

Rutland Community Safety Partnership

Partnership Plan (2008-11)



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1 Introduction

1.1 Vision Statement

The Community Safety Partnership is committed to ensuring that Rutland remains a safe place to live, work and visit. We will build on the significant reductions in crime achieved over recent years by delivering action against those priorities identified locally and nationally.

The Community Safety Partnership will continue to carry out its work with transparency and integrity ensuring that these values drive and govern the way in which we do business.

1.2 What is a Partnership Plan and why is it needed?

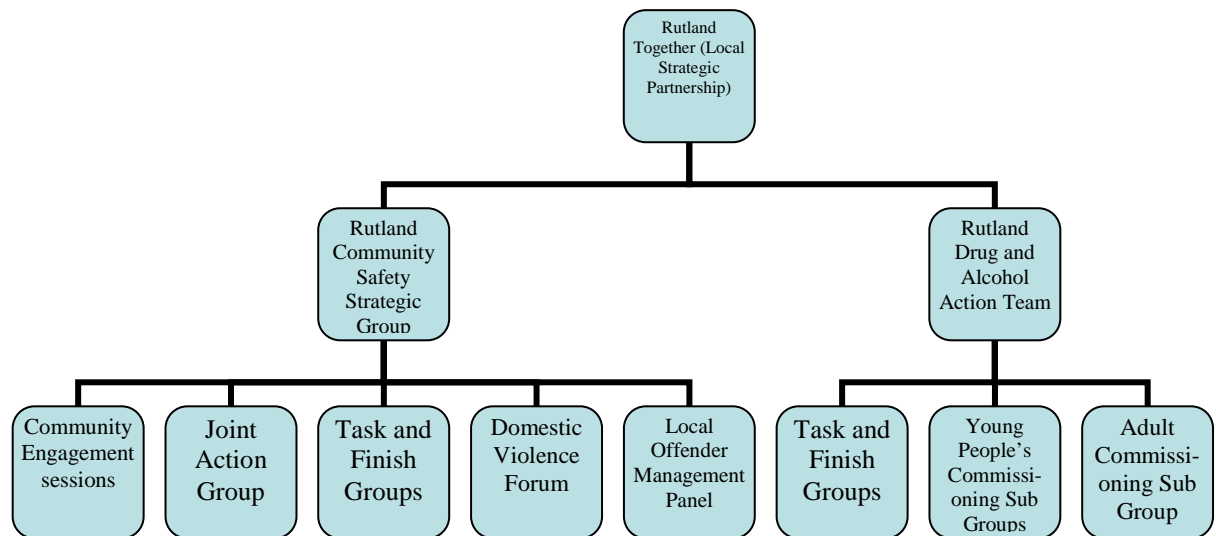
The Partnership Plan is designed to enable the Partnership to set out the priorities identified through the Strategic Assessment. It serves a number of purposes. It sets out the Partnership's expectations of partners; what it will deliver in the next three years; the resources available for doing so; and how performance will be measured. The Plan is also the key document through which the Partnership communicates with local communities.

A Partnership Plan is a three year plan which will be revised annually using Strategic Assessments. It is now a Statutory Requirement (under the Police and Justice Act 2006) that each Community Safety Partnership has such a plan. Moreover, it is important in establishing a framework for action against local and national priorities.

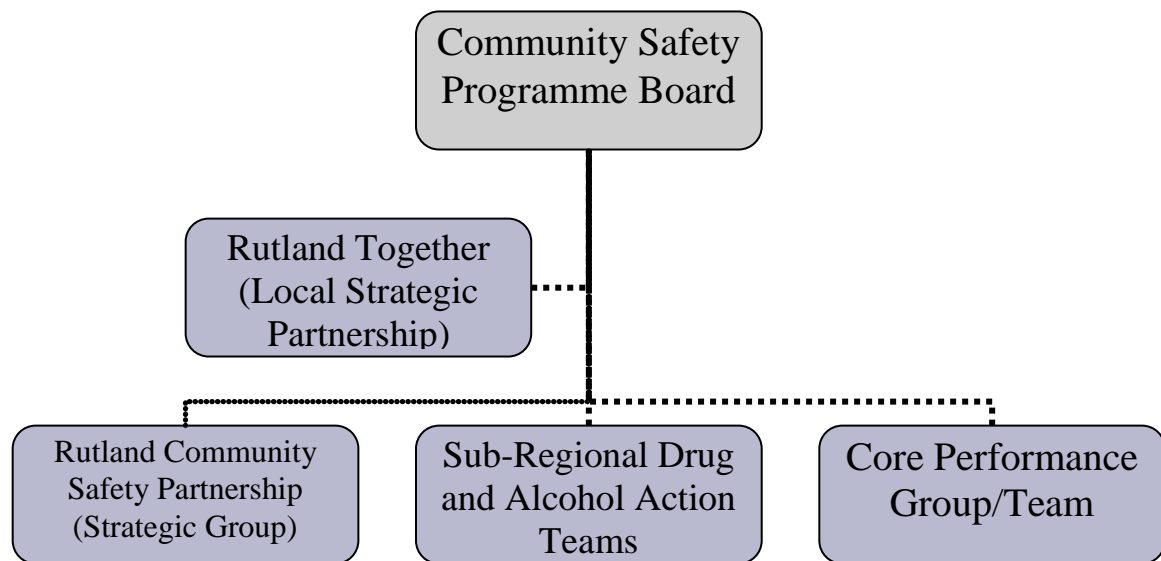
1.3 Structure of the Community Safety Partnership

Rutland Community Safety Partnership sits within a 'family' of local and sub-regional partnerships. The diagrams below are designed to illustrate these arrangements.

The Rutland Partnership Framework



The Sub-Regional Partnership Framework (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland)



Community Safety Programme Board: this board takes the strategic lead for community safety across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. This Board has no direct responsibility for individual Community Safety Partnerships but does provide them with strategic direction.

Core Performance Group/Team: the Core Performance Team is employed by Leicestershire Constabulary to provide analytical support to the Community Safety Programme Board and enable effective performance management across the sub-region. Each Community Safety Partnership is represented on the Core Performance Group which meets monthly to discuss sub regional performance issues.

1.4 How does the Partnership Plan link with other plans?

In the same way that it is important to view the Community Safety Partnership within a 'family' of partnerships, it is also important to view the Partnership Plan within a 'family' of other local and national plans and strategies. These are:

- Sustainable Communities Strategy
- Local Area Agreement
- Local Transport Plan
- Home Office Community Safety Strategy 2008-11
- PSA Delivery Agreements 14, 23, 24 and 25
- National and Local Policing Plans
- Rutland County Council's Strategic Aims and Objectives
- DAAT Young People and Adult Treatment Plans
- Rutland Alcohol Strategy 2008-11
- Children and Young People's Plan
- Youth Justice Plan

1.5 Partnership Plan Summary

Rutland Community Safety Partnership is subject to a Statutory Requirement to publish a summary of this Partnership Plan. The aim of this Requirement is to ensure that the Plan is made available to diverse groups in our community. This is in line with our vision statement.

The Plan Summary will include:

- The Vision Statement
- A summary of the priorities and the rationale for their inclusion
- The Community Engagement Plan

2 Setting the Priorities

2.1 The process of setting priorities

The Community Safety Partnership encompasses a broad range of work which means that the establishment of priorities can be a complex process. This Plan will be based on those priorities identified in the Strategic Assessment. However, it is also influenced by national indicators (contained within Public Service Agreements 14, 23, 24 and 25). In addition, the work of individual partner agencies must be considered to ensure that the Plan encompasses their existing targets, with particular consideration being given to Assessment of Police and Community Safety (APACS).

2.2 Cross cutting themes

Community safety is an area of work which has an impact on a broad range of organisations, services and policy areas. The Home Office has dealt with the issue of 'influencing factors' in their Plan by referring to cross cutting themes. This Plan uses cross cutting themes in the same way, to pull the priorities together.

The cross-cutting themes are:

- Alcohol misuse
- Drug misuse
- Social exclusion

For the alcohol and drug misuse themes there are national strategies that recognise the importance of delivering key strands through Community Safety Partnerships and reinforce the need for the Community Safety Partnership and Drug and Alcohol Action Team to work closely together. 'Safe, Sensible, Social' (National Alcohol Strategy) identified the need for every Community Safety Partnership to have an alcohol strategy. Rutland will have such a strategy in place for the period 2008-11. The third theme particularly refers to the need to protect vulnerable communities and individuals whilst ensuring that those at risk of offending are offered appropriate support.

Targets within the Priorities which refer to these cross cutting themes will be identified as such within the document.

2.3 Priorities

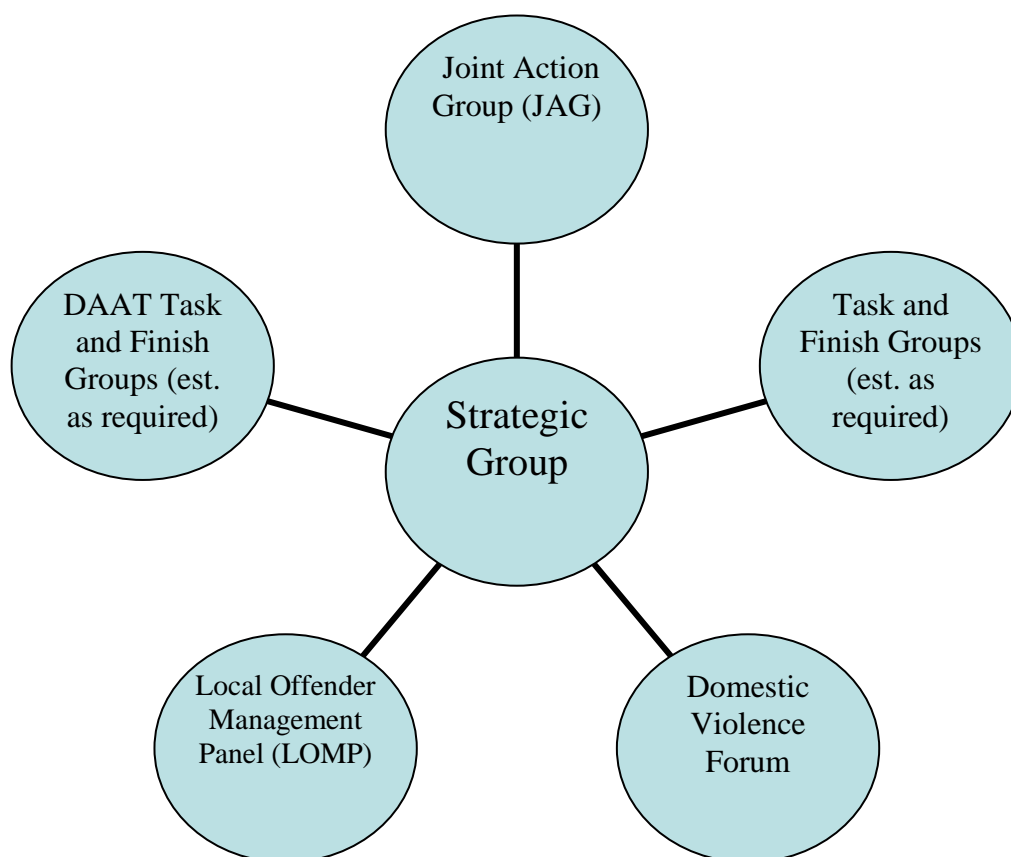
The following 4 chapters each contain one priority. The structure of the Chapter will be as follows:

- Priority
- Reason for prioritisation including where relevant a geographical context
- Targets
- Project Overview
- Role/responsibility of each partner
- Resources
- Risk register
- Performance management

3 Delivering the Plan

The Strategic Group will be responsible for performance managing this Partnership Plan and ensuring that the proper delivery mechanisms are in place. However, it will not be directly responsible for delivering the Plan and does not, therefore, appear in the diagram below

3.1 Delivery Framework



3.1.1 The Joint Action Group (JAG) meets every 2 weeks and will take the lead on the operational delivery of the Plan. It will identify issues which arise and agree actions to be taken. All of the priorities will be discussed at the JAG but it is the responsibility of the Action Plan Manager to decide whether the JAG is sufficient to deliver the Action Plan or whether an additional Task and Finish Group is required. The Chair of the JAG will be responsible for exception reporting to the Strategic Group.

3.1.2 The Local Offender Management Panel was established under the Prolific and Priority Offender Management Strategy (for which the Partnership is statutorily responsible). This group will

identify those offenders causing most harm to the community and formulate action plans to minimise the harm they cause.

3.1.3 The Domestic Violence Forum (established in 1998 following government guidance) is required to sit to deliver the Domestic Violence Strategy and assist in the delivery of this Plan.

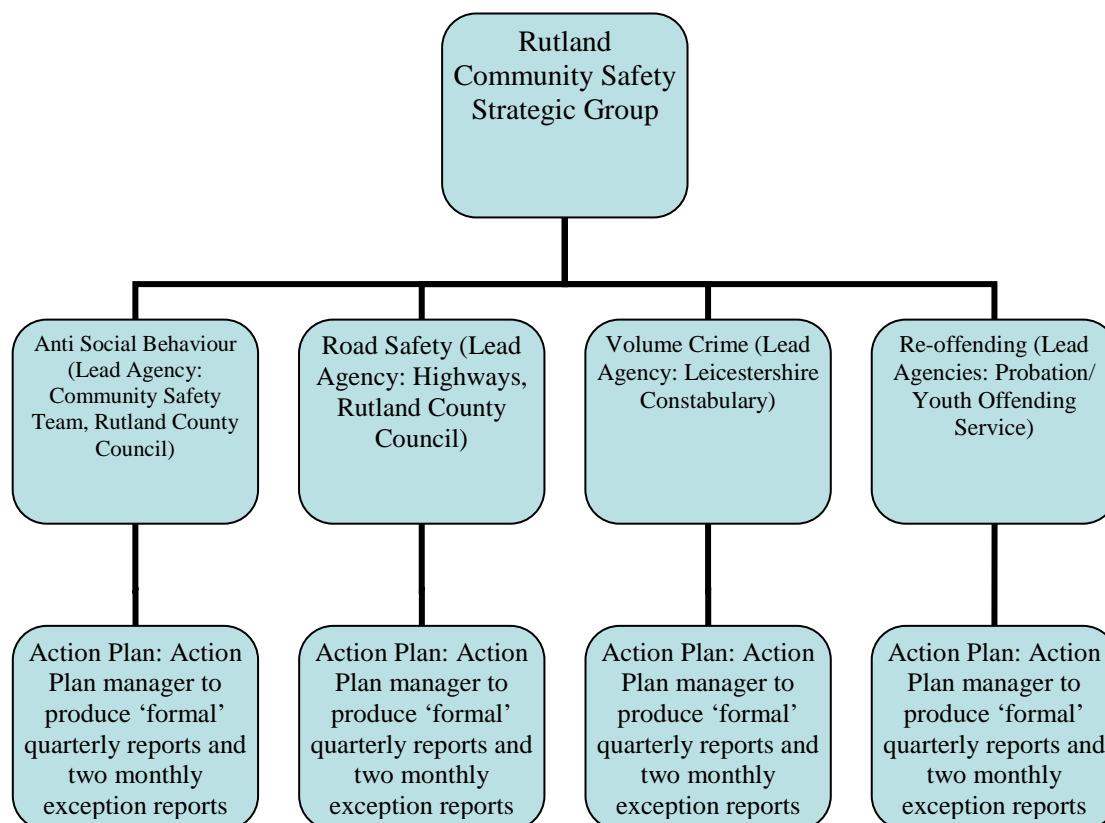
3.1.4 The DAAT has a number of its own sub groups (as identified on page 4) which will continue to meet and report to the DAAT board.

3.1.5 Task and Finish Groups will be established by the Strategic Group to deliver set objectives/outcomes or they may be used to address issues relating to poor performance.

4 Performance Management

Managing performance against this Plan is the responsibility of the Community Safety Strategic Group (and it will meet with sufficient frequency to fulfil this responsibility). The framework in which the Group will carry out its role is set out below.

4.1 Performance Management Framework



The representatives from the lead agencies will be responsible for bringing performance management information with them to the Strategic Group meetings. Risk registers are included for each priority; these are designed to aid in performance management. Each priority also includes a summary of the resources that will be provided by each agency; agencies will be challenged within the Strategic Group to ensure that these resources are available.

It will be the responsibility of the lead agency to formulate an Action Plan (annual) for delivering the priorities in their outcome. An Action Plan Manager will be identified to carry out day to day performance management. Task and Finish Groups may be formed to aid in the delivery of the Plan if the lead agency so requires.

In addition, the Strategic Group may decide that Task and Finish Groups are required to ensure that the strategic direction of the Partnership remains on track. In 2007, two such groups existed:

- CCTV Task and Finish Group
- Information Sharing Protocol Task and Finish Group

4.2 Assessment of Police and Community Safety (APACS)

APACS will be introduced in 2008/09 with the first area based reports being published in 2009/10. APACS is intended to replace existing police performance frameworks and complement Local Area Agreements and Comprehensive Area Reviews. There will be 5 core areas:

- Promoting safety, i.e. anti social behaviour, road safety
- Tackling crime, i.e. burglary, violent crime
- Serious crime and protection
- Confidence and satisfaction
- Organisational management, i.e. value for money, financial management

The analytical techniques for APACS are still in development but it is likely to include some form of 'peer comparison.' Further guidance and details of the indicators will be published early in 2008.

The Strategic Group will need to ensure that its performance management is sufficiently aligned to the 5 areas identified above to ensure that an APACS assessment is not an onerous task.

5 Priority: Anti Social Behaviour

Reduce the fear and incidents of anti social behaviour

5.1 Rationale for prioritisation

Inconsistent methods of recording anti social behaviour make it difficult to assess whether actual anti social behaviour has risen or fallen. Rowdy behaviour was the largest category of calls to 101. Whilst the perception of anti social behaviour (as measured by the Local Government User Satisfaction Survey) has fallen, 44% of respondents remain concerned about 'young people hanging about'. 'Trouble with youths' was also identified as a concern during the Neighbourhood Policing consultation, particularly in Oakham. This local information is supported by the continuing national prioritisation of the issue. (Please see the Strategic Assessment for full details)

5.2 Geographical Context

The majority of anti social behaviour incidents recorded since 2004/05 have occurred in Oakham. This is closely followed by Uppingham. 'Trouble with youths' was also identified as a concern by the Neighbourhood Policing Consultation, particularly in Oakham.

5.3 Targets

Anti social behaviour remains a national priority and forms a key element in the new PSA for community safety (23). The two PSA indicators are:

- Public confidence in local agencies involved in tackling crime and anti social behaviour
- The % of people perceiving anti social behaviour as a problem

There are also a number of additional national indicators in the 'Single set of national indicators' which relate to anti social behaviour and which will be monitored by central government.

Using these national indicators, and the Strategic Assessment, the following targets have been set.

LAA	National Indicator	Other Reference	Target
1	111		Reduce the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system by 3 by 2009/10. (Baseline: 35 March 2006)
1	42		Increase the number of people who do not think that drug use and dealing is a problem by 5% by 2010/11. (Baseline: 46.8%) CROSS CUTTING THEME
1	17		Reduce the perception of anti social behaviour as a problem by 3.3% by 2009/10 (Baseline: 12% 2006/07)
1		Local	To reduce young people reporting being drunk in the last four weeks by 1% by 2011 (Baseline: 13% 2007) CROSS CUTTING THEME
2	41		Reduce the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem by 2010/11. Target to be agreed (Baseline: 22.1% 2008) CROSS CUTTING THEME

5.4 Project overview

Projects will be centred on three main themes:

- Ensuring that when anti social behaviour does occur, action is taken quickly and effectively to tackle it and minimise the harm caused.
- Ensuring that the public are made aware of the work being done to tackle anti social behaviour, including enabling them to become more involved in that work.
- Youth Offending Service and Children's Services work to prevent young people from becoming involved in crime and anti social behaviour as well as to protect them from becoming victims.

5.5 Role/responsibility of each partner

The Community Safety Team at Rutland County Council will lead this priority. The Anti Social Behaviour outcome will require the co-operation of Leicestershire Constabulary, the Probation Service, Youth Offending Service and Children's and Young People's Services together with other relevant partners.

Community Safety Officer/Community Safety Support Officer (Rutland County Council) will be joint Action Plan managers and will ensure that an action plan is in place to deliver these targets by April 2008. They will then provide detailed performance management reports to their representative on the Strategic Group.

The JAGs will be the primary delivery mechanism for ensuring that the action to reduce anti social behaviour is effectively co-ordinated.

The Primary Care Trust and DAAT will ensure delivery of the Alcohol Strategy to enable A&E records on alcohol related incidents from Rutland to be accessed.

5.6 Resources

The anti social behaviour targets are reliant on a high standard of preventative work and good communication of any work being undertaken to tackle anti social behaviour. The following resources are, therefore, required to deliver these targets:

- Youth Inclusion and Support Programme: continue commissioning of this project and increase hours available (from 0.5 to 0.7 fte) to extend project work capability. (£21,700 p.a.).
- Youth Offending Service: Anti Social Behaviour Team which provides support to young people in receipt of an Acceptable Behaviour Contract.
- Respect Rutland Campaign: this campaign will encompass a range of inter-departmental and inter-agency projects to reduce anti social behaviour and increase people's awareness of the work being carried out and is based on best practice from elsewhere. (£3,000 p.a.).
- Community Safety Officer/Community Safety Support Officer time: will be required to implement the Respect Rutland campaign and enable work to be carried out as a result of JAG meetings.
- Police Beat Officer/Police Community Support Officer time: will be required to enable work to be carried out as a result of the JAG meetings.
- Other projects such as Fire Care may be required depending on the type of anti social behaviour being committed.
- Contributions from all partners, but particularly Children and Young People's Services and Leicestershire Constabulary, will be required to identify those young people at risk of becoming involved in anti social behaviour and refer those young people to YISP.

5.7 Risk register

Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Actions to Mitigate	Partner Responsibility
Perception indicators difficult to control	High	Medium	Ensure implementation of sophisticated Communication Strategy	Community Safety Team, RCC
101 being dissolved with nothing to replace	High	High	Work with Rutland and Leicestershire colleagues to establish new system for receiving and dealing with anti social behaviour calls	Community Safety Team, RCC
Small numbers of first time entrants, small increases/ decreases skew figures	Medium	Medium	Ensure all partners are able to identify potential reasons for changes in FTE performance	Strategic Group
Failure to engage with the community	Medium	Low	Ensure proper implementation of a high quality communication strategy	Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group

6 Priority: Road Safety

To support the provision of a safe, convenient, efficient and attractive integrated transport infrastructure.

6.1 Reason for prioritisation

Road safety was the main feature within the recent Neighbourhood Policing consultation with 29% of respondents expressing concern about speeding in their area. In addition, recent road traffic accident fatalities have increased the demand for road safety to be a priority.

6.2 Geographical Context

Most accidents which result in death or serious injury occur in rural areas away from villages and towns. However, the Police Neighbourhood consultation highlighted perceived problems with speeding in Ashwell, Langham and Whissendine as well as villages in the North East of the County and Uppingham.

6.3 Targets

There are two national indicators for Road Safety within the ‘Single set of national indicators’.

- People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (NI47)
- Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (NI48)

In addition, the Local Transport Plan for Rutland has the road safety aim ‘to promote personal and road safety’ with the objective ‘to reduce accidents and casualties on Rutland’s roads and contribute to accident reduction elsewhere’.

LAA	National Indicator	Other Reference	Target
2	47		To reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 40% by 2010 (Baseline of 40: 1999/2000)
2		Local	To increase the percentage of people participating in the Pass Plus scheme to 40% by 2010/11. (Baseline of 20% 2007/08. Data from Driving Instructors participating in the Rutland Pass Plus Scheme) CROSS CUTTING THEME
	48		To endeavour to limit the number of children killed or seriously injured in

			a road traffic accident to no more than one between 2008 and 2011 (Baseline of 1: 1999/2000)
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6.4 Project overview

Road safety projects are centred on 3 main themes

- Education: road safety advice and information is made available to those who are most at risk of being involved in an accident.
- Enforcement: those people who use the roads illegally are brought to justice.
- Engineering: where necessary changes are made to the road infrastructure (whether those changes be speed limits or physical changes) to reduce the likelihood of accidents.

6.5 Role/responsibility of each partner

To ensure the delivery of these targets, three Road Safety Task and Finish Groups have been established. Those for education and engineering are chaired by Rutland County Council Councillors and the enforcement group is chaired by the Local Policing Unit Inspector. It will, therefore, be the responsibility of these individuals to ensure that the Strategic Group is kept informed of the relevant performance management information.

6.6 Resources

Rutland County Council receives a Specific Road Safety Grant every year. Part of this grant goes to the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Road Safety Partnership and part is used to deliver the road safety education programme. The Road Safety Officer is responsible for delivering a programme of education and training in Rutland schools including primary schools. In addition, other organisations such as the Fire Service and Police provide educational inputs regarding road safety.

With regard to Engineering, highway schemes are prioritised on the basis of road safety, road condition and sustainability. In addition, there is an annual programme of maintenance schemes.

In relation to Enforcement, Rutland is a member of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Road Safety Partnership which includes the Safety Camera Partnership. Although Rutland has no fixed camera sites, it is covered by the mobile speed camera programme. This programme targets sites in response to community concerns and where appropriate deploys a mobile camera van to address speed. In addition, the police carry out regular speeding checks in areas identified by their consultation.

6.7 Risk register

Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Actions to Mitigate	Partner Responsibility	
Targets and involve numbers making targets difficult to plan for and achieve	RS1 RS2 low	Medium	Medium	Proper implementation of the relevant action plans.	Highways, Rutland County Council, Leicestershire Constabulary

7 Priority: Volume Crime

To reduce serious volume crime

7.1 Reason for prioritisation

Volume crime is by its very description the crime which occurs most often in Rutland. As such, it is the type of crime which affects most people – hence its prioritisation. It includes:

- Burglary dwelling
- Theft of and from motor vehicle
- Violent crime (including domestic violence and serious violent crime)

Whilst consultation results do not support this prioritisation, because of the number of victims directly affected, the Partnership believes that prioritisation is necessary.

7.2 Geographical Context

The majority of violent crimes occur in three beats: Oakham, Uppingham and Rutland North East. With regard to vehicle crime and burglary there are no hotspots but the beat profiles of Rutland South West and Uppingham mentioned burglary and Rutland North West mentioned vehicle crime.

7.3 Targets

The Partnership has been working towards a British Crime Survey comparator crime reduction of 12.5% over the last three years. Volume crime remains an important element of the new Community Safety PSA (23), the two related targets being:

- The level of most serious violent crime.
- The level of serious acquisitive crime.

There are also a number of additional national indicators in the 'National Outcome and Indicator Set' which relate to volume crime and which will be monitored by central government.

Using these national targets and the Strategic Assessment the following targets have been set.

LAA	National Indicator	Other Reference	Target
1	15		Reduce the level of violent crime ¹

			(reported to the police) by 20% by 2009/10 (Baseline: 303 in 2005/06) ¹
1		Local	Increase the % of violent crimes which result in a sanction detection (inc. cautions) by 16% by 2009/10. (Baseline: 52% in 2005/06)
1		Local	Increase the level of reported domestic violence (to the police and third parties) by 22.5% by 2009/10 (Baseline: 71 in 2005/06)
1		Local	Increase the percentage of domestic violence crimes which result in a sanction detection (excl. caution) by 15% by 2009/10 (Baseline: 40.85% in 2005/06)
2	16		Reduce the level of serious acquisitive crime (reported to the police) by 2010/11 (Baseline: 334 2007/08) Target to be agreed
		Local	Reduce the % of violent crimes where alcohol was a factor by 10% by 2010/11 (Baseline: 25% 2007/08). CROSS CUTTING THEME
	39		Reduce the number of alcohol related admissions to hospital by 8% by 2009/10. (Baseline: 124)* CROSS CUTTING THEME

¹ The types of violent crime to be included in this section will be those listed within the PSA. Please see Appendix ? for further details.

7.4 Project overview

Projects will be centred on four main themes:

- Victim based. These will focus on the factors which cause vulnerability and aim to mitigate those factors.
- Location and hotspot related issues. Here the aim will be to mitigate those environmental issues which increase the likelihood of crime taking place.
- Domestic violence. These aim to increase reporting and through the proper marketing of relevant support services, increase the proportion of offences which result in a detection.
- Alcohol. Alcohol is a key factor in violent crime and domestic violence. The DAAT and PCT will therefore be conducting work on improving services for the identification, treatment and support of those people with alcohol related problems.

7.5 Role/responsibility of each partner

Leicestershire Constabulary will lead on targets on the first six and the Sergeant with responsibility for community safety will act as Action Plan manager. For the third the contribution of commissioned providers in increasing reporting levels will be essential; contracts should reflect this. The Community Safety Manager at Rutland County Council will lead on the final indicator.

The JAG will be used to provide information for all the targets but particularly one and five. All responsible and co-operating partners will be expected to provide information in a timely way to ensure that the targets can be met. The Chair of the JAG will have the responsibility for ensuring that relevant partners are attending and that volume crime remains an issue for discussion.

The PCT and DAAT will be responsible for implementing the relevant sections of the Alcohol Strategy to enable the improved provision of alcohol treatment services.

7.6 Resources

The targets contained within this priority reflect the more 'traditional' crime reduction element of community safety. However, there are important additional elements which need to be reflected in the resources allocated to this priority.

- Traditional police resources dedicated to crime reduction, including Community Safety Sergeant, Community Initiatives Co-ordinator, Basic Command Unit Crime Reduction Officer and Police Community Support Officers.
- Rutland County Council Community Safety Team who will provide crime reduction support to the police and lead on the local indicator through the Alcohol Strategy Action Plan.
- Domestic Violence Outreach Service provided by Women's Aid – work closely with partner agencies to increase reporting. (£40,000).
- Crime Reduction Event for Rutland: to provide advice, products etc to home owners and business alike. (£5,000).

7.7 Risk register

Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Actions to Mitigate	Partner Responsibility
Lack of clarity about how the links between violent crime and alcohol can be broken	Medium	Medium	Research other areas that have been successful in this area. Strong alcohol strategy	Leicestershire Constabulary; Community Safety Team, RCC (inc. DAAT)
Financial position of Leicestershire Constabulary may mean cuts to front line policing	Medium	Medium	Ensure that all resources available to the partnership are used effectively and efficiently	Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group
Rise in prison population may lead to an increase in reported violent crime	High	High	Ascertain whether or not prison offences affect Partnership data. Ensure positive messages are contained within any press briefings about violent crime data.	Leicestershire Constabulary

8 Priority: Reducing Re-Offending

Reduce re-offending through the improved management of offenders

8.1 Reason for prioritisation

Traditional methods for tackling crime and disorder, tackling locations and victims, have been supplemented by a new focus on tackling offending behaviour. This new focus is not just on Prolific and Priority Offenders but also those who are at risk of offending.

Whilst the 2007/08 Strategic Assessment does not have a sufficient focus on offenders, the national focus and the work the Partnership is currently doing with individuals causing harm, it was agreed that this issue should be a priority. Information relating to offenders should be a key element of the next Strategic Assessment (2008/09).

8.2 Targets

Reducing re-offending remains a national priority and is a key element of the new Community Safety PSA (23). The related targets are:

- The level of proven re-offending by young and adult offenders.
- The level of serious re-offending.

There are also a range of indicators in the 'Single Set of National Indicators' which are related to offending.

Using these national targets and current local information, the following targets have been set.

LAA	National Indicator	Other Reference	Target
1	18		Reduce proven adult re-offending (waiting for Probation information which will be available in April) CROSS CUTTING THEME
1	19		Reduce proven young offending (waiting for YOS info which will be available in June) CROSS CUTTING THEME
1	30		Reduce Prolific and Priority Offender re-offending (waiting for Probation info which will be available in April) CROSS CUTTING THEME *

8.3 Project overview

Projects in this area will fall into 3 main themes as described below.

- Probation Service. The delivery of mainstream services with adult offenders to prevent re-offending.
- Youth Offending Service. The delivery of mainstream services with young offenders to prevent re-offending.
- MAPPOM. The Multi Agency Prolific and Priority Offender Management scheme will deliver work with those offenders identified as causing most harm to communities.

8.4 Role/responsibility of each partner

The first and last will be led by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Service and they will be Action Plan managers for these targets. Their representative on the Strategic Group will be expected to provide such performance management information as is required.

The second will be led by Youth Offending Service and they will be the Action Plan manager for this target. Their representative on the Strategic Group will be expected to provide such performance management information as is required.

Rutland County Council (Community Safety Team and Youth Services) and Leicestershire Constabulary will be expected to provide support as required to ensure that the targets can be met.

The JAG will be important in delivering these targets, as individuals committing crime should be discussed here for decisions to be made on future action. It is therefore the responsibility of the JAG Chair to ensure the relevant agencies are invited. It is the responsibility of the four agencies mentioned above to ensure that representatives attend the JAG where necessary and relevant.

8.5 Resources

Resources for meeting the targets detailed above are provided by the Youth Offending Service and Probation Services. Further details are provided below.

- The Youth Offending Service provides services for pre court which includes reprimands and final warnings; and post court orders including custody and post custody. To continue to provide the current levels of service, the Youth Offending service has requested a 6.3% increase to its mainstream funding.
- The Probation Service provides a range of offender support programmes funded through mainstream government funding and funding from the DAAT. In addition, it provides the Multi

Agency Prolific and Priority Offender Management Scheme to enable the Community Safety Partnership to deliver its statutory responsibilities in this area (£8,000).

8.6 Risk register

Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Actions to Mitigate	Partner Responsibility
A focus on offenders may actually lead to an increase in proven re-offending	High	Low	Ensure that baselines are as current as possible so that they take account of the work already being done	Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Service Youth Offending Service
Funding for MAPPOM and YISP may be discontinued	High	Medium	Community Safety Partnership to produce strong bids for LAA pooled pot	Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group
Specific data not available for Rutland from Probation Service	Medium	Medium	Probation Service to work on disaggregation of data	Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Service
Level of serious offending low in Rutland so % reductions will be problematic	High	High	Ensure targets are realistic Work with GOEM on maintenance rather than reduction target	Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Service Community Safety Strategic Group
Low numbers of offenders from Rutland mean that small number increases/ decreases lead to large % changes	High	High		

9 Community Engagement

9.1 Why is community engagement important?

Engaging with local communities and individuals is essential if the Partnership is to deliver on the priorities identified. This engagement should take two main forms: listening to what the community says about community safety and acting upon that information; and enabling the community to support the Partnership in delivering action against priorities. By involving the community in the solutions as well as the identification of problems:

- The sustainability of the response can be improved
- Public confidence and reassurance can be increased
- The Partnership's vision to be transparent and accountable can be fulfilled
- Future community participation levels can be improved.

9.2 How will the partnership engage the community?

Engagement is not about holding public meetings and asking for views on community safety in isolation from views on other issues. To this end, the Partnership intends to use the various engagement methods already utilised by its partners rather than introducing a new structure. The aim of the community engagement plan is to enable the public to have direct access to those individuals/agencies delivering community safety as well as involving communities in delivering change.

9.2.1 Neighbourhood policing consultation

Leicestershire Constabulary carry out a large scale consultation regarding neighbourhood priorities every 6 months (roughly January and July). It is intended that the Community Safety Partnership will make use of the information gained through this consultation to identify new priorities and gain updates on work completed so far. In addition, it may be possible to ask specific questions to update the Plan.

9.2.2 Sustainable Communities Strategy consultation

The Sustainable Communities Strategy currently runs for 3 years (although it may move to 5 years). Development of this Strategy includes a large scale consultation about the strategic direction of the Council. This consultation will include community safety which will, in turn, be able to inform the Partnership Plan.

9.2.3 Place Survey

The government is in the process of introducing an annual Place Survey (which will take the place of the tri-annual Local Government User Satisfaction Survey) which will allow the monitoring of a number of the perception related targets locally.

9.2.4 Neighbourhood Surgeries

The Strategic Assessment and neighbourhood policing consultation allow the identification of a number of hotspots. Where necessary it is intended that the Community Safety Partnership will establish neighbourhood surgeries (making use of existing police and/or member surgeries where appropriate) to enable a detailed discussion of the issues and any plans being implemented to tackle the problems.

9.2.5 Community Safety Partnership Public Meetings

The Community Safety Partnership historically has had a public element to each of its meetings. In order that this continues in some form, the full Partnership will meet every 6 months and invite members of the local community. This will be an opportunity for all partners to hear about the work of the Partnership and neighbourhood policing as well as for members of the Strategic Group to hear questions and concerns from members of the local community and wider partners.

9.3 Partner roles and responsibility

Each partner will be expected to feed into the JAG any community intelligence information it receives. In addition, where partners are carrying out community consultation it is expected that they will inform the Partnership and include a community safety element should it be required.

Appendix One: Cross Cutting Targets

Alcohol

Reduce the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem by 3% by 2010/11. (Baseline to be established in 2007/08)

To reduce young people reported being drunk in the last four weeks by 1% by 2011 (Baseline: 13% 2007) **CROSS CUTTING THEME**

To increase the percentage of people participating in the Pass Plus scheme to 40% by 2010/11. (Baseline of 20% 2007/08. Data from Driving Instructors participating in the Rutland Pass Plus Scheme) **CROSS CUTTING THEME ****

Reduce the % of violent crimes where the offender says that alcohol was a factor by 10% by 2010/11 (baseline to be set in 2007/08).

Reduce the number of alcohol related admissions to hospital by 8% by 2009/10. (Baseline:)* **CROSS CUTTING THEME**

Drugs

Reduce the perception of drug use and dealing as a problem by 5% by 2010/11. (Baseline to be established in 2007/08)

Social Exclusion

Reduce proven adult re-offending

Reduce proven young offending

Reduce serious re-offending

Appendix Two: Single Set of National Indicators (Safer)

Black text relates to anti social behaviour

Blue text relates to road safety

Green text relates to volume crime

Red text relates to reducing re-offending

Grey text means that the theme is not represented in the Plan

Number	Description
15	Serious violent crime rate (PSA 23)
16	Serious acquisitive crime rate (PSA 23)
17	Perceptions of anti social behaviour (PSA 23)
18	Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision (PSA 23)
19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (PSA 23)
20	Assault with injury crime rate (PSA 23)
21*	Dealing with local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by the local council and police (PSA 23)
22	Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area (HO DSO)
23	Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity (HO DSO)
24	Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti social behaviour (HO DSO)
25	Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti social behaviour (HO DSO)
26	Specialist support to victims of a sexual offence (PSA 23)
27	Understanding of local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by the local council and police (HO DSO)
28	Serious knife crime rate (HO DSO)
29	Gun crime rate (PSA 23)
30	Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders (HO DSO)
31	Re-offending rate of registered sex offenders (PSA 23)
32	Repeat incidents of domestic violence (PSA 23)
33	Arson incidents (HO DSO)
34	Domestic violence – murder (PSA 23)
38	Drug related (Class A) offending rate (PSA 25)
39	Alcohol harm related hospital admission rates (PSA 25)
40	Drug users in effective treatment (PSA25)
41	Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem (PSA 25)
42	Perceptions of drug use or dealing as a problem (PSA 25)
43	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody (MoJ)

	DSO)
44	Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice disposals (MoJ DSO)
45	Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training (MoJ DSO)
46	Young offenders access to suitable accommodation (MoJ DSO)
47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (DfT DSO)
48	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (DfT DSO)
49	Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non fatal casualties excluding precautionary checks (CLG DSO)
111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (PSA 14)

Appendix Three: Partnership Plan Data Definitions/Baselines

Target	Baseline	Definition
Reduce the perception of anti social behaviour as a problem by 3% by 2010/11	12% 2006/07	Local Government User Satisfaction Survey question to be replaced by Place Survey
Increase the number of people who feel that their concerns about anti social behaviour are being dealt with by the police and local authority, by 7% by 2010/11	Place Survey in 2008 but 38.4% of respondents were satisfied with the way that anti social behaviour is dealt with according to the CSP Survey 2008.	Baseline to be established by question in Place Survey where people responded 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' to question.
Reduce the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system by 3 by 2009/10.	YOS: 35 in 2005/06	Young people, who received a conviction, reprimand or final warning for a recordable offence for the 1st time and who were aged 10-17 at the time.
Reduce the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem by 3% by 2010/11	22.1% in 2008	Baseline to be established by question in CSP Survey where people responded 'big' or 'fairly big problem', to be followed by question in Place Survey
Increase the number of people who do not think that drug use and dealing is a problem by 5% by 2010/11	46.8% in 2008	Baseline est. by question in CSP Survey where people responded 'big' or 'fairly big problem', to be followed by question in Place Survey
To reduce young people reporting being drunk in the last four weeks by 1% by 2011	13% in 2007 (Tell Us 2 Survey)	
To reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 40% by 2010	40 in 1999/2000	Killed: died within 30 days of the collision. Seriously injured: An injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an 'in-patient', or any of the following whether or not the person is detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock

		requiring medical treatment.
To endeavour to limit the number of children killed or seriously injured in a road traffic accident to no more than one between 2008 and 2011	1 in 1999/2000	Definition as above, child defined as someone under 16 years of age.
To increase the percentage of people participating in the Pass Plus scheme to 40% by 2010/11.	20% in 2007/08	Annual survey of participating driving instructors.
Reduce the level of violent crime (reported to the police) by 20% by 2009/10	Violent crime: 303 (06/07); projection for 07/08 - 285.6	Violent Crime: 104; 105; 8C; 8E; 3; 4.7; 4.9; 6.7; 8A; 8B; 8D; 11; 12; 13; 14; 34A; 34B; 16-25; 27; 70-74; 88A; 88B; 1; 2; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 4.6; 4.8; 5; 37.1
Increase the % of violent crimes which result in a sanction detection (inc. cautions) by 16% by 2009/10	52% in 2005/06	Violent crime as defined above which results in one of the following: charge, summons; penalty notice for disorder; caution; reprimand, DJ code or final warning
Increase the level of reported domestic violence (to the police and third parties) by 22.5% by 2009/10	71 (2005/06) Projection for 07/08 - 112	Violent crime (as defined above) with domestic marker
Increase the percentage of domestic violence crimes which result in a sanction detection (excl. caution) by 15% by 2009/10	40.85% in 2005/06	Violent crime (as defined above) with domestic marker which results in one of the following: charge, summons; penalty notice for disorder; caution; reprimand; DJ code or final warning
Reduce the level of serious acquisitive crime (reported to the police) by 5% by 2010/11	327 (2006/07) projection for 07/08 - 318	28; 29; 34A; 34B; 48; 37.2; 45
Reduce the % of violent crimes where alcohol was a factor by 10% by 2010/11		Violent crime (as defined above) with an alcohol marker
Reduce the number of alcohol related hospital admissions by 8% by 2009/10		

Reduce proven adult re-offending		
Reduce proven young offending		
Reduce PPO re-offending		

N.B Please note that Leicestershire Constabulary is a pilot force for a new method of recording violent crime, these definitions may therefore change. More information will be available in May 2008.

Appendix Four: Communication Strategy

Introduction

National and local performance measures for addressing crime and anti-social behaviour are closely linked to public perceptions and experiences. Despite extensive inter-agency work to date to address crime and anti-social behaviour in Rutland, only 17% of the County's residents indicate that they feel well informed about what action is being taken. (CSP Survey 2008). In order to address this area of concern, a Communications Strategy has been developed to ensure that the priority actions plans contain actions in relation to communication with the community.

Aim

Improve understanding of Community Safety throughout Rutland by promoting the work of the Rutland Community Safety Partnership by the provision of clear and accessible information consulting and listening to the community and partners.

Objectives

The Rutland Community Safety Partnership Plan highlights four priority areas to be tackled in order to reduce crime and the fear of crime:

- Anti social behaviour
- Road safety
- Volume crime
- Reduce re-offending

This Communication Strategy is part of the work that will support these priorities through:

- Emphasising the Partnership's accountability to the Community, making local people aware of how, why and by whom decisions are made.
- Community Engagement, to listen to the needs and wishes of local people so that the right priorities can be established and responses implemented.
- Proactive communication to the local community, to increase people's awareness of, and access to, the right services provided by partners.
- Ensuring an informed, involved and engaged workforce through good internal communication within each partner organisation.
- To maintain an appropriate and positive identity for the Rutland Community Safety Partnership

Who Is This Strategy Aimed At?

Crime and disorder affect a wide range of people and therefore the work of the Rutland Community Safety Partnership is diverse. The customers and audiences we aim to reach may vary depending on the particular information being communicated.

They comprise:

- Residents of Rutland
- Specific groups or communities including people in rural areas, ethnic minority communities, older, young and disabled people and vulnerable and socially excluded groups
- Businesses
- Voluntary organisations and groups
- Stakeholders e.g. Neighbourhood Watch, Youth Services
- Parish/Town Councils
- Partners e.g. PCT, Fire & Rescue, Police
- County Councillors
- Council Employees
- The media (press & radio)

Communication Channels

External

To communicate the role, function and work progress of the Rutland Community Safety Partnership externally to the public and other stakeholders via:

- E-Communication: Information is disseminated through the Rutland County Council website www.rutnet.co.uk/commsafety and through VC Relay completed by Leicestershire Constabulary.
- Printed Publicity: These include promotional material, information leaflets, strategy documents, newsletters, agendas, minutes and reports relating to the work of the Rutland Community Safety Partnership. Also the use of existing partner agency's publications e.g. resident newsletters, Neighbourhood Watch, etc to communicate the work of the CSP
- Media relations (press, television and radio): Media releases and feature material are produced by partners. Media statements are reactive and are issued through either the Chair of the Partnership or Portfolio Holder for Community Safety.
- Face to Face: Consultation exercises, focus groups, road shows and similar events are undertaken by the Rutland Community Safety Partnership to raise awareness of services and to gather information from members of the community or other audience members to highlight priority areas in Rutland.

Internal

To keep staff informed, involved and engaged:

- Printed Publicity: Monthly Bulletin – providing information to employees in all departments.
- E-Communication: Intranet – Used as information, learning and communication tool for employees and members.
- Email: used to circulate information on important developments to all employees and members.
- Face to Face: Meetings.

Information Sharing between Partners

The strategy focuses on promoting the work of the Rutland Community Safety Partnership to external and internal audiences. It does not refer to how partners communicate with each other as an Information Sharing Protocol covers this aspect of communications.

Calendar of Opportunities

The development of a calendar of opportunities/events will identify any national and local publicity campaigns, planned meetings, other relevant events. This will enable the partnership to take a proactive approach to crime prevention and highlight the work of the partnership. Below is an example of such a calendar.

Date	Date	Event	Who Attending
April	27	Rutland to Melton International CiCLE Classic	RCC / Leics Police
May	5 26	Braunston May Fayre Exton Street Market	RCC / Leics Police RCC / Leics Police
June	1 29	Rutland County Show, Burley on the Hill Oakham Carnival & Fun Day	RCC / Leics Police RCC / Leics Police
July			
August	3 16	Uppingham Dog Show Open Air Concert @ Oakham Castle	RCC / Leics Police
September	13 14	Rutland Day, Normanton Classic Cars, Uppingham	RCC / Leics Police

Responsibility and Review

The Rutland Community Safety Partnership will be responsible for ensuring the strategy is adopted and maintained. The strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis alongside the Partnership Plan.

Resources

This strategy is about the existence of resources within the partner organisations and the ability to lever in external funding for partnership development and communication.