

STAFFORD BOROUGH COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

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Stafford Borough



Foreword

Stafford Borough is the largest district in the county and includes the county town of Stafford and the rural towns of Stone and Eccleshall as well as 39 Parishes. The current population is circa 123,500 and is predicted to increase to 129,500 by the year 2020. The greatest increase is predicted to be in the over 70-year age group and the 35-45 year age group is expected to fall. Deprivation in Stafford has reduced over recent years and only 3.7 per cent of the working age population are unemployed (5.7 being the regional average). Both Stafford and Stone have vibrant night-time economies and crime rates throughout the borough are low when compared with the West Midlands Average. In the 2006/7 Residents survey, 82% said that they were 'satisfied' with Stafford as a place to live.

The Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership plays a key role in maintaining and promoting a 'Safer Stafford' and the cornerstone of this work is the 'Partnership Plan.'

The Partnership Plan and associated Strategic Risk Assessment are statutory requirements; evidence based and provide a structured approach, to inform the work of the Partnership. This is the first annual review of the document which will ensure that the priorities remain relevant to the Borough.

Through the implementation of this plan we will ensure that the needs of Stafford Borough are met in a timely, appropriate and most efficient way to ensure we continue to maintain a safer and stronger community.



Russ Cartlidge, Community Services Manager

Executive Summary

This Partnership Plan outlines the priority issues for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership as determined by the Strategic Risk Assessment.

Stafford Borough is a safe place. Recorded crime has reduced over the last twelve months and community consultation indicates that people are generally happy with the area. Despite this, crime and disorder inevitably do occur and so this Plan outlines the priority issues to be tackled. This is based on Partnership data from various periods in 2007 and 2008.

The four priorities identified through the Strategic Assessment are:

- **Anti-social Behaviour & Criminal Damage**
- **Road Safety**
- **Alcohol and Substance Misuse**
- **Domestic Abuse**

These are the same community safety issues that were identified in the previous Partnership Plan in 2007. The Partnership will therefore continue to develop and implement the current Action Plans. As part of the Strategic Assessment, other community safety issues will be monitored so that any emerging issues are recognised.

Community engagement is key if the Partnership is to successfully reduce crime and disorder in the Borough. Local residents will therefore continue to be consulted about the issues that affect their quality of life and to improve community cohesion.

Introduction

This is a revision of the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership Plan that was produced in 2007. Although this was a three-year plan, it is reviewed and updated annually as priorities do not always remain the same. Additional Partnership Data was also available for this Plan.

The Partnership Plan and Strategic Assessment

A 'Strategic Risk Assessment' has been completed which analyses the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse. Through this plan the Partnership can reflect any new priorities that emerge from the Strategic Assessment¹. The Partnership Plan is therefore the basis for the Partnership to ensure delivery of services that meet the needs of the communities in Stafford Borough. It should also enable individual partnership members to understand their respective roles in supporting delivery across a range of services, as it has become ever more evident that a range of organisations and agencies working together deliver more effective and long lasting solutions than any one agency working alone². The Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan also help to achieve the aims of the 'Stafford Borough Council Community Safety Strategy' and the longer term 'Stafford Borough Partnership Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020'.

Performance Framework

The latest national Public Service Agreements (PSAs) provide greater flexibility for local partners to deliver local priorities. The PSA for improving community safety is PSA 23: Making communities safer. Another PSA specifically linked to community safety issues is PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs. Together these support the delivery of the crime strategy³ which sets out a strategic framework for tackling crime and increasing community safety through:

- Early Intervention
- Prevention
- Enforcement
- Reducing re-offending
- Tackling key drivers of crime (alcohol and drug misuse and social exclusion)

Central Government also introduced a set of 198 National Indicators (NIs) for measuring performance at a local level. In 2008, Staffordshire County Council adopted 35 of these indicators under the Local Area Agreement (LAA). The Partnership then measures those indicators that are related to Community Safety in Stafford Borough. A selection of these indicators are also included as part of the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS), which is the performance management framework that has replaced previous assessment systems within the

¹ Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working (Home Office, 2007)

² As above

³ Cutting Crime- the Home Office's Crime Strategy:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/crime-strategy-07/crime-strategy-07?view=Binary>

Police. It commits partners to working together to tackle crime and disorder issues and increases accountability.

Crime in Stafford Borough

The Borough exceeded its PSA 1 crime reduction target that was set for the period 2005-2008. The target was to reduce British Crime Survey (BCS) Crime⁴ by 15% and the Borough actually achieved an 18.6% reduction. All recorded crime is also down by 12% in the more recent period between October 2007 and September 2008 compared with the previous 12 months.

For the financial year 2007-08, in terms of 'violence against the person', 'robbery' offences, 'burglary dwelling', 'theft of a motor vehicle' and 'theft from a motor vehicle', Stafford Borough had a lower rate than Staffordshire County and England as a whole. Of the 8 districts in Staffordshire (Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, South Staffordshire, Tamworth, Newcastle-under-Lyme and Staffordshire Moorlands), Stafford Borough had the lowest crime rate for 'burglary dwelling', and 'theft of' and 'theft from a motor vehicle'. There have been less acquisitive crimes overall between October 2007 and September 2008 than between October 2006 and September 2007 and so it is not currently a priority for the Borough. As a result of the current recession it is possible that the volume of crimes of this nature may increase and so this particular crime type will continue to be monitored.

Community Engagement

Public perceptions reflected the low crime figures when the Community Safety Partnership conducted a series of 'Community Safety- Your Say' events in various towns and villages around Stafford and Stone in August 2008. Residents were asked about their local communities and people generally said that they felt safe; they could identify with their local community and felt that their areas were friendly. In terms of improvements, some residents could not think of any interventions that could improve their community due to already high satisfaction levels.

Stafford and Stone Neighbourhood Policing Teams also interview members of the public on a more regular basis using Citizen Contact Records (CCRs) which ask about issues that affect individuals' quality of life. Out of 600 CCRs that were completed in Stafford and Stone between October 2007 and September 2008, the main issue that was identified was in fact 'No issues' (20% of all CCRs). This demonstrates that of those people that were interviewed, many respondents were satisfied with the areas in which they live.

National Issues

Although crimes such as 'Knife Crime' are currently on the political agenda nationally, fortunately these are not a feature of life in Stafford Borough. Despite this, crime and disorder of this nature will by no means be ignored. It will continue to be monitored and action will be taken if it becomes an issue locally.

⁴ BCS Crime is made up of: Burglary; Theft from a vehicle; Theft of a vehicle; Vehicle interference; Theft of a cycle; Common Assault; Criminal Damage; Theft from Person; Robbery; and, Wounding.

Methodology

A Strategic Risk Assessment has been completed to determine the priority issues in Stafford Borough. A Risk Matrix was produced which was populated with crime and incident information from Stafford Borough Council, Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service (FARS), Staffordshire Police and Staffordshire County Council. For the Borough Council and the Police data, the periods October 2006 - September 2007 and October 2007 – September 2008 were used as this was the most recent dataset when the Strategic Assessment process began. For the FARS and County Council information, the financial years 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 were used.

The matrix was then populated with the number of incidents and the percentage change over the two-year period. Scores were then applied based on if the problem is bigger in our area than other problems; if the problem is bigger in our area than in other areas; the two-year trend; if community engagement indicates the problem is a real issue and the extent of the harm that is caused as a result of the issues (harm is scored in terms of physical injury, psychological harm and social cost). The average score was then calculated and so the problems could be ranked.

Priorities

Following the risk matrix process, the priorities are as follows:

- **Anti-social Behaviour & Criminal Damage**
- **Road Safety**
- **Alcohol and Substance Misuse**
- **Domestic Abuse**

These are the same as the priorities in the last Partnership Plan. The current Strategies and Action Plans will therefore continue to be developed through the Theme Groups. A brief overview of each of the priorities will be provided in the following section.

It needs to be borne in mind that activity is not confined to the priorities identified in this document. The Strategic Assessment is a fluid process that is constantly reviewed and so any emerging trends will be acknowledged and tackled.

Overview of the Priorities

▪ Anti-social Behaviour

Definition

To paraphrase the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) is behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people who are not in the same household as the perpetrator⁵.

National Anti-social Behaviour

Nationally most types of ASB fit into one of three categories: street problems, nuisance neighbours or environmental crime. These categories cover a broad range of conduct ranging from groups of youths behaving aggressively in shopping centres, to neighbours who don't clean up after their dogs, to the misuse of fireworks⁶.

Local Anti-social Behaviour

In Stafford Borough, the main types of anti-social behaviour are 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' 'Vehicle-related Nuisance' and 'Neighbour Disputes'. Of all of the issues that were scored in the Risk Matrix process, 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' was the highest priority. This was also the highest priority issue that was identified in the CCRs (following 'No issues').

The volume of Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour incidents has increased between October 2007 and September 2008 compared with the previous twelve months. This may be attributed to the Police 'Trust and Confidence' agenda which has a particular focus on resourcing incidents of Anti-social Behaviour. This is to increase public satisfaction levels and as a consequence of this it is possible that the volume of reports will also increase. Staffordshire Police are therefore no longer measuring the numbers of incidents of ASB. Instead they conduct Victim Satisfaction Surveys and therefore measure the quality of service as opposed to the volume of incidents.

Despite this shift in Police focus the Community Safety Partnership continues to monitor the numbers of incidents through the Anti-social Behaviour and Criminal Damage Strategy Group. Further analysis is then undertaken to identify the hotspot areas based on the volume of incidents. This will also be monitored by the JOG to task the Community Reassurance Teams that start in January 2009. These will consist of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) and Youth Workers who will particularly focus on tackling Anti-social Behaviour.

⁵ Anti-social Behaviour Crime Reduction Toolkit- Anti-social Behaviour Orders-
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos9.htm>

⁶ Anti-social Behaviour Crime Reduction Toolkit-
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/anti-social-behaviour>

Performance Measurements

There are several National Indicators (NIs) that are linked to Anti-social Behaviour which are chosen by the County Council. The main indicator is:

- LAA N.I. 21- Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police

This is currently only measured through the police satisfaction surveys but from Spring 2009 the results of the Place survey will be used to measure this indicator at Stafford Borough level. This survey is sent to residents across the Borough and asks numerous quality of life questions.

Other National Indicators associated with ASB that are measured are:

- LAA N.I. 110- Young people's participation in positive activities
- LAA N.I. 111- First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17

Anti-social Behaviour will remain as a priority for Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership, with a particular focus on Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour, Vehicle-related Nuisance and Nuisance Neighbours.

▪ Criminal Damage

Definition

Criminal damage refers to crimes where a person intentionally or recklessly destroys or causes damage to another person's property⁷. Criminal damage, often referred to as vandalism, includes graffiti, arson and other forms of damage to property, including vehicles.

National Criminal Damage

Criminal Damage accounts for just over a quarter of all British Crime Survey (BCS) offences, and just over a fifth of recorded crime⁸. Criminal damage is frequently seen as a minor crime, but neglected physical environments are unsafe, cause fear and undermine pride in the local community. Criminal damage can also be seen as a catalyst to other forms of anti-social behaviour and crime.

Local Criminal Damage

Although the number of incidents of Criminal Damage has reduced by 15% between October 2007 and September 2008, it is still a high volume crime in Stafford Borough in comparison with other offences. It accounts for 20% of all recorded crimes which is in line with the national picture.

Performance Measurements

The numbers of incidents of Criminal Damage and the hotspot locations are currently monitored through the Anti-social Behaviour and Criminal Damage Strategy Group. They will also be monitored from January 2009 for the tasking of the Community Reassurance Teams because of the association with Anti-social Behaviour. Criminal Damage will particularly be reviewed as a priority in the next Strategic Assessment to see if the numbers continue to decrease.

Criminal Damage will remain as a priority for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership and because of the links with Anti-social Behaviour the two will continue to be tackled together through the Anti-social Behaviour and Criminal Damage Strategy Group.

⁷ Home Office Crime Reduction Toolkit-
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/criminaldamage/criminaldamage001.htm>

⁸ As above

▪ Road Safety

Nature of the problem

Problems on the roads can occur for many reasons. The Government's 'Think!' campaign outlines some of these as: Drink driving, driver tiredness, driving for work, drug driving, new drivers, older drivers and urban and rural speeding. The campaign also identifies the road safety issues associated with motorcycles, pedal cycles and young people.

National Road Safety Issues

Speed is a key factor in many road traffic collisions. Breaking the speed limit or driving too fast for the conditions of the road contributes to more than 850 deaths and 33,000 injuries every year⁹. Car drivers and passengers are three times more likely to die on a rural road than on a busy street and the people most at risk are young males, predominantly aged between 17 and 39. Traffic is also the biggest single cause of accidental death for 12 to 16 year-olds¹⁰.

Local Road Safety Issues

In 2007/08, compared with the other districts in Staffordshire, Stafford Borough had the most people who were killed, seriously injured or slightly injured in road traffic collisions. Despite this, there were reductions in 2007/08 in terms of the actual number of collisions in the Borough compared with 2006/07. Collisions involving young people who are killed or seriously injured was the second highest priority identified in the Strategic Risk Assessment. Regarding public perceptions of road safety issues, 'Boy Racers' was the fourth highest issue identified via the CCRs.

Performance Measurement

Road Safety issues are currently monitored through the following National Indicators:

- LAA N.I. 47- People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- LAA N.I. 48- Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Road Safety will remain as a priority for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership. The Borough will support the County Council Road Safety strategies to help to reduce the number of road traffic collisions and to tackle other road safety issues.

⁹ Think! Website- <http://think.dft.gov.uk/think/focusareas/driving/speedurban>

¹⁰ http://www.dft.gov.uk/think/focusareas/teenagers/?whoareyou_id=&page=Overview

▪ Alcohol Misuse

Nature of the problem

Alcohol misuse can impact on society in many ways. The vast majority of people enjoy alcohol without causing harm to themselves or to others¹¹. But for others, alcohol misuse is a significant problem, and one which carries a huge economic and social cost. Some common harms caused by alcohol include:

- health harms to the individual
- close links to crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, and other crime types such as domestic and sexual violence and drink driving
- loss of workplace productivity
- social harms, including problems within families, young people and communities

Alcohol Misuse is clearly a crosscutting theme with other Community Safety issues.

National Alcohol Misuse

According to the British Crime Survey 2007/08, the links between alcohol and violence are particularly well established¹²:

- in nearly half (45%) of all violent incidents, victims believed offenders to be under the influence of alcohol
- this figure rose to 58% in cases of attacks by people they did not know
- 39% of domestic violence cases involve alcohol
- in nearly a million violent attacks in 2007-08, the aggressors were believed to be drunk

Local Alcohol Misuse

The links between alcohol and violence have been highlighted above and this is also evident in Stafford Borough. Of all violent offences between October 2007 and September 2008, 36% of offenders were drunk. 'Assaults with less serious injury' was also the fourth highest priority identified in the Strategic Risk Matrix. These offences could therefore be tackled through the Alcohol and Substance Misuse Group.

Performance Measurement

The National Indicators that will be measured in association with this issue are as follows:

- LAA N.I. 15: Serious Violent Crime

¹¹ Home Office- <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/operational-policing/crime-disorder/alcohol-misuse>

¹² Home Office- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/alcohol-related-crime/>

- LAA N.I. 21 : Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- LAA N.I. 39: Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm

When the Place survey results are available in Spring 2009, the perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour will also be monitored.

Alcohol Misuse will remain as a priority for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership. There are undeniable links with the other priorities and so by tackling Alcohol Misuse it should positively impact on these too.

▪ Substance Misuse

Definition

According to the National Health Service, examples of substances that are commonly misused are illegal drugs, alcohol, tobacco, prescribed medicines including painkillers, sleeping tablets, and cold remedies, khat (a leaf that is chewed over several hours), and glues, aerosols, gases and solvents¹³.

National Substance Misuse

There is a national drug strategy which aims to reduce the harm that drugs cause to society, to communities, individuals and their families¹⁴. The ten year strategy (2008-2018) comprises four strands of work:

- protecting communities through tackling drug supply, drug-related crime and anti-social behaviour
- preventing harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse
- delivering new approaches to drug treatment and social re-integration
- public information campaigns, communications and community engagement

Local Substance Misuse

Although drug related issues do not score highly in the Strategic Assessment, it is clearly another crosscutting theme with other community safety issues. There are a number of individuals that are in treatment (both adults and young people) which indicates that substance misuse is prevalent in the area and should continue to be tackled.

Performance Measurement

The National Indicators that will be measured in association with this issue are as follows:

- LAA N.I. 16: Serious Acquisitive Crime (due to the links between substance misuse and crime of this nature)
- LAA N.I. 21 : Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- LAA N.I. 40: Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment

When the Place survey results are available in Spring 2009, the perceptions of drug use or drug dealing will also be monitored.

¹³ NHS- <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Drug-misuse/Pages/Introduction.aspx?url=Pages/what-is-it.aspx>

¹⁴ Home Office- <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/drug-strategy/>

Substance Misuse will remain as a priority for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership and continue to be tackled alongside Alcohol Misuse.

▪ Domestic Abuse

Definition

Domestic violence is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship together, or between family members. It can affect anybody, regardless of their gender or sexuality¹⁵.

National Domestic Abuse

Whatever form it takes, domestic violence is rarely a one-off incident. More usually it is a pattern of abusive and controlling behaviour through which the abuser seeks power over their victim. Domestic violence occurs across society, regardless of age, gender, race, sexuality, wealth and geography. The figures show, however, that it consists mainly of violence by men against women.

Domestic violence is under-reported, but research shows that¹⁶:

- Domestic violence accounts for 15% of all violent incidents.
- One in four women and one in six men will be a victim of domestic violence in their lifetime with women at greater risk of repeat victimisation and serious injury.
- 89% of those suffering four or more incidents are women.
- One incident of domestic violence is reported to the police every minute.
- On average, two women a week are killed by a current or former male partner.

Local Domestic Abuse

Police data was analysed for the period between October 2007 and September 2008. The number of recorded violent domestic crimes, the number of non-violent domestic crimes and the number of crimes that were 'domestic' but were then 'non-crimes' were considered. The high volume of incidents of this nature combined with the number of calls to Staffordshire Women's Aid shows that this issue is prevalent in the Borough.

Sexual Violence does not feature as a priority as a result of the Risk Matrix process, however, there has been an increase in sexual violence between October 2007 and September 2008 compared with October 2006 and September 2007. The Domestic Violence Task Group (Stafford PAIRS) has agreed to extend its purpose and objectives to include Sexual Violence in response to the Government's Sexual Violence and Abuse Action Plan. Therefore, as well as leading on Domestic Violence, the group will also deliver on matters of this nature as appropriate.

¹⁵ Home Office- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/domestic-violence/>

¹⁶ Crime Reduction Toolkit- <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/dv/dv01.htm>

Performance Measurements

Domestic Violence indicators that will be measured by the LAA:

- LAA N.I. 15- Serious Violent Crime (Reduce the number of domestic violence offences that result in serious violent crimes per 1,000 population)
- LAA N.I. 32- Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence (Percentage reduction in repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases being managed by a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference- MARAC)

Domestic Abuse will remain as a priority for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership.

Community Engagement & Cohesion

Effective consultation with local residents is a key component of community cohesion and reducing local crime and disorder¹⁷.

Community engagement takes place in many forms. This section will provide an overview of various consultations in the Borough, but the list is by no means exhaustive:

- The Safer Stafford Shop in Stafford Town Centre is now open whereby agencies are available to advise members of the public on numerous community safety issues.
- In 2008, the community were consulted ahead of the 'Operation Impacts' in the area. This was to ascertain which local issues needed specific attention. Consultation of this nature will continue in 2009 although the 'Operation Impacts' will now be 'Safer Stafford Shop Outreach events' which will be utilised when appropriate in identified areas.
- In August 2008, members of the Community Safety Team including Staffordshire Fire & Rescue Service, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), local Councillors and a Development Worker from Stafford District Voluntary Services were available to engage and interact with members of the community in a series of 'Community Safety- Your Say' events. These were held at various locations across Stafford and Stone. Similar events will be repeated in 2009 but at different times of the day to obtain a broader demographic.
- There are various Community Action Groups and Residents Groups that will continue to take place, for example at Yarnfield, Baswich and Parkside. There is also a monthly community project meeting in Doxey, which is attended by various agencies as well as members of the public.
- The Local 'Anti-social Behaviour' Groups in Stone and Manor and Penkside will also continue. These are chaired by the Community Safety Anti-social Behaviour Co-ordinator.
- There are approximately 350 Neighbourhood Watch schemes in Stafford Borough. This is just under half of the schemes in Chase Division, which demonstrates the community cohesion that exists in the Borough. The co-ordinators meet on a quarterly basis with the Community Safety Team and representatives from Staffordshire Police.
- In terms of general access to Community Safety information there is the 'Safer Stafford' website which is updated by the Community Safety Team (www.saferstafford.org.uk).

¹⁷ Home Office: Building Community Cohesion into Area Base Initiatives: A Guide for residents and practitioners- <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/cohesionareabased.pdf>

- In addition to the community engagement that is conducted by the Partnership, there are also individual consultations by Partners (for example, CCRs are completed by Staffordshire Police to ascertain what 'quality of life' issues affect communities).
- In terms of improving resilience and community cohesion in the Borough, there are regular Chase Against Crimes of Hate (CACH) meetings. This forum develops a Partnership Approach to increase community confidence to report hate crime with regards to Race, Gender, Disability, Age, Religion and Belief.

Implementing the Plan

This plan forms the basis upon which the theme groups can produce and develop their individual strategies and action plans which are approved by the Partnership Board.

All of the partners recognise the importance of working together in order to achieve targets and objectives which result in making the communities within Stafford Borough not only safer but stronger.

Implementation of the Partnership Plan is achieved through streamlined and sustainable development of the theme groups and their action plans.

The following theme groups have been agreed and are lead by the indicated post holders:

- **Alcohol & Substance Misuse**
Chairperson: Community Safety Co-ordinator
Deputy: Stafford Neighbourhood Policing Unit Commander

- **Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage**
Chairperson: Anti Social Behaviour Co-ordinator
Deputy: Police Anti-social Behaviour Officer (Stafford)

- **Road Safety**
Chairperson: Fire & Rescue Service member
Deputy: County Council Road Safety Officer

- **Domestic Abuse**
Chairperson: Domestic Violence Co-ordinator
Deputy: Vice Chair of Stafford PAIRs

- **These group leads report to the Steering Group which is lead by:**
Chairperson: Chief Inspector Partnership and Development,
Chase North
Deputy: CDRP Community Services Manager

The Chairperson of the Steering group reports directly to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

Reports from each of the theme groups and the steering group are by exception and link in with the LAA National Indicators. This system ensures that areas that are underperforming are fully addressed and challenged.

Conclusion

Following the Strategic Assessment process, this Partnership Plan has identified the priorities for the Stafford Borough Community Safety Partnership. They are unchanged from the previous plan and so the current Action Plans will continue to be developed by the Theme Groups. Other Community Safety issues will also be monitored to establish any emerging threats to the Borough.

The Partnership will continue to engage with local communities to understand and respond to the issues that affect them and to maintain Stafford Borough as a safe place.

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Glossary

ASB	Anti-social Behaviour
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
FARS	Fire and Rescue Service
JOG	Joint Operations Group
LAA	Local Area Agreement
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NI	National Indicator
PAIRs	Preventing Abuse in Relationships
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PSA	Public Service Agreement

Community Safety Partnership Statutory Bodies



Community Safety Partnership Hierarchy



