

Safer Devon Partnership

Delivery Plan 2008-11

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Vision

To ensure Devon's communities are places where people:

- Feel, and are safe from crime and anti-social behaviour
- Feel, and are safe from abuse, discrimination and harassment
- Are at low risk of accident, both in their own homes and in the wider community
- Have a sense of belonging to their local neighbourhood and/or "community of interest"
- Have access to a range of support services in relation to community safety
- Identify key community safety issues/concerns and contribute to shaping the solutions to these

Introduction

This is the first county-wide community safety plan produced by Safer Devon Partnership (SDP). It covers the period 2008-11 but will be subject to annual review. It has four primary aims

- To reflect the analysis of priorities identified from the SDP Strategic Assessment
- To respond to the statutory requirements of The Crime and Disorder (formulation and implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007
- To provide the wider framework of community safety services within which the Local Area Agreement (LAA) priorities will be delivered
- To provide a local response to Government Public Service Agreements (PSAs) principally PSA 23 Make communities safer; PSA 25 Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs; and PSA 15 Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief

The plan has been drawn up using the outcome of the strategic assessments conducted over the preceding 2 years to inform priorities. It reflects the priorities identified by that process and the issues that concern the local geographic and communities of interest within the county.

The structure of the plan is in two parts:

a) county-wide themes – reflecting the common aspects of community safety work that have been agreed as best co-ordinated and delivered at this level. This section also reflects the agreed priority areas of work under the LAA. Each theme is presented to a common structure.

b) Local community safety partnership plans – these have been drawn up by each of the four local CSPs to reflect more localised issues that will either add to the county-wide themes or tackle issues at a neighbourhood level.

The Plan does not describe all community safety activity that takes place within the SDP geographic area as that would generate a document of immense proportions. The focus is on the sphere of activity and resource that is available to SDP against which it is primarily accountable. A summary of the budget and activity is contained at the end of this document. There are some other possible sources of funding that will add to the level of activity described in this plan and hence complement the planned delivery of services. Principally these are; i) the Devon BCU Commanders Fund; and ii) the Safer Communities Fund Capital allocation. But at this stage the outcome of how these funding streams will be utilised is not determined and hence they are excluded from this plan.

In addition to the work directly under SDP's control and described in this plan, the following strategies and their associated services are of direct relevance to community safety outcomes and need to be considered alongside this.

Adva strategy
DAAT treatment plan
PCT alcohol strategy
DAAT young people's substance misuse plan
Young people's alcohol strategy
YOT plan
Youth Justice Board plan
Policing Plan
Children and young people's plan
Sustainable communities' strategy
Youth Task Force plan
Probation plan
Prison plan
NOMS plan

Priority county-wide themes

The Most Harmful Offending Behaviour Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

To continue to reduce Serious Acquisitive Crime through a focus on the issues of greatest need in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders

LAA 37 measured by National Indicators: 16 Reduction in level of serious acquisitive crime and; 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders

Introduction and Evidence

The aim is to continue to reduce serious acquisitive crime, which has been defined by government as the following –

- Burglary in a dwelling
- Aggravated burglary in a dwelling
- Robbery of a business property
- Robbery of personal property
- Aggravated vehicle taking
- Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle
- Theft from a motor vehicle

Effort will concentrate on targeting and managing the most harmful offenders into the Prolific and Priority Offender Unit (PPOU) and by making targets harder or less desirable to steal.

Home Office reports* show that 5,000 offenders – 0.5% of active offenders - are responsible for 10% of all crime. The financial cost of this crime has been estimated to be at least £2 billion.

The PPO scheme aims to “prevent and deter” these high level offenders from committing crime by targeting them into an intensive regime of surveillance, support and rehabilitation.

CDRP chairs are required in PPO guidance to deliver a “premium service” to manage the most prolific 15-20 offenders in their district. Devon LAA was granted a freedom and flexibility to aggregate and manage this target at the County level, ie 120 – 160 PPOs across the County.

The following data comes from a piece of research commissioned on behalf of the SDP to assess the impact of the PPOU in Devon and to consider different models of delivery.¹

“There are a number of issues to consider when evaluating a reduction in re-offending:

- The number of convictions and
- The impact or seriousness of the offences.
- If an offender is imprisoned they are clearly unable to commit further offences which will have a further impact on crime figures.
- Finally, the increased attention via PPO increases the chances of detection and conviction for any offence.

The data available allows a comparison of offending before and after PPO for North & East Devon BCU, but not at present South & West BCU due to different data collection systems. The establishment of one BCU for Devon and Torbay will facilitate the development of a single performance monitoring framework.

¹ Options for the future of the PPO scheme in Devon. R Tamlyn, M Napier, November 2007

The table below shows the average conviction rate per year of PPOs, A – in the 3 years prior to their engagement in the PPO scheme, B – average conviction during their time on the scheme and C – conviction the year following removal from the scheme. Column D shows the percentage reduction between A and C.

N&E Devon BCU crime rate per 30 days in the community (convictions)				
Quarter	A 3 years prior to entering PPO scheme	B During PPO scheme	C 1 year following removal from PPO scheme	D Change in rates of offending before scheme to after scheme
Q1 2007/08	0.86	0.60	0.15	-56%
Q2 2007/08	0.88	0.60	0.15	-59%
Q3 2007/08	0.89	0.56	0.11	-61%

71 PPOs are represented in column C allowing for a more significant evaluation of the scheme's impact. We can see from column D the year on year improvement in crime reduction.

The data for S&W BCU is presented in a different way and only allows comparison of offending before and during the scheme.

Offences		
	Before PPO Scheme	During PPO Scheme
S&W BCU New Devon	689	220

Again we see significant reductions; unlike above, these are not presented as percentages because the data provided did not confirm that the time periods were equivalent.

Whilst these figures are impressive, we need to be clear that the benefit is delivered by PPOU and cannot be achieved via any other route. A Home Office report² compares changes in the offending behaviour of a PPO cohort to a carefully matched control group:

Time since commencement	Reduction in re-offending	
	PPO Cohort	Control group
Three months	33%	27%
Six months	27%	20%
Twelve months	42%	27%

Practitioners describe the added value of PPO as fourfold:

1. Focus on the offender. The offer: once an offender is identified, the Police will target them. If the offender agrees to engage with the scheme, this offers a route for them away from crime. If the offender chooses not to engage, the increased focus will inevitably result in arrest and probable loss of liberty.
2. Enhanced access to the rehabilitation strand (in practice rapid access to drug treatment).
3. Increased intensity of supervision. This includes frequent drug testing, intensive contact with Police, Probation and drug treatment services.
4. A co-ordinated multi agency approach, facilitating access to housing, education and training etc".

² Dawson P and Cuppleditch L. An impact assessment of the Prolific and other Priority Offender programme Home Office Online Report 08/07

Delivery Plan

Devon has three well established Prolific and Priority Offender Units covering Exeter, East and Mid Devon, Northern Devon and South and West Devon.

PPOUs 'grip' offenders, closely managing their offending behaviours and addressing criminogenic factors such as drug and alcohol misuse, lack of suitable housing and debt and unemployment. The outcomes of the PPO scheme are interdependent with those of work to address social inclusion for the county's most vulnerable groups.

PPOUs work closely with the Drug Intervention Programme workers to maintain treatment engagement and manage PPOs into and out of prison.

The delivery partners, Police, Probation and Devon Partnership Trust (health), are jointly responsible for day to day delivery. PPO guidance describes roles for Housing, Education and Youth Offending Teams (YOT) and their respective roles vary across both the county and in Torbay.

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Deliver PPO scheme across Devon	PPO across Devon	Police	£115,858	Ongoing	NI 30 rate of re-offending by prolific and other priority offenders

Alcohol and drug-related crime Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

To prevent and impact on the causes and consequences of substance misuse in Devon, with a particular focus on related crime and disorder issues.

LAA 32 Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs – measured by National Indicators: 20 Assault with injury crime rate; 39 Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related harm.

Introduction and Evidence

Substance misuse and related offending cause significant levels of harm to communities, families and individuals. There is a great deal of evidence of substance misuse related harms across health, economy, crime and disorder and families³.

Presented below are some headlines from the DAAT needs assessment papers – December 2007⁴ and January 2008⁵.

- During 2006/07 there were 3,904 recorded alcohol-related violent crimes across New Devon – 37.7% of all recorded violent crime in New Devon was alcohol-related.
- Alcohol-related violent crime accounts for 8.1% of all recorded crime in New Devon – 48,360 recorded crimes.
- In North Devon recorded alcohol-related violent crime accounts for 9.7% of all recorded crime. In Torridge it rises to 9.8%.
- 24% of people in Devon in 2006 considered drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a “very big problem”. MOSAIC profiling shows that 54% of those MOSAIC types who were most fearful live in North Devon and Torridge.
- 35% of all A&E and ambulance attendances will be alcohol-related. In Devon this is 57,185 attendances at A&E per year, 1,099 per week or 160 per day.
- Between 2003/04 – 2006/07 there were 907,257 hospital admissions in Devon. 16.5% of these or 150,000 were alcohol-related.
- Exeter ranks 314th out of the 354 English Districts for alcohol specific hospital admissions amongst males under 18 years of age (1 is best 354 is worst).
- North Devon ranks 283rd for mortality from chronic liver disease. South Hams ranks 256th.
- Torridge ranks 264th for alcohol-related months of life lost in males.
- There are 4,000 Children in Need in Devon. Alcohol misuse will be a significant factor in 40% - 60% of cases – that is 1,600 to 2,400 cases.
- Estimated 2,325 problem drug users across Devon.
- Estimated 850 regular amphetamine users.
- April to September 2007, recorded drug offences rose by 16.3%.
- Two thirds of the respondents to the DAAT's Service Users' survey had been in contact with the criminal justice system.
- 50 out of the 59 PPOs in the community at December 2007 had a drug treatment need. 8 had an alcohol treatment need.

³ NWPFO – Alcohol profiles 2007

⁴ DAAT Alcohol Needs Assessment Dec 2007

⁵ DAAT Drug Needs Assessment Jan 2008

A Needs Assessment of Alcohol Treatment Services for Offenders in the South West Criminal Justice System ⁶

- Nearly two thirds of prisoners have an alcohol use disorder.
- Of these, roughly half are hazardous / harmful drinkers and half are alcohol dependent.
- Mental health problems are common among offenders with an alcohol use disorder.
- Nearly three quarters of offenders with an alcohol use disorder have misused drugs at some time.
- Over a quarter of male and one fifth of female prisoners who have an alcohol use disorder also currently misuse illicit drugs.
- More male (66%) than female (56%) offenders in the community have an alcohol use disorder.
- About three quarters of offenders aged 16-19 years have an alcohol use disorder.
- More than one fifth of offenders with an alcohol use disorder also inject drugs.
- 62% of offenders with an alcohol use disorder are unemployed.
- 23% of offenders with an alcohol use disorder are homeless.
- 51% of offenders with an alcohol use disorder are motivated to tackle their alcohol problem.
- Somewhere in the region of 5,000 offenders with an alcohol use disorder in the year before entering prison are released annually from prisons into the South West region.
- Around 2,250 male prisoners are released from South West prisons into the South West community annually without post custody supervision; estimates suggest between 650 to 700 of these will be alcohol dependent.
- The South West has a higher than average proportion of offenders with an alcohol misuse need than nationally.
- The South West has a lower than average proportion of offenders with an alcohol misuse need who have a relevant planned intervention than nationally.
- Offenders with an alcohol misuse need are less likely to have this need addressed in their sentence plan or to receive a relevant intervention than offenders with a drug misuse need even though alcohol misuse need is much greater than drug misuse need.

Alcohol-related violent crime in public places⁷

Between April and September 2007 there were 13,605 violent crimes across Devon and Cornwall Constabulary Force area. Of those crimes, 46.3% were recorded as having been committed under the influence of an intoxicating substance, 11.4% were committed in connection with licensed premises and 65.3% were committed in a public place.

Additionally, around 50% of criminal damage is committed between the hours of 22.00 and 0200 and is linked with alcohol use.

Alcohol misuse is a driver of ASB.

There is mounting recognition at national, regional and local levels of the need to increase efforts to impact on crimes associated with alcohol misuse, such as assault and criminal damage, a great deal of which manifests in the evening and night time economy.

Refer to the Sustainable Community Strategy evidence base at <http://www.devonsp.org.uk/sustainablecommunitystrategy/evidencebase.html>.

⁶ A Needs Assessment of Alcohol Treatment Services for Offenders in the South West Criminal Justice System - South West Public Health Observatory - Alice Walsh October 2007

⁷ Devon and Cornwall Constabulary alcohol-related violent crime – Dec 2007

Delivery Plan

The outcomes will be managed jointly by the DAAT Board and the Safer Devon Partnership. The DAAT Chair and DAAT manager are members of both groups. The DAAT officer team will manage the day-to-day delivery, monitor progress and report to the SDP via the Drug and Alcohol Theme Group and to the DAAT.

The DAAT works to deliver the National Drug Strategy and the National Alcohol Strategy, Safe, Sensible, Social. The DAAT is additionally responsible for commissioning the drug and alcohol crime reduction interventions linked to the PPOU (as above) and other community safety / crime reduction strategies.

The DAAT receives a pooled budget in respect of commissioning the drug treatment system; this will reduce in 2008/09 and is likely to reduce further in future years.

Services which respond to alcohol-related harms are not as well developed or as well funded. This is illustrated in the DAAT Needs Assessment, but the DAAT is prohibited from spending the ring-fenced drug treatment budget on alcohol services.

The following resources are required to respond more adequately to alcohol-related harms across Devon. It should be noted that increased funding into alcohol services should be regarded as “investment to save” money and savings can be realised across LAA block and organisational boundaries. For instance, reducing pressure on A&E may enable the restructure or redeployment of resources, addressing alcohol misusing offenders will impact on probation, police and DV, addressing alcohol misuse in families will impact on social services.

The resources shown here will deliver partnership action within or across LAA blocks. The need for resources to develop alcohol treatment services remains. The initiatives proposed form a coherent package of measures and are evidence based, for instance through evaluations from the Tackling Violent Crime Programme.

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Strategy Development Development of an integrated strategy from Tier 0 – Tier 4, within which to develop a comprehensive alcohol-harm reduction strategy covering criminal justice, treatment, individuals, families and communities.		DAAT	Existing £60,000		
Tier 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol Arrest Referral Maintain service at current levels. 	There would be a concentration of effort in areas of greatest need where greatest impact could be made. The Needs		£133,544		Will contribute to NIs 20, 39, 15, 17, 18, 41

	Assessment points to areas of greatest need. North Devon, Torridge and Exeter score highest in terms of population wide alcohol harms, though further work is needed to avoid missing pockets of rural need.				
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Anti-social Behaviour Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

For agencies across new Devon to work together to tackle anti-social behaviour, including the causes of such behaviour.

LAA 34 Reduce anti-social behaviour – measured by National Indicator 27: Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police.

Introduction

Tackling Anti-social Behaviour continues to be a priority for the Government. The “Respect” agenda followed the “Together” agenda which gives advice and guidance, not only to practitioners but to members of the public who are also being encouraged to do something about the issues in their local area.

All agencies across Devon and Cornwall should work to an agreed framework called the Escalation Process in order to tackle ASB. This involves dealing with individuals in a structured way in terms of both punitive measures, such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Anti-social Behaviour Orders, but also in terms of interventions. All this work is co-ordinated locally by the ASB Co-ordinators.

Local authorities are a key partner in tackling ASB and have statutory duties to enforce ASB legislation (this ASB indicator was mandatory in the 2006/07 LAAs). They are an applicant agency for Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), they lead on housing-related ASB, tackling litter/graffiti, and are responsible for the licensing of premises and in securing and designing environments to reduce the likelihood of alcohol-fuelled disorder and ASB.

Tackling ASB is also a priority for all New Devon Community Safety Partnerships as well as the Police, District Councils and Registered Social Landlords. The Police have now made it part of their Control Strategy which gives even greater priority to the issues.

The measure and benchmark for this is data provided by the Police and by the British Crime Survey. Feeding into this will be the new Place Survey, a series of issues on which agencies, such as district councils, have to conduct a survey involving members of the public. This is similar to the Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI).

Evidence

Research has been carried out for Safer Devon Partnership and each Community Safety Partnership or CDRP has received an individual report on ASB issues within their locality. This has indicated a rise in this category of offending. In addition, information gathered at public consultation meetings, through Local Action Groups etc, has indicated that the community considers the reduction in ASB to be a priority.

It has been established that Police logs recording incidents of rowdy, nuisance and inconsiderate behaviour (RNI), accounted for over 70% of all total reports of anti-social behaviour across New Devon. Therefore concentrating on that particular classification of logs, further research has shown general increases in reporting.

Over an 18-month period to October 2007 across New Devon, the Escalation Process was used with the following results:

- 562 Letters 1 served
- 197 Letters 2 served
- 123 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts agreed and signed
- 24 Anti-social Behaviour Orders imposed

The table below gives an outline of the key actions which will be taken to reduce anti-social behaviour across New Devon but it is not an exhaustive list.

Delivery Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Use of Escalation Process to tackle ASB	New Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	£41,500 Multi Agency including Police and District Councils	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour. Also NI 24
Use of Section 30 Dispersal Orders where appropriate	New Devon	Police and ASB Co-ordinators	Police	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour. Also NI 24
Use of Alcohol Test strips to deter under age drinking	New Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	Funding provided for strips by Community Safety Partnership for use by Police Neighbourhood Teams	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour. Also NI 24
Use of Devon Youth Service to provide Street Based Outreach Service	New Devon	ASB Co-ordinators & Devon Youth Service	Funding from Safer Devon Partnership	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour Also NI 24
Use of Police Neighbourhood Teams with other agency support to	New Devon	Police, Addaction, EDP Drug & Alcohol Services	Existing Police resources	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy,

deter under age drinking					inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour. Also NI 24
Use of Section 59, Police Reform Act 2002 and other interventions to deal with vehicle related ASB	New Devon	Police and CSOs	Police with other agency support, eg District Councils	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour. Also NI 24
Phoenix Project	New Devon	ASB Co-ordinators and D&SF&RS	Funding from Safer Devon Partnership	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour. Also 24
Use of sporting activities as a diversion	New Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	Funding from Safer Devon Partnership	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour Also NI 24
Parenting Courses	New Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	Funding from Safer Devon Partnership	Ongoing	To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour Also NI 24

Community Engagement

All Partner Agencies will consult with communities across New Devon using a variety of methods which will include Partners and Communities Together (PACT), Liaison Meetings hosted by both Police and District Councils, via Place Surveys, face to face consultation, Police Community Messaging Service, Neighbourhood Watch, Tenants & Residents Groups etc.

Domestic Violence Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

To reduce the social, emotional and cost impacts on victims and the wider society by tackling domestic violence and abuse

LAA 36 measured by a reduction in repeat incidents of domestic violence managed within the MARAC process (multi-agency risk assessment conference)

Introduction

The social, emotional and financial impact of domestic abuse on communities and the services provided by statutory and local agencies has been identified as a major factor in Devon. The existing strategy agreed by all agencies and led by the adva (against domestic violence and abuse) partnership estimates the potential current financial impact to Devon at £60m per annum.

In excess of 8,000 DV incidents are attended by the Police each year – over 50% of these involve children and young people being in the household. This is known to be the tip of the iceberg in terms of actual incidents as national research indicates that 1 in 10 women are victims of DV each year. For Devon that means a potential incident level of 30,000 per annum.

At a national and local level DV-related crime is acknowledged as the single biggest category within violent crime and the one with the highest level of repeat victimisation. For all these reasons it remains a high priority for community safety work and other wider aspects of local social welfare policy and service provision.

Improving the quality of life for everyone by tackling behaviour that intimidates hurts or offends people in Devon is a priority theme for the Devon Strategic Partnership.

The relevant indicators from the national outcome and indicator set are:

- NI 15 “serious violent crime rate” ;
- NI 26 “specialist support to victims of serious sexual offence” ;
- NI 32 “repeat incidents of domestic violence” and
- NI 34 “domestic violence – murder”

The relevant PSA indicator is PSA 23 “to reduce crime to make communities safer by tackling the most serious crimes and the most harmful offenders”.

One of the priority actions is “reduce the most serious violence, tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence”, using the indicator “the level of most serious violent crimes” police data, measured nationally.

Another of the priority actions is “reduce re-offending through the improved management of offenders”, using the indicator “the level of serious re-offending” police data, measured nationally (using IDAP and REPAIR, MARAC and MAPPA)

This action plan is relevant to the crime and disorder aspects of DV but its efficacy and effectiveness has to be seen within the wider impact of DV across all social welfare issues. The work of adva embraces the breadth of this well-being agenda.

Evidence

Devon currently has an LPSA target related to DV which is measured by:

- LPSA2 Target: increase in DV incidents
 - DCC target to achieve an increase of 716 incidents over 3 years to 7,873 in March 2008. Currently performance is 8897 incidents which is exceeding target.
- LPSA2 Target: increase offences brought to justice
 - Increase by 10% from 29.8% to 39.8% by March 2008. Currently performance is 37.3% which is slightly below target.
- 2006-7: 2,874 victims of domestic violence; 77% of victims female, 22% male
- 2006-7: 8,600 incidents; 2,939 of these crimed; 5,661 non-crimed; 34.2% of incidents are crimed
- Proportion of Violent offences 2007-8 Q1 that are domestic violence related is 20% (2005-6 22.8%; 2006-7 22.1%)
- Breakdown of domestic violence crimes 2007-8 Q1: 63% violence (Common assault; robbery; wounding-other; wounding – endangering life); 13% harassment; 12% criminal damage; 7% other; 1% other notable (kidnapping; manslaughter; murder; murder-related); 2% sexual; 1% vehicle; 1% burglary dwelling
- In the Exeter Special Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) area (East, Mid and Exeter) the percentage of DV related offences that result in an arrest has risen in 2007-8 over 2006-7
- MARAC; on average 20 very high risk cases (victims) discussed at each of the 4 monthly MARACs – 960 a year and 50% of these result in referrals to cyp-agencies for action
- MARAC IDVAs are contacting between 74-84% of very high risk cases discussed at MARAC
- MARAC IDVAs are engaging with approximately 60% of referrals contacted
- Exeter SDVC; July 06 – September 07 heard 331 domestic violence cases, approximately 90% of these in Magistrates Court. 228 of these were sentenced.
- SDVC IDVA supports between 55 – 100% of clients through the court process (the number of clients meeting the prosecutor at court has risen and the number of cases continuing in court after victim retractions has risen)
- Rates of DV incidents per 1,000 population: DCC 2007-8 rate 11.5 incidents per 1,000 population (with highest rate reported in Exeter with 17 incidents per 1,000 population and the lowest proportion in South Hams and West Devon at 8 reports for every 1,000 population).

Summary of action plan

Roles, responsibilities, accountability and governance:

The adva partnership (multi-agency, Devon-wide) Executive Group is the accountable body responsible to Devon Strategic Partnership, for the delivery of services to meet the “reduction in serious violent crime” outcome.

The key Task Group empowered to monitor progress against targets will be the Perpetrator Task Group, receiving reports from the SDVC and MARAC Groups.

The SDVC Operational Groups for Exeter, North Devon and Torbay (covering South Devon) meet bi-monthly to monitor prosecution outcomes relating to domestic violence.

The MARAC Steering Group meets quarterly to monitor performance.

The Local Criminal Justice Board receives quarterly updates on performance from the SDVCs and MARACs.

The adva partnership published in October 2007 its strategic Business Plan 2007-9 (http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/cyps/families/domestic_violence/advadocs.htm) the vision of which is to increase safety of victims and children who live with domestic abuse. Objectives 1-4 (of the partnership's 7 objectives) specifically address the LAA outcome to reduce serious violent crime:

1. To increase the early identification of and early intervention with victims of domestic violence by utilising all points of contact with statutory services to increase the safety of victims and children/young people
2. To increase the use of existing and new powers and methods by statutory services to protect identified victims of domestic violence
3. To increase the rate at which domestic violence is reported either directly to the police services or through third-party reporting
4. To increase the rate at which domestic violence incidents are successfully dealt with by the civil and criminal justice systems.

Areas where delivery will take place:

The primary methods used to achieve objective 4 will be through monthly multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs) and Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVCs), independent domestic violence advisors (IDVAs) and underpinning provision of support services for women and men victims, children and male perpetrators.

- Monthly MARACs in Exeter; East/Mid; South Devon (South Hams, Teignbridge & West Devon) and North Devon (North Devon and Torridge)
- SDVCs in Exeter Magistrates (includes East/Mid cases); Barnstaple Magistrates (includes North Devon & Torridge cases) and Torbay (includes South Hams, Teignbridge & West Devon cases).
- Health IDVA: health is the 2nd most critical statutory agency for victims of domestic abuse. National good practice exists to provide IDVA intervention in A&E and GP Practices. Devon is piloting this provision in 4 practices across the county.
- Co-ordination of adva partnership work (2.5 full-time equivalent co-ordinators; 1.5 full-time equivalent administrator)
- Training of agency staff: exists in all 8 districts; over 100 programmes delivered per year reaching over 1,500 frontline and management staff from statutory and voluntary sectors
- Men's outreach: to ensure equality in service provision for male victims identified through MARAC or SDVC processes across the county.
- Outreach: specialist IDVA and SDVC services cannot exist without the foundation outreach support service and wider support to all those impacted by domestic abuse. Victims move from very high risk and require continued support, county-wide. This wider support is delivered by: 8 District based Outreach Services; 3 area based REPAIR programmes working with perpetrators, their partners and children; 3 Women's Refuges encompassing support to children.

Delivery Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Deliver MARACs Across Devon	MARACs held in Exeter, East/Mid, South and North on monthly basis Provision of support to victims via IDVA	Police Adva via Women's Aid as provider	In house for admin and Police Officer support £114,096 SDP funding part funds 4 IDVAs at total of £143,200	Ongoing Currently 4 IDVAs Expansion needed to 2 IDVAs per MARAC at additional cost of £143,200	NI 32 Reduce the number of repeat incidents of DV appearing at MARAC – target to be set during 2008 pending Home Office issuing of national guidance on counting rules
Deliver SDVCs across Devon.	Continue to support Exeter SDVC Establish SDVCs in North and South Devon Provision of support to victims via IDVA	LCJB Adva via Women's Aid as provider	In house 3 IDVAs (1 per SDVC) @£35,800 each = £107,400	Ongoing By April 2008. Part funded by HO (£40,000) rest from adva	NI 15 reduction in levels of serious violent crime linked to DV NI 34 reduction in DV Homicides

Community Engagement

Adva partnership is made up of all the statutory, community and voluntary agencies within Devon who provide general or DV specific services. Its structure is built around theme groups responsible for specific action planning and development of services for: survivors; perpetrators; children and young people; and training and awareness. This structure engages the service communities of Devon who directly inform their work in various ways by feedback from users.

In addition, adva funds SEEDS Devon which is a representative group of survivors of DV who have a specific role to assist in improving the quality of existing services and development of new ones to meet need.

Developmental work is also in hand to improve links with BME, LGBT and Vulnerable Adults to ensure services reflect their particular issues and needs.

Hate and Prejudice Crime Prevention Local Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

To reduce the social, emotional and cost impacts on victims and on wider society by tackling the causes, and ameliorating the effects, of Prejudice and Hate Crime.

LAA 35 – measured by local indicator to “Increase the levels of reporting of Hate Crime and incidents by 10% by 2011”; and maintain satisfaction of victims of hate crime incidents with the overall service provided by the police at an 86% level.

Introduction

The Safer Devon Partnership recognises that the impact of Hate and Prejudice Crime in Devon is disproportionate. Rapidly changing demographics in the county are an ongoing challenge to community cohesion and in minority arenas the amount of, and the response to, Hate Crime has a major influence on integration and participation. There is a ripple effect which impacts not only on the individual victims but also on their families and their communities. If the Police and local authorities are not seen to be addressing Hate Crime effectively, this can lead to a cycle of mistrust and miscommunication and create major barriers to community cohesion.

It is also clear that tackling Hate and Prejudice Crime requires a multi-agency approach and a holistic one – a plan that addresses general issues of community cohesion just as much as it addresses specific weaknesses in the response system. However well resourced the police might be, if they are not able to engage effectively with front-line workers, with grassroots community organisations and with vulnerable minority populations, they will not succeed in tackling this problem. Building confidence requires the development of ongoing partnerships.

Devon has long been perceived as a traditional and largely mono-cultural society. This stereotypical viewpoint has helped to conceal the diversity that is as much a part of Devon as any other part of the UK. What has changed in recent years is that this diversity has started to become much more visible.

This is particularly true in the **Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)** arena. The 2001 census estimated the numbers of people from BME groups living in Devon as 13,329: 1.24% of the population, with a high in Exeter of 2.38%. This compared with a national average of around 7%. Much more revealing than the totals, however, has been the rate at which this population has been increasing: between 1991 and 2001, the figure rose by 94.7% and subsequent research suggests that this rate of increase has continued to accelerate.

In addition we have to take into account the large numbers of migrant workers from Eastern Europe who have come to live and work in Devon since 2004. A December 2007 progress report from the Migrant Workers Task Group observes,

“Latest official statistics (DWP National Insurance Registrations) show that Devon (inc. Plymouth and Torbay) had 7,000 new registrations in the year to March 07, an increase of 9% on the previous year. Excluding Plymouth and Torbay, there were 3,780 registrations of which 570 (15%) were in East Devon, 1,270 (34%) were in Exeter, 320 (8%) were in Mid Devon, 370 (10%) were in North Devon, 380 (10%) were in South Hams, 440 (12%) were in Teignbridge, 190 (5%) were in Torrington and 240 (6%) were in West Devon.”

This influx of Migrant Workers adds to the challenges and, in this context, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary data has identified an increase in crime committed both by and against migrant workers.

The Sustainable Community Strategy evidence base <http://www.devonsp.org.uk/sustainablecommunitystrategy/evidencebase.html>. suggests that the BME population of Devon will reach around 25,000 by 2014, though it is clear that if we include Migrant Workers we are already near, more likely beyond, this figure.

The picture this evidence paints is one of a rapidly expanding BME population with very underdeveloped support structures, particularly in comparison with regions of the UK with well-established BME communities. This has been changing over the past few years, with grassroots community associations working to support BME populations springing up all over Devon but support networks are still in their infancy as well as being very uncoordinated and this is reflected in the difficulty service providers often have in engaging with minority communities. Lack of engagement furthers isolation and makes victims of Hate Crime less likely to report the crime in the first place. Underreporting in return means a lack of both quantitative and qualitative data which makes a coordinated response difficult.

A July 2007 report, undertaken by the Intercom Trust, suggests that this situation is mirrored within the **LGBT** communities with *“a depressingly low level of expectation from public services, including the police. Many interviewees perceive...discrimination as the norm.”* Intercom’s Firmer Foundation report (2006) points out that there is no research available which will give us a clear idea of the proportions of the local population who are heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual but does estimate that *“between five and ten per cent of the local population define to themselves as lesbian or gay, while a further cohort of unknown size consider themselves to be bisexual”*

As in the BME arena there are a large number of community support groups across the region (Intercom identified 88 across the SW peninsula in 2005). One difference with these LGBT VCS organisations is that work on networking and co-ordination appears more advanced than in the BME arena, largely due to the work of Lynx South West which provides infrastructure support for independent groups.

One of the clear conclusions of the Firmer Foundations report is that, *“There is an extremely high level of experience of crime compared with that of the general population, but experience of crime is particularly high among urban residents, who show a profile of being more widely Out than their rural counterparts. Over-all, 30% of respondents had experienced a homophobic or transphobic crime against the person (threats, assault, verbal abuse, harassment), and 23% had experienced discrimination, over the previous 12 months.”*

There is also plenty of anecdotal evidence of increasing numbers of Prejudice and Hate Incidents and Crimes being directed at people with **Learning Disabilities** though this is even more difficult to quantify as it is only last year that a formal mechanism for collecting Hate Crime data relating to Disability has been introduced. In terms of demographics there are currently 2,700 people with learning disabilities registered with GPs in Devon, *“though actual prevalence is likely to be significantly higher and numbers are expected to rise”* (from Devon's strategies framework for health and social care).

The latest statistics from Devon and Cornwall Constabulary show an increase in the total number of Hate crime incidents – including racial, homophobic and those relating to disability – from 905 in 2006/07 to 915 in 2007/08. In some districts of Devon, the number of reported incidents has actually fallen.

At first glance these figures would suggest that the trend is positive. However, consultations with the BME, LGBT and Learning Disability communities strongly support the idea that there is a significant underreporting of Hate Crime and Hate Incidents, something that is backed up in the Sustainable Community Strategy evidence base. The barriers identified include: lack of confidence in the police; low expectations of any positive outcomes; and lack of knowledge of *how* to report an incident or a crime.

In November 2007, SDP appointed a short-term Hate Crime Prevention Co-ordinator who has been consulting with numerous Voluntary and Community sector organisations from all arenas

and with front-line workers from Housing, Education, Social Services, etc. Initial findings confirm that Hate and Prejudice crime has a significant impact on the lives of individuals and is a major barrier to integration and community cohesion.

Work on reporting is an important first step that is a pre-requisite if the issue of victim support is to be addressed; the current work aims to establish some momentum but this will need to be ongoing over the next few years if confidence is to be restored. There is considerable overlap between low levels of reporting of Hate Crime and broader problems of lack of integration and participation, of isolation and community cohesion. Thus, it is clear that any approach, while tackling particular issues, needs to incorporate holistic and multi-agency elements.

Delivery Plan

In 2006 the SDP commissioned a strategy report from Crime Concern which identified five key objectives which apply across the different arenas: **BME, LGBT and Learning Disability**.

- Build confidence
- Increase levels of reporting
- Improve targeting of responses
- Improve quality of responses to victims
- Reduce repeat victimisation

The Crime Concern report recommended that strategies should be generic rather than focused on objectives within particular, i.e. LGBT, BME, Learning Disability arenas. While the Safer Devon Partnership acknowledges the point that promoting initiatives within any particular arena can lead to the neglect and under-resourcing of other arenas, it is equally important to recognise that past work and ongoing work to address the key, cross-cutting themes is at different stages of progression in each of the sectors. For this reason, the delivery plan includes both cross-cutting initiatives and arena specific work.

The Hate and Prejudice Crime Prevention Co-ordinator (HPCPC) was appointed to drive the objectives forward and promote a joined-up approach. While some of the delivery plan that follows will be co-ordinated directly by this post holder on behalf of the Safer Devon Partnership, many of the initiatives will come under the remit of various stakeholders, including those from the voluntary and community sector. These stakeholders include:

- The Police
- Diversity and Equality officers working within the statutory sector
- Community Safety Officers and Community Safety Partnerships
- PCT (Primary Care Trust)
- CYPS (Children and Young People's Service)
- Victim Support
- Grassroots community organisations

Development, monitoring and review of the Hate and Prejudice Crime Prevention Strategy will be undertaken by the multi-agency Hate Crime theme steering group which will meet bi-monthly.

A note on Communication barriers

One of the major barriers to progress in this field is communication. More than 70% of those registered with Learning Disabilities are identified as having communication difficulties and among the BME population there are many for whom English is not their first language

There are useful initiatives with the former such as the Speaking Up courses run by Exeter Council for Voluntary Services but these need to be better resourced and more widely available across Devon.

In the BME arena, lack of English can create barriers to education, to employment, to participation in the community, to engagement with service providers and understanding and involvement in community safety issues. The costs of interpretation and translation are, in turn, a growing issue for the capacity of service providers. Thus, the availability of good quality English teaching is a crucial issue in this arena and one of particular relevance in relation to community cohesion and hate crime.

Funding for ESOL provision, as with other Basic Skills, comes via the LSC (Learning Skills Council) which has traditionally been driven by targets relating to nationally set priorities. The government has recently been consulting on proposals which will place more emphasis on local needs and we are hopeful that these changes will be implemented for the next academic year. If these proposals go through then local strategic partnerships will be asked to draw up Local ESOL Delivery Plans highlighting particular areas of need in the county. The regional LSC will then be asked to respond to these local needs as much as to any national priorities. It is important then that we prepare for these likely changes by starting (a) to identify areas of particular ESOL need and (b) to develop the capacity of DSP and SDP to respond, if they are asked to help draw up a Local ESOL Delivery Plan, by identifying sources of ESOL expertise and collecting data on existing provision and needs.

Delivery Plan

The following plan focuses primarily on the work that will be led by the Safer Devon Partnership but it also contains references to other relevant pieces of work that are being led by other agencies or partnerships.

Project Title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Migrant Workers Community Networking Project	Devon Wide Setting up 8 MW hubs across Devon to offer Information, Advice and Guidance and gather data for service providers. In partnership with existing VCS organisations through programme of activities and events	Community Council of Devon & Devon Racial Equality Council	SDP Funding (£37,367 from 2007/08 budget allocated) Further funding streams to be identified for continuation beyond 2009	Initial programme completed by end March 2009	Will contribute to PSA 21 – <i>Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities</i> and to related indicators NI 1, 2 and 4.
Amber Newsletters	Production of 4 newsletters - Community Safety themes, translated into 4 languages, for distribution in N. Devon and Torridge	Amber Initiatives	2007/08 SDP project funding	Ongoing – final newsletter to be delivered by June 2008	As above + local indicator – <i>Increase reporting of Hate Crime</i>

Reporting Access Project 1	Pilot project to (a) standardise 3 rd party reporting form for Racial incidents (b) Train VCS workers and other frontline workers to facilitate reporting (c) Set up protocols to collect and collate data	DREC	(£6,600 from Hate Crime 2007/08 project funding allocated) Hate and Prejudice Crime Theme Group Project	Initial phase complete by May 2008	Vital step towards delivery of APACS indicator – <i>Victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i> <i>Will contribute to D&C police target of 86% racist incident victim satisfaction</i>
Minority Matters Project Part 1	Compilation, production and distribution of Devon Service Directory for BME support Uploading to DCC website.	HPCP Co-ordinator PCT VCS	Part of core work of HPCPC Local charitable funding Part of ongoing work of PCT BME community development team	By end May 08	Will contribute to PSA 21 – <i>Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities</i> and to related indicators NI 1, 2 and 4. + APACS <i>Improve victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i>
ESOL Materials	Produce Hate Crime educational materials for use in ESOL classes across Devon	Olive Tree Association	Hate and Prejudice Crime Theme Group Project £5,000	Materials finished by end April Piloted May/June 08	Increase reporting Increase victim satisfaction
LGBTQ Crime Reporting Radio Commercial	Purchase of radio airtime and commercial development to raise awareness of homophobic bullying/hate crime	Peter Dale, South Devon and Dartmoor Community Safety Partnership	Hate and Prejudice Crime Theme Group Project £2,400	March/April 2008	Increase reporting Increase victim satisfaction
Hate and Prejudice Crime Prevention Co-ordinator	Full time co-ordination post to continue, and build on, work started in initial post.	HPCPC	SDP £22,924	May 2008- November 2008	Will contribute to PSA 21 – <i>Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities</i> <i>Victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i> <i>Increase reporting</i>

Minority Matters Project Part 2	Compilation, production and distribution of Devon Service Directories for 1. LGBT 2. Learning Disability Uploading to DCC website. Maintenance and updating	HPCPC VCS (Intercom, DREC, Olive Tree Assoc, Exeter Community Initiatives, etc)	Part of core work of HPCPC Local charitable funding	Ongoing 1. By December 08 2. By March 09	Will contribute to PSA 21 – <i>Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities</i> and to related indicators NI 1, 2 and 4. + APACS <i>Improve victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i>
Victim Satisfaction baseline research	Research project to establish a baseline figure for victim satisfaction in relation to Hate Crime	HPCPC	SDP Hate theme Project Funding 2008/9 Further funding streams to be identified	May 2008 – September 2009	Essential step towards delivery of APACS indicator – <i>Victim satisfaction for hate crime</i>
Reporting Access Programme 2	Unroll pilot RAP programme (3 above) across Devon	HPCP Coordinator	SDP Hate theme Project Funding 2008/9 Further funding streams to be identified	Ongoing from August 2008	As above + local indicator increase % of racial HPC reports across Devon
Improving Reporting from LGBT victims	Replicate relevant stages of RAP programme within LGBTQ arena	Intercom, other VCS agencies HPCP Coordinator	SDP Hate theme Project Funding 2008/9 Further funding streams to be identified	Initiate September 2008	Vital step towards delivery of APACS indicator – <i>Victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i>
Improving Reporting from Learning Disability community	Replicate relevant stages of RAP programme Within Learning disability arena	Learning Disability Team CSPs HPCP coordinator	SDP Project Funding 2008/9	June - Dec 2008 through existing initiatives e.g. PIPS	Vital step towards delivery of APACS indicator – <i>Improve victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i>
Victim Support for minority Communities Training programme	Training volunteers from minority communities as Victim Support Case Workers	Victim Support (Tanya Alford) HPCP Coordinator	SDP Hate theme Project Funding 2008/9 Further funding to be identified	September 2008 – March 2009	APACS indicator – <i>Improve victim satisfaction for hate crimes</i>

Community Advisory Group	Provide a voice for different community groups and, potentially, a 'critical friend' for police and other statutory agencies	Consortia of Devon based VCS organisations (The Police?)	No current funding If initial meeting is a success will be approaching agencies (including police) for basic funding.	Trial period to September 2008. Initial meeting May 6th	Will contribute to PSA 21 – <i>Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities</i> and to related indicators NI 1, 2 and 4.
Early Years Campaign	Produce poster, leaflets and materials for use across Devon with Early Years play groups	EAL HPCPC	£500 contribution from HPCPC project funding Match funding from EAL	Produced and distributed by Sept 2008	

Other Relevant initiatives

The Safer Devon Partnership, and the Hate and Prejudice Crime Prevention group, are also involved in a range of partnership initiatives – led by other agencies from different sectors – that will contribute towards the achievement of our objectives. These include:

- The Migrant Workers Task Group – producing and distributing a Welcome to Devon pack, available in several languages, that provides vital information on accessing range of services and on community safety issues.
- North Devon and Torridge Migrant Workers task Group – as above in North Devon
- RESPECT festival – a celebration of multi-culturalism in Exeter
- Bullying in Schools – see Children and Young People's plan

The Safer Devon Partnership is also working in partnership with a wide range of Voluntary and Community Sector organisations.

Measurement considerations

Performance indicator:

*** Increase the levels of reporting of Hate Crime and Incidents, between 2008-2011, by 10% while, at the same time, maintaining victim satisfaction levels at police target levels of 86%.**

While there is no baseline figure available for Hate Crime as a whole, there is a figure relating to victim satisfaction for police response to racial hate crimes. This is currently 85.4% and the police's target for 2008/09 is 86%. These relatively high figures indicate what a good job the police are doing in relation to the Racial Hate Crime that is reported to them but are somewhat deceptive, as they are based, as outlined above, on the very limited number of reported crimes. It is clear that a low expectation of an effective response is one of the current barriers to reporting and for this reason we have chosen to retain our focus on victim satisfaction. This will help to ensure that, as reporting of Hate Crime rises in response to the initiatives outlined above, we will continue to pay very close attention to the follow-up support that is provided for the victims.

Other relevant indicators:

APACS Statutory Performance Indicators (SPIs) for diversity are:

- SPI 1.3 Satisfaction with service delivery (racist incidents) satisfaction of victims of racist incidents with overall service provided by the police measured by User Satisfaction Survey.
- SPI 6.3 Sanction detection rate for racially and religiously aggravated crimes. This is a temporary indicator for 2008/09 pending the introduction of an indicator for hate crimes brought to justice.

Resources

Hate Crime Prevention work has not previously been well funded, partly because of lack of recognition of the extent and impact of the problem, partly because of lack of clear direction. Last year funding from SDP increased and one of the outcomes has been the development of more detailed strategy and delivery plans. To deliver on this plan, sufficient funding is required for the continuation of the HPCP co-ordinator post, without which much of the momentum that has been generated will be lost. In addition, further funds need to be identified to continue support for community projects. This coming year, rather than inviting general proposals from community organisations, proposals will be solicited on particular themes, as identified by this delivery plan and by the Hate Crime theme group.

Not all of the work requires direct funding from the Safer Devon Partnership. Much of the work requires a collaborative, partnership approach and can be tackled:

(a) through existing capacity within different interested agencies (e.g. PCT, Police)

(b) through the core work of existing post holders; in particular, CSOs from district councils, diversity officers, etc

(c) through applications for external funding, whether direct or by supporting the applications of VCS organisations

Youth Crime Prevention Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

To reduce the number of children and young people entering the youth justice system for the first time

LAA 38 – measured by National Indicator 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17: to reduce the 2007/08 figure of 1,032 entrants by 5% by 2010/11

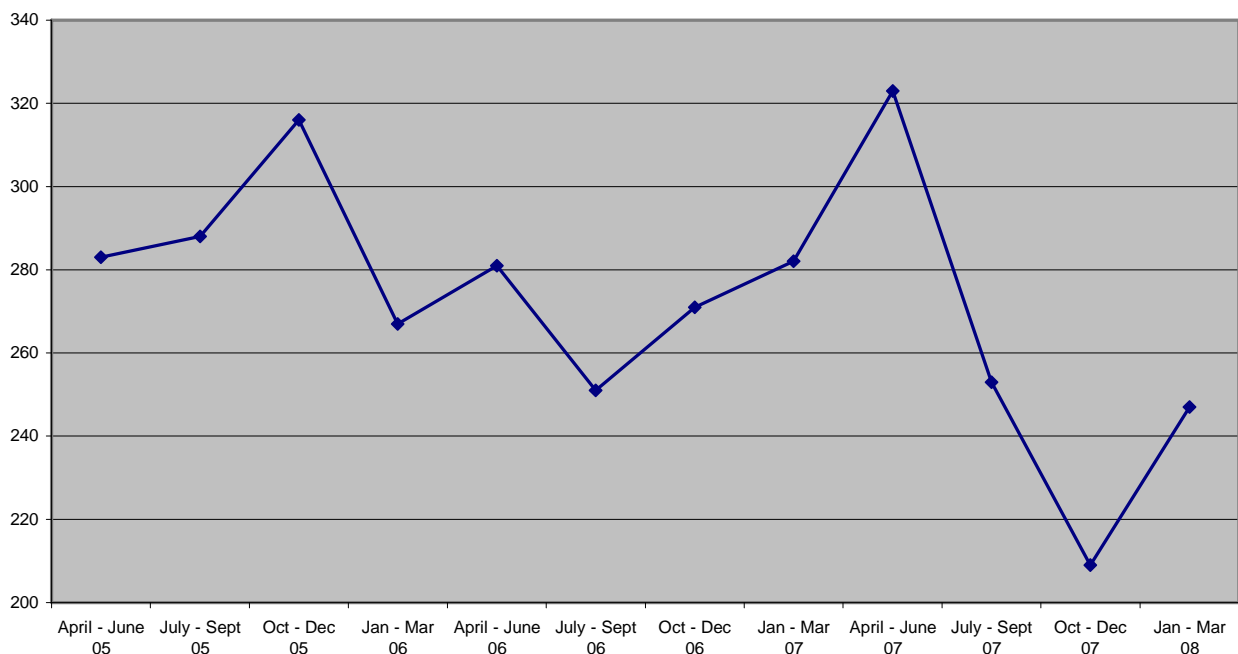
Introduction

Youth crime in Devon is relatively low. There are around 71,000 children and young people aged 10 to 17 years in Devon. In 2007/08 there were 3,272 offences committed by children and young people. The level of youth offending in Devon equates to 46 offences per 1,000 10 -17 population which puts Devon within the lowest 23% of youth offending nationally.

Nonetheless over 1,000 children and young people enter the youth justice system in Devon each year (1,032 in 2007/08). Most children and young people do not offend and their lives do have positive outcomes. However, the implications for those children who do, for whatever reason, find themselves involved in offending behaviour, can be far reaching and their lives, and those of their families and communities, can be adversely affected as a result. Having a criminal conviction can adversely affect the future life chances of a child or young person in many ways and in the long term, for example, employment opportunities. A conviction for a minor assault on a child or young person, for example a “scuffle” on the way home from school, could result in that assault being reflected in future Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) checks, and could therefore prevent future employment in child care services.

Progress in Devon

DEVON YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE FIRST TIME ENTRANTS



Devon has achieved a reduction in the number of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system (FTEs) by 10.6% (from 1,154 to 1,032) thereby exceeding the target of a 5% reduction by March 2008 against the 2005/06 baseline. This reflects the investment in Youth Crime Prevention across a range of agencies, including the development of early intervention teams across Devon and access to targeted support and diversionary activities.

2005/06 baseline = 1,154 FTE

Target for 31.03.08 (based on 5% reduction) = 1,099 FTE

2006/07 = 1,085 FTE

2007/08 = 1,032 FTE

Reduction against baseline = 10.6%

In defining the risk factors for youth offending, the focus is on reducing criminality. However, the risk factors for youth offending and substance misuse overlap to a large degree with those for low attainment at school, teenage pregnancy and adolescent mental health problems. A broad-based and multi-agency approach to prevention therefore offers the most opportunity for achieving reductions in offending behaviour.

Refer to the Sustainable Community Strategy evidence base at

<http://www.devonsp.org.uk/sustainablecommunitystrategy/evidencebase.html>.

Evidence

A detailed analysis of FTEs in Devon (April 2006-December 2007) was commissioned in order to inform the planning and delivery of Youth Crime Prevention services and projects.

Some of the indicators to emerge are as follows:

- There are 4 dominant districts contributing to the FTE total:
 1. Teignbridge 21% (372 FTE)
 2. Exeter 17% (313 FTE)
 3. East Devon 15% (271 FTE)
 4. North Devon 14% (254 FTE)
- IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index) rankings – the general trend is that the more deprived a band, the higher the number of FTE
- Band 1 (highest level of deprivation) accounts for 25% of all FTE
- Bands 1,2 and 3 account for 50% of total FTE
- The number of 10 -11 year old FTE is small – 6% of the total. The incidence of FTE increases by age, peaking at 20% each for 15 and 16 year olds, then tails off to 15% for 17 year olds

There are 4 major crime types committed by FTE:

- Theft & handling 29% (625 crimes)
- Violence against the person 23% (484 crimes)
- Criminal damage 21% (438 crimes)
- Public order 8% (165 crimes)

The major districts for the most common FTE crimes were:

- Criminal damage – North Devon
- Theft & handling – Exeter / Teignbridge
- Violence – Exeter

Crimes in Schools and Colleges

- 141 (6.7%) of all FTE crimes
- Main crime types were violence, criminal damage and theft/handling
- FTE age 10 -13 accounted for 42% of FTE crime in schools

Crime committed in the 3pm-5pm period

- 263 crimes representing 12.5% of all FTE crime
- Exeter and Teignbridge were disproportionately high
- Theft/handling and violence were disproportionately high

Unauthorised absence from school

- The wards that experience high levels of FTE and high levels of unauthorised absence are also the wards containing some of the most deprived areas
- There is a correlation between those wards where there is a higher level of unauthorised absence and those where there is a higher level of FTE

Gender

- FTE gender breakdown for Devon was 69.3% male and 30.7% female
- Overall gender breakdown is largely reflected in each district
- Exeter had the largest number of female FTE (36.4%)
- Overall 70/30% breakdown was similar for crimes of violence and public order
- Criminal damage was more predominantly male 87.6% / 12.4% female
- For theft and handling the breakdown is more even 55.3% male / 44.7% female
- Theft from shop has a majority of female FTE (59%)

Re-offending by FTE

- 300 FTEs re-offended (16.1%) of total
- 72.7% of those FTE who re-offended were following a Reprimand
- The highest number of FTE who re-offended did so within 30 days of their outcome date
- 42.7% of all FTE who re-offended did so within 90 days of their outcome date

(a full copy of the FTE analysis is available upon request from Devon Youth Offending Service)

Delivery Plan

Accountability and governance

Devon's new integrated Youth Crime Prevention Strategy "Children First" (2008-2011) has identified 7 key areas for delivery:

Prevention

Early identification and early intervention

Targeted activities and services

Parenting Support

Education

Anti-Social Behaviour and Respect

Neighbourhood Policing

Responsibility for co-ordination of Devon's Youth Crime Prevention Strategy will rest with the Senior Commissioning Manager, Youth Crime Prevention, with lines of accountability to the Children's Trust, Safer Devon Partnership and the Chief Officer Group.

Development, monitoring and review of the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy will be undertaken by a multi-agency Youth Crime Prevention Strategy steering group who will meet at least quarterly, or more frequently as required.

Please see link to "Children First" strategy on Devon County Council website:
<http://www.devon.gov.uk/childrenfirststrategy.pdf>

Resources

Specific funding for Youth Crime Prevention services and projects has come from three main sources over the last 2-3 years, ie Children's Fund (£454k in 07/08), Youth Justice Board prevention grant (£411k in 07/08) and Safer Devon Partnership (£130k in 07/08). The SDP funding allocation to Youth Crime Prevention in 2008/09 has been reduced to £111,709. A range of other small grants also contribute on a year-on-year basis.

Investment in approaches to Youth Crime Prevention, whether financially, "in kind" or through collaborative working, supports the Duty to Co-operate in promoting positive outcomes to improve well-being for children and young people. Well-being in this context is defined by reference to the five Every Child Matters outcomes.

The Children Act 2004 (Section 10) places a statutory Duty to Co-operate responsibility upon local authorities, district councils, police, probation, YOTs, health authorities and providers of education services. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (Section 17) also places a duty to co-operate upon local authorities and statutory partners. However, it is important that all agencies, whether statutory or voluntary, who are involved in providing services to children and young people, play their part.

Investment in Youth Crime Prevention is an "invest to save" approach, ie to improving positive outcomes and reducing adverse outcomes for children and young people, their families and communities, and also thereby impacting upon a wide range of cross-agency targets. Whilst there will be some "quick wins" to be seen, most of the impact of preventative approaches will be seen in the medium to long term. It is vital that statutory agencies such as the Police, Children and Young People's Services, Health, Housing, Leisure, Youth Offending Service, schools, the Fire and Rescue Service, the Youth Service and Connexions commit to investment in Youth Crime Prevention, both in terms of finance and other resources.

Direct funding for Youth Crime Prevention is complex and mostly non-recurrent, ie grant funding. The Devon Children's Fund funding for youth crime prevention projects has now been confirmed at the 2007/08 level until March 2009 – funding beyond that date will be subject to commissioning arrangements in conjunction with Children's Trust Local Planning and Implementation CTLPIPs. The Youth Justice Board Prevention funding has now been secured for the next 3 years, with contributions from the DCSF, Ministry of Justice and Home Office. Allocations to Local Authorities for 2008/09 will be the same as for 2007/08.

Funding and resources at current levels will be needed to maintain progress and to effectively deliver Devon's Youth Crime Prevention Strategy. Resources in 2007/08 totalled £1.1m.

Allocations of SDP funding to projects will be subject to the commissioning arrangements of the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy "Children First" and together with DCSF and YJB funding will support both prevention / early intervention services and targeted projects in response to identified locality / thematic need as follows:

Targeted activities and services will be determined on an evidence-led basis through data analysis, eg police strategic assessment and other processes, and consultation with partners. The detailed analysis of youth offending in Devon will inform the planning and delivery of youth crime prevention activity from April 2008. Effective practice models of delivery will be prioritised.

The SDP allocation for Youth Crime Prevention for 2008/09 is shown below:

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources (SDP allocation)	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Delivery of Youth	YISPs across Devon:	YOT	£77,709	Ongoing	NI 111 reduce the number of

Inclusion & Support Programmes (YISPs) and related early intervention services across Devon for children and young people 'at risk' of offending					children who enter the justice system for the first time (First Time Entrants)
Delivery of targeted neighbourhood Youth Inclusion Programmes (YIPs)	TBC on evidence-led basis and subject to consultation – likely to be Teignbridge and/or Exeter	YOT	£34,000	TBA	NI 111 reduce the number of children who enter the justice system for the first time (First Time Entrants)

Measurement considerations

The relevant indicator from the national outcome and indicator set in relation to the reduction of first time entrants to the youth justice system is NI 111 “First time entrants to Youth Justice System aged 10 -17) PSA 14 “Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success”. This may also measure the impact of prevention interventions (LAA 38)

Because of the close links between risk factors associated with offending behaviour by children and young people, and other risk factors, related outcomes may include reductions in:

- the number of young people who are victims of youth crime
- incidents of anti-social behaviour
- incidents of bullying
- the number of fixed-term and permanent exclusions from school and the number of days lost to exclusions
- the number of Children in Care who are inappropriately brought into the criminal justice system
- the fear of crime
- the number of children and young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Additional positive outcomes may include:

- narrowing the gap in opportunities and outcomes between most children and young people and those that are most vulnerable or underachieving (focus on the lowest achieving 20% of the population)
- increased engagement with the curriculum
- improved school attendance
- improved parenting and parenting support
- increased numbers of “at risk” young people engaging in positive activities and volunteering
- improved resilience built through positive activities and engagement in learning and work

Community Safety Partnership Plans

East & Mid Devon Community Safety Partnership **Delivery Plan**

Vision

The Community Safety Partnership will work together to make East and Mid Devon a safe place to live and work.

Mission Statement

Agencies will work in partnership to reduce incidents of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour whilst improving public confidence and addressing the fear of crime locally.

Introduction

The structure of this Partnership is similar to that of most others and meets the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 *“to work together to reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime locally, in order to improve the quality of life and to create a safer living and working environment”*.

As well as the statutory and voluntary organisations which sit on the Partnership, there is also representation from the Business Sector. Members of the Partnership Steering Group include:

- Chief Executive of East Devon District Council
- Director of Community Services, Mid Devon District Council
- Police Commander for East and Mid Devon
- Devon County Council's Partnership Officer for East and Mid Devon.
- Head of Health Improvement Exeter, East and Mid Devon Area Devon Primary Care Trust

The Steering Group meets every six weeks to monitor, oversee and support the work of its Action Groups.

Local & Thematic Action Groups

Each main town in East & Mid Devon has a geographically based Local Action Group (LAG). These were set up some years ago to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. The LAGs are also responsible for the rural areas surrounding each town. In addition there are thematic Action Groups tackling Domestic Violence, Drug & Alcohol issues and Diversity issues. All these groups, which are attended by a variety of agency representatives, have objectives and action plans. From 1st April 2008, the Local Action Groups will be concentrating on the three priority areas as mentioned above.

Plan, Performance and Funding

Since the introduction of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, the East and Mid Devon Community Safety Partnerships, which informally merged two years ago, have produced three 3-year crime and disorder reduction strategies. These strategies endeavoured, by multi agency involvement, to tackle the greater proportion of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues across the two districts. This new Partnership Plan seeks to address similar issues but in a much more targeted and locally focused way. From 2008 all statutory agencies will be measured in terms of performance against National Indicators linked to the Public Service Agreements.

Funding for some of this work is now directed to Partnerships via the Safer Devon Partnership which is the county structure for New Devon in terms of delivering community safety. It receives funding via Devon County Council from Central Government as part of a Local Area Agreement.

This Partnership will concentrate on the three priorities shown below and the plan will explain how we will achieve this through positive action.

Equalities Statement

East & Mid Devon contains diverse communities and regular assessments of both offenders and victims of crime will take place to determine if any groups within the community are being discriminated against.

Identifying Priorities

The Police & Partnership Strategic Assessment (audit of crime and disorder issues across Devon) was used to identify “hotspot” areas and crimes. In support of this work MOSIAC (software that profiles socio-demographic information) was utilised to identify vulnerable groups in terms of victims and potential victims.

Added to these conclusions were the priorities identified by the public, drawn down from the PACT (Partners & Communities Together) process and community consultation programmes.

From this research the CSP has determined that it will concentrate on tackling 3 priorities across East and Mid Devon. The priorities are:

- violent crime
- acquisitive crime
- anti-social behaviour

All communities across the two districts will receive a high standard of support to reduce the effects of these crimes. Further to this, analysis of statistical data has shown Exmouth, Honiton and Tiverton suffer disproportionately against these priorities and will receive additional support.

To address these priorities the CSP performance will be measured in the following way.

Priorities and Targets

Priority One

Tackle violent crime by concentrating on two types of offences:

- a) Reduce by 5% offences of violence in a public place.**
- b) Reduce by 5% minor assault offences, namely common assault and assaults occasioning actual bodily harm.**

Evidence

The evidence relating to this priority is from Police statistics which suggest that violence, particularly that relating to the late night economy across the two districts, is showing an increase. The Serious Violent Crime Profile in New Devon & Torbay, using data from April 04 to July 07 produced for the Safer Devon Partnership, also indicated a rise in this crime type. As a result of some local, but also much national publicity, there is a perception among the general public that violence is a major concern.

There is no direct National Indicator in relation to these targets and the measurement will be provided by Police Statistics. There is, however, an indirect link to NI 20 - Assault with Injury Crime Rate.

This local priority is closely linked to LAA Priority 32, to Reduce Harm caused by alcohol and drugs, LAA Priority 36, regarding Domestic Violence, LAA Priority 37 regarding Harmful Offending Behaviour and LAA Priority 38 regarding Youth Offending.

By tackling these two types of offences, the Partnership will also have an impact on domestic violence. Both districts have Domestic Violence Forums where agencies work together in order to raise awareness of the issues, and to deal positively with offenders. Survivors of domestic violence are also encouraged to seek help from the various agencies who can provide a great deal of advice and support.

The table below gives an outline of the key actions which will be taken to reduce violence and assault across the two Districts, but it is not an exhaustive list.

Action Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
CCTV across both East and Mid Devon	Exmouth Tiverton Cullompton Crediton Honiton Seaton Sidmouth	Local leads in the towns in conjunction with Community Safety Officers	Funding secured locally and from SDP	On-going	Offenders dealt with for offences of violence
Use of metal detectors by Registered Door Staff in licensed premises	Tiverton	Police Licensing Officer in conjunction with Registered Door Staff	Funding from Community Safety Partnership	On-going	1. Number of knives recovered 2. Number of arrests for possession offensive weapons
Use of Nitenet Radio systems by Registered Door Staff	Exmouth Seaton Tiverton Cullompton	Police Licensing Officers	Funding from Community Safety Partnership	On-going	Offenders dealt with for offences of violence.
Night Shift Project – ‘Chill Out’	Exmouth	Open Door Centre & Exmouth Churches Together	Community Safety Partnership & Exmouth Churches	On-going	1. Public Reassurance 2. Reduction in violent offences
Operations Optic, Safe Night Out, Street Safe	Across both Districts in main town areas	Police Licensing with Neighbourhood Teams	Police, Local Councils, & Trading Standards	On-going	1. Public Reassurance 2. Reduction in violent offences
Continued Engagement with Licensees	Across both Districts	Police & District Council Licensing Officers	Police & District Council	On-going	1. Public Reassurance 2. Reduction in violent

					offences
Action Plans through the CSP Local Action Groups	Across both Districts	Community Safety Officers & Chairs of the Local Action Groups	Multi-agency resources. LAG attendees and delivery of action plans	On-going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Reassurance 2. Reduction in violent offences
Support the Initiatives of the Domestic Violence Forums in tackling Domestic Violence Issues	Across both Districts	Community Safety Officers & Chairs of the Domestic Violence Forums	Multi-agency resources with some funding from the Safer Devon Partnership	On Going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Reduction in incidents of Domestic Violence 2. Reduction in repeat offending

Priority Two

Tackle serious acquisitive crime by concentrating on two types of offences:

- a) Reduce by 3% offences of burglary dwelling
- b) Reduce by 5% offences of theft from motor vehicles

Evidence

The evidence relating to this priority has come from Police statistical data, and the Strategic Assessment produced for the Safer Devon Partnership in September 2007. Whilst overall there has been a decrease in this crime type across the two districts, there has been a significant increase in acquisitive crime in the Tiverton and surrounding area during 2007/08. This was mainly due to an increase in drug-related crime.

Whilst these crime types are reducing there is a public expectation that Partnerships will tackle these issues. There is also a popular misconception that there are more crimes of this type committed.

The Serious Acquisitive Crime rate links with LAA priority 39 to reduce serious acquisitive crime and relates to National Indicator 16. Also links with PSA 23 – continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime through a focus on issues of greatest priority in each locality and on the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders.

The measure and baseline for this indicator is provided by Police statistics on a monthly basis. Also links with reducing re-offending through the improved management of offenders

The table below gives an outline of the key actions which will be taken to reduce acquisitive crime across the two Districts, but it is not an exhaustive list.

Action Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Multi-Agency Community Action Days	East & Mid Devon	Community Safety Officers	Staff from a variety of agencies	On-going	1. Reduction in Fear of Crime (PACT) 2. Increased Public Awareness 3. Reduction in Distraction Burglaries & Bogus Caller Type offences.

Scams Events	Across both Districts	Community Safety Officers	Funding required for theatre group presentations plus other multi agency resources	Autumn 2008	Reduction in Burglary Dwellings & Theft from Motor Vehicles
Property Marking Events	Across both Districts	Crime Prevention Officer and Police Neighbourhood Teams	Police	On-going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in Fear of Crime (PACT) 2. Increased Public Awareness 3. Reduction of Distraction Burglaries, Bogus Caller offences, & Theft from Vehicles.
Support of Neighbourhood Watch	Across both Districts	Police & Neighbourhood Watch Volunteers	Police & Voluntary Sector Funding from CSP for NHW initiatives	On-going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Public Awareness 2. Reduction in Theft from Vehicles.
Letters to registered keepers regarding valuables left in cars	Across both Districts	Crime Prevention Officer and Police Neighbourhood Teams. Also in partnership with staff from Fire Service & local authority staff in Mid Devon only	Police	On-going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Public Awareness 2. Reduction in Theft from Vehicles
Community Messaging	Across both Districts	Police & Crime Prevention Officers	Police / Community Messaging Officer	On-going	Reduction in Theft from Vehicles
Use of Covert Capture Car	Across both Districts	Police & Crime Prevention Officers	Police & Crime Prevention Officer	On - going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Public Awareness 2. Reduction in Theft from Vehicles
Increased Use of Media	Across both Districts	Community Safety Officers, Local Action	Local staff	On-going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in Burglary Dwellings

		Groups & Police			2. Reduction in Theft from Vehicles
Police operations via use of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to identify Hot Spots	Across both Districts	Police	Police Researchers, Analysts and Neighbourhood Teams	On going	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in Burglary Dwellings 2. Reduction in Theft from Vehicles

Priority Three

Reduce Anti-social Behaviour across the two Districts by concentrating on the following:

- a) Reduce by 5% incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour**
- b) Reduce by 3% offences of criminal damage**
- c) Perceptions of Anti-social Behaviour** (National Indicator 17)
- d) Satisfaction with the way the Police and local Councils deal with Anti-social Behaviour.** (National Indicator 24 refers)

Evidence

Research has been carried out for Safer Devon Partnership and each CDRP has received an individual report on ASB issues within their locality. This has indicated a rise in this category of offending. In addition information gathered at public consultation meetings and the Local Action Groups (LAGs) have indicated that the communities within both districts consider the reduction in ASB a priority.

Links with PSA 23 – Tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality increasing public confidence in local agencies involved in dealing with these issues.

Links with PSA 24 – The percentage of public who perceive drug use or dealing, and/or drunk and rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area.

LAA Priorities 38, Youth Offending, and 35, Prejudice and Hate Crime are encompassed within this priority but also are covered by the other local priorities.

The measure and benchmark for this is data provided by the Police for the first two priorities shown, but for the others by the British Crime Survey. Feeding into this will be the new “Place Survey”, a series of issues on which agencies such as district councils have to conduct a survey involving members of the public. This is similar to the Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI).

The table below gives an outline of the key actions which will be taken to reduce anti-social behaviour across the two Districts, but is not an exhaustive list.

Action Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Use of Escalation Process to tackle ASB	East & Mid Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	Multi Agency including Police and District Councils	Ongoing	To reduce incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.
Autumnal Safety Strategy	East & Mid Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	Multi Agency including Police and Fire Service Etc.	Ongoing	To reduce incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.
Use of Sect 30 Dispersal Orders where appropriate	East & Mid Devon	Police & ASB Co-ordinators	Police	Ongoing	To reduce incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.
Use of Alcohol Test strips to deter under age drinking	East & Mid Devon	ASB Co-ordinators	Funding provided for strips by Community Safety Partnership for use by Police Neighbourhood Teams	Ongoing	To reduce incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.
Setting up of REACT (Respond, Enforce and Clean Team) by East Devon District Council)	East Devon	East Devon District Council	Funded by EDDC	Ongoing	Satisfaction with the way ASB is dealt with by local councils NI 24
Use of Police Neighbourhood Teams with other agency support to deter under age drinking	East & Mid Devon	Police Addaction, EDP Drug & Alcohol Services Devon Youth Service	Existing Police resources	Ongoing	To reduce incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.
Use of Sect 59, Police Reform Act 2002 & other interventions to deal with vehicle related ASB	East & Mid Devon	Police and Community Safety Officers	Police with other agency support e.g. District Councils	Ongoing	To reduce incidents of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.

Community Engagement

All Partner Agencies will consult with communities across both districts using a variety of methods which will include Partners and Communities Together (PACT), Liaison Meetings hosted by both Police and District Councils, via Place Surveys, face to face consultation, Police Community Messaging Service, Neighbourhood Watch, Tenants & Residents Groups etc.

Other Examples of Positive Action we will be taking

- Public consultation processes to be implemented by Police and other agencies e.g. Partners & Communities Together (PACT)
- Targeting of offenders by Police & other agencies e.g. Prolific & Other Priority offenders Scheme (PPO)
- Media Campaigns by all agencies
- Engagement and development of Neighbourhood Watch, Residents Associations & tenants' forums etc.
- Use of other agency staff as additional eyes and ears in hotspot areas
- Encourage reporting of crimes and suspicious incidents by all agency staff and members of the Public
- Local Community Problem Solving for identified hotspot areas

Exeter Community Safety Partnership Delivery Plan

Mission Statement

To make Exeter the safest city in the south west, and to contribute to the Devon LAA / Safer Devon Partnership's aim of "tackling behaviour that intimidates, hurts or offends people in Devon"

Evidence

The Community Safety Plan for 2008 – 2011 draws together the identified priorities from a number of sources.

Community Priorities

Exeter is a safe city, and therefore community concerns are more focused on anti-social behaviour than on crime. These concerns are being raised in various ways

- at meetings and other engagement methods used by the police under their Partners and Communities Together (PACT) process for neighbourhood policing
- at meetings conducted by the City Council under its Neighbourhood Engagement Pilot work
- by residents direct to Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) and Neighbourhood Beat Managers (NBMs)
- by reports to the Anti-social Behaviour Co-ordinator
- by reports to service providers
- through requests for support to councillors
- through issues raised at Community Forums

The identified issues around anti-social behaviour are described below, but the community would also expect that the Partnership would be keeping crime at a low level, and these are all part of the overall plan.

Devon Local Area Agreement (LAA) / Safer Devon Partnership Priorities

The Devon Strategic Partnership will approve the priorities for the Local Area Agreement, including the areas of work for the Safer Devon Partnership. The chosen themes, resulting from the Strategic Assessment process, are as follows:

- Tackle anti-social behaviour
- Tackle prejudice and hate crime
- Tackle domestic violence and abuse
- Reduce Youth Offending
- Tackle serious acquisitive crime
- Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

Local Crime and Disorder Patterns

The crime figures for Exeter show that the major volume crimes are

Assaults and violent crime
Criminal damage
Theft
Anti-social behaviour

and these all fit in with the Devon-wide themes.

Government Priorities

The government has laid down certain priorities in its Public Service Agreements (PSA). For Community Safety Partnerships the most relevant PSAs are

PSA 23	Make Communities Safer
PSA 24	Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public
PSA 25	Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs

PSA 23 is then sub-divided into 4 sections

1. Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence
2. Continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders
3. Tackle the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality, increasing public confidence in the local agencies involved in dealing with these issues
4. Reduce re-offending through the improved management of offenders

Delivery Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Family Intervention Project	Work with families identified as most at risk of enforcement action because of ASB	ECSP, with NCH	Mainly funded by government, but supported by all partner agencies	Ongoing	As laid down by Respect. Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
SPLASH	Holiday time provision for young people, targeted in areas of need	City Council	City Council funded, with contributions from other partner agencies	Ongoing – each school holiday period	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Soccer Spooktacular	Football tournament to deliver diversionary activities at half-term up to Halloween	City Council, Fire Service and Police	In kind from City Council, Police, Fire. Some funding from Respect funds	October / November	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Halloween youth diversion	Diversionary activities targeted at known recurring trouble spots at Halloween	Youth Service	Support from police, funding contribution from Respect funding and local councillors	October / November	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Summer	Diversionary	Youth	Support	Summer	Will contribute

holiday programme	activity for older young people during summer holiday	Service	from police, funding contribution from Respect funds and local councillors	holiday	to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Dance Exe	Dance project for young people to deliver diversionary activities at holiday times	Police	Some funding from Respect funds	School holidays	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Football in parks	Football training	Police	Police, with some sponsorship funding	Every Friday	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Tag rugby	Rugby training	Police	Some funding from SDP	Ongoing	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and also many of the indicators under Children and Young People
Community action weeks	Community outreach events in targeted areas of the city	Various partners, but mainly city council and police	In kind from City Council, Police, Fire. Some funding from Respect funds. Input from Youth Offending Team, Probation	Various throughout year	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 24, 27, and also some of the Stronger communities indicators

			Community Service		
Operation Deter	Targeted Late Night Economy policing campaign, with high visibility patrolling, mainly in city centre, but with early evening interventions in areas around centre	Police	Police, working with CCTV Control Centre	Ongoing	Will contribute to NI 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 41
Three Strikes	Campaign to target alcohol-related ASB in the late night economy, linking with ASB Escalation Process	Police		Ongoing	Will contribute to NI 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 41
Tackling alcohol-related youth crime and ASB	Joint operations with Trading Standards to tackle proxy sales of alcohol to children and youth drinking in public spaces. Targeted input for identified school year groups at risk. Inputs to retailers.	Police	Police, Trading Standards	Ongoing	Will contribute to NI 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 41
Alcohol Disorder Zones (ADZ)	Review use of ADZ, and Section 27 of Violent Crime Reduction Act "directions to leave"	Police	Police	June 2008	
Burglary and Vehicle crime initiatives	Targeting of crime locations, vulnerable locations and/or vehicles with advice, information	Police	PCSO and NBM	Ongoing, reviewed monthly	Will contribute to NI 16 – serious acquisitive crime rate
Exeter Businesses Against Crime (EBAC)	Partnership work to tackle crime against businesses	EBAC partnership	Police, City Council, ECSP, businesses	Ongoing	Will contribute to NI 16 – serious acquisitive

					crime rate
Domestic Violence Awareness Week	Promote awareness of DV to public and agencies	ECSP and local DV Forum ADVICE	Partner agencies support week's activities	November	Will contribute to NI 32 and 34
Domestic Violence crime investigation	Police to prioritise the arrest of DV Offenders Days of DV action in liaison with DVOs Implement DV car scheme Review DV crimes weekly All crimed offences involving DV will be reviewed by DI prior to filing as undetected. Proactive use of video / photographic evidence at scenes	Police	Police	Ongoing	Will contribute to NI 32 and 34
RESPECT festival	Celebration of multi-culturalism in city	Multi-agency festival group	Various sources of funds, in kind support from many agencies	July	NI 23, plus many of the Stronger communities indicators
Community Justice pilot	Outreach by community justice agencies to community	LCJB	All Partnership agencies	Developing through 2008	Will contribute to various ASB NIs, especially NI 21, 24, 27, and also some of the Stronger communities indicators. Also contribute to APACS indicators around "Confidence and Satisfaction"
Community engagement	Pilot project to test various	City Council	City Council,	Ongoing	Will contribute to various

pilot	models of community engagement in different areas of the city. Link to police PACT meetings in Exeter		Police, PCT, voluntary sector working together		ASB NIs, especially NI 17, 21, 24, 27, and also some of the Stronger communities indicators
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Safer North Devon Delivery Plan

Safer North Devon (SND) is a merged Community Safety Partnership (CSP) for the districts of North Devon and Torridge. It has operated from the outset as a single partnership and developed its plans and priorities through progressive partnership working since 1998.

Our aim is to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour for all those who live work and visit our area.

SND operates within the framework of the Local Area Agreement for Devon under the guidance of Home Office National Standards for the delivery of safer communities.

Historically SND delivered grant funding for partners and community groups to deliver initiatives, which led to crime reduction in targeted themes. This evolved in 2004 to local service commissioning, which has subsequently been managed and developed by the Safer Devon Partnership linking into Devon-wide service delivery.

Over the past year this central commissioning of services has enabled our partnership to develop a new mechanism for service delivery, focusing our expertise on the communities in most need.

Since April 2007 we have piloted a new approach called Priority Neighbourhood Working. This means our efforts have been centred on 3 existing or emerging priority neighbourhoods.

The two existing priority neighbourhoods are Ilfracombe, serviced by Transform, the National Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder project, and Forches in Barnstaple which is subject to neighbourhood management initiatives through the Government Objective 2 funding, secured and managed by North Devon Homes. The third location selected as a priority was East-the-Water in Bideford; the subject of comprehensive partner involvement and focused neighbourhood policing activity. All partner data available at that time identified these areas as of most significant need and where partnership opportunities for improved community outcomes had been identified. This continues to be reinforced through feedback from local managers and through local intelligence.

The past year has seen ad hoc projects tested as pilots or one-off interim projects to improve wellbeing, increase community confidence and support agencies in building bridges in those communities; as well as responding to spikes in reported crime and anti-social behaviour locally. These aimed to prove benefit and ensure statutory agencies consider ongoing support for communities through mainstreamed but localised projects.

During 2007, our 2 existing Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) merged, forming a Northern Devon LSP. Simultaneously the Crime and Disorder Act was reviewed producing for the first time a set of national standards governing all CSPs. Additionally the "Strong and Prosperous Communities – The Local Government White Paper" was published with guidance on new accountability for partners and CSPs ensuring better outcomes for communities.

Our local and early interpretation of this guidance enabled us to adopt a new approach to governance of our partnership. In September 2007 our LSP became the Strategic Group for our partnership, cutting down on the layers of governance, tying us in closely with the development of the LSP's priorities and allowing us to work across LAA strands through the LSP local delivery plan.

In the first operating quarter of LSP governance, SND approached the LSP delivery board with its model for Priority Neighbourhood working. This was supported in principle with the recommendation for further testing of the principle.

The LSP commissioned a piece of work through the specially formed Task and Finish Group, co-ordinated by our local County Council Community and Strategy Officer to determine the evidence base for identification of priority neighbourhoods and the required resource to service these neighbourhoods producing meaningful local outcomes. This work has been supported by SND and its partners. Due for completion in June 2008 the outcomes of this analysis will provide basic guidance for the prioritisation of SND resource and will be considered alongside county and national guidance for improved community safety outcomes. Additionally, the anticipated strategic assessment will enable us to deliver true intelligence-led business planning for all our communities.

In January 2008 another new pilot was launched, called Community Tasking and Co-ordination. Developed here in Northern Devon, this process is designed to ensure priorities are responded to from all communities, not just priority neighbourhoods. It provides an escalation process for problems around community safety where problem solving has evaded us, or where there is no clear lead agency. SND sponsor the problem to agreed local outcomes and monitors the response of its partners throughout. It complements the local neighbourhood policing initiatives where extensive community engagement takes place in Northern Devon Neighbourhoods and provides a transparent and accountable mechanism to get problems solved when evidence of need is presented. In time the patterns emerging from Community Tasking and Co-ordination will inform our CSP plan and challenge partners to amend or develop policies and sustainable solutions locally.

In the first half of 2008 these processes are being tested, and will be launched to our communities at the time we release our final delivery plan.

Delivery for our CSP from 2008 is linked to:

- a) LAA outcome areas which have local relevance (based on the Task & Finish LSP report and Strategic Assessment)
- b) Community Tasking and Co-ordination needs.

Development of our delivery plan for 2008-2011

SND recognises its responsibility to deliver a new Community Safety Plan for 2008-2011. Our officers have supported the development of this Safer Devon Partnership Plan at operational and strategic level. However, despite successive debates over the requirement to deliver a plan, the following obstacles have presented themselves:

Home Office Guidance along with the development of our Priority Neighbourhood Working demands that our planning be Intelligence-Led Business Planning.

The intelligence we need in order to evidence our priorities and service delivery is currently not available, so it is inappropriate to deliver a new plan until this is produced. Additionally at the time of writing many elements of the LAA and Safer Devon Partnership service delivery are still not finalised. The circumstances we face are:

- a) LAA outcomes and indicators only set in the last 7 days. Our own LSP has aligned its priorities with those of the DSP and LAA but is still reflecting on, and seeking understanding of, which priorities will emerge as of particular relevance to the local area and its individual communities.
- b) LSP appointed Task and Finish Group working on evidence-led business planning as a model for service delivery in Northern Devon will not have completed its report until June 08 and recommendations will not be considered by the LSP until July 2008.
- c) New datasets including a joint PCT and County project will not be delivered and analysed in time to influence service planning for any April 1st plan.
- d) New Police Strategic Assessment due March 2008 and essential to influencing priority setting and service delivery has been delayed.
- e) No partnership strategic assessment exists for the SDP.

- f) Funding issues for SSCF allocation mean no clear picture of baseline service delivery is available today. Once risk assessments and analysis are completed in the coming 2 months, districts will have a clear picture of centrally commissioned locality based services and can plan considering gaps and local risk.

With this in mind, SND applied to the LAA to delay the production of its delivery plan for 2008 until all relevant evidence is available.

SND anticipate the first half of this new financial year delivering:

- a) Evaluation of its projects from 2007/2008.
- b) Delivering and enhancing local engagement in the Anti-Social Behaviour escalation process.
- c) Further development and evaluation of its Community Tasking and Co-ordination process.
- d) Support to the LSP Task and Finish Group analysis of priority neighbourhoods.
- e) Extending existing pilots to new neighbourhoods and mainstreaming existing projects including Third Party Reporting Forms, Street Champions, Intergenerational Learning and Community engagement and delivering a further Alcohol Reassurance Campaign over the summer period (following on from our successful Christmas campaign).
- f) Carrying out a skills analysis of its agencies and officers.
- g) Developing a new plan for 2008-2011, which is based on evidence and intelligence and complements/supports centrally commissioned services from the SDP.

A holding plan for the first six months of the new financial year is in place.

Strategic Champions for each of the LAA outcome areas have been identified and need further discussion to deliver the following:

1. To obtain and review the relevant Safer Devon Partnership outcome area delivery plans for 2008.
2. To produce a statement of service delivery for Northern Devon based on these plans.
3. To work with partners to ensure relevant data is available providing evidence of need aligned to each outcome area.
4. To produce a summary gap analysis based on local service need.
5. To share findings of work with Community Tasking and Co-ordination and relevant partner agencies.
6. To provide recommendations for prioritisation of work of SND and its officers within the context of the LAA and the plan for the Safer Devon partnership.
7. To support the delivery of a draft plan containing locally prioritised outcomes to the LSP.

Date	Activity
1st April – 6th July	Phase 1 Delivery Review of SDP outcome area commissioned services to establish local delivery and gaps. Development with local stakeholders using updated data sets & output from Task & Finish LSP group. Production of interim action plan valid until September 08.
12 th May 08	CT&CG approves schedule
16 th May 08	Strategic Assessment arrives
20 th June 08	Deadline for submission of capital bids for FY 08/09
1 st July 08	Deadline for stakeholder group recommendations & papers circulated to CT&CG for review
2 nd July 08	Community Consultation Plan is written & reviewed at CT&CG meeting of 7 th July.
7 th July 08	Community Tasking and Co-ordination review of initial detailed plan.
14 th July 08	LSP Delivery Board review.
23 rd July 08	Community Consultation commences.
31 st July 08	Launch plan is written, circulated to CT&CG for approval.
8 th September 08	T&C launch for delivery plan for 2008 – 2011. Commence integration of plan to partner planning and budget setting cycles.
Sept 08 – March 09	Phase 2 Delivery
March 09	Review of Phase 2 delivery.
April 09	Phase 3 delivery
March 2010	Review of Phase 3 delivery.
April 2010	Phase 4 Delivery
March 2011	Review of Phase 4 delivery.

Delivery Plan

The following plan is an interim plan for Safer North Devon until September 08. During this time a full plan will be researched, evidenced, consulted upon and launched, outlining the priority work to be undertaken by SND from 2008 - 2011. This plan states all the project work where SND leads and does not capture the work where we are partnering to deliver against National Indicators locally.

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
Alcohol Evaluation Report	Complete, consult and promote the Alcohol Evaluation Report for SND Winter Campaign	Amanda Palmer	Officer Time	30 th May 08	Will contribute to achievement of Alcohol Reassurance Campaign Summer 08 and the associated NIs.
Alcohol Awareness Campaign (Summer Period)	<p>To co-ordinate a high profile partnership campaign across northern Devon to challenge street drinking and drunk and disorderly behaviour, reassuring our local and tourist communities.</p> <p>To evaluate the impact of this campaign and, in conjunction with the Winter campaign evaluation, produce a framework for seasonal response to Alcohol Reassurance requirements for 2008 - 11</p>	SND Officers		<p>24th June 08 – 1st September 08</p> <p>October 08</p>	Will contribute to NIs 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 39, 41, 115, 195
Anti Social Behaviour Update	<p>Delivery of the ASB escalation process.</p> <p>Ongoing training to partner agencies. Follow up training to Police and Community Support Officers regarding the delivery of an ASB package in schools, to children aged 10 –18. Facilitation of multi agency meetings regarding Section 30</p>	Kate Johns	Officer	Ongoing	<p>To show no increase in reports to Police of rowdy, inconsiderate or nuisance behaviour.</p> <p>To establish a baseline of minimum standards of expertise for all partner agencies</p>

	<p>and Crack House closures.</p> <p>Development of training to the Police regarding Civil stand-alone ASBO applications. Re statement writing and evidence gathering.</p> <p>Development of closer partnership working with the Youth Offending team in delivering and improving young people's engagement on the escalation process.</p> <p>ASB presentation to be delivered on the life skills programme held for two weeks in June 2008 to schools in North Devon.</p> <p>ASB clinics to be established in comprehensive schools in Barnstaple, Bideford and Torrington. This will be done in partnership with the Police and Youth inclusion officer.</p>				Will contribute to NI 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 195
CDRP Merger	Complete the formal merger of North Devon and Torridge CDRP with the Home Office	Amanda Palmer	Officer Time	End July 08	National Standards
Intergenerational Workshop	Complete feedback form from 1 st workshop at Pollyfield Set up 2 nd workshop/community event	Clare Lemmy	Officer Time	End of May	Will contribute to NIs 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 110, 195
One Stop Shop	Complete evaluation and set up future delivery action plan	Clare Lemmy	Officer Time	End of July	Established partnership mechanism to engage with vulnerable / hard to reach communities.

SND Plan	Deliver a robust, evidenced partnership plan for SND for Northern Devon for 2008-2011	SND Officers	Officer Time	14 th July 08	National Standards and achievement /contribution of all adopted NIs.
South Molton Radios	Communicate opportunity for new scheme to PCSO and retailers re expanding the Northern Devon Radio Link to their area. Consider partnership opportunities for start-up funding.	Abi Mandeville	Officer Time, travel expenses	30 th May 08	Contribute to NIs 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 39, 41
Street Champion	Complete pilot scheme in Frankmarsh and Gorwell. Help set up ongoing training for Street Champs. Carry out interim evaluation for project with recommendation for enhancements to scheme and future roll out.	Clare Lemmy	Officer Time	June 08 Sept-ember 08	Contribute to NIs 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 41, 42, 195, 196 Best practice for sustainable, measurable community engagement tool, complementary to PACT and underpinning localised Neighbourhood management. Maintain public reassurance therefore contributing to a managed Fear of Crime.
Tasking & Co-ordination Roll out	Complete initial evaluation of phase 1 of project Deliver rollout to wider community and partners ensuring access to information and training for all.	Amanda Palmer	Officer Time Promotional Budget for posters / comms	1 st August 08	Best practice for sustainable, measurable community engagement tool, complementary to PACT and underpinning localised Neighbourhood management.

					Ability to contribute to all local Community Safety NIs, and maintain public reassurance therefore contributing to a managed Fear of Crime.
Web site Review & Update	Define delivery plan for next phase of SND web-site and review the existing content relevance. (In line with new delivery plan)	SND Officers	Officer Time	1 st August 08	Best practice for sustainable, measurable community engagement tool, complementary to PACT and underpinning localised Neighbourhood management. Contribute to NIs 21, 24, 25, 27 and maintain public reassurance therefore contributing to a managed Fear of Crime.

South Devon and Dartmoor Delivery Plan

Vision statement

To make South Devon and Dartmoor an even safer place to be.

Introduction

For many years South Hams, Teignbridge and West Devon CDRPs have worked collaboratively to make their districts safer places to live, work and visit. In 2006 the CDRPs informally merged to form the South Devon and Dartmoor CDRP and this delivery plan sets out priority areas of work for all partners to address local community safety priorities.

Priorities

Over the first twelve months the CDRP priorities will be

Anti-social behaviour

- All districts are predicted to see a rise by the end of 2007 in the number of Police logs for rowdy and nuisance behaviour (South Hams 13%, Teignbridge 9% and West Devon 22%)
- Violence in a public place predictions show offences will fall in 2007 (South Hams 23%, Teignbridge 13% and West Devon from 202 to 183 offences)
- In the 2007 Community Safety Survey over a third of respondents highlighted ASB as being a very/fairly big problem in their district
- ASB is the most significant community concern from the Neighbourhood Improvement and Problem solving plans for the CDRP area. Communities where ASB is highlighted include Lamerton, Okehampton, Salcombe, Ivybridge, Bickleigh, Dartmouth, Totnes, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Exminster, Newton Abbot and Ashburton

Alcohol misuse

- The South Devon and Dartmoor Community Safety Survey highlighted several areas where people were very/fairly concerned about people being drunk/rowdy in public places including Bridgend, Ivybridge, Salcombe, Totnes, Buckfastleigh, parts of Newton Abbot and Dawlish, Okehampton and Tavistock.
- For serious violent crime, 45% of offenders were intoxicated.
- Approximately 110,991 people between the ages of 16 and 64 in New Devon will drink at hazardous or harmful levels. There are in the region of 2,832 people aged 16 to 64 in New Devon with an alcohol dependence.
- 37.7% of recorded violent crime in Devon is alcohol related.
- Alcohol-related crime accounts for 8.1% of all recorded crime in New Devon (South Hams 7.7%, Teignbridge 7.6% and West Devon 8.2%)

Criminal damage

- Criminal damage reductions not as significant in West Devon (4.5% reduction compared to 20.7% in Teignbridge and 18.5% in South Hams). This, however, remains a risk area and accounts for a significant amount of crime across the areas.

Concern about crime

- Although fear of crime is low compared to British Crime Survey results (Quality of life affected by fear of crime 26% in SDD compared to 37% nationally in 2006/7) it still remains a public priority and some localities have a much higher fear of crime than other areas. These include Marldon, Ivybridge, Ugborough, Totnes, Berry Pomeroy, Newton Abbot, Buckland and Milber, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth, Beaworthy, Bere Alston and Horrabridge
- Respondents to the 2007 Community Safety Survey were most concerned about being burgled.

Speeding traffic

- Speeding traffic was a concern raised in the Community Safety Survey by a number of different communities including Yealmpton, Brixton, Bridgend, Totnes, Dartington, Marlborough, Teign Valley, Shaldon, Dawlish, Dawlish Warren, Princetown, Yelverton, Bere Alston, Horrabridge, Lifton, Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy.
- Speeding traffic is also an issue that has been highlighted through the Neighbourhood Improvements and Problem Solving plans. These include Tavistock, Ivybridge, Bickleigh, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Bovey Tracey and Newton Abbot.

During this period there will be a continuing monitoring of levels of crime and community concerns and the partnership is committed to being able to respond to these issues if a significant problem occurs

Identifying priorities

These priorities were chosen by the CDRP at a meeting in January 2008. The information that was considered when making these choices came from a number of sources. Information was provided from:

- SDD Community Safety Survey which included the opinions of nearly 3,000 residents.
- Priorities chosen by the three Local Strategic Partnerships
- Priorities in the Police Neighbourhood Improvements Plans in the area which have been informed by local consultation
- Police Strategic Assessment
- Crime figures
- Analysis of arson, violent crime, domestic violence, hate crime and anti-social behaviour
- Devon Drug and Alcohol Action Team Alcohol Needs Assessment

Delivery Plan

Project title	Action (including geographic coverage)	Project lead	Resources	Delivery dates	Performance measures
"So what's the problem" information to parents	South Devon and Dartmoor distribution of leaflets and letters to parents through schools	Sergeant Neil McMurray	Voluntary and statutory youth service involvement. £800 to reprint leaflets	March 2008	Increase in parental referrals to services for young people
First letter to young people caught with alcohol	South Devon and Dartmoor CDRP branded letter to be sent to parents of each young person caught with alcohol. Letters to be sent out by ASB co-ordinators	Andy Davies ASB co-ordinator	Police and ASB co-ordinators	Ongoing, to be implemented by end of April 2008	Percentage of those who receive a first letter being subsequently caught with alcohol. Level of alcohol seizures.
Criminal justice alcohol treatment service	Commission Addaction to provide services across SDD	Iain Mellis	SDP Funding	Ongoing	NI39 – Reduce alcohol-related hospital admissions
Night time economy	Identify any problem locations or issues in SDD	CSO	Police data, Licensing staff and CSO time	Ongoing	NI20 – Assault with injury crime rate
Logo	South Devon and Dartmoor Create a logo to be	Becca Gordon	District Council design services	August 2008	Logo agreed and adopted

	used as a letterhead for the CDRP and to brand any publicity				
Late Night Economy Forum pilot	Monitor the LNE Forum in Newton Abbot as a pilot on behalf of the CDRP	Becca Gordon	CDRP administration and CSO lead. Local policing inspector involvement. Teignbridge solicitor, police licensing officer	June 2009	Number of licensees attending the meetings
Review of alcohol designation orders	South Devon and Dartmoor consider coverage and review effectiveness resulting in an agreed protocol	Becca Gordon	Licensing officers and CSO	March 2009	Review completed
ASB continuity of service provision	SDD CDRP West Devon and South Hams to standardise multi-agency approach	Jonathan Bayliss and Neil McMurray	Admin support Provision of venue Sign up of agencies	July 2008	Report to CDRP by August 2008
ASB Officers	Employment of two full time posts	Becca Gordon	SDP funding	April 2009	ASB indicators
Review of Teignbridge ASB process	Review existing multi agency process and meetings with partners	Andy Davies	All agencies signed up to escalation, de-escalation process	July 2008	Report to CDRP by August 2008
Community	Run a	Becca	Fire Service	April 2009	Number of

Action Days	minimum of 5 Community Action Days	Gordon	had provided funding. Staffing contributions from the Police, Fire Service, Councils, RSLs etc		people engaged with and the number of community safety referrals to the different agencies.
Early intervention in key localities	Develop a model for one-off multi-agency early intervention in identified ASB hotspots	Jonathan Bayliss and Andy Davies	All agencies engaged in ASB process	Process established by July 2008 2 interventions occurred by March 2009	Number of interventions using the model
Keeping Safe Packs (formerly PIP Packs)	South Devon and Dartmoor Keeping Safe Packs to be rolled out across three districts	Peter Dale	CSO officer time and Wendy Harvey, Police	Sept 2008	Roll out complete
Safe Place scheme	Roll out through Devon and Cornwall	Police officer to be identified	Police staff, Neighbourhood teams	April 2009	Roll out complete
Keeping Safe Packs and Safe Place scheme	Develop process to respond to and facilitate requests from Devon and Cornwall/UK authorities	Peter Dale	Police and CSO time	June 2008	Process for dealing with responses agreed. Number of requests for information
J9 DV and abuse awareness raising campaign with local businesses	Target specific localities within South Devon and Dartmoor to roll out the	Peter Dale	SD Women's Aid, Victim Support, PCSO's, CSO	March 2008	Number of businesses engaged with the scheme

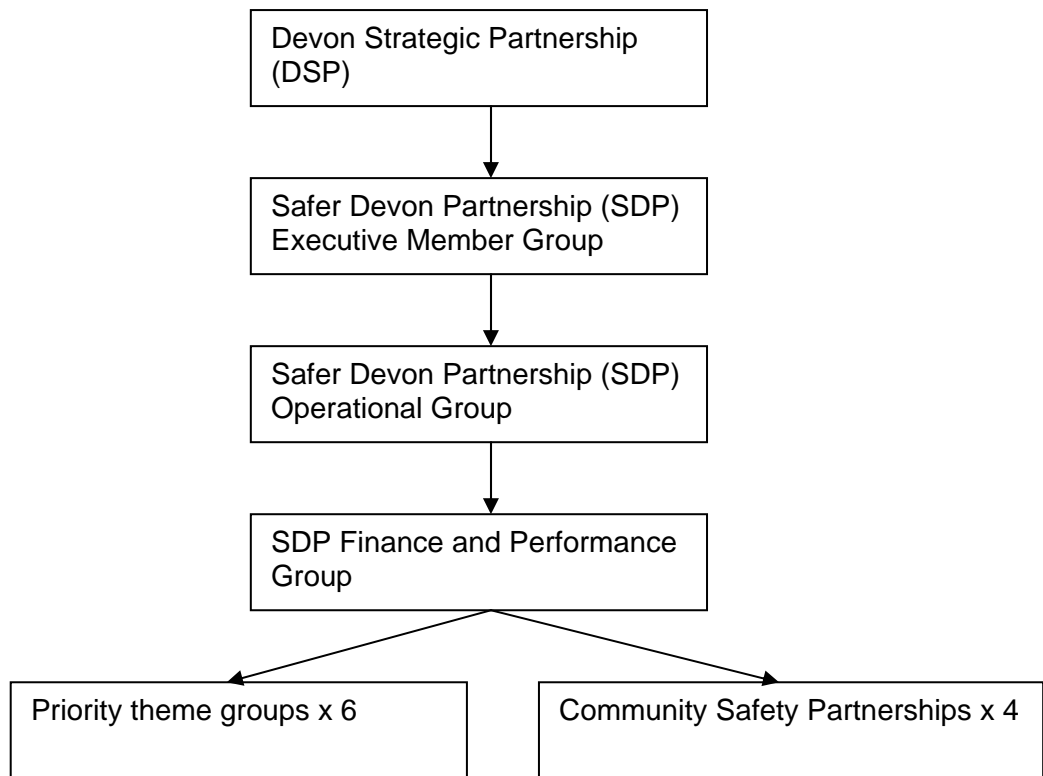
	campaign				
Youth Inclusion Project	Investigate feasibility and funding for a YIP to address the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in Buckland/ Milber, or Kingsway	Helen Hulme	To be confirmed	March 2009	Level of funding achieved
Making Amends Project	Support the project based in Newton Abbot by producing a sustainable business plan	Helen Hulme	YOT, Teignbridge District Council staffing, CDRP	November 2008	Completion of business plan. Funding achieved for 2009/2010
Marketing campaign to reassure the public	SDD Identify hotspots and work with the local media providing a reassurance message	Peter Dale CSO	Police marketing officer. Utilisation of MOSAIC Agency PR staff	April 2009	Number of media communications released
Educate young people to respect others	SDD utilise ASB video resource pack in schools	Andy Davies	ASB video for schools	April 2009	Number of schools adopting the pack.
Promoting positive images of young people	Highlight good news using a media strategy	Peter Dale CSO	All agency press officers	March 2009	Number of media communications released
Further develop Neighbourhood	Set up more schemes.	NHW administrator	NHW administrator	March 2009	Number of new schemes supported in

od Watch	Produce newsletter. Continue to develop website and promote property marking				targeted areas
Community Safety media event	One-off event to inform each agency media reps about the need to disseminate a positive message	Peter Dale CSO	Fire Service offered to host event	July 2008	Event complete

Speeding traffic issues are dealt with by the Police and County Council as they have the statutory responsibility. This is undertaken by considering options within engineering, education and enforcement. Speed complaints are dealt with through the SCARF (Speed Complaint Action Review Form) process. Enforcement responses are made in partnership through the Safety Camera Partnership.

Conclusion

Safer Devon Partnership will be the lead body for monitoring the overall delivery of this plan acting in consort with the four Community Safety Partnerships in Devon. The reporting framework will be



The terms of reference and membership of the core SDP groups is outlined in Appendix 1.

The structural framework will operate to performance manage the work as described in this plan. At the heart of this will be the six-monthly Strategic Assessment.

Resources

To deliver the core elements of this plan SDP has agreed the following allocations from its pooled budget in 2008/09:

SDP Budget Allocation 2008/09

Allocated area	£	Summary usage
Most harmful offending	115,800	Part funding of Devon PPO scheme
Drugs/Alcohol	234,200	Developing alcohol-harm reduction strategy. Part fund alcohol arrest referral service
ASB	41,500	Part fund ASB Co-ordinators in SDD CSP. County wide delivery of ASB initiatives
Domestic abuse	114,100	Part funding of 4 IDVAs to support MARACs across county. Total cost is £143,200
Prejudice crime	75,000	Delivery of range of county-wide projects to increase reporting and community confidence
Youth Offending	118,500	Delivery of YISP and early intervention services across county.
Mid/East CSP	31,900	Funding for 2 CSP administrators and to support local action groups
Exeter CSP	38,900	Part fund CSP Coordinator to deliver partnership action plan
Safer North Devon	50,300	Part fund CSP coordination and local action plan
South Devon & Dartmoor	75,400	Part fund CSP coordination and local action plan
SDP running costs	6,300	Covers costs of meetings, independent chair and printing of plan
Analytical Support	43,900	Costs of FTE Analyst to support strategic assessment and performance monitoring
Total	945,800	

This plan was agreed by representatives of the following agencies on 21st May 2008.

Name/signature	Organisation
Alan Wooderson	Independent Chair
Supt. Stuart Lander	D&C Constabulary
Mary Mitchell	Devon and Cornwall Probation Area
Virginia Pearson	Primary Care Trust
Paul Walker	Somerset and Devon Fire Service
Martin Spragg	Youth Offending Service
Heather Barnes	Devon County Council
Mark Williams	East Devon District Council
Peter Hancock	Mid Devon District Council
Philip Bostock	Exeter City Council
Brian Holme	Safer North Devon
Ian Bollans	South Hams District Council
Steve Matson	Teignbridge District Council
Lesley Halton	West Devon Borough Council
Mary Anne McFarlane	Local Criminal Justice Council
Iain Mellis	Drug and alcohol action team
Alistair MacIntosh	Community and Voluntary Sector

Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference for SDP Structures

Safer Devon Partnership – membership as from October 2007.

Executive Member Group

Role	Nomination
Executive Portfolio Members with Community Safety lead	DCC – Cllr Brian Berman East DC – Cllr Chris Gibbings Mid DC – Cllr Lester Crocker Exeter CC – Cllr Peter Edwards North DC – Cllr David Brailey South Hams DC – Cllr Filedon Teignbridge DC – Cllr Ray Frost Torridge DC – Cllr Bill Pillman West BC – Cllr Mandy Govier
Member of Devon and Cornwall Police Authority	Alison Malcolm
Member of Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority	Councillor Stuart Hughes
Non Executive Member of Devon Primary Care Trust	
Non Executive Member of Devon and Cornwall Probation Board	Topsy Murray
Representative of the Community and Voluntary Sector	Laura Whitehead

Executive Operational Group

Role	Nomination
Chair	Alan Wooderson
Police BCU Commander level	Emma Webber
Probation/NOMS	Mary Mitchell
Primary Care Trust	Virginia Pearson
Fire and Rescue Service	Paul Walker
YOT	Martin Spragg
Local Authorities	DCC – Heather Barnes East DC – Mark Williams Mid DC – Peter Hancock Exeter CC – Philip Bostock North DC – Brian Holme South Hams DC – Ian Bollans Teignbridge DC – Nicola Bulbeck Torridge DC – West BC – Lesley Halton
Devon Partnership Trust	
LCJB	Mary Anne McFarlane
DAAT	Iain Mellis
Community and Voluntary Sector	Alistair MacIntosh
Others by invitation	

**Safer Devon Partnership
Terms of Reference for the
Safer Devon Partnership Executive Member Group**

Aim

Working together to enable the people of Devon to feel and be safe in their own homes and communities.

Purpose

- To provide political and community leadership in implementing the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act review
- To approve Devon Community Safety Agreement and Partnership Plan
- To ensure co-ordinated action across responsible partners and others to implement a Devon Community Safety Agreement
- To agree the allocation of resources for crime and disorder that should be deployed in accordance with strategic assessments and annual reviews and in line with the Community Safety Agreement and Partnership Plan
- To receive performance reports from the SDP Executive Operational Group
- To provide opportunities for community consultation and engagement on community safety issues
- To champion section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act within their organisation and the SDP

Membership

- Executive Portfolio Members with Community Safety responsibilities from each Local Authority
- Member Devon and Cornwall Police Authority
- Member Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Authority
- Non Executive Member Devon Primary Care Trust
- Non Executive Member Devon and Cornwall Probation Board /Trust
- Representative of the Community and Voluntary Sector

Meeting Frequency

To be determined, but a minimum of 2 times per annum

Chair

Executive portfolio holder for Community Safety of Devon County Council in the first instance.

The above terms of reference will be further developed and amended in response to the Crime and Disorder Act review guidance and regulations, and National Standards when published.

**Safer Devon Partnership
Terms of Reference of the
Safer Devon Partnership Executive Operational Group**

Aim

Working together to enable the people of Devon to feel and be safe in their homes and communities.

Purpose

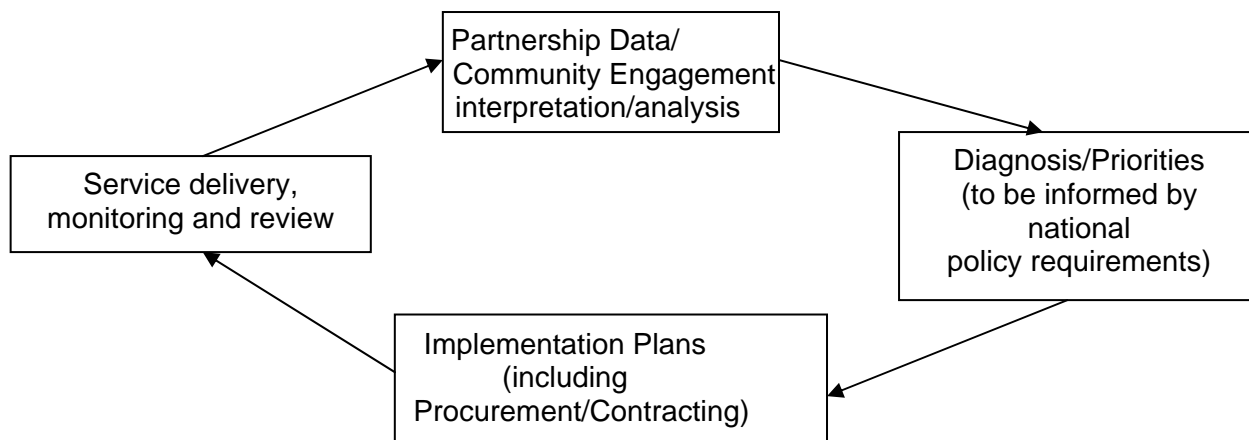
- To be accountable to Devon Strategic Partnership for the Safer Devon outcomes in the sustainable communities strategy
- To design, develop and deliver LAA Outcomes that are compliant with National Standards and the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act Review
- Provide co-ordination of the:
 - Analysis and assessment of crime and anti-social behaviour across the communities of Devon
 - Commissioning of services to reduce crime and disorder including those associated with the misuse of drugs, alcohol and substances
 - Performance framework and performance management required to ensure the successful implementation of the Community Safety Agreement and the Partnership Plan
 - Evidence base of “what works” in effectively improving community safety and reducing crime
 - Consultation and community engagement about community safety issues across geographical communities and communities of interest including the vulnerable and hard to reach
 - Knowledge and experience of victims and witnesses of crime in reducing offending
 - Services that reduce re-offending
 - Commitment and management of agency resources to meet agreed Safer Devon outcomes

Guiding Principles

- Working in Partnership across responsible authorities and with communities
- Targeting resources and interventions at the priorities identified through the strategic assessment process and from CDRPs
- Investment in crime and disorder prevention

Tasks/Accountabilities

- Sharing of existing data/resources (including mainstream service knowledge and strategic needs analysis)
- Effective joint working and performance improvement
- Community information & engagement strategy including neighbourhood improvement
- Multi-agency needs analysis:
- Commissioning services based on a commissioning cycle



- Information sharing between partners
- Implementation of the Community Safety Agreement through:
 - Priority setting – national policies and performance framework
 - Contracting/procurement – SLAs
 - Target setting
 - Monitoring performance
 - Rolling programmes of annual reviews
- Reporting progress and performance to the LAA Delivery Board

Safer Devon Partnership Membership

Person Specification of members of the SDP:

- Part of own accountabilities within own organisation
- Accountability for organisation delivery
- Feedback/responsibility within organisation
- Ability to commit resources
- Ability to influence priorities of organisation
- Provide organisational intelligence

Statutory partners

(each to be represented by a senior officer)

- Police – at BCU Commander level
- Probation (providing representation of prisons and NOMS) – at Assistant Chief Officer level
- Primary Care Trust – at Director of Service, eg Public Health, level
- Local Authorities (Devon County Council, Districts/City/Borough - it may be appropriate for those districts who have created merged CDRPs to consider nominating 1 representative on behalf of each) – at Chief Executive or Service Director level
- Fire & Rescue – at Area Commander level
- YOT – Service Manager

Other Members

- Devon Partnership Trust – Director/Operational lead manager
- Local Criminal Justice Board – Chief Officer from a Criminal Justice agency
- DAAT – Chair of partnership
- Community and Voluntary Sector – Chair or lead from Devon partnership
- Others by invitation

Chair – Independent person to be appointed via open competition

Meeting frequency – at least quarterly

Review – Terms of reference and membership to be reviewed initially by end March 2008 and then on annual basis or sooner by agreement by majority of the Operational Group

Supporting Delivery Structure – A Performance and Finance Group will be established to support and service the Operational Group pending development of an SDP Operational Hub arrangement

CDRP Delivery Role and Functions in relationship to SDP Executive Operational Group

Community engagement/intelligence and contribution to Community Safety Agreement and Partnership Plan

- Contributing to the scrutiny of the effective implementation of the above
- Letting and monitoring of local contracts for identified priority services
- Neighbourhood “improvement” alongside neighbourhood policing

**Safer Devon Partnership
Terms of Reference of the
Safer Devon Partnership Performance and Finance Group**

Aim

The aim of the group is to provide an effective management arrangement to oversee the implementation of Devon LAA Safer Communities outcomes.

Responsibilities

Delivery

- To co-ordinate development of delivery/action plans to deliver LAA outcomes
- To co-ordinate the review of existing LAA Safer Communities outcomes to inform the LAA and SDP delivery plan for 2008-11
- To ensure that wider partnership opportunities across the LAA have been explored in the development of delivery plans

Performance

- To performance manage the contribution of SDP theme groups and Community Safety Partnerships to LAA outcomes
- To develop and review systems for effective performance management
- To report, and make recommendations, to SDP Executive Operational Group on performance issues on a quarterly basis
- To monitor performance arising from the strategic assessment and inform the SDP Executive Operational Group of issues of concern

Funding

- To manage the deployment of SDP pooled budget and ensure its effective contribution to LAA outcomes
- To report, and make recommendations, to SDP Executive Operational Group on the deployment of the pooled budget on a quarterly basis.
- To ensure that allocation of SDP revenue and capital spend is in accordance with GOSW terms and conditions
- To make recommendations regarding allocation of capital spend under Home Office and DCC rules.

Membership

- LAA Outcome Leads – to be appointed by SDP Executive Operational Group
- LAA Safer Communities Block Lead
- LAA Finance Officer(s)
- One CSP rep from each of North/East and South/West CSPs
- LAA Development Officer
- GOSW Theme Lead (by invitation)

Meetings

- To be held monthly

Appendix 2 - National Indicator and APACS Statutory Performance Indicator sets

Community Safety Indicators

- NI 15 Serious violent crime rate
- NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate
- NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
- NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision
- NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders
- NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate
- NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area
- NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration
- NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour
- NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour
- NI 26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence
- NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 28 Serious knife crime rate
- NI 29 Gun crime rate
- NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders
- NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence
- NI 33 Arson incidents
- NI 34 Domestic violence – murder
- NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism
- NI 36 Protection against terrorist attack
- NI 37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area
- NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate
- NI 39 Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates
- NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment
- NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem
- NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem
- NI 43 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody
- NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals
- NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, employment or training
- NI 46 Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation
- NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- NI 49 Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks

(NI 31 was removed following the consultation phase.)

Other National Indicators

Other indicators in other blocks of the National Indicator set are also of relevance to community safety, and so the full list of other NIs is given below. Some of the

indicators (NIs and APACS SPIs) have not yet been fully developed, and their introduction will be delayed. Others are included just as “placeholders” for future development.

- 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
- 2 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
- 3 Civic participation in the local area
- 4 % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- 5 Overall / general satisfaction with local area
- 6 Participation in regular volunteering
- 7 Environment for a thriving third sector
- 8 Adult participation in sport and active recreation
- 9 Use of public libraries
- 10 Visits to museums and galleries
- 11 Engagement in the arts
- 12 Refused and deferred Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) license applications leading to immigration enforcement activity
- 13 Migrants’ English language skills and knowledge
- 14 Reducing avoidable contact: minimising the proportion of customer contact that is of low or no value to the customer

- 50 Emotional health of children
- 51 Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services
- 52 Take up of school lunches
- 53 Prevalence of breast-feeding at 6-8 wks from birth
- 54 Services for disabled children
- 55 Obesity in primary school age children in Reception
- 56 Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6
- 57 Children and young people’s participation in high-quality PE and sport
- 58 Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children
- 59 Percentage of initial assessments for children’s social care carried out within 7 working days of referral
- 60 Percentage of core assessments for children’s social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement
- 61 Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption
- 62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of placements
- 63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement
- 64 Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more
- 65 Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time
- 66 Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales
- 67 Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales
- 68 Percentage of referrals to children’s social care going on to initial assessment
- 69 Children who have experienced bullying
- 70 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people
- 71 Children who have run away from home/care overnight
- 72 Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy
- 73 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2

- 74 Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3
- 75 Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths
- 76 Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2
- 77 Reduction of schools where fewer than 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3
- 78 Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths
- 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19
- 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19
- 81 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19
- 82 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19
- 83 Achievement at Level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3
- 84 Achievement of 2 or more A*- C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent
- 85 Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Physics, Chemistry and Maths)
- 86 Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour
- 87 Secondary school persistent absence rate
- 88 Percentage of schools providing access to extended services
- 89 Reduction of number of schools judged as requiring special measures and improvement in time taken to come out of the category
- 90 Take up of 14-19 learning diplomas
- 91 Participation of 17 year-olds in education or training
- 92 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest
- 93 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stages 1 and 2
- 94 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stages 1 and 2
- 95 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stages 2 and 3
- 96 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stages 2 and 3
- 97 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stages 3 and 4
- 98 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stages 3 and 4
- 99 Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2
- 100 Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2
- 101 Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)
- 102 Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2 and 4
- 103 Special Educational Needs – statements issued within 26 weeks
- 104 The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold
- 105 The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*- C GCSE including English and Maths
- 106 Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education
- 107 Key Stage 2 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups
- 108 Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups
- 109 Delivery of Sure Start Children’s Centres
- 110 Young people’s participation in positive activities
- 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17
- 112 Under 18 conception rate
- 113 Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds
- 114 Rate of permanent exclusions from school
- 115 Substance misuse by young people

- 116 Proportion of children in poverty
- 117 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- 118 Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families
- 119 Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing
- 120 All-age all cause mortality rate
- 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75
- 122 Mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75
- 123 Stopping smoking
- 124 People with a long-term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition
- 125 Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation / intermediate care
- 126 Early Access for Women to Maternity Services
- 127 Self reported experience of social care users
- 128 User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment
- 129 End of life care – access to appropriate care enabling people to be able to choose to die at home
- 130 Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support per 100,000 population
- 131 Delayed transfers of care
- 132 Timeliness of social care assessment (all adults)
- 133 Timeliness of social care packages following assessment
- 134 The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population
- 135 Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information
- 136 People supported to live independently through social services (all adults)
- 137 Healthy life expectancy at age 65
- 138 Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood
- 139 The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently at home
- 140 Fair treatment by local services
- 141 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living
- 142 Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living
- 143 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence
- 144 Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence
- 145 Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation
- 146 Adults with learning disabilities in employment
- 147 Care leavers in suitable accommodation
- 148 Care leavers in education, employment or training
- 149 Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation
- 150 Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment
- 151 Overall Employment rate (working-age)
- 152 Working age people on out of work benefits
- 153 Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods
- 154 Net additional homes provided
- 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)
- 156 Number of households living in temporary accommodation
- 157 Processing of planning applications
- 158 % non-decent council homes
- 159 Supply of ready to develop housing sites
- 160 Local authority tenants' satisfaction with landlord services

- 161 Learners achieving a Level 1 qualification in literacy
- 162 Learners achieving an Entry Level 3 qualification in numeracy
- 163 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher
- 164 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher
- 165 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher
- 166 Median earnings of employees in the area
- 167 Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak
- 168 Principal roads where maintenance should be considered
- 169 Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered
- 170 Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years
- 171 New business registration rate
- 172 Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth
- 173 Flows on to incapacity benefits from employment
- 174 Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers
- 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling
- 176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport and other specified modes)
- 177 Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area
- 178 Bus services running on time
- 179 Value for money – total net value of ongoing cash-releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008-09 financial year
- 180 The number of changes of circumstances which affect customers' HB/CTB benefit entitlement within the year.
- 181 Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events
- 182 Satisfaction of business with local authority regulatory services
- 183 Impact of local authority trading standards services on the fair trading environment
- 184 Food establishments in the area which are broadly compliant with food hygiene law
- 185 CO2 reduction from local authority operations
- 186 Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area
- 187 Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating
- 188 Planning to Adapt to Climate Change
- 189 Flood and coastal erosion risk management
- 190 Achievement in meeting standards for the control system for animal health
- 191 Residual household waste per household
- 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting
- 193 Percentage of municipal waste landfilled
- 194 Air quality – % reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations
- 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting)
- 196 Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping
- 197 Improved Local Biodiversity – proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented
- 198 Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used
- 199 Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas

APACS Statutory Performance Indicators

The Statutory Performance Indicators (SPIs) for APACS are listed below. There is some overlap with NIs, as shown.

SPI number	Short title	NI number
1.1	Satisfaction with service delivery (Police)	
1.2	Comparative satisfaction with service delivery (Police)	
1.3	Satisfaction with service delivery (racist incidents)	
1.4	Satisfaction with service delivery (CJS)	
2.1	Understanding local concerns (agencies)	27
2.2	Dealing with local concerns (agencies)	21
2.3	Residents perception of police performance	
2.4	Effectiveness of the CJS	
2.5	Fairness of the CJS	
3.1	Minority ethnic police officer recruitment	
3.2	Female police officer representation	
4.1	Perception of anti-social behaviour	17
4.2	Perception of drunk or rowdy behaviour	41
4.3	Perception of drug use/drug dealing	42
5.1	Serious violent crime rate	15
5.2	Serious acquisitive crime rate	16
5.3	Assaults with less serious injury rate	20
5.4	Domestic homicide rate	34
5.5	Gun crime rate	29
5.6	Knife crime rate	28
6.1	Serious violent offences brought to justice	
6.2	Serious acquisitive offences brought to justice	
6.3	Sanction detection rate for racially and religiously aggravated crimes	
6.4	Serious sexual offences brought to justice	
7.1	Deliberate fires	33
8.1	Asset recovery	
9.1	Road traffic casualties	47
10.1	Prolific and other Priority Offender re-offending rate	30
11.1	Adult re-offending rate	18
11.2	Youth re-offending rate	19
11.3	First time youth offending	111
12.1	Police service efficiency	
13.1	Police officer sickness absence rate	
13.2	Police staff sickness absence rate	

Glossary

adva	Against Domestic Violence and Abuse partnership
APACS	Assessment of Policing and Community Safety
ASB	Anti-social Behaviour
BCU	Police Basic Command Unit
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CSO	Community Safety Officer
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CYPS	Children and Young People's Service
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Action Team
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families
DPT	Devon Partnership Trust
DSP	Devon Strategic Partnership
DV	Domestic violence
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
FTE	First Time Entrants (to Criminal Justice System)
GOSW	Government Office South West
IDAP	Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bi, Trans
LSC	Learning Skills Council
MAPPA	Multi-agency Public Protection Assessment
MARAC	Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference
MO	modus operandi

MOSAIC	marketing tool which assigns “lifestyle types” to neighbourhoods
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NI	National Indicator
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
NWPHO	North West Public Health Observatory
PACT	Partners and Communities Together
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offender
PPOU	Prolific and Priority Offender Unit
PSA	Public Service Agreement
REPAIR	voluntary Domestic Violence perpetrator programme
SDP	Safer Devon Partnership
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SEEDS	Survivors of Domestic Violence group
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector
YISP	Youth Inclusion Support Panel
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOT	Youth Offending Team