

**Cheshire East  
Community Safety Partnership**

**Partnership Plan**

**2009-2012**

**July 2009**

# Our Priorities

## ***To Reduce:***

**Antisocial Behaviour** – Reduce reported levels antisocial behaviour and reduce perception of antisocial behaviour .

**The Impact of Alcohol Misuse on our Communities** - Reducing crime and antisocial behaviour relating to alcohol and the evening economy and

**Domestic Violence** – To continue supporting action against domestic violence through joint shared services with local accountability.

**Acquisitive Crime** – Reduce acquisitive crime with the greatest reductions in those offence categories that has the most impact on our communities.

## ***By Actively***

**Managing Neighbourhoods**– Support the development of multi agency local area and neighbourhood action and target evidence based interventions in those localities most in need.

**Managing Offending** – Reduce re-offending by prolific and priority offenders, and work to prevent offending by managing anti-social behaviour and targeting early intervention to potential offenders.

**Managing Crime and Disorder** - Development of effective partnership processes to manage crime & disorder in the CDRP area, and in particular the town centres and evening economy areas.

### ***What we found from an assessment of crime and disorder issues.***

Within the context of the Local Area Agreement, it is accepted that certain issues have to be prioritised beyond the findings of the local crime analysis. Some issues are considered to be universal and even Cheshire wide, such as Drugs Action, Domestic Violence and Road Safety. As such they have their own thematic partnerships which produce assessments of their own.

It is clear from the initial scan and broad level analysis that crime and disorder (including 'ASB', arson and other issues) disproportionately affects two types of area within Cheshire East.

These are town centres with areas of daytime retail trade and usually concentrations of licensed premises associated with an evening economy as well, and residential areas, primarily those with issues of multiple deprivation, of which one is the crime level.

Cheshire East is made up of a collection of towns, all providing retail and entertainment centres and all affected by similar types of crime and disorder issues – shoplifting, theft, vehicle crime, evening economy disorder and ASB.

However there is a need to discriminate between the types and causes of crime and anti-social behaviour in these types of location. Analysis indicates that not all 'violent crime' in these areas is associated with the evening economy, also the towns display drastic variations in levels of theft and shoplifting (whether due to levels of intervention is not known). There is also a need to be more discerning when looking at 'anti-social behaviour' as this splits between that associated with young people earlier in the evening and that attributed to drunkenness and the evening economy.

Other areas suffer relatively high levels of ASB, arson, damage to buildings and vehicles, burglary and other burglary. These tend to be areas or relatively high deprivation. Not all are social housing, though some are. In these areas there can be lower confidence in the agencies and there are multiple issues associated with quality of life such as littering, vandalism, fouling and up keep of the 'public realm' which contribute to lower feelings of safety and dissatisfaction.

In some of the areas the 'town centre' and residential areas overlap and here feelings of safety are affected both by the fall out from the night time economy and the day to day experience of 'ASB' and minor crime.

The partnership should recognise the need to address the issues of crime, disorder and feelings of safety across the whole of Cheshire East, but, it should also recognise that it must prioritise and target its resources where they can have the greatest impact and where there is the greatest need.

### ***Recommended priorities for 2009/2012***

The partnership strategic assessment has been conducted alongside the Police BCU Strategic Assessment, using the same period for analysis, and in the case of crime and ASB the same data. It is therefore not the intention to make operational level recommendations in tackling specific crime types such as would be found in the police assessment.

Rather, it is the role of the partnership to focus on the broader strategic themes and identify the areas where deeper partnership and multi-agency working can 'add value' to the partners' core business.

Two broad themes are evident from the analysis.

The first is the need to maintain operational activity and processes that have successfully reduced crime across Cheshire East over the last three years.

The second is to develop approaches to crime and disorder that has the most impact on people, and which most concerns them. Therefore an emphasis should be placed on the strategic management of crime and disorder in our towns and in those neighbourhoods that suffer most.

An approach to the strategic management of towns, in terms of licensing and planning policy, enforcement, crime prevention and engagement with businesses to assist in the prevention of crime and ASB should contribute to reducing fear of crime, as it is often the reputation of a town centre that prevents people feeling safe and using them more.

Similarly, a strategic approach to the reduction of crime and disorder in our less well off neighbourhoods, one which address the 'signal' nature of much environmental crime and vandalism, that tackles the specific issues in that neighbourhood and which engages with and increases the confidence of the residents (and their landlords) to contribute to improving where they live. This could be through working with the Local Area Partnerships and engaging with the community and partners to fit the approach to the specific areas.

#### ***Key Priorities:***

1. Offender, Crime and ASB Management
2. Town Centre Management
3. Neighbourhoods Management

## **How the Partnership Works**

The functions of the Partnership are to fulfil the statutory requirements of a CDRP, including the following:

1. To direct the work of the Partnership
2. To prepare a strategic assessment at least once a year
3. To prepare, agree and implement a three year rolling Partnership Plan that will be updated each year
4. Manage performance against the objectives set out in the Partnership Plan, the Local Area Agreement and the Community Plan
5. To refresh the Partnership Plan annually
6. To review the skills and knowledge available to the Partnership each year
7. To agree funding priorities and allocations
8. To agree an information sharing protocol
9. To engage with the communities of Cheshire East
10. To co-ordinate the work of partners agencies in developing a safer Cheshire East
11. To engage with, and where necessary lead, other relevant strategies, for example Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) and Youth Offending Team (YOT)
12. To promote the use of the best available information
13. To report progress of the Partnership and its supporting groups to the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Board

### **The Strategic Board**

The Partnership is overseen by a Board known as the Strategic Board which shall meet and consider the following:

1. Performance Management
2. Strategic Assessments and Partnership Plans
3. Commissioning interventions and services
4. Theme Group Performance and Funding Updates
5. Compliance with National Standards
6. Updated Legislation and Good Practice

The Board shall compromise at least one senior representative from the responsible authorities and other named agencies as follows:

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Representative</b> (Voting member in Bold Type)
Cheshire Police	<b>BCU Chief Superintendent</b> Senior Officer
Cheshire Police Authority	<b>Member</b> Senior Officer
Cheshire East Council	<b>Portfolio Holder for Community Safety</b> Two other elected members, to provide geographical coverage of Cheshire East Senior Officer Community Safety Manager
Cheshire Fire and Rescue Authority/Service	Elected Member <b>Senior Officer</b>
Cheshire Probation	<b>Senior Officer</b>
Eastern and Central Cheshire PCT	<b>Senior Officer (poss. Director of Public Health)</b>
CVS	<b>Senior Representative</b>
Drug and Alcohol Action Team	<b>DAAT Manager</b>
Cheshire Youth Offending Team	<b>Head Of Service</b>
Housing	<b>Senior Representative from Registered Social Landlord Group</b> Strategic lead from Cheshire East Council
Connexions	<b>Lead Officer</b>
Local Criminal Justice Board	HMCS rep CPS rep

Other agencies may be co-opted as and when required, or invited as observers.

The Partnership will apply the “six core principals of good governance”, namely:

- ❖ Focusing on the Partnership's purpose and on outcomes for local people
- ❖ Performing effectively in clearly defined functions and roles.
- ❖ Promoting values for the Partnership and demonstrating the values of governance through behaviour.
- ❖ Taking informed transparent decisions and managing risk.
- ❖ Developing the capacity and capability of the governing body (the Partnership Strategic Board) to be effective.
- ❖ Engaging stakeholders and making accountability real.

The Partnership will also provide strategic leadership for the work of the following delivery groups intended to address the key locally and nationally set priorities of the partnership

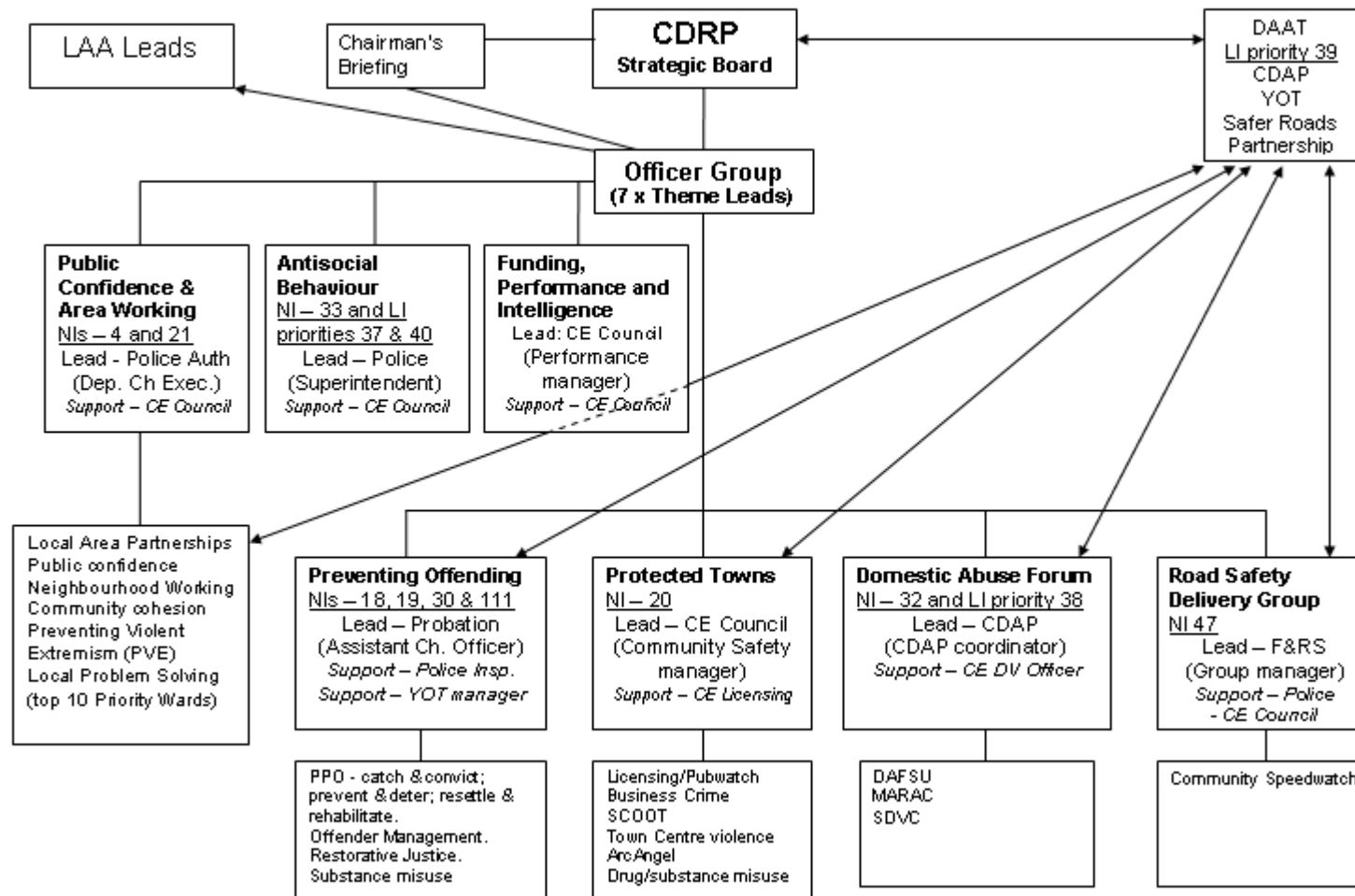
1. Public confidence and Area Working
2. Anti-Social Behaviour
3. Funding, Performance and Intelligence
4. Preventing Offending (Prolific and Priority Offender/Offender Management, Youth Offending Team)
5. Protected Towns
6. Domestic Abuse Forum
7. Drug and Alcohol Action Team
8. Road Safety

*(please see structure chart below)*

Meetings will be held quarterly, or more frequently were required. A 'Face the Public' session will be held at least once a year. Part one of each quarterly meeting will be held in public. The location of the meeting will vary in order to reflect the different communities of East Cheshire.

Meetings shall be arranged and minuted by Cheshire East Council, in consultation with the Partnership Co-ordinator.

## CHESHIRE EAST CDRP STRUCTURE





## **CHESHIRE EAST CDRP STRUCTURE – Glossary of Indicators**

### **National Indicators**

- NI 4 - % of people who feel they can influence decisions in the locality
- NI 18 - Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision
- NI 19 – Preventing youth re-offending
- NI 20 – Assault with injury crime
- NI 21 - Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by the local councils and police
- NI 30 - Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders
- NI 32 - Repeat incidents of domestic violence
- NI 33 - Arson incidents
- NI 47 - People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions
- NI 111 – First time youth entrants into the judicial system

### **County-Wide non-designated Local Indicators'**

- LI priority 37 - Reported incidents of ASB
- LI priority 38 - Increase in proportion of non-Police referrals to the DAFSUs and MARACs
- LI priority 39 - Alcohol arrest referrals
- LI priority 40 - Anti-social behaviour – criminal damage

## Partnership Plan Summary 2009/2010

### **PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & AREA WORKING GROUP**

#### LEAD:

DAMON TAYLOR  
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
CHESHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

#### LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT INDICATORS:

NI 4 & NI 21 - % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality & Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by the local council and police

The key elements of both NI 4 and NI 21 primarily link to the engagement agenda and will need to draw on key issues identified in the Partnership Plan. It will also be important, particularly in terms of NI 4, that the delivery plan ties in with the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy.

- **Mapping of current engagement** – it will be important that all engagement activity being undertaken by the various groups within the CDRP are mapped at the outset to avoid unnecessary duplication. This will involve a mapping the engagement activity required by the various thematic groups, to ensure consistency.
- **Progress tracker** - To ensure a progress tracker is maintained of progress against both indicators, all survey work being undertaken by the partnership will feature questions relating to NI 4 and 21. This will enable a mapping of confidence over time to be developed.
- **Identify areas of low confidence/involvement** - Based on the strategic assessment, the outcome of the 2008 Place Survey and local survey work undertaken by the Authority and Constabulary (and other partners where available), try to identify those areas where there is significantly lower levels of confidence. This will help inform the work of the partnership and targeting of resources to address issues of concern. Local follow up booster surveys will be undertaken after interventions to identify areas of good practice. Likewise, an analysis of those areas of particular high confidence will also be undertaken to identify what good practices can be disseminated to other areas.
- **Co-ordinate engagement on behalf of the partnership** – to oversee the engagement element of the thematic groups' workload to ensure that it is asking the right questions, is undertaken at the most appropriate time and is not duplicating work elsewhere.
- **Dissemination of engagement information to the LAPs** – to work closely with the LAPs to feedback (and receive) the key issues arising

out of engagement. Provide a link between the CDRP and the LAPs on key issues arising out of the thematic groups.

- **PREVENT agenda** – to help the CDRP deliver its element of the PREVENT preventing violent extremism agenda, including, where appropriate, ensuring the CDRP's engagement activity is appropriately directed around the needs of this agenda.

## **ANTI –SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR GROUP**

### LEAD:

MICK GARRIHY  
SUPERINTENDENT  
CHESHIRE POLICE

### LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT INDICATORS:

NI 21 & NI 33 - Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by the local council and police, Arson:

Local indicators 37 & 40, reported incidents of anti-social behaviour and reported criminal damage

*Increase the percentage of people who agree that police and other local public services are successfully dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime in their local area. (NI 21)*

Plan intends to improve public confidence relating to the extent to which public services are dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime in their local area.

Targets have been set to increase the % of "Place Survey" respondents who agree public bodies are successfully dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime from 25.3% in 2008/09 to 27% in 2009/10 and 33% in 2010/11.

- Production and implementation of a multiagency Cheshire East CDRP Antisocial Behaviour Action plan (combining elements of identification, prevention, intervention and enforcement).
- Analysis of data on antisocial behaviour at a strategic level (e.g. via annual strategic assessment) and on an ongoing basis via tasking processes to inform planning and target interventions at the areas of greatest need.

Targeted press and media campaigns to inform local people about the work that is being undertaken to address antisocial behaviour in their area

### ARSON (Deliberate fire-setting) (NI 33)

Arson is a particularly pernicious crime, which impacts on both the individual victim and on society as a whole. It is now the largest single cause of major fires in the UK. At its worst, arson leads to loss of life and significant financial damage. Yet even minor arson, where it is persistent and pervasive, sets a strongly detrimental (and visually harmful) tone to deprived communities, contributes to social exclusion, and effects public confidence in the Police and Local Partners ability to tackle crime and ASB.

The financial cost of arson to Cheshire East is substantial. Exact figures are hard to calculate since data is not collected on the repairing or replacing of fire damaged property, the insurance costs for fire damage, or the cost of re-housing tenants of fire damaged council property. The ODPM published a paper in 2003 titled The Economic Cost of Fire: Estimates for 2000, upon which the following cost estimates for each of the following fires are based: a) domestic fire – £25,000 b) commercial fire – £58,000 c) vehicle fire – £4,700 using these figures CFRS recorded fire data indicates that arson between 2005-07 has cost circa 7.5 million. In addition to the costs of fires, equally as concerning, especially in the current economic climate is that: a) 43% of businesses who suffer a fire as a result of arson never trade again. b) 30% of those businesses who do restart fail. c) 53% of those businesses only recover a quarter or less of the losses from their insurance\*

Arson is inextricably linked with other forms of ASB and requires a holistic inter-agency response based around the 4 E's: Education. Engagement, Elimination & Enforcement.

- To reduce the number of primary deliberate fires (Ni33i) call activity.
- To reduce the number of secondary deliberate fires (Ni33ii) call activity.
- Reduce ASB
- Increase the number of arson detection rates and prosecutions.
- Reduce the number of hoax calls.
- Reduce the economic impact of fire in the Cheshire East.

#### **Education**

- Regularly use media sources through partnership to educate and improve awareness.
- Deliver arson reduction presentations in all school's in Cheshire East
- To deliver enhanced arson reduction training to all operational personnel on fire stations
- Educate local businesses in hotspot areas so they can protect themselves form arson. Utilize fire crews to conduct Health Check and Arson Risk Assessments of small retail or licensed premises (night time economy) and small Industrial Units within risk wards.
- Work in partnership to protect the Heritage premises and artifacts within Cheshire East. This will involve: Salvage Plan, Business Continuity plan, Post Incident plan, setting up a "Fire Board".

- Carryout post-fire audits on commercial properties to identify any further arson risks in the area and raise awareness.

### Engagement

- Empower communities to make a difference in their own environment and recruit community volunteers who will champion arson reduction in specific areas.
- Anti-social behaviour and Arson are inextricably linked therefore we will work in partnership to promote existing activities and develop new activities to engage young people and divert them towards positive activities, especially during the school holidays.
- Work in partnership to deliver two business related arson reduction impact events in Crewe and Macclesfield. (What Ever it Takes)
- Continue to operate a Fire Setters scheme to ensure early intervention and engagement with those who show an interest in fire-setting.

### Enforcement

- Enforcement will be critical to success; therefore we will develop the current police notification reporting procedures and identify an arson champion on each fire station who will work directly with a nominated arson champion from Police. This will allow data and intelligence to be gathered and shared in a timely manner.
- Fire crews are usually first in attendance at arson incidents so Police will issue fire crews with professional evidence kits and provide appropriate training so Crews can collect, store and transfer evidence to Police that will be admissible in a court of law.
- To purchase an Incident Management Database to tackle arson (Lynx).

### Elimination

- Support abandoned car removal thus eliminating potential fuel sources.
- Fire and Police will work together in identified hotspot areas to conduct joint Home Safety Assessments; these will include arson and crime prevention advice.
- Redesigning arson hotspots to reduce opportunity for fire setting. (CCTV, additional lighting, prohibiting access to areas through use of kissing gates; bollards, alley gates)
- Utilize the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 to ensure waste is managed effectively and fire risks are reduced. (e.g. litter/refuse, fly-tipping)
- Targeting retailers who sell accelerants in hotspot areas.
- Share information about void premises and regularly check security, especially prior to and during school holidays. (E.g. fire crews patrolling voids on arson routes)

### Number of incidents of anti-social behaviour LI 37

A reduction in the incidence of antisocial behaviour across Cheshire East.

Reduction in the number of “BG6” type incidents (“rowdy, loutish or drunken behaviour”) reported to Police.

- Production and implementation of a multiagency Cheshire East CDRP Antisocial Behaviour Action plan (combining elements of identification, prevention, intervention and enforcement).
- Analysis of data on antisocial behaviour at a strategic level (e.g. via annual strategic assessment) and on an ongoing basis via tasking processes to inform planning and target interventions at the areas of greatest need.

#### LI 40 Criminal Damage reduction

To reduce the incidence of criminal damage in Cheshire East by 11% between 2008/09 and 2009/10

An 11% reduction in the number of criminal damage offences recorded by Police in Cheshire East in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09 – greater reduction will likely be set in identified “hot spots”.

Production and implementation of a multiagency Cheshire East CDRP Antisocial Behaviour Action plan (combining elements of identification, prevention, intervention and enforcement) that incorporates a section on criminal damage.

Analysis of data on criminal damage at a strategic level (e.g. via annual strategic assessment) and on an ongoing basis via tasking processes to inform planning and target interventions at the areas of greatest need

#### **PREVENTING OFFENDING GROUP**

##### LEAD:

CHRIS EDWARDS  
Assistant Chief Officer  
Residential Services and Social Inclusion  
Cheshire Probation Trust

##### LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT INDICATORS:

NI 18 & NI 30 - The Reoffending Rate for adults under Probation Supervision & Prolific and Other Priority Offenders NI 30

Linked indicators in Children’s Trust thematic partnership –NI 19 & NI 111, preventing youth reoffending and reducing first time entrants to the youth justice systems

Local Indicator - LI 39 Alcohol Arrest Referral

## NI 18 The Reoffending Rate for adults under Probation Supervision & Prolific

This plan sets out a strategic direction for the Cheshire East Community Safety Partnership towards establishing a reduction in reoffending for adults under probation supervision. The strategy is supported by technical information describing the methodology of calculating the reoffending rate, and the rationale for the targets set. The strategy recognises that a reduction in reoffending will require good links between criminal justice partners to control and monitor those under supervision, and to motivate them to change, whilst non criminal justice agencies must engage to sustain change and provide opportunities for rehabilitation.

This Delivery Plan sets out an intention to improve partnerships in the key areas of:

- Accommodation
- Health (including Drug and Alcohol Services)
- Education, Training and Employment (ETE)

Improved partnerships should lead to: greater volume of appropriate accommodation and accommodation support being made available to current offenders with the clear purpose of protecting the public and reducing crime; better access to health services (in particular mental health services), improved general practitioner registration, establishment of long term funding for drug and alcohol treatment services to support court orders; improved access to mainstream education and training opportunities for offenders, greater engagement with the local business community to promote suitable offenders as good potential employees.

This Delivery Plan proposes the following activity to achieve a -5.58% reduction in reoffending in Cheshire East for Adults under Probation Supervision by the end of 09/10 and -11.15% by the end of 2010/11.

- Negotiation with Registered Social Landlords to establish offender specific tenancy schemes.
- Commissioning of offender specific floating support schemes through Supporting People
- PCT commissioners and Health Service Professionals to establish direct access referral routes for offenders
- Police and Probation to consider expansion of PPO processes as appropriate to other offenders under supervision.
- Negotiation with local colleges to establish mainstream opportunities for offenders
- Promote the offender resource to local employers (eg the capacity of community payback)
- Meet with Third Sector and Voluntary Sector partners to promote opportunities relevant to the three priority areas detailed above (accommodation, health, ETE)
- Promote reducing reoffending to Job Centre Plus

### Prolific and Other Priority Offenders NI 30

The PPO Unit will work in partnership, to both assist offenders who wish to change their lifestyle, and target offenders who refuse to change.

It is intended to reduce the offending rate of the PPO cohort by at least 40% when considered against their offending rate before they became PPO's. This being a separate target to the LAA target which is set at a 15% reduction in offending when compared to a baseline set during 2008.

To assist those who wish to change with Education, Training, Employment, Housing, Drug / Substance abuse, Diversionary Activity, Life skills etc. For those who refuse to engage, local Police Officers will target them with a view to either convincing them to work with the unit, or alternatively to gain sufficient evidence to charge the PPO and return them to court.

- Target appropriate prolific offenders using targeting matrix. Monitor and review effective targeting in Joint Action Group (JAG).
- Define needs / risks of individual PPO offenders in PPO operational groups(.POGs)
- Set R&R or C&C classification and ensure reclassification as required.(POGs)
- Implement Action Plans to assist in reducing reoffending or to lead to apprehension.(POGs and NPUs)
- Monitor, review and evaluate outcomes of individual offenders – all to take place in PPO operational groups.
- To ensure 100% of offenders requiring drugs and alcohol service are referred into appropriate intervention or treatment.
- To retain substance misusing offenders in treatment as required and to monitor completion of TOPs returns to inform appropriate interventions.
- To ensure 100% offenders on licence who require drug testing are drug tested twice weekly.
- To increase and maintain PPO offenders in stable accommodation.
- To ensure all eligible offenders attend courses offered by the job centre and / or Probation Employment Training and Education Services.
- To ensure life skill opportunities for offenders are enhanced and exploited using NACRO resourcing.

### LI 39 Alcohol Arrest Referral

To operate an Alcohol Arrest Referral and Brief Interventions scheme within East Cheshire at the Middlewich Custody Suite against a Service Level Agreement. Since October 2007 Cheshire has been one of four national pilot areas to operate the scheme with the assistance of central funding.

The intention has been to use the information gathered from research into the pilots to encourage local areas to re-prioritise resources in alcohol arrest referral schemes. The research has the following intentions:



- measure the reduction in alcohol consumption levels six months after arrestees have received interventions;
- measure the reduction in all types of offending six months after arrestees have received interventions;
- measure the reduction in alcohol-related offending six months after arrestees have received interventions;
- evaluate the referral and intervention processes, including through Conditional Cautioning;
- record the non compliance rate of Conditional Cautions where alcohol referral is a condition;
- identify best-practice.

To target suitable individuals amongst the 11,000 detainees per year at Middlewich Custody Suite for brief intervention to manage their drinking habits. Cheshire's Alcohol Arrest Referral Schemes make provision, in suitable cases, for adults arrested for alcohol-related offences to be approached whilst in custody (and sober) by an arrest referral worker and with their consent given a brief advice session (known as brief intervention). Such sessions are structured to inform arrestees about safe drinking levels and the links between unsafe drinking and offending using NHS recommended auditing tools. The schemes aim to reduce offending rates among binge drinkers who are not dependent on alcohol. Cheshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team commissioned ARCH Initiatives an independent charitable organisation to carry out the interventions in the custody environment and on follow up meetings. The client can then attend a second more detailed intervention; should a more serious issue be identified then a referral is made to the clients General Practitioner.

From April 2008 to February 2009, 1093 "brief interventions" have been delivered (in Cheshire) against a target of 40 per month. Over 300 people have been found to be dependent drinkers. Some 91 conditional cautions have been administered in Cheshire up and including the third quarter.

- Signposting clients into registering with a GP (NHS Direct) as it is apparent that many offenders are not registered with a GP or dentist
- To bring together partners working in this area and develop practices to effect critical areas such as the significant correlation between peak times and days for A & E presentations and admissions into custody (36% hosp admissions for alcohol are for assaults, 34% of clients receiving brief interventions in custody suite are for assault cases)
- Targeting age group of 18 – 25yrs, prevalent both in A & E admissions and those having interventions in the custody suite.
- Pilot measures the drinking levels of those individuals who have received brief interventions

- Qualitative data - demographic breakdown: age, gender, ethnicity, employment status, whether already in treatment of clients.

Information in respect of each individual intervention is collected and reported via the DAAT to the North West Centre for Public Health at John Moores University. A Home Office commissioned evaluation will take place to measure crime reduction outcomes - this will be reported during mid 2009. This LAA target will purely measure output. The DAAT will be responsible for reporting against this target.

The DAAT have received funding direct from the Home Office to fund (see risk register)

## **PROTECTED TOWNS GROUP**

### **LEAD:**

TONY POTTS  
COMMUNITY SAFETY MANGER  
CHESHIRE EAST BOROUGH COUNCIL

### **LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT INDICATORS:**

#### **NI 20 Assault with less serious injury**

The delivery plan for NI20 will concentrate on reducing less serious violent crimes which are defined as-

HO Code 8g Actual bodily harm and other injury

HO code 8J Racially or religiously aggravated actual bodily harm and other injury

This national indicator has been selected as a proxy indicator for alcohol related violence throughout Cheshire East. It has been specifically designed to support and deliver the partnership agreed "core" indicators for Cheshire East:-

- NI 4 The % of people who feel they can influence decisions in the locality
- NI21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police ( This also represents the national confidence target)

The intention is to work in partnership with the Cheshire East and other partners through co-ordinated activity to reduce the levels of this violent crime category.

The new strategic assessment refresh will need to include analysis that helps to direct partnership resources to target specifically crime types within the definition of NI20. Focus and resources will be given to those locations that present the greatest volume of offences and those thematic issues such as

predicting/ reducing domestic related assaults through the work of CDAP and the MARAC process.

The intended achievements for this indicator are

- Clearly establish assault with less serious injury as a priority indicator within the newly established CDRP and spatially below at Area Partnership and NPU levels\*.
- Establish local delivery action plans for each Area Partnership/ NPU that are relevant to that location together with localised baseline targets. Total resourcing for these locations should be determined by the volume of crimes committed.
- To achieve the baseline reduction target of 4% 09/10 (and a total of 7.5% by 2011)
- To assist Cheshire East and Cheshire Police improve their public confidence ratings

To deliver the reduction of crimes required to meet the 09/10 target the following key activities will be undertaken. They support the findings of the Home Office report on Tackling Violent Crime 2008.

The BCU will make available a co-ordination officer to undertake the following activities:-

- Partnership analyst to undertake BCU analysis and recommendations ( locations/offenders/victims profiles) specifically relating to the NI20 crime definition which feeds into the strategic assessment process
- Each NPU Inspector to create and own a NI20 partnership reduction action plan (PROM profile) for their geographical location (Ultimately to become aligned to the Area Partnership Boards once they have become co-terminous). To be part of the bi-weekly T and C performance assessment
- Police performance management system to have a specific NI20 baseline tracker for each NPU.
- Council and licensing officers to co-ordinate alcohol related tasking priorities in conjunction with crime/intelligence analysis ( top locations/offenders) by way of closure orders section 27 notifications and banning orders
- Cheshire East to undertake pro-active intelligence driven TP operations in conjunction with NPU priorities. Concentrating of education and mentoring of staff and ultimately prosecutions if required
- Cheshire Probation to utilise alcohol treatment requirements and alcohol activity requirements as part of community sentencing
- Cheshire probation and police to arrange joint community payback events with offenders in support of the “Justice Seen Justice Done” campaign
- DAAT to continue with custodial arrest referral activities with read across to probation activity

## **DOMESTIC ABUSE FORUM**

### **LEAD:**

JUDITH GIBSON

CHESHIRE DOMESTIC ABUSE PARTNERSHIP

### **LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT INDICATORS:**

**NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence cases reviewed at 'MARAC'**  
**Local Indicator 38, increase proportion of non-Police referrals to DAFSU & MARAC**

#### **NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence cases reviewed at 'MARAC'**

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferencing (MARAC) is part of a co-ordinated community response to addressing domestic abuse which has been successfully implemented in Cheshire East since October 07. It forms part of the national best practice SIM model (Specialist Courts, Independent Domestic Violence Advocates, MARAC) and aims to reduce the risk of significant harm or homicide.

Our aim is to ensure that through a shared risk assessment and referral process any victim disclosing domestic abuse to any participating agency will have access to a high quality co-ordinated, proactive response which increases safety and maximises resources for longer term recovery. This work spans safeguarding adults and children and criminal justice agendas. The success of MARAC is judged by the level of repeat cases and so the purpose of the indicator is to demonstrate a reduction in repeat cases.

- maintain annual referral rates of approximately 10% of police cases (national estimate of population in need)
- all repeat cases are properly re-referred by agency to whom repeat incident is disclosed or by victim themselves
- increase in referral and re-referral rate by non-police agencies
- increase in 'engaged' rate of victims by IDVAs (currently 59%)
- increased victim satisfaction with agency and MARAC interventions
- increase diversity of referrals (BME, LGB&T, vulnerable adults, men)
- meeting of MARAC national quality assurance standards
- MARAC embedded in new CE DA strategy
  
- Hold monthly MARAC considering 30 – 40 high risk cases
- Monitor MARAC performance on monthly basis via DAFSU performance management meeting and on quarterly basis via MARAC Steering Group
- Identify and resolve any performance issues NB we expect to see a rise in MARAC repeats from our current real baseline of approx 21%

- Engage in CAADA (Co-ordinated Action on Domestic Abuse) quality assurance process for the MARAC in order to ensure that it is running according to national standards of best practice
- Engage in CAADA 'Leading Lights' accreditation process for IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy) services, whose role underpins MARAC performance
- Train an additional IDVA – 0.7 f/t equivalent (commencing end March 09)
- Seek increased funding for more IDVA capacity to ensure victims safety and recovery fully addressed
- Introduce the new CAADA-DASH Risk Assessment process following consultation with Cheshire Constabulary
- engage in diversity work via CDAP Diversity Task Group
- Train another 100 practitioners in the use of the new risk assessment in order to enable them to refer and re-refer with confidence
- 

Embed MARAC as part of SIM (Specialist Courts, IDVAs and MARAC)

*LI 38: increase proportion of non-Police referrals to DAFSU & MARAC.*

The aim of this delivery plan is to increase the level of referrals from non-police agencies to MARAC/DAFSUs. Police are key partners in the development and delivery of MARAC/FSUs and other elements of the SIM model, and it is not intended or expected that the number of police referrals go down. Many incidents of DA do not come to the attention of the police, or if they do other agencies will already have had contact with the survivor/family concerned. A significant proportion of non-police high risk referrals is therefore an indicator of effective early intervention. Performance is already good in comparison to other parts of the country in relation to MARACs/specialist provision but our aim is to ensure that everyone who experiences domestic abuse, and particularly those from minority communities who may be more in touch with the third sector than police, have access to quality services.

More long-term the aim is to reach around 35%.

The proposal for the delivery of this plan in Cheshire East complements that contained in the plan for NI 32 Repeat Incidents of domestic abuse, which includes specific elements relating to risk assessment training and increasing referral pathways for clients.:

- Increase capacity in DAFSUs – train additional Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs) in each DAFSU. IDVAs provide the specialist pro-active intervention for domestic abuse victims and are the focus for multi-agency work with high risk victims.
- Engage in a national IDVA accreditation process which addresses diversity in referral source and background
- Develop a domestic abuse strategy within Cheshire East which has enhanced local commitment and which addresses early

intervention, awareness raising and communications more systematically

- Develop a Cheshire East Domestic Abuse Partnership to replace CDAP where local issues can be effectively addressed at strategic and operational levels while continuing to pursue a national best practice model
- Increase partnership working with local refuges (Macclesfield and Crewe) to ensure that high risk clients, unknown to police, have access to MARAC
- Review CDAP training to ensure that specialist courses are appropriate to the multi-agency workforce and that domestic abuse is addressed as a key issue within adults, children's and health training
- Repeat MARAC and risk assessment training across non-police sector and particularly in relation to new CAADA/DASH risk assessment which is less 'police' focused in its presentation
- Integrate CDAP's specialist diversity work into mainstream LA diversity and equality agendas

## **ROAD SAFETY DELIVERY GROUP**

### **LEAD:**

ALEX WALLER  
EAST CHESHIRE MANAGER  
CHESHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

### **LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT INDICATORS:**

NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions

The main partners involved in delivering this plan include: Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service, Cheshire Safer Roads Partnership, Cheshire Constabulary, Cheshire East Road Safety Unit and Cheshire East Highways Authority. The main delivery strands will include Education, Enforcement & Engineering. Other partners will also have a key role to play, especially in areas such as driver impairment and substance misuse. The main activities are outlined in Section 6 below.

In support of the CSRP we will continue to develop and support the Outcomes Framework, which forms the basis of a Single Road Safety Strategy for Cheshire and ensure that relevant partners contribute effectively to specified interventions, linked to defined outcomes and objectives that are necessary in response to available intelligence. We will also consider the implications of the A & B Speed Limit Review and support and implement change to achieve maximum benefit.

- Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured on Cheshire's roads and motorways from xx to xx.
- Reorganize the three local road safety delivery groups (Macclesfield, Congleton and Crewe & Nantwich) and establish two

new groups, one in the north and south areas of East Cheshire. Also establish an executive road safety group that will work closely with Cheshire Safer Roads Partnership to provide strategic direction.

- Establish a robust performance management framework to ensure progress is monitored and issues are identified swiftly.
- Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on Cheshire's roads and motorways. Achieve a target of no more than 207 KSI's during 2009/10
- Increase awareness of contributing factors that cause road traffic collisions and increase the severity of injury, including; speeding, impairment (alcohol/drugs), distractions (mobile phones), not wearing of seatbelts, not using the correct child restraint system
- Ensure that the road network is maintained in a good condition, in order to reduce and prevent road traffic accidents and improve road safety
- Maintain the highway in a safe and sound condition, suitable for the use of vehicles, cyclists, pedestrians, equestrians and all other road users.
- Carryout targeted enforcement campaigns.
- Utilize safety/speed camera's to reduce speed in identified high risk locations.
- Respond to local concerns about road related ASB/crime and allow the public to decide on locations of Speed Indicator Device (SID) and community speed watch campaigns. (NI21+NI21)

## **Glossary of Abbreviations.**

ASB	Anti-social behaviour
BCU	Basic Command Unit (police territorial division)
CAADA	Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDAP	Cheshire Domestic Abuse Partnership
CFRS	Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service
CRSP	Cheshire Road Safety Partnership
DAAT	Drugs& Alcohol Action Team
DAFSU	Domestic Abuse Family Support Unit
DASH	?????
ETE	Education, Training & Employment
GP	General Practitioner
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advocate
JAG	Joint Agency Group
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured (due to a road traffic collision)
LAA	Local area Agreement
LAP	Local Area Partnership
LI	Local Indicator
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NACRO	National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders
NI	National Indicator
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PCT	Primary Care Trust
POG	PPO Operational Group
PPO	Prolific or Priority Offender
PROMS	??????
SCOOT	Stamp Crime Out of Town
SDVC	Special Domestic Violence Court
SIM	SDVC, IDVA and MARAC
SID	Speed Indicator Device
NPU	Neighbourhood Policing Unit
TOPS	??????
YOT	Youth Offending Team
YOS	Youth Offending Service