

**ARGYLL AND BUTE COMMUNITY SAFETY
PARTNERSHIP**

**STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT and COMMUNITY SAFETY
STRATEGY 2009-12**

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Section 1

SUMMARY and STRATEGIC PRIORITIES and ACTION PLAN

1. Partnership Aims

The Argyll and Bute Community Safety Partnership aims to improve the quality of life of residents and visitors to Argyll and Bute by, as far as possible, reducing risks and protecting them from hazards, threats and the criminal or anti social behaviour of others.

2. Community Safety Concerns Overview

Argyll and Bute is a safe place to live in and visit with a low crime rate. There are, nevertheless, issues which impact on community safety and the nature, extent and location of these issues is set out in detail in the Argyll and Bute Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2009-12 (section 2 of this document).

Localised problems of disorder, anti social behaviour and vandalism occur in urban centres and are usually related to alcohol and sometimes drugs. Road and Water safety affects the whole of Argyll and Bute and the Community Safety Partnership has a key role to play in promoting and developing road and water safety. Within communities and neighbourhoods priority is given to tackling acts of violence and domestic violence, supporting home safety of vulnerable residents and addressing environmental concerns of noise nuisance, littering, dog fouling, graffiti, fly tipping and deliberate fires.

3. Strategic Community Safety Partnership

The services and agencies within the Strategic Community Safety Partnership, will display leadership and provide strategic direction in achieving Community Safety outcomes planned as a result of the strategic assessment and which, in turn, contribute to the following outcomes in the Argyll and Bute Single Outcome Agreement and National Outcomes:

Vibrant Communities – ***safe supportive communities with positive culture and sense of pride in the area***

National Outcome 9 – ***we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger***

National Outcome 11 – ***we have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others***

4. Area Community Safety Partnerships

Given the geographical extent of the authority area and diversity of communities, the five locally based Community Safety Partnerships will play a crucial role delivering action that changes behaviour and attitudes, provides effective interventions and engages communities in developing sustainable local solutions. These partnerships operate in each of the Council's decentralised areas of Bute and Cowal, Helensburgh and Lomond, Mid Argyll, Kintyre and the Islands, Oban, Lorn and the Isles. The approach to community safety matters will focus strategically and operationally on education and prevention, early intervention and where appropriate enforcement action. Services will share relevant information and intelligence and identify interventions on the basis of evidence led problem solving. Effective multi agency action at a local level, which is informed by effective community engagement, is the key to ensuring that a broad range of approaches are deployed.

5. Performance Management Framework

The Council's Planning and Performance Management Framework is the basis for developing and monitoring the Community Safety Strategy. The key features of this are:

- Integration of plans
- A risk based approach to planning
- Measurable costed plans
- Scorecards to manage performance

A mixture of quantitative and qualitative success measures are contained within the action plan to evaluate whether the outcome is being delivered. As appropriate, evaluation methods will also take account of national approaches including the impact assessment methods being identified by the Scottish Government as part of the 'Promoting Positive Outcomes Anti Social Behaviour Framework' and by the National Community Safety Strategic Group.

Risks are assessed on the basis of likelihood of occurrence and potential impact. Classification is then low, medium or high

6. Argyll and Bute Community Safety Partnership Strategic Priorities and Action Plan

The following Community Safety priorities and planned outcomes have been identified as a result of the strategic assessment, consultation with partner services and evaluation of the Community Safety strategy 2006 -2009.

PRIORITIES

- a) Ensuring Neighbourhoods and Towns are Safe from Violence, Antisocial Behaviour and Disorder**
- b) Tackling Vandalism and Criminal Damage within Communities and Towns and Ensuring the Environment is Respected and Valued**
- c) Improving Road Safety and Promoting Safe Driving**
- d) Improving Water Safety**
- e) Engaging Residents in Developing Safe Neighbourhoods and Providing Public Reassurance about Personal Safety**

OUTCOMES

Priority a - Ensuring Neighbourhoods and Towns are Safe from Violence, Antisocial Behaviour and Disorder

Outcomes:

Reduction in anti social behaviour, disorder and alcohol related disorder

Young people prevented and diverted from anti social behaviour, disorder and alcohol related disorder

Reduction in violence and domestic violence

Reduction in supply of drugs

Reduction in fear of anti social behaviour and disorder

Priority b - Tackling Vandalism and Criminal Damage within Communities and Towns and Ensuring the Environment is Respected and Valued

Outcomes:

Reduction in vandalism and criminal damage within public spaces

Attractive neighbourhoods and towns by tackling littering, dog fouling, graffiti, fly tipping and deliberate fires

Public confidence in agencies ability to reduce and respond to vandalism and criminal damage within public spaces and perception of the maintenance of towns and neighbourhoods

Priority c - Improving Road Safety and Promoting Safe Driving

Outcomes:

Reduction in road traffic collisions

Increased public awareness of road safety issues and responsible driving habits

Priority d - Improving Water Safety

Outcomes:

Reduction in accidents on the water

Increased public awareness of water safety issues

Priority e - Engaging Residents in Developing Safe Neighbourhoods and Providing Public Reassurance about Personal Safety

Outcomes:

Reduction in the fear of crime and particularly crime against property and acquisitive crimes

Residents empowered to make informed choices which contributes to their personal safety and safety within their home and neighbourhood

Action Plan

Ref	Outcome	Actions to achieve outcome	Success measures	Key dates	Lead	Source of the outcome	Risks
a	Reduction in anti social behaviour, disorder and alcohol related disorder	High visibility Police patrols at key times of year e.g. Festive Period	Patrols completed and evaluated	Dec & Jan 09/10	Police	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	Withdrawal of annual 'Safer Streets' CSP Partnership funding by Scottish Govt for high visibility response to alcohol related ASB
		Enforcement of public drinking byelaws	Fixed penalties/offences for public drinking	April 2010 (annual review)	Police		Displacement effect of enforcement resulting in problems re emerging at nearby locus
		Targeting of licensed premises/off sales	Police visits to premises evaluated and relevant information exchanged with partners where offences take place	April 2010 (annual review)	Police		
		Public space CCTV used to aid detection	Number of tapes submitted as court evidence	April 2010 (annual review)	Police		Failure to keep up with cost pressures associated with public space CCTV including technical obsolescence and/or unexpected technical failure outwith terms of annual maintenance contract
		Deployable CCTV camera at identified hotspots and problem areas	CCTV camera deployed to provide deterrent effect and aid enforcement. Information sharing by partners to evaluate and review impact of deployment and reduction in incidents	Each Deployment	ABC Corporate Services		

		Information sharing by partners to identify persistent ASB offenders and action by Police, RSL's and Council	Measures used by partners against persistent offenders - ASBO's, Evictions, ABC's, ABN's, Fixed Penalties. Evaluation by partners	April 2010 (annual review)	Police/ ABC Corporate Services	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	Failure to establish effective integrated working by all partners due to wider competing demands within individual service(s)
Young people prevented and diverted from anti social behaviour, disorder and alcohol related disorder	Marketing to Encourage Uptake of Young Scot Card by 17-25 year olds and participation by retailers and publicans	Young Scot Card used as Proof of Age Card	April 2010 (annual review)	ABC Young Scot Coordinator	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9		
	Deliver Test Purchasing Initiative	Test Purchasing Initiative undertaken and findings reported and acted upon	April 2010 (annual review)	Police/ ABC Legal and Protective Services			
	Develop Diversionary Activities for Young People identified as at risk of offending	Programme of activities provided and reported on		ABC Community Learning and Regeneration Service		If demand for diversionary activities is beyond existing budget levels or there is a mismatch between provision available and young person target groups (age, geographical area etc). Issue of sustainability for initiatives dependent on short term funding	
Reduction in violence and		Crimes of violence per	April 2010	Police	CSP Strategic		

	domestic violence		10,000 head of population	(annual review)		Assessment/ National 9/SOA	
	Reduction in drug supply crimes	Reassure Public and Encourage Reporting of Crimes and Anti Social Behaviour	Rate of reporting of domestic abuse in Argyll & Bute per 100,000 population	April 2010 (annual review)	Police/ A&B Women's Aid		
	Reduction in fear of anti social behaviour and disorder	Periodic community surveys to measure perception and inform reassurance/ engagement strategy by partners	Number of persons detected from drug supply crimes	April 2010 (annual review)	Police	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9/SOA	
			Surveys completed and findings acted upon and comparison with previous survey data	March 2010	SCSP		
Ref	Outcome	Actions to achieve outcome	Success measures	Key dates	Lead	Source of the outcome	Risks
b	Reduction in vandalism and criminal damage within public spaces	Identify problem hotspots via intelligence sharing and problem solving by partners	Community intelligence protocol agreed and intelligence shared between key services	March 2010	Police/ ABC Corp Services	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	Potential for a spate of incidents to adversely affect a community or geographical e.g. deliberate fire raising, graffiti tagging
		Public Space CCTV used to aid detection	Number of tapes submitted as court evidence.	April 2010 (annual review)	Police		Failure to keep up with cost pressures associated with public space CCTV including technical obsolescence

							and/or unexpected technical failure outwith terms of annual maintenance contract
		Deployable CCTV Camera at identified hotspots and problem areas to deter and detect vandalism and criminal damage	CCTV camera deployed to provide deterrent effect and aid enforcement. Information sharing by partners to evaluate and review impact of deployment	Each deployment	ABC Corporate Services		Demand for cameras outweighs availability resulting in unmet demand.
							Camera effective while deployed but when removed problem can re emerge and community frustration and dissatisfaction increase
	Attractive neighbourhoods and towns by tackling littering, dog fouling, graffiti, fly tipping and deliberate fires	Development of a proactive and integrated locality based approach to environmental concerns including partnership protocol	Partnership protocol established. Problem hotspots identified via intelligence sharing and problem solving by key services	March 2010	ABC Operational Services	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	Failure to establish effective integrated working by all partners due to wider competing demands within individual service(s)
		Response to incidents of deliberately set fires and developing a preventative effect	Incidents tackled and proactive assessment of risks undertaken within neighbourhoods and findings acted upon	April 2010 (annual review)	Strathclyde Fire and Rescue		
		Action taken against perpetrators of fly tipping, dog fouling, littering, and graffiti	Fixed penalties	April 2010 (annual review)	ABC Operational Services		
	Public confidence	Periodic	Surveys	March	SCSP	CSP	

	in agencies ability to reduce and respond to vandalism and criminal damage within public spaces and perception of the maintenance of towns and neighbourhoods	community surveys to measure perception and inform reassurance/ engagement strategy by partners	completed and findings acted upon and comparison with previous survey data	2010		Strategic Assessment/ National 9	
Ref	Outcome	Actions to achieve outcome	Success measures	Key dates	Lead	Source of the outcome	Risks
c	Reduction in road traffic collisions	Implementation of development proposal for DRIVESAFE initiative	Development proposal implemented to include: Partnership agreement in place; Initiative established with links to key stakeholders; Plan produced and agreed by Strategic Community Safety Partnership; Evaluation and periodic reporting criteria established	Dec 2009	Strathclyde Fire and Rescue	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9/SOA	Success in reducing collisions and developing responsible driving habits is linked to delivery of the national business plan of Road Safety Scotland, Road Policing Strategy and initiatives by other public bodies
	Increased public awareness of road safety issues and responsible driving habits	Enforcing road traffic legislation Applying Traffic Management Technology - Automatic Number Plate	Analysis and evaluation of road traffic offences and driving behaviour Road Accidents: fatal and serious	April 2010 (annual review)	Police	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	

		Recognition, Speed Cameras	injuries Road Accidents; slight injury casualties Road accidents: child killed or seriously injured				
Ref	Outcome	Actions to achieve outcome	Success measures	Key dates	Lead	Source of the outcome	Risks
d	Reduction in accidents on the water Increased public awareness of water safety issues	Development of a partnership forum to review water safety provision	Partnership forum established Water Safety provision reviewed. Recommendations produced and acted on	March 2010 (Pending outcome of Tomkins review)	SCSP	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9 CSP Strategic Assessment// National 9	
Ref	Outcome	Actions to achieve outcome	Success measures	Key dates	Lead	Source of the outcome	Risks
	Residents empowered to make informed choices which contributes to their personal safety and safety within their home and neighbourhood	Promote Personal Safety via Experiential Learning events and Safe Kids Initiative for Primary School Children Home Fire Safety Visits	Events/Initiatives delivered and evaluated Visits completed and	April 2010 (annual	Area CSP Strathclyde Fire	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	Potential for an increase in the take up of Home Safety Fire

			assistance provided	review)	and Rescue		Visits that does not include those identified as most at risk from fire due to difficulties associated with reach
	Reduction in the fear of crime and particularly crime against property and acquisitive crimes	Periodic community surveys to measure perception and inform reassurance/ engagement strategy by partners	Surveys completed and findings acted upon and comparison with previous survey data		SCSP	CSP Strategic Assessment/ National 9	Significant imbalance between public perception and crime data within the authority area as a result of external or wider national influences on perception

Risk Matrix

	IMPACT				
LIKELIHOOD	None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	Low	Medium	High	High	High
Likely	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Remote	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Section 2

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

BACKGROUND

Guidance issued by the Scottish Government recommends that Local Authorities and Community Safety Partners undertake a Strategic Community Safety Assessment to inform priorities and decisions in the provision of community safety. The introduction of Strategic Assessments is intended to move partnerships to a more intelligence led problem solving and planning approach to Community Safety.

AIM

The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to identify key community safety issues and priorities for the Argyll and Bute Strategic Community Safety Partnership through analysis of information provided by partner agencies. This includes:

- analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder across Argyll and Bute
- comparative analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder between the four distinct geographical areas of Argyll and Bute
- service plans of partners involved in addressing community safety concerns in Argyll and Bute
- surveys of public perception in relation to community safety

The findings from this assessment inform the development of the Argyll and Bute Community Safety Strategy 2009-12 which will be delivered in accordance with the National Intelligence Model (NIM).

LINKS TO OTHER PLANS AND STRATEGIES

The priorities derived from the strategic assessment are developed into clear outcome based and focused action plans that are risk based and demonstrate links with wider local and national outcomes.

The priorities and action identified by the Argyll and Bute Strategic Community Safety Partnership contribute to the achievement of Argyll and Bute Community Plan objectives and the Argyll and Bute Single Outcome Agreement. Action by the Community Safety Partnership also links with the Scottish Government national objective of a Safer and Stronger Scotland. The Community Safety Strategy is, therefore, built upon:

Key Local Outcome of Vibrant Communities – ***safe supportive communities with positive culture and sense of pride in the area***

National Outcome 9 - ***We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger***

National Outcome 11 - ***We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others***

INTEGRATION OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY

The Argyll and Bute Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008 focused on a number of objectives within three priority themes of Antisocial Behaviour, Vulnerable Persons and Environmental Safety. Within these themes the following problems were tackled:

- Town Centre Disorder and Vandalism
- Substance Misuse
- Domestic Violence
- Home safety
- Road safety
- Littering, Dog Fouling and Fly Tipping

The Argyll and Bute Antisocial Behaviour strategy 2005 -2008 linked with the Community Safety Strategy and with other existing strategies where antisocial behaviour was a cross cutting theme including Strathclyde Police Sub-Divisional Plans, Local Housing Strategy and Community Regeneration Area Plans.

The Argyll and Bute Community Safety Assessment and Strategy 2009 -12 incorporate Anti Social Behaviour within the assessment of community safety issues to develop an integrated strategy.

The assessment and strategy has also been shaped as a result of consultation with partners, consideration of individual partner's service plans, and continuation of action from plans developed over the preceding period. This includes information and input to the assessment provided by the following Community Safety Partners:

Strathclyde Police
Strathclyde Fire and Rescue
Community Services (Youth Services)
Environment Services

Development Services (Road Safety)
Operational Services (Streetscene)
Legal and Protective Services (Trading Standards)
Democratic Services and Governance (Young Scot)
Maritime Coastguard Agency
Women's Aid

ARGYLL AND BUTE AREA OVERVIEW

Argyll and Bute is the second largest council, by area, in Scotland and is neither a predominantly urban or rural authority. Almost half the population live in the five largest towns and the remainder are spread over 193 small centres and remote areas. It is the third most sparsely populated area in Scotland. Resident's circumstances and life experiences are extremely varied. The council area contains many economically fragile communities where incomes are below the national average. The greatest concentrations of high and low-income households are located in urban areas.

Argyll and Bute is generally a safe place in which to live, work and visit with a relatively low crime rate. There are localised problems of antisocial behaviour & violence in some of the urban centres, usually related to alcohol related disorder and sometimes drugs. As a result of the geographical nature and demographic make up of Argyll and Bute, road and water safety, environmental safety and safety of vulnerable persons such as elderly residents are key thematic community safety issues.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION

This section of the strategic assessment looks at data and information which has been gathered to assist in identifying community safety priorities and in planning action by partners.

Intelligence and information from a wide range of partners and the community has been used including:

- Strathclyde Police data on crimes and reported incidents
- Argyll and Bute Anti Social Behaviour Strategy and Outcome Agreement Annual Report 2008
- Strathclyde Fire and Rescue strategic assessment for Argyll and Bute December 2008
- Survey of resident's perception across a number of community safety themes conducted in 2007 on behalf of Argyll and Bute Council and Strathclyde Fire and Rescue

Crime statistics provided by Strathclyde Police, for financial years April 2005 to March 2006 and April 2006 to March 2007, identifies crimes by number of incidents within Argyll and Bute as follows.

Table 1 - Argyll and Bute Sub Division Police Crime Statistics

Type of Crime	Incidents 2006	Incidents 2007
Breach of the Peace	1412	1478
Consumption of alcohol in designated places	103	111
Drunk and Incapable	108	101
Assault (minor)	873	903
Offensive weapons/knives	69	97
Vandalism	1156	1331
Racially Aggravated Conduct/Harassment	25	44
Motor Vehicle Crimes	138	160
Housebreaking (domestic)	64	78
Drug - Possession	422	423
Drug - Supply	61	64
Drink, Drug Driving inc failure to provide a specimen	192	193
Driving Carelessly	208	217
Dangerous Driving	69	64
Mobile phone whilst driving	140	127
Seat Belt Offences	246	266
Speeding Offences	981	863
Other Driving Offences	1249	1059

The four crimes, by type, where offending rates are numerically the highest are Breaches of the Peace, Vandalisms, Assaults (minor) and Road Traffic related offences.

Breach of the Peace, Disorder and Assault

The single largest number of offences by type across Argyll and Bute is Breach of the Peace offences (1478 offences in 2007). Further information contained in the Anti Social Behaviour Strategy and Outcome Agreement Annual Report 2008 showed that a considerable proportion of Breach of the Peace offences took place within the five main towns of Argyll and Bute. In the period 2007 to 2008 1272 Breach of the Peace offences were recorded within town centre areas.

Data is also available which shows that town centres were also the main locus for incidents of minor assault and vandalisms.

The Anti Social Behaviour Outcome Agreement Report 2008 contains data on incidences of minor assault. In the period 2007 to 2008 867 crimes of minor assault within town centres were recorded.

Table 2 - Offences Argyll & Bute Wide and Towns

Offences	Argyll and Bute	Town Centres
Breach of Peace Offences	1478	1272
Assault Offences (minor)	903	867

That these offences are concentrated in the main towns within Argyll and Bute reflects the fact that these areas are the largest population centres. It can be reasonably assumed that consumption of alcohol is also a significant factor in relation to Breach of the Peace offences and Minor Assaults. However, due to methods used for recording offences, it is not possible to specify how many of these Breach of the Peace incidents or Assaults featured the consumption of alcohol as a contributory factor in the offending behaviour. At the same time the number of offences committed and recorded as alcohol related offences, such as incidents of public consumption of alcohol and drunk and incapable offences, does not necessarily reflect the part alcohol consumption has played in overall rates of offending behaviour. The number of public drinking offences in Argyll and Bute during the period April 2006 to March 2007 was 111 recorded offences. During the same time period 101 drunk and incapable offences were committed.

A report by Strathclyde Police, for the purpose of quantifying disorder within town centres reviewed a number of crimes including:

- **Simple Assault**
- **Serious Assault**
- **Breach of the Peace**
- **Alcohol related crimes**
 - Drinking in public
 - Drunk and Incapable
 - Drunk in Licensed Premises
 - Drink Driving Offences.

The time period under review was 1st December 2007 to 31st March 2008. For comparison purposes the period 1st December 2006 to 31st March 2007 was also considered. The number of offences within each of the main towns was as follows:

Table 3 - Town Centre Disorder

Town Centre	Dec 07 to Mar 08	Dec 06 to Mar 08
Helensburgh	71	75
Rothsay	67	76
Dunoon	60	81
Campbeltown	60	104
Lochgilphead	33	36
Oban	63	113
Total	354	485

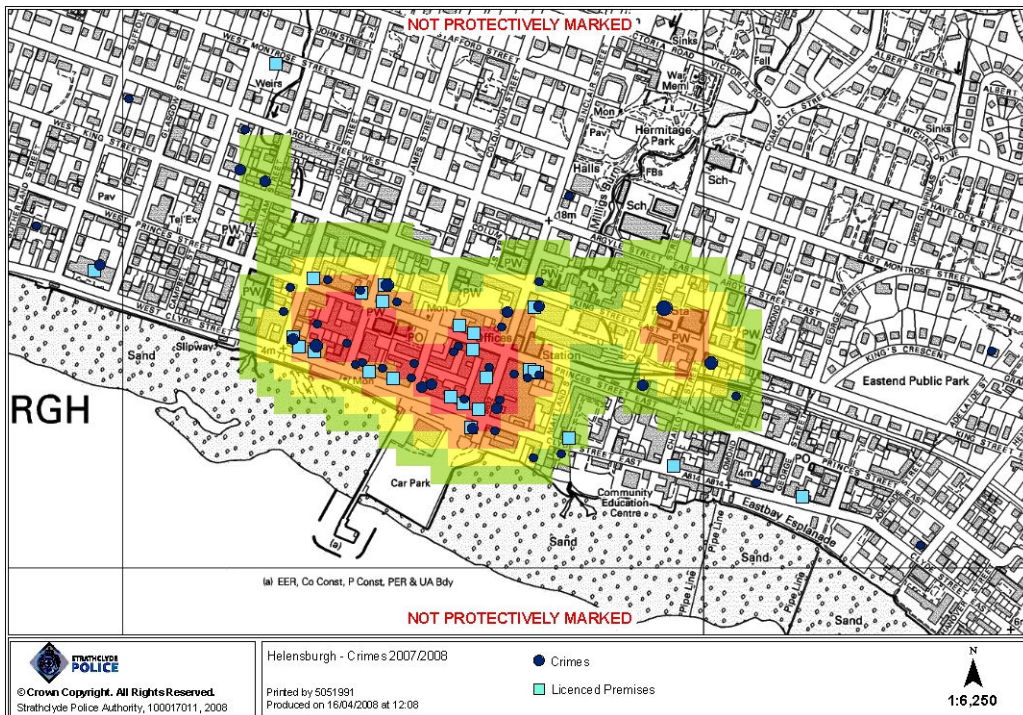
This reported highlighted that the main hotspot areas for these offences are town centre main streets within close proximity to licensed premises.

The majority of offences occurred on Saturdays and Sundays although incidents of disorder were also noticeable on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays within the towns of Rothsay and Campbeltown.

Average peak times of day for these offences across the local authority area are between 22.00 hours and 03.00am. In Rothsay a peak was also recorded at 16.00 hours

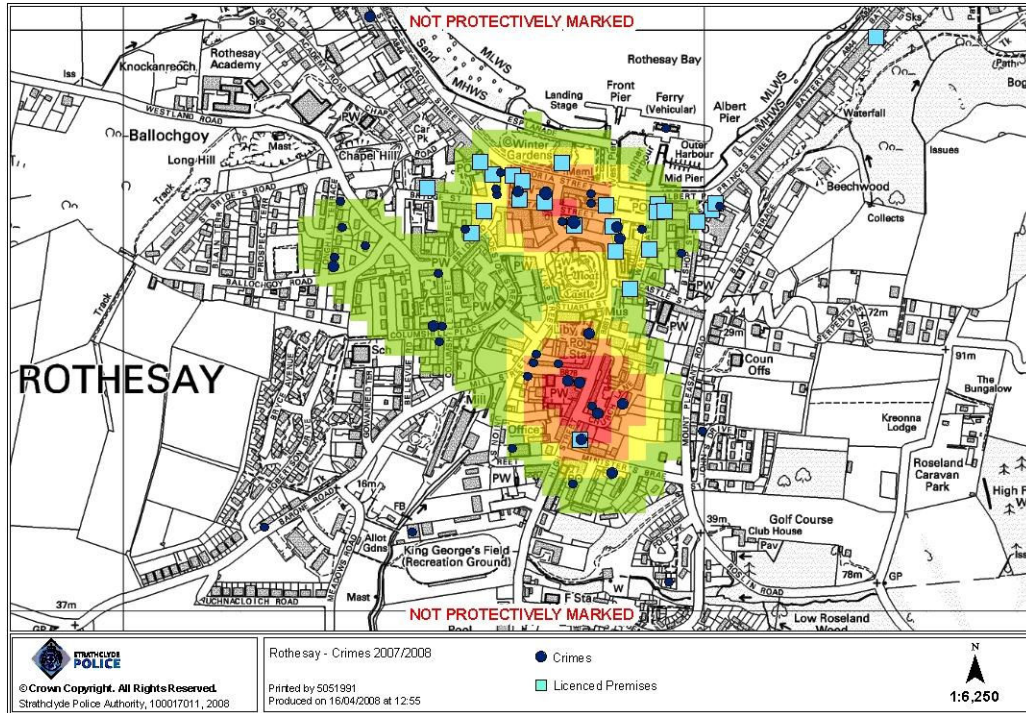
Hotspot areas within the main towns are shown in the street maps below.

Helensburgh



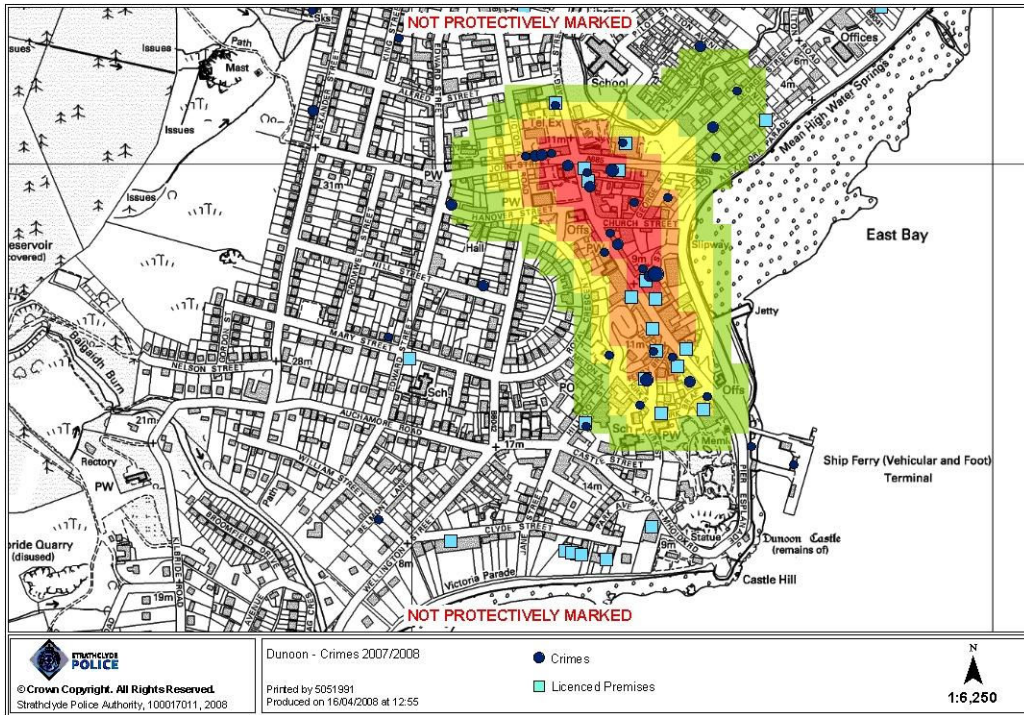
Hotspot activity is located around the sea front at Clyde Street and between William Street and Charlotte Street northwards as far as King Street

Rothesay



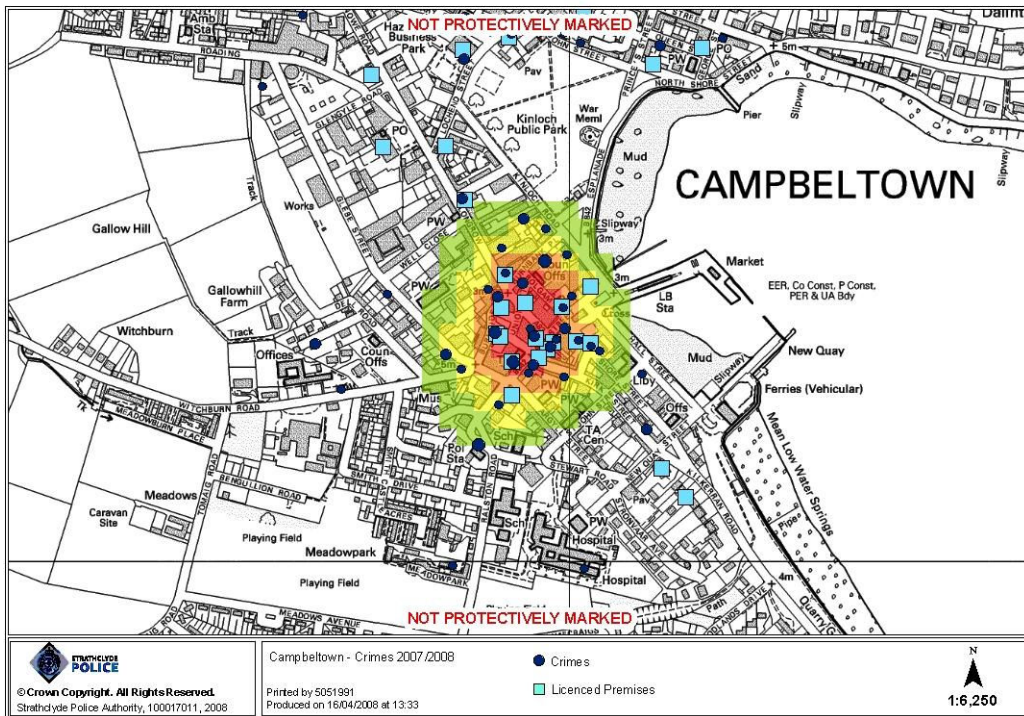
Most crimes occurred in or around High Street and between Victoria Street and Montague Street

Dunoon



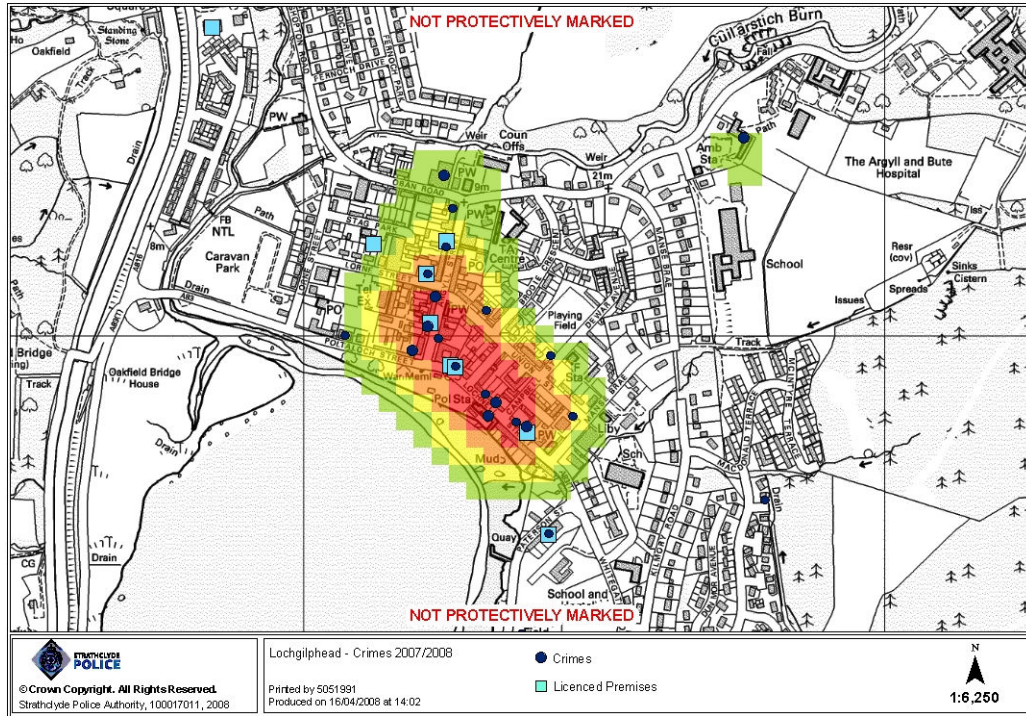
Argyll Street was the main locus for crimes between Alfred Street and the Ferry Terminal

Campbeltown



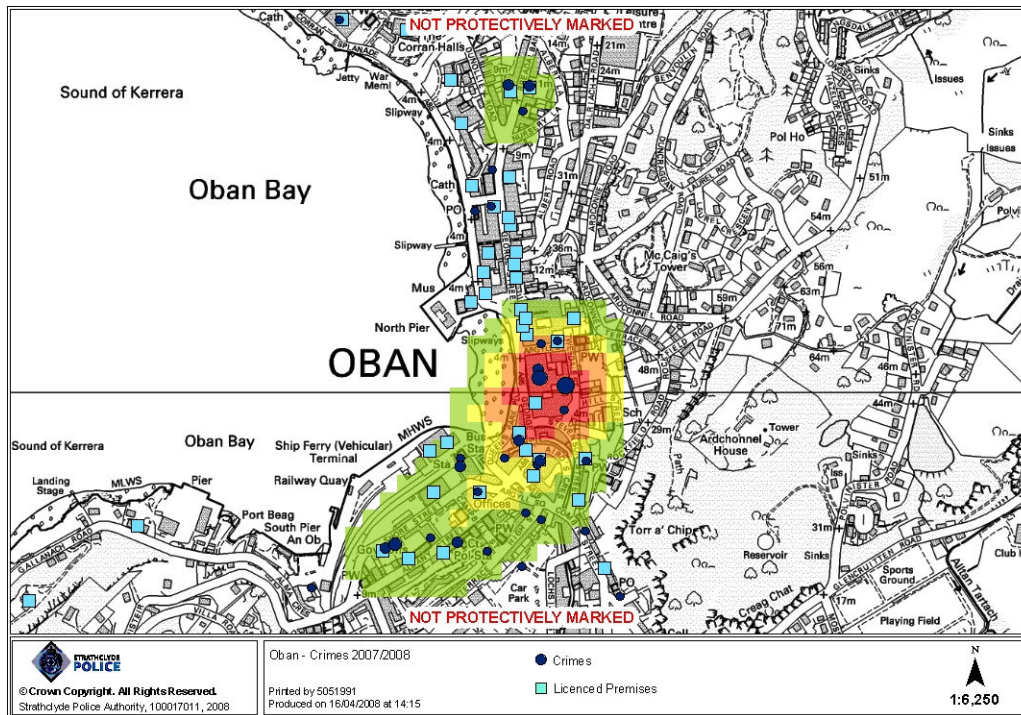
Hotspot activity is concentrated around Longrow South and Cross Street

Lochgilthead



Crimes mainly occurred at the sea front along Lochnell Street and Argyll Street.

Oban



George Street, Tweeddale Street and Albany Street were the streets where most offences took place.

Violence

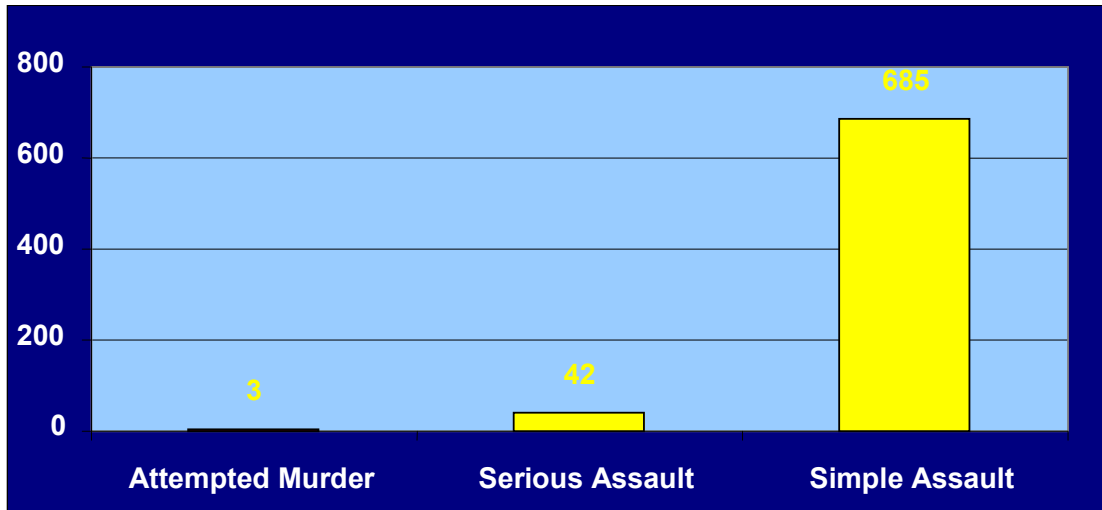
A Strathclyde Police report “Violence in Strathclyde Force area” published by the Violence Reduction Co-ordination Unit in September 2008 identified the places where most of the incidents of violence occurred within Argyll and Bute. These are identified in the table below.

**Table 4 - Violent Incidents Argyll and Bute
Strathclyde Police LB Sub**

<u>Division</u>
Main Street, Campbeltown
Argyll Street, Dunoon
George Street, Oban
Lochnell Street, Lochgilphead
John Street, Dunoon

One full year of crime data (1st October 2007 – 30th September 2008) was examined and, for the purpose of the report, violent crimes were defined as:

Murder
Attempt Murder
Serious Assault
Simple Assault



The level of ‘serious’ violence occurring within Argyll and Bute is relatively low. Over the period considered crimes averaged 3-4 per month although peaks were evident in March and May when the number of crimes reported increased to 8 and 9 crimes, respectively.

Most crimes were located within the six main towns and the two areas most affected were Oban and Dunoon with around half of all ‘serious’ violence taking place with these two towns. The other area that experienced a significantly higher density of violence was Rothesay.

Oban

Oban experienced the highest number of violent crimes and accounted for 16% of all crimes that occurred in LB Sub Division during the period. The 143 crimes reported consisted of 12 Serious Assaults and 131 Simple Assaults.

One third (47) of all violent crime in Oban took place within a 200 meter radius around the junction between Stevenson Street and Tweeddale Street. Within this relatively small area 7 of the 12 Serious Assaults in Oban were reported.

Table 5 - Violent Incidents-Oban

LOCATION	NO. OF CRIMES
TWEEDDALE ST	14
GEORGE ST	13
AIRDS PLACE	4
STEVENSON ST	5

ARGYLL ST	3
STATION RD	4
COMBIE ST	2
QUEENS PARK PLACE	1
STATION SQUARE	1
TOTAL	47

Dunoon

Dunoon experienced the second highest number of crimes for any single area within the sub division. In total 132 crimes of violence were reported consisting of 2 Attempt Murder, 10 Serious Assaults and 120 Simple Assaults.

The highest concentration of violence was located within the town centre area with most crimes having occurred in the area near to the East Bay and Alexandra Parade.

Table 6 - Violent Incidents-Dunoon

LOCATION	NO. OF CRIMES
ARGYLL ST	15
JOHN ST	13
FERRY BRAE	11
MOIR ST	6
GEORGE ST	5
ETON AVE	3
HANOVER ST	3
HILL ST	2
HILLFOOT ST	2
REGENT TERRACE	2
VICTORIA RD	2
BROOKLYN PLACE	1
KIRK ST	1
SALISBURY TERRACE	1
TOTAL	67

Rothesay

Rothesay also experienced a higher level of violence relative to other parts of the authority and was the third most affected area within LB Sub Division. During the period considered a total of 118 violent crimes were reported consisting of 7 Serious Assaults and 111 Simple Assaults.

The highest number of crimes took place within the town centre. The streets highlighted in the table below experienced just over 60% of all violent crime reported within Rothesay including 6 of the 7 Serious Assaults.

Table 7- Violent Incidents-Rothesay

LOCATION	NO OF CRIMES
MONTAGUE STREET	11
HIGH STREET	9
RUSSELL STREET	9
MILL STREET	7
CASTLEHILL STREET	6
BISHOP STREET	5
WATERGATE	5
CHURCH LANE	4
EAST PRINCES STREET	4
BRIDGEND STREET	3
DEANHOOD PLACE	2
MINISTERS BRAE	2
VICTORIA STREET	2
WEST PRINCES STREET	2
KING STREET	1
TOWER STREET	1
TOTAL	73

Much of the violence that has occurred within Argyll and Bute appears to be closely linked to the night time economy.

A proportion of these crimes involved persons known to one another.

Vandalism

Vandalism is, numerically, the second highest crime by category within Argyll and Bute. In the period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007 1331 vandalisms were recorded within the Argyll and Bute sub division by the Police (figure excludes recorded vandalisms in Helensburgh and Lomond).

Figures reported in the Argyll and Bute Anti Social Behaviour Outcome Agreement Annual Report 2007-08 showed that total vandalisms in the five main Argyll and Bute towns decreased by 28% from 2005 (1243 recorded incidents in 2005 compared with 893 in 2008).

In Cowal and Helensburgh and Lomond incidents of vandalisms account for the single largest number of offences by type. Strathclyde Police figures for the period 1st June 2007 to 31st May 2008 show that a total of 395 vandalisms occurred in Cowal. This figure accounts for almost one third of vandalisms reported in the Police Sub Division. Strathclyde Police figures for the period 1st April 2008 to 19th November 2008 showed that 193 incidents of vandalism occurred in Helensburgh and Lomond.

Anti Social Behaviour and Noise Nuisance

Outwith the offending behaviour identified above (and excluding criminal behaviour) complaints of noise disturbance is one of the most frequent types of anti-social behaviour complaint within Argyll and Bute. The majority of noise complaints concern disturbance in domestic premises from loud music or T.V, parties late at night or early morning, shouting/banging door, heavy footfall on hard flooring, DIY activities and barking dogs. A smaller number relate to licensed premises e.g. pubs, clubs, construction activity and aircraft noise.

The following information on noise complaints was collated by Argyll & Bute Council Legal & Protective Services ('Protective Services') over the 3-year period between 1st January 2006 and 31st December 2008.

Noise Complaints

The overall picture for noise complaints received in Argyll and Bute is based on the four Administrative Areas namely:

1. Bute and Cowal,
2. Helensborough and Lomond,
3. Mid-Argyll, Kintyre and Islay
4. Oban, Lorn and the Isles.

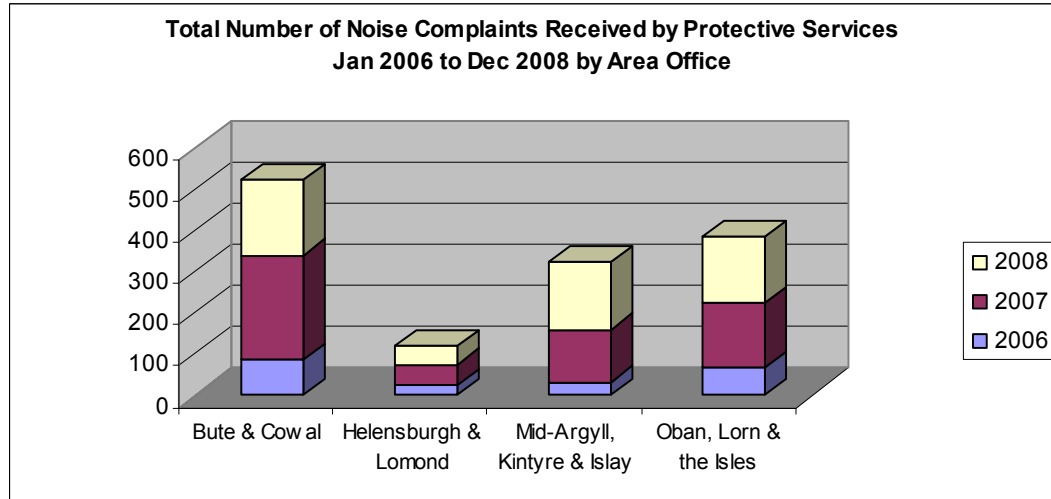
The total number of noise complaints received by Protective Services for these areas for the 3 year period 1.1.06 to 31.12.08 was as follows:

(a) Table 8 - Noise complaints by Area 1.1.06 – 31.12.08

NOISE COMPLAINTS BY AREA	Year			Total
	2006	2007	2008	
Area Office:	2006	2007	2008	Total
Bute & Cowal	86	254	181	521
Helensburgh & Lomond	26	49	45	120
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre & Islay	32	128	164	324
Oban, Lorn & the Isles	68	157	161	386
Total	212	588	551	1351

The statistics in Table are represented in the bar graph below:

Number of Noise Complaints by Area 1.1.06 – 31.12.08



Bute and Cowal area received the largest number of noise complaints each year and over the 3-year period 2006-2008 with a total of 521 complaints. The reason for this may be due, in part, to the significant number of noise complaints received by Bute, particularly during 2007. This is discussed in more detail below.

The number of noise complaints received in all areas peaked during 2007 with a total of 588 complaints received in that year. The greatest peak occurred in the Bute and Cowal area with a total of 254 complaints. Overall, noise complaints received by Argyll and Bute Council fell by a small number in 2008.

There are differences in the demographic profiles of the four areas making it difficult to make direct comparisons between them. This includes differences in population density, age and gender profile. However, the total population within each area is broadly similar allowing some comparison to be made between areas in relation to total number of noise complaints received by Protective Services.

Table 9 - Population figures for each area

AREA	POPULATION IN AREA
Bute & Cowal	22,485
Helensborough & Lomond	26,873
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre & Islay	22,127
Oban, Lorn & the Isles	19,865

Total Population	91,350
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- (i) Population of Argyll & Bute provided by C Carr, Research & Information Officer, Argyll & Bute Council (based on the GROSS 2007 SAPEs)

Road Safety and Road Traffic Offences

The Argyll and Bute 'Drive Safe' initiative has been successful in promoting road safety and safer driving within the local authority area. This initiative, delivered by a number of partners including Argyll and Bute Council, Strathclyde Police, Strathclyde Fire and Rescue and NHS, has targeted those who use the roads most frequently such as occupational drivers.

Road Safety is an issue which affects all of Argyll and Bute and the Argyll and Bute Single Outcome Agreement 2009 -2012 provides a clear focus and commitment to improving Road Safety. Partners within the Argyll and Bute Community Safety Partnership recognise the importance of a coordinated approach to Road Safety which involves local and national initiatives and are aligned with Scotland's Road Safety Framework to 2020 to drive casualty numbers down further.

The data in the tables below quantifies road traffic offences in 2006 and 2007 and Road Traffic Collisions between 2003 -2008. This data provides the Community Safety Partnership with initial baseline data from which further analysis can be undertaken and Road Safety delivery developed.

Table 10 - Road Traffic Offences –Argyll and Bute

Road Traffic Offences	Incidents 2006	Incidents 2007
Drink, Drug Driving inc failure to provide a specimen	192	193
Driving Carelessly	208	217
Dangerous Driving	69	64
Mobile phone whilst driving	140	127
Seat Belt Offences	246	266
Speeding Offences	981	863
Other Driving Offences	1249	1059

Table 11 Road Traffic Collisions 2003-08

Ward	Total	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Cowal	35	6	6	8	5	10
Dunoon	14	3	6	2	2	1
Helensburgh and Lomond South	38	7	6	11	7	7
Helensburgh Central	29	6	7	4	8	4
Bute	5	0	2	2	0	1
Kintyre and the Islands	27	8	4	7	6	2
Lomond North	86	22	14	17	19	14
Mid Argyll	72	7	17	18	12	18
Oban North and Lorn	132	19	20	27	32	34
Oban South and the Isles	24	4	6	6	4	4
South Kintyre	15	3	1	1	4	6
Total	471	85	89	103	99	95

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION

In order to measure public perception of community safety across Argyll and Bute a postal survey of over 500 residents was undertaken in 2007. The survey questioned residents on the extent to which different types of anti social behaviour are perceived as a problem and their concerns about personal and community safety matters. Data from the 2007 survey was compared with earlier data obtained from the 2005 Argyll and Bute Citizens Panel.

To complement the wider survey of residents living throughout Argyll and Bute, a specific survey was also undertaken within community regeneration areas to measure perception in these designated neighbourhoods.

The figures provide a robust indication of perceptions and experiences as a whole but it should be noted that, at the level of some individual areas where sample sizes are smaller, the data is only indicative.

The key findings of the 2007 survey, both Argyll and Bute wide and within the designated areas are summarised in the tables below:

Table 12 - Resident Perceptions Authority Wide Comparing 2005 and 2007 Survey

Argyll and Bute	2005 Survey	2007 Survey
Graffiti	9%	3%
Litter/Rubbish	34%	15%
Vandalism to property	36%	26%
Vandalism to street furniture	20%	15%
Rowdy Behaviour	6%	10%
Noisy Neighbours	10%	2%
Loud Music	5%	2%
Youth Disorder	65%	12%
Underage Drinking	53%	16%
Drug Misuse	21%	7%
Unsafe walking alone in the dark	25%	20%

Overall there has been a positive shift in people's perception with the exception of rowdy behaviour where there is increased perception of this behaviour as a problem.

Table 13 - % of residents in regeneration areas that perceived issue to be a serious problem -2007 survey

Issue	Graffiti	Rubbish or litter	Rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	Loud music	Drugs misuse	Vandalism to street furniture

Overall Argyll and Bute Survey	3%	15%	10%	2%	2%	7%	15%
Overall Regeneration Areas Survey	17%	31%	26%	16%	14%	34%	33%
Campbelltown	6%	15%	11%	5%	4%	15%	21%
Dunoon	15%	35%	29%	17%	16%	35%	36%
Helensburgh	31%	24%	23%	22%	21%	42%	28%
Oban	12%	38%	24%	16%	0%	32%	21%
Rosneath	11%	11%	5%	0%	0%	20%	5%
Rothesay	8%	32%	32%	14%	17%	30%	42%

Although the pattern is varied, it is apparent that, within the designated areas there is an increased perception of these issues as a serious problem. This is particularly the case with regard to the issue of drugs misuse.

Table 14 - % of residents that perceived issue to be very relevant to the local area-2007 survey

	Youth disorder (% rating as "very relevant")	Underage drinking (% rating as "very relevant")
Overall Argyll and Bute Survey	12%	16%
Overall Regeneration Areas Survey	41%	49%
Campbelltown	30%	41%
Dunoon	47%	50%
Helensburgh	37%	51%
Oban	28%	42%
Rosneath	17%	24%
Rothesay	50%	50%

The pattern of a greater level of concern within the designated areas is even more apparent with respect to issues of youth disorder and underage drinking.

Table 15 - % of residents that were very or fairly worried about the issue-2007 survey

	Being physically assaulted or attacked in the street (% who are “very” or “fairly” worried)	Vandalism to Property (% who are “very” or “fairly” worried)
Overall Argyll and Bute Survey	17%	26%
Overall Regeneration Areas Survey	29%	46%
Campbelltown	13%	27%
Dunoon	34%	50%
Helensburgh	21%	39%
Oban	36%	48%
Rosneath	5%	16%
Rothsay	32%	48%

Concern over these issues is much higher than average within the designated neighbourhoods.

The current reduction since the implementation of the strategy in incidents of anti social behaviour across the authority as a whole, together with the qualitative data derived from the survey of residents, demonstrates that the various outputs by services are successful in tackling anti social behaviour. It is noted, however, that incidents and resident concerns are significant within community regeneration areas and other neighbourhoods where there is disadvantage

DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

Argyll and Bute Community Safety Partners will continue to develop a partnership problem solving approach to community safety matters based upon the National Intelligence Model (NIM). The key features of this model are:

- **Crime Pattern Analysis** – examination of the nature and scale of current and emerging community safety issues and patterns, linked crimes or incidents, and hotspots of activity.

- **Crime Trend Analysis** – identification of the broad direction or patterns being followed by specific or general crimes and other community safety matters.
- **General Profile** – identification of common characteristics of offenders displaying particular offending behaviour
- **Hot Spots** – identification of locations that display significantly higher than average levels of criminal activity, incidents or community safety concerns
- **Intelligence Products** – sharing of appropriate information derived from data compiled primarily from a combination of analytical techniques & products to inform strategic and tactical decisions

NIM promotes a corporate approach to Community Safety. It incorporates cross agency and community information into the strategic assessment, and requires the participation of agencies to jointly task and coordinate processes.

The Council, Strathclyde Police and partners developed an intelligence based problem solving approach in relation to the delivery of the Argyll and Bute Anti Social Behaviour Strategy 2005 -08. Responses to anti social behaviour incidents and hotspots have been based around a balanced use of Prevention, Intervention and Enforcement responses (PIER).

The Strategic Community Safety Partnership is the key forum that will strategically direct the implementation of the Community Safety Strategy. The locality based Community Safety Partnerships in Mid Argyll Kintyre and Islay; Bute and Cowal; Oban, Lorn & the Isles and Helensburgh and Lomond will be responsible for delivering the strategy at area level and contributing to monitoring outcomes and reporting to the Strategic Partnership.

The locality based Community Safety Partnerships will also have a key role in supporting a methodology which promotes an evidence based approach to identifying and addressing community safety priorities.

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