



JARGON BUSTER©

Definitions and Abbreviations

Links - **A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**

Accountable Body

Definition: An organisation that is held accountable for the spending of a significant amount of public funds. This is usually the local authority.

Acquisitive Crime

Definition: offences where the perpetrator derives material gain from crime. This encompasses crime types such as motor vehicle crime, residential burglary, retail crime, fraud and counterfeiting.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Definition: behaviour likely to cause alarm, harassment or distress to members of the public not of the same household as the perpetrator. (Crime & Disorder Act 1998) The main examples include:

- Criminal damage/vandalism
- Threatening behaviour
- Harassment
- Abandoned vehicles
- Neighbour problems
- Noise
- Dogs fouling
- Fly tipping

Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)

Definition: A court order used to deter individuals from carrying out persistent and serious anti-social behaviour. Anti-social behaviour causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. It includes acts such as graffiti, abusive and intimidating language, excessive noise, littering, drunken behaviour, etc. An ASBO can be served to anyone over 10 years of age and will last a minimum of two years.

Audit Commission

Definition: The Government's inspection and assessment organisation which previously oversaw Best Value and now oversees Comprehensive Performance Assessment of various public organisations. (See comprehensive performance assessment).

Baseline

Definition: A measurement of the starting conditions, for example numbers unemployed, before a programme is undertaken. The benefits of a programme can be assessed over time by comparing the baseline figures with more up to date figures.

Benchmarking

Definition: A method used by organisations for comparing themselves (in terms of efficiency, effectiveness etc) to other organisations.

BME

Abbreviation: for Black Minority Ethnic.

Burglary (Domestic)

Definition: An offence of burglary is recorded by the police if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. Burglary does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window or by entering the property under false pretences e.g. impersonating a meter reader. Burglary does not cover theft by a person who is entitled to be there at the time of the offence (see theft in a dwelling). The dwelling is a house, flat or any connected outhouse or garage.

CCTV

Abbreviation: for Closed Circuit Television. CCTV is used in monitoring and surveillance. CCTV consists of one or more small video cameras sending images to a receiving monitor, television or video device.

Citizenship

Definition: The central government policy designed to promote people becoming good citizens – being active in their local community through volunteering etc. Citizenship education is now compulsory for young people in secondary schools.

Common Assault

Definition: An assault (or attempted assault) where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but the incident did not result in an injury, or the injury was negligible (e.g. a black eye).

Communities and Local Government

Definition: Communities and Local Government's vision is of prosperous and cohesive communities, offering a safe, healthy and sustainable environment for all.

Community Cohesion

Definition: A policy objective to ensure that all ethnic groups and communities within an area have a shared agenda, sense of belonging and purpose.

Community Empowerment Networks (CEN)

Definition: Provides the link between the voluntary and community sector (VCS) and the LSP. They distribute information about the working of the LSP to the community and highlight the concerns of the community to the LSP. Hyndburn Community Network is the CEN for Hyndburn. The Network helps local people to develop their skills to 'deliver/influence' the services in their area, and input into resource allocation.

Community Group

Definition: Small groups of residents dealing with themes and/or issues, which affect their locality/community.

Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

Definition: An over-arching partnership of statutory, community and voluntary stakeholders which looks at reducing perceptions of crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and improving community safety. The CSP is part of the LSP. See also CDRP.

Community Strategies

Definition: The plans which local authorities are now required to prepare for improving the economic, environmental and social well being of local areas and by which the councils are expected to co-ordinate the actions of the public, private voluntary and community organisations that operate locally.

Community Strategy

Definition: A document that details the framework for regeneration and service improvement in a local area. The Lancashire County Council strategy is known as 'Ambition Lancashire'. Hyndburn Borough Council has 'Hyndburn's Sustainable Community Strategy'.

Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA)

Definition: This is designed to help local authorities improve local services for their communities. It considers how the local authority is run and ranks them medium term.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP)

Definition: Statutory partnerships formed as a consequence of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 which required the Police and local authorities and others to work together to tackle crime and disorder within a local authority area. Hyndburn's CDRP is known as 'Hyndburn Community Safety Partnership'. (See CSP)

Crime Reduction Programme

Definition: A Government funded programme which consists of a series of diverse initiatives which have been shown to be effective at reducing crime or the fear of crime.

Criminal Damage

Definition: Criminal damage results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged.

DCLG

Abbreviation: for Department for Communities and Local Government.

Deliberate Fires

Definition: Fires involving damage to property, where the cause is deliberate or malicious.

Deliberate Secondary Fires

Definition: Smaller fires which do not result in damage to property. They include fires to:-

- Derelict building
- Derelict vehicle
- Grass/Heath/Railway
- Straw/stubble

- Refuse/Container
- Tree/fence/lamp

Delivery Plan

Definition: A plan which sets out what a project or programme intends to achieve, when, where and at what cost.

Demographics

Definition: This comprises selected characteristics of population (e.g. age, gender) for the purpose of social studies.

Deprivation

Definition: A condition in which individuals, groups or communities do not have adequate food, shelter, education or opportunities for improvement.

Diversity

Definition: The range of values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, beliefs, ethnic background, sexual orientation, skills, knowledge and life experiences of the individuals making up any given group of people.

Domestic Violence / Abuse

Definition: Any violence between current or former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever or whenever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional or financial abuse.

Drug and Alcohol Action Teams (DAT)

Definition: These exist in each local authority area and provide a strategic lead in reducing drug and alcohol misuse. The Drug and Alcohol Action Team is responsible for the development of the local drug strategy to tackle the range of social conditions linked to drug misuse. In Lancashire we have LDAAT.

Engagement

Definition: hearing the views of stakeholders and enabling them to shape what you are doing and to play a part in delivery.

Equality

Definition: equality is concerned with consistent principles about not treating people unfairly by virtue of their gender, disability, race, age, faith and sexual orientation. Much of the equalities legislation addresses discrimination affecting a specific group of people. It is also essential to ensure that people are not treated unfairly in terms of the geographic location where they live.

Evaluation

Definition: An assessment, after a project or programme has started, of the extent to which objectives have been achieved, how efficiently they have been achieved, and whether there are any lessons to be gained for the future.

Floor Targets

Definition: Deprivation will be tackled through the bending of main Departmental programmes such as the police and health services, to focus more specifically on the most deprived areas. Departments now have minimum targets to meet, which means that, for the first time, they will be judged on the areas where they are doing worst, and not just on averages.

GONW

Abbreviation: for Government Office North West.

Governance

Definition: The various ways in which political, economic, social and cultural life is co-ordinated at global, national, regional and local levels.

Government Offices for the Regions

Definition: There are nine Government Offices, each working with regional partners and local people to help deliver the governments key aims at regional level. Hyndburn and Lancashire are covered by Government Office for the North West (GONW).

Harassment

Definition: Putting people in fear of violence; also continual, persistent attacks causing alarm or distress.

Hotspot Areas

Definition: Areas or wards that are high priority and more prominently involved and/ or affected by criminal activities and/or community safety issues.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Definition: 1. DETR published the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD) for England on 22 August 2000. This replaces, and improves significantly on, the Index of Local Deprivation 1998. The IMD uses a broader range of data sets and more up to date figures to produce a series of deprivation indices at both ward and local authority district levels. It provides a guide to the extent of various types of deprivation within areas but does not tell us to what extent individual households are subject to multiple deprivations.

2. Ranking of wards and districts in England according to health, education, employment etc, which is used as the basis for government allocation of funds for neighbourhood renewal and tackling deprivation in terms of health, education employment etc.

Indicators

Definition: Measures which help assess performance, often over time (e.g. a change in crime rates).

Juvenile Nuisance

Juvenile Nuisance is not a crime. It is collated by Lancashire Constabulary as a guide to the prevalence of juvenile crime. It measures the number of incidents where a juvenile is perceived to be the offender by the caller.

LAA

Definition: A three year agreement that sets out the priorities for a local area agreement between Central Government, represented by the Government Office (GO) and a local area, represented by the local authority and other key partners through Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs). LAAs simplify some central government funding, help join up public services more effectively, and allow greater flexibility for local solutions to meet local circumstances. LAA Partnerships are required to evidence how local communities and third sector organisations are engaged in this process.

LCC

Abbreviation: for Lancashire County Council.

Local Area Agreements

Definition: 1. Part of the Government's 10 year strategy to build a new relationship between central and local government. They will aim to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the way Government works with local authorities and their delivery partners to improve public services, including fewer funding streams to deal with and reduced bureaucracy and transactional costs associated with them.

2. Agreements between the Government and local councils/local strategic partnerships which build on partnership working. The agreements focus on a core set of locally-developed priorities and outcomes, which means that partnership resourcing and delivery arrangements can be simplified. Also local areas have much greater freedom to spend on local priorities.

Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA)

Definition: Agreements between individual local authorities and the Government setting out the authority's commitment to deliver specific improvements in performance, and the Government's commitment to reward these improvements. The agreement also records what the Government will do to help the authority achieve the improved performance.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)

Definition: An over-arching partnership of stakeholders who will develop ways to involve local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood in how services are provided.

Multi Agency Problem Solving Team (MAPS)

Definition: A group of agencies working together in partnership to problem solve local community issues and to co-ordinate activities/actions on a Borough-wide basis; in geographic hot-spots; or Neighbourhood Management level. This group can be 'virtual', come together at regular meetings or be co-located in the same office.

Neighbourhood Management Programme or Neighbourhood Management Board

Definition: A way of encouraging stakeholders to work with service providers to help improve the quality of services delivered in deprived neighbourhoods.

Outputs and Outcomes

Definition: 1. **Outputs** measure what was directly produced by a project.

2. **Outcomes** measure the longer term changes that were brought about by the project.

Performance Indicator

Definition: Measure of performance used to judge how organisations are performing against targets set.

Performance Management

Definition: planning, delivering, reviewing and revising to ensure that the organisation remains on track

Performance Management Framework (PMF)

Definition: A requirement that all LSPs introduce a performance management framework to ensure that their LSP is delivering the actions and priorities set out in their sustainable community strategy.

Police Community Support Officer (PCSO)

Definition: Police Community Support Officers work to complement and support regular police officers, providing a visible and accessible uniformed presence to improve the quality of life in the community and offer greater public reassurance. Their primary purpose

is to improve the community and offer greater public reassurance. In support of regular police officers they will work within a targeted patrol area to provide a visible and accessible uniformed presence; work with partners and community organisations to address anti-social behaviour, the fear of crime, environmental issues and other factors which affect the quality of people's lives.

Prolific & Priority Offender (PPO)

Definition: The PPO programme allows local areas to identify and select offenders who are considered to be the most prolific, the most persistently anti-social and those who pose the greatest threat to their community.

There are **three complementary strands** to the PPO programme:

Prevent and Deter (P&D). Aiming to stop young people from engaging in offending behaviours and graduating to become the prolific offenders of the future.

Catch and Convict (C&C). Aiming to prevent PPO's from offending through apprehension and conviction, and through licence enforcement, by ensuring a swift return to the courts for those PPO's continuing to offend.

Rehabilitate and Resettle (R&R). Aiming to rehabilitate PPO's who are in custody or serving sentences in the community, through closer working between all relevant agencies and continued post-sentence support.

Public Sector

Definition: includes Local Authorities, Primary Care Trusts, Lancashire Constabulary & Lancashire Fire & Rescue Service etc. At regional level it can include the Government Office (GONW), Regional Development Agency (NWDA) Regional Assembly (NWRA) etc.

Public Service Agreements (PSAs)

Definition: (see Floor targets) (see LPSA)

Public Service Delivery

Definition: Where a voluntary or private sector organisation delivers a service that is paid for by a public sector body.

Registered Social Landlords (RSL)

Definition: Landlords of social housing that are registered with the Housing Corporation. Most are housing associations but they also include trusts, co-operatives and companies. Examples are Accent, Eavesbrook and Hyndburn Homes.

Respect Agenda

Definition: The Respect Action Plan launched by the government, released findings from a review of partnership provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and contains measures which will have major implications for the delivery of services and the way in which it works with partner organisations to reduce crime and disorder and create safer and stronger communities i.e.:

- expand parenting provision and establish a new National Parenting Academy for front line staff
- launch a network of intensive family support schemes that target challenging families
- place a new duty on local authorities to identify children missing school and support them back into education
- expand the role of sport, constructive activities and volunteering as positive routes to nurture a culture of respect amongst young people
- make public services more accountable to local people and local priorities
- Extend the powers available to local communities to deal rapidly and effectively with 'low level' anti-social behaviour.

- place a duty on responsible authorities to share depersonalised data which is relevant for community safety purposes
- broaden the definition of mainstreaming crime reduction so that agencies take account of anti-social behaviour, behaviour adversely affecting the environment and substance misuse
- create national standards for partnership working

Ring Fencing

Definition: The process by which money within a larger fund is kept aside for a specific purpose.

Robbery

Definition: An incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. Recorded crime offences are distinguished between robbery of personal property and business property. Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery.

SMART

Definition: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely

Social Exclusion

Definition: Social exclusion is what can happen when individuals or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown. It can also have a wider meaning, which encompasses the exclusion of people from the normal rights of society.

Stakeholders

Definition: People who have an interest in an organisation, project or process, its activities and achievements; e.g. clients, users, partners, council departments.

Sustainability

Definition: The process whereby an organisation moves from short term funding for their activities to more dependable funding.

Synergy

Definition: Added value arising from the working together of two or more organisations.

Theft from the person

Definition: Theft (including attempts) of a purse, wallet, cash etc. directly from the person of the victim, but without physical force or the threat of it.

Theft in a dwelling

Definition: Thefts committed inside a home by someone who is entitled to be there at the time of the offence (e.g. party guests, workmen, etc.).

Third Sector

Definition: 1. voluntary and community organisations (VCOs) including faith organisations, social enterprises and not-for-profit companies.

2. This is made up of organisations that are not fully in the private or public sector, for example, voluntary organisations, community groups and faith groups (government and the private sector being the first two sectors).

VCOs

Abbreviation: voluntary and community organisations.

Vehicle Crime

Definition: offences of theft of or from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference and tampering and criminal damage to a vehicle.

Violent Crime

Definition: The combination of offences recorded in the violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offence groups for recorded crime.

Voluntary & Community Sector

Definition: The name used to describe organisations that are neither public nor private sector. Voluntary organisations are typically larger and unlike community organisations may not be rooted in one individual community. Voluntary organisations usually support smaller organisations or local community groups e.g. Hyndburn Community Network.

Volunteer

Definition: A volunteer is someone who gives their time for free to help a community or organisation. Volunteering opportunities cover a wide spectrum of activity from the "traditional" role of performing services for others to working for environmental groups or becoming involved in action that effects social change. This can range from a small group working on local issues to a large organisation focusing on one particular issue.

White Paper

Definition: Statement of policy issued by government. White papers often form the basis of new legislation, and are usually preceded by a consultative green paper.

Wounding

Definition: There are two types of wounding classifications used for recorded crime. The more serious are those offences committed with intent to do grievous bodily harm and are classified as 'wounding or other act endangering life'. Those of assault occasioning actual bodily harm are classified in the 'other wounding' category.

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Note: If you would like any other acronyms or jargon adding to this document please contact us at:

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