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|---|-----------------------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Substance misuse by Young People h. Essex Neighbourhood Information Management System (<i>ENIMS</i>) | | <p><i>Verbal update</i></p> <p><i>Yes pages 23 to 24</i></p> |
| <p>6. Safer Essex business 2009/10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Forward Plan <i>Information</i> b. Strategic Assessments 2010-11 <i>Information</i> c. LAA refresh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. PRG Funding <i>Information</i> d. ABG funds <i>Information</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Available funds 2010/11 (capital/revenue) ii. 2009/10 spend – exception reporting iii. Forward planning event e. Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator funding update <i>Information</i> f. ASB Minimum Standards <i>Information</i> g. Arrangements for Chair and Vice Chair 2010/11 <i>Decision</i> | <p>11.00 to 11.45</p> | <p>Reports attached</p> <p><i>Yes pages 25 to 27</i></p> <p><i>Yes pages 28 to 30</i></p> <p><i>Verbal update</i></p> <p><i>}Yes pages – 31 to 32</i></p> <p><i>Verbal update</i></p> <p><i>Report to follow</i></p> <p><i>Yes page -33</i></p> |
| <p>7. Report backs from other groups (Verbal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Essex County Council Pledges 2010/10 ii. Children’s commissioning board iii. Adult, Health and Community Wellbeing iv. Domestic Abuse Strategic Group | <p>11.45 to noon</p> | <p>Verbal reports</p> |
| <p>8. AOB</p> | | |
| <p>9. Date of next meeting : 1st July 2010 9.30 am Committee Room 2</p> | | |

Agenda Item 4b

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: Thursday 11th March

Venue: Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item 4b: Review of Drug and Alcohol Reference Groups (DARG)

by Essex Drug & Alcohol Team (EDAAT)

For Information, discussion and approval.

Report Author: Ellen Collen, EDAAT Locality Partnership Facilitation Manager

- a) **Purpose of report:** To report on Safer Essex partners response to the EDAAT proposal to reconfigure DARG/EDAAT/CDRP partnership working (as set out in the EDAAT paper to Safer Essex January 28th 2010);
- b) To set out, and seek approval of, the EDAAT position regarding how we aim to achieve more effective partnership working within current budgetary constraints;
- c) To clarify the arrangements for the future management of DARGs as sub groups of CDRPs.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Statutory changes to Crime and Disorder Partnerships (CDRPs) will come into effect from 1 April 2010. Under these changes probation will become a responsible authority of CDRPs having previously been a cooperating body, and the existing duties of CDRPs will be expanded to include a new duty to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending by adult and young offenders. In addition the remit of bodies listed under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (with an existing duty to consider crime and disorder reduction when exercising their functions) will be extended to include reducing reoffending

These new duties will place additional pressure on Safer Essex partners at a time when the impact of the current economic climate is expected to result in a reduction in resources - EDAAT has received confirmation of a 10% budget cut 2011/12. As these financial constraints take effect it is imperative we seek to work more efficiently.

In addition, the complex structures in Essex, involving 5 PCTs and 5 BCUs (only 2 of which are coterminous), 5 Children's Trusts, 12 Local

Authorities, 12 CDRPs and 9 DARGs poses particular challenges to partnership working.

As a Cooperating Body EDAAT seeks to support our Community Safety partners in addressing our shared responsibility to tackle drug and alcohol related crime and disorder, whilst ensuring best use of our limited resources as government expectations of the partnership are increasing.

In support of this objective EDAAT carried out a review of EDAAT/DARG joint working (findings set out in paper to Safer Essex 28/1/10.)

In January 2010 EDAAT presented a Paper to Safer Essex proposing developments to support more effective working between the DAAT and DARG's and outlining five options to change the structure of the DARG's.

- 1.2 EDAAT proposed a reduction in the number of DARGs countywide, from 9 to 5, with the objective of mainstreaming resources and achieving economies of scale by aligning priorities and funding, coordinating activity, clarifying lines of accountability and developing a more consistent approach to joint working across the county. The proposed new structure, ensuring DARGs coterminousity with PCTs and Children's Trusts, was also aimed at setting in place an appropriate framework to establish effective lines of communication between these groups.
- 1.3 Safer Essex members were asked to provide a written response by 19th February. EDAAT received a response from 6 CDRPs: 1 in support; 4 against; 1 neutral.
Essex Police expressed concerns regarding the possible adverse effect the proposals could have on Uttlesford and Brentwood BCUs (e.g. being 'swamped' by a merge with larger areas). No adverse comments were received from other BCUs.

2. THE EDAAT POSITION

- 2.1 In light of the current economic challenges faced by EDAAT and in pursuit of the most effective way to target our limited resources to areas where EDAAT can have the most influence, EDAAT is seeking more strategic engagement with CDRPs and closer working with ECC Crime and Disorder Reduction Unit (CDRU). In order to resource this change in emphasis it will be necessary for EDAAT to scale down the level of staffing support currently provided to DARGs. As working/sub groups of CDRPs, EDAAT believes this will benefit DARGs, as it removes the element of 'matrix management' which has in some areas blurred the lines of governance and accountability, affecting outcomes, charring, coordination, action planning and monitoring etc. This will enable CDRPs to manage their drug and alcohol agenda as they see appropriate at local level to meet local need.

- 2.2** In order to ensure that minimum disruption is caused locally, EDAAT propose to adopt an incremental approach to implementing this change. The major developments are set out below:
- a. EDAAT funding to support delivery of Localities' drug and alcohol action plans: as in previous years, £4000 will be made available to each locality in the financial year 2010/11. This allocation from the Area Based Grant, has been given on the basis of historical spend with little reference to value for money or outcomes. EDAAT will review the current funding arrangements during the next financial year and will be working with CDRP's on an individual basis to ensure that should any reduction in funding occur that the withdrawal of funding is managed sensitively.
 - b. Strategic Planning: EDAAT will provide information to inform and support strategic planning at County and District level.
 - c. EDAAT/CDRP partnership working: EDAAT will seek strategic engagement with CDRPS and review its current support and attendance at DARG meetings, with the intention that DARGs will clearly be accountable to CDRPs alone.
 - d. Commissioned services attendance at DARG meetings: EDAAT will review its requirement on commissioned services to attend DARG..
 - e. EDAAT Communities and Criminal Justice Action Plan: EDAAT will develop an action plan to set out countywide substance misuse priorities, to support and inform DARG's and CDRPs and to encourage more effective joint working.
 - f. EDAAT/DARG Communication and support: EDAAT will host a quarterly joint Localities & Communication Group, to include service provider representation.
 - g. Annual EDAAT/DARG event: EDAAT will continue to host an annual CDRP/DARG conference to address a topic of current interest, as identified by localities.
 - h. EDAAT/CDRP Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U.): EDAAT will renegotiate the M.O.U. to reflect the developments set out above.

3. ACTION REQUIRED

Members are asked to approve the proposed developments as set out in section 2.2.

Agenda Item 5.1

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: Thursday 11th March

Venue: Committee Room 1, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item 5.1: Performance Report

For information

Report Author: Maresa Beazley, Crime and Disorder Reduction Unit, Essex County Council

Purpose of report: To provide Safer Essex with up to date performance data for LAA2 targets and in addition some of the local performance indicators.

Overview: This report summarises performance for LAA targets and below highlights some general issues including those discussed at the last Crime and Disorder Network Executive (CDNE) meeting which took place on 26th February. Where possible data is provided for the financial year 2008-9, and where appropriate the latest data up to and including January 2010.

- Overall crime: In Essex (County Council area), crime had reduced in 2008-9 from 2007-8. The monthly 'all crime' figures for the year 2009/10 have continued to show a steady decline. A comparison of year to date figures from April 2009–January 2010 data with the same period the previous year indicates a decline of 4717 offences. This represents 6.6 percent fewer offences for this period in 2009/10.
 - Domestic Burglary: Rising levels of domestic burglary have been a concern for a number of months and were previously noted to Safer Essex; this remains a concern across Essex. Data is now available until January 2010 and a comparison of the latest quarter data November 2009-January 2010 with the same quarter of the previous year shows an increase of 265 offences. CDRPs are working to address the issue as a priority and introducing a range of measures to counteract these trends. At the most recent CDNE meeting on 26th February some best practice examples were shared by the West Essex CDRPs, Brentwood, Epping and Harlow, who have been jointly working together to address the issue in their locality.
 - ASB: Community Safety colleagues had expressed a concern over an increase in reported incidents of ASB throughout the year to August which had been reported to Safer Essex; and performance has been monitored carefully. A steady decline has been noted throughout the county over the last 6 months from August to January aligning with seasonal trends, and the latest quarter (November to January) 2010 figures (12,559) are fewer than were experienced in the same period for 2009 (12,894).
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| Target Lead | Indicator | 2009/10 Target Where applicable | Current RAG (for 09/10) | Data Explanation (including any data updates) |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| LAA2 | | | | |
| Peter Lowton | Perception of anti-social behaviour | 15.7% (14.7% in 2010/11) | G | The revised results for the latest Essex Place Survey (fieldwork for which took place between Sept – Dec 08) for this measure at the county level is 16.5% showing an improvement. Interim results will be monitored through the ECC Tracker surveys. |
| Alex Bamber | Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision | 7.7% | N/A | In Essex the re-offending rate is comparatively low compared to the national average. Targets have been agreed with Go East and Safer Essex for 2009/10 (7.7) & 2010/11 (7.4), from a baseline of 7.9. Latest data shows that the indicative re-offending rate for the rolling 12 months up to end June 09 was 8.07. This equates to an actual re-offending rate that is .036 higher than the predicted rate (the target for this difference is - 5.52). For the previous quarter the figure was 8.19%, equating to an actual rate of re-offending that is +3.01% above the predicted rate. The % reduction figures for the last 2 quarters are not judged to be statistically significant but reveal that there is still significant work to do. <i>Refer to target lead report in agenda item 5.2e</i> |
| Sharon Spicer | Residents who feel safe outside after dark | 48.8% | G | The results for the latest Essex Place Survey (fieldwork for which took place between Sept – Dec 08) for this measure at the county level is 55.7% (TBC) which indicates that performance in 08/09 was better than the anticipated target. Interim results through the ECC Tracker surveys are currently being collated however early indications suggest further improvements compared with the Place Survey results. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|-----|---|
| Peter Lowton | Assaults causing injury | 4.6 per 1000 pop (6330 offences) | A | <p>Performance had improved in 2008/9 (6662 incidents) from 2007/8 (8000 incidents) and the target for the year was met in all areas in Essex. Measured as a rate per 1,000 population, this meant that in 2008/9 the rate of 4.8 in 2008/9 out performed the target of 5.6. However this is currently assessed as amber for 2009/10 as the target is a reduction to 6330 offences, and in the year to date there have been slightly more incidents than for the same period the previous year (5,760 from April 2009 – January 2010 compared to 5,638 for the same period in 2008 in the ECC area).</p> <p><i>See agenda item 5.2a.</i></p> |
| Peter Lowton | Repeat incidents of domestic violence | N/A (see item 6.2b) | N/A | <p>The measure for this indicator has been changed from LI7.1 to reflect NI32, in line with the APACS indicator (which refers to a repeat incident occurring within 12 months of the original incident referred to a MARAC). While it is too early to set a target until MARACs have been established for at least another 12 months, we are currently monitoring our performance against national average which currently sits at 23% (July 09). Despite the change to NI32, the number of repeat incidents will still be monitored for tracking purposes and current data suggests repeat incidents have risen slightly. (There have been 6,698 repeat incidents in the year from April 09 – January 2010, compared with 6,372 incidents for the same period in 2008/09.)</p> <p><i>See target lead report 6.2c for additional information.</i></p> |
| Donia Slyzuk | Hospital admissions for alcohol related harm | 1,246 | N/A | <p>The 2008/9 baseline was 1,192. December 2009 data update shows Essex achieved 1179 to date for 2009/10 against a target of 1246. This indicates that Essex is in line to achieve this target. The 2010/11 is 1276. While the targets recognise the expected increase in incidents, the aim is to reduce this increasing trend as much as possible.</p> |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----|--|
| Donia Slyzuk | Substance misuse by young people | 8.5% Jan 09 | N/A | Baseline data agreed at 10.9% for 2008/9 (same as the national average). A mid-point for 2009/2010 at 10.5% and 2010/2011 target data negotiated at 8.5%. Survey was undertaken in June-July 2009. Survey data has just been released and there will be an update at the meeting. |
| Other local indicators | | | | |
| | All crimes per 1,000 population | Annual decrease | N/A | Overall crime in Essex had reduced in 2008-9 from 2007-8 by around 5%. Crime per 1000 population had decreased from 71 in 2007/8 to 67 in 2008/9. Performance so far in 2009/10 has also been good with a current rate of 61.8 crimes per 1000 population being seen in the Essex force area in the rolling 12 months to January 2010. |
| | Serious Acquisitive Crime (NI16)(APACS) | Improve-ment | N/A | A reduction in incidents of serious acquisitive crime was seen at the end of 2008. Careful monitoring has been on-going throughout 2009/10 as domestic burglary (which has seen a recent rise in incidents) is included in this category. However, year to date figures show 12,462 incidents between April 09– January 10, compared to 13,254 for April 08 – January 09 indicating a potential improvement again this year. |

Agenda Item 5.2 abc

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: Thursday 11th March

Venue: Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item 5.2 abc: Target Lead report

For information

Report Author: ACC Peter Lowton

Purpose of report: To provide Safer Essex with up to date performance against 3 performance areas

Introduction

This is the Essex Police progress report in respect of NI20, NI17 and LI7.1. Set out below is the written update and attached are the action Plans and evaluation of Operation Christmas Cracker for further information.



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and Disorder Reducti

a)NI-20, Assaults with Less Serious Injury

As reported at the last meeting Harlow and Basildon have developed new activity plans aimed at targeting and reducing offences of assault related to the night time economy (NTE) supported by the lessons learnt and good practice successfully employed in Colchester and Chelmsford.

A performance related grant application was approved by Safer Essex on 28th January 2010. Progress against the activity plans are attached at appendix A will be monitored by Essex Police and progress reports provided to each PMSG meeting.

The crime statistics for 'Assaults with Less Serious Injury' in Harlow and Basildon as at 31st January 2010 are as follows:

| Assaults with less serious injury (01 Mar 2009 until 31 Jan 2010) | All Essex 2008 | All Essex 2009 | Festival Leisure Park 2008 | Festival Leisure Park 2009 | Harlow 2008 | Harlow 2009 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| ABH And Other Injury | 8238 | 8022 | 140 | 191 | 141 | 152 |
| Racially Or Religiously aggravated ABH and Other Injury | 85 | 64 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 8323 | 8086 | 140 | 192 | 143 | 153 |
| | | -2.85% | | 37.1% | | 7.0% |

This data could be considered against the wider picture of similar crimes which are often associated with less serious public disorder.

| Assaults with less serious injury (01 Mar 2009 until 31 Dec 2009) | All Essex 2008 | All Essex 2009 | Festival Leisure Park 2008 | Festival Leisure Park 2009 | Harlow 2008 | Harlow 2009 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| ABH | 8106 | 7867 | 140 | 189 | 139 | 149 |
| Affray | 355 | 234 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 21 |
| Assault Constable No Injury | 456 | 441 | 6 | 9 | 23 | 26 |
| Common Assault Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Order Act 1986 Section 4 | 903 | 703 | 13 | 11 | 43 | 31 |
| Public Order Act 1986 Section 4A | 326 | 312 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 13 |
| Public Order Act 1986 Section 5 | 2108 | 1414 | 43 | 40 | 182 | 114 |
| Racially Or Religiously aggravated ABH | 85 | 64 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Racially Or Religiously aggravated Assault No Injury | 100 | 104 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Racially Or Religiously aggravated Public Order | 469 | 448 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 7 |
| Threats To Kill | 214 | 239 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Violence Against Person - Other | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Violent Disorder | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 13137 | 11845 | 216 | 265 | 443 | 368 |
| | | -9.83% | | 22.7% | | -16.9% |

b)NI-17, Perceptions of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

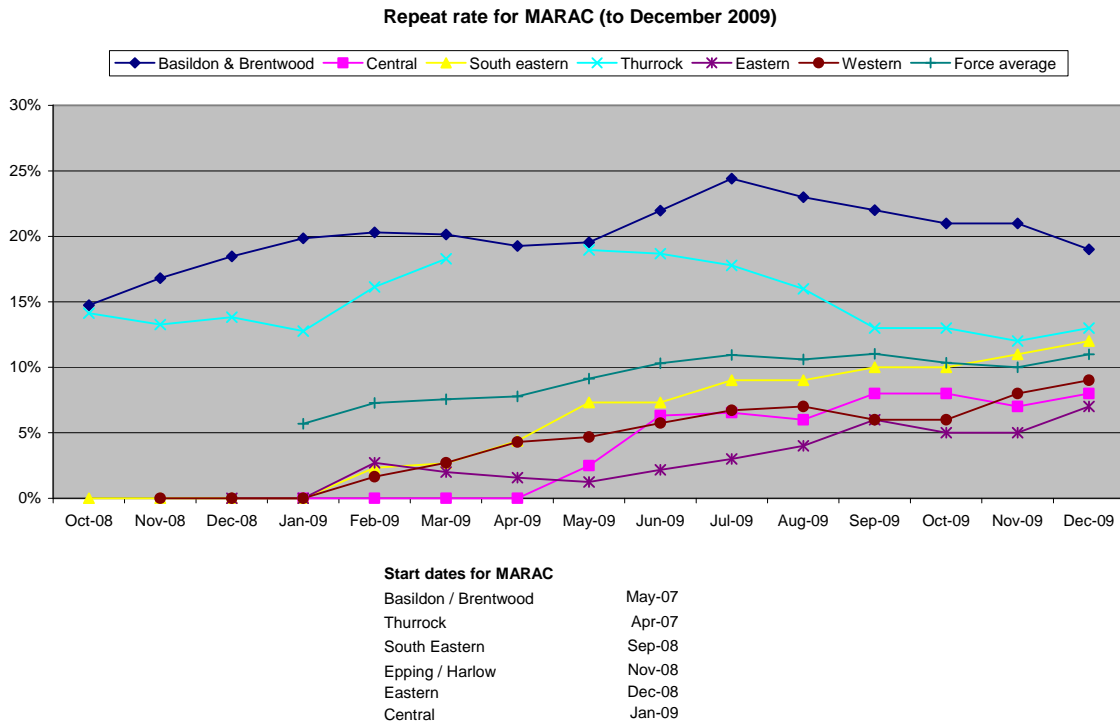
The activity plan in respect of NI 17 is based on the development of Operation Impact. Operation Impact is the joint delivery of Essex County Councils' pledge to fund 10 Policing Operations. There are now 10 policing operations agreed, with several either completed or in progress.

Results from the first two operations 'Prescott' and 'Salford' were presented at previous meetings and the latest operation to complete 'Operation Christmas Cracker' is attached at Appendix B.

c)LI 17.1, MARAC

The LI17.1 indicator relates to the MARAC process, the performance measure gives an indication of the success of MARAC in reducing risk and harm to the highest risk victims on a quarterly basis.

Under the repeat criteria for MARAC there are stringent conditions in respect of the level of violence, threat of violence or criminality which must have occurred before a case is returned to MARAC as a repeat. The national repeat figure for MARAC is 23%, within Essex the figure for the four MARAC which have been operational for over a year is significantly lower than this as can be seen from the below.



The repeat rate covers those cases returning to MARAC due to having met the criteria, not because there have not been other incidents. Therefore the low repeat rate should be seen as an indication of the reduction of risk and harm rather than the level of ongoing contact with the police.

All of the Essex MARAC have now been in operation for twelve months and are included in the ongoing repeat rate figure. It should be noted that long term work carried out by the monitoring organisation CAADA (Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) shows that the repeat rate for MARAC rises for the first twelve to twenty four months as the MARAC embeds itself and the process takes effect. This can be seen in the trends for all the MARAC which have all gradually risen over the past year. Therefore it is anticipated that the remaining MARACs will follow the same trend as Basildon and Thurrock MARACs in continuing to show a gradual increase for the first two years of operation.

Since all the MARAC have been implemented there has been a steady increase in the numbers of agencies seeking to become involved in the process. The MARAC coordinator is now unable to manage all 6 MARAC due to the volume of work which has been generated. During the past year administrative assistance

has been obtained from other departments within Essex Police on an ad hoc basis; however this is not a sustainable position for the longer term. Funding has been obtained from GO East for partial provision of this administrative support for the past year and into next year. This funding stream cannot be guaranteed for the future and provision must be made for the administration of MARAC to be put onto a permanent footing with the employment of additional full time administrators to support the Coordinator.

Agenda Item 5 2 e

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: Thursday 11th March

Venue: Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item 5 2 e: Reoffending & the role of CDRPs

For Information and discussion

Report Author: Alex Bamber Director Essex Probation Service

Purpose of report: To set out the key changes in legislation as they relate to Re-offending and the wider role of partnerships in this respect. This item does link with the presentation on Integrated offender management.

POLICING AND CRIME ACT 2009 AND REDUCING REOFFENDING

1) Policing and Crime Act 2009

i) The Policing and Crime Act 2009 received Royal Assent on 12 November 2009. Section 107 of the Act makes three substantive changes to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, namely:

- a new duty for CDRPs/CSPs to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending by adult *and* young offenders
- a new duty on named partners to consider reducing reoffending when exercising their core functions (expanding powers under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Probation becoming a responsible authority having previously been a cooperating body

These new changes will come into force on April 1st 2010.

ii) Since their inception, CDRPs have been highly successful at addressing and reducing overall crime within their areas. In particular, they have been successful in supporting the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, in raising public awareness of crime and embedding a wide range of crime prevention initiatives and measures, in developing preventative work with children and young people and supporting work with young offenders and young people at risk of offending and at addressing anti-social behaviour. CDRP work has been less focused, however, on addressing reducing the reoffending of offenders currently within the criminal justice system, particularly adult offenders. The new responsibility requires CDRP partnerships to build upon their successes by extending their focus to include this group – a group who have a key relevance to crime reduction and community safety, given that it is estimated that the amount of crime in any area that is committed by offenders currently within the criminal justice system ranges from 40-60% of total crime.

2) Reducing Reoffending

i) The new responsibility for Reducing Reoffending offers CDRPs real opportunities to increase their impact upon crime and increase public confidence but also brings challenges. Whereas 'Crime' is an activity, a phenomenon, Reoffending is about offenders – about people.

ii) Most offenders grow up as part of a local community and continue to live, work, have a family – and offend – within that same community. Most offenders who appear in Court, who are not dealt with by way of a fine or a discharge, serve their sentence in the community. Almost every offender who is sentenced to a prison sentence, however short or long, will be released back into the community – the vast majority back to their home area and local ties. It is a simple fact, therefore, that offenders are a part of local communities and need to be included within the planning and service delivery of all bodies serving the public within that community, not just those agencies within the criminal justice system whose primary task is to protect the public from the damage that these offenders would otherwise inflict upon them. This work, of managing offenders to reduce the risk they pose to the public and of requiring them to turn away from crime and adopt a productive, socially responsible, non-offending lifestyle, can only be effective within the communities where offenders live. As the report "Going Straight", by the Local Government Association, put it:

"People who live and work in local communities have a personal stake in breaking the cycle of crime and re-offending. It is in these communities that offending takes place and where prisoners will live on their release. Evidence of 'what works' in the rehabilitation of people who offend points to the fact that effective solutions are community based and are delivered locally"

iii) Why do people offend?

Whilst this is a very complex and wide-ranging area to consider, the simple fact is that, at bottom, people commit offences because they choose to. There may be huge pressures upon individuals that work to push them towards crime, but offending almost always results from distorted, irresponsible and anti-social thinking and pro-criminal and antisocial attitudes (in the individual, but also sometimes within peer groups, extended families and even parts of communities) and resulting irresponsible, anti-social and criminal behaviour.

The Probation Service's main task is to change this behaviour by addressing these underlying attitudes and beliefs, whilst at the same time managing any risk that an offender might pose. This is done through a variety of interventions, including a range of nationally accredited programmes for offenders, working with a range of partners and in the case of prisoners serving over 12 months

imprisonment, building upon the work done during the custodial phase of the sentence.

iv) Why do people Reoffend?

Offenders reoffend if the above work has not been effective or only partially effective or where the work has not been able to take place at all (for example with adult prisoners serving sentences of less than 12 months) – but even when they have made, or begun to make, the changes to the underlying attitudes and beliefs that lead them to offending, are also likely to reoffend if they cannot also find productive employment and support their families, find a place to live, stop taking drugs or drinking to excessive levels, or have any literacy, numeracy, mental health, or other underlying problems addressed and resolved. Whilst it is essential for these issues to be addressed if offenders are to become ex-offenders, this is against a background of the offender population having significantly greater difficulties in these areas than the general population and also significantly poorer access to the services that would assist them:

- *One in three of all prisoners are not in settled housing prior to imprisonment compared to 0.9% of the general population*
- *One third of prisoners lose their housing whilst in custody*
- *The Revolving Doors agency found that 49% of prisoners with mental health problems had no fixed address on leaving prison*
- *75% of those offenders most likely to reoffend were found to have a housing need compared to 30% for the general offender population*
- *Prisoners leaving custody homeless are twice as likely to reoffend in the subsequent two years as those with settled housing to go to*
- *Getting prisoners into settled housing can act as gateway to effective resettlement. Prisoners who have housing arranged on release are four times more likely to have employment, education or training than those who do not have housing in place at Termination of Supervision by the Probation Service;*
- *Nearly half of offenders in the community have mental health problems*
- *Almost half of offenders in the community have an alcohol problem*
- *Close to a quarter of offenders in the community have a significant drug problem*

- *48% of prisoners are at or below the level expected of an 11 year old in reading, 82% in writing*
- *Nearly two thirds of offenders in the community are below the literacy and numeracy level expected of an 11 year old*

Children & Families

A crucial part of the Reducing Reoffending agenda relates to addressing the harm that having a parent who is an offender (and particularly, who is a prisoner) does to children – and to trying to ensure that the offending of a parent does not lead to a ‘cycle of offending’:

- *63% of boys with convicted fathers go on to be convicted themselves*

Also, given that, Addressing issues such as substance misuse substance misuse, worklessness, domestic abuse etc. with offenders who are also parents will also impact upon the wellbeing and future life chances of the children given that:

- *Parental alcohol misuse is a factor in >50% child protection cases*
- *1:4 children witnessing domestic violence have serious social and behavioural problems*
- *Strong association between parental income and child’s future income as an adult*
- *Children from workless households are much more likely to become poor and workless adults*

There is evidence that offenders with firm family ties and good personal relationships have a greater chance of success in their attempts to stop offending than those who do not. Most offenders who are parents wish for the best future for their children and it is likely that efforts to support offenders in their role of parent will both support and be supported by offender management work requiring them to adopt a responsible, productive and non-offending, lifestyle.

3) Reducing Reoffending ‘Pathways’

The National Reducing Reoffending Delivery Plan, published in July 2004, set out 7 ‘Pathways’ for reducing reoffending:

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| Pathway 1 | - | Accommodation |
| Pathway 2 | - | Education, Training and Employment |
| Pathway 3 | - | Health |
| Pathway 4 | - | Drugs & Alcohol |
| Pathway 5 | - | Finance, Benefit & Debt |
| Pathway 6 | - | Children & Families |

Pathway 7 - Attitudes, Thinking & Behaviour

Whilst work under Pathway 7 is carried on almost entirely within the Probation Service, it is clear that the other Pathways depend upon good and effective partnership working.

4) Essex Local Area Agreement Reducing Reoffending Action Plan

It is likely that each CDRP will wish to develop its own Reducing Reoffending Delivery Plan (where it has not already been taking this forward as part of the LAA NI 18 Action Plan), which will need to address specifically the Reducing reoffending "Pathways". If so, CDRPs might wish to link these plans with the LAA NI 18 Action Plan.

The Essex Local Area Agreement agreed in 2008 contained a Priority in relation to NI18 – Reducing Reoffending by Offenders under the Supervision of the Probation Service – and referring to some of the key Pathways above, set out the following actions:

Accommodation

- Increase the number of offenders (including those offenders who are also parents) in stable and secure accommodation;
- Agree Protocols between Accommodation providers and the Probation Service for the housing of offenders under the supervision of the Probation Service – and in particular, high risk offenders and PPOs;
- Ensure that offenders under the supervision of the Probation Service are appropriately included within Supporting People services and that the resources provided by the Essex SP scheme are efficiently and effectively utilised to support effective Sentence Plans;

Education, Training and Employment

- Development of education, training and skills programmes for offenders to increase the number of ex-offenders who are employed, productive and able to contribute to their families, communities and to the Essex economy.
- Agreeing/development of 'Pathways' and supporting Protocols for offenders in relation to ETE provision.

Health

- Ensure the provision of services to reduce both the incidence of mental health problems (and physical health problems) within the adult offender population (where these are significantly and disproportionately prevalent) and the harm caused by their conditions to themselves and to others.

- Work with PCTs and treatment and provider agencies to link Care Pathways clearly and effectively with Probation Sentence Plans, based upon protocols between Probation and statutory and 3rd sector mental health agencies - including work to assist in the Care/Probation management of Personality Disordered Offenders.
- Probation and PCTs to agree how to assist Probation Offender Managers to ensure that all offenders under their supervision are registered with a GP;
- Probation and Health and other partners to review how to ensure support for the families and carers of offenders who also have mental or physical health problems;

Drugs & Alcohol

- Review the current substance misuse provision within Essex in relation to adult offenders and agreeing clear 'Care Pathways' and supporting Protocols with PCTs, Essex DAAT and treatment providers
- Supporting the launch the Integrated Drug Treatment Service (IDTS)

The NI 18 Action Plan also included actions intended to address the issues of 'Under 12 months prisoners', managing high impact offenders, and public confidence.

'Under 12 months prisoners'

This refers to those offenders who receive a sentence of imprisonment too short to allow for any work to be done with them in prison and who are not subject to supervision upon release. It is not uncommon for offenders in this category to impact significantly on local communities by their often entrenched anti-social behaviour and relatively petty but often persistent offending and in order to assist in partnership's the action plan suggests that they:

Promote and support the introduction of EPA's Project to reduce the number of Short-Term Prisoners' (i.e. those serving or in danger of receiving custodial sentences that result in a release without the supervision of the Probation Service) and in particular, the development of the Bridge Project;

and with the likely inclusion of 'Under 12 months prisoners' within the development of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) arrangements across Southend, Essex and Thurrock, it is likely that CDRPs will wish to review the approaches utilised within that project as they develop any local arrangements.

High impact offenders

In order to support partnerships in relation to those offenders who cause the most serious harm to communities, the action plan commits to:

Increase the safety of communities by reducing high impact crimes through managing the most high risk offenders and the most prolific offenders effectively and as part of a holistic, multi-agency approach

Including offenders under supervision who have been identified under the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and the Prolific and Other Priority Offender (PPO) scheme as priority groups in relation to the possible actions suggested above;

and again, it is likely that these existing approaches to managing different types of offenders will form part the development of a strategic IOM approach in CDRPs and across Southend, Essex and Thurrock.

Public Confidence

As part of its contribution to public confidence in the working of the criminal justice system and to addressing their perceptions and fear of crime, the action plan commits EPA to working with partners to:

- Increase offenders' visible repayment to their communities and their sense of responsibility and positive achievement; increase communities' 'ownership' of the issue of local crime and offending; and increase public confidence in the Criminal Justice System and in offenders' ability to act responsibly and change. Intention is that, if the pilot is positive, such activity will eventually occur in each area of Essex;
- Develop the involvement of communities to have a say in how appropriate offenders might make reparation to their community, maximise public awareness and understanding of the Unpaid work scheme and increase the direct benefit to communities, including diverse groups;
- Explore the possibility of communities and the agencies that represent and sit within them to become directly involved in the development and operation of the Unpaid Work scheme – and to use the scheme as appropriate to harness community resources for the benefit of both itself and the offender;

In this way, as well as working towards the primary aim of Reducing Reoffending Essex Probation will also seek to assist partnerships to address other key responsibilities such as:

- Reducing the fear of crime;

- Improving the health of individual offenders, who are a ‘high risk’ group and on the health of communities (caused by a reduction in crime, especially high impact crime and the fear of crime);
- Contributing to work looking to maximise adult employment and levels of skills and productiveness – in relation to a ‘hard to reach’ group;
- Increasing the penetration of services provided by PCTs and DAAT partnerships into ‘treatment-naïve’ problem drug using population in localities;
- Contributing to work addressing the educational attendance and performance, the mental and physical wellbeing and all of the ‘5 Outcomes’ of children in a local area;

5) Monitoring and Reporting Progress

i) In order to support this areas’ focus on Reducing Reoffending, Essex Probation will look to work with partners to develop systems for monitoring and reporting in relation to:

- Reducing Reoffending by Adults under the Supervision of the Probation Service by CDRP area;
- Reducing Reoffending by PPOs;
- Reducing Reoffending by offenders under the Supervision of the Youth Offending Service;
- Numbers of Offenders under the Supervision of the Probation Service by CDRP area;
- Offenders under the Supervision of the Probation Service by CDRP area, broken down by assessed needs or offending categories;
- Ethnicity of Offenders under the Supervision of the Probation Service by CDRP area;
- Offender Accommodation at Termination of Supervision by the Probation Service;
- Sustained Employment by Offenders under the Supervision of the Probation Service;
- Offender Employment at Termination of Supervision by the Probation Service;

ii) Partnerships might wish to consider developing ways in which data on the characteristics of reoffenders and non-reoffenders, offender needs, and

Probation caseloads might be made available to Community Safety Managers and CDRP analysts for inclusion in Strategic Assessments (this already happens to a degree, but could perhaps be more planned and formalised). Partnerships might also wish to explore how offender needs relating to pathways out of offending might be analysed to inform the development of plans

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: 11th March 2010

Venue: Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item: Essex Neighbourhood Information Management system (ENIMS)

For Information

Report Author: Duncan Wood, Head of Public Engagement and Corporate Analysis Team, Essex County Council, and Senior Manager for ENIMS.

Purpose of the report: To provide a brief update on the progress of ENIMS

1. Purpose

This paper provides a brief summary of progress for the ENIMS project since the last Safer Essex meeting on 28th January 2010. A fuller report will be available at the next Safer Essex meeting on 1st July.

2. Data

The ENIMS project has been progressing at a pace. Data capture has been enthusiastically embraced by the Safer Essex partners and the high level business requirements specification has been developed and reviewed by partners.

3. Procurement

The procurement work is on-going and the OJEU (Official Journal of European Union) procurement route has started. We therefore expect the OJEU contract notice and associated documents to be publicly available by the end of March.

4. ENIMS Strategy Board

The ENIMS Strategy Board has recently met on 25th February 2010. Further meeting dates will be agreed around key project milestones.

5. Time scales and next steps

Partner agencies have been fully supportive of recent developments and the direction of the project as stated in the project plan. The next stage of the project involves more input from partner agencies as we enter the detailed phase including development of a detailed data capture template and decision making requirements for hosting and managing the final system. Initial discussions indicate that partners agree that Essex Police HQ would be a sound and secure location to host the server. Discussions with

Essex Police and partners are on-going in relation to this and any subsequent impact on resources.

The Strategy Board are supportive of the project plan and timescales, recognising the need for the project to be in place as soon as possible whilst ensuring sufficient time available for 'build and test' of the system. Current timescales ensure that delivery of key functions will be available from November 2010.

Agenda Item 6a

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: 11th March 2010

Venue: Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item 6a : Forward Plan 2010/11

For information

Report Author: Alan Dawkes

Purpose of Report : To set out an outline on key items for consideration by Safer Essex over the next 18 months

Outline initial forward plan

| | 28 th Jan 2010 | 11 th March 2010 | 1 st July 2010 | 7 th Oct 2010 | 20 th Jan 2011 | 10 th Mar 2011 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Governance and Partnership Issues | Risk evaluation | Agreement on Chair for 2010/11 IOM Terms of Reference | Annual report 2009/10 | Review TOR | | Agreement on Chair for 2011/12 |
| Performance management | Target Lead reports ----- Performance Mgt Report ----- DAAT Budget | Target Lead reports ----- Performance Mgt Report ----- DAAT Budget | Target Lead reports ----- Performance Mgt Report ----- DAAT Budget | Target Lead reports ----- Performance Mgt Report ----- DAAT Budget | Target Lead reports ----- Performance Mgt Report ----- DAAT Budget | Target Lead reports ----- Performance Mgt Report ----- DAAT Budget |
| Funding | Funding report to open | PRG Funding update | | Funding 2011/12 (post election) | Funding report | |

| | 28 th Jan 2010 | 11 th March 2010 | 1 st July 2010 | 7 th Oct 2010 | 20 th Jan 2011 | 10 th Mar 2011 |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | discussion on 2011/12 arrangements | | | | | |
| Local Area Agreement | | LAA refresh Action Plans 2010/11 | | | LAA Review | |
| Essex Community Safety Agreement (CSA) | | | Agree the CSA 2010/11 | | | Agree the CSA 2011/12 |
| CDRP Strategic Assessments (SAs) | Key findings from the SAs with recommendations from strategic priorities for CSA for 2010/11 | Report back on progress | | | Key findings from the SAs with recommendations from strategic priorities for CSA for 2011/12 | |
| Drugs & Alcohol Strategy (DAS) | DARG review | DARG Review | | | | |
| Treatment services / delivery | | Approve Treatment Plan or System Change Pilot equivalent 2010/11 Report on Re-offending and Health delivery Plan | | | | Approve Treatment Plan or System Change Pilot equivalent 2011/12 |

| | 28th Jan 2010 | 11th March 2010 | 1st July 2010 | 7th Oct 2010 | 20th Jan 2011 | 10th Mar 2011 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ENIMS | Detailed Requirements Specification | Update report on Implementation and Integration | | | | |

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: 11th March 2010

Venue: Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford

Agenda item 6b: Strategic Assessments and the Community Safety Agreement

For decision

Report Author: Sharon Spicer, Crime and Disorder Reduction Unit, ECC

Purpose of the report: This report considers progress made on:

- i. Strategic Assessments in the CDRPs
- ii. Indication of key priorities
- iii. Implications for the new Community Safety Agreement for 2010/11

Recommendations: Safer Essex is recommended to:

- i. Note the report
- ii. Consider the implications for the review of the Community Safety Agreement for 2010/11

1. Background

At the last meeting of Safer Essex it was noted that work was ongoing with the development of the local Strategic Assessments in line with statutory requirements, but that CDRPs were not yet in a position to finalise and share their Strategic Assessments. Each CDRP has been looking at local issues and extracting data across a range of activities that have been identified as priorities in their areas.

This report provides an update on CDRP's progress in completing the Strategic Assessments and the emerging priorities that are likely to be identified for 2010/11.

2. Key Priorities 2010

CDRPs have now received the necessary data to inform their Strategic Assessments, but the final documents have not all yet been completed and finalised. However indications are still that for 2010 there will be no significant changes to priorities identified for 2009.

In some areas certain priorities have gained greater emphasis and these include domestic burglary, re-offending, fear of crime, hate crime, and prevent/crowded places.

However, the common priorities across the county remain the same, in particular:

- i. Anti-Social Behaviour
- ii. Fear of Crime
- iii. Reduction of re-offending

- iv. Core/volume crime in particular domestic burglary
- v. Violent crime
- vi. Drugs and alcohol
- vii. Road Safety

3. Arrangements for developing the 2010/11 Community Safety Agreement

Given that no significant changes have currently been identified from the work currently undertaken on the Strategic Assessments that materially change the content and direction of the Community Safety Agreement for 2010 it is proposed:

- i. Safer Essex to consider any changes in emphasis and priorities that they feel should be reflected in the Community Safety Agreement for 2010/11 (see appendix i)
- ii. A simple refresh of the Community Safety Agreement be undertaken for 2010/11 that reflects any appropriate changes. This will continue to provide a basis for strategic funding decisions where appropriate.
- iii. A draft is circulated to all partners for comment by 4th June, with the final Agreement for submission to Safer Essex on 1st July.

2009/10 Community Safety Agreement (CSA) Headline Priorities:

The headline priorities and outcomes for this agreement are:

1. Reducing Re-offending
2. Reducing Crime
3. Reducing Substance/Alcohol misuse
4. Reducing Fear of Crime (Feeling Safe)
5. Reducing Perceptions of Anti-social behaviour as a problem

Suggested amendments for 2010/11 CSA Headline Priorities

1. Reducing Re-offending
2. Reducing Crime (***Including in particular domestic abuse, violent and acquisitive crime***)
3. Reducing Substance/Alcohol misuse
4. Reducing Fear of Crime (Feeling Safe)
5. Reducing Perceptions of Anti-social behaviour as a problem

Suggested list of indicators and priorities to form the basis of the Essex CSA:

| Priority/Indicator | National Indicator | Leads Identified |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Reducing Re-offending | | |
| Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders | NI 19 | Youth Offending Service |
| Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision | NI 18/LAA | Essex Probation Service |
| 2. Reducing crime and Violent crime | | |
| Serious acquisitive crime (incl. Burglary, robbery, vehicle crime) | NI 16 | Essex Police (tbc) |
| Domestic abuse | LAA/Local | Essex Police |
| Assault with Injury crime rate (ABH; other less serious wounding; excludes GBH) | NI 20/LAA | Essex Police |
| Criminal damage incl. graffiti | Local | Local CDRPs |
| Young People as victims of crime | Local | CYPSP |
| First time entrants to Youth Justice System | NI111/LAA | Youth Offending Service |
| Business Crime | | Local CDRPs |
| 3. Reducing Substance/Alcohol misuse | | |
| Substance misuse by young people | NI 115/LAA | EDAAT |
| Alcohol harm related hospital admission rate | NI 39/LAA | EDAAT |
| Drug users in effective treatment | NI 40 | EDAAT |
| Drug related (class A) offending rate | NI 38 | EDAAT |
| 4. Feeling Safe | | |
| Feeling Safe outside after dark | LAA/Local | ECC |
| <i>Prevent / crowded places</i> | <i>NI 35</i> | <i>Local CDRPs / LSPs</i> |
| 5. Perceptions of ASB | | |
| Perceptions of ASB | NI 17/LAA | Essex Police |
| Improved street and environmental cleanliness (graffiti) | NI195/laa | Sustainable Essex Partnership |
| Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem | NI 41 | EDAAT |
| Perceptions of drug use or dealing as a problem | NI 42 | EDAAT |

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: 11th March 2010

Venue: Committee Room 2 County Hall

Agenda item 6d: Funding 2010/11

For Information and decision

Report Author: Alan Dawkes

Purpose of the report: To confirm the following :

- a) Area Based Revenue Grant for 2010/11 and the capital allocations
- b) 2009/10 spend exception reporting and confirmation of spend
- c) Arrangements for a “Forward Funding Planning Event” to be held in the autumn.

1. Area Based Revenue Grant (ABG)and Capital funding :

- a. The table below sets out the funding for 2010/11. In terms of ABG this is the same as for the previous 2 years but Capital funding has been reduced by 50% as per table below.

| CDRP | ABG | Capital 2010/11 50% cut | 2009/10: Capital Sum £ |
|---------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Basildon | 156,320 | 29,100 | 58,200 |
| Braintree | 97,281 | 16,363 | 32,727 |
| Brentwood | 77,349 | 12,063 | 24,127 |
| Castle Point | 80,961 | 12,843 | 25,686 |
| Chelmsford | 106,177 | 18,282 | 36,565 |
| Colchester | 110,809 | 19,282 | 38,564 |
| Epping Forest | 100,714 | 17,104 | 34,208 |
| Harlow | 87,602 | 14,275 | 28,551 |
| Maldon | 67,280 | 9,891 | 19,783 |
| Rochford | 73,384 | 11,208 | 22,416 |
| Tendring | 100,736 | 17,108 | 34,216 |
| Uttlesford | 69,209 | 10,307 | 20,615 |
| DAAT | 108,765 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £1,236,586 | £187,826 | £375,660 |

- b. All CDRPs have now confirmed their preference for capital/revenue swap. As in the previous year to satisfy the Home Office on the benefits of this arrangement it will be necessary for examples to be given of projects that have been delivered as a result.
- 2. 2009/10 spend :
 - a. For future audit purposes CDRP Chairs are asked to formally confirm to the Chair of Safer Essex that spending through the year has been in accordance with CDRP agreed plans and properly accounted for.
 - b. At least one CDRP has asked for agreement to carry forward spend on one project which has been delayed due to procurement issues. If there are any other exception reports that require such an endorsement then these can be raised at the Safer Essex meeting for consideration
- 3. Forward funding planning event
 - a. As agreed at the last meeting it is planned that there will be an event in the autumn to consider the question of funding in future years. This will be a Safer Essex sponsored event and the partners input will be vital to ensure that the right topics are included and arrangements for the event meet requirements. On this basis Safer Essex members are asked to advise of their requests accordingly and then the development of the event will be delegated to the CDNE for taking forward.

Meeting: Safer Essex

Date: 11th March 2010

Venue: Committee Room 2 County Hall

Agenda item 6G: Chair and Vice Chair 2010/11

For decision

Report Author: Alan Dawkes

Purpose of the report: To agree who will be the Chair and Vice Chair of Safer Essex in 2010

1. Background

Under the Terms of Reference for Safer Essex the following provision is made :

“Arrangements Chairing of Meetings

1. The position of Chair of the meeting shall be reviewed annually and the nominated person shall be selected from the Responsible Authorities
2. A vice chair shall be appointed under the same arrangements as for the Chair
3. Administration for the group will be provided by Essex County Council CDRU.”

2. Decision required:

Safer Essex is now required to review the situation and either confirm the continuation of the existing incumbents, Paul Warren and Peter Lowton, subject to their agreement to undertake another year in office or to accept other nominations for the roles. The new Safer Essex year will commence at the July meeting