marriage phone line run by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.6 ROAD SAFETY

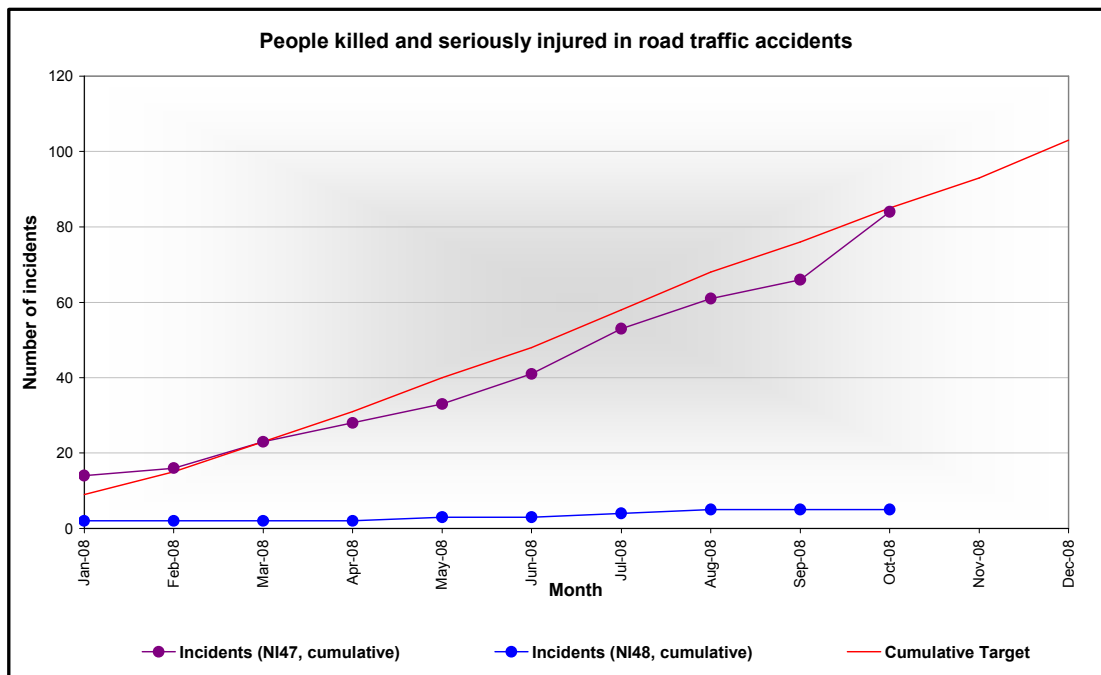
Road Safety is the combination of education, engineering, enforcement and encouragement activities focussed on reducing the number of road traffic casualties that occur on the highway network.

It is widely accepted that human action is involved in virtually all, and the sole cause in many collisions, whether it be through deliberate action e.g. wilful speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; or failure to take some action, e.g. driving without due care and attention, becoming distracted (mobile phone usage), failure to maintain the car in a road worthy condition. The environment and vehicle factors contribute to approximately 20% of accidents but are rarely the sole cause, and thus often exacerbate the human action and magnify the effects resulting in a greater severity of injury particularly if excessive or inappropriate speed is involved.

In 2007 the Audit Commission published its report “Changing Lanes – Evolving Roles in Road Safety” which reviewed the good progress achieved in reducing road traffic casualties. It also stated that whilst improving road safety will always be a priority, greater emphasis would need to be placed on working in partnership with the police, primary care trusts and fire services to positively impact on the attitudes and behaviours of all road users irrespective of the mode of travel.

4.6.1 Performance measures

NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents



4.6.2 Focus of Task and Finish Group

The Road Safety Task and Finish Group runs under the auspice of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership, which is an existing partnership responsible for the delivery of Road Safety across Peterborough and Cambridgeshire. The membership of the strategic board comprises Peterborough City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and the Highways Agency along with the Emergency Services and Primary Care Trusts. Beneath the Strategic Board there exists a series of six sub-groups focussing on particular elements of road safety namely, Safety Cameras, Intelligence, Enforcement, Education, Engineering and Emergency Services.

The five priority areas identified for 2008-2009 were:

A reduction in motorcycling casualties

Motorcyclists are overrepresented in the casualty statistics and comprise approx 20% of the total Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties and are at considerably greater risk of injury than the occupants of other motor vehicles. The principal means of addressing this group are greater education and training

accompanied by increased enforcement. The partnership has sought to continue with the provision of current training (Bikesafe) and also introduce further training (Ride) for motorcyclists who have been detected travelling at excessive speed by the police, through the use of covert surveillance.

A reduction in the number of young driver casualties

Young drivers (i.e. those aged between 17 and 25 years old) comprise 23% of all KSI casualties. Research has demonstrated that males in this group are more concerned at killing or injuring a loved one rather than the possibility of dying themselves. The Partnership has continued to target such attitudes and behaviours through campaigns such as “For My Girlfriend”. In addition the Pass Plus Scheme, that offers enhance training to newly qualified drivers, has been evaluated with a view to being delivered if deemed appropriate.

A reduction in the incidence of speeding through Community Speedwatch and Speed Awareness Workshops

There is an accepted relationship that the severity of a road casualty increases with increasing vehicle speed. In recognition of the common reporting of speeding as an issue through neighbourhood police panels, the partnership has sought to introduce a programme of Community Speedwatch. This enables local parishes and communities to borrow speed monitoring equipment from the police and undertake their own surveys, reporting any significant offenders to the police, who would then issue a warning letter advising the driver of their behaviour.

A reduction in migrant worker casualties through the expansion of the BASICs campaign

Whilst the ethnicity of drivers is not recorded as part of the standard police investigation into collisions, intelligence gained from the production of reports undertaken traffic police has indicated a greater proportion of these drivers committing various offences. The Partnership has therefore sought to expand the previous campaign utilising simple pictorial messages to overcome the language barriers backed up with targeted enforcement activity in identified locations.

A reduction in casualties occurring whilst driving for work purposes

Evidence indicates that approx one third of all road traffic collisions involve somebody who is driving on works business. The Partnership has therefore sought to deliver a series of work related road safety seminars to major businesses to assist them in reviewing their policies and procedures with regards to driving. Consequently businesses stand to benefit from fewer injuries to their workforce, damage to company vehicles and thus potential reductions in insurance premiums for fleet vehicles.

5 THE PRIORITIES FOR 2009-2010

The Strategic Assessment has confirmed that all the current priorities are still relevant to Peterborough and therefore will continue to be priorities for the coming twelve months.

5.1 Emerging Issues

The Strategic Assessment identified that shoplifting had increased over the analysis period, against a reduction in serious acquisitive crime. This suggests a shift by offenders to less serious acquisitive crime.

- Over the analysis period there were 1632 incidences of shoplifting, compared to 1407 over the previous 12 months.
- This is a 16% increase in shoplifting over the last year.
- On average, there were 272 crimes / month over the analysis period.
- We are 14th in our Most Similar Group⁹ over the analysis period.
- Assuming all other CDRPs' crime levels stay the same, in order to achieve the average level within our MSG we would need 548 less crimes annually - 1.5/day.

It is also possible that, given the current economic climate and the fact that shoplifting offences carry a lower tariff on conviction than other forms of acquisitive crime, that we may see a continued increase over the coming twelve months.

The Partnership has agreed that, the evidence presented in the Strategic Assessment requires more in depth analysis. This will be undertaken by the partnership and will consider factors such as:

- Footfall in shopping centres
- Security in retail premises
- Are there more offences or is it merely that more offenders are being caught and therefore charged?
- Are retailers seeing an increase in stock loss?

Once more detailed analysis has been undertaken, an appropriate response will be agreed within the Partnership.

5.2 Vulnerable Neighbourhoods

Within these priorities, activity will be focused upon the most vulnerable neighbourhoods in the city. The Vulnerable Localities Index (VLI) allows us to identify those neighbourhoods that are most vulnerable to crime and community breakdown. Activity will be focused in the top 10 neighbourhoods as listed below:

Dogsthorpe Ward

Scalford Drive, Belvoir Way, Dalby Court, Hallaton Road, Stathern Road, Langton Road, Normanton Road, Gilmorton Road

Orton Longueville Ward

Herlington, Bodesway, Shortfen, Brewerne, Eldern, Wildlake, Toftland, Leighton, Saltmarsh

Bretton North Ward

⁹ Most Similar Group - *"Areas with very similar geographical, demographic and socio-economic situations have been shown to have reasonably comparable levels of crime. Variations in crime rates between areas that are similar in character are likely to be due to other factors, such as efficiency of policing or working practices."*

Coningsby Road, Stirling Way, Oldbrook. Gurnard Leys, Mewburn, Brynmore, Oxclose, Hanover Court

East Ward

Hereward Road, Wake Road, South Street, Eastgate, Wellington Street, First Drove, Nursery Lane, Harvester Way

Dogsthorpe Ward

Sherbourne Road, Burford Way, Wimborne Drive, Blandford Gardens, Eames Gardens, Barrowfield, Dorchester Crescent

Paston Ward

Norwood Lane, Newborough Road

East Ward

Norman Road, Flag Fen Road, Kingsley Road, Chester Road, Durham Road, Eastleigh Road, Padholme Road, Mellows Close, Eastfield Gardens, Tyrell Park, Padholme Road, Carr Road, Padholme Road East, Vicarage Farm Road, Newark Road, Empson Road, The Broadlands,

Bretton North Ward

Mallard Road, Linkside, Outfield, Sturrock Way, Adderley, Ellindon

Paston Ward

Chadburn, Honeyhill, Paynesholm, Whitwell, Paston Ridings, Cathwaite

Orton Longueville Ward

Braybrook, Worsley, Wheatdole, Hanbury, Paynels

The most vulnerable neighbourhoods will also benefit from the continued use of Weeks of Action. These are a co-ordinated response from a wide range of agencies into a small geographic area. Over the last year, Weeks of Action have been undertaken in a number of localities with excellent results. Future Weeks of Action will be selected, using the most recent trend data from a range of agencies, by the Delivery Board.

5.3 Overarching Themes

5.3.1 Community cohesion and population change

This is addressed in the section of the plan that sets the scene and looks at the challenges facing the Partnership over the next 12 months. The issues of community cohesion and population change will be monitored closely. We will consider community cohesion issues in all the work that is done by the Partnership to ensure that every community and their needs are considered in the work that is undertaken and that all have equal access to the Partnership.

Hate crime is addressed in a number of ways co-ordinated by the Hate Crime Co-ordinator. These include the Open Out Scheme which allows third party reporting for victims of hate crime and Tension Monitoring Group¹⁰ which brings together a number of agencies to consider hotspots within the city. Following

¹⁰The Tension Monitoring Group is a multi agency partnership meeting to address community cohesion issues at a tactical and operational level and reports to the Community Cohesion Board.

a review of hate crime over the past 12 months, this is now embedded within the Violent Crime Task and Finish Group.

5.3.2 Substance Misuse

Substance misuse is an overarching issue which runs across every priority in the Partnership Plan. Over the last 12 months we have successfully embedded substance misuse into each of the Task and Finish Groups and their action plans.

5.3.3 Mental Health

The Partnership acknowledges the role that mental health plays as an on overarching theme and we will be ensuring that it is embedded in all of our action plans.

5.3.4 Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults

The Partnership is aware of the national review of 'No Secrets', the statutory guidance on safeguarding vulnerable adults. The Partnership will maintain a link with the Peterborough Adult Safeguarding Board in order that any policy/legislation changes impacting on the wider community safety agenda be addressed. The number of alerts in relation to possible abuse of vulnerable adults in Peterborough has risen considerably. Some of these alerts will be criminal offences which link to Peterborough's priorities of violent crime, domestic abuse and serious sexual violence.

5.3.5 Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups

The Partnership acknowledges that there is always more work that can be done to ensure that everyone in our city has equal access to the services that are provided and that they benefit equally from the improved safety and confidence that the work of the Partnership will bring to residents and visitors of the city. Over the next 12 months we will undertake an Equalities Impact Assessment of each of our priority areas to ensure that we are doing all that we can to ensure that this aspiration becomes a reality.

5.3.6 Fear of crime

We know that people's fear of crime is disproportionate to the chances of them being a victim of crime. For some people, this can be debilitating and affect their quality of life. The fear of crime of local people can be affected by many things, many of which are beyond our control such as national events such as gun and knife crime in London or the reporting of certain issues by the national press.

However, we are not complacent and defeatist, we will strive to lower the fear of crime of our residents. We believe that we will do this by:

- Setting clear targets to reduce crime and anti social behaviour
- Achieve the reduction targets that we set
- Take every opportunity to tell the public about the reductions in crime and anti social behaviour that we have achieved

The Partnership has made great strides over the past twelve months in communicating more effectively with the public following the adoption of our Communications Strategy that has helped us to communicate more effectively through the media. The recent appointment of a dedicated Communications Assistant for the Partnership will allow us to develop this work even further this coming year.

6 HOW WILL WE ENSURE THAT WE ENGAGE WITH OUR COMMUNITIES IN OUR PLANNING AND DELIVERY OF THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN?

Over the past twelve months we have worked hard to address the need to ensure that our stakeholders and the wider public can be part of the work that we are undertaking. It is important that they feel that we have effectively:

- Consulted with them – that is to say that we have listened to them and we have responded to what they have told us
- Informed them about what we are doing
- Involved them wherever possible in identifying priorities, planning activity and, in some cases, delivering this activity
- Partnered with them – working together to deliver mutually beneficial outcomes

6.1 Stakeholder Groups

Over the past twelve months we have developed the stakeholder groups for each of our priority areas. The stakeholder group for domestic abuse (Domestic Violence Forum) has been further developed over the past twelve months.. New Stakeholder Groups have been formed for Anti Social Behaviour, Violent Crime, Serious Sexual Offences and Serious Acquisitive Crime. We are considering how this can be developed for road safety.

The purpose of these stakeholder groups is to:

- Allow a networking opportunity for those working in this area
- Allow them to influence the priorities for our action plans and input into these
- Comment upon the activity that has been undertaken and their perception of its effectiveness
- Challenge the Task and Finish Group as and when necessary

6.2 Voluntary Sector

All of our Task and Finish Groups have voluntary sector representation, as does the Delivery Board and the Partnership Board. We have worked with Peterborough Council for Voluntary Service to improve our relationships with the voluntary sector and assist in identifying the appropriate representation from the voluntary sector. Over the coming year, we will be working with the voluntary sector to consider how we can strengthen their contribution to our work and allow them to engage as an equal partner.

We have also strengthened our commissioning arrangements to ensure that we can receive the valuable input from the voluntary sector to our work without comprising any commissioner/provider relationship.

6.3 Community Sector

Over the coming year we will work to support the Neighbourhood Panels in each geographic location. The Partnership now has an accredited 'Problem Solving in Practice' course to ensure that those responsible for implementing the priorities of these panels are appropriately trained to do this effectively. This training is also available to community groups. The roll out of Neighbourhood Action Groups across the city will also improve this response to neighbourhood issues.

We have considered how the community sector can be involved in our Task and Finish Groups and we will continue to develop this work over the coming twelve months with a view to including community representatives within the local problem solving that takes place.

The Community Crime Fighters scheme will provide members of the public who are already active in their communities - like tenants and resident group leaders, neighbourhood watch co-ordinators or community activists - with training, information and support to work with the Partnership to help make communities safer. This scheme will be developed over the coming year by the Neighbourhood Crime and Justice Co-ordinator.

6.4 Victims and Perpetrators

Over the coming twelve months we will consider how we can, more effectively, engage with victims and perpetrators. This must be in a way that is meaningful to them and allows them to influence our planning and delivery. A closing questionnaire is already completed by clients of the Domestic Violence Advocacy Service. Over the coming year, we will also, in a number of key areas of delivery such as hate crime and anti social behaviour, develop a system for measuring customer satisfaction with the service that they have received.

7 HOW WILL WE ADDRESS OUR PRIORITIES IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS?

6.1 SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME

To be added when action plans are clearer

6.2 ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

To be added when action plans are clearer

6.3 DOMESTIC ABUSE

To be added when action plans are clearer

6.4 SERIOUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE

To be added when action plans are clearer

6.5 VIOLENT CRIME

To be added when action plans are clearer

6.6 ROAD SAFETY

To be added when action plans are clearer

7 HOW WILL WE KNOW IF WE ARE SUCCEEDING?

The following subsections are broken down and monitored through performance against a variety of National Indicators, these are all listed under each of the headings with the targets broken down for each of the NIs, where these are currently agreed and in place.

7.1 SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME

NI16 – Serious Acquisitive Crime

December 2008 position	March 2009 Target	March 2010 Target
5109	4773	4574

To achieve the March 2010 target figure, a reduction of 10.5% is required from the position as at December 2008.

NI30 – Re-offending Rate of Prolific and Priority Offenders

The target for this has not yet been set.

NI40 – Number of Drug Users Recorded as Being in Effective Treatment

August 2008 position	March 2009 Target	March 2010 Target
744	765	809

To achieve the March 2010 target figure, a reduction of 8.7% is required from the position as at August 2008.

The August 2008 data is the most up-to-date available at this time due to the 12 week “effective treatment” period, that must be fulfilled by a user for them to be included within the figures. There is then an additional delay due to time spent by MUSE collating and cleansing data before releasing it on NDTMS.

NI111 – First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 years

The target for this has not yet been set.

7.1 ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

NI17 – Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

This is connected to the Place survey, which is due to report in February 2009. Therefore, no data is yet available for this measure.

NI33 – Number of Deliberate Primary and Secondary Fires

December 2008 position	March 2009 Target	March 2010 Target
769	781	722

To achieve the March 2010 target figure, a reduction of 6.1% is required from the position as at December 2008.

7.2 DOMESTIC ABUSE

The 2010 target has not yet been negotiated for this section.

7.3 SERIOUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE

We do not currently have any targets in place for this section.

7.4 VIOLENT CRIME

NI20 – Assault with Less Serious Injury Crime Rate

December 2008 position	March 2009 Target	March 2010 Target
1,568	1,652	1,595

As at the end of December 2008, the rolling 12 month average was already ahead of the March 2010 target figure, by 1.7%.

7.5 ROAD SAFETY

NI47 – People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents

Forecast 2008 Year End position	Calendar 2008 Target	Calendar 2009 Target
101	103	99

This measure is targeted on a calendar year basis and therefore runs from January to December, so does not fit in perfectly with the other performance measures. From the forecasted 2008 year end position, to achieve the 2009 target will require a reduction of 2%.

NI48 – Children Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents

This is included in the above performance target.

8 HOW WILL WE MONITOR OUR PERFORMANCE?

Over the past twelve months we have developed a robust performance management framework which follows a clear path through the partnership.

- (1) A monthly monitoring report is produced for the Task and Finish Groups to allow them to scrutinise the performance of their area on a monthly basis
- (2) A monthly monitoring report is produced for the Delivery Board which provides three types of information:
 - A monthly report with each performance indicator considered in detail
 - A performance dashboard which provides a RAG (Red/amber/green) status for both performance and activity. Each of the theme leads also provide detail to the Board about areas of concern for the Board for that month and any variances to their action plan which require approval
 - A powerpoint presentation that summarises this information

- (3) At the Delivery Board meeting, the report is presented and each Theme Lead will speak to their area of business. This is then challenged by the Delivery Board to ensure that there is a full understanding of why performance is as it is and if there are any areas in which the Delivery Board can support the Theme Lead.
- (4) A overview report is taken to the Partnership Board each month with details about the challenge that has taken place at the Delivery Board. The Partnership Board will challenge the Delivery Board Chair in order that they are reassured that performance is under control. They will be asked to provide support in areas of difficulty.

9 WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES UNDER WHICH THE BUSINESS OF THE PARTNERSHIP WILL BE CONDUCTED?

In working to fulfil the Partnership Plan the partners will be guided by the following principles (as adopted by the Greater Peterborough Partnership):

Leadership and Ownership – recognising that the Community Safety Plan is owned and will be delivered by all of the partners, who have responsibility to ensure that its vision and priorities are understood in their own organisations and reflected in their own corporate documents and performance management.

Openness – recognising that as partners we need to inspire and challenge each other to deliver the vision of the Community Safety Plan and that this will require us to be open and honest in our communications, offering each other constructive feedback on all aspects of our collaborative performance.

Partnership working – recognising that every individual and every organisation has a role to play in delivering the Community Safety Plan and that we need to work together to tackle our priorities and deliver our vision.

Engagement – recognising throughout our work that the Community Safety Plan is a document for every individual and every organisation, and that therefore we need to work hard to involve, listen and respond to people and communities.

Responsibilities – recognising that the Community Safety Plan is relevant to all of the people, communities and organisations of Peterborough, we need to be informed, empowered and encouraged to take responsibility for helping deliver it.

Diversity – recognising that Peterborough's diversity is one of its established key strengths and that all our work should promote and celebrate diversity across all our communities and people.

Prioritisation - recognising that we cannot achieve all of our goals at once and that we need to take tough decisions to allocate resources to support the four priority areas in the Community Safety Plan.

Delivery – keeping our promises and delivering what we have committed to.

10 HOW WILL WE TELL THE PUBLIC THAT WE ARE SUCCEEDING?

The Partnership is committed to ensuring that any member of our community can have access to the information about the Partnership Plan. It is important that the public know:

- The areas of business that we consider to be most important
- What we are going to do to improve in these areas
- How we will know if we have been successful

To ensure that people have access to as much information as they wish we will:

- Publish a summary of this plan in easily understood language
- Ensure that the full plan is easily accessible to those who wish to see more detail than contained in the summary
- Report on a quarterly basis our performance against the targets – this will be done in a clear and concise manner that is easily understood
- Hold at least three 'Face the People' sessions to allow the public to question the partnership about the performance

We will make the Partnership Plan in a number of ways including:

- Safer Peterborough Partnership website
- Greater Peterborough Partnership website
- Responsible authorities websites
- Hard copies of the summary to be made available in sports centres, libraries and other public buildings
- Insert in 'Your Peterborough' to ensure that it goes to every household in the city
- Copies of the full version of the report will be available on request
- Copies in minority languages will also be available in selected locations

11 CONCLUSION

This Partnership Plan will continue to be refreshed on an annual basis following an updated Strategic Assessment. This past year has seen major developments for the Partnership which has been reflected in performance. Over the coming year we will build on the improvements made and continue to strengthen and further develop the work of the Partnership.

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