

Norfolk's County Community Safety Partnership (CCSP)

Community Safety Partnership Plan

2012 – 2015

Contents

	Page
1. Executive Summary	3
2. Partnership Principles & Purpose	5
3. Background	5
4. Police & Crime Commissioner Implications	9
5. Norfolk's Strategic Assessment & Priorities	11
6. CCSP Priorities	
➤ Reduce the incidence of crime and ASB	13
➤ Protect vulnerable people, particularly young people	15
➤ Protect vulnerable people, particularly from domestic abuse	17
➤ Reduce the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol, with improved focus on recovery and abstinence	20
➤ Reduce the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol, within the Night-time Economy	22
➤ Improve support to offenders to prevent them from re-offending, particularly PPOs	24
7. Local Working	26
8. Partnership Development	26
9. Community Engagement	26
10. Members of the County Community Safety Partnership	27

Appendix 1 National Crime & Disorder Focus

Appendix 2 Alignment of CCSP Plan Priorities with Policing Plan Priorities 2012/15

Appendix 3 Partner Contributions to CCSP Priorities

Appendix 4 Action Plans

Appendix 5 Glossary

Executive Summary

Introduction

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act led to the creation Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in each local authority area. This recognised that tackling crime and disorder issues should not be left to the police alone to deal with.

There is now widespread recognition of the role that effective joint working can play. This applies to current crime and disorder issues, as well as their underlying causes which cut across social, economic and environmental agendas. This is a central plank of public service policy that seeks to improve the quality of life for all local communities.

In Norfolk the countywide CSP comprises of District and County Councils, Police, Probation, Youth Offending Team, Drug & Alcohol Action Team, Health, Fire Service, Victim Support and representation from housing Registered Providers.

Crime and Disorder in Norfolk

Norfolk is one of the safest parts of England to live, work and visit. There has been a significant reduction in crime and disorder in recent years. However, we recognise that there is always more that can be done to improve the quality of life in our local communities. In particular, our efforts to protect and safeguard the most vulnerable people in society cannot be relaxed.

Our approach is evidence-based, and follows from a Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder issues in Norfolk. This combines police and partner data with professional knowledge from other stakeholders. The result is the following Priority Outcomes:

- Reduce the incidence of priority crime and anti-social behaviour
- Protect vulnerable people, particularly young people, and people vulnerable to domestic abuse
- Reduce the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol
- Improve support to offenders to prevent them from re-offending, particularly Prolific & other Priority Offenders (PPOs).

Delivery of Priorities

Each priority is led by an agency which is responsible for championing positive outcomes based on an agreed action plan. The plans are included in this document (see Appendix 4).

We are working to ensure that Norfolk's CSP adds value to the crime and disorder agenda, improving engagement of partners and how they contribute to the priority outcomes agreed for the partnership.

Challenges Arising from the Current Economic Environment

There will be challenges. Norfolk's overall population is predicted to increase, particularly in rural areas. Growth of the EU migrant population in urban centres is anticipated. Generally, Norfolk has the oldest age related profile in the UK and this is increasing. Mental health and physical disability levels are also higher than the UK averages and are increasing, particularly in residents aged 65 and over. This all indicates an increase in the demand for services against a backdrop of reducing public sector budgets.

The economic situation will also impact on young people through lack of employment opportunities and the planned reconfiguration of benefits. Substance misuse is known to correlate with unemployment and crime.

The economic situation will have profound implications for public expenditure and services for the foreseeable future, and further compounded by the demographic and social issues that need to be addressed. This highlights the importance of effective partnership working and the sharing of resources to achieve common goals.

Merged Community Safety Partnership for Norfolk

Norfolk's 7 district-based CSPs were merged into a single Norfolk-wide County Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) from 2011. The benefits accruing from a single merged CCSP for Norfolk are as follows:

- Clarity in leadership of the community safety agenda in Norfolk, providing a focus for engagement across all responsible authorities and other key stakeholders.
- This brings a sharper focus to strategic arrangements across the county, aligning partners to best effect.
- Development of improved local delivery arrangements through investment in Operational Partnership Teams (OPTs). This has improved our response to ASB, and will result in a more consistent approach to partnership working.

Election of the Police & Crime Commissioner

Norfolk's locally elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) will replace the Police Authority from November 2012. This will be a fundamental change to the crime & disorder landscape, affecting not only policing but all criminal justice agencies, local government, health services and the voluntary & community sector.

In addition to policing, the PCC will have the ability to commission community safety services. The PCC has a Duty to work with the CCSP to ensure that activity is not duplicated. From April 2013 the CCSP's government grant funding will transfer to the PCC, creating considerable uncertainty for the future of current CCSP projects. This risk will impact on partner agencies and the vulnerable people being supported.

In Norfolk we are well placed to be able to work effectively with the incoming PCC. Rationalisation of the partnership structure around community safety provides a single countywide and force wide partnership conducive to working together for a safer Norfolk.

Partnership Principles & Purpose

We aspire to keeping Norfolk one of the safest parts of the country to live, work and visit. We recognise that community safety cannot be delivered successfully by the police alone, but must involve broadly based partnerships ensuring that we tackle the causes of crime as well as crime itself.

We will work together across agencies to ensure that:

- crime and anti-social behaviour is tackled effectively and consistently
- early preventive activity addresses the causes
- we actively involve local communities in solving problems.

Key values are openness, honesty and an approach that encourages and welcomes challenge.

The purpose of this plan is to:

- highlight crime & disorder priorities determined through Strategic Assessment
- summarise the objectives agreed for tackling priorities
- provide the focus for stakeholders to work together on the priorities identified
- show how partners are contributing to the key priorities for improving safety in Norfolk
- identify development areas to improve how the partnership adds value to the crime and disorder agenda.

Background

Introduction

The Crime and Disorder Act of 1998 required the establishment of statutory Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in each local authority area. In accordance with this legislation seven CSPs have been operating across Norfolk for a number of years.

Merged Community Safety Partnership for Norfolk

During 2010 responsible authorities agreed that Norfolk's CSPs be merged into a countywide CSP to gain more effective use of resources in local arrangements, improving operational delivery to continue to drive down crime and disorder.

Formal approval of the merger to form a single County Community Safety Partnership for Norfolk was granted by the Home Secretary in May 2011.

Norfolk is one of only 2 areas of the country where the CSP covers the same geographic area as many of the criminal justice services including the police force, and the forthcoming PCC. The benefits accruing from a single merged CSP for Norfolk are as follows:

- Clarity in leadership of the community safety agenda in Norfolk, providing a focus for meaningful engagement across all responsible authorities and other key stakeholders.
- This brings a sharper focus to strategic arrangements across the county, aligning partners to best effect with rationalisation providing a practical solution to the resourcing of meetings.
- Development of improved local delivery arrangements through investment in Operational Partnership Teams (OPTs). This has improved our response to ASB, and will result in a more consistent approach to partnership working across the crime and disorder agenda.
- Partnership support from the police and county council community safety team enables effective business support to the County CSP and local OPTs.

Rationalisation of the partnership structure around community safety in Norfolk puts us in a better position to work more smartly to make further reductions to crime and disorder. Many of the CJS delivery structures are countywide and need to join up effectively with local partners in a coherent way across Norfolk.

Norfolk's Community Safety Background

Norfolk partnership arrangements around community safety have been working towards a number of priority areas over recent years. These are summarised below to provide a context for the work of the CCSP:

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB). A countywide multi-agency review has been delivered successfully. Recommendations have been agreed and these are being implemented, ensuring a consistent countywide approach for tackling ASB – through risk assessment at initial call stage, OPT review, improved linkage with neighbourhood policing teams, appropriate interventions and escalation, and victim feedback. Significant reductions in ASB have resulted, with current performance being developed to ensure that repeat victimisation is addressed.

Domestic Violence. The CCSP funds provision of Norfolk's Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) service, and the Norfolk Domestic Abuse Reduction Co-ordinator. The focus of work has been on providing an effective MARAC process across Norfolk's 3 MARAC safety planning meetings, with high risk victims supported through the IDVA service. Caseloads have been increasing as agencies become more engaged in the process. Repeat victimisation rates have remained relatively stable, well within target.

First-time Entrants into the Youth Justice System have fallen by over 63% since 2007, from a substantial high arising from Norfolk Constabulary's successful performance against the former Offences Brought to Justice target. The rate continues to fall, by 19% in 2011 compared with 2010 and is line with the national average and better than the comparator group. The CCSP contributes towards the provision of Youth Inclusion and Support Panels, (YISPs) by Norfolk YOT, targeting young people at risk of involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour. YISPs show good impact (90%) in terms of diversion from

offending in the following 12 months. Norfolk has adopted a restorative approach to tackling youth offending, where appropriate and possible, to divert and prevent offending at source and before problems become entrenched. This early intervention approach is also supported by the handling of ASB through the OPTs.

Youth Reoffending. Sound progress has been made and there is a reduction in the absolute numbers of young people reoffending (from 541 to 476 in the period July 2009 to June 2010 compared with the previous year. The larger reduction in numbers of First-time Entrants into the youth justice system in Norfolk means that Norfolk YOT is now managing a greater proportion of higher risk individuals with more entrenched behaviours and chaotic lifestyles. Continued performance improvement is thus particularly challenging especially in the current economic climate. There is an increased focus on effective intervention methods and improving the links between the YOT and OPTs to better manage those individuals posing the highest risk.

Restorative Approaches. Norfolk is working towards the aim of becoming a restorative county by 2015. There has been significant progress since 2010 and the benefits of restorative approaches in resolving conflict and preventing further incidents have been shown in a number of local arenas including criminal justice, children's residential units, schools and communities.

Multi-agency work is underway for the promotion of restorative approaches in educational establishments, and in the adult criminal justice system. Engaging local communities in the development of restorative approaches will also be progressed

Prolific Reoffending & Integrated Offender Management. Each CSP is required to have a Prolific & Other Priority Offender (PPO) scheme to tackle those offenders causing the most harm to communities. The PPO arrangements have been used as the model for development of wider integrated offender management in Norfolk, under the 180° Norfolk scheme, with close working with the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP). Norfolk's approach to reducing reoffending is built on solid engagement with the 3rd sector which we are well placed to improve. The CCSP provides funding to facilitate the partnership arrangements required for effective working.

Substance Misuse. The priority area focuses on reducing the harms caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol in two key areas:

- within the night time economy, and
- increasing the numbers achieving sustained recovery from substance misuse.

This priority supports the implementation of national objectives contained with the Drug Strategy 2010 and Alcohol Strategy 2012. Norfolk's Drug and Alcohol Partnership (N-DAP) have developed a vision for the future of drug and alcohol services and have commissioned a new countywide treatment system with recovery from dependency on drugs at its heart. This enables a single criminal justice pathway, providing services within a range of criminal justice settings including Police Investigation Centres, Courts, the 180° Norfolk scheme and county prisons. N-DAP are also working with the CCSP to develop a framework for the implementation of the Alcohol Strategy 2012 across Norfolk.

Night time Economy Violence. Managed through Norfolk 'Nightsafe' using an evidence-based approach and regular tasking and co-ordination to focus activity:

- Weekly targeted police patrols with supplementary officers placed in known and emerging hotspots across the County at peak times on weekend evenings
- Multi-agency licensing regulation visits targeting most vulnerable / highest risk locations.

Statutory Requirements for CSPs

Government guidance and legislation has been issued which requires:

- A Strategic Assessment undertaken to produce a three year rolling Partnership Plan, revised annually
- One or more public meetings to be held during each year, and be attended by all responsible authorities at senior level
- The CSP Chair is now responsible to the Home Office for determining whether there should be a multi-agency Domestic Homicide Review conducted as a result of any homicides within the CSP area.

Hallmarks have been issued by the Home Office which prescribe the core elements that underpin effective partnership working.

National Crime & Disorder Focus

National priorities on crime and disorder for the Coalition Government are summarised at Appendix 1 to provide the context for our work locally.

At the same time there are significant reductions in the mainstream budgets for public services, and an uncertain economic climate that will impact on these areas. This highlights the need for effective partnership arrangements that enable us to do more together than we can achieve in isolation.

Links with Other Norfolk Partnerships

There are close links between the CCSP and Norfolk YOT Board and the DAAT Chief Officer Group. The service heads for the YOT and the DAAT are members of the CCSP.

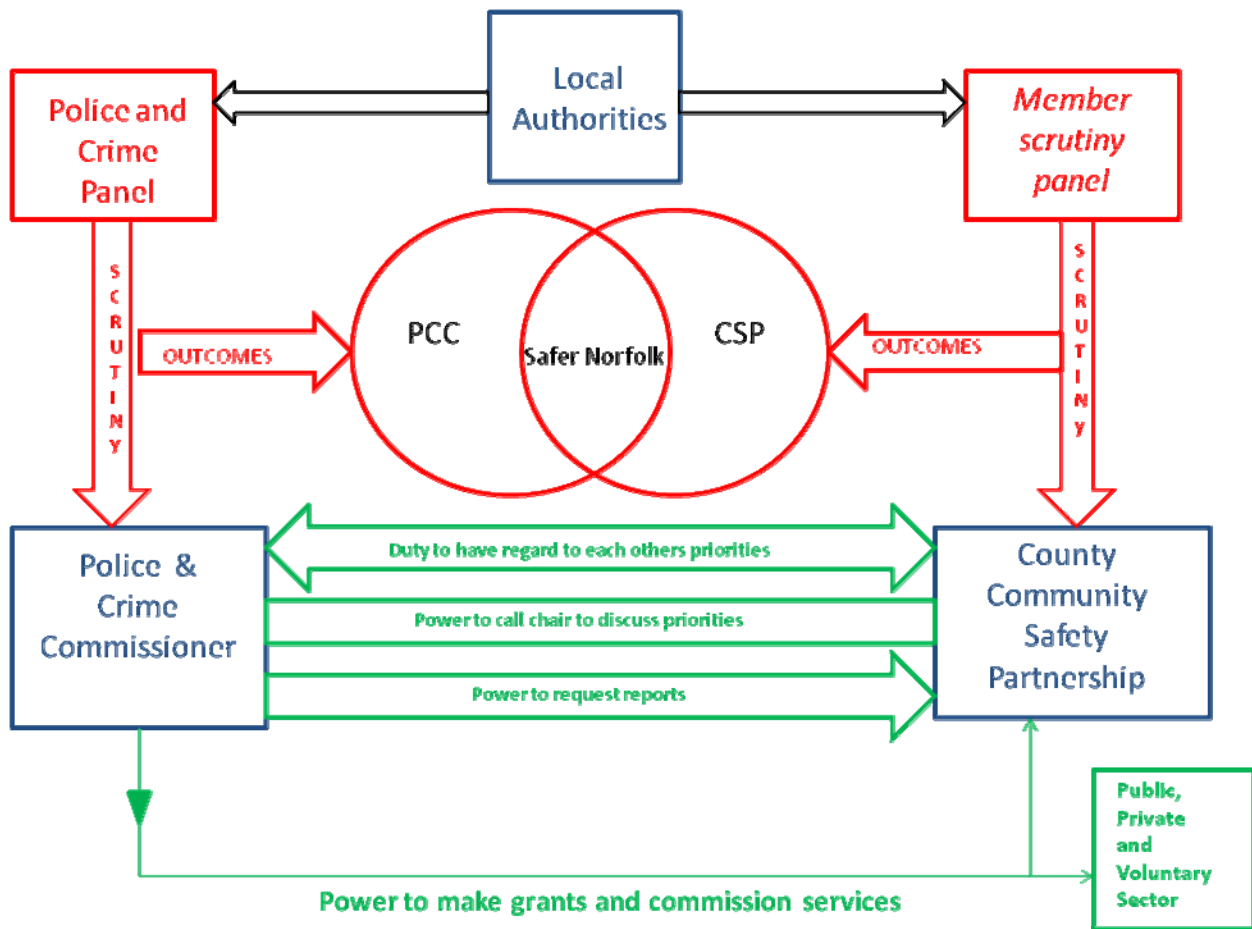
To progress the localism agenda, the CCSP will develop towards more effective working relationships with local partnership structures in each district, recognising the value that these partnerships offer in addressing the Norfolk-wide community safety priorities.

The Health & Well-being Board (HWB), currently operating in shadow form, will be a statutory countywide partnership from April 2013. There are important links to be made with this partnership, particularly as the impact of crime & disorder have on quality of life for communities are one of the wider determinants of health. In addition, preventing reoffending of our most prolific offenders needs to tackle the root causes of their behaviour, several of which relate to health (particularly substance misuse and mental health).

Police & Crime Commissioner Implications

The introduction of a locally elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Norfolk to replace the police authority takes place from November 2012. This will be a fundamental change to the political as well as the crime & disorder landscape, affecting policing as well as wider criminal justice organisations, local government and the voluntary & community sector working in this arena.

The relationship between the PCC, local authorities and the CCSP can be shown by the following diagram:



The immediate change that will impact on CCSP arrangements is the transfer of the government grant for the Community Safety Fund to the PCC. This will take place from April 2013, with the implications considered in the next section of this plan. A number of other grants will also transfer to the PCC.

In addition to policing, the PCC has wider responsibilities around crime – a statutory duty to commission community safety services. Joint working between the PCC and the CCSP will be important to ensure that activity is not duplicated. In order to formalise these arrangements work will be undertaken to explore the potential of a joint Policing and Community Safety plan from 2013/16.

Community Safety Fund

Funding received from the Government for community safety has been applied to support CCSP priorities. Reducing funding from government over recent years has seen funding reduce from in excess of £1 million, to some £360k expected for 2013/14 (awaiting confirmation):

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Community Safety Fund Grant	761	719	364	364 ?
Police BCU Fund	<u>375</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>-</u>	
Funding Received	<u>1136</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>364</u>	
Projects funded	<u>1027</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>640</u>	

Funding for CCSP projects is currently £640k, following evaluation of impact together with a minimum 25% reduction in 2011.

The police BCU Fund for partnership working was absorbed into the operational policing grant in 2011, and ring-fencing removed. Limited police funding was received for CCSP projects in 2011, but not since then.

The resulting funding shortfall for the current year 2012/13 has been met by use of government reward grants received in previous years.

Transfer of the Community Safety Fund to the PCC from April 2013, and the uncertain quantum available, creates considerable risk for the continuation of current projects. This risk will impact on partner agencies and the vulnerable people being supported. Issues are highlighted in the section of this plan summarising CCSP Priorities (see pages 13-25).

Norfolk's Strategic Assessment & Priorities

The annual Strategic Assessment provides information to inform decision making in determining partnership priorities for the coming year, combining police and partner data for the year to October 2011, and professional knowledge from stakeholders.

This confirmed the need for the partnership to continue focusing on similar strategic priority areas for Norfolk as determined for the 2011/14 Partnership Plan. These have been rolled forward for continued focus in the current plan for 2012/15.

Priority Outcomes identified, of equal importance:

- Reduce the incidence of *priority crime* and ASB
- Protect vulnerable people, particularly young people, and people vulnerable to domestic abuse
- Reduce the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol
- Improve support to offenders to prevent them from re-offending, particularly PPOs.

Previous targets focused on the need to reduce the incidence of 'all crime'. The focus has been changed to reflect *Priority Crime*, defined as crimes which are a high risk to public safety¹.

Priorities have been aligned with the Policing Plan for 2012/15 – see Appendix 2 showing linkage of CCSP priorities with the Policing Plan. Common targets have been agreed wherever possible.

Underpinning all of these priorities is the need to improve the confidence that the public has in the police and other criminal justice agencies. The public will be more likely to engage with all agencies (e.g. reporting crimes or antisocial-behaviour, and providing local intelligence) if they have confidence that their issues will be dealt with effectively.

¹ *Priority Crime* comprises: Burglary, Robbery, Theft of & from Motor Vehicles, Serious Violence and Arson

How We Will Deliver Our Priorities

Norfolk's County CSP is accountable for preparing this planning framework and working closely with the key partners involved. To ensure that we are working effectively as a partnership, the following approach has been used to determine and deliver our programme:

- Each priority has a designated lead agency
- Lead agency sponsors and champions delivery action plans required to meet the priority
- Delivery action plans to contain specific tasks, milestones, timescales, measures and targets for each area of work
- The sponsor agency brings together a range of partners to ensure the priority is delivered, and this group will be accountable for delivery through the CCSP.

A summary for each priority is shown on the following pages, showing key information pertaining:

- Why is this a priority?
- What was achieved in 2011/12
- Objectives for 2012/15
- Targets
- Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund

Action plans for each priority are shown at Appendix 4.

CCSP Priorities

Priority A: Reduce the incidence of crime and ASB	
Sponsor Agency: Norfolk Constabulary	Lead Officer: ACC Gareth Wilson, Asst Chief Constable
<p>Why is this a Priority?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing crime and ASB will result in fewer victims • Reducing repeat victimisation to improve quality of life and safeguarding of those targeted • Although there have been significant reductions in ASB reported to the police over the last year, around two-thirds of ASB remains un-reported to authorities. Focus is needed in this area to ensure that repeat victimisation of vulnerable people is tackled effectively. • 90% of the public's SNAP priorities relate to ASB • Targeting ASB is expected to also reduce crime volumes • Tackling the main public concerns should directly improve public confidence. 	
<p>What was Achieved in 2011/12</p> <p>Progress continues to be made in reducing the levels of crime & disorder in Norfolk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall crime down by 3% for 2011/12, with priority crime (that causing the most harm to victims & communities) down by 6%. This continues the downward trend seen in recent years, making Norfolk one of the safest places in the country. • ASB recorded by the Police has reduced by 24% for the 2011/12 • Implementation proceeding on ensuring a consistent countywide approach for tackling ASB through agreement and roll out of the Operating Model for Operational Partnership Teams. This ensures risk assessment at initial call stage, OPT review, improved linkage with neighbourhood policing teams, appropriate interventions and escalation, and victim feedback. 	
<p>Objectives for 2012/15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roll out Operational Partnership Teams (OPTs) across the county, encouraging co-location 2. Adopt a consistent approach to victim risk assessment across partners 3. Develop a performance management framework for ASB 4. Establish minimum standards for ASB and inform the public what they are 5. Improve data sharing between partners on ASB and ASB offenders 6. Improve linkages between CSP agenda and 'Health & Well Being' in Norfolk 	

Targets

- (i) Reduce Priority Crime² by 10% over the period 2012/15
- (ii) Reduce ASB reported to the police by 30% over the period 2012/15
- (iii) Other ASB targets under development

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund

Amount: £108,000

Project Title: ASB Co-ordinators (3 posts managed by the police)

- Objectives:
- Support development of district OPTs to tackle ASB
 - Ensure a consistent approach to targeting resources to vulnerable victims and locations using standardised risk assessment
 - Support effective information sharing
 - Co-ordination / challenge of input from partners to resolve ASB cases.

- Impact:
- Specialist administrative support to OPTs
 - Effective running of multi-agency ASB Action Groups
 - Greater involvement of partners
 - Wider dissemination of information on the various ASB reduction tools and powers and good practice.

Added Value: Provides partnership 'glue', enabling linkage between practitioners to support multi-agency activity necessary to tackle ASB effectively.

² *Priority Crime* is defined as crimes which are a high risk to public safety, and comprises: Burglary, Robbery, Theft of & from Motor Vehicles, Serious Violence and Arson

Priority B: Protect vulnerable people, particularly young people	
Sponsor Agency: Norfolk YOT	Lead Officer: Chris Small, YOT Manager
<p>Why is this a Priority?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people are prone to drifting into offending behaviour by a range of criminogenic risk factors, linked to deprivation and social pressures. • It is important to target the causes of crime to provide opportunities for making informed decisions, and preventing offending becoming habitual. • This prevents young people becoming the career criminals of the future, improving the likelihood that they can become productive members of society. 	
<p>What was Achieved in 2011/12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% reduction in the number of first time entrants (FTEs) into the youth justice system in Norfolk. The long term rate of reduction is 60%, exactly the same as the national average and better than the Eastern region average (58.2%) • Reducing the youth reoffending rate is getting more difficult to achieve as fewer FTEs means that it is the more risky and challenging individuals that remain. • 44% reduction in the use of custody at sentence (from 38 occasions to 21) which is substantially below most comparator rates. 	
<p>Performance Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of young people reoffending • First time entrants into the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 • Number of young people going into custody, either sentenced or on remand 	
<p>Objectives for 2012/15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued reduction in FTEs to the Youth Justice System 2. Continued reduction in the number of young people reoffending 3. Ensure education, training & employment (ETE) provision for young people who offend or are at risk of offending or involvement in anti-social behaviour 4. Ensure parenting support in all cases where need is identified 5. Ensure full engagement of partner agencies who provide mainstream services. 	
<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Downward trend in the number of young people reoffending (ii) Downward trend in the number of First-time Entrants into the Youth Justice System (iii) Reduced use of Custody either sentenced or on remand. 	

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund

Amount: £49,000

Project Title: Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP) contribution

Objectives:

- To reduce the number of first time entrants into the criminal justice system by early preventative interventions with 10-14 year olds at risk of drifting into offending behaviour
- To support children and young people to achieve positive outcomes by assessing causes of problem behaviour, and agreeing voluntary support plans with each family.

Impact:

- Continued reduction in First Time Entrants to the criminal justice system
- In 2009/10 YISP provision showed 95% of referrals not going on to offend in the following 12 months

Added Value: Early intervention schemes such as YISP contribute on a number of levels:

- reducing numbers of first time entrants and ultimately the need for secure placements
- reducing social care costs should families not receive the help they need before reaching a crisis point
- making communities feel safer through engaging young people in positive activities
- accessing or delivering interventions to address problematic behaviour in school and the community
- supporting parents/carers who are struggling to cope by giving them an opportunity to be heard, or assisting them to develop strategies for managing their children's behaviour.

Priority C: Protect vulnerable people, particularly people vulnerable to domestic abuse

Sponsor Agency: Norfolk County Council

Lead Officer: Sue Lambert, Domestic Abuse Reduction Co-ordinator

Why is this a Priority?

Domestic abuse is still a largely under-reported crime. Estimated cost to society in Norfolk is £50 million p.a.

- Major public health problem because of the long-term health consequences for people who have experienced it and for their children who witness the overt violence and coercion.
- It affects around 1 in 4 women during their life, with repeat incidents often becoming more serious and sometimes fatal. Two women are killed each week by their partner or ex-partner.
- Domestic abuse is a central issue in child protection, and is a factor in the family backgrounds in two thirds of serious case reviews where a child has died.
- Of the Norfolk’s 1,700 ‘troubled families’, an estimated 80% have been in contact with the police or the NHS in relation to domestic violence.
- Children who face or witness family violence in the home are significantly more likely to commit other crimes in later life – including a dramatic increase in their likelihood to commit sexual assault.
- Children’s witnessing domestic abuse is recognised as ‘significant harm’ in the Adoption and Children Act 2002.
- In 50% of cases, domestic abuse continues after parental separation, often during contact visits. Agencies must be aware of this when formulating their response.

What was Achieved in 2011//12

The Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Board (DASVB) provides the multi-agency focus for delivery of this priority

- The CCSP funds the majority of Norfolk’s Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) service, and the Norfolk Domestic Abuse Reduction Co-ordinator
- Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) – for safety planning across agencies for DV victims at high risk of serious harm – cases continue to rise
- Training in the Common risk assessment process delivered to over 40 different agencies, approx 300 participants
- Repeat victimisation rates over the calendar year for 2011 are within target at 21%, in comparison with a national average of 24%
- The White Ribbon campaign highlighted the effects of domestic abuse on children as well as raising awareness of the organisations involved in delivering services.

Objectives for 2012/13

Our objectives are consistent with Government principles for the reduction of Violence Against Women & Girls:

1. Improve work in partnership between agencies, voluntary groups and with local communities to obtain the best outcomes for victims and their families
2. Prevent violence from happening in the first place by challenging the attitudes and behaviours which foster it and intervening early where possible to prevent it
3. Provide adequate levels of support where violence occurs, with a focus on those at high risk of serious harm
4. Protection & Justice – reduce risk to victims & ensure perpetrators brought to justice

Targets

- (i) Repeat incidents of domestic violence maintained at below the national rate (24%)
- (ii) Proportion of non-police referrals to MARACs increased by 5% from 2011/12 base
- (iii) Child Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) established at the Harbour Centre
- (iv) Community perpetrator programme developed
- (v) White Ribbon campaign focused on elderly and disabled (November 2012) – DASVB Workshop for practitioners in Spring 2013
- (vi) Safeguarding children and adults services integrated and systems established for referrals with the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund (1)

Amount: £203,000

Project Title: Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy workers (IDVAs)

- Objectives:
- Reduce and prevent escalation and repeat victimisation for victims of domestic abuse who have been assessed as at high risk of further serious harm or homicide.
 - Ensure a consistent approach to targeting resources to vulnerable victims and locations using common risk assessment
 - Support effective information sharing

- Impact:
- Effective advocacy on behalf of victims at MARACs, ensuring greater involvement of partners in realising improved safety
 - Clients show an improvement in feeling safe and improved confidence in calling for help and accessing services
 - Effective advocacy has improved confidence in the police and more clients have chosen to stay in their homes with safety measures as opposed to fleeing to a refuge.

Added Value: Many high risk clients have mental health, alcohol, or substance misuse issues – support provided to engage with specialist services

IDVA service is key to assessing the risk posed to children – addressing this issue that has been raised in serious case reviews locally and nationally

Costs to Norfolk of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence are significant – criminal justice, physical & mental health care, children’s services, plus impact on housing and employment total £165 million. Based on the number of referrals to the service it can be estimated that each case referred and supported by an IDVA costs £196.

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund (2)

Amount: £38,000

Project Title: Norfolk Domestic Abuse Reduction Co-ordinator (DARC)

- Objectives:**
- Leadership role, enabling, supporting, developing and engaging partners, ensuring a coordination of an integrated response to domestic abuse
 - Promotion of interagency working at a practitioner and strategic level, ensuring Govt’s Violence Against Women & Girls strategy is met

- Impact:**
- Multi-agency Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Board (DASVB) constituted to provide strategic leadership
 - Safeguarding procedures for adults and children improved
 - MARAC recognised as multi-agency focus for safety planning through leadership of development steering group
 - Awareness raising and training has improved the effectiveness of risk management and safety planning.

- Added Value:**
- Championing of the DV agenda highlighting impact on mainstream work to achieve greater involvement of partners, resulting in improved outcomes for victims and children

Priority D: Reduce drug & alcohol related crime/ASB, with improved focus on recovery and abstinence	
Sponsor Agency: N-DAP	Lead Officer: Anne-Louise Schofield, DAAT Manager
<p>Why is this a Priority?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance misuse and drug dealing has a debilitating effect on our communities and the cycle of crime, hopelessness and entrapment that individuals, families and communities experience • Drug supply drives a significant proportion of serious and organised crime, with the resultant drug use often causing ASB • Recorded drug possessions in Norfolk are the highest in 4 years³. • Nationally it is estimated that between 36 - 66% of acquisitive crime is related to substance misuse. • Alcohol is the most significant contributory factor in incidents of violence. • Drunk and rowdy behaviour accounts the largest proportion of ASB and there was an 18% increase in ASB recorded between 2010 and 2011. 	
<p>What was Achieved in 2011/12</p> <p><u>Substance misuse by young people – those under 18.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people’s substance misuse service supports ASB reduction through targeting outreach at identified areas of concern. • Good progress has been made in effective treatment completion, with Norfolk close to achieving its target to be in the top quartile nationally. <p><u>Substance misuse by Adults</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N-DAP has taken over responsibility for the commissioning of substance misuse services within Prisons (excluding prison Health Care) and have embedded this delivery within new services framework. • Performance management framework developed for new system that will ensure better evidence base relating to drug and alcohol related crime. 	
<p>Objectives for 2012/15</p> <p><u>Young People</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect Norfolk’s young people by preventing drug and alcohol misuse, and to deliver appropriate, tailored and effective interventions to those where substance misuse is a concern. 2. Reduction in under-age sales of alcohol and proxy sales 	

³ Using March 11 figures

Adults

3. Commission adult treatment services, which deliver a client pathway across the county both within community and criminal justice settings including prisons
4. Improve continuity of care between community and criminal justice settings
5. Improve successful treatment completion rates
6. Improve alcohol specific support, particularly within criminal justice settings.

Targets

Young People

- (i) % of young people (16–17 years) leaving treatment in an agreed and planned way – target 70%
- (ii) % of family based interventions delivered
- (iii) Test purchasing results for underage sales and/or proxy sales, with a particular focus on those areas where Community Alcohol Partnerships are established – baseline to be set for 2012/13

Adults

- (iv) % of total opiate and crack cocaine clients within overall county case load successfully completing treatment – to be in the top quartile nationally.
- (v) % of total all drug clients within overall county case load successfully completing treatment – to be in top quartile nationally.
- (vi) CARAT (Prison) to CJIT (Community) transfer rate – to be in the top quartile nationally.
- (vii) DRR and ATR completion rates to be agreed with Probation

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund

Amount: £45,000

Project Title: Contribution to DAAT

Objectives:

- To enable the DAAT to work effectively with the Community Safety Partnership and wider criminal justice agenda.

Impact:

- The project does not have set performance expectations so impact is not possible to assess. Funding will be used to support new Criminal Justice Liaison Post within DAAT; this will enable better objective setting and impact measurement.

Added Value: The project does not have set performance expectations so added value is not possible to assess.

Priority E: Reduce the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol, within the Night-time Economy	
Sponsor Agency: Police	Lead Officer: ACC Gareth Wilson, Asst Chief Constable
<p>Why is this a Priority?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the night-time economy on residents – particularly within our city and town centres – has a significant impact on local quality of life • The majority of violence against the person is related to the night-time economy • Alcohol related crime represents a significant proportion of overall volume crime • Tackling late night disorder and violence (including sexual violence) in public places will improve safety and perceptions of safety and promote our city and town centres as safe places to socialise 	
<p>What was Achieved in 2011/12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly targeted police patrols with supplementary officers placed in known and emerging hotspots across the County at peak times on weekend evenings • Multi-agency regulation compliance visits targeting most vulnerable / highest risk locations offering advice and support to businesses. • County Door Supervisors Forum established and hosted by Norfolk Constabulary. • Nightsafe working groups re-established in Kings Lynn and Great Yarmouth • The establishment of covert licensing operations across the County • Creation of a Special Constabulary Licensing Team to support night time economy operations. • Re-drafting of Norfolk Licensing Enforcement Concordat to allow more effective regulation of problem licensed premises • 8% increase in Priority violence this year compared to last. Priority violence is the only 'priority crime' which has seen an increase in crime when compared with the previous year. Some of this increase relates to a change in crime recording methodology with what was previously regarded as lower level violence now being recorded as more serious. The final quarter saw a decrease of 16% compared to the previous year. 	
<p>Objectives for 2012/15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustained reduction in alcohol related violence associated with licensed premises 2. Sustained reduction in misuse of drugs associated with licensed premises 3. Closer working with licensing authorities to tackle problem premises 4. Alignment of approach of licensing authorities across Norfolk 	

5. Reduction in irresponsible / cheap drinks promotions
6. Increased capable guardianship programmes within the Night-time Economy
7. Further development of data sharing on assault victims presenting at A&E enabling identification of vulnerability and problem locations
8. Reduction in drinking glass related incidents at licensed premises
9. Work towards Purple Flag status for Night-time Economies across Norfolk

Targets

- (i) Reduce Priority Violence in the Night-time economy for 2011/12 by 1% on 2010/11.
- (ii) Reduce alcohol related crime and disorder in the 3 main police public order patrol zones for 2011/12 by 1.5%
- (iii) Reduce the average impact score of the top 10 licensed premises targeted for attention during 2011/12 by 25%

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund

Amount: £38,000

Project Title: Norfolk Nightsafe

Objectives:

- Improve safety for customers and other people using the evening or night-time economy
- Improve the quality of life for people otherwise affected by the business of licensed premises
- Improve public confidence in respect of alcohol and drug-related issues
- Deliver measurable reduction in alcohol-related crime and disorder in and around licensed premise

Impact:

- Reduction in priority violence inside top 10 licensed premises, through multi-agency operations to enforce premises license conditions
- Covert licensing operations have been welcomed by responsible operators who have seen irresponsible operators exposed
- Venues have approached the licensing team, directly, to request drugs screening and condition of entry operations at their premises – being seen to co-operate with police and be a lawfully run venue.

Added Value: Ongoing savings for health service providers due to the reduction of victims, attendances at Accident & Emergency Departments

Preventative patrolling and effective targeting of potential offenders will have had an impact on the quality of the physical environment, reducing the necessity for extra street-cleaning and repairs

Priority F: Improve support to offenders to prevent them from re-offending, particularly PPOs	
Sponsor Agency: Probation	Lead Officer: Martin Graham, Head of Probation
<p>Why is this a Priority?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10% most prolific offenders in Norfolk are responsible for 32% of crime • Partners all contribute to the “7 Pathways out of offending” – housing, substance misuse (drugs and alcohol), employment education and training, debt and financial management, family and friends/associates and thinking skills. • 180° Norfolk is the joint team established for integrated offender management, co-locating police and probation staff and working with wider partners to provide sustained focus on those offenders causing the most harm to our communities. 	
<p>What was Achieved in 2011/12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A steering group was established involving all key agencies to provide strategic direction to 180° Norfolk. • Restorative Justice has now become an embedded process within the 180° team with a co-ordinator based in the hub. All offender managers have been briefed in relation to the process and benefits of these approaches. • Volunteers are working with the Gt Yarmouth team as part of a pilot scheme prior to a countywide rollout later in the year. • Norfolk Constabulary Business Performance Unit has reviewed the performance of the team, showing reduction in re-offending by cohort members of above 40% across all crime. • Electronic tracking is being piloted in partnership with SERCO. At present this can only be undertaken with the agreement of the offender. However, a number of offenders have agreed to participate as they can use the monitoring to show that they are not going to places where offences are being committed. They are also saying that the fact of the monitoring enables them to resist pressure from their peers to put themselves into risky situations. • A case management system (ECINS) has been implemented. 	
<p>Objectives for 2012/15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate a reduction in re-offending of 50% by the rolling 180° Norfolk cohort by March 2015 2. Improve the proportion of 180° Norfolk offenders who are accessing services under the 7 Offender Pathways by March 2013 3. Increase by at least 100% the number of volunteers supporting 180° Norfolk offenders across the county by March 2013 	

Targets

- (i) Reduction in 'Harm in the Community' caused by criminal behaviour by the 180° cohort of:
- 30% by March 2013
 - 40% by March 2014
 - 50% by March 2015
- (ii) Other targets subject to development of performance framework

Evaluation of Funding from Community Safety Fund

Amount: £156,000

Project Title: 180° Norfolk Co-ordination (1 Pathway Co-ordinator, 3 scheme administrators, 1 volunteer co-ordinator)

Objectives:

- To reduce reoffending by targeting the most prolific offenders within the community, providing a 'premium service' to tackle the causes of offending behaviour

Impact:

- holistic and consistent approach to dealing with offenders, reduces duplication and enables more effective Offender management
- 40% reduction in offending of cohort achieved.

Added Value: Care plans / sentence plans etc are combined wherever possible
Offenders cannot 'play' one agency off against another
High levels of supervision identify a return to criminal behaviour sooner than traditional methods of awaiting direct intelligence, thereby reducing the levels of crime being committed by the cohort
Interventions are provided which would not otherwise be available, thus increasing the prospect of rehabilitation.

Local Working

Effective partnership working at the operational level is crucial to delivering improved community safety at the local level. A fundamental part of the arrangements for the merged countywide CSP at the strategic level has been the development of an Operational Partnership Team (OPT) for each district local authority.

OPT development arises from strengthening partnership approaches, initially to deal with ASB through:

- co-location of local authority and police staff, ensuring that ASB is effectively 'gripped'
- investment in police staff
- risk assessment on initial contact
- improved systems for information sharing
- better join up with Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

Further development of OPTs will improve the effectiveness of local partnership working across the crime and disorder agenda, consistent with agreed strategic priorities.

Partnership Development

The CCSP is seeking to ensure that it adds value to the crime and disorder agenda. Development work during 2012 will focus on:

- Agreeing risks to effective delivery of community safety in Norfolk
- Improving engagement of partners and developing how they contribute to CCSP priorities (Appendix 3 provides summary information on current contributions)
- Improving linkages between key partnerships to ensure effective overlap of agendas, with each partnership playing to their strength
- Ensuring that PCC candidates and scrutiny arrangements understand the CCSP's priorities for improving community safety in Norfolk.

Community Engagement

This has been identified as an area for improvement. A pilot of a 'Face the People' public meeting was conducted in Autumn 2011. This approach provides that engagement opportunities to obtain the views of local people regarding crime, disorder, substance misuse and matters which they consider should be prioritised for action, to give information regarding the work of the Norfolk's County CSP. It will also enable community involvement to be encouraged by highlighting volunteering opportunities.

A rolling programme of community engagement events across Norfolk is being established.

Membership of Norfolk's County CSP

This section lists the agencies that make up the members of the CCSP. Please follow the links for more information.

Breckland District Council, <http://www.breckland.gov.uk>

Broadland District Council, <http://www.broadland.gov.uk>

Great Yarmouth Borough Council, <http://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk>

King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council, <http://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk>

N Norfolk District Council, <http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk>

Norwich City Council, <http://www.norwich.gov.uk>

S Norfolk District Council, <http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk>

Norfolk Constabulary, <http://www.norfolk.police.uk>

Norfolk Police Authority, <http://www.norfolk-pa.gov.uk/index.cfm>

Norfolk & Suffolk Probation Service, <http://www.nsprobation.org.uk>

Norfolk Primary Care Trust, <http://www.norfolk-pct.nhs.uk>

Norfolk County Council, <http://www.norfolk.gov.uk>

Norfolk Drug and Alcohol Action Team
<http://www.nordat.org.uk/CSS/n-dap/norfolkdaat.html>

Norfolk Youth Offending Team
http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/Council_and_democracy/Council_departments/Resources/Youth_offending_team/index.htm

Norfolk Fire Service, <http://www.norfolkfireservice.gov.uk>

Victim Support, <http://www.victimsupport.org.uk/Contact%20us/east%20of%20england>