



**SURREY**  
COUNTY COUNCIL

**CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT SAFER  
GUILDFORD STRATEGY 2005-8**

**GUILDFORD LOCAL COMMITTEE  
3<sup>RD</sup> MARCH 2005**

**KEY ISSUE:**

The new Safer Guildford Strategy 2005-8 has been drafted and is now being consulted on.

**SUMMARY:**

A new 3-year community safety strategy is being developed by the Safer Guildford Partnership. The draft strategy is based upon consideration of national priorities, the current crime & disorder levels in the borough, a Fear of Crime survey of residents & businesses and a review of what has worked in the present strategy.

The various agencies on the Safer Guildford Partnership coordinate a number of their services to reduce crime & disorder in the borough. The draft strategy for 2005-8 is attached in full for the Committee to consider.

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The Committee is asked:

- (i) To comment to the Safer Guildford Executive on the detail of the draft strategy for 2005-8, its six priorities and the targets suggested for them;
- (ii) To comment on the need for SCC services to be more accountable on their joined-up contribution to delivering the strategy over the next 3 years.

**1. INTRODUCTION and BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The Safer Guildford Partnership (SGP) is the statutory crime & disorder reduction partnership (CDRP) for the borough. Its membership includes Surrey County Council (including Surrey Fire & Rescue Service); Guildford Borough Council, Surrey Police, Guildford & Waverley Primary Care Trust, the Youth Offending Team and the Probation Service.
- 1.2 Surrey County Council (SCC) is represented on the Safer Guildford Partnership (SGP) by Cllr. Veronica Stiasny, who is nominated by the Local Committee to sit on the Safer Guildford Members Advisory Group, and by the Local Director who is the SCC Lead Officer on the Safer Guildford Executive. Also, Cllr. John Ades happens to be the Guildford Borough Council Lead Member for Community Safety and Cllr. Joe Bullock is a Member of Surrey Police Authority. The Safer Guildford Members Advisory Group is now incorporated into the Local Strategic Partnership.
- 1.3 The SGP aims to reduce crime and disorder in line with the specific priorities of a 3-year community safety strategy. These priorities are established by a Crime & Disorder audit, a Fear of Crime survey (conducted with residents and businesses) and national priorities set by central government. The current 3-year strategy (for 2002-5) is coming to an end and a new strategy (for 2005-8) is being developed to start from 1 April 2005. This new draft strategy is attached as Annexe 1.

**2. The Current Safer Guildford Strategy 2002-5**

- 2.1 The current Safer Guildford Strategy 2002-5 runs until 31/3/05 and its priorities were:

• Burglary	• Safer Places for Young People
• Vehicle Crime	• Speeding Traffic
• Safety in Public Places	• Safer Public Transport
• Street Drinking	• The Environment
• Drug Abuse	• Community Spirit
• Young People as Offenders and Victims	• Domestic Violence
• Truancy	• Hate Crime

Against these priorities, project groups were established and a broad cross-section of the partners' staff were brought together to achieve measurable targets over the course of the next 3 years. Regular monitoring occurred and the project groups were required to report to the Safer Guildford Executive. Annual progress reports were also presented to the Local Committee on 10/4/03 and 6/5/04. The final progress report for both 2004-5 and the full 3 years is still being analysed; however at this stage it is possible to summarise the early analysis.

2.2 **Review of Safer Guildford Strategy 2002-5**

2.3 Table 1, shown below, lists the targets ("Baseline 2001-2") in respect of reduction in crime and disorder and fear of crime and the achievements in the first 2 years of the Strategy.

**Table 1**

<b>Community Safety Strategy Targets 2002-05</b>	<b>Baseline 2001-2002</b>	<b>Year One 2002-2003</b>	<b>Year Two 2003-2004</b>	<b>Evaluation</b> ✓ = on target X = not achieving target
<b>Burglary</b>				
Ensure there are no more than 8 domestic burglaries per week	8	10.1	9.5	X
<b>Improving Safety In Public Places</b>				
Reduce injury assaults across the borough by 5%	464	593	644	X
Reduce injury assaults in the town centre by 30%	135	177	199	X
<b>Street Drinking</b>				
Cut down the number of street drinkers	290	240	278	✓
<b>Communities Against Drugs</b>				
To arrest at least 15 suppliers of Class A drugs each year	21	23	25	✓
To reduce the number of drug related deaths	4	2	3	✓
<b>Vehicle Crime</b>				
To reduce vehicle offences to a maximum of 24 per week	23	26.5	23	✓
<b>Vulnerable Young People</b>				
To reduce the number of young people committing crimes by 10%	487	403	462	X
To reduce the number of young people becoming victims of crime by 10%	525	522	585	X
<b>Truancy</b>				
To reduce the level of truancy at primary, secondary and special schools				
<i>Primary</i>	7484	7772	N/A	
<i>Secondary</i>	9889	11028		
<b>Community Safety</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year One</b>	<b>Year Two</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>

## ITEM 15

Strategy Targets 2002-05	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	✓ = on target X = not achieving target
To reduce the amount of crime committed by pupils during school hours	67	32	52	✓
<b>Reducing Traffic Speeds</b>				
Reduce the number of fatal and injury accidents	859	854	829	✓
<b>Safer Environment</b>				
To increase the number of Neighbourhood Watch schemes (*Data Protection Audit eliminated non-operational schemes)	381	393	367*	✓
<b>Repeat Victimization and Hate Crime</b>				
Reduce the level of repeat burglaries by 10%	37	40	39	X

- 2.4 Many project groups have been successful in bringing added value to existing services. Groups that have worked well include: burglary, vehicle crime, communities against drugs, truancy and safer environment. Some groups, such as street drinking and community strengthening, have not had SMART targets and consequently, it has not always been possible to quantify their success. There are a number of case studies within the audit document outlining the achievements of the project groups.
- 2.5 Some project groups have not embraced wider partnership working as well as we may have liked and we need to ensure from the outset that both statutory and voluntary partners are signed up to the aims of the new Community Safety Strategy.
- 2.6 The main areas where targets have not been achieved are violent crime (which is up more than 28%) and young people as victims of crime (which has increased almost 11%). It should be stressed that these follow national trends. New crime recording rules mean that far more minor assaults are being recorded as crimes than previously. The British Crime Survey, which is regarded as a more reliable indicator of crime, shows crime including violent crime to be reducing rather than increasing.
- 2.7 Successes include vehicle crime, which has been reduced and has remained consistently low. Our target of arresting and charging at least 15 class A drug dealers has been exceeded every year. (Class A drugs are the most addictive and harmful such as heroin, cocaine and amphetamines.) Regular joint truancy patrols with police and education welfare officers have helped reduce crime committed by young people during school hours.

### 3. Summary of the Crime & Disorder Audit and Fear of Crime Survey

- 3.1 During 2004 a Crime Audit and Fear of Crime Survey were carried out. These 2 essentially local processes are central to understanding what the current crime “picture” looks like and to understanding the perceptions and expectations of residents and businesses.
- 3.2 The analysis of both the Audit & Survey are set out on pages 10 to 15, in the Annexe. The analysis acknowledges that whilst Guildford and Surrey are relatively low crime areas, there are types of crime & disorder and specific locations that remain a cause for concern and targeted action.
- 3.3 Perceptions of crime and the associated fear of becoming a victim of crime are especially important in Surrey and Guildford. The gap between the fear of crime and the actual level of crime is referred to as the “reassurance gap” and to date much Safer Guildford activity has been addressed to this issue. It is expected that residents’ perceptions will continue to show this priority.
- 3.4 The views of residents and businesses are important in deciding the priorities for the new Safer Guildford Strategy. For this Strategy, the views of young people were particularly sought so that their experiences and expectations could be emphasised.

### 4. Priorities for the new Strategy

- 4.1 It is acknowledged that local views from the Audit and the Survey are a key determinant to deciding on the new priorities for the Safer Guildford Partnership. Also key are the national priorities set by the Home Office for police forces and CDRPs. These are further underlined by target setting and Public Sector Agreements negotiated with the Government Office for the South East (GOSE).

- 4.2 The national priorities are:

<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Effective Justice</b>
<b>Vehicle Crime</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Fire and Arson</b>
<b>Drug and Alcohol Related Crime</b>	<b>Community Well-being and Perception of Crime</b>
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>Terrorism</b>
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b>	<b>Prolific Offenders</b>

- 4.3 The negotiations with GOSE are likely to produce a requirement that the Safer Guildford Partnership reduces a number of crime levels by an average of 15% over the next 3 years. In addition to this overall requirement, further government initiatives are impacting on CDRPs. In recent years, both the Government and CDRPs themselves have prioritised work to address anti-social behaviour, especially important for the night-time economy and reducing town-centre violence. Anti-social behaviour will continue to feature as a high priority.
- 4.4 The government driven Prolific and Persistent Offender (PPO) strategy has been partially based on work undertaken in Surrey and combined with other

## ITEM 15

best practice from around the Country. The strategy opens up further opportunities for other agencies to become more involved in the crime reduction process. There will be closer working relationships between the Partnership and Probation, Youth Offending Team (YOT) and Prison Service.

- 4.5 It has been recognised that having 14 project groups for the 2002-5 strategy has led to some variable levels of performance, with some services being unable to contribute across the range of potential activity. This has been true for small countywide services and for other services that do not have single service obligations (unlike for the Police), but have to work to a number of government and SCC set policies. The Safer Guildford Executive has therefore decided to work to a lower number of priorities to channel activities in a focused way.
- 4.6 The Safer Guildford Executive has considered the various local and national priorities and has set out the following as the suggested ones for the next 3 years:
1. **Crime Reduction**
  2. **Domestic Abuse**
  3. **Substance Misuse**
  4. **Safer Neighbourhoods**
  5. **Safer Transport**
  6. **Guildford Town Centre**
- 4.7 On pages 19 to 35, the above 6 priorities are further developed, setting out aims, objectives and proposed targets. The Committee are asked to comment on these and to suggest changes, amendments or endorsement as appropriate. The Safer Guildford Executive on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2005 will then decide on the final version of the new Strategy, which will then be published and circulated widely from 1<sup>st</sup> April.

## 5. CRIME & DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The Committee are also asked to consider the current accountability and reporting arrangements where the Local Director brings an annual progress report to the Local Committee. It is anticipated that a number of key SCC services, such as Trading Standards, Transportation, Youth Development Service, Children's Service etc. will be increasingly expected to "mainstream" its responsibilities under the Crime & Disorder Act. Therefore, the SCC services' contribution to community safety should be even more under the spotlight.
- 5.2 It suggested that a further report is brought to the Committee during 2005/6 that highlights the service specific and joint SCC service activity to deliver both the Safer Guildford Strategy and the new SCC Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy and Action Plan for 2005-8. The Committee could then be asked to comment on the priorities and actions needed to successfully deliver these 2 particular Strategies.

**6. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 The public, the County Council, the agencies on the SGP and central government expect more attention and action to reduce crime & disorder in Guildford and Surrey. There is already a range of SCC service responses to the Safer Guildford Partnership. The draft Safer Guildford Strategy for 2005-8 presents an opportunity for the Committee to comment to the Safer Guildford Executive and to SCC services on what their expectations on delivery and accountability are for the next 3 years.

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**BACKGROUND PAPERS:** Safer Guildford Audit Report 2004;

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**DRAFT**  
**SAFER GUILDFORD PARTNERSHIP**  
**COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY FOR 2005-08**





**INTRODUCTION**

The **Safer Guildford Partnership** is the Boroughs statutory crime and disorder reduction partnership. Its members include Surrey County Council (including Surrey Fire and Rescue), Guildford Borough Council, Surrey Police, Guildford and Waverley Primary Care Service, the Youth Offending Team and Probation Service. The Partnership works with other statutory and voluntary organisations and with the community to reduce crime and disorder within the Borough and make it a safer place to live, work and visit.

The Partnership works towards achieving specific priorities within a three year Community Safety Strategy to reduce crime and disorder within the Borough. These priorities are informed by a crime and disorder audit and also influenced by national priorities. The Local Authority is required to produce an audit and strategy every three years.

The last audit was conducted in 2001 and the subsequent Community Safety Strategy 2002-05 priorities were:

Burglary	Safe Places for Young People
Vehicle Crime	Speeding Traffic
Safety in Public Places	Safer Public Transport
Street Drinking	The Environment
Drug Abuse	Community Spirit
Young people as offenders and victims	Domestic Violence
Truancy	Hate Crime

There were also targets to reduce people’s perceptions of crimes. The chance of being a victim of crime in Guildford is low but people’s perception that they will be a victim is much higher. This is known as the ‘reassurance gap.’ Work has taken place to reduce this gap by making people feel safer in their communities. This includes, for example, fast clearance of litter and fly tips and removal of abandoned vehicles. During the 2002-05 Strategy the Partnership has met more than 50% of its targets.

During 2004 the Safer Guildford Partnership conducted a crime and disorder audit. This involved an in depth study into crime and disorder within the Borough and also a detailed survey of residents and business’s to establish their perceptions of crime and disorder.

When considering priorities for the next strategy the Partnership must take account of national priorities as well as local issues. These national priorities are summarised in the table below.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Burglary</b>                       | <b>Effective Justice</b>                            |
| <b>Vehicle Crime</b>                  | <b>Hate Crime</b>                                   |
| <b>Robbery</b>                        | <b>Fire and Arson</b>                               |
| <b>Drug and Alcohol Related Crime</b> | <b>Community Well-being and Perception of Crime</b> |
| <b>Domestic Violence</b>              | <b>Terrorism</b>                                    |
| <b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b>          | <b>Prolific Offenders</b>                           |

There are also five relevant Public Service Agreements that must be considered when setting the Community Safety priorities. These are yet to be agreed but are likely to be:

- PSA1 To reduce crime by an average 16.5 % by March 2008 and more in high crime areas. (Guildford's required reduction has yet to be agreed but is likely to be 15%)
- PSA2 Reduce Fear of Crime and increase confidence in the justice system.
- PSA3 To bring 1.25 million offences to justice in 2007/08
- PSA4 Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and substantially increase the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system.
- PSA6 Increase voluntary and community engagement especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion

The Government driven Prolific and other Persistent Offender (PPO) strategy has been partially based on work undertaken in Surrey and combined with other best practice from around the Country. The strategy opens up further opportunities for other agencies to become more involved in the crime reduction process. There will be closer working relationships between the Partnership and Probation, Youth Offending Team (YOT) and Prison Service.

The Guildford PPO strategy will be driven through the existing multi agency problem-solving group known as the Community Incident Action group. (CIAG) Prolific Offenders will be identified by the police using a matrix and once identified they will be fed into the CIAG agenda. The YOT and Surrey County Council Children's Services will identify other young offenders who are at significant risk of re-offending or at risk of falling into criminality. Again these individuals will be placed onto the CIAG agenda so that all partners can work together to identify ways of preventing and deterring criminal behaviour.

Finally, the Partnership is matched against a number of similar partnerships within the South East based on socio-economic factors. Our performance is measured against these other partnerships and in areas where we are performing less well than these partners we are required to have a plan within our strategy to reduce that particular crime. Overall we are performing slightly better than our partners in nearly all areas but need to improve with regard to offences of shop theft, burglary to premises other than homes and common assault.

## **CRIME IN GUILDFORD BOROUGH**

Crime in Guildford is low and it must be remembered that when higher crime areas within the borough are referred to, even these areas are lower than most areas in the country. Total recorded crime in Surrey is 69 offences per 1,000 population, compared to a national average of 108 offences. The respective average figures for specific types of offences are:

	Surrey Average	National Average
Vehicle Crime	9	16
Burglary Dwelling	9	16
Violent Crime	10	17

Satisfaction with policing within the Borough is 78%, which is one of the highest rates in the country.

**ITEM 15**  
**ANNEXE 1**

We are fortunate to be living in an area where the population are generally healthier than average, employment is low; there is high owner occupation and car ownership. The latter, of course, do bring problems such as high house prices and congestion.

There are areas of the Borough where people are not so fortunate. The Wards of Stoke, Westborough and Friary and St Nicolas are within the top 50% of most deprived Wards in the Country although only small pockets of these areas feature within the top 30%.

The Partnership has received funding from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Arson Control Fund for a car clearance scheme to reduce the numbers of fires to cars, particularly those that are abandoned or near the end of their life and used by a number of persons. This funding will continue until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006.

**Summary of Crime Data**

There have been increases in recorded offences of violent crime, non-dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and criminal damage within the Borough over the last three years. The offences of violence and vehicle crime have increased largely due to changes in recording rules over this period and these increases are reflected nationally. Far more minor assaults are being recorded as crimes than they were three years ago. There has also been a significant increase in recording of domestic violence offences. This reflects the work that has taken place to promote reporting of such offences. This again is reflected nationally. Increased reporting allows victims to be supported and offenders to be targeted. A new recordable offence of vehicle interference has increased vehicle crime figures overall although theft of and from vehicles has decreased. A table showing crime trends in the Borough over the last four years is shown below.

	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05 to 30/09</b>
Total Notifiable Crime	9758	8926	10102*	10881*	5212
Violent Crime	1359	1129	1360*	1741*	1061
<i>Violence against the person</i>	<i>1175</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>1196</i>	<i>1555</i>	<i>972</i>
<i>Sexual offences</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Robbery</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>21</i>
Burglary Dwelling	609	419	529	495	252
Burglary non-dwelling	676	629	858	739	407
Theft and handling (incl. Theft of and from vehicle)	3968	3756	4270*	4342*	1804
Theft of vehicle	556	455	515	414	187
Theft from vehicle	850	736	865	786	308
Theft of and from	1406	1191	1380	1200	495
Total vehicle related crime (incl. Damage and interference)	2206	2012	2500*	2368*	1035
Drug offences	369	371	371	302	147
Criminal damage	1758	1693	1891	2327	1181
Fraud and forgery	870	788	716	792	263

**Crime By Location**

## ITEM 15 ANNEXE 1

A table summarising crime by Ward within the borough is shown at Appendix A. When looking at total crime the town centre Wards of Friary and St Nicolas and Holy Trinity feature as the highest crime areas. This reflects the fact that crime within the town centre and peripheral areas area by day (shop theft, fraud and drunkenness) and at night (assaults, drunkenness and damage) increase crime within these areas far beyond any other residential or rural areas.

Taking account of the Governments priorities as above and of the three-year strategy to reduce crime by 15% we have looked at where these reductions can most realistically be found. Vehicle Crime, Burglary, Criminal Damage and Assaults are areas we need to prioritise. Domestic Violence needs to continue to be prioritised to ensure reporting is encouraged and appropriate action is taken to bring offenders to justice. Hate Crime, whilst low in the Borough, like Domestic Violence, needs to be promoted to ensure it is reported and action taken to deal with offenders wherever possible.

### Disorder

Levels of disorder can be measured through the number of calls made to the police excluding crime reports and other unrelated incidents. The top eight Wards in which the most calls were received during 2003/04 are as follows: -

Friary and St Nicolas	955
Holy Trinity	602
Westborough	391
Stoke	240
Ash South and Tongham	176
Onslow	175
Ash Wharf	172
Stoughton	172

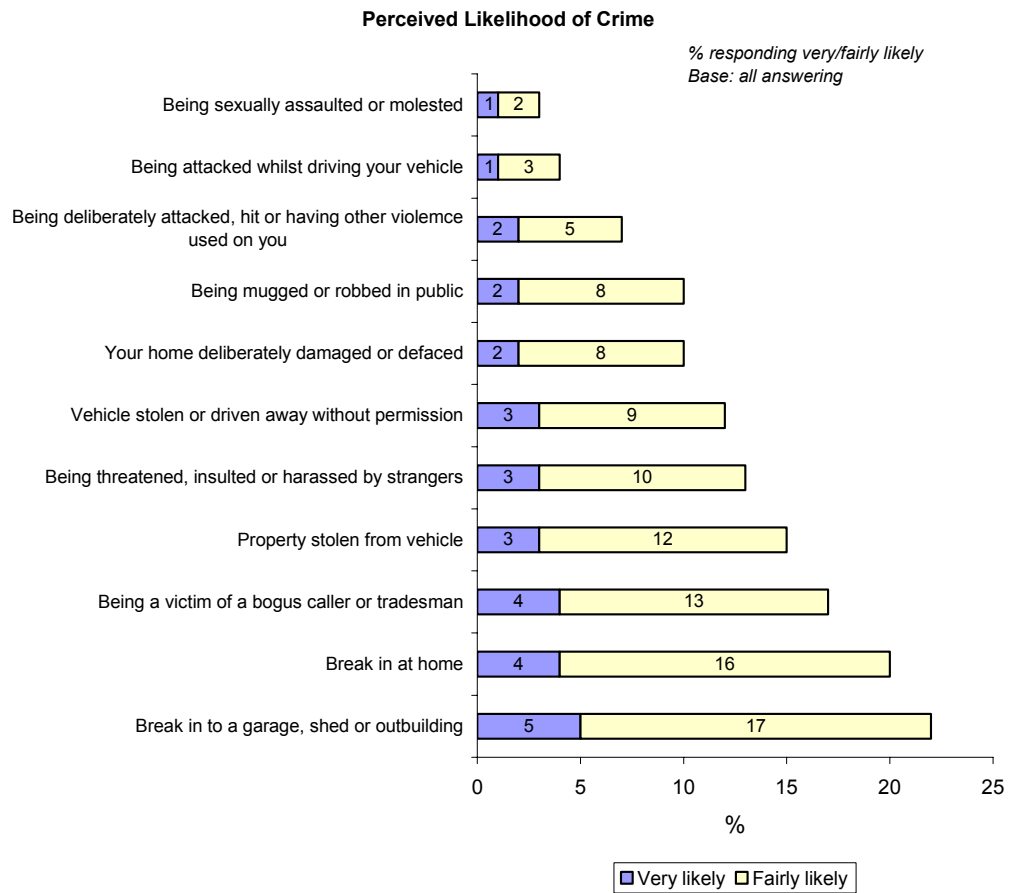
Friary & St. Nicolas and Holy Trinity ward together account for 39% of all calls relating to disorder in Guildford Borough during the year. In each ward, 40% related to disturbances in a public place and a further 20% relate to incidents of drunkenness.

Westborough, Stoke and Ash South & Tongham are the next highest wards by incident volume. In these areas, whilst 20% relate to disturbances in a public place, between 25-30% related to domestic incidents.

Environmental complaints data shows there are significantly more complaints in the town centre area than anywhere else.

### PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

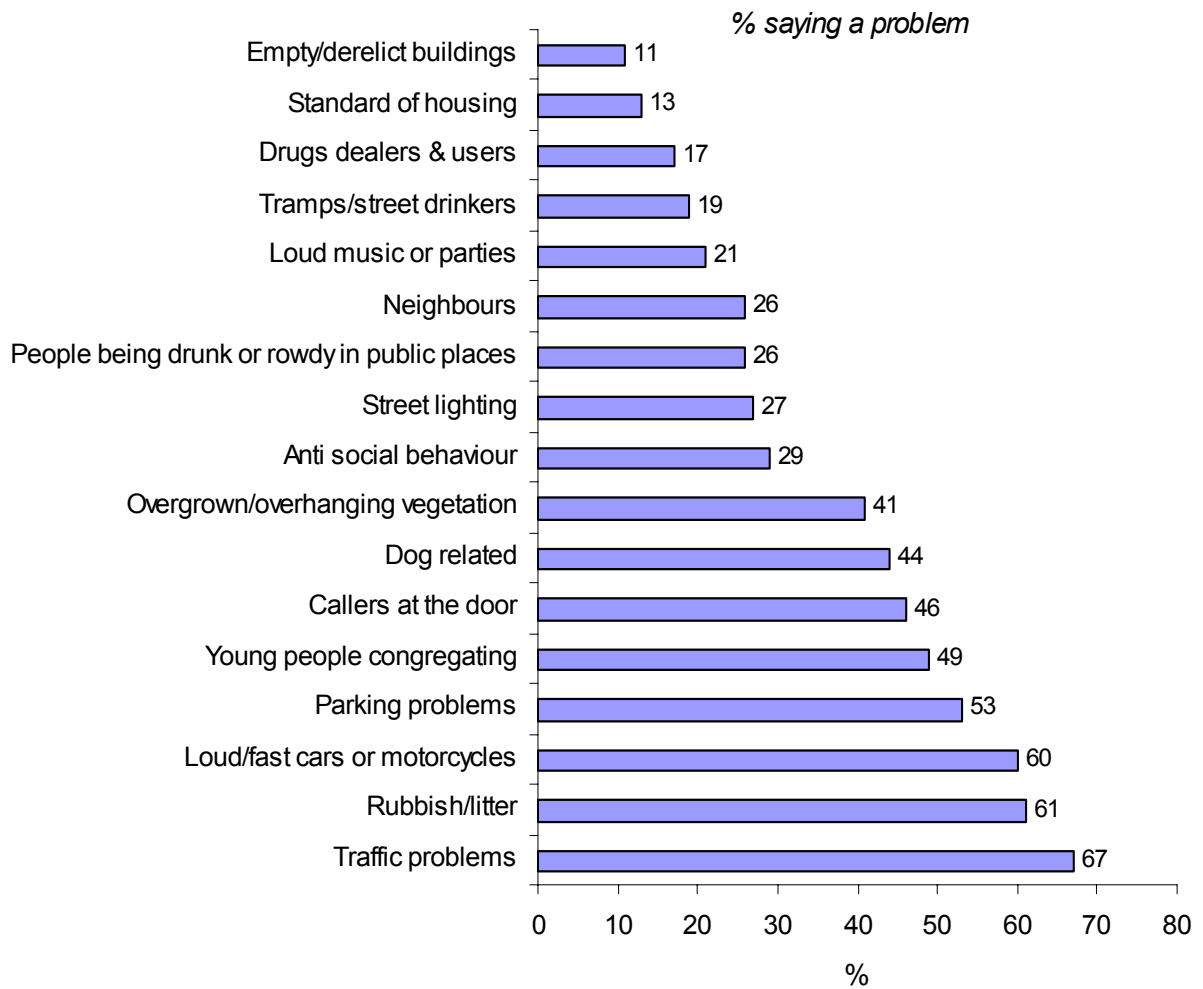
Statistically, the chances of being a victim of crime are very small but people in Surrey still have high perceptions with regard to the likelihood of being a victim of crime. In the 2004 residents survey people were asked how likely they felt they would be a victim of crime over the next year and what type of crime. The results are shown in the chart below:



The top three issues mentioned all relate to attacks on peoples homes, followed by vehicle crime and then attacks on the person by way of threats, insults or harassment.

Residents were also asked about their perceptions of local problems. The responses are reflected in the chart below

### Perception of Local Problems



Traffic problems feature significantly together with rubbish and litter followed by parking and young people congregating. The Business survey produced similar results. The top three issues in the business survey were Traffic problems 78%, Parking 74% and Young People Congregating 64%.

All people surveyed were asked if there was any place they avoided because they felt vulnerable at that location. The top 9 locations are shown in the table below.

Place	Number of respondents	%
<b>Town Centre</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Bridge Street Area</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Parks / Open Spaces</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Park Barn Estate</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Subway under A3/ Underpass by University</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Car Parks</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Alleyways and Passages</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Railway Station</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Local Shops</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2.6</b>

**ITEM 15  
ANNEXE 1**

Residents and businesses were also asked what solution they would like to see to tackle crime and disorder and make them feel safer. The responses are shown below.

<i>More visible police presence/more patrols</i>	50%
<i>Beat bobbies/foot patrols/community police</i>	19%
<i>Improve street lighting</i>	17%
<i>Tougher action from police/stiffer penalties</i>	11%
<i>More CCTV</i>	10%
<i>Clamp down on speeding vehicles</i>	7%
<i>Respond to calls quicker (police)</i>	5%
<i>Traffic calming measures</i>	5%
<i>Too many pubs/bars in the area</i>	5%

**NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAMS**

In 2001, when the last audit was conducted, Neighbourhood Teams did not exist. There were a few police beat officers and 1 Community Development Worker, but no Community Safety Wardens and no Police Community Support Officers (PCSO). Every ward now has at least one PCSO and some wards have four individuals within their communities working together to reduce crime and disorder and improve health and community development. These are significant resources and currently numbers are as follows.

Neighbourhood Specialist Officers	14
Community Safety Wardens including supervisor	8
Police Community Support Officers	20
Community Development Workers	3

Knowledge of Neighbourhood Teams has improved and there is evidence to show that they are very much valued in the Community.

**CONSULTATION**

Following completion of the audit, a consultation took place in November of 2004 asking people to prioritise which issues they felt should be tackled as a priority over the next three years. More than 1000 one-page questionnaires were sent out to residents, young people, hard to reach groups, Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinators, Business representatives and Key Individuals in the Community. The latter include those that have influence in their community such as Borough, Parish and County Councillors and head teachers. 504 forms were returned.

The consultees were all asked to highlight their top five priorities in order. Every group's top five appeared in a list of top eight topics and these are shown in the table below.

Anti Social Behaviour	1
Criminal Damage/Vandalism	2
Town Centre	3
House Burglary	4
Traffic Problems Speed/Congestion	5
Prolific and Persistent Offenders	6

Drug Related Crime	7
Rubbish/Litter	8

Where respondents highlighted traffic problems as an issue they were asked what they meant. The majority highlighted speeding vehicles as the main issue and second to this was congestion, which was also highlighted by many of those, concerned about speed.

### **Recommendations for the Safer Guildford Partnership Community Safety Strategy for 2005/08**

Taking account of the information from the audit it is recommended that the Partnership has six priority areas to be tackled by multi-agency partnership project groups for the 2005-08 strategy tackling the following areas: -

1. **Crime Reduction** – The aim of this group will be to focus on the more serious crimes which are national priorities i.e. burglary (dwelling and non dwelling), vehicle crime, robbery and hate crime. Monitor the basket of ten crimes on which the crime reduction target is based to ensure that this target is achieved. Monitor our performance against identified similar partnerships to ensure the partnerships performance remains better than that of the similar in all crime categories
2. **Domestic Abuse** – raising awareness of domestic abuse, encouraging early reporting, supporting victims and tackling repeat offenders.
3. **Substance Misuse** – drugs and alcohol. Reducing drug and alcohol related crime. Reducing availability on the street. Focussing on those drug users who commit offences, encouraging them into treatment through interventions such as treat or target. E.g. Drugs Intervention Programme and PPO Strategy. Tackling chronic alcohol abusers who commit crime and anti social behaviour through treat or target.
4. **Safer Neighbourhoods** – strengthening communities, reducing anti social behaviour in neighbourhoods, dealing with young people as victims and offenders, reducing criminal damage, alcohol abuse and making parks safer.
5. **Safer Transport** – Reducing the complaints about speeding vehicles through engineering, education and enforcement. Continuing to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads.
6. **Guildford Town Centre** – Tackling anti social behaviour, assaults, drunkenness, criminal damage, hate crime (e.g. late night takeaways), sexual assaults (spiked drinks), late night transport and litter in the town centre at night.



COMPARISON TABLE OF CRIME BY WARD

Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non dwelling	Criminal Damage	Drug offences	Fraud and Forgery	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Theft & Handling stolen goods	Violence against the Person	Vehicle Crime	Total Crime
Westborough	Clandon and Horsleys	Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas	Holy Trinity	Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas
Friary and St Nicolas	Friary and St Nicolas	Westborough	Holy Trinity	Friary and St Nicolas	Holy Trinity =	Holy Trinity	Holy Trinity	Holy Trinity	Christchurch	Holy Trinity
Onslow	Holy Trinity =	Holy Trinity	Christchurch	Lovelace	Christchurch =	Merrow	Onslow	Westborough	Westborough	Westborough
Ash South & Tongham	Shalford	Ash Wharf	Westborough =	Burpham	Westborough	Shalford	Christchurch	Stoke	Stoke	Onslow
Merrow =	Pilgrims	Stoke	Stoke =	Ash South & Tongham	Onslow	Westborough =	Westborough	Onslow	Onslow	Stoke
Ash Wharf	Lovelace	Ash South & Tongham	Onslow	Onslow	Clandon & Horsleys =	Stoke =	Clandon & Horsleys	Ash South & Tongham	Holy Trinity	Ash South & Tongham
Stoke =	Ash South & Tongham	Worplesdon	Worplesdon =	Clandon & Horsleys	Stoughton =	Ash South & Tongham =	Stoke	Christchurch	Clandon & Horsley	Christchurch
Stoughton =	Westborough =	Onslow	Ash Wharf =	Shalford =	Ash South & Tongham *	Lovelace =	Lovelace	Ash Wharf	Ash South & Tongham	Ash Wharf
Clandon & Horsleys	Worplesdon =	Merrow	Tillingbourne =	Stoughton =	Merrow *	Stoughton =	Ash South & Tongham	Stoughton	Worplesdon	Clandon & Horsleys
Worplesdon	Normandy	Stoughton	Shalford *	Stoke	Pilgrims *	Ash Vale =	Ash Wharf	Worplesdon	Lovelace	Lovelace
Shalford =	Stoke =	Shalford	Stoughton	Send	Ash	Christchurch	Worplesdon	Tillingbourne	Ash Vale	Worplesdon

**ITEM 15  
ANNEXE 1**

Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non dwelling	Criminal Damage	Drug offences	Fraud and Forgery	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Theft & Handling stolen goods	Violence against the Person	Vehicle Crime	Total Crime
			n *		Wharf =	ch *		ne		n
Holy Trinity =	Merrow =	Christchurch	Normandy *	Ash Wharf	Burpham =	Send *	Merrow	Merrow	Merrow	Merrow
Christchurch	Ash Wharf *	Clandon & Horsleys	Ash South & Tongham	Westborough	Stoke *	Ash Wharf =	Burpham	Shalford	Shalford	Shalford
Pilgrims	Effingham *	Normandy	Send	Tillingbourne	Worplesdon *	Worplesdon =	Shalford	Clandon & Horsleys	Ash Wharf	Stoughton
Normandy	Onslow =	Ash Vale	Ash Vale =	Merrow	Shalford *	Clandon & Horsleys *	Stoughton	Ash Vale	Stoughton	Burpham
Tillingbourne	Stoughton =	Lovelace	Pilgrims =	Worplesdon	Normandy *	Burpham *	Tillingbourne =	Send	Tillingbourne =	Tillingbourne
Burpham	Tillingbourne =	Effingham	Effingham *	Christchurch =	Effingham *	Normandy *	Ash Vale =	Burpham	Pilgrims =	Send
Send =	Send =	Send	Burpham *	Ash Vale =	Lovelace =	Pirbright *	Pilgrims =	Lovelace	Send	Ash Vale
Pirbright =	Christchurch	Tillingbourne	Clandon & Horsleys	Normandy =	Tillingbourne =	Onslow =	Send	Normandy =	Normandy	Pilgrims
Lovelace *	Ash Vale	Burpham	Merrow =	Effingham =	Send	Tillingbourne =	Effingham	Effingham =	Effingham =	Normandy
Ash Vale *	Pirbright	Pilgrims	Lovelace *	Pirbright =	Ash Vale	Pilgrims =	Normandy	Pirbright	Burpham =	Effingham
Effingham	Burpham	Pirbright	Pirbright *	Pilgrims	Pirbright	Effingham =	Pirbright	Pilgrims	Pirbright	Pirbright

**KEY: = Equal wards; \***

## The proposed Key Themes for 2005/8

### Safer Guildford Partnership Crime Reduction Group

**Chair:** Guildford Borough Inspector

Crime in Surrey is the lowest in the country and has been reducing steadily since 1995. These figures are confirmed by both police recorded crime figures and the British Crime Survey. The Partnership and the Government are not complacent and we will have a target to reduce overall crime in Guildford Borough by around 15% over the next three years.

Much of the work outlined in other areas of the strategy will help us to achieve this target. For example, the town centre group will help reduce criminal damage and violent crime and the Safer Neighbourhoods group will help reduce incidents of damage and harassment. This group will specifically target those crimes that have been highlighted as most important such as burglary to homes. The group will also monitor crime overall and target joint action by partners in those areas where we are not meeting our reduction targets.

#### **Aims and Objectives**

To monitor, take action and reduce the crimes priority crimes of burglary, vehicle crime and robbery.

To specifically work to reduce the number of repeat distraction burglaries and work with other agencies to tackle the problem of bogus builders/traders who target some of the most vulnerable people in our communities.

To monitor all crimes measured against our most similar Crime and Disorder Partnerships and target those where we are failing to achieve better than average when compared to our most similar partnerships and ensure appropriate action is taken to reduce that particular offence

To monitor the basket of ten crimes against which our crime reduction target of 15% is being measured and to ensure that appropriate action is taken to reduce those offences where we are failing to meet our targets.

To monitor all hate crimes and ensure that trends and repeat offences are being actioned in accordance with police hate crime policy.

This Action Group will target a certain crime type as listed above every six months-12 months over the course of the 2005-2008 strategy. Their priority for any given period will be decided by the members of this group informed by current trends in data. This group will focus on areas where there is an ability to achieve reductions with multi-agency work.

#### **Targets:**

To reduce the number of burglary dwelling from 495 to 450 offences per annum

To reduce the number of burglary non-dwelling from 739 to 650 offences per annum

To reduce the number of vehicle crimes from 2368 to 2000 offences per annum

To review all hate crimes each quarter and ensure that repeat offences and trends are being investigated in accordance with Surrey Police Hate Crime policies.

To reduce the number of robbery offences from 93 to 70 offences per annum

To reduce the instances of doorstep deception from...to....

To introduce 3 No Cold Caller Zones per year.

**Safer Guildford Partnership  
Safer Neighbourhoods**

**Chair:**

When we asked people what the most wanted tackled in their community, the number one priority was anti social behaviour within their neighbourhood. The Safer Neighbourhoods multi agency project group will work towards making neighbourhoods safer.

When we asked what people meant by anti social behaviour they said that this meant feeling intimidated by large groups of youths, vandalism, threats and intimidation by youths, drinking in the street and parks etc. Young people themselves also want antisocial behaviour tackled. The survey revealed that young people were themselves more afraid than any other group to go out alone. They like to congregate in large groups because this makes them feel safe and there is a lack of understanding that others find these large groups intimidating. Young people also find places such as parks threatening at times because of some behaviour taking place there. The most popular suggestions for tackling some of these issues were more police patrols, better education and more effective punishments for offenders.

Environmental concerns such as litter in parks and communities were highlighted as a problem in neighbourhoods although litter was only number eight in the list of priorities people wanted tackled.

Every Ward in the Borough now has a local officer who is the custodian of that Ward. Some Wards, where crime and disorder is above average for the Borough, have a Neighbourhood Team to tackle the problems within the area. We need to ensure that people are more aware of their Neighbourhood Team so that they can access the service of that team and to ensure that the team are concentrating their efforts on the issues that matter most to the community. Neighbourhood panels are being expanded to a number of wards by the police and there is already evidence to show that in some Wards this is having a positive effect.

It is clear that these problems cannot be solved by the Neighbourhood Teams alone and there needs to be effective co-operation between partners such as the Surrey County Council Schools, Youth Development Service and Trading Standards, the Borough Council, Police and Youth Offending Team together with support from the community itself to tackle these issues.

**Aims & Objectives:**

**Education/Prevention/Enforcement in communities**

**To reduce antisocial behaviour in communities**

**To work with young people who are victims and offenders**

**To promote Neighbourhood Teams of Neighbourhood Specialist Police Officer, Police Community Support Officer, Community Safety Warden and others**

**To reduce the number of complaints about rubbish and educate residents about the environmental impact of litter**

**To reduce the number of instances of criminal damage**

Targets

**ITEM 15**  
**ANNEXE 1**

To reduce the instances of criminal damage outside the town centre and Guildford Residential areas by 20% by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

To tackle at least 150 community problems within the Borough each year.

To increase the number of active Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in the wards that has the highest number of dwelling, non-dwelling and distraction burglaries

of : Westborough from 5 to 12

Friary & St Nicolas 23 to 35

To ensure all community events are multi-generational

To carry out at monthly underage drinking patrols and underage alcohol sales campaigns

To continue to tackle truancy by conducting 8 joint police and educational welfare officer patrols per annum

## Domestic Abuse Group

**Chair:** Allan Rose

Domestic abuse is broader than the previously used term of domestic violence. Whilst the latter appears to include only physical assault, itself unacceptable the associated behaviours are much wider. Consequently we have used the term domestic abuse to reflect the wider range of behaviours involved. Domestic abuse is perpetrated by partners or ex-partners and can include physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money and other types of controlling behaviours such as isolation from family and friends. Abuse is often perpetrated when children are present or are within the house and this is known to be severely detrimental.

National statistics show that on average it takes 35 attacks before a woman seeks help with domestic abuse. If it is not tackled domestic abuse will often become more violent and more prolific. 50% of female murder victims are killed by partners or ex partners. Domestic abuse does not just involve female victims of male violence, women can and do perpetrate abuse on men and it can happen in same sex/men who have sex with men relationships too. One in ten victims are male in either heterosexual or same sex relationships. It should be noted that research indicates that female victims of male violence are the largest group and are more severely affected and often more severely injured.

The numbers of reported incidents of domestic abuse has increased significantly over the last few years both nationally and locally. This does not necessarily mean that the actual numbers of incidents have increased, but reflects that more incidents are being reported following work aimed at promoting the unacceptability of domestic abuse and providing more information about support available for those experiencing such abuse.

Over the last three-year strategy we have achieved an increase in reporting which has given us a better understanding of the problem. It has allowed us, for example

- To target persistent offenders more effectively by using victimless/third party prosecutions.
- To provide a new outreach service has been provided for those experiencing abuse providing them with support and advice to encourage action against perpetrators.

### **Aims and Objectives**

- To continue to raise awareness of domestic abuse across the community and in particular:
  - among victims and potential victims e.g. through schools, libraries and doctors surgeries
  - amongst partner organisations,
  - Among the business community e.g. pubs, clubs and large employers
- To continue to support victims of domestic abuse
  - To encourage reporting of incidents
  - To encourage earlier reporting
  - To access services
- To monitor, evaluate and improve existing service provision including
  - the current level of outreach service, linking to the agreed Surrey Service Level Agreement for such services
  - the pilot of the recently introduced Domestic Violence (Abuse) Sanctuary Scheme in June 2005
- To seek long term funding for:

**ITEM 15**  
**ANNEXE 1**

- the outreach service and work towards a more sustainable Countywide outreach service and adoption of the agreed SLA
- the Domestic Violence Sanctuary Scheme
- To consider options to improve services to victims of domestic abuse in line with county and other initiatives and best practice models including the development of local/county policies and guidance for key staff
- To ensure access to training for agencies working with people that may be at risk of or who have experienced domestic abuse including
  - Considering the outcomes of the Surrey DV training audit and identifying any gaps in training
  - Working with the Countywide Training Group to ensure effective delivery of training to local groups/providers/staff that require it
  - Considering the need for and ability to develop local training needs/capacity
- To identify prolific offenders and ensure that appropriate action is taken to fast track them through the justice system in line with Criminal Justice Board, Surrey DA Strategy and other related agendas
- To work in partnership with other Crime and Disorder Partnership's and the County Domestic Abuse agenda to explore potential service provision for perpetrators in line with best practice
- To monitor repeat victims and ensure that they receive the best possible support and encouragement to deal with the abuse consider their options and make informed decisions
- To encourage and support social landlords in the Borough to seek possession of family homes where a convicted perpetrator of domestic violence remains in the home and his/her family have been re-housed elsewhere, with due regard to the implications of this action for the safety of the victim and or others and in line with best practice to support perpetrators in tackling their behaviour
- To encourage partner agencies and key organisations to develop in house domestic abuse policies where appropriate
- To consult with and involve survivors of domestic abuse in the evaluation of service provision and awareness raising campaigns, in conjunction with other Surrey initiatives to avoid over-consultation
- To continue to seek to support the wider Police Division and Surrey-wide Domestic Abuse Agendas, including the county Public Sector Agreement on Domestic Abuse.

**TARGETS**

**GENERAL**

- To support the delivery of countywide targets included in the PSA and the countywide Domestic Violence Strategy.
- To carry out an audit against BVPI 175 by April 2006 and address any shortfalls, subject to resources being available, by April 2008.
- To work with partner agencies and others to improve data collection and de-personalised data dissemination to inform practice and the county agenda and to comply with BVPI 176

## **PUBLICITY/RAISING AWARENESS**

- To have available on the Safer Guildford Partnership web site(s) suitable publicity information and leaflets/posters by April 2006 to raise awareness of Domestic Abuse for target audiences
- To produce a local directory of services in conjunction with other Partnerships.
- To have at least one local publicity campaign each year and to support Domestic Abuse week as part of the county/national campaign
- To ensure the Partners comply with BVPI 176, once it has been finalised, and any other appropriate BV indicators, in providing information and raising awareness.

## **TRAINING**

- All staff working with the survivors or perpetrators of domestic abuse to have received appropriate training by April 2008

## **SERVICE PROVISION/SUPPORT TO VICTIMS**

- To ensure that effective support through the outreach service by ensuring that the service provides its maximum coverage of 40 hours a week, a six days a week for at least 40 weeks per annum
- To provide effective support through the Domestic Violence Sanctuary Scheme for a minimum of six clients per annum
- To monitor repeat victims and ensure that 100% receive offers of appropriate support such as outreach service, sanctuary project etc
- To achieve an increase overall locally in reporting of DV to the Police in line with the DV PSA stretch targets pan Surrey for reporting to the police which have yet to be set.
- To achieve a decrease in the % of reports, which become repeat reports within 12 months of reporting in line with the DV PSA stretch targets pan Surrey for related repeat reports, which have yet to be set.

## **DEALING WITH OFFENDERS**

- Ensure that top ten (numerically) repeat offenders are fast tracked through the Justice system each year.
- To name and shame persistent offenders in appropriate cases subject to considerations including the consent of the victim, safety of and risk to the victims, their households and staff, and data protection of involved/linked parties
- By April 2008 consider at least one new initiative for addressing offenders' behaviour if new practices are recommended/endorsed.

## **PROMOTE GOOD PRACTICE IN DEALING DOMESTIC ABUSE**

- Ensure that all key partner agencies and key organisations develop in house domestic abuse policies both as employers and in terms of their service delivery where appropriate in line with other local and county initiatives by April 2008.
- In conjunction with other Surrey initiatives to avoid over- consultation. consult with and involve survivors of Domestic abuse in the evaluation of service provision and awareness raising campaigns at least once a year.



**Safer Guildford Partnership  
Substance Misuse Group**

**Chair:**

Substance misuse workers in Guildford recognise that the biggest threat to crime and disorder in the borough is currently the excess consumption of alcohol. Whilst the binge drinking culture is being tackled within the Safer Guildford Town Centre Group there are still the local chronic alcohol abusers that need tackling with a multi-agency approach. This group will focus on those chronic alcohol abusers who commit crimes such as theft of alcohol and drunken antisocial behaviour.

People who commit crime to fund their drug habit will also be targeted where they are prolific offenders, by this group and encouraged into treatment and rehabilitation or face targeting for prosecution. This will be driven by the Drugs Intervention Programme and PPO strategy.

It has been estimated that one in five burglaries to people's homes and one in four non-dwelling burglary is carried out to fund the offenders drug habit. A significant amount of other crime such as theft from cars and shops is also carried out to fund chronic drug and alcohol addictions.

We are lucky in Guildford to live in an area where there is not a significant drug problem. A number of very successful operations have been carried out to rid our neighbourhoods of drug dealers but there are always those that are willing to replace them and we remain vigilant to this and tackle new drug dealers as they attempt to infiltrate communities.

Drugs education is delivered to the majority of the schools within the Borough and 100% of pupils have had an input within the last two years.

Trading Standards, Environmental Health and the Fire Service have conducted joint patrols with the police to tackle underage sales and licensing offences. The new licensing legislation coming into effect later this year offers an opportunity to tackle more effectively those premises that are contributing towards assaults, drunken and anti social behaviour.

The number of people responding to the 2004 audit declared that the use of illegal drugs is an increasing issue within Guildford. In 2001 9% of respondents considered drugs (dealers or users) to be a problem in the area this has now risen to 17% although the problem is largely confined to two wards Westborough and Friary St Nicolas. However, nearly one in three of young people (32%) considered this to be a problem compared to 17% from the responses of the over 16's residents survey.

**Action Group:** Many professionals in Guildford have historically reported the close relationship of many of their clients to both drugs and alcohol abuse. This group will provide a co-ordinated response to substance misuse in a holistic way. Work with chronic alcohol abusers, usually street drinkers, who are not drug abusers will be dealt with separately. It is recommended that this action group divide their work into 6-12 months sections each designed with its own targets and budget.

**Aims:** To reduce the amount of drug and alcohol related crime and disorder by providing a multi-agency response to enhancing and promoting education, Encouraging and facilitating drug and alcohol abusers into approved treatment programmes (e.g. Drugs Intervention Programme) and targeting of substance mis-users who are involved in crime through the Prolific and Other Priority Offender Strategy.

To support the countywide strategy to reduce drug related deaths

**Targets:**

To plan, co-ordinate and action a programme designed to reduce the level of concern regarding drugs and their issues in Friary & St. Nicolas and Westborough wards. (This should include education and enforcement activity aimed at reducing demand and availability.

To plan, co-ordinate and action a programme designed to reduce the level of chronic alcohol abuse by offering individual plans to at least 5 individuals per annum. Support through the PCT, Acorn or SADAS should be targeted through the CIAG.

To offer a co-ordinated approach to the supply of Class A Drugs both through enforcement and after care.

To plan, co-ordinate and action a programme designed to deal with the concerns of the young people as raised in the public perception survey

**SAFER GUILDFORD PARTNERSHIP**

**SAFER TRANSPORT THEME GROUP**

**Chair**

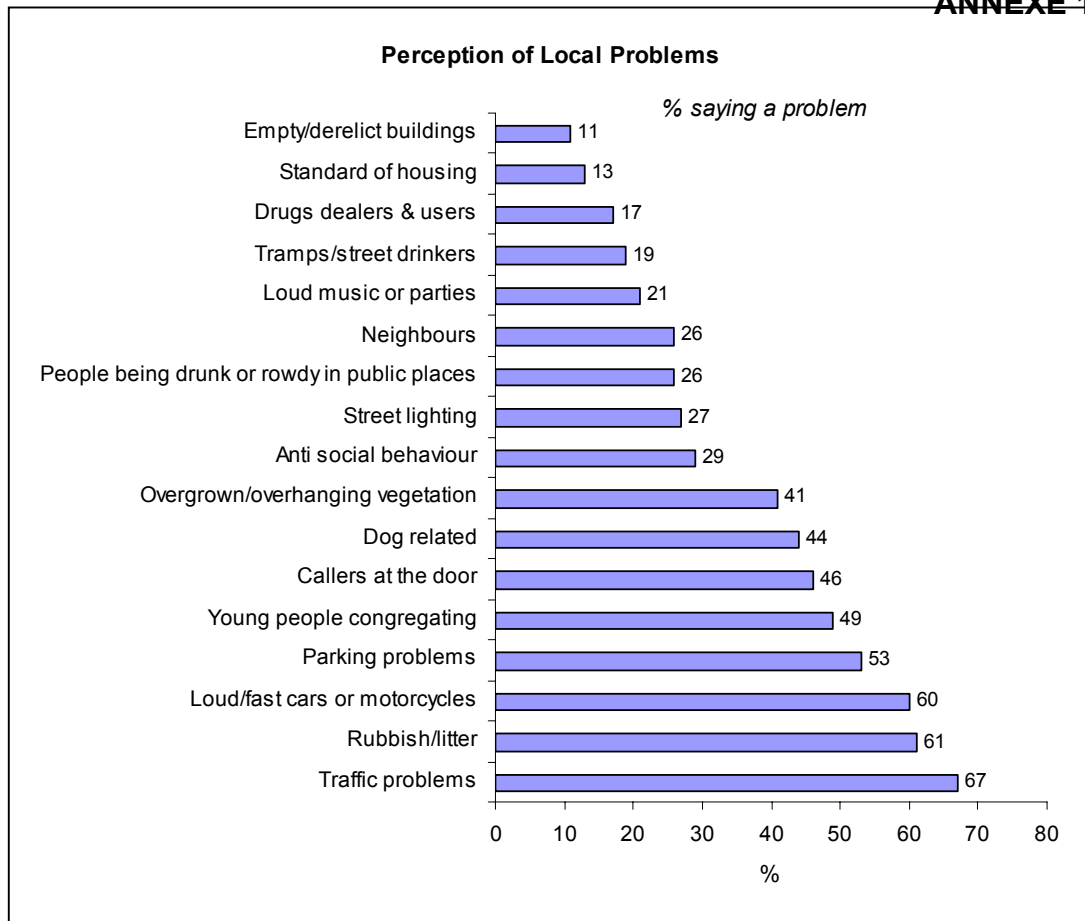
**Introduction**

- 1 The Safer Transport Theme Group's purpose is to take action to improve safety of users and potential users of Guildford's transport systems. This definition includes not only actual safety, as measured by road traffic collision data and crime statistics, but also public perception of safety. Perceptions, while they may not result in actual injury or loss, are just as likely to affect peoples' choice of transport mode, and even the choice of whether to travel at all. Where people feel unsafe, they are less likely to walk, cycle or use public transport. This undermines our wider objectives of reducing traffic congestion and improving air quality. In the worst cases, perceptions about safety may cause some people not to travel at all, denying them the opportunity to take a full part in society through employment, shopping or leisure activities. This can lead to social exclusion and contributes to deprivation.
- 2 Examples of the type of issue, which the Safer Transport Theme Group exists to tackle, include the following:
  - Reduction of the numbers of collisions, particularly those resulting in personal injuries, on roads in Guildford.
  - The safety problems associated with inappropriate traffic speeds.
  - The safety, both real and perceived, of public transport passengers while they are travelling on buses, taxis and trains, and while they are waiting for these services.
  - The personal security of users of Guildford's transport systems. This is distinct from road safety, being concerned people's safety from attack, theft or other criminal or anti-social behaviour.

This is not intended to be an exclusive list.

**What we have learnt from the Fear of Crime Surveys**

- 3 When we asked Guildford's residents to tell us what concerned them most. The chart on the following page shows the combined percentage of those who considered each to be either a big or small problem. As can be seen, 67% of respondents, the highest number of any concern, told us that they were concerned about traffic problems in the borough. 60% mentioned loud or fast cars or bikes as being a problem in their area. 53% also mentioned parking as being of concern.
- 4 A number of the surveys were specifically distributed to schools in order to obtain the viewpoint from younger residents on crime related issues. The concerns of this group of respondents were very similar to those of older residents. Young people do not like the intensity of traffic in the area or the presence of loud/fast cars and motorcycles.



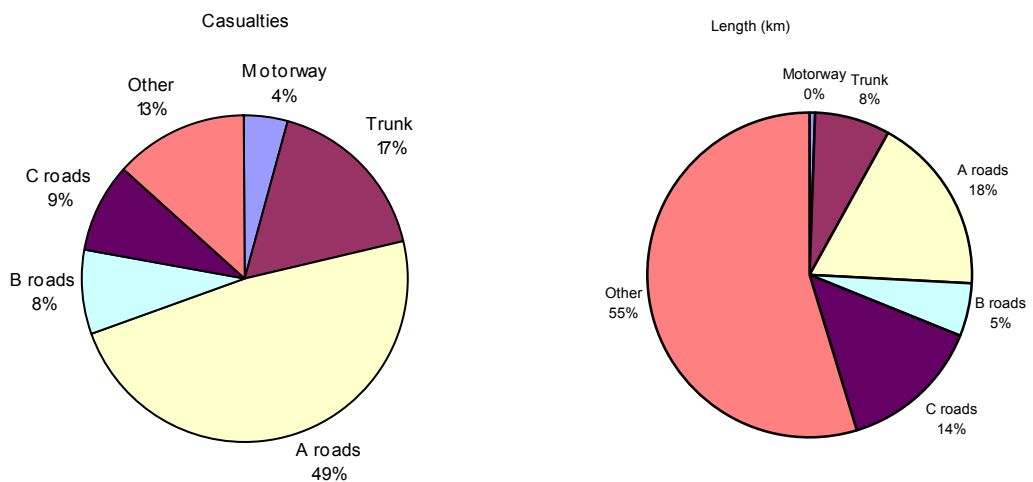
- 5 Similar concerns were expressed by the business community, which considered Guildford's two biggest problems to be traffic congestion (78%) and parking problems (74%).
- 6 Over half of respondents overall (53%) considered traffic congestion to be a 'big problem' in their area. This was the largest single big issue for local businesses. The second single 'big problem' was parking problems (45%).
- 7 As part of the consultation process we asked residents to prioritise those issues that they wanted us to tackle first. Traffic problems came fifth in a list of issues we asked you place in order of priority you would like to see tackled. We also asked what you meant by traffic problems and the majority of respondents told us that speeding was the issue of most concern to them. Residents in some wards in the borough had higher concerns than others.
- 8 Over one in four respondents overall (28%) considered traffic problems to be a 'big problem' in their neighbourhood. This was the largest single big issue for local people. The second single 'big problem' was parking problems (21%). The top three 'problems' were the same in 2001 although the reported severity of these issues has increased over the past 3 years.

**What we know already from our own statistics**

- 9 The pie charts below show the number of casualties per kilometre on and the total length of each class of road in Guildford. Guildford's 'A' roads amount to only 18%

of the total road network, yet almost one half of casualties occur on these roads. Conversely, unclassified roads represent full 55% of the network, yet only 13% of all casualties occur on these roads. However, the volume of traffic on 'A' roads is much greater than that on unclassified roads, and overall, the accident rate per million vehicle kilometres shows that roads of higher classifications are generally the safest. Motorways represent a tiny percentage of Guildford's highway network but 4% of casualties occur on these. Since the road in question is the M25, and includes the heavily trafficked junction with the A3 at Wisley, this is not surprising.

**Proportions of casualties and length of road, by road class, Guildford 2002**



**Our Strategies, Aims & Targets**

10 SCC's objectives and targets are set out in the Local Transport Plan (LTP) (2001 – 2006). This Plan is currently being updated in the light of progress over the last five years and changes in government guidance for LTPs. The new Plan, known as LTP2, will be submitted to government in the summer of 2005 and will cover the period 2006 to 2011.

11 In 2000 the Government published its Safety Strategy 'Tomorrows Roads Safer for Everyone' which included national road safety casualty reduction targets for the year 2010. The targets (to be measured by comparison with 1994 to 1998 averages) are shown below and overleaf:

**Target 1:** a 40 per cent reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road accidents (the target for motorways and trunk roads under the jurisdiction of the Highways Agency is a reduction of 33 per cent)

**Target 2:** a 50 per cent reduction in the number of children (under 16 years of age) killed or seriously injured; and

**Target 3:** a 10 per cent reduction of the slight casualty rate, expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres.

12 In addition, Surrey County Council and Surrey Police have a Public Service Agreement (PSA) with the Government to 'stretch' Targets 1 and 2 to achieve them by 2007 rather than 2010, in return for increased funding.

- 13 The current LTP includes strategies for road safety, school travel and speed management amongst a total of 12 topic strategies. Targets are attached to each strategy; those relevant to road safety are as follows:
- Reduce Killed and Serious Injured (KSI) collisions by 29% by 2006, 43% by 2011 and 57% by 2016, all compared with a baseline figure of the 1994 to 1998 average.
  - Reduce child KSI collisions by 36%, 53% and 71% respectively.
  - Reduce slight casualties by 7%, 11% and 14% respectively.
- 14 In order to fulfil our overall purpose of improving both actual and perceived safety, we will develop a set of aims such as the following:
- To continue to reduce the numbers of persons killed or seriously injured on Guildford roads in line with existing SCC targets.
  - To take action to encourage drivers to drive at speeds appropriate to the conditions, and no higher than the speed limit.
  - To explain our policies and strategies more effectively to the communities we serve.
  - To work together and with public transport operators to improve safety and perceptions thereof for public transport passengers and potential passengers.
  - To identify using crime and fear of crime statistics areas of the public realm where personal safety can be improved by greater enforcement or by engineering measures such as street lighting or improved urban design.
  - To identify an effective and meaningful means of measuring levels of complaints received by all the Safer Guildford partners, and thereby to establish a baseline, targets and timescales for reduction in complaints particularly in areas where the level of concern expressed by residents is above average.

#### The partners and their roles

- 15 Several Safer Guildford partner organisations and other partnership arrangements are involved in this theme. They and their respective roles are as follows:
- 16 **Surrey County Council** (SCC) is the highway authority for all roads other than trunk roads and motorways in Surrey, and as such is the lead partner for much of the work of this theme group. SCC's responsibilities include highway engineering, implementation of speed limits, provision of signage including Vehicle Actuated Signs, road safety education and safe routes to school activities. SCC's policies as set out in the LTP set the framework for many safety-related decisions, and SCC can provide funding for safety improvements through the LTP funds allocated by the government.
- 17 The primary responsibility of **Surrey Police** is the enforcement of speed limits and other traffic regulations, the investigation of fatal collisions, and other proactive work designed to bring about a reduction in casualties. Surrey Police and SCC already work closely on proposed highway improvements, new traffic orders, the Accident Working Group and the Safety Camera Partnership.

- 18 **Guildford Borough Council** (GBC) is a consultee on virtually all proposals brought forward by SCC, as well as implementing highway projects in their own right, mainly related to walking, cycling and environmental improvements. GBC's Community Safety Wardens play a vital role in identifying residents' concerns. GBC's parking attendants are responsible for enforcement of parking restrictions throughout the borough. The planning department also has a role in influencing the safety of proposed developments. Examples of the latter include the proposed new Guildford Bus Station and the design of pedestrian accessibility of new housing areas.
- 19 The **Accident Working Group** (AWG) meets twice yearly to scrutinise road traffic collision statistics and trends, and to bring forward solutions to these. Represented on the AWG are SCC officers, of the Local Transportation Service, the Road Safety Education team and the Traffic and Road Safety Group, Surrey Police and GBC officers. There is one AWG for each of the boroughs in Surrey, with a 12<sup>th</sup>, countywide AWG looking a trunk road and other cross-boundary issues.
- 20 The **Safety Camera Partnership** is a partnership of SCC, Surrey Police, Her Majesty's Courts Service and the Highways Agency who have joined together to reduce collisions and casualties on Surrey's roads. SCC is the lead partner and is responsible for the provision and maintenance of all safety camera housings and safe roadside locations for mobile enforcement vehicles on local roads. Surrey Police are responsible for providing Roads Policing and Safety Management in the partnership area, for deployment of cameras in safety camera housings, for the processing of speeding and red light offences and issuing of fixed penalty notices. Her Majesty's Court Service has responsibility for the administration of the magistrates' courts in Surrey, and deals with all matters relating to enquiry and payments facilities for the County, including fixed penalty notices. The Highways Agency is an executive agency of the Department for Transport and carries the same responsibilities as SCC but for motorways and trunk roads only.

#### **What action have we taken already?**

- 21 The Safer Guildford partners have ongoing programmes of activity associated with the aims of this group. Specific actions taken over the past 12 months include the following:
- Sites for two new red light violation cameras have been installed, and work has commenced on their installation.
  - Speed limits requested by local residents or Parish Councils have been investigated, and new limits are being implemented in Clay Lane, Burpham, Send Barns Lane, Send, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Park Lane, Merrow, Gravetts Lane, Worplesdon, Horsham Road, Holmbury St. Mary, and Kings Road, Shalford amongst others.
  - A Safe Routes to School officer has been recruited, and travel plans have been developed working with 14 schools in Guildford. To date four of these have been approved and will therefore now attract government funding.
  - Surrey Police and SCC Road Safety Education officers have held speed advice days in several locations where speeding drivers have been stopped and offered training as an alternative to a fixed penalty notice.
  - A range of engineering measures have been developed and are being implemented, including Village Safety Schemes in Normandy, East Clandon and Pirbright. These include a variety of measures including road humps,

speed tables, revised speed limits including 20 mph limits outside schools and village gateways.

- For the financial year 2003/04, Surrey Police officers based at Guildford issued 142 tickets for endorsable traffic related offences (those which result in penalty points being added to a driver's licence) and 2330 tickets for non-endorsable offences. The speed camera at Epsom Road identified 2876 speeding vehicles.

### **What future actions are planned?**

- 22 SCC is reviewing its speed management policy, and the new policy is expected to be adopted shortly. This is likely to see the introduction of 30 mph limits in many more Surrey villages. The Safer Roads theme group continue with the programmes outlined in paragraph 21 above, and will deliver the aims outlined in paragraph 14. The group will ensure that the partners work effectively together in their complimentary roles, and to ensure that resources are directed where the need is greatest. It will ensure that three strands of education, engineering and enforcement are coordinated and used to greatest effect. An early priority will be the development of clear Terms of Reference and an Action Plan in greater detail with performance measures and timescales, which will form the basis of our reporting to the Safer Guildford Executive.

### **Targets**

Identify means of measuring levels of complaints to all partners. Establish baseline and work towards 10% reduction in complaints by the end of year two

To continue to reduce the number of killed and seriously injured to ??? (needs to match transport plan)

To undertake at least three safety advice days annually within the borough

To expand the existing Accident Working Groups to include Partnership representation to ensure that Neighbourhood Teams are included in the process and to effectively tackle at least five locations with previous history of serious collisions per annum

Identify red routes for additional enforcement activity by Casualty Reduction officers and Neighbourhood Team



**Safer Guildford Partnership  
Safer Guildford Town Centre**

**Chair:**

The evidence shows that a significant amount of crime and disorder occurs in the town centre and in particular in certain locations within the town. In 1998 the introduction of a number of large pubs in the town was a new concept and 14% of residents stated they avoided the town at night because they were concerned about becoming a victim of crime. In 2001 almost 28% of residents stated they avoided the town centre at night. In 2004 that figure has reduced to 23.5% although this is still very high and 8% specifically stated that Bridge Street was an area they avoid.

Drunken behaviour within the town centre area does transpose itself to the residential areas on the periphery and incidents of criminal damage in and around the town centre is higher than average with offences committed generally late evening and overnight.

Guildford town centre is a very safe place to be and the chances of becoming a victim of crime are very small. Assaults within the town centre for example generally occur at gathering places such as the taxi rank or fast food establishments and take place between groups of males who have all been drinking.

The situation remains unacceptable and there is a need to tackle the binge drinking that is taking place in the town centre so that all people can enjoy the facilities within the town without feeling threatened or intimidated by drunken behaviour.

**Aims and objectives:**

**To reduce drunkenness in Guildford Town Centre  
To raise awareness of the health risks of binge drinking  
To reduce violent and alcohol related crime in Guildford Town Centre  
To ensure victims of violent crime have the support they need  
To focus on the main hotspot locations of: Bridge Street, North Street and  
Woodbridge Road.**

**Targets**

To reduce violent crime in Friary & St Nicolas and Holy Trinity Wards by 15% by the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

To release at least 4 positive media stories per month.

To reduce the number of residents stating they avoid the Town Centre from 23.5% to less than 20% by 31 March 2006

To reduce criminal damage offences in Guildford Town Centre and Guildford Residential areas by 20% by 31 March 2006

To carry out at least one monthly joint licensing enforcement visits

To carry out at least one monthly underage drinking patrols within the town centre