
COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP (CSP) WORKING

Purpose of Report

1. To provide Members with background information to inform their scrutiny of partnership working in Cardiff to tackle crime and disorder and community safety issues. This report provides: an overview of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP); a summary of the strategic direction of Cardiff's CSP; a summary of operational work regarding Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Cohesion taking place in Cardiff; and an overview of available information regarding community safety performance trends in Cardiff.

Scope of Scrutiny

2. This Committee is the Council's official crime and disorder scrutiny committee, as set out in the Police & Justice Act 2006, with responsibility for scrutinising the local CSP; it also has responsibility for scrutinising community safety¹.
3. As part of work programming discussions for the 2016/17 Municipal Year, and in light of the recent introduction of Public Service Boards (PSBs), Members decided to scrutinise how the Council and partners are working together to tackle crime and disorder and community safety issues in Cardiff, with specific focus on:
 - CSP Governance arrangements;
 - The strategic direction of the CSP;

¹ A summary of responsibilities re crime and disorder scrutiny is attached at **Appendix A**

- Operational working of the CSP, focusing on Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Cohesion as examples to explore partnership working; and
- Community Safety performance information.

4. The following documents are attached as appendices:

- **Appendix A** – summary of crime & disorder scrutiny responsibilities.
- **Appendix B** – Cardiff Public Services Board – Membership and Governance and Reporting Arrangements.
- **Appendix C** – Safer and Cohesive Communities Board Programme Highlight Report July- September 2016.
- **Appendix D** – Safer & Cohesive Communities Programme Highlight Report: Jan – March 2016.
- **Appendix E** - Safer & Cohesive Communities Programme Board Intelligence Report: April-June 2016.
- **Appendix F** - Safer & Cohesive Communities Programme Board Intelligence Report: July-September 2016.
- **Appendix G**– Cardiff Council’s (Landlord Functions) Anti-Social Behaviour Summary of Policy & Procedure.

Overview of CSPs

5. Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988 set out the requirements for local authorities to work with named agencies via CSPs to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in each local authority area. Various Acts and Regulations since then have altered the role and make-up of CSPs², with the result that CSPs in Wales now have the following mandatory members, known as responsible authorities: Local Authority; Police; Fire & Rescue Services; Local Health Board; and Probation³. CSPs also normally work closely with other Criminal Justice agencies, such as the Crown Prosecution Service, as well as with Third Sector and Business representatives.

² These Acts include: Police & Justice Act 2006, Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007, Local Government and Health Act 2007, Policing and Crime Act 2009, Crime and Disorder Regulations 2011, Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

³ Following restructure, Probation now consists of 2 arms: National Probation Service Wales; and Wales Community Rehabilitation Company.

6. In terms of funding, historically there have been three main sources of funding for CSPs in Wales: Home Office; Welsh Government; and local authorities. There have been significant changes over the last few years. Home Office funding (Community Safety Grant and Basic Command Unit funding) now forms part of the Police Main Grant which is provided direct to Police and Crime Commissioners to take funding decisions. Welsh Government funding has been directed to ensure achievement of commitments detailed in their Programme for Government 2011-2016. Local authorities have experienced a reduction in funding overall, although a recent WAO report on Community Safety⁴ found that Cardiff Council was one of six local authorities in Wales to maintain funding for Community Safety, with a +0.2% real terms increase in gross revenue expenditure in 2014/15 compared to 2010/11.
7. The creation of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) is a key change in the landscape since the initial establishment of CSPs. The PCC is responsible for consulting the public about policing and crime issues, determining local policing priorities, publishing a five year Police and Crime Plan and determining the resources available to deliver these. Whilst they are not mandatory members of CSPs, there is a reciprocal duty to co-operate with CSPs to reduce crime and disorder. The PCC has various powers with regard to the CSP, including being able to call CSP Members to discuss priority areas and to require reports from the CSP. Critically, the PCC has the '*ability to influence the local agenda through their funding*'⁵, as Home Office funding (which previously came to the CSP) is now provided directly to the PCC, who makes the decision as to what these monies should fund. The PCC is held to account by a Police and Crime Panel, consisting of a minimum of ten councillors and two co-opted members from across the local authorities covered by the PCC; Cardiff Council's representatives on the Panel are Councillor Daniel De'Ath (Cabinet Member, Skills, Safety, Engagement and Democracy) and Councillor Kate Lloyd.

⁴ Point 1.26, Community Safety in Wales, WAO (October 2016) – available at www.audit.wales/publications and emailed to Members 18 October 2016

⁵ Point 1.26, Community Safety in Wales, WAO (October 2016) – available at www.audit.wales/publications and emailed to Members 18 October 2016

8. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a legal duty on the responsible authorities to take account, during the exercise of their various functions, of the potential impact on community safety. It states that, '*Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies, to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area.*'
9. Section 17 seeks to ensure that the strategies, plans and budgets of the responsible authorities are considered from the standpoint of their potential contribution to the reduction of crime and disorder. As a statutory duty, failure to consider crime and disorder in the exercise of its functions can leave a local authority open to legal challenge if it has not done all it 'reasonably' can. The Courts will look for evidence that the authority has a coherent plan for complying with Section 17 and that this plan is being implemented.⁶

Overview of Cardiff's CSP

10. In Cardiff, the Community Safety Partnership, originally known as 'Safer Cardiff', was integrated into the Local Service Board (*Cardiff Partnership Board or CPB*) arrangements; this was recommended by the Welsh Government in their 2012 statutory guidance, *Shared Purpose – Shared Delivery*, on integrating partnerships and plans.
11. In 2016, the CPB was replaced by the creation of Cardiff's Public Services Board (PSB). The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 prescribed the establishment of PSBs for each local authority area in Wales with a duty to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area by contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals. The core members of

⁶ Home Office (11/00) - *Briefing Note - Anticipating the Impact of Section 17 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act* - Quoted in '*Community Safety –An Assessment of the Existing Structure within Cardiff Council for the Delivery of Crime and Disorder Reduction Activity*' CASSC Inquiry Report November 2007

each PSB include: the local authority; the local health board; the local fire & rescue authority; and Natural Resources Wales. The PSB must invite the following to participate in the activity of the board: Welsh Ministers; the Chief Constable of the Police Force; the Police and Crime Commissioner; and at least one body representing relevant voluntary organisations.

12. In Cardiff, the PSB met for the first time on 24 May 2016 and agreed to meet three times a year. It also agreed to establish an Executive PSB to provide strategic management of the agenda. and to ensure that progress against wellbeing objectives is being made. The membership of these bodies is attached at **Appendix B**.

13. The Policy Review and Performance Scrutiny Committee has responsibility for scrutinising the PSB at an overarching level⁷ and received a progress briefing at their meeting on 11 October 2016. This included an update on proposals for PSB governance and reporting arrangements, attached at **Appendix B**. This states that the PSB has the role of the city's statutory CSP (**point 17, Appendix B**) and proposes, therefore, that the PSB maintains oversight of the Safer and Cohesive Communities Board. The governance and reporting arrangements proposals are due to be considered by the PSB at their next meeting. These cover: proposals for a revised PSB programme structure in the short term; and diagrammatic proposals for a revised thematic structure and partnership model in the longer term.

Strategic Direction of CSP

14. The overarching strategic direction for community safety is set by the UK Government, which has responsibility for law and order, security and immigration, and the Welsh Government, which has devolved responsibility for many policies, funding, organisations and agencies that play an important role in community safety, such as health boards and fire and rescue authorities. At a regional level,

⁷ In addition, each scrutiny committee has authority to scrutinise partnership activity within their own terms of reference

Police and Crime Commissioners set direction via their Police and Crime Plans. At a local level, CSPs reflect local views on the priorities for strategic direction and retain statutory responsibilities, including the requirement to undertake an annual strategic needs assessment.

15. The Welsh Government has recently published its programme for government, entitled '*Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021*', which contains the following commitments regarding Community Safety:

- Build on the provisions of our Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Act (VAWDASV).
- Work with our Police and Crime Commissioners and other partners on issues including VAWDASV and cyber security and crime.
- Work with UK Government to tackle extremism and with partners across Wales to help combat extremism and ensure security.
- Encourage closer joint working between emergency services.

16. The strategic direction for Cardiff's CSP is currently provided by 'What Matters 2010-2020', which is Cardiff's integrated single plan. This contains strategic outcomes, such as '*People in Cardiff are safe and feel safe*'. The implementation of What Matters is structured around a number of work programmes that contained work stream activities.

The What Matters Annual Review 2015 states that '*Community safety is a central pillar of activity in the Cardiff Partnership*', and that '*Since the election of the South Wales [Police and Crime] Commissioner, Cardiff has developed strong working relationships with his office and this Strategy has both informed and reflects the priorities set out in the South Wales Police Crime Reduction Plan 2015-18.*' It lists the partnership priorities as being to ensure that:

- All people in Cardiff are safe from harm, abuse and exploitation.
- Communities and neighbourhoods in Cardiff are cohesive.
- People in Cardiff are free from crime and the effects of crime.

17. The proposals for PSB governance and reporting arrangements, attached at **Appendix B**, suggest the removal of some of the work programmes from the remit of the PSB as it is felt that they are better monitored elsewhere or have moved into 'business as usual' activity; however, the Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board will continue to report to the PSB. A Local Wellbeing Assessment is currently being drafted which will help to identify and agree a small number of tangible priorities which require the collective action of the PSB and serve as Cardiff's well-being objectives, which must be published by May 2018.

18. The Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board currently has the following workstreams:

Safety & Safeguarding Communities (*lead officer – Superintendent Stephen Jones*):

- reduce domestic and sexual violence;
- improve offender management/ reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system;
- develop a vibrant and safe night time economy;
- addressing exploitation.

Community Cohesion (*lead officer – Chief Inspector Daniel Howe*):

- deliver the outcomes sought by the CONTEST strategy; and
- community cohesion.

19. The Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board has reviewed these workstreams over the course of the last quarter in order to develop its priorities for the coming months. These proposed priorities and workstreams are reflected in the Quarter 2 2016/17 Highlight Report attached at **Appendix C**.

Performance Overview

20. Historically, the Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board has used a range of sources to understand trends with regards to crime and disorder and community safety. Peter King, Senior Partnership Analyst, prepares quarterly intelligence reports using Police data, for consideration by the Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board; the latest available reports are attached at **Appendices E & F**. Members will see that the report provides:

- Information at a Cardiff wide level and at a neighbourhood and ward level.
- Trend information for crime overall and for specific offences.
- Comparator information over time.
- A summary that highlights key findings.

21. As well as the intelligence reports, the Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board has used highlight reports, which provide information on key workstream indicators and actions. The highlight reports were taken to the CPB for consideration and action as required. The latest available highlight reports for the Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Board are attached at **Appendices C and D**, so that Members can see the content and layout.

22. The Safer and Cohesive Communities Board is currently reviewing its reporting arrangements and has started to develop a new report format, seen at **Appendix C**. This provides an update on the performance of the Safer and Cohesive Communities programme overall, the workstreams which sit underneath it, and key indicators and milestones. Performance issues and decisions will continue to be escalated to the Public Services Board as required in order to ensure ongoing oversight at the appropriate level.

23. This new draft format has started to place more emphasis on summarising some of the key crime indicators presented in the Intelligence Report in order to provide a more rounded view of community safety performance in the city. The format and content of this report will continue to develop in the coming quarters, to

include other information such as substance misuse data, for example. Members may like to comment on the current format in order to aid its development.

24. The CPB selected key headline indicators to demonstrate partnership progress in improving performance in Cardiff. In the case of crime and disorder and community safety, the following were the headline indicators selected:

- Comparison of Total Recorded Crime trends.
- Violence Against The Person crime trends.
- Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents.
- Dwelling House Burglary crime trends.

25. Previously, performance information on the above indicators was provided in the annual review of 'What Matters' along with information from the various programmes which would be used to make an assessment as to the RAG (Red / Amber / Green) status for programmes.

Anti-Social Behaviour

26. The 'What Matters' Annual Review 2015 states that *Anti-social behaviour continues to be a high priority for the Police in Cardiff and other partners, and is incorporated within the action plans for all of our six neighbourhood partnership areas.* Each neighbourhood partnership has specific targets and goals in relation to targeting anti-social behaviour and they work with South Wales Police and South Wales Fire and Rescue Services to deliver projects designed to improve life for their communities. Examples cited in the Review include:

- Operation B*A*N*G - aimed at promoting safer behaviour during the Halloween/firework night period; and
- Operation Mistletoe - aimed at promoting safer enjoyment of the festive period.

27. In addition, CSP agencies carry out work to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour as part of their routine work, for example:

- As a landlord, Cardiff Council deals with anti-social behaviour which involves council tenants and/or leaseholders, as either victims or perpetrators;
- Cardiff Council deals with environmental anti-social behaviour such as graffiti and fly-tipping;
- Shared Regulatory Services deal with Noise Nuisance, High Hedges, licensing and enforcement;
- South Wales Police deal with 101 and 999 calls involving anti-social behaviour, including motorcycle annoyance; and
- South Wales Fire and Rescue deals with calls regarding deliberate fires.

28. By law, the Council has to publish a summary of its landlord's policy and procedure for dealing with anti-social behaviour regarding council tenants and leaseholders; this is attached at **Appendix G** and provides an overview of anti-social behaviour and the council's actions in tackling this in its capacity as a landlord.

29. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced a new mechanism called the Community Trigger. This aims to ensure that people have an appropriate route to follow when they feel that the response from agencies to anti-social behaviour has not been appropriate; it can offer an avenue to appeal decisions on relation to anti-social behaviour. The South Wales Police & Crime Commissioner has been leading on a regional piece of work to ensure a consistent approach to responding to the Community Trigger.

30. Information on performance trends with regards to anti-social behaviour is provided later in the report at points 47-50.

Community Cohesion

31. The concept of community cohesion came about after the disturbances in northern England in 2001. Initially, the focus of community cohesion was primarily on dealing with ethnic and racial tensions within communities. However, *'community cohesion goes beyond the concept of race equality and inclusion and can incorporate other social divisions such as gender, age and socio-economic status. Area level factors are also considered important, with a Home Office report stating that 'community cohesion can mean different things in different areas' (p.9, Building a picture of Community Cohesion, 2003).*⁸

32. The Welsh Government launched a community cohesion strategy for Wales in 2009 called 'Getting on Together'. This defined community cohesion using the following criteria:

- Living alongside each other with mutual understanding and respect
- Integration, valuing difference & focusing on shared values
- Communities that are resilient in the face of tensions
- Where there is equal chance to participate and equal access to services.

⁸ Quoted in The Causes and Consequences of Community Cohesion in Wales: A Secondary Analysis July 2009 Dr. H. Cooper & Professor M. Innes

33. The Welsh Government made available Community Cohesion Grant funding which currently funds Regional Community Cohesion Co-ordinators Posts. The post promotes a strategic approach to community cohesion and work with a range of partners including those responsible for the Welsh Government's anti-poverty strategies, the final aim being to mainstream community cohesion work.

34. In Cardiff, community cohesion is referenced in two of the strategic outcomes of the 'What Matters' Strategy 2010-2020: '*People in Cardiff are safe and feel safe*'; and '*Cardiff is a great place to live, work and play*'. Community cohesion comes within the 'Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme', which contains the following work stream activities:

- Deliver the outcomes sought by the CONTEST strategy⁹
 - Prevent
 - Pursue
 - Prepare
 - Protect
- Community Cohesion.

⁹ CONTEST is the UK wide Counter Terrorism Strategy; the Prevent Strategy sits within this and aims to prevent radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism

35. The What Matters Annual Review 2015 states that *'Community cohesion in Cardiff is one of the central priorities of our partnership and is defined as there being a sense of belonging felt by all communities and where strong and positive relationships exist and continue to be developed in the workplace, in education and in the wider community. Given the wide range of communities living and working in the city, as well as our status as an accommodation and dispersal centre for refugees and asylum seekers, it is a delicate area. In order to ensure community safety, the role of the partnership must directly target radicalisation in our communities as well as maintain constant vigilance in respect of hate crime and other potential tensions between communities. We aim to promote integration but not at the expense of any individual or group and to ensure that anyone in any of our neighbourhoods is safe from persecution and exploitation'*.
36. Cardiff Council shares a Community Cohesion Regional Co-ordinator post with the Vale of Glamorgan Council. This post was filled by Stephanie Kendrick-Doyle until 1 November 2016, when she started her new role as Community Safety Manager. Carl Davies is the Council's Prevent Coordinator Officer. Members have previously received a briefing on the work of Prevent.
37. The What Matters Annual Review 2015 states that *'The Partnership's responsibilities within Prevent include setting up links to all the relevant organisations in the city as well as facilitating international involvement in the city.... A wide variety of community and educational groups have also incorporated the principles of Prevent into their operations. Cardiff's status as a diverse and multicultural city as well as being a receiving station for refugees throw up a number of Prevent concerns, notable examples including radicalisation and islamophobia. ..In 2015, the Counter-terrorism and Security Act received Royal Assent and included some additional responsibilities with respect to CONTEST and Prevent activity. The primary focus of the act will be to disrupt the ability of people to travel abroad to engage in terrorist activity and then return to the UK, enhance the ability of operational agencies to monitor and control the actions of those who pose a threat, and combat the underlying ideology that feeds, supports and sanctions terrorism. In addition the Act includes measures to*

strengthen the responsibility of local authorities and other partner organisations in their role to protect against extremism which include:

- creating a general duty on a range of organisations to prevent people being drawn into terrorism;*
- putting Channel – the government’s voluntary programme for people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism – on a statutory basis;*
- enhancements to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures regime, including stronger locational constraints on subjects, and a power to require them to attend meetings as part of their ongoing management e.g. with the probation service or JobCentre Plus staff.*

38. One of the markers of community cohesion is the level of hate incidents and hate crime recorded. The level of hate crime is reported quarterly via the Safer and Cohesive Communities Programme Highlight report. Victim Support Cymru has been working closely with the South Wales Police and Cardiff Council in order to promote awareness of hate crime issues, as well as to improve access to hate crime reporting structures. Gareth Cuerden, Wales Hate Crime Manager Victim Support Cymru is due to attend this meeting and will be available to answer Members’ questions.

39. Information on performance trends with regards to anti-social behaviour is provided later in the report at points 51-52.

Performance Information

2010-2015

40. The What Matters Annual Review 2015 states that *‘between 2010/11 and 2014/15 recorded crime fell by 4.8% and there was an 8.2% decrease in crimes per thousand population. In effect, there has been an 8.2% decrease in the*

likelihood of being a victim of crime in Cardiff. Analysis of the data shows the following for the period 2010/11- 2014/15:

- Progress has been made in reducing criminal damage, anti-social behaviour and house burglaries.
- There have been increases in violence against the person and in the number of recorded hate crimes and domestic related offences in recent years.

41. Members need to be aware that there have been significant changes in the way crime is recorded during this period, with 'recording at source' being implemented in May 2014. The 'What Matters' Annual Review 2015 states *'This has provided a more accurate representation of levels of crime and so it is not felt that Cardiff has become less safe. In addition, greater reporting of domestic abuse and hate crime in some ways can also be seen as a positive in that it can also reflect greater confidence of victims in speaking out in response to campaigns encouraging people to report this abuse. Clearly any kind of abuse however is not acceptable and partners will continue to work with victims to provide support and advice, whilst actively prosecuting perpetrators.'*

2015/16

42. The quarterly intelligence reports since the 'What Matters' Annual Review was written, for 2015/16¹⁰, show that overall crime increased in 2015/16 by 2.6% compared to 2014/15. The table below shows comparisons for the top three categories of crime and sexual offences for each quarter compared to the same quarter the previous year i.e. Q1 2015/16 is compared to Q1 2014/15, Q2 2015/16 is compared to Q2 2014/15 etc.

	Q1 2015/16	Q2 2015/16	Q3 2015/16	Q4 2015/16
Overall Crime	+9.9%	-3.1%	+1.6%	+6.8%
Violence Against The Person	+23.6%	+6.1%	+15.9%	+26.9%
Other Theft	-1.5%	-5.7%	-2.4%	-4.4%
Criminal Damage	+14.9%	-7.4%	+7.8%	+0.2%
Sexual Offences	+3.6%	+38.4%	+25%	+36.3%

43. The increase in Violence Against The Person offences is thought to be related to changes in how crimes are recorded, via recording at source, in May 2015. The partnership also collect weekly A&E data re attendances relating to violence. These show a downward trend since 2000, with an increase in 2014 which has remained at the same level in 2015. Further analysis of this data has been undertaken by South Wales Police and the Senior Partnership Analyst, which shows that the majority of A&E incidences are now recorded on the Police system: 75% were recorded in January 2016, compared to 52% in May 2012. This leads to the conclusion that the increase is due to the new recording systems more accurately capturing the level of violence in Cardiff¹¹.

¹⁰ Available at <http://www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk/cardiff-partnership-board-programmes/programmes-workstreams/safer-and-cohesive-communities/>

¹¹ Taken from Q4 2015-16 Safer & Cohesive Communities Programme Board Intelligence Report available at <http://www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk/cardiff-partnership-board-programmes/programmes-workstreams/safer-and-cohesive-communities/>

2016/17

44. The latest available Intelligence Reports, attached at **Appendices E & F**, for Quarters 1 and 2 2016-17, show the same trends, when each quarter is compared to the same quarter the previous year, with crime increasing and the same top three categories of crime:

	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17
Overall Crime	+6.3%	+13%
Violence Against The Person	+29%	+35.4%
Other Theft	-4.7%	+5.9%
Criminal Damage	-10.1%	+2.3%
Sexual Offences	+36.9%	+42.3%

45. In Quarter 2 2016/17:

- Violence Against The Person offences account for 33.6% of total crime
- Other Thefts account for 30.8% of total crime
- Criminal Damage accounts for 11.6% of total crime.

Anti-Social Behaviour Performance Trends

46. The Quarter One Intelligence Report, attached at **Appendix E**, shows that Anti-Social Behaviour is at its lowest level since 2007, with a reduction of 22% compared to the same quarter 2015/16 (*please see comments above re Violence Against The Person offences*). The Quarter Two Intelligence Report, attached at **Appendix F**, shows that Anti-Social Behaviour has increased by 17.5% compared to Quarter One 2016/17 but is still lower than it was in Quarter Two 2015/16, by 3.7%.

Anti-Social Behaviour incidents – overall

	Q1 2015/16	Q2 2015/16	Q3 2015/16	Q4 2015/16
2015/16	3658	3482	2914	2605
2016/17	2855	3355		

47. The Police recording system categorises anti-social behaviour incidents into: Environmental, Nuisance and Personal, with the following incidents reported for Quarter One and Quarter Two 2016/17:

Anti-Social Behaviour incidents – by category

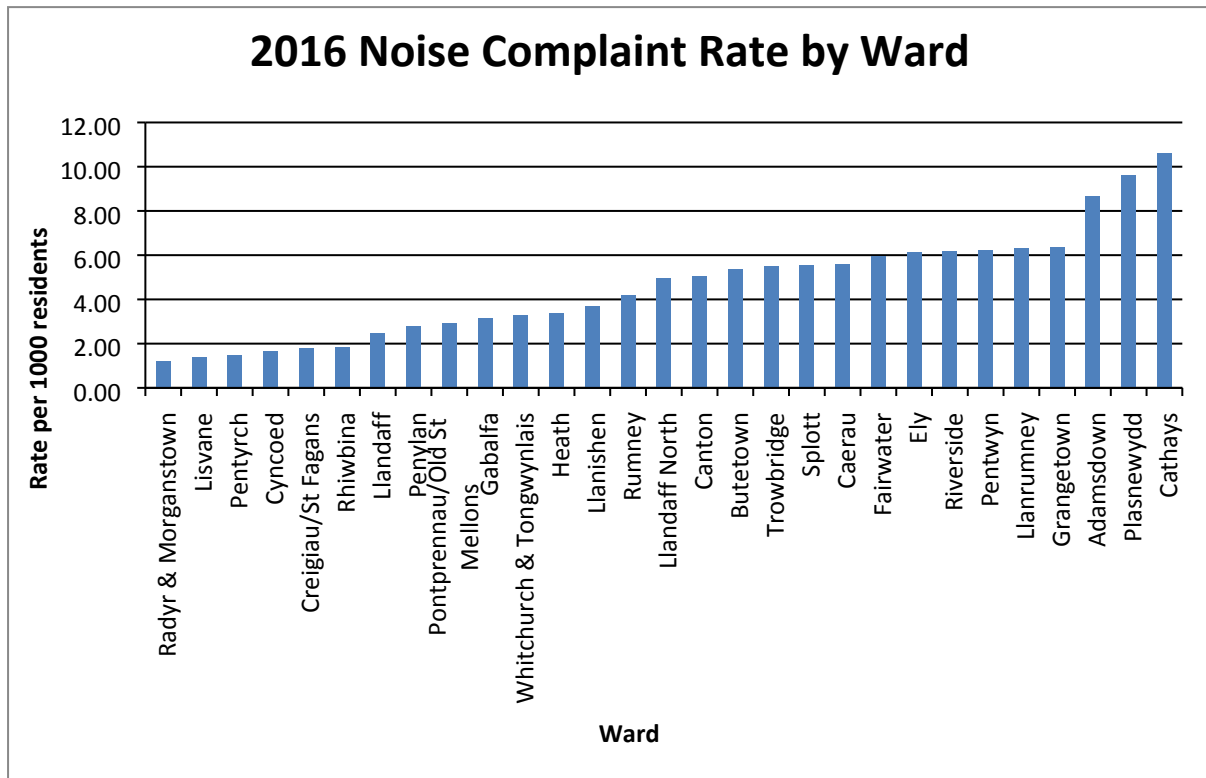
	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17
Environmental	156	187
Nuisance	2010	2404
Personal	689	764
Total	2,855	3,355

48. The main causes of anti-social behaviour are neighbour annoyance/ dispute and youth annoyance Outside of Cathays, which includes the city centre and therefore the night time economy. The main areas where incidents of anti-social behaviour have been recorded are Ely, Caerau and Grangetown for both quarters, Riverside for Quarter One, and Plasnewydd for Quarter Two.

49. Further details with regard to anti-social behaviour incidences recorded by the Council in its capacity as a landlord are shown on page 10 of Appendix C. These include: referrals received; percentage of cases contacted within time; Victim Support referrals; and Youth Offending Service referrals.

50. With regard to noise complaints, there were 945 noise complaints in Quarter One 2016/17 and 978 noise complaints in Quarter Two 2016/17, making a total of 1,923. Of these, 1,524 were domestic complaints and 399 were commercial

complaints. The following graph provides a breakdown of complaints by ward by rate per 1,000 residents¹²:



Hate Crime Performance Trends

51. The Welsh Government Guidance ‘Tackling Hate Crime and Incidents – A Framework for Action’ provides the following definitions:

Hate Incident – Any non-criminal incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person’s actual or perceived disability, race, religion and belief, sexual orientation and gender identity.

¹² All information in this paragraph provided by Will Lane via email 21 October 2016

Hate Crime – A criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person’s actual or perceived disability, race, religion and belief, sexual orientation and gender identity.

52. The tables below provide information on the overall number of hate incidents and hate crimes, per month, for 2015/16 and 2016/17 as well as a breakdown for Quarter One and Quarter Two of the hate incidents and hate crimes by protected characteristic:

HATE INCIDENTS MONTHLY TRENDS CHART													
Reported Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Grand Total
2015-16	79	86	92	94	70	85	96	97	80	65	72	90	1006
2016-17	68	103	108	144	113	77							613

HATE CRIME MONTHLY TRENDS CHART													
Reported Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Grand Total
2015-16	50	60	58	66	47	61	61	72	63	45	49	64	696
2016-17	48	79	80	111	75	67							460

Recorded	Total	Race	Religion	Disability	Sexual Orientation	Transgender
INCIDENTS	Total Hate Incidents					
Quarter 1 2015-16	257	193	10	25	35	1
Quarter 1 2016-17	279	207	16	8	47	1
CRIMES	Total Hate Crimes					
Quarter 1 2015-16	168	129	5	13	23	4
Quarter 1 2016-17	207	160	12	6	35	0

Recorded	Total	Race	Religion	Disability	Sexual Orientation	Transgender
INCIDENTS	Total Hate Incidents					
Quarter 2 2015-16	249	180	11	18	43	4
Quarter 2 2016-17	334	250	15	15	51	3
CRIMES	Total Hate Crimes					
Quarter 2 2015-16	174	127	8	8	33	2
Quarter 2 2016-17	253	197	9	11	41	3

Way Forward

53. At the meeting, the following members of Cardiff's CSP will be in attendance to contribute to the discussion and answer Members' questions:

- Superintendent Stephen Jones – South Wales Police
- Chief Inspector Daniel Howe – South Wales Police
- Group Manager David Bents – South Wales Fire & Rescue Services
- Conrad Eydmann, Head of Substance Misuse Strategy & Development, Cardiff & Vale University Health Board
- Angela Stephenson, Strategic Partnership & Planning Manager, Cardiff & Vale University Health Board
- Victoria Harris, Head of Local Delivery Unit for Cardiff & Vale, Wales Community Rehabilitation Company.

54. In addition, Mark Brace (Assistant South Wales Police & Crime Commissioner) and Gareth Cuerden (Victim Support, Wales Hate Crime Manager) will be in attendance to contribute to the discussion and answer Members' questions.

55. Councillor Daniel De'Ath, Cabinet Member for Skills, Safety, Engagement and Democracy, may wish to make a statement. The following officers will be in attendance to contribute to the discussion and answer Members' questions:

- Joseph Reay, Head of Performance & Partnerships
- Stephanie Kendrick- Doyle, Community Safety Manager
- Louise Bassett – Partnership Delivery Team Leader
- ASB - Ellen Curtis (OM Landlord Services) and Will Lane (OM Neighbourhood Services (Shared Regulatory Services))
- Community Cohesion - Carl Davies, Prevent Co-ordinator & Stephanie Kendrick-Doyle, Community Safety Manager.

56. As part of the scoping exercise for this scrutiny, Members identified that they particularly wished to ask questions on the following areas:

Current arrangements:

- I. How is the CSP responding to its responsibilities in tackling crime and disorder?
- II. What systems are in place to ensure that the various community safety functions are implementing the strategic direction set by the Community Safety Partnership/ PSB?
- III. Governance - are the current governance arrangements effective?
- IV. Governance – how can this Scrutiny Committee contribute to the work of the CSP?
- V. What performance monitoring and management arrangements are now in place?
- VI. Sharing of information, data and intelligence – are there any issues in how this is being used to identify and address community safety issues in Cardiff?

Operational Effectiveness:

- I. How does the CSP contribute to successful community cohesion projects and initiatives?
- II. What role does the CSP play in ensuring effective join-up of work to tackle ASB?
- III. Performance Results – explore any issues arising from these.

Future working:

- I. What are the key challenges facing community safety in Cardiff and how will the new structure help to tackle these, compared to the previous structure?
- II. What improvements are being developed at both strategic and operational levels to tackle crime and disorder in Cardiff?
- III. What are the anticipated benefits and proposed outcomes of the new structure?

Legal Implications

57. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct legal implications. However, legal implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any legal implications arising from those recommendations. All decisions taken by or on behalf of the Council must (a) be within the legal powers of the Council; (b) comply with any procedural requirement imposed by law; (c) be within the powers of the body or person exercising powers on behalf of the Council; (d) be undertaken in accordance with the procedural requirements imposed by the Council e.g. Scrutiny Procedure Rules; (e) be fully and properly informed; (f) be properly motivated; (g) be taken having regard to the Council's fiduciary duty to its taxpayers; and (h) be reasonable and proper in all the circumstances.

Financial Implications

58. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct financial implications at this stage in relation to any of the work programme. However, financial implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any financial implications arising from those recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee is recommended to:

- I. Consider the information provided in the report, appendices and at the meeting
- II. Agree any comments and observations committee wishes to make to the Cabinet.

DAVINA FIORE
Director of Governance and Legal Services
27 October 2016