



# Safer Vale Partnership

## Strategic Assessment 2010/11

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Edition One

Status: **Public**

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## Executive Summary

The aim of the strategic assessment is to develop key priorities with targets and recommendations that the Safer Vale Partnership can work towards as part of the partnership plan.

The Safer Vale Partnership utilise the findings in this document to determine the focus of the Partnership for the forthcoming financial year. This information will be used by Safer Vale to directly benefit residents in the Vale by reducing crime and disorder and the fear of crime.

### Summary of Priorities

Following analysis of vast data sources, the following emerged as priorities:

- Most serious violence (PSA23)
- Assault with less serious injury (PSA23)
- Serious sexual offences (PSA23)
- Domestic violence (PSA23)
- Serious acquisitive crime (PSA23)
- PPOs (PSA23)
- Other violence (Local priority)
- Road traffic collisions (Local priority)
- Antisocial behaviour (Local priority)
- Substance misuse (Local priority)
- Smoke alarms (Local priority)
- Grass fires (Local priority)
- Community engagement (Local priority)

	Priority	Target	Target figure
PSA23	Most serious violence	5% reduction	56
	Assault with less serious injury	3% reduction	633
	Serious sexual offences	28% reduction over 2 years	40
	Domestic violence	Reduce repeat incidents by 2.5% - Repeat incidents to account for 20% of all incidents	Unknown
	Serious acquisitive crime	10% reduction on projected 2009/10 figure	1119
	PPOs	Maintain progress towards co-location unit	N/a
Local Priorities	Other Violence	Achieve 7th position in MSGs	N/a
	Road Traffic Collisions	Reduced serious and fatal RTCs	TBC
	Antisocial Behaviour	Establish Baseline for 2010/11	N/a
	Smoke Alarms	Reduce number of houses without smoke alarms by 20%	29
	Grass Fires	Apply interventions and monitor progress (define target at end of March)	TBC
	Community Engagement	Increase public considence by 4%	56%
	Substance Misuse	Maintain progress with Cadoxton House and joint service review	N/a

The above targets will be subject to change following end of year returns from relevant agencies and organisations.

# 1 Section One

## 1.1 Methodology

The main source of data for the strategic assessment was from Police extracts, however a number of other data sources were utilised. These data sources include:

- Health data
- Antisocial behaviour data
- Substance misuse data
- Fire service data
- OneVale contact centre data
- Domestic abuse data
- Trading standards
- Probation data

This data was analysed and emerging priorities were selected based on their severity and impact on the community.

## 1.2 Contextual Information

Figure 1.5a – Basic map showing the boundaries of the Vale of Glamorgan.



Source: Google images

The Vale of Glamorgan lies in South Wales, bordering Bridgend, Cardiff and Rhondda Cynon Taff. The Vale consists of 23 Wards, eight of which are considered rural and cover approximately 80pc of the area. Barry, Cowbridge, Dinas Powys, Llantwit Major and Penarth are the main towns in the area.

Estimates for 2008 indicate a population of 124,869 for the Vale of Glamorgan, accounting for 4% of the population of Wales. There are an estimated 52, 386 households in the Vale of Glamorgan that provide accommodation for this population.

Approximately 60,294 (48%) males and 64,575 (52%) females make up this population figure.

Approximately 2.5% of the population of the Vale are from a non-white background.

Of this population estimate approximately 24,388 persons are classified as young persons, 74,196 come under the “working age” group and 26,285 under the “pension age” group.

*The above statistics have been extracted from the Stats Wales Website.*

The number of young persons in the Vale (aged 0-15) is set to decrease, during 2011, by almost 1000 in comparison to 2001. The pensioner age, for the same periods, is set to increase by almost 4,500 (Office for National Statistics).

## **Recent Developments in the Vale of Glamorgan**

### **Thompson Street Footbridge**

The Thompson Street footbridge was opened on the 16th December 2009. This provides pedestrians with an access route from Dock view road to the retail park situated off Ffordd y Mileniwm.

### **St Athan Development**

The development of the Defence Technical College (DTC) has been the topic of conversation for a number of years.

Current progress has seen the planning permission accepted in September 2009. However a final decision will not be made until the summer of 2010.

Consultation with agencies and the Safer Vale Partnership relating to the impact of the development is ongoing.

### **Completion of Penarth regeneration**

The 10 year Penarth regeneration project is reaching a conclusion in 2010. This has resulted in a number of benefits to the area and local residents.

## 2 Section Two

### 2.1 Progress towards targets

Overall crime is down 12% which is testament to the partnership working within the Vale of Glamorgan. The 2009/10 strategic assessment identified 10 priorities made up of PSA23 and local priorities.

The targets were endorsed by the Partnership in June 2009 and have been monitored on a quarterly basis since that date.

**Table 2.1a summary of the measurable targets**

Measure	2008/09 performance	Target reduction	Target figure	Actual reduction	Actual figure	
<i>Most serious violence</i>	66	5%	63	59	11%	↓
<i>Assault with less serious injury</i>	708	3%	687	653	8%	↓
<i>Serious sexual offences</i>	55	4%	53	39	29%	↓
<i>Domestic abuse</i>	1500	7%	1616	1675	12%	↑
<i>Serious acquisitive crime</i>	1424	10%	1282	1243	13%	↓
<i>Criminal damage</i>	2152	9%	1958	1702	21%	↓
<i>Antisocial behaviour</i>	917	10%	825	870	6%	↓

Source: iQuanta online policing performance

#### 2.1.1 Most Serious Violence

- Most serious violence: Target 5% reduction. Actual 11% reduction

The partnership has allocated Home Office funding, during 2009, to tackle alcohol related violence, especially over the Christmas period. This has been in the form of targeted police operations, press releases, road shows, promotional awareness etc

Additionally there have been a number of test purchasing exercises throughout the Vale which have impacted on the number of alcohol sales to those under the legal age.

## 2.1.2 Assault with less serious injury

- Assault with less serious injury: Target 3% reduction. Actual 8% reduction

Again violence has been very much on the agenda for the Partnership. As mentioned, funding was allocated to tackle alcohol related violence, especially around the Christmas period.

This priority was tackled in very much the same way as MSV. Much of the occurrences are believed to be alcohol related and hence interventions focus around this widely accepted idea.

## 2.1.3 Serious Sexual Offences

- Serious sexual offences: Target 4% reduction. Actual 29% reduction

The domestic abuse co-ordinator for the partnership has been raising awareness of personal safety and healthy relationships. This may well have had an effect on residents in the Vale of Glamorgan and the reductions in this type of crime.

There are generally not a great deal of incidents in the Vale. The fact that this has reduced to an even lower figure has resulted in fewer victims of crime and is fantastic news for the Partnership. The Vale is also currently 1st in relation to the most similar groups, this is testament to the hard work of all partners.

## 2.1.4 Domestic Violence

- Domestic violence: Target 7% reduction. Actual 12% increase

The partnership missed the target of a 7% reduction. However this is not as bad as it may seem. Missing the target of reduced incidents could well be due to increased awareness of domestic abuse, and hence more reporting.

The important reduction is in the number of repeat victims. This stood at 31% in 2008/09, almost a third. This has reduced to 23% for the same period in 2009/10.

The reduction of repeat victims could be due to the activities of the domestic abuse co-ordinator, including raising general awareness, raising the profile of the task and finish group, increased input into MARAC and the use of A&E data to identify those at risk.

The Safer Vale Partnership commissioned an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) post which would have been instrumental in reducing the number of repeat victims.

### **2.1.5 Serious Acquisitive Crime**

- Serious acquisitive crime: Target 10% reduction. Actual 13% reduction

The target reduction for serious acquisitive crime was 10%, the actual reduction was 13%. This excellent performance by the partnership may be due to awareness campaigns in the run up to Christmas. This could have made the public more vigilant and hence reduced the number of thefts. Unfortunately we cannot escape the fact that the weather over the Christmas period and following that period had a tremendous impact on the levels of crime.

### **2.1.6 Criminal Damage**

- Criminal damage: Target 9% reduction. Actual 21% reduction

A 9% target reduction was set in the last strategic assessment for criminal damage. The Partnership has performed well in respect of this measure achieving a 21% reduction. This may well be due to the regular press releases and target hardening of hotspot areas. However you cannot discount the impact that the weather has had.

### **2.1.7 Antisocial Behaviour**

- Antisocial behaviour: Target 10% reduction. Actual 6% reduction

The target figure for 2009/10 was a 10% reduction in the number of referrals. The Partnership did not meet this target set, however this could be a result of increased reporting. The partnership has invested resource into marketing the need to report antisocial behaviour to the Non emergency 101 number.

### **2.1.8 Substance Misuse**

The strategic assessment highlighted the need to reduce waiting lists for treatment and also to focus on alcohol as a treatment due to the detrimental effect on society.

One of the major milestones is the Cadoxton House project which will host Pen-Yr-Enfys, a major alcohol treatment agency.

### **2.1.9 Priority and Prolific Offenders (PPOs)**

The strategic assessment for 2009/10 highlighted that PPOs was an area of concern and that this area required review, with a focus on offender lifestyles and substance misuse.

There has been substantial progress towards developing a co-located PPO unit which will incorporate a PPO lifestyle worker. This will enable the detrimental lifestyles of PPOs to be challenged and repaired by a qualified worker.

## **3 Section Three**

### **3.1 Analysis**

The following analysis will determine what priorities are selected for the Safer Vale partnership.

#### **3.1.1 Theft from a Theft from a Vehicle**

The incidence of theft from a vehicle (April – December) did actually decrease by 8% compared to the same period for 2008, however only 7% of recorded crimes were detected.

- Almost half (48%) of incidents occurred in Barry during 2009.
- Penarth is the second most common sector for this type of crime, accounting for 28% of occurrences and the Vale accounting for 23%.

#### **3.1.2 Damage to Vehicles**

Damage to vehicles and theft from vehicles tend to go hand in hand. If a vehicle is broken into and nothing is stolen then the occurrence could be seen as criminal damage to a vehicle.

Damage to vehicles and theft from vehicles are in the top three most recorded crimes (as seen in the scanning section of the report) but are in the bottom eight for detections.

Criminal damage and theft from motor vehicles are the top two crimes experienced by respondents to public opinion survey (2009/10).

- 60% of the incidents were in Barry.
- 20% were in Penarth and 20% in the Vale.

#### **3.1.3 Grass Fires**

Grass fires in the Vale of Glamorgan increased by 106% in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. The incidents tend to be confined to eastern Vale and mainly involve areas in Barry and Penarth. The occurrences also seem to have been in the park areas of the Vale. Potential future partnership work with the fire service and Council parks department could help address this issue.

### **3.1.4 Violence**

Most serious violence is a PSA target until 2010/11.

### **Other Violence**

It has been identified that the Vale is not performing as well as it could be in relation to this measure, especially in relation to similar authorities.

### **3.1.5 Smoke Alarms**

The number of properties attended that did not have smoke alarms was 20% more in 2009 than in 2008. This is more than likely related to the projected 33% increase in deliberate primary fires (The more properties the fire service attend, the more likely they are to find properties without smoke alarms). The locations throughout the Vale were fairly widespread.

### **3.1.6 Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)**

The number of fatal RTCs increased by 67% in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 and the number of RTCs resulting in serious injury increased by 3%. Incidents were fairly sporadic throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.

### **3.1.7 Environmental Issues**

The environment we live in has a huge impact on the way we feel about the area. Visual stimuli such as dog fouling, litter, graffiti and flytipping can influence our perceptions of how safe we feel in an area. Overflowing bins, flytipping and refuse spillages all increased in 2009/10

### 3.1.8 CCTV

This part of the report will review the effectiveness of CCTV in the Vale of Glamorgan.

**Table 3.1.9a – Breakdown of arrests resulting from CCTV**

Offence	Count	Proportion
Assault	52	18.0%
Assault Police	1	0.3%
Attempted Burglary	3	1.0%
Attempted Criminal Damage	2	0.7%
Attempted Theft	2	0.7%
Attempted theft of vehicle	7	2.4%
Breach of ASBO	4	1.4%
Breach of Bail Conditions	6	2.1%
Breach of curfew	1	0.3%
Burglary	11	3.8%
Criminal Damage	29	10.0%
Dangerous driving	3	1.0%
Disorderly Conduct	4	1.4%
Drink Driving	8	2.8%
Driving whilst disqualified	3	1.0%
Driving with an expired driving licence	1	0.3%
Failing to stop after RTC and DIC	1	0.3%
Handling stolen goods	1	0.3%
Indecent exposure	1	0.3%
Mental health act	1	0.3%
Missing Person	2	0.7%
Motoring offences	1	0.3%
Possession of a weapon	8	2.8%
Possession of Drugs	25	8.7%
Possession of drugs - intent to supply	5	1.7%
Public Order	30	10.4%
Racial Abuse	1	0.3%
Recall to prison	3	1.0%
Shoplifting	7	2.4%
Supply of drugs	1	0.3%
Suspicion of Arson	2	0.7%
Suspicion of Burglary	3	1.0%
Theft	46	15.9%
Theft from vehicle	3	1.0%
Wanted on warrant	11	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Vale CCTV

- Between April and December 2009 the Police were contacted approximately 1373 times resulting in 289 arrests (21%).
- Assault and theft account for the largest proportion of arrests, accounting for 18% and 16% respectively.
- Public order, criminal damage and possession of drugs were also very common in terms of arrests.
- 88% of arrests were in Barry with the remainder occurring in Penarth. This is not unsurprising since there are a disproportionate number of CCTV cameras in Barry.

- 83% of assaults occurred in Barry.

It is clear that CCTV is an invaluable asset to the partnership especially in the detection of assaults and thefts. New CCTV locations should be placed in areas where residents would benefit most and/or areas where occurrences of violence and thefts are a particular issue.

## 4 Section Four

### 4.1 Community Engagement

A large section of the 2009/10 strategic assessment included analysis from the 2008/09 Safer Vale Survey. This work provided invaluable public feedback with regard to crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour in the Vale of Glamorgan. This is a major input into priorities, as engagement allows the partnership to tackle crime and disorder that matters most to the community.

The format of the Safer Vale Survey included questions from previous public opinion surveys which related to crime and disorder and community safety. This allowed direct comparison in order to gauge developments in public perception.

The most recent public opinion survey was undertaken in 2009/10. This allows direct comparison to the 2008/09 Safer Vale Survey (for questions that are intentionally the same).

The Safer Vale survey received 2152 responses, whereas the public opinion survey included 1000 subjects. The questions used in the surveys with regard to community safety are the same or very similar, however the implementation of the surveys was quite different. For this reason it must be noted that despite having similar/the same questions the two surveys are not directly comparable.

What this work does provide is a very good interpretation of how public opinion, with regard to crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour, has changed over the past 12 months.

The gender split for the two surveys was almost identical 48% male and 52% female respondents for the public opinion survey. The only difference to the safer vale survey was 51% female respondents and 1% unspecified.

The responses from different age ranges was quite different between the two surveys. The safer vale survey included those between 11 and 15 whereas the public opinion survey began its range at 16 – 24. Table 4.1a highlights the difference between the ages covered in both surveys. As can be seen from the table, the public opinion survey does seem to cover each age range with a far more even spread.

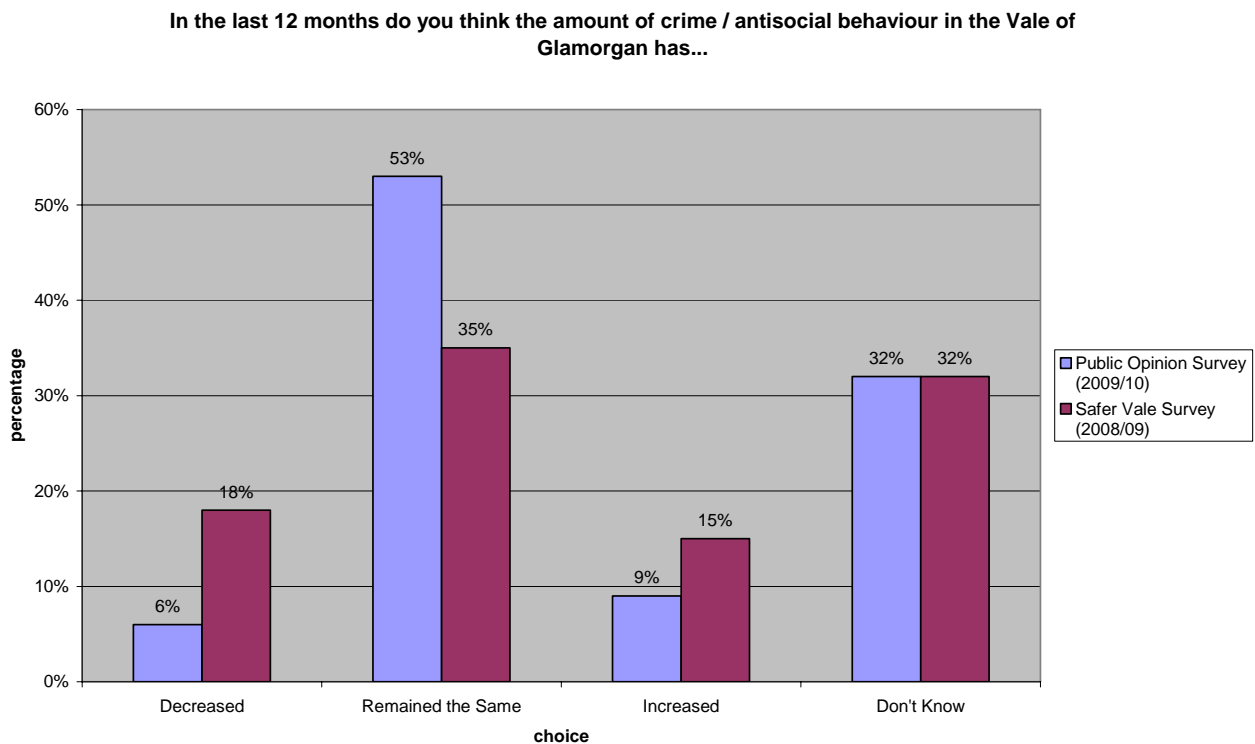
**Table 4.1a – Breakdown of age ranges surveyed in 2008/09 and 2009/10**

Age Range	Public Opinion Survey (2009/10)	Safer Vale Survey (2008/09)
11 - 15	0.0%	13.1%
16 - 24	13.7%	8.8%
25 - 34	13.5%	3.7%
35 - 44	13.7%	7.4%
45 - 54	19.4%	12.4%
55 - 64	14.0%	19.9%
64+	25.7%	32.8%
Not Specified	0.0%	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Public opinion survey 09/10 and Safer Vale survey 08/09

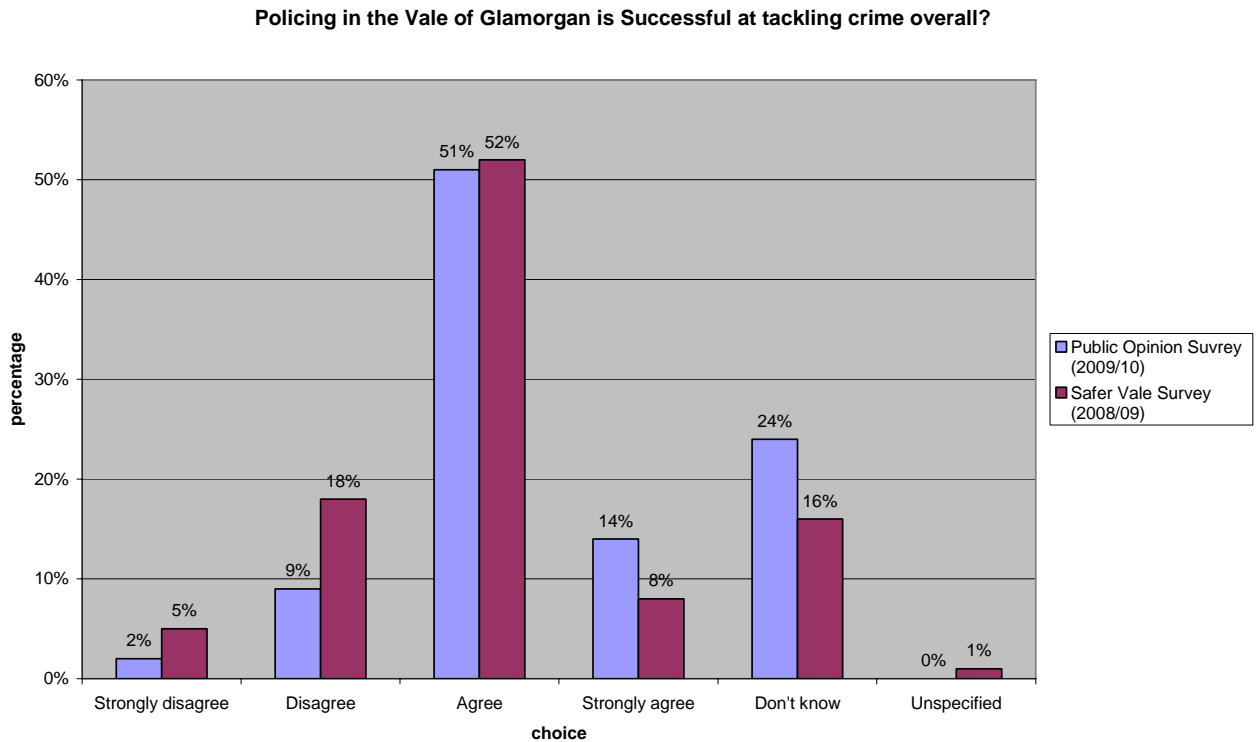
Both surveys asked the question, “In the last 12 months do you think the amount of crime / antisocial behaviour in the Vale of Glamorgan has decreased, remained the same, increased or don’t know?”

**Figure 4.1a – Has the amount of crime in the Vale changed**



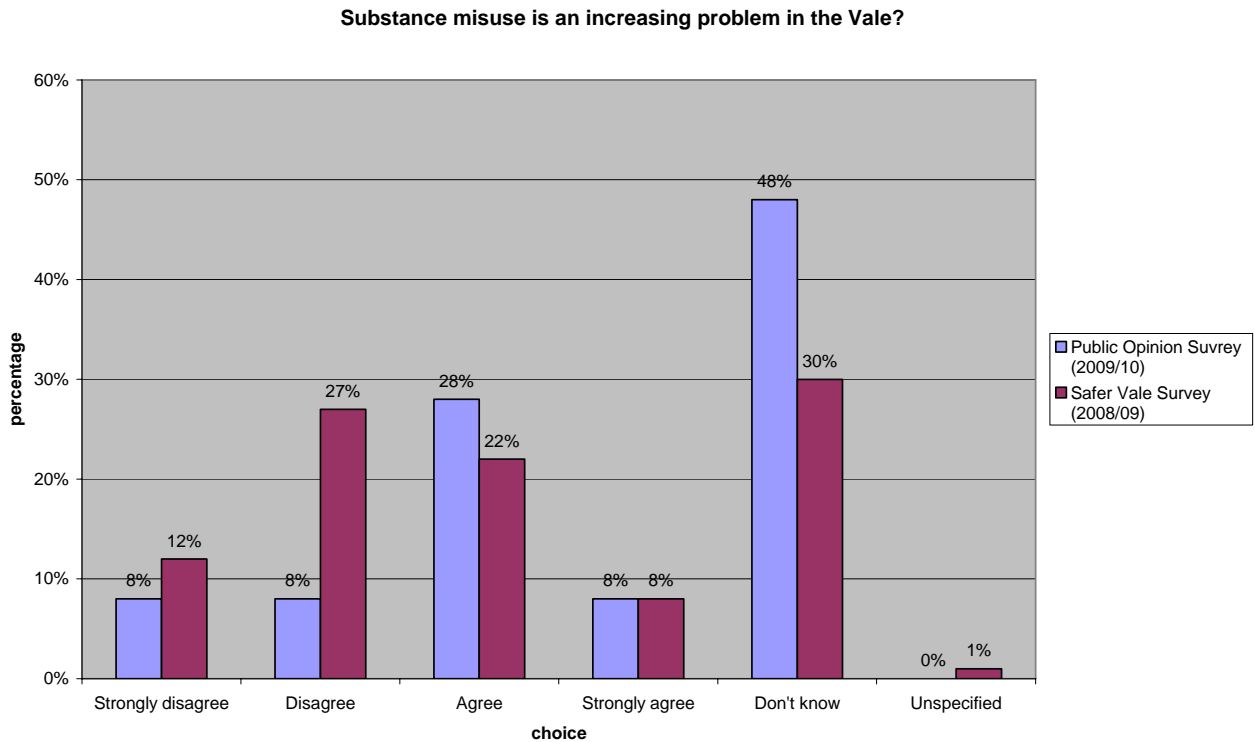
In the most recent survey 6% less respondents thought that crime has increased which may indicate a reduction in the fear of crime. However less respondents in the most recent survey thought the crime has decreased. The most common response in both surveys was “remained the same”, this was far greater in the public opinion survey.

**Figure 4.1b – Is policing in the Vale successful?**



More respondents in the most recent survey strongly agree to the statement “policing in the Vale of Glamorgan is successful at tackling crime overall” (24% Vs 16%). Less respondents disagree with the statement in the most recent survey. This again may give weight to the argument that the fear of crime is seeing a reduction, or at least that there is an increase of public confidence in the police.

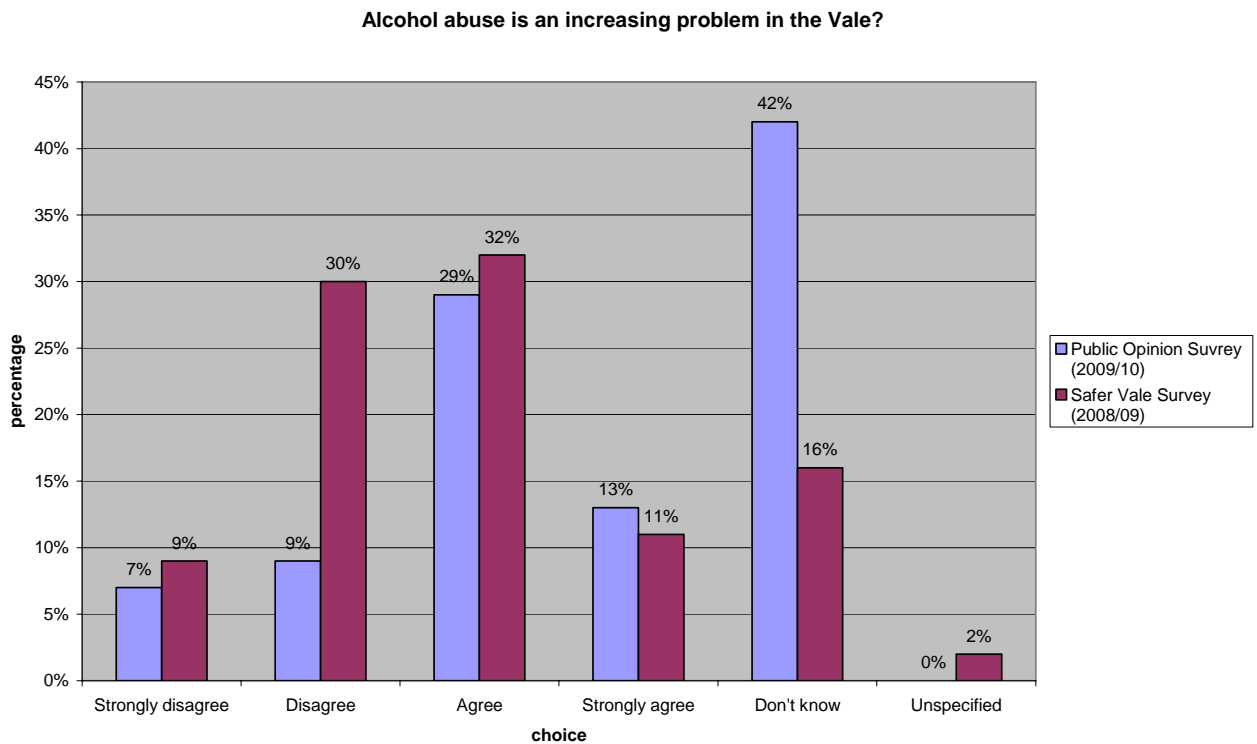
**Figure 4.1c – Is substance misuse increasing?**



Almost half (48%) of respondents from the public opinion survey “didn’t know” if substance misuse was an increasing problem in the Vale. This is compared to 30% in the 2008/09 survey. This was the majority response in both surveys and perhaps suggests that substance misuse is a hidden part of society and the majority are unaware of its occurrence, or are not directly affected by it.

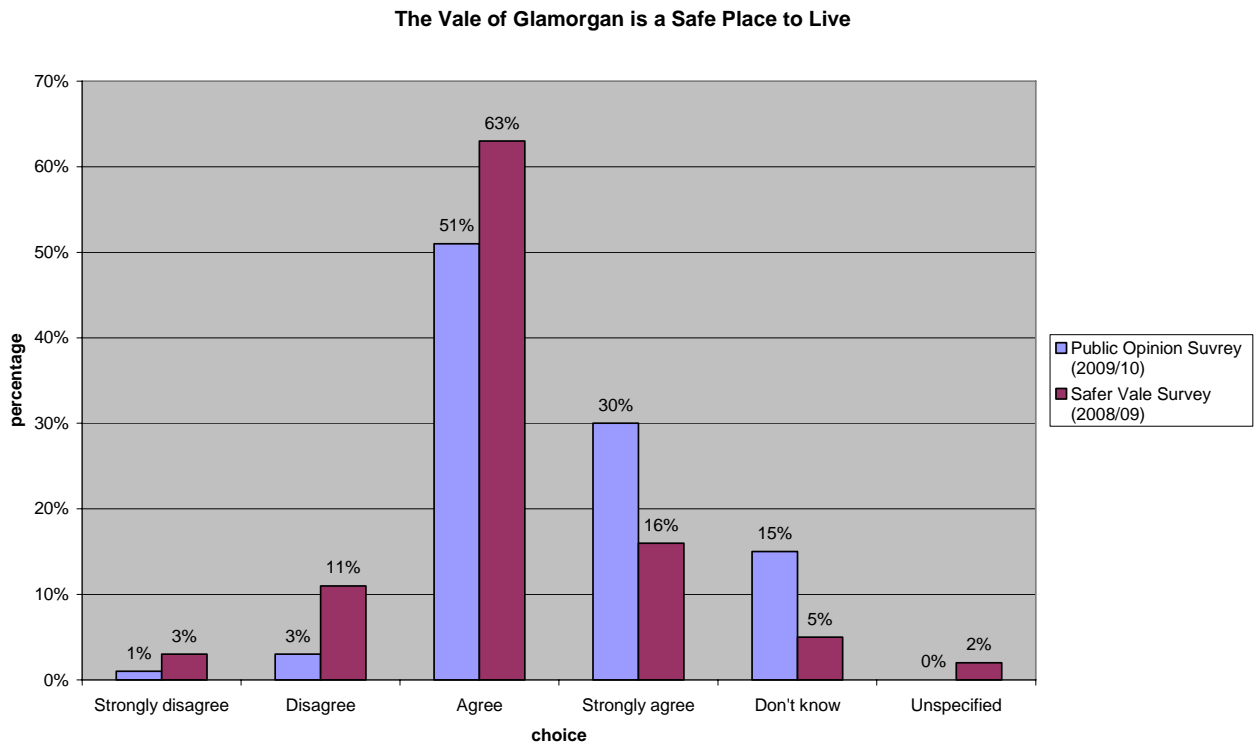
The second most common response in the 2009/10 survey was respondents agreeing to the statement (29%). This was a reduction compared to the 2008/09 survey response of 32%.

**Figure 4.1d – Is alcohol an increasing problem?**



The majority of respondents in the public opinion survey “didn’t know” if alcohol abuse was a problem in the Vale. More people “strongly agreed” to the statement in the public opinion survey and around the same proportion “agreed” to the statement. Far more people disagreed with the statement in the Safer Vale survey of 2008/09 which could lead to the belief that alcohol abuse is still considered an issue.

**Figure 4.1e – Is the Vale a safe place to live?**



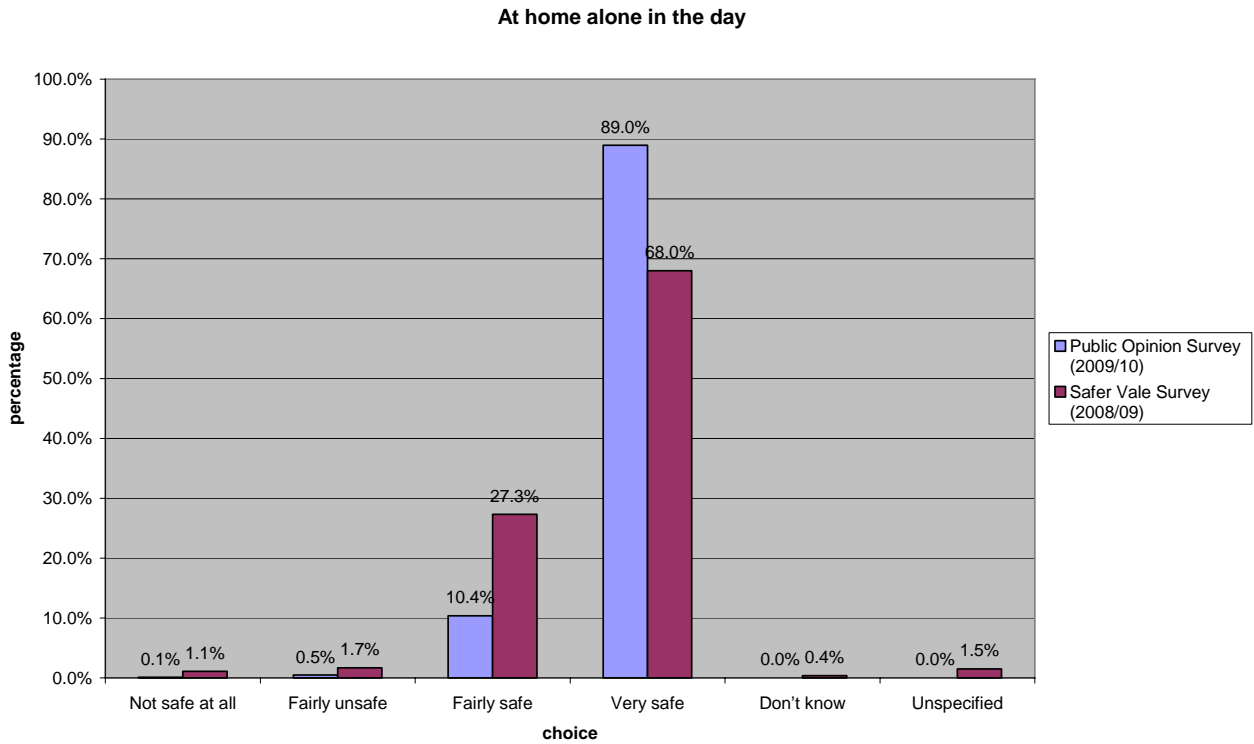
- 30% of respondents in the 2009/10 survey strongly agreed that the Vale of Glamorgan is a safe place to live. This is compared to 16% in the 2008/09 survey.
- 63% agreed to the statement in 2009/10 compared to 51% in 2008/09.
- Overall responses seem to balance out, in 2009/10 81% agree to the statement and 79% agree in 2008/09.

In both surveys respondents were asked how safe they felt in the following situations:

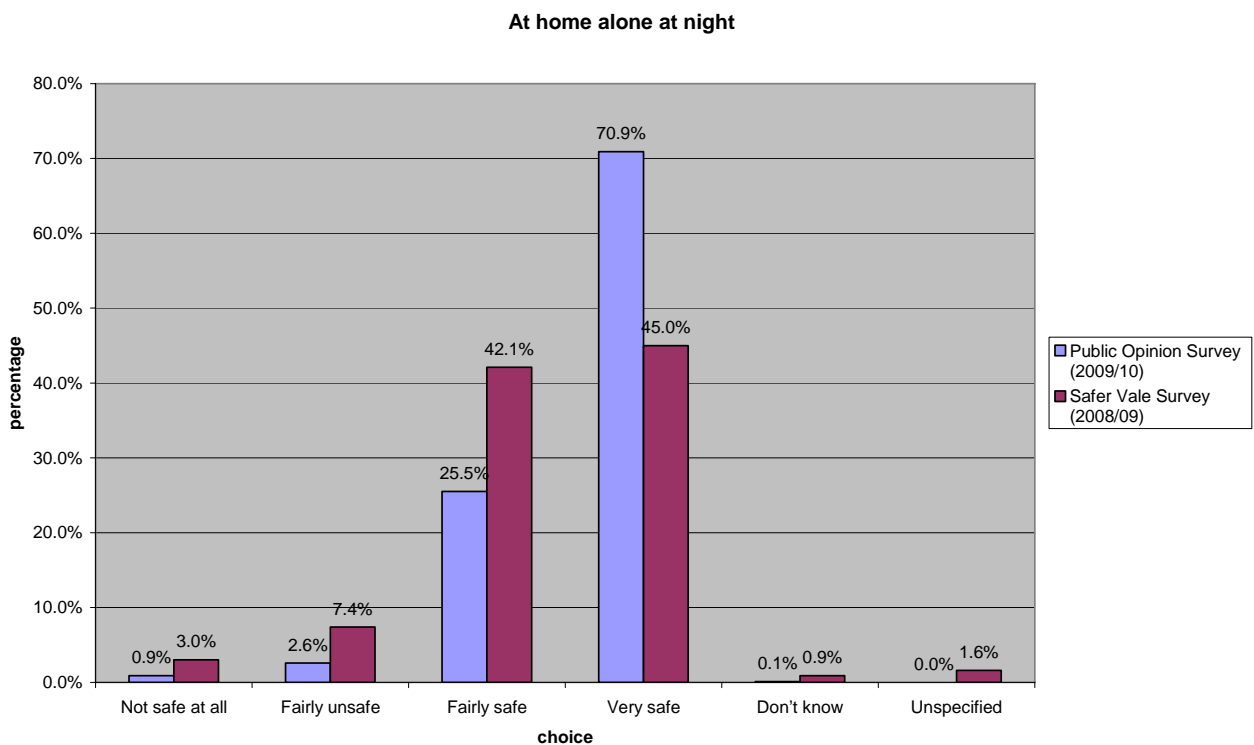
- At home alone in the day
- At home alone at night
- Walking alone in the day
- Walking alone at night

In both surveys respondents felt safe whilst at home alone in the day. In the 2009/10 survey the majority of respondents felt very safe in the given situation. A very small proportion of respondents from both surveys felt unsafe at home alone in the day.

**Figure 4.1f – Safe at home during the day**

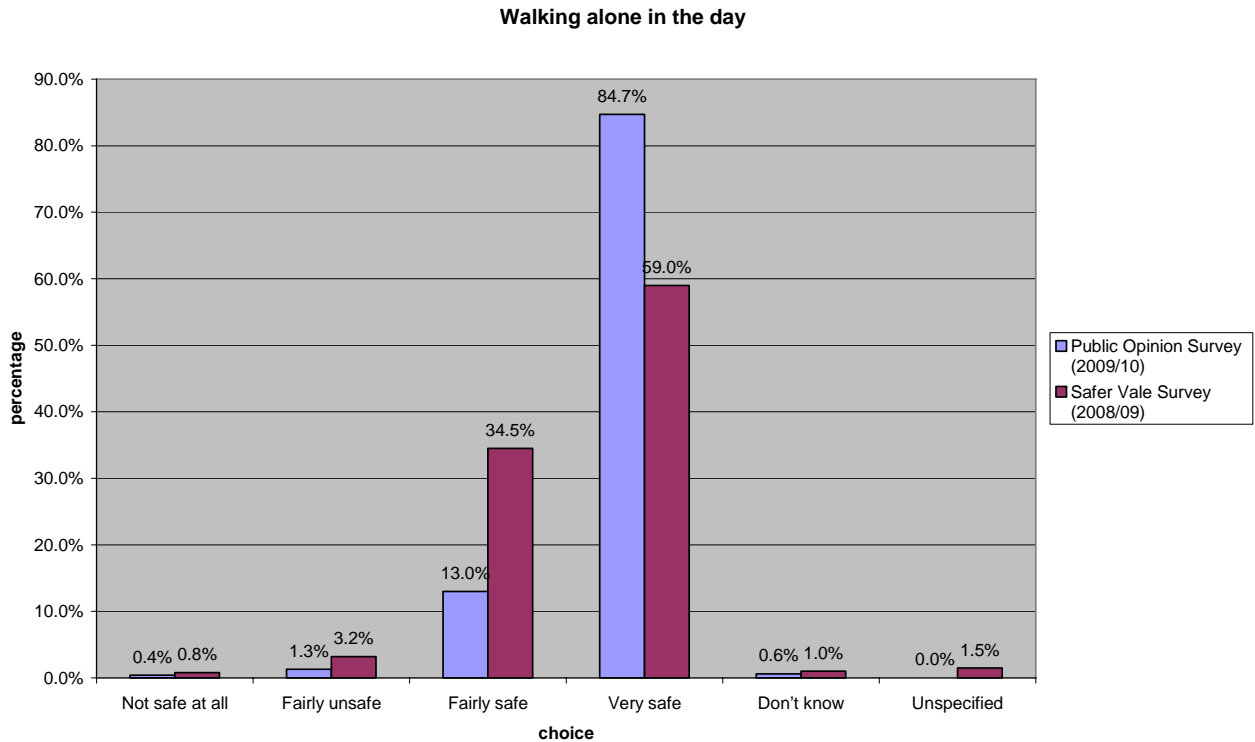


**Figure 4.1g – Safe at home at night**



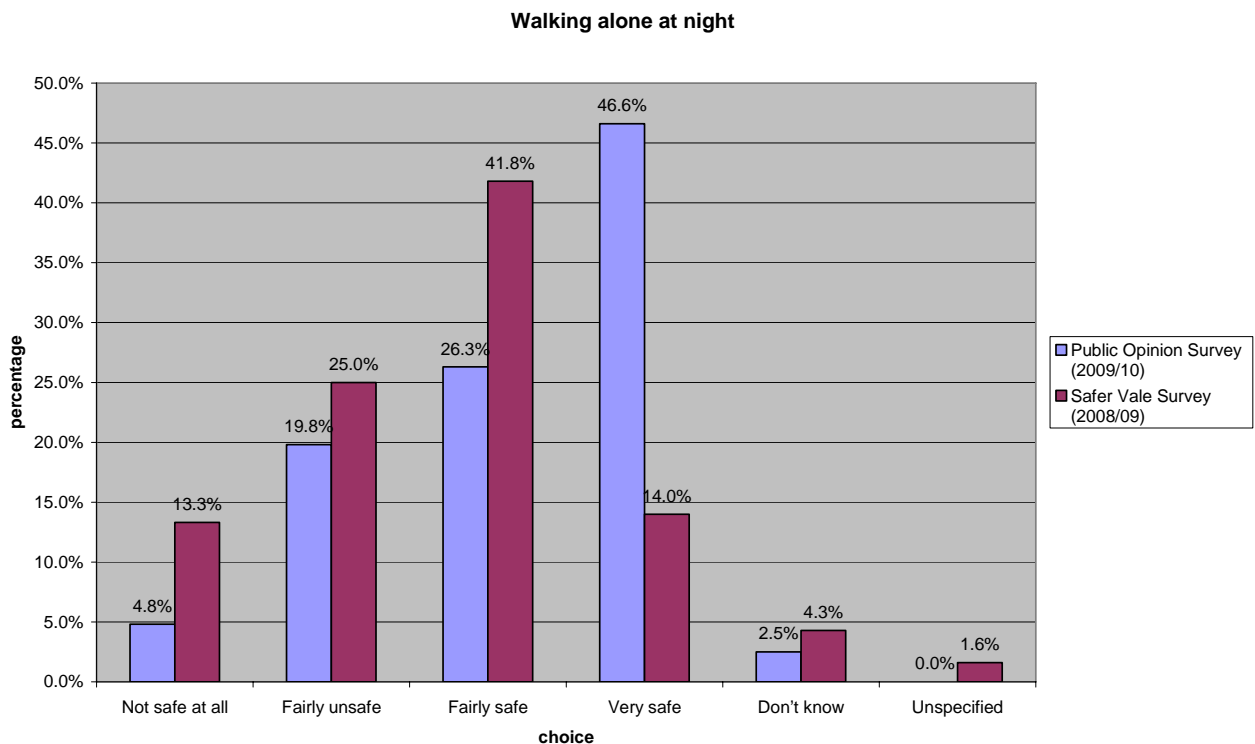
Overall, respondents to the most recent survey felt more safe at home at night, than the 2008/09 survey respondents. Less respondents from the public opinion survey felt unsafe in the situation.

**Figure 4.1h – Safe whilst walking alone in the day**



Respondents to both surveys felt safe walking alone in the day. This statement was met with more confidence in the 2009/10 survey, with a total of 97.7% of respondents feeling safe compared to 93.5% in the 2008/09 survey.

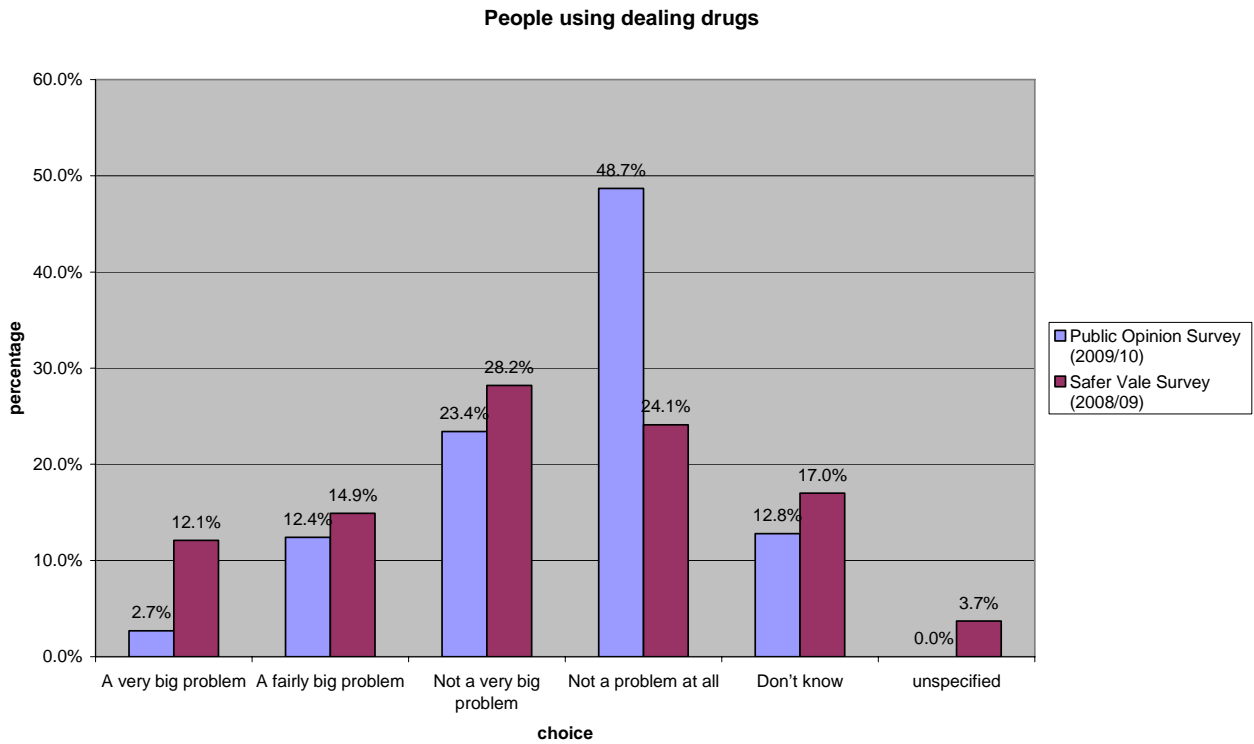
**Figure 4.1i – Safe whilst walking alone at night**



Almost half (46.6%) of respondents to the 2009/10 survey felt very safe walking alone at night. This is compared to 14% of respondents in the Safer Vale survey. Therefore it is

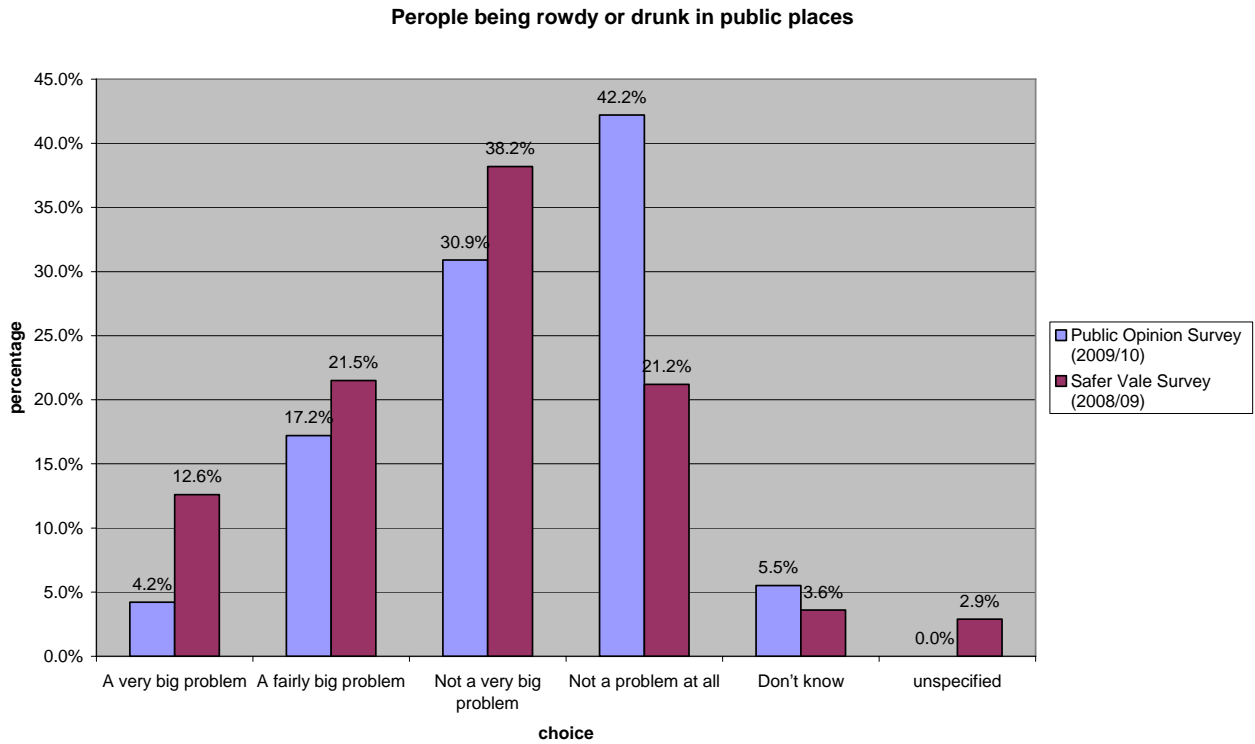
not shocking to find that respondents to the Safer Vale survey felt more unsafe walking alone at night (33.3%, 2008/09 survey Vs 24.6% 2009/10 survey)

**Figure 4.1J – Is people / using dealing drugs a problem in your area**



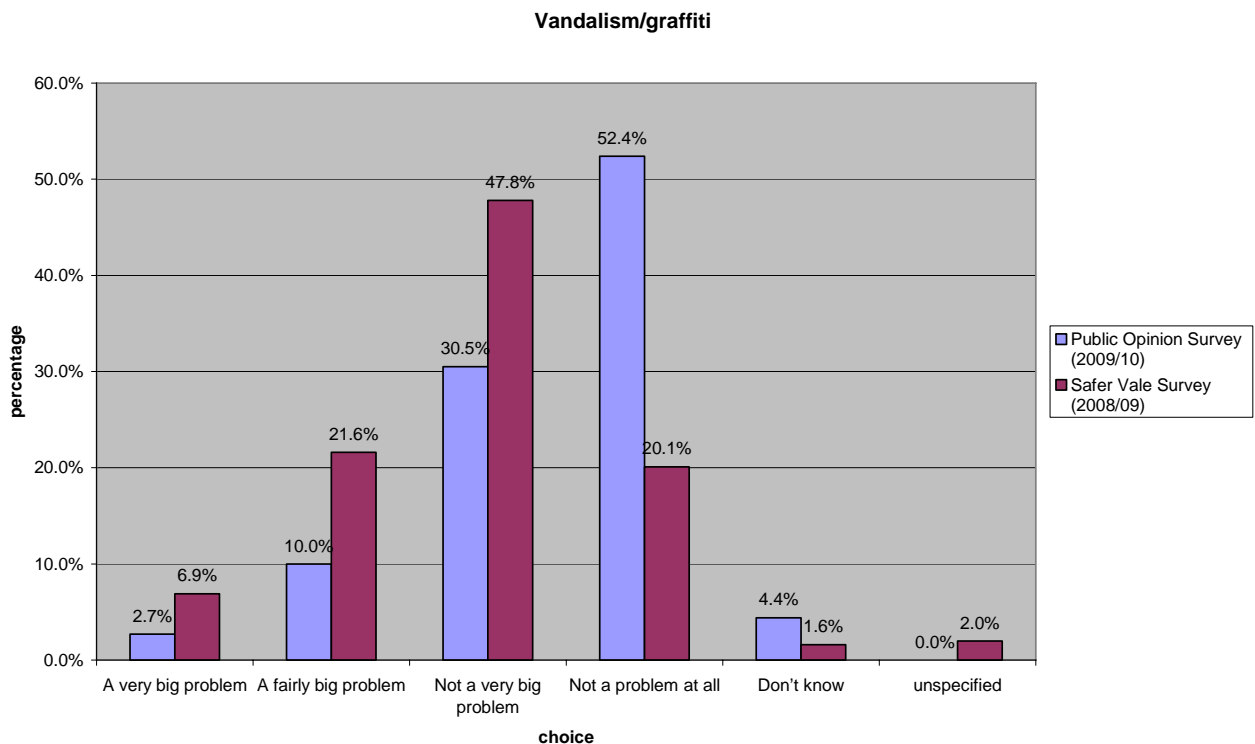
Respondents to both surveys were asked if they thought that people using/dealing drugs was a problem in their local area. More respondents to the 2008/09 survey felt that this was a problem in their local area. Targeted police operations in the Vale, tackling drugs, may well have reduced the visible incidence of it on the streets, which may explain the results seen in the public opinion survey.

**Figure 4.1K – Is people being rowdy / drunk in public places an issue in your area.**



Respondents in the survey were asked if they felt people being rowdy or drunk in public places was an issue in their local area. Less respondents to the 2009/10 survey felt that this was an issue in their local area.

**Figure 4.1L – Is vandalism / graffiti a problem in your area?**



Respondents were asked in both surveys if they felt that vandalism / graffiti was a problem in their local area. More respondents in the 2009/10 survey did not see this as an issue in their area. Only 12.7% of respondents to the public opinion survey thought that graffiti or

vandalism was a problem in their area. This is compared to 28.5% of respondents in the Safer Vale survey.

The public opinion survey asked respondents if they had been a victim of crime in the past three years. Almost 90% of respondents had not been a victim of crime. The following table identifies the breakdown of crimes the 11% had fallen victim to.

**Table 4.1b – Breakdown of crimes experienced by respondents to the public opinion survey**

Category	% of respondents	% of victims of crime
Violence against the person	1.7	16.20%
Assault with less serious injury	0.4	3.80%
Criminal Damage	2.70%	25.70%
Theft from motor vehicle	2.10%	20%
Theft of motor vehicle	1.10%	10.50%
Burglary from personal premises	1.20%	11.40%
Burglary from business premises	0.20%	1.90%
Robbery	0.60%	5.70%
Sexious sexual offences	0.30%	2.90%
Domestic abuse	0.10%	1%
Antisocial behaviour	1.50%	14.30%
Fraud	0.20%	1.90%
Intrusion / Trespassing	0.10%	1%
Violence against / killing of a pet	0.10%	1%
Hate crime	0.10%	1%
Theft	0.20%	1.90%
Internet fraud	0.10%	1%

Source: Public opinion survey 2009/10

Criminal damage, followed by theft from motor vehicle and violence against the person are the most noted crimes experienced by respondents to the public opinion survey. This seems to mirror high volume crimes.

### Road show survey results

The 2008/09 Safer Vale survey asked respondents if they knew their local PCSO, if they had attended a PACT meeting in the last 12 months and if they knew about the Safer Vale. The results were not favourable and indicated a need to spread success stories of the partnership, and also increase the profile of Safer Vale, PACT and PCSOs.

During November a smaller scale antisocial behaviour survey was conducted. In this survey were a number of duplicate questions from the larger scale Safer Vale Survey. The Safer Vale Survey indicated that 29% of respondents knew about the Safer Vale partnership. This increased to 43% in the antisocial behaviour survey. The Safer Vale also highlighted that only 12% of respondents had attended a PACT meeting in the last 12 months and only 26% of respondents knew their local PCSO. In the antisocial behaviour survey this increased to 25% and 45% respectively.

It must be understood that these figures should be taken on board with caution due to the differences in the size, structure, distribution and return of the surveys. However the results can be seen as a positive step in the right direction.

This success can be attributed to the efforts of the Partnership and the Community engagement co-ordinator in relation to raising the profile of the Partnership itself, PACT and PCSOs.

## **Conclusion**

Overall, the 2009/10 public opinion survey seems to indicate an increase in public confidence in the police. Respondents felt safer in certain situations than respondents to the Safer Vale Survey. For example, one of the main points was the fact that since 2008/09 respondents generally felt safer walking alone at night. A large proportion of respondents to the most recent survey felt that levels of crime have remained the same. Therefore it appears there is still a discrepancy between how safe people feel and how much crime they feel there is. This can be backed up by the fact that around the same proportion of respondents from both surveys thought that the Vale is a Safe place to live.

## **Public Confidence**

A new Home Office performance measure is “improving public confidence that police and local authorities are tackling crime and antisocial behaviour in their areas”. The most recent British Crime Survey (BCS) results indicate that this currently stands at 47% for Wales (January 2010). There is a target set for 2012 of 60%.

The 2008/09 Safer Vale Survey indicated that 52% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that Police and local agencies, including the Council are tackling crime and antisocial behaviour in their area. This is above the Welsh average and is on track for the 2012 target.

## 5 Section Five

### 5.1 Targets and Recommendations

The following priorities have been selected due to a number of factors, including increases in prevalence, impact on the community and residents etc.

#### 5.1.1 Most Serious Violence – PSA target

- Target: 5% reduction – 56 recorded incidents

Current performance on this measure indicates that the Partnership is very close to the target that has been set. Therefore the Partnership will continue with the two year target set in the 2009/10 assessment

##### Recommendations

- Ensure sporting events and summer months have appropriate interventions
- Ensure weekends have appropriate interventions
- Concentrate efforts of interventions in young people aged 16 -25, especially males. These are the target profiles in terms of age and gender.

#### 5.1.2 Assault with less serious injury – PSA target

- Target: 3% reduction, 633 recorded incidents

The Partnership is currently overachieving but is very close to the target set in the 2009/10 strategic assessment. For the same reasons identified under most serious violence, the partnership should continue in its efforts to reach the original set targets.

##### Recommendations

- The summer months should be considered for any interventions and also the weekends
- Young persons should be targeted with regard to intervention, especially males as offenders and both males and females as victims

#### 5.1.3 Serious Sexual Offences – PSA target

- Target: Maintain progress of no more than 40 incidents, this is a 28% reduction over 2 years (2008/09 – 2010/11).

The Partnerships current performance in terms of sexual offences is extremely positive. A target of 4% reduction was set, but the actual reduction was 32% as of December 2009. Therefore the target has been amended to reflect this performance.

## Recommendations

- Domestic abuse co-ordinator to continue work with relation to sexual offences and education of healthy relationships.

### **5.1.4 Domestic Violence – PSA target**

- Target: Reduce repeat incidents by 2.5% - Repeat incidents to account for 20% of all incidents

Currently PPD1 referrals indicate that 22% of incidents involve repeat victims. The previous assessment focused on reducing the number of incidents; however this is not the correct way to measure domestic abuse. As mentioned increased incidents could indicate success in awareness raising. Therefore a measure of success would be a reduction in the number of repeat victims.

## Recommendations

- Repeat victims should be prioritised.
- There should be a focus on children either directly or indirectly affected by domestic abuse.

### **5.1.5 Serious acquisitive crime – PSA target**

- Target: Reduce incidents by 10%, target figure 1119

10% reduction of projected figure for 2009/10. As of December 2009 this partnership was obtaining a 15% reduction as opposed to the set 10%. Therefore the target for 2010/11 has been improved in comparison to that set in the previous assessment.

## Recommendations

- Theft from motor vehicle is the largest contributor to serious acquisitive crime and should be prioritised.
- Detections for theft from motor vehicle and closely related “damage to vehicles” are extremely low in the Vale. This needs to improve by use of prevention and empowering public and public figures to take an active role in problem solving and crime prevention

### **5.1.6 Substance Misuse – ongoing local target**

#### Recommendations

- Continue work on delivering Cadoxton House and the joint service review with the aim of reducing waiting lists.

### **5.1.7 PPO – PSA target**

#### Recommendations

- Continue work with PPO co-location unit and the implementation of the lifestyle worker service to rehabilitate our most prolific offenders.

## **5.2 Local Priorities**

### **5.2.1 Other Violence**

- Target: Improve performance in comparison to other similar authorities

#### Recommendations

- Saturday nights should be targeted.

### **5.2.2 Road Traffic Collisions**

- Target: Increased speed awareness resulting in a reduction of serious and fatal RTCs on main connecting roads. Target to be established.

#### Recommendations

- Every effort should be made in order to reduce incidents on major hotspot roads

### **5.2.3 Antisocial Behaviour**

- Target: Identify the true picture of antisocial behaviour in the Vale

#### Recommendations

- Encourage public to report antisocial behaviour to the 101 number
- The antisocial behaviour process will be reviewed and any changes implemented to improve service.

## 5.2.4 Smoke Alarms

- Target: Reduce the number of homes visited by the Fire service without a smoke alarm by 20%

### Recommendations

- Raise awareness of fire safety in hotspot areas of domestic fires
- Use new methods of communication such as Bluetooth to inform residents of the importance of smoke alarms

## 5.2.5 Grass Fires

- Target: Apply targeted interventions and monitor progress. Actual target to be established.

### Recommendations

- Increase awareness in schools regarding fire safety and grass fires. The Police School Liaison Offices already have the material in order to conduct lessons relating to this subject matter but the need for the lessons has never arisen until now.
- Liaise with Parks department to proactively combat the issue.

## 5.2.6 Community Engagement

- Target: Increase public confidence in Police and local agencies to 56% in 2011 (60% in 2012)

The above target is a Home Office initiative. The 2011 target is based on progress made so far in terms of public confidence. 52% of respondents to the 2008/09 Safer Vale survey indicated that Police and local agencies are tackling crime and antisocial behaviour in their area.

### Recommendations

- More success stories need to be communicated to the public.
- Target hard to reach groups.
- Raise profile of Safer Vale within the community with increased road shows.

## **5.3 Additional Recommendations**

### **5.3.1 Environmental Issues**

Environmental issues such as litter, graffiti, flytipping etc can impact on people's quality of life. Improving services such as waste collection (discarded needles, reducing the number of missed collections and refuse spillages) could improve public confidence which could reflect on a feeling of public safety in a person's locality.

## **6 Section Six**

### **6.1 Success Stories**

The Safer Vale Partnership has appeared in the press on a number of occasions with regard to achievements over the past year.

#### **The Big Launch**

One of the major achievements of the year was the co-location of the Safer Vale offices at Barry Fire Station in February 2010. Co-location is seen as best practice among partnerships and has greatly benefited Safer Vale. The Offices were officially opened by newsreader Jonathan Hill.

#### **Keeping you Informed**

The correspondence and promotional material we send out to the public are essential to crime reduction. Examples of information leaflets that have been produced and distributed by Safer Vale this year include; antisocial behaviour leaflets, garden crime leaflets and vehicle crime leaflets.

#### **Leaflet Information**

As well as leaflet drops and promotional materials, the partnership has engaged with the public during the “national tackling drugs” week and the “not in my neighbourhood” week.

#### **New Trailer**

The neighbourhood watch trailer was redesigned and re-launched this year. So far the trailer has been a hit and has appeared at a number of road shows around the Vale including the “Gibbonsdown Fun Day”.

#### **CCTV Locations**

New CCTV locations were announced in the Vale. Llantwit Major saw the installation of a new CCTV camera and a location on Barry Road is on track for a new camera.

#### **Safer Vale Get the Message**

The Safer Vale Partnership entered a new phase of technology with a new state of the art Bluetooth communication device. In March 2010 an anti-bullying campaign was launched which reached out to hundreds of pupils. The Bluetooth devices are able to send a set message to mobile phones with a 100 metre radius. The campaign was well received by pupils of all ages. Look out for future messages!

#### **C1V and PACT Join Forces**

The Safer Vale Partnership teamed up with the Vale of Glamorgan Contact Centre to keep residents up to date with PACT issues in their area. If a member of the public calls the Vale of Glamorgan with an issue that is currently a PACT issue, the caller will be informed that it is currently a PACT issue and kept up to date with any progress.

## **Tackling Nuisance Parking**

The Safer Vale Partnership produced warning tickets that can be used to highlight antisocial parking in the Vale. The slips have been used by PCSOs throughout the Vale to great effect.

## **Mobile Reassurance**

The Safer Vale Partnership recently received funding from the Welsh Assembly Government for a new reassurance vehicle. This vehicle has some excellent technology that will be used to engage with public across the Vale of Glamorgan. Look out for the vehicle in your locality.

Safer Vale is committed to reducing crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour in the Vale. Above is just a taster of the work being undertaken to make residents feel safer in the Vale.

To find out more about Safer Vale and upcoming events visit [www.safervale.co.uk](http://www.safervale.co.uk)

## **7 Section Seven**

### **7.1 Conclusion**

The information in this report will be used by the Safer Vale Partnership in order to reduce crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Targeted interventions and initiatives will be implemented, over the next year, based on this information and will be reviewed to ensure they have had the intended impact.

This report will also be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the Partnership is on route to achieving the set targets.

For more information about Safer Vale visit [www.safervale.co.uk](http://www.safervale.co.uk)

## 8 Section Eight

### 8.1 Appendix One – Acronyms

Acronym	Explanation
A&E	Accident and Emergency
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ASB	Antisocial Behaviour
ASBO	Antisocial Behaviour Order
BCS	British Crime Survey
BCU	Basic Command Unit
BME	Black Minority Ethnic
CAU	Cardiff Addictions Unit
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CPR	Child Protection Register
CSP	Community Safety Partnerships
DA	Domestic Abuse
FIS	Force Information Systems
GSI	Government Secure Intranet
ICT	Information Communications Technology
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MSG	Most Similar Groups
NHS	National Health Trust
PACT	Partnerships and Communities Together
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PPD1	Public Protection Department Form
PPO	Priority and Prolific Offenders
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSE	Personal Social Education
PYO	Priority Youth Offender
RCT CDAT	Rhondda Cynon Taff - Community Drug and Alcohol Team
SA	Strategic Assessment
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SNEN	Single Non-Emergency Number
SWP	South Wales Police
VADT	Vale Alcohol and Drug Team
VoG	Vale of Glamorgan
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
WECTU	Welsh Extremism and Counter Terrorism Unit
YOS	Youth Offending Service