

ASHFORD BOROUGH

Community Safety Partnership

Ashford Borough's Community Safety Partnership Strategy
2008 – 2011 (Including Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09)

Foreword

Chief Inspector Martin Bradley, Chair, Ashford Community Safety Partnership

Welcome to the Ashford Community Safety Partnership Strategy for 2008 to 2011. The format of this strategy has evolved from the previous three strategies in that it is divided into three annual delivery plans based upon annual Strategic Assessments, which will be conducted in line with principles set out in the National Intelligence Model. The annual delivery plans will bring a greater degree of flexibility in determining our response as problems are dealt with or new issues emerge from year to year. The key objectives set in year one of this strategy are based upon a Strategic Assessment conducted in November 2007 which analysed data provided by members of the Community Safety Partnership between April and October of that year.

The four strands identified through the assessment are;

- Safer socialising in Ashford's night time economy
- Reducing the level of domestic violence
- Reducing criminal damage, particularly that committed on vehicles
- Anti-social behaviour

The strategy will continue to deliver against the PSA (Public Service Agreement) targets set out in the National Community Safety Plan 2008-11. This will include implementation of a harm reduction strategy for drugs and alcohol in line with national priorities, (Alcohol Safe, Sensible Social) and priorities through the county agreement on KA2 (Kent Agreement 2).

Our measures of success will not only focus on numbers of crimes and types of anti-social behaviour set out above, but also on people's fear of crime and their feelings of safety.

As well as measuring our success in the four key strands set out in the strategy, an overall measure of success will be the six crime types as identified in the Kent Crime and Victimization Survey (KCVS). This survey contacts four times as many people as the British Crime Survey and is therefore a much more accurate gauge of which crimes matter to the people of Kent. The crime types measured via KCVS are criminal damage, theft from motor vehicle, other wounding, vehicle interference, theft from person and other theft.

I have no doubt that through this strategy the Community Safety Partnership will build on our existing success providing a safe society to be enjoyed by all who live, work in and visit Ashford Borough.

Martin Bradley
Chairman

Ashford Community Safety Partnership 2008

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Introduction

This Strategy has been brought together by the partners of the Ashford Community Safety Partnership (formerly known as the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership) and is the result of:

- Working through the previous action plans
- Experience and lessons learned from developing previous strategies
- Consultation (via various processes) with the public and forums
- Joint partnership working – and the operational successes that has brought.

The structure of the wider Community Safety Partnership in Ashford Borough has recently been changed to achieve a more effective delivery mechanism. Ashford Community Safety Partnership (ACSP) now has a Strategic Steering Group (consisting of the statutory partners) which monitors and manages activities for the ACSP and sets priorities for operational delivery of community safety. These two groups sit over a Tactical Tasking Group which meets on a monthly basis to inform and guide the Community Safety Unit (CSU). The Strategic Steering Group (which reports to the ACSP) is responsible for developing the strategies and plans by which the CSU and other agencies operate. The partnership follows an annual process of review, assessment and planning,

reflecting both national and local community safety priorities. The ACSP meets four times a year and is chaired by a Senior Police Officer or a Senior Director of Ashford Borough Council (this alternates yearly). A diagram of the structure is shown on page 11.

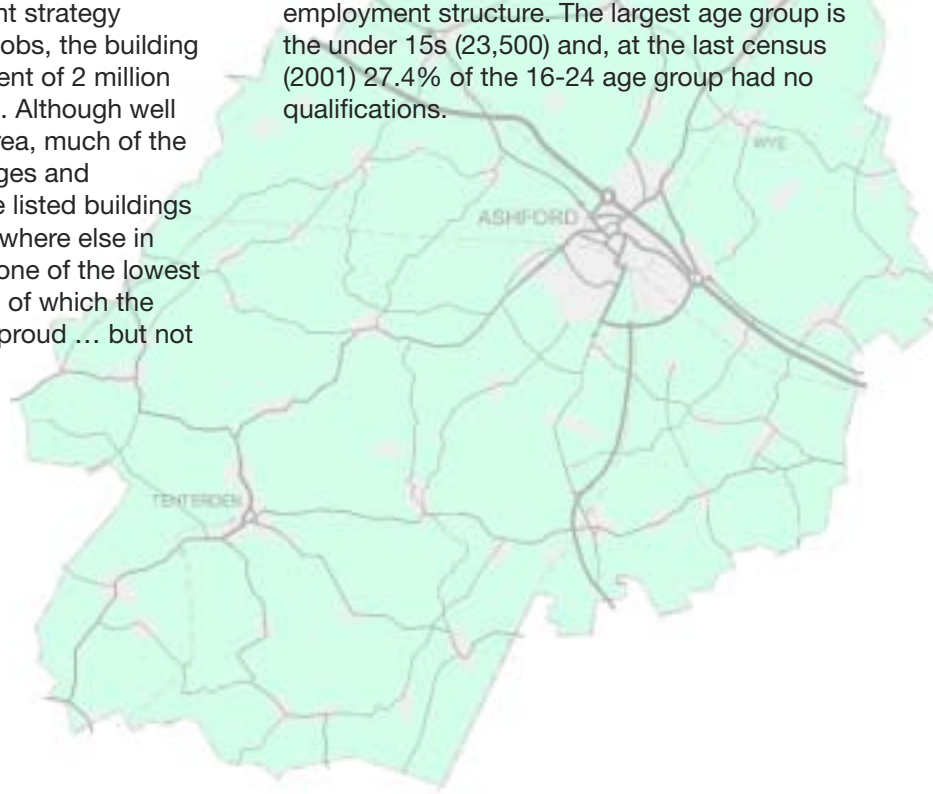
The CSU in Ashford forms a substantial part of the delivery mechanism for the Tactical Delivery Plan. Originally based within the Ashford Borough Council offices, the CSU moved to the Old Police Station in Ashford's town centre in 2005. This co-location with the Police brought several advantages: a more centralised base from which to operate, daily contact with the Police, PCSOs and KCC Wardens and (because of more space) the opportunity to offer office space to other partner agencies within the same building. The benefits of face-to-face contact between partner agencies were immediately apparent, and operational activities became more co-ordinated and easier to manage. Current partner agencies already co-located with the CSU are: Charlton Athletic Community Football Scheme, KCC Wardens and the Ashford Mediation Group. Several other agencies, including Kent Fire & Rescue Service (KFRS), Immigration, PCT and Trading Standards, are planning or considering co-locating in the future. This has made operational and on-street working much easier and better focussed.

Apart from daily briefings between the CSU and the Police, KFRS hosts a weekly Community Safety meeting, which focuses on issues of anti-social behaviour, as well as criminal damage, deliberate fires, graffiti, rural crime, fly tipping, vehicle crime, and some types of theft. Many partner agencies attend this meeting on a regular basis and include: KFRS, Housing Associations, KCC Wardens, Trading Standards, Immigration Service, Mediation Service, Ashford Partners Against Crime (representing town centre businesses), ABC officers from Housing, Parking and Contracts Services, the PCT and, of course, officers from the Police and the CSU. At that meeting, local (i.e. borough-wide) issues of anti-social behaviour are raised and the handling discussed. Each agency has the opportunity to put forward areas of concern and to share information. Initiatives are often suggested (e.g. Charlton football sessions, travel plans for schools) and taken forward in joint co-operation. The CSU reports to the CSP at its quarterly meetings.

Demographics

The borough in which the CSP and CSU operate is a large area (at 224 square miles it is the largest district in Kent), with a population which has more than trebled in the last 40 years to around 111,000 residents. As one of the country's four major growth hubs under the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan, we are pursuing an ambitious £2.5bn development strategy including the creation of 28,000 jobs, the building of 31,000 homes, and development of 2 million square feet of commercial space. Although well known as an expanding urban area, much of the borough is made up of rural villages and protected countryside, with more listed buildings and conservation areas than anywhere else in Kent. Ashford borough also has one of the lowest crime rates in the county – a fact of which the CSP and the CSU are justifiably proud ... but not complacent.

Unemployment in Ashford borough is 1.2% (figures from KCC, December 2007), compared with a Kent average of 1.6% and a national one of 2.1%. The main employment sectors are roughly split between distribution, hotels and restaurants and public administration, education and health. Between them they make up just over 50% of the employment structure. The largest age group is the under 15s (23,500) and, at the last census (2001) 27.4% of the 16-24 age group had no qualifications.



Links to the Local Strategic Partnership

The Local Government Act of 2000 introduced a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their area and a duty to prepare community strategies. As a result, the Ashford Partnership was established in 2002 as the Local Strategic Partnership for Ashford Borough. The LSP membership includes representatives from the public, private and voluntary sectors involved in delivering sustainable communities in Ashford. Detective Chief Superintendent Steve Harris currently represents the Police and the CSP on the Ashford Partnership Executive Board. The CSP is also one of four sub-groups of the Ashford Partnership. Ashford's first Community Strategy was adopted in 2004 and is currently being revised. The CSP's strategy needs to be an integral part of the Community Strategy as the CSP is one of four sub-groups of the LSP, represented in turns by the Chairman and the Vice-Chair of the CSP.

The Strategy

In putting together this strategy and action plan, the CSP aims to show how key partners will work together to address the key priorities that have been identified by the local communities – both through consultation and from analyses of crime and disorder data across the borough – and national priorities set by central government. From lessons learned in the past, it is clear that although Ashford's CSU is extremely effective in dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour, this strategy will revise the progress monitoring regime.

One of the foundations of Community Safety Partnerships is the recognition that “community safety cannot be delivered successfully by the Police on their own, but must involve broadly based partnerships at both national and local level.” (National Community Safety Plan 2008-11, HM Government).

In setting out their community safety objectives, the Government has set one PSA (Public Service Agreement) target: Make Communities Safer. Within this objective, however, there are various ‘priority actions’ and there are also a number of other PSAs that contribute to delivering community safety.

Priority Actions to Make Communities Safer

- 1. Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.**
- 2. Tackle the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality, increasing public confidence in the local agencies involved in dealing with these issues.**
- 3. Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs**

Working at district level in a large county means that partnership working exists over a wide range of themes. In Kent, the Local Area Agreement forms the basis of formal partnership working and this Community Safety Strategy for Ashford reflects the main outcomes in the Kent Agreement as they relate to Ashford. These include the new national indicators for specific areas within: Safer and Stronger Communities and Improved Health, Care and Well Being. They have both been

incorporated into the Tactical Delivery Plan for 2008/09.

In tandem with these objectives, other local priorities have been taken from locally assessed data (South Kent BCU, Strategic Assessment: 23.11.2007), which has been sourced from various Police statistics, open source research and partner agency data. These are:

- Safer socialising in Ashford's night time economy
- Reducing the level of domestic abuse
- Reducing criminal damage, particularly vehicle crime
- Anti-social behaviour

Consultation on this strategy has taken place (and will continue to do so) through various groups, including Youth, Diversity and Parish Forums. PACT processes are in place in every ward throughout the borough; their priorities are addressed through the CSU.

Outline Strategic Programme

The following is the outline of a Strategic Programme which comes out of the Strategy, aims to address the national and local priorities, and sets the parameters for the Tactical Delivery Plan for 2008-09.



Safer Socialising in Ashford's Night Time Economy

Definition:

The Night Time Economy relates to the time between 8 p.m. (2000 hours) and 4 a.m. (0400 hours). Alcohol related violence and disorder mainly occur on Fridays and Saturdays, although there is a slight increase of offences on Thursdays and Sundays. The most common time for offences remains between 0100 and 0300 hours.

Targets:

KA2: NI 15, NI 21, NI 39

Local: 5% reduction

Tackling alcohol related violence and disorder in public places is an essential part of providing a safe environment in which people can work, shop and socialise.

Alcohol is often a significant factor in disorder and violence, which is why it is important to target the places and times when higher levels of disorder occur. The Police gather intelligence, often in close cooperation with their partners, to provide the various solutions.

Nationally half of all violent crimes are alcohol related; alcohol related injuries have a significant impact on A&Es, particularly at night between

Thursday and Sunday. Binge drinking rates for Ashford are below the South East average, but drinking rates continue to increase along with rates of alcohol harm related hospital admissions. Alcohol is also a contributing factor in Domestic Abuse, with victims often attending A&E between 20-30 times before the abuse is reported. Although Licensees are acting responsibly and operators in Ashford Town Centre are all members of the APAC Pub Watch Scheme, it is important that the Night Time Economy continues to be a priority measure to provide a safe and stable environment.

In 2008/09, the Ashford CSP will use both preventive and enforcement measures to ensure safer socialising for everyone. (See Tactical Delivery Plan).

In 2009-2011 we will work towards: reviewing our performance and progress (use of surveys and intelligence); education campaigns (via schools and general publicity); development of a reinforcement strategy based on experience and knowledge from 2008.



Reducing the level of domestic abuse

Definition:

Domestic Abuse is defined as: Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults aged 18 years or over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality (mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents whether directly related, in-laws or step family).

Targets:

KA2: NI 32

Local: Reduce repeat victimisation rate to 22%

Domestic Abuse carries a higher repeat victimisation rate than any other crime. Out of all violent crime in Ashford, 30% is related to domestic abuse. Repeat victimisation is complex, but research has proved that domestic abuse is still vastly under reported to the Police. It is important, therefore, that effective partnership working is employed in this area to ensure that all possible means of detecting – and doing something about – domestic abuse are used.

In 2008/09 the Ashford CSP will aim to reduce the prevalence of domestic abuse but increase the rate of reporting and increase the rate of domestic abuse offences brought to justice. We will also aim to ensure that victims of domestic abuse and their families are adequately protected and supported, improving the accessibility of information and making specific links to 'hard to reach' individuals and families. Specific details have been included in the Tactical Delivery Plan.

Priority measures include the five key Government targets for tackling domestic abuse, and the ACSP will seek to fund specific projects which work towards these.

Current support processes offered include:

Ashford Domestic Abuse Forum (meets quarterly)

Domestic Abuse Drop-In Centre (1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month)

Freedom programme (victim based empowerment and education process)

Domestic Abuse Information Line (confidential advice line for victims)

IDAP – probation led court ordered programme for perpetrators

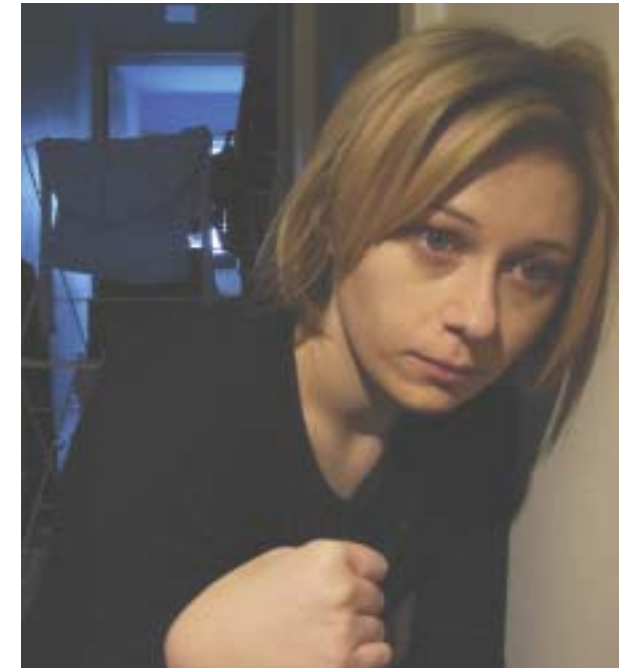
MAPPA – Level 2 management of perpetrators

Sanctuary – provides free repair service and enhancement of home security

Referrals to the Ashford Mediation Service

Partnership working with DV Homelessness Prevention Officer (ABC Housing)

In 2009-2011 we will work towards: reviewing our progress and performance by feedback from relevant groups.



Criminal damage (with particular attention to damage to vehicles)

Definition:

To be found guilty of criminal damage is to have destroyed or damaged property (or intended to destroy or damage it) or to have been reckless as to whether it was destroyed or damaged.

Targets:

KA2: NI 195, NI 15, NI 21, NI 111, NI 32, NI 33 (i) (ii)

Local: 2% reduction

Criminal damage is something that affects nearly everyone. It is the graffiti on our streets, the damaged equipment in our playgrounds, the wilful damage to public open space and publicly owned facilities as well as private property. It also includes bin fires, and damage to trees and fences that have been knocked down. A significant percentage of criminal damage is that done to motor vehicles – not only in terms of contents of cars being stolen, but also the wilful damage that is carried out on people's vehicles. Criminal damage has a huge cost associated with it: insurance premiums increase and Council Tax may well be increased as a result of it.

In terms of fires, each bin fire that the Kent Fire & Rescue Service attends costs £350. Again, this is a huge cost to the public taxpayers' purse and, although the trends on deliberate fires are decreasing, it is important that the ACSP stays 'on top' of this and continues to support the Kent Fire Service in partnership working.

In 2008/09 the Ashford CSP will put in place a mixture of preventive and enforcement measures to ensure the reduction in criminal damage and arson attacks. See the Tactical Delivery Plan.

During the years 2009-2011, the Ashford CSP will aim to concentrate on preventive measures (subject to the success of the above). These will include: Community Engagement Consultation; revised communication strategy, etc.



Anti-social behaviour

Definition:

Part 4 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 defines anti-social behaviour as: Behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more other persons who are not of the same household as the person.

Target:

KA2: NI 195, NI 21, NI 111, NI 39, NI 33(i) (ii):

Local: 2% reduction (measured by Police Incident Records)



There are 49 categories of anti-social behaviour within the Kent Police area, but in the Ashford CSP we have decided to focus on the top eleven priorities. These are based on recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour and are:

Abandoned Vehicles

Nuisance Parking

Riding/Driving on Land other than a road

Go Peds/Motorised Skateboards/Electric Cycles

Nuisance Motorcycle/Moped Activity

Rowdy Behaviour/Nuisance Gathering in a Public place

Loutish/Rowdy/Noisy Behaviour in Public

Drunken Behaviour in Public

Littering/fly tipping

Deliberate fires

Reduce the number of serious and fatal accidents and people killed or seriously injured

Anti-social behaviour affects both urban and rural communities and is a concern to most villages and both the borough's towns. Measures such as improved street and environmental cleanliness are important, as is a reduction in the number of road traffic accidents. Both affect the borough's safety.

In 2008/09, the Ashford CSP will take preventive and enforcement measures to reduce anti-social behaviour across the range of partnership activities, ensuring a rigorous investigation regime is in place and that early evidence capture is instilled as best practice. (See Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09).

In the following years (2009-11) the ACSP will review the success of the above measures updating the action plan to ensure that priority targets remain fit-for-purpose. In this strand of the Community Safety Strategy it is important, as it is in all the others, to ensure that the links to the other elements of the CSP (for example the Night Time Economy) are strong and that communication between the links is paramount.

Performance Management Framework

The Ashford Community Safety Partnership would like to thank all its partners for contributing to this Strategy and for their commitment to pursuing the objectives within it.

The partners are:

Kent Police

Community Safety Unit

Kent Fire & Rescue Service

Ashford Borough Council
(Housing, Contracts, Environmental Health, Licensing, Ashford Monitoring Centre)

Kent County Council
(KCC Wardens, Social Services, Trading Standards, Education)

Eastern & Coastal Kent Primary Care Trust

Ashford NHS Trust and the Voluntary Sector
(Ashford Victims of Crime)

If you have any queries about this report or any aspect of the Community Safety Partnership Strategy, please contact:

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GLOSSARY

ABC	Ashford Borough Council	IPPO	Identified Prolific and Priority Offender
ACSP	Ashford Community Safety Partnership	JFMP	Joint Family Management Programme
AMC	Ashford Monitoring Centre	KCC	Kent County Council
APAC	Ashford Partnership Against Crime	KCVS	Kent Crime Victim Survey
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order	KFRS	Kent Fire and Rescue Service
ASP	Alcohol Support Programme	LAA	Local Area Agreement
BEST	Behaviour & Emotional Support Team	MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
BIPS	Behaviour Improvement Programme	NTE	Night Time Economy
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	PACT	Partners And Communities Together
CSU	Community Safety Unit	PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
DISP	Drugs Intervention Support Programme	PSA	Public Service Agreement
ECKPCT	Eastern & Coastal Kent Primary Care Trust	YIP	Youth Inclusion Programme
IDAP	Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme	YISP	Youth Inclusion Support Programme (to replace YIP)

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
SAFER SOCIALISING – Preventive: Successful outcome = a 5% reduction in alcohol/drug related violent crimes in hotspots including town centres Lead Co-ordinator: Community Safety Manager & Neighbourhood Inspector PSA: 13, 23, 25 KA2: NI 15, 21, 39	Improve liaison between Police, CSU & all CCTV Monitoring Centres in Ashford	Develop working plan	APAC, CSU, ABC, AMC, CCTV Monitoring Centres in Ashford	A
	Survey lighting and CCTV to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create ‘safe routes’ • ensure cameras and lighting appropriate • create pedestrian only zones, if appropriate • ensure mobile food outlets are located on safe routes • consider siting of taxi ranks to avoid vulnerable access routes • investigate possible use of CCTV in taxis, buses 	Creation of safe routes and appropriate publicity	CSU (Police), AMC, ABC Licensing, KCC – Highways	B A C A C C
	Time litter collections to prevent access to ‘weapons’	Decrease in damage, including fires (NI 195)	ABC Contracts, KFRS, CSU	A
	Review taxi licensing policies to maximise availability	Review complete	ABC Licensing	C
	Education programmes at schools and colleges to prevent drug and alcohol abuse		PCT, CSU	A
	Scope potential for controlled Drinking Areas/Zones	Outline scoping report	CSU (Police/ABC – Licensing)	B

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
	Attain Safer Socialising standards for all licensed premises		APAC, CSU	B
	Maximise referral routes into Tier 2 alcohol brief intervention services including Conditional Cautions	Increase in numbers accessing the service, reduction in alcohol consumption by those in treatment (NI 39)	ECKPCT, East Kent Alcohol Services, Police	B
SAFER SOCIALISING – Enforcement	Confiscate alcohol, where appropriate		Police	A
	Use intelligence to find places of high concentration		Police	A
	Create designated alcohol areas (where necessary)	Numbers designated	CSU (ABC/Police)	C
	Have high visibility patrols in 'hot spot' areas and investigate most appropriate powers to control hotspots	Reduction in previous year's criminal damage/NTE figures	Police	A
	Advertise standards of behaviour/enforcement		APAC, CSU (Police/ABC)	A
	Review effectiveness of PubWatch		APAC, CSU (Police/ABC)	A
	Target premises selling alcohol to underage children		KCC Trading Standards, ABC, Police	A

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
REDUCING THE LEVEL OF DOMESTIC ABUSE. Successful outcome = reduction in repeat victimisation target to 22% Lead Co-ordinator: Neighbourhood & Crime Reduction Inspector PSA: 13 KA2: NI 32	Improve accessibility of information available to those at risk and their families and friends	Increase in reports and referrals to all agencies	Police, PCT, KCC Social Services, ABC Housing Services	A
	Make specific links to the Diversity Group, ensuring that 'hard to reach' individuals and their families can access services	Attendance by Domestic Abuse Officer at the Forum	CSU (Police)	A
	Ensure all family members are adequately protected and supported	Increase in Agency referrals	KCC Social Services, PCT, Police, ABC Housing Services	A
	Reduce the prevalence of domestic abuse	Domestic Abuse Forum Data. Referrals to IDAP/CDAP	Police	A
	Increase reporting rate for domestic abuse	Data collection - Reported Crime	Police, PCT, KCC Social Services	A
	Increase the rate of domestic abuse offences brought to justice	Sanction Detection outcomes	Police	A
	Reduce the number of domestic abuse related homicides	Reported Crime	Police	A
	Reduce the number of repeat offences	Repeat Victimisation Rate Target	Police	A
	Embed tackling Domestic Abuse in Neighbourhood Policing Teams	Attendance by Domestic Abuse Officers at briefings. Increase in reporting and decrease in Repeat Victimisation	Police	A

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
CRIMINAL DAMAGE – preventive. Successful outcome = 2 % reduction in criminal damage and arson attacks Lead Co-ordinator: Neighbourhood and Criminal Reduction Inspector PSA: 14, 23 KA2: NI 15, 21, 32, 33 (i) (ii), 111, 195	Run CSU Road Shows in identified areas to assist in the reduction of fear of crime	Number of road shows	CSU (ABC/Police/KFRS) + KCC Wardens, Trading Standards, Housing Associations, PCT, Neighbourhood Watch, ABC Housing, + other partners	A
	Education through schools and youth forums (e.g. Safety In Action weeks)	Minimum 500 x year 6 pupils annually	CSU (ABC, KFRS, Police) + PCT	A
	Crime reduction advice (face-to-face consultation and advice packs)	Number of vehicle crime packs distributed	CSU (Police, Neighbourhood Watch)	A
	JFMP and IPPO to work with identified and potential offenders and referrals of identified/potential offenders to partnership intervention projects	Number of referrals	CSU (Police), Probation Service, YOS	A
	Early reparation of criminal damage (e.g. Grime Buster)	Number of deployments	CSU (ABC)	A
	Targeted deployment of Hawkeye	Number of deployments	CSU (Police/ABC)	A
	Publicity campaigns to raise awareness of the cost/effects of criminal damage	Number of campaigns	CSU (ABC, KFRS)	A
	Engagement of extended Police family	Weekly CSU meetings	CSU	A
	Develop an effective repeat victim strategy	Repeat Victim Strategy in place	CSU (Police)	B
	Publicise and focus on 'street scene' and other initiatives	Publicity in place: public awareness raised	CSU (KFRS, ABC)	B
	Work with residents and communities to reduce deliberate vehicle fires	NI 33i	KFRS	A
	Work with residents and communities to reduce deliberate primary and secondary fires	NI 33ii	KFRS	A

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
CRIMINAL DAMAGE – enforcement	Visible patrols on identified 'safe routes' and vulnerable locations	Identify 'safe routes' and ensure patrols in place	CSU (Police)	B
	Neighbourhood Task Teams deployed in identified areas	Identify relevant areas and ensure Task Teams in place	CSU (Police)	A
	Robust early intervention with potential offenders		CSU (Police)	A
	Allocate trained investigator for high volume/high value offences		Police	A
	Seek remand in custody in appropriate circumstances		Police	A
	Enforcement of bail conditions		Police	A
	Active engagement of Special Constabulary within their wards	Special Constables in place	CSU (Police)	B
	Robust use of search powers for articles for use in criminal damage		Police	A
	Enforcement of Exclusion Orders		CSU (Police, ABC, APAC)	A
	Ensure policy adhered to in relation to racially aggravated/hate crimes	Check policy in place and relevant	CSU (Police)	A

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – preventive. Successful outcome = a 2% reduction in ASB across the borough (as measured by Police Incident Records) Lead Co-ordinator: Community Safety Manager PSA: 13, 14, 23, 25 KA2: NI 195, 21, 111, 39, 33 (i) (ii)	Identify hotspots and highlight environmental generating factors	Formation of analytical support mechanism	CSU (Police, ABC, KFRS, KCC Wardens)	A
	Have more visible Police presence in specific areas of disorder	Reduced Anti-social behaviour	CSU (Police)	A
	Use high viz patrols with robust enforcement and full media coverage	Reduce Anti-social behaviour	Police	A
	Deliver education packages to specific groups (via schools, youth forums, etc)	No of school and youth forum visits	PCT, KFRS, KCC (Youth & Community)	A
	Getting messages to parents (e.g. where their children are, how they behave, etc)	No of letters from JFMP	CSU (Police)	A
	Poster and media campaigns about the dangers and implications of ASB	No of publicity campaigns	CSU (KFRS, Police, ABC), PCT	B
	Ensuring that ASBO breaches are enforced	No of enforcements	CSU (Police)	A
	Being aware of those currently the subject of Acceptable Behaviour Agreements	Raise at Police daily briefings and weekly CSU briefings	CSU (Police)	A
	Engaging with relevant partners for specific issues	Raise at weekly CSU meetings	CSU (all)	A

Tactical Delivery Plan 2008/09

Objective	Action	Measurement	Lead and Partners	Priority
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	Promoting community cohesion (e.g. community and diversity events)	Through relevant forums	CSU (ABC, KFRS, Police) + all partners	A
	Delivering child fire setter advisory service to identified children in the borough		KFRS	A
	Confiscate alcohol and weapons		Police	A
	Encourage wider use of town net radio to identify offenders		APAC	A
	Conduct youth diversion activities where problem profile identifies a need	No of diversionary activities and no of youths involved	CSU (Police/ABC/KFRS) + KCC Youth & Community	A
	Maximise use of ASBO on conviction opportunities		Police	A
	Work with residents and communities to reduce deliberate rubbish fires	NI 33i	KFRS	A
	Supporting Clean Kent and Neighbourhood Response Teams	No of targeted initiatives	ABC/CSU	B
	Work with Wardens and PCSOs to report abandoned vehicles/dumped rubbish	Daily/weekly partnership briefings	CSU	A
	Conduct targeted RTC education programme identified through problem profiles		KFRS	A

Performance Measurement Indicators

Community Safety Partnerships are measured against various indicators. These are:

(a) Local Indicators

The Kent Crime & Victimization Survey (used by Kent Police to monitor crime levels) uses a 'basket of six' crime categories. Local indicators for Ashford have been set as follows:

- A 2% reduction in anti-social behaviour (as measured by Police Incident Records)
- A 2% reduction in criminal damage
- A 5% reduction in the number of night-time economy alcohol/drug related violent offences in hotspots, including town centres
- A reduction in the repeat victimisation rate of domestic abuse cases to 22%

(b) National Indicators

National priorities are set by central government; to achieve consistency across the county the Kent Partnership has selected 35 which form part of the Kent Agreement (KA2) for the three year period between 2008 and 2011.

One of the themes of KA2 is 'Safer and Stronger Communities' and the Ashford Community Safety Partnership has the following National Indicators within that theme:

National Indicator for Safer and Stronger Communities	Ashford CSP themes to contribute to National Indicators
NI 195: Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)	Anti-social behaviour Criminal damage
NI 15: Serious violent crime rate	Criminal damage Night-time economy
NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police	Anti-social behaviour Criminal damage Night-time economy
NI 111: First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	Anti-social behaviour Criminal damage
NI 32: Repeat incidents of domestic abuse	Domestic abuse Criminal damage
NI 39: Rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm	Night-time economy Anti-social behaviour
NI 33(i) & (ii): No of deliberate fires – primary and secondary	Criminal damage Anti-social behaviour

(c) Public Service Agreements

Public Service Agreements are targets set by government to drive major improvement. Key PSAs for Community Safety are:

Public Service Agreement Target	Aims
PSA 13: Improve children and young people's safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance safety for young people in the night time economy and to reduce the likelihood of domestic abuse
PSA 14: Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all young people to be on the path to success and make a successful transition from childhood to adulthood.
PSA 23: Make communities safer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the community safer by continuing to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. • To reduce the fear of crime and build a stronger and more confident community. • To promote independence and inclusion for all
PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce drug related crime and anti-social behaviour • To instigate a substantial reduction in the harm caused by drugs and alcohol. • To promote early intervention when substance misuse is identified • To promote a safe and sensible environment by emphasising that alcohol related anti-social behaviour is unacceptable



If you have any queries
about this report or any
aspect of the Community
Safety Partnership
Strategy, please contact:

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