Brighton & Hove

Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy

2008 - 2011

Revised 2009

Brighton & Hove
Safe in the City
Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership

Brighton & Hove

Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy 2008 - 2011

First revision

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Our thanks go to:

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Brighton & Hove
Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy 2008-11

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Foreword

Aim of the Strategy

This strategy aims to make the city safer by

- reducing crime, including serious violent crime;
- reducing anti social behaviour and those crimes that matter most to people;
- reducing fear of crime and improving public confidence;
- tackling underlying causes of offending and reducing harm from drugs and alcohol;
- taking early action to prevent crime and reducing re-offending; and
- achieving visible justice, including offenders participating in restorative justice and community payback

…. and so improve the quality of life for all those who live in, work in or visit Brighton & Hove.

Why we are producing the Strategy

Crime remains a top public concern in Britain; only the economy ranks higher. In Brighton & Hove, a low level of crime is the factor most chosen by residents that 'makes somewhere a good place to live'.

In neighbourhoods, action plans which identify what most needs to be done to improve the locality, include actions to address local disorder and anti-social behaviour, the effects of alcohol and drug misuse and improvements to the local physical environment. How streets and public spaces look makes a big difference to how safe people feel and their quality of life. We also know these concerns effect perception of crime and levels of public confidence in the ability of the police, council and other agencies keeping people safe.

Continually striving to improve performance and outcomes is the job of Brighton & Hove Local Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (Safe in the City Partnership). A starting point is undertaking each year, a Strategic Assessment and analysis of data, intelligence and information from local people. We assess what all that information is telling us, what matters most and is of the greatest concern for the City. Having done that we prepare a partnership plan, a Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy. This is our fourth strategy. It covers the period from April 2008 to March 2011. The current document is the first revision of the strategy originally produced in 2008.

National context

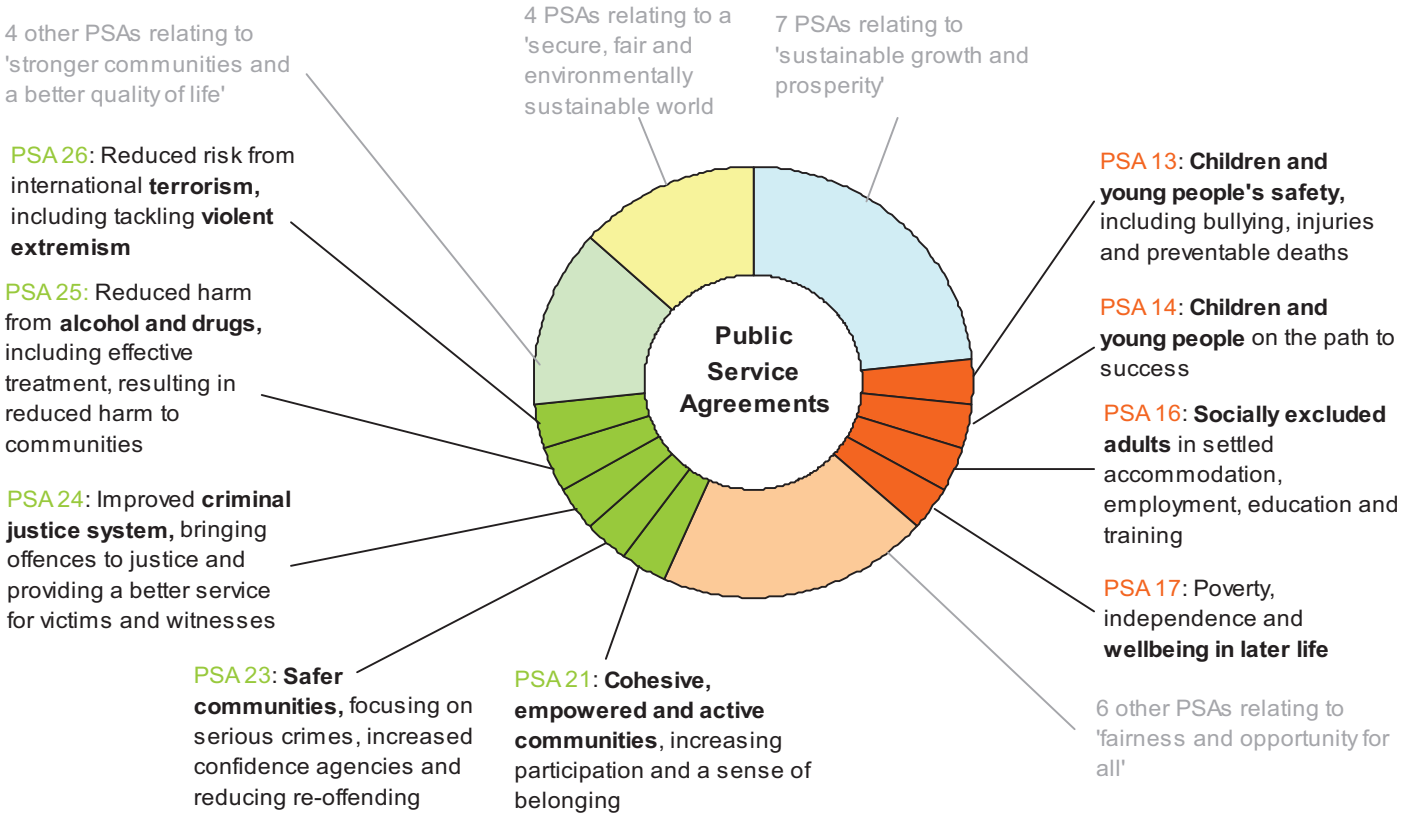
The Government acknowledges that since 1998 (Crime and Disorder Act) partnership working has contributed to a sustained fall in crime. With improved performance nationally on reducing all types of crime and its root causes, the landscape against which we are all working has significantly changed. However, public perception of these good outcomes and the extent to which they may become a victim of crime or be effected by it, has not kept pace with actual good performance. We also need to remain alert to the potential of economic conditions adversely impacting on our good progress.

Foreword

In May 2009, The Government brought these considerations together with the findings of important reviews and published "Cutting Crime: Two Years on". The 'sharpened priorities' that are identified in this document are reflected in our overall aims and throughout this strategy. The 'New Developments and Focus of this Strategy' section below particularly summarises these new challenges. In addition, the Home Office 'Guide to Effective Partnership Working' (2007) describes requirements and recommended best practice for CDRPs in the form of 'Hallmarks for Effective Partnership Working'. We continue to take these into account in preparing this strategy and particularly in establishing the way the Safe in the City Partnership works in Brighton & Hove (see next section on page 8 for further details).

The Public Service Agreements Priority Outcomes are set out within the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. The Safe in the City Partnership contributes to the delivery of many of these outcomes.

Priority Outcomes set out in the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, showing those which relate to crime and community safety



These government priorities are also reflected in the Local Area Agreements which are negotiated between central government and each local authority area for the period 2008-11. The 35 targets in the Brighton & Hove Local Area Agreement include targets around alcohol harm, drugs misuse, perceptions of anti-social behaviour, first time entrants to the youth justice system, domestic violence and prolific offenders. However, there were originally a total of 198 National Indicators (NIs) (subsequently reduced) on which all Local Strategic Partnership areas are required to report and on which performance will be monitored. The work in this strategy will help deliver on many of these indicators. Those indicators where the CDRP has the lead role or are most relevant are listed under each priority area in the present strategy.

New developments and focus of this Strategy

Our strategy has taken into account and will deliver on the government's priorities as well as those identified within the Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment and on those that matter most to local people. They are:

- Reduce fear of crime and improve public confidence, including within the criminal justice system. Provide more information about what we are doing to deal with crime and anti-social behaviour and increase community engagement.
- Increasing Integrated Offender Management approaches, particularly within those targeted initiatives where there is strong evidence of good crime reduction outcomes. These include the Drug Intervention Programme, PPO Project and Operation Reduction which tackles illicit drugs misuse through combining enforcement with access to treatment and resettlement services.
- Focusing on the root causes of crime and disorder, intervening at the earliest stage to prevent its escalation; this is particularly important in relation to dealing with violent crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Increasing interventions to address the root causes of offending and re-offending, including addressing excessive drinking and the harm that comes from alcohol misuse.
- Delivering Family Intervention and parenting programmes in order to support families, particularly where children and young people are identified as likely to offend and become first time entrants into the youth justice system: the interventions will include where appropriate, putting in place parenting contracts and Orders alongside other enforcement powers delivered by the Anti-Social Behaviour Team.
- Identify and address the risks that can result in children and young people becoming victims and, in a minority of cases, offenders. The CDRP is working in close partnership with the Children and Young People's Trust as the new Targeted Youth Support Service and Youth Crime Prevention Service and panels are established throughout the city.
- Delivering work to tackle sexual violence and abuse in all contexts and in according to national guidance; this is a new priority for the CDRP and we recognise the variety of circumstances in which it can occur and in particular its relationship with domestic and gender based violence.
- Continuing to build on the progress made in dealing with domestic violence. National accreditation has been awarded for Brighton & Hove's services which include our specialist domestic violence courts, risk assessment and case conferencing arrangements, independent advisors and outreach services. They provide a real opportunity to be increasingly effective in dealing with this unacceptable crime which damages many lives.
- Targeting new work towards those who are most vulnerable either as a result of age (we know that while older people are less likely to be a victim of crime, the impact is severe when that does occur) and to those who suffer because of physical, sensory or learning disability.
- Developing further our work to 'build resilience to violent extremism' according to national requirements as set out in Contest 2, the Governments wider Terrorism Strategy. This work has a close relationship with many of our existing activities that aim to foster trust and confidence in communities, protect those who suffer prejudice because of their race or religion, and to promote understanding between communities of different faiths and ethnicities. The work also makes a significant contribution to the wider agenda of community cohesion.
- Sustaining effective working of the Environment Improvement Team and the Communities Against Drugs Team which achieve excellent results in identifying and responding to local problems in neighbourhoods. Both teams aim to put in place improvements to the physical

environment and support to local communities which make a real difference to people's lives and reduce the likelihood of crime and disorder.

- Increase community engagement, and support to Local Action Teams and community led Forums such as the Racial Harassment Forum.

Links with other strategies and achieving more with combined resources

A wide range of work carried out by other agencies and strategic partnerships contribute to delivering the crime reduction and safety priorities set out in this Strategy. Action plans and work programmes of those partner agencies which overlap most closely with those set out in this Strategy, are identified in each priority crime area section.

In the delivery of our new Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy, the CDRP will pay particular attention to addressing and delivering within the context of the findings of the Inequality Review of Brighton & Hove. The Review identifies key issues and inequalities across the city as well as for particular neighbourhoods and communities. Findings that are particularly relevant for the CDRP to consider are broadly grouped within the following headings:

- the changing demography of the city (a projected population increase of 300,000 by 2029)
- a changing population profile (an estimated increase of 35% between 2001 and 2004 in the number of those within a Black and minority ethnic category)
- a fast growing economy but the city having some of the most significantly deprived areas in England and high levels of inequality

Particular attention is also given to the way in which this crime reduction strategy supports the city's Sustainability Strategy and how our work will make a difference to addressing environmental, social and economic sustainability. The way in which this can happen is set out within each of our priority crime areas.

Taking the Strategy forward and monitoring progress

This strategy is divided into crime reduction and safety priority areas. Lead officers have been assigned to each area who will co-ordinate and 'progress chase' actions within the work programmes. Those lead officers will work closely with partnership groups whose members have particular expertise. Those support groups meet regularly and help ensure progress is maintained.

Measures of success help us monitor and measure progress against targets and stated objectives for each area. Action Plans for each priority area provide details of the work planned to achieve outcomes. Full Action Plans are produced which set out outputs, targets, milestones and timescales, as well as who is responsible for individual actions and resources required.

Progress on performance related to the Strategy is reported to the Safe in the City Partnership on a quarterly basis and a summary report is available on the Partnership's website.

Ensuring an Effective Partnership

Objective: To ensure an effective Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (Safe in the City Partnership) which maximises capacity to deliver the crime reduction and safety priorities of those who live, work and visit Brighton & Hove, as well as meeting statutory requirements

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) is required to ensure that it has the capacity and capability to deliver the priorities and objectives that are set out in this Strategy. While the CDRP in Brighton & Hove is regarded as a mature and effective partnership, it is imperative that we sustain our understanding of the full breadth of crime and community safety issues in the city and that we can demonstrate effective action to deal with them. We remain focused on continuing to improve our skills and processes to perform better and continue therefore to strive to work within the 'Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships' to review and restructure the principles of the way in which we work. These Hallmarks are set out below, together with some activities that we will be undertaking to maximise capacity and performance in the coming three years.

Hallmark 1. Empowered and effective leadership

Brighton & Hove's Safe in the City Partnership, led by the Chief Executive and Divisional Police Commander is the responsible authority which ultimately signs off and commits to the implementation of this Strategy. The Partnership incorporates the work of the Drug and Alcohol Action Team with that of dealing with crime and disorder and focuses on the misuse of alcohol and drugs. The Partnership, which meets quarterly, includes senior representation from the 'responsible authorities[1]' as well as from other key experts and partners in the city including the Lead Cabinet Member for community safety and the Community and Voluntary Sector Forum. The Partnership is focused on ensuring that strategically, all partners are working towards common goals and shared priorities, that performance is evaluated and problem solving is shared across the partnership. There are strong links with the Children and Young People's Trust Board. The Partnership is aligned with the Local Strategic Partnership, Public Service Board and their priority setting and business planning decision processes and with those of the Public Service and Local Area Agreement processes.

Empowered and effective leadership: Direct work to address current concerns while also building up sustainable solutions
Further actions to support Hallmark 1
1.1 Conduct an annual review to ensure that the partnership has the appropriate skills, knowledge and resources to meet the statutory requirements; consider the development of a work force development plan
1.2 Ensure that protocols and arrangements for information sharing, including for sharing personal information where necessary and proportionate, are in place and being utilised to full effect for all delivery partners, including for example registered social landlords and Women's Refuge Project
1.3 Improve joint working with Sussex Criminal Justice Board and Criminal Justice agencies

[1] The responsible authorities are: Sussex Police Authority; Sussex Probation Service; East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service; Brighton & Hove Police Division; the Primary Care Trust and Sussex Partnership Trust; and the Local Authority.

Hallmark 2. Intelligence-led business processes

The CDRP is responsible for preparing an annual strategic assessment. Strategic assessments must include community intelligence, as well as recorded crime and information from a broad range of other sources (including from the police, demographic information sources, Accident and Emergency and ambulance data, community surveys, public meetings, Local Action Teams and so on). A 'stock take' on delivery of previous community safety activities is also included in strategic assessments. The findings of the 2007 and 2008 strategic assessments provided the basis on which CDRP priorities are selected and fed into the Local Area Agreement process and informed decision making about the allocation of resources.

A Partnership Operational CDRP meets regularly to monitor and respond to trends and patterns of crime and disorder, consider performance and analysis reports and discharge partnership tasks to deal with hot-spots and problems identified. Day to day operational practice accords with the National Intelligence Model and arrangements are in place to deliver an intelligence-led, problem solving approach to enable accurate identification of problems and develop targeted solutions. An example includes the collation and analysis of information in relation to young people who are identified through youth disorder and anti-social behaviour operations, the purpose of which is to plan partnership operations and to identify those young people who are most in need of early interventions to support changes in behaviour as well as the small number for whom enforcement action is necessary. Dedicated analysts are in place for some areas, including for drugs and anti-social behaviour.

Intelligence-led business processes: Work is prioritised and targeted according to the findings of analysis, proven best practice and the views of local people
Further actions to support Hallmark 2
2.1 Further increase sources of community intelligence. Develop and embed arrangements for analysing and utilising this and other local data in the identification of problems and targeted solutions
2.2 Consult, listen and respond to the views of local communities and communities of interest Those communities who are usually under-represented in consultation to be targeted where possible.
2.3 Ensure the CDRP has flexibility to be able to respond to new analysis and findings
2.4 Support and encourage information/intelligence sharing between members of partnership, ensuring compliance with legal requirements. Ensure that, as required by new regulations, data disclosure and analysis of depersonalised datasets are incorporated into the Operational CDRP arrangements on a quarterly basis
2.5 Distribute information on crime and disorder hotspots and victim profiles between all partners who can contribute to developing solutions through the Operational CDRP and other multi-agency groups and information sharing procedures
2.6 Learn about best practice through published material and adopt successful methods where they might translate to local circumstances
2.7 Monitor performance against targets and actions in the CDRP's strategy and keep track of other performance indicators. The Operational CDRP to receive regular progress updates
2.8 Plan for and carry out an annual strategic assessments to check priorities against new information, emerging trends and the views of communities and manage risk. Integrate more closely the production of the strategic assessment with the police National Intelligence Model annual assessment
2.9 Evaluate and explore lessons learned from previous projects and interventions, including those that have been successful, and use this information to inform the future direction of work
2.10 Monitor the performance of other comparable partnerships and learn from best performers
2.11 Contribute partnership data to www.BHLIS.org (the website of the Local Strategic Partnership/2020 Community Partnership), enabling public access to neighbourhood level information

Hallmark 3. Effective and responsive delivery structures

The Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy 2008–2011 sets out the priorities that are to be the focus of the CDRP's resources, identifies indicators against which performance will be measured, the overall outcomes sought and headline actions that will be undertaken to achieve targets and outcomes. More detailed action plans sit behind each of the priority areas of the Strategy and a performance management framework is in place which enables the CDRP to review and monitor progress against targets and indicators. The Strategy is published through website access and a summary is to be available to communities.

Delivery of the priority areas of the Strategy and 'fast time' responses to new crime and disorder problems is managed through a structure of working or action groups which are mobilised around a particular issue, or through Joint Action Groups in the East, West and Central areas of the city and a network of Local Action Teams and community of interest groups. Information which feeds into regular meetings of an Operational CDRP (a 'tasking and co-ordinating group') is considered within a culture of performance management.

The CDRP is aware of the added value of drawing on all available resources to successfully manage delivery. Consolidating neighbourhood policing arrangements with those of targeted partnership work in localities together with multi-disciplinary services of the Partnership Community Safety Team have already significantly increased effectiveness, achieving outcomes that would otherwise have not been possible. The close working with Local Action Teams, community champions and private and voluntary sector organisations is achieving the same excellent results.

Effective and responsive delivery structures: A robust performance management framework and maximisation of resources
Further actions to support Hallmark 3
3.1 Revise the Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy annually
3.2 Seek to integrate community safety concerns into service priorities, planning and work programmes of all agencies. In particular, develop our mainstreaming and Section 17 duties of the Crime and Disorder Act ensuring that all responsible authorities are doing all that they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, drug/alcohol misuse, and behaviour adverse to the environment
3.3 Develop further the opportunities for problem solving, joint approaches and sustainable solutions which come from neighbourhood policing and partnership work with local communities and communities of interest
3.4 Develop further, including through the Local Area Agreement process, opportunities for pooled budgets, particularly to achieve delivery of activities that achieve shared priorities across services
3.5 Continue to access external sources of funding for specific projects wherever possible
3.6 Develop further monitoring of the cost benefit and cost effectiveness of our work and the extent to which specific projects and areas of activity are economic, efficient and effective (value for money)
3.7 Increase transparency by developing a financial information section of the Strategy which states how resources are being applied to deliver the Strategy and how the CDRP ensures that resources are being applied to good effect
3.8 Increase the visibility of the CDRP in order that communities and partners further understand the role and added value that the Partnership brings and the good outcomes that are achieved

Hallmark 4. Community engagement

There are new statutory requirements to 'consult and involve' communities, not only about what priorities the partnership should tackle and how delivery affects them, but also to consider the way in which communities can help support the delivery of the priorities in the partnership Strategy. Brighton & Hove's CDRP considers that the level of joint working that is embedded within its practices provides a constant dialogue with many of its communities of interest and with those in

neighbourhoods. The Neighbourhood Action Plans prepared during 2007/08, the local audits carried out by the Community Against Drugs and Environment Improvement Teams, the network of meetings with the Black and minority ethnic and faith based communities and those with the LGBT community all go a considerable way to achieving and sustaining high levels of community engagement.

The 40 Local Action Teams in the city are also an excellent way of directly engaging with local people about their day to day experiences which, together with the neighbourhood policing arrangements described above, provide a framework for dialogue and consultation at the sharp end. However, the CDRP will also take forward city wide consultation as necessary throughout the life of this Strategy.

Community engagement: Further development of communities' involvement in the work of the partnership and ensuring provision is accessible and suitable for all groups of citizens
Further actions to support Hallmark 4
4.1 Encourage and support participation by local people and businesses in community safety and crime prevention work
4.2 Increase our engagement with and support to Local Action Teams, providing a consistent framework through which local people and the partnership can jointly identify problems and deliver solutions. Provide practical support to those who are prepared to 'take a stand' and to those who give their time and expertise to assist the CDRP with enforcement to make support communities safer
4.3 Take into account the detailed findings of the Inequality Review ensuring that the delivery of this Strategy is targeted towards those groups and communities who are identified as most vulnerable, at risk and excluded
4.4 Incorporate within the work programme for 'building resilience to extremism', positive initiatives and events which build community engagement and cohesion, taking the learning from that work into the mainstream of community safety work
4.5 Target measures to increase reporting at those least likely to report
4.6 Target work to reduce fear of crime at those most concerned including towards older people

Hallmark 5. Visible and constructive accountability

The CDRP is aware that an effective partnership is one that is visible and accountable to its community for the decisions and actions it takes on their behalf. Arrangements are already in place for people in neighbourhoods and communities of interest to meet with key decision makers from the partnerships. The quarterly public meetings of the Community Safety Forum which also provide the opportunity for dialogue with elected members, the 'Face the People' meetings and the multi-agency Forums which enable open information sharing and joint decision making are well established in day to day community safety practice. In many contexts, that openness and accountability has developed to community-led and partnership multi-agency working across the city (as with the Racial Harassment Forum) and targeted in neighbourhoods (as with the Local Action Teams). In that way, and through direct feedback to individuals and groups within communities from front line staff and caseworkers, we are letting people know about problems solved and actions taken.

Visible and constructive accountability: Effective communication of the work and outcomes of the partnership
Further actions to support Hallmark 5

5.1 Increase and improve outward and visible performance management of the priorities and targets that are being delivered by the CDRP in order to further increase feelings of public confidence and reassurance amongst communities
5.2 Produce an accessible summary of the work in this strategy that encourages understanding within communities and supports improved visibility and accountability
5.3 Embed the new Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny arrangements within the local authority's processes and ensure its accountability
5.4 Further embed the use of the partnership 'Safe In the City' brand which identifies and raises awareness of work carried out by the Partnership, including that which is visible to communities as well as throughout the city
5.5 Use a variety of ways to publicise the work of the partnership, including the media and local neighbourhood networks; Utilise partnership meetings at district and local neighbourhood level and other opportunities to share information and develop solutions that support the objectives of the CDRP
5.6 Maintain the CDRP website (www.safeinthecity.info) and encourage its use
5.7 Help to deliver responsive, visible justice through offenders facing the consequences of their crimes though community payback and restorative justice

Hallmark 6. Appropriate skills and knowledge

The CDRP is required to ensure that it has the necessary skills and knowledge to support effective partnership management, analysis, problem solving and the delivery of the Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy 2008–2011.

Appropriate skills and knowledge
Further actions to support Hallmark 6
6.1 Reference the National Occupational Standards identifying any gaps in the skills and experiences of CDRP members and arranging for individual and partnership learning programmes.
6.2 Ensure elected members are kept abreast of key information to assist in decision making

All Crime and Disorder in the City

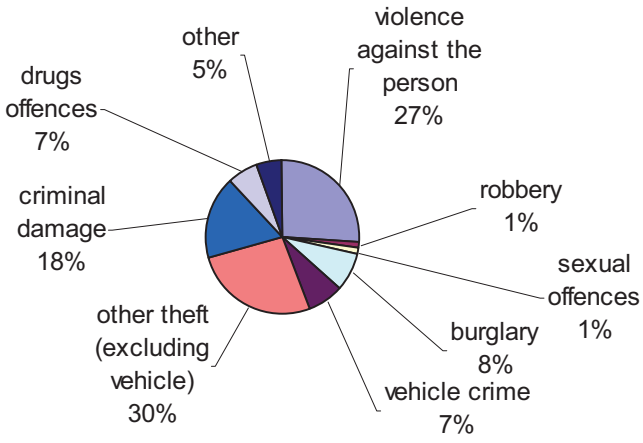
Objective: To reduce crime and disorder in the city and respond to changes

All crime and disorder – whether serious crimes or low level incidents – directly or indirectly impacts upon individuals and communities and damages quality of life.

In 2008/9 there were about 25,100 police recorded crimes in Brighton & Hove. About 30% of the total related to theft (not including motor vehicles), 27% were violence against the person offences and 18% were criminal damage.

Compared with 2007/08 total crimes in the city have reduced by nearly 9% in 2008/9. Compared with other CDRPs in our benchmarking group of fifteen areas with similar characteristics and demographics, the number of crimes per head of population is fewer than average.

Crime breakdown, Apr 2008 - Mar 2009 (n=25,146)



Although our partnership focuses on the particular priorities as dictated by our Strategic Assessment and the priorities of local people, we continue to monitor total crime as a performance indicator locally so we can keep a check on any displacement of criminal activity away from those areas being prioritised and monitored closely by the partnership.

We also monitor levels of social disorder and anti-social behaviour. Anti-social behaviour is a priority area in this strategy and further information is found on page 19.

Performance Indicators

- LI: Total police recorded crime
- LI: % of people who think that the level of crime has got better, worse or stayed the same over the last three years

Physical Environment, Infrastructure and Quality of Life

Objective: To build up and maintain a crime-resistant city and neighbourhood infrastructure, reduce criminal damage and improve feelings of safety

Why is this a priority?

The quality of our physical environment affects how safe we feel. Signals of neglect are an invitation to vandalism and anti-social behaviour. If deterioration is not addressed, affected areas can become places that people avoid, particularly at night, and fear of crime can curtail active use and enjoyment of neighbourhoods and the city centre.

The long term solution involves investing in careful design and planning of the city's physical infrastructure and this is important in ensuring sustainable solutions to crime and disorder reduction. However, it's not just about the physical infrastructure – it's also about building up the 'people infrastructure' and community capacity in local neighbourhoods and improving communication with service providers.

Environmental quality issues are regularly highlighted as matters of concern by local residents. Central government has also emphasised the underlying importance of this area of work by headlining *'Stronger Communities and a Better Quality of Life'* as one of the four themes to be addressed through Public Service Agreements in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007.

The local picture

Police recorded criminal damage has shown a steady decline since 2006/07, dropping by 19% during 2007/08 and again by 13% during 2008/9 to date. However, it continues to make up nearly a fifth of total recorded crime, and considering the issue of underreporting, it remains a significant issue. In 2007 nearly 20% of Citizens' Panel respondents felt that criminal damage was a fairly or a very big problem in their neighbourhood, but this had reduced to 14% in the 2008 survey. Forty percent of recorded criminal damage is against vehicles and a quarter against dwellings. The percentage of streets judged unsatisfactory for graffiti, fly-posting and overall has continued to improve over the last year, although this remains above the targeted level.

In 2007 (City Views Survey) 87% of residents reported feeling safe in the city as a whole during the day and 53% after dark and this is also a clear improvement on the position one year before. These results have been substantiated through the Place Survey in 2008 when 94% of respondents felt safe in their local neighbourhood during the day and 63% at night.

However, we know that some groups and communities, for example, older people or those with limiting long term illness, feel less safe than others. Although this group are less likely to experience crime, if they are a victim,

Main Partners

Brighton & Hove City Council, (including CityClean, Sustainable Transport, Environment Improvement and Communities Against Drugs Teams and others within the Public Safety division)

East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service

Sussex Police

Children and Young People's Trust

Local Action Teams

Southern Railway

British Transport Police

Brighton & Hove Bus & Coach Co. Ltd.

the impact is greater than it is upon younger people. Women tend to feel less safe at night than men, although this effect is not evident during the day.

The 2008 Citizens' Panel survey found that on average respondents were less worried about most types of crime than they were in the survey a year before. The crime types which were of most concern were domestic burglary (30% worried), theft from motor vehicles (24%) and cycle theft (24%). Worry about violence and robbery had decreased. Although there were relatively low levels of worry in the general population of attack on grounds of apparent ethnicity or sexuality, these results are likely to be somewhat different among minority groups. Respondents continued to be more worried about being physically attacked by a stranger than about being attacked by someone they know.

Current status of work

Over the last year there has been continued development around targeted work in city neighbourhoods to address particular issues of local concern. Work in neighbourhoods has been particularly assisted by a further increase in the number of Local Action Teams (LATs), with 35 LATs now in place across the city. LATs are made up of local community champions as well as neighbourhood policing officers, council officers and others who consider crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour problems in their neighbourhood and help work towards local solutions. An information sharing forum for LAT chairs has been set up where successful local approaches can be shared and collaboration enabled where this is helpful. The Safe in the City website (www.safeinthecity.info) now provides a dedicated page for each LAT where they can post details of meetings, local contacts, records of activities, and so on.

A survey in 2007 confirmed that on average people tend to feel at their most unsafe in the city centre at night. However, partnership work around the nighttime economy continues strongly, including for the first time in October 2008 the very successful 'White Night' event which drew into the city centre many people who would not typically use the city for their late night entertainment. This very well attended event offered a wide range of on-street and other night time entertainment as an alternative to the pub and club nightlife in which alcohol often plays a central role.

The Place Survey asked a number of questions for the first time during 2008 and this has drawn attention to the fact that residents in Brighton & Hove do not feel particularly well informed or consulted about the work that the partnership is doing to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour. In response to this, more resources are being assigned to this area of work, including a citywide poster campaign (designed around the partnership logo theme) to draw attention to the work of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) and how there are many and varied people, whether from agencies or local communities, whose work contributes to tackling crime and disorder. This publicity work draws people to the CDRP's website (relaunched in April 2008) which has seen a corresponding rise in visits. The use of the partnership logo throughout is helping to tie together and identify the wide range of our work as that of the CDRP.

Work to improve and maintain the quality of the physical environment includes the Environment Improvement Team implementing further local design improvements through closely working with residents in a number of prioritised neighbourhoods. This team has also input to the city's planning processes to contribute expertise around the design of 'crime-resistant' urban redevelopments.

There has also been a ongoing work which continues to reduce opportunities for criminal damage. For example, work has continued around the containerisation of waste, a number of high profile areas of the city are kept clear of graffiti and there has been focused work with young people to tackle arson.

In addition to city-wide street appearance work by CityClean, there have also been further 'community action days' carried out in the city. These have involved agencies and residents working together on tasks to tidy, clean and improve the local neighbourhood, reducing the opportunity for criminal damage, and encouraging local ownership and a sense of community.

Where next?

The Action Plan below is seeking to achieve the following:

> Continued influence in the planning process to build up and sustain a city infrastructure which is resistant to crime and disorder.

> An efficient structure which extends the co-ordination and targeting of community safety resources further into neighbourhoods and across the city, including the continued development of Local Action Teams and their work.

> Situational problem-solving through partnership working and community engagement

> A well-maintained physical environment and reductions in criminal damage and arson.

> An ongoing programme of work around communication of the work of the CDRP to the people of Brighton & Hove.

Links to other priority areas

Work in this area integrates with and supports work to tackle anti-social behaviour and promote community cohesion. It also helps people to feel safer resulting in them using open spaces more freely which, in turn, provides a natural guardianship of the area, deterring other types of crimes (for example, vehicle theft or violence).

Parallel plans

- Neighbourhood Action Plans
- The Core Strategy
- East Sussex Fire and Rescue Strategic and Annual Plans
- Local Development Framework
- Supplementary Planning Documents
-

Performance Indicators

- NI 33: Non-accidental fires
- NI 195: Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly-posting)
- NI 196: Improved street and environmental cleanliness (fly-tipping)
- LI: % of people feeling safe or very safe in their local neighbourhood (before and after dark)
- LI: % of people feeling safe or very safe in the city centre (before and after dark)
- LI: Number of police recorded criminal damage offences

Physical Environment, Infrastructure and Quality of Life Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Community safety and crime reduction implications are fully considered at the planning stage of all infrastructure developments and redevelopments
Areas of action
1.1 Continue to integrate community safety and crime reduction objectives within the work of the council's planning department. Investigate options, such as a requirement for all planning applications to have Design and Access Statements which include crime prevention measures, and seek changes that will routinely ensure these objectives are achieved citywide.
1.2 Seek to introduce a requirement for Safer Places Statements (developed by the Environment Improvement Team and Sussex Police) to be submitted in relation to major developments.
1.3 Deliver training to officers and elected members involved in making planning decisions
1.4 The CDRP to proactively seek the prioritisation of an Supplementary Planning Document on community safety
1.5 The CDRP to input to the council's long term planning strategy (Core Strategy)
1.6 Monitor crime and disorder levels before and after planning developments to learn any lessons
Outcome Sought 2
There is an efficient structure, co-ordination and targeting of community safety resources in neighbourhoods and across the city
Areas of action
2.1 Maintain and develop the Local Action Team and Joint Action Group structure across the city
2.2 Produce terms of reference and agree principles of working for LATs. Collate this and other useful and practical information (including information on this Strategy's priorities and objectives) in an accessible format for the use of LATs
2.3 Define LAT boundaries across the city and seek full coverage
2.4 Provide a mainstreamed resource for the analysis of crime and disorder and the presentation of information in a user-friendly, accessible manner
Outcome Sought 3
Information sharing and situational problem-solving are achieved through partnership working and community engagement
Areas of action
3.1 The Environment Improvement Team to continue to work in neighbourhoods, engaging with residents and undertaking small scale, local street appearance and design projects to reduce the likelihood of criminal damage (and other crime and anti-social behaviour) and to reduce fear of crime
3.2 Continue to support the work of the LATs
3.3 Make further information on local crime patterns available at a neighbourhood level and publicise it
3.4 Continue to share information around community safety issues on public transport, taking forward projects to deal with new issues as they arise
3.5 Keep alert for opportunities for partnership working where an area of development can support shared objectives, for example, around sustainable transport or CCTV

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Outcome Sought 4
There is less criminal damage and arson, and improved feelings of safety, through a well maintained physical environment
Areas of action
4.1 Develop work with children and young people to deter them from committing criminal damage
4.2 Enhance community involvement in identifying areas at risk and taking steps to find solutions
4.3 Undertake analysis of criminal damage against vehicles and respond to the findings through partnership work with different parties with relevant roles and interests
4.4 Continue partnership work to tackle graffiti through removal, physical barriers to access, prosecution, etc.
4.5 CityClean to continue work around containerisation, flyposting, flytipping, etc.
4.6 Continue enforcement work around abandoned vehicles
4.7 Continue environmental action days which co-ordinate the activities of a range of partners to address environmental disorder in local neighbourhoods
4.7 Pro-actively identify premises at risk of arson and work with owners/occupiers to reduce risk of fire.
4.8 Fire service and other agencies to share resources and knowledge to help reduce arson incidents in the area
4.9 Continue fire service engagement with firesetters to prevent arson
Outcome Sought 5
The widened scope of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act is promoted and compliance reviewed
Areas of action
5.1 Hold a seminar for key players to determine where further developments are necessary.
Outcome Sought 6
There is effective communication of the work of the CDRP to the people of Brighton & Hove
Areas of action
6.1 Maintain the CDRP website and keep it up to date.
6.2 Encourage use of the website by residents and partners working in local neighbourhoods. Develop the neighbourhood section to include a page for each LAT and keep this updated with information provided by each LAT
6.3 Ensure CDRP news is communicated through press releases and new items on CDRP website. (Endeavour to ensure that messages reach out to populations in the city who are most fearful of crime or who are most vulnerable to crime.)
6.4 Maintain flow of information to Local Action Teams, residents groups, etc. through forwarding community safety and crime reduction content for use in local newsletters and websites
6.5 Further promote partnership work, including the use of the CDRP logo in conjunction with the work of enforcement agencies, technology, interventions, initiatives, etc. to enhance visibility and public reassurance
6.6 Working with the Council's Communications Team develop and promote campaigns targeted at particular initiatives with a view to reducing crime and improving public confidence

Anti-Social Behaviour

Objectives: **To deliver a balanced programme of interventions to reduce anti-social behaviour in the city and to address the concerns of communities.**

To work in partnership to assist in the prevention of first time entrants into the youth justice system and prevent children becoming 'looked after'.

To prevent homelessness, improve the overall health of families and reduce the number of children and young people who are not in education, training and employment

Why is this a priority?

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, defines anti-social behaviour as acting 'in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household'. Such behaviour has a negative impact on communities which if left unchecked, increases communities fear of crime, reduces public confidence in police, council and other services and impacts in a negative way on overall quality of life. Where people feel confident, safe and supported, they are more likely to come together with others in their community to build trust, shared values and agree what is and is not, acceptable behaviour within their neighbourhoods. Individuals committing anti-social behaviour can quickly escalate their actions into more serious and sustained crime if interventions are not successfully delivered to disrupt that offending behaviour.

Main Partners

Anti-Social Behaviour Team
Brighton & Hove Police
Children & Young People's Trust
Council Housing and City Support
Registered Social Landlords
Business Crime Reduction Partnership
Local Action Teams
Youth Offending Team
Environment Improvement Team
Targeted Youth Support Service
East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service
Sussex Probation Service
HM Courts Service
Parenting Pathfinders Team
Mental Health Services

While dealing with anti-social behaviour remains a high priority, the extent to which communities perceive anti-social behaviour as a problem, is reducing. This is the outcome of innovative and successful integrated working between statutory, community and third sector organisations which provide co-ordinated responses to individual case and contribute to local problem solving and sustainable solutions.

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and subsequent guidance, required the Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership to prioritise the development of responses to tackle anti-social behaviour, (including the appointment of a city wide ASB Co-ordinator). The Home Office continues to provide good practice

guidance to help deliver on the ground, practical measures to achieve safer and stronger communities. More recently, the Department of Children, Schools and Families launched the Youth Taskforce Action Plan (2008). that Plan sets out a clear vision of integrated services delivering ' triple track' interventions of prevention and risk reduction, non-negotiable support and tough enforcement. These interventions are targeted at children and young people at risk of, or involved in anti-social behaviour. This model of working is already well established in Brighton & Hove.

The local picture

Within the Partnership Community Safety Team we have a well established Anti Social Behaviour Team with staff from the police and council coming together to directly manage casework and work with other agencies to provide positive interventions to protect communities and divert adult perpetrators of anti social behaviour as well as children and young people. The team and its problem solving approach has been recognised as best practice nationally and awarded Trailblazer status.

This partnership approach is one that seeks to strike a balance in tackling anti-social behaviour through appropriate support, diversion, intervention and enforcement. **In 2007/08 the Anti-social behaviour team delivered 1138 interventions with a very high proportion of those, being successful in protecting the communities and preventing the need for Anti-Social Behaviour Orders or Injunctions (only in 21 instances). In 2008/09, there were 1408 interventions with only 15 requiring the need for an ASBO or injunction.**

Overall analysis highlights that extremely positive progress is being achieved across the city. Our analysis looks at what percentage of the community perceive anti social behaviour as a problem in their neighbourhood. In 2006/07 the perception rate was at 36%, in the 2008 Place Survey the perception of-anti social behaviour as a problem had fallen to 19.6%.

Current status of work

Overall, there are approximately 20,000 calls generated by members of the public to Sussex Police about anti-social behaviour in Brighton & Hove each year. In 2008/09 the number of police recorded incidents of social disorder had fallen by 4.3% compared with the previous year. The police recorded youth disorder incidents had also fallen by 13.2% compared with 2007/08.

The current work programme and planned priorities in service provision are:

- Fulfilling the city wide co-ordination role, ensuring consistency of approach and good practice, disseminating guidelines, protocols and legal expertise throughout the Partnership, including to Social Housing providers. These initiatives include Closure of Premises Protocols, Class A Drugs Premises Protocols and Dispersal of Groups Orders.
- Delivering the requirements of the city wide Designated Public Places Order including the delivery of joint police and outreach service patrols to tackle begging & street drinking, quarterly monitoring street counts and so on.
- Front line anti-social behaviour casework services for communities, individual victims and within police youth disorder Operations
- Anti-social behaviour legal, crime analysis and police support.
- Youth Crime Prevention and 'Challenge and Support' Programmes for those most at risk including Individual Support Orders
- Joint working with RU0K (young peoples substance misuse service) ensuring that young people who are at particular risk as a result of excessive drinking, receive the services they need
- Parent support interventions and Orders, targeted to those most at risk
- Targeted work with the most challenging families in the city

The anti-social behaviour approach in the city relies on integrated day-to-day partnership work by key agencies working together and alongside communities in generating sustainable solutions to local issues. It is therefore important that partnerships remain flexible, responsive and able to meet the changing needs of communities and to explain and give feedback about outcomes and performance.

Where next?

The Strategic Assessment of Crime & Disorder in Brighton & Hove (November, 2007) identified the contribution that the anti-social behaviour approach and service contributes to the delivery of wider crime reduction and community safety objectives, confirming that sustaining the approach and anti-social behaviour team is a high priority.

The Youth Taskforce Action Plan: 'Give Respect, Get Respect – Youth Matters' sets a clear direction in 'working with local partners to drive forward a better response to those young people in serious trouble'. The requirements of the Action Plan and developing work programme provides new opportunities for the Anti-Social Behaviour Team, Police and the Children & Young People's Trust to further develop integrated and targeted working to identify those young people who are most 'in trouble', address the underlying causes and through individual and family support, prevent and reduce youth crime. This initiative has been taken forward alongside the development process of the new Targeted Youth Support service (led by the Children and Young People's Trust) which, while maintaining its joint working arrangements with the Anti-Social Behaviour Team, police-led youth disorder operations and Youth Offending Team, is delivering at neighbourhood level through six 'Hubs' in the East, West and Central Districts of the city. The principles of youth crime prevention and 'Challenge and Support' are being maintained within this new integrated service.

The Family Intervention Project

Brighton & Hove's Partnership Community Safety Team was one of the first in the country to receive funding to pilot a Family Intervention Project and has received 'Trailblazer' status for the high quality of the project outcomes so far. The project targets families who are at risk of eviction due to persistent anti-social behaviour which besides placing every family member at additional risk, particularly where there is the possibility of the children becoming 'looked after' by the local authority, reduces the quality of life of neighbours and communities.

The Family Intervention Project national target is to achieve a 70% reduction in complaints of anti-social behaviour. Brighton & Hove is currently averaging a 79.6% reduction for the cases that receive interventions from its Project.

All the families worked with in the ASB FIP were at risk of losing their tenancy due to high levels of anti-social behaviour. Of these none have to date entered the 'Homelessness' system. This has been due to the family reducing their levels of ASB to the extent where the linked ASB Housing Officer is no longer concerned. Where the ASB persists, keyworkers will work with other agencies to ensure sanctions are used appropriately and effectively.

Where it has become untenable for the family to remain in their current property due to relationships irreversibly breaking down in their neighbourhood, families are placed in Family Intervention Tenancies elsewhere in the city. With this type of tenancy FIP work very closely with Housing and the family must agree to sign up to a family contract and work intensively with the allocated keyworker.

In April 2009 further funding was received from the Department for Children, Schools and Families, via the Youth Crime Action Plan, to widen the support offered to families in the city using the FIP model. Our FIP has now expanded to be the city's Youth Crime FIP. The Project criteria requires us to target those families where there is a child (within the 5 – 10 age group) identified as being at risk of offending.

All of the families worked with on the project are subject to multiple disadvantage, with the majority being lone mothers, living on benefits, victims (current or in the past) of domestic violence, ongoing

mental health issues, misusing substances and have few if any, aspirations which they have the capacity to achieve. All these issues clearly impact on their parenting capacity with the resulting increased risks for the child.

The Family Intervention Project Team consists of highly skilled keyworkers who work intensively with all of the family members and bring together the key agencies involved to ensure a co-ordinated multi-agency approach. Following a detailed assessment of the family's needs the keyworker will work with the family, alongside other professionals to achieve the targets set out in a family contract. In all cases the keyworker attempts to strike a balance between considering the needs and safety of the community (using enforcement tools with family members where necessary) and providing intensive support to families.

FIP's key objectives are to:

- reduce the number of complaints of anti-social behaviour in a locality
- prevent young people from entering the Youth Justice system and of reoffending
- prevent families from entering the 'Homelessness' system
- prevent children from becoming 'Looked After' by the local authority
- improve the health of families
- reduce the number of children who are not in education employment or training

These are in addition to supporting the targets that are linked to the five Every Child Matters outcomes.

Implications for sustainability

It is very important that the city continues to be a safe place in which to live and visit and that residents and visitors alike are able to engage and participate fully in city life and all it has to offer. Reducing anti-social behaviour and the joint work programme of the Partnership Community Safey Team, Family Intervention Project and its partners is integral to the city's work to deliver this outcome for all communities, including those most at risk.

Performance Indicators

- **NI 17: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour** (LAA top 35 indicator)
- NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 22: Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for their children in the area
- NI 23: Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity
- NI 24: Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour
- NI 25: Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour
- NI 27: Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- **NI 111: Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice System and other "Every Child Matters" outcomes**
- LI: Local output key partner dataset covering use of tools and powers in response to anti-social behaviour
- LI: Begging & street drinking numbers

Parallel plans

- Neighbourhood Action Plans
- Brighton & Hove Children & Young People's Plan
- Sussex Police, Brighton & Hove Division Local Policing Plan
- Brighton & Hove Youth Justice Plan
- Brighton & Hove Parent Support Strategy
- Brighton & Hove Housing Strategy 2008-13
- East Sussex Fire and Rescue Strategic and Annual Plans

Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Sustain city wide delivery by the multi-disciplinary Anti-Social Behaviour Team through targeted work with the Police, Children and Young People's Trust and other key partners. Deliver good practice interventions to prevent, divert, support and change the behaviours of those who commit anti-social behaviour, enforcing when necessary.
Actions
1.1 Continue to resource and develop the skills and 'triple track' approaches of the ASB Team working towards a consistent level of service across the city.
1.2 Further develop effective partnership arrangements and integrated services within mainstream provision which positively contribute to anti-social behaviour outcomes for the city and ensure maximum value for money.
1.3 Continue to be accountable for anti-social behaviour performance, outcomes and objectives through the range of Forums, Local Action Teams, the Responsible Authorities Partnership (CDRP) and Committees.
1.4 Further develop targeted work to local communities and communities of interest, taking account of the findings of the Inequality Review
1.5 Increase support for the role and contribution of local communities and individual champions who 'take a stand', particularly in those neighbourhoods identified as needing most attention (Inequality Review), working with front line partners and stakeholders such as housing, and neighbourhood police officers
Outcome Sought 2
Increased effectiveness from targeted work informed by monitoring intelligence, crime and disorder analysis and intelligence on offenders and offences
Actions
2.1 Review, develop and improve performance monitoring of anti-social behaviour outputs and responses across the anti-social behaviour partnership programme and the outcomes achieved.
2.2 Review and develop the roles of the monthly ASB Multi-Agency Planning Meeting .
2.3 Maintain current anti-social behaviour databases and wider partnership casework systems and improve and develop these information system structures to ensure a consistent and coherent integration with housing and Children & Young People's Trust systems.

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2.4 Continue to ensure that anti-social behaviour 'hotspots' and the individuals involved or at risk of being involved are identified through crime and disorder analysis and reporting
Outcome Sought 3
Good practice interventions that comply with national and local standards are integrated within housing management services of the City Council Housing, Registered Social Landlords and, where possible, with private landlords.
Actions
3.1 Continue to ensure strong day to day working relationships between the Anti-Social Behaviour Team and partner service of City Council Housing Management Services and Registered Social Landlord's (RSLs) in providing anti-social behaviour services to residents and communities and supporting their delivery of the Respect Housing Management Standard.
3.2 Deliver specific and joint training events with housing partners aimed at improving practices and services.
3.3 Work with housing providers to develop the role of Parenting Support and using appropriate interventions such as effective targeting, parent support groups and parenting contracts/orders. Integrate these interventions with housing based legislative tools and powers.
3.4 Evaluate and scope the need for an Anti-Social Behaviour Victim/Witness Support & Advocacy Project in the city and extend the remit of the Anti Social Behaviour Team PCSO to work more with victims.
3.5 Ongoing prioritisation of joint work between the Anti-Social Behaviour Team and housing providers to ensure effective exchange of high quality casework guidance, support and access to appropriate and specialist anti-social behaviour and community safety legal advice services.
Outcome Sought 4
Prevent and reduce anti-social behaviour by children and young people and their entry for the first time into the youth justice system.
Actions
4.1 Work with partners in the Brighton & Hove Children & Young People's Trust to achieve integration between the Targeted Youth Support (TYS), the Challenge and Support approach and Youth Crime Prevention Programme with the city's anti-social behaviour partnership work programme.
4.2 Deliver multi-agency training to the service providers of partners, including those within the Children & Young People's Trust, working towards shared knowledge, competencies and skills and a consistent and coherent approach.
4.3 Deliver intensive services to those families referred to the Youth Crime Family Intervention Project who have at least one child at risk of entering the youth justice system.
Outcome Sought 5
Further reduced levels of public perception that anti-social behaviour is a problem, improved feelings of safety/reduced fear of crime and good performance against the national and local indicators set out in this Strategy
Actions
5.1 Reduce the public's perception of anti-social behaviour from 19.6% in 2008/09 to 16% in 2010/11and through communicating effectively that national best practice is being delivered and that sustainable solutions are achieved which address community concerns.

5.2 All partner agencies to work effectively towards achieving significant progress in meeting all nine of the Local Indicators and National Indicators targets and objectives for anti-social behaviour.
5.3 Collect and share relevant performance information amongst key partners and provide feedback to communities with objective assessments of actions delivered and outcomes in response to community concerns.
Outcome Sought 6
Reduction of anti-social behaviour through the provision of intensive family support and other appropriate interventions to families and households who are causing harassment, alarm or distress to communities
Actions
6.1 Continue to deliver the Family Intervention Project (FIP) to those households where anti-social behaviour is causing harassment, alarm or distress to communities and where those households have unmet complex needs
6.2 The Partnership Community Safety Team and the Children & Young People's Trust to work in partnership to integrate the good practices of both the 'Think Family' initiative and the 'FIP' to create and sustain an agreed model of delivery
6.3 Ensure referring agencies are aware of the service and a robust referral process is in place
6.4 Ensure the assessment process sufficiently provides the information required to define the interventions required to change behaviour
6.5 Staff are supported and trained adequately so they are able to carry out the necessary interventions, including applying sanctions where necessary
6.6 Work in partnership with agencies to develop evidence based services that are likely to bring about change in behaviour
6.7 Ensure there is a robust mechanism in place to monitor complaints/reports of FIP clients anti-social behaviour
Outcome Sought 7
Community concerns to be responded to and national requirements around the development of partnership work to be met
Actions
7.1 Maintain and sustain the city's position as a positive example of how good, integrated anti-social behaviour services are delivered and continue to work with partner agencies and communities to showcase what works and to continuously seek to improve and develop.
7.2 Maintain positive relationships with government offices (national and local) and maximise inward investment into new and existing anti-social behaviour projects and overall work programme
7.3 Take action to reduce the number of hoax calls to the emergency services
7.4 Further support for educational work with young people who have offended or are at risk of offending, or who have been victims of crime, to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour through the LIFE scheme and to work towards better outcomes for themselves (subject to funding)
7.5 Continue to improve and evolve anti-social behaviour services and actively seek community and stakeholder involvement in these processes.
Outcome Sought 8

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To work in partnership with agencies to identify and work intensively with families with multiple, complex needs who have at least one child who has been identified as being at risk of offending
Actions
8.1 Ensure referring agencies are aware of the risk factors linked to offending behaviour
8.2 Support the process of mapping services working within youth crime prevention and develop a clear pathway between agencies and reduce any unnecessary duplication of services
8.3 Use the ONSET tool as an assessment for identifying the risk of offending, monitoring the reduction of those risk factors and use as an indicator for ending the support given to families
8.4 Working alongside the Youth Offending Team, develop a clear, robust system for monitoring offending
8.5 Research effective evidence based programmes for all family members that will bring about positive change within the family and reduce the risk factors linked to offending
Outcome Sought 9
Work in partnership with Children and Families Area Team to identify and work with families where children and young people are at high risk of becoming 'Looked After'
Actions
9.1 Ensure priority is given to referrals where there is a risk of the children entering the 'Looked After' system
9.2 All staff working within the Family Intervention Project are adequately trained in safeguarding issues
9.3 Ensure there are adequate systems in place (reviewed regularly) to record emerging child protection issues and actions taken as a result and ensure staff are well supported in this
9.4 Work in partnership with Children and Families Area Teams to support, where appropriate, extended family members to care for children who are considered at risk within their home with the aim of reintegrating them back into a safe family home
Outcome Sought 10
Develop a pathway back into education, employment and training for all members of families engaged with the FIP who are currently NEET (not in education, employment or training)
Actions
10.1 Ensure there are positive links set up within statutory education, further education programmes and Job Centre Plus, inviting representatives onto the FIP steering group to provide advice and guidance for developing the work
10.2 Ensure targets are being set within the family plan for each family member who are NEET and regularly monitor progress against them, identifying blocks and reviewing interventions
10.3 Monitor school attendance and work alongside the Education Welfare Service to apply sanctions where appropriate
Outcome Sought 11
Identify the health needs of families engaged with FIP and link them to the appropriate service or health professionals
Actions

11.1 Appoint a health professional to work within FIP to support the team in identifying family members health needs and reviewing processes related to health
11.2 Work with key agencies to develop screening tools (where tools are not available) that will support staff to identify health issues, e.g. domestic violence, substance misuse, mental health issues
11.3 Through a robust training programme, continue staff development around health issues
11.4 Continue to develop good links with the range of health services and negotiate a fast tracking system to services where it is appropriate
Outcome Sought 12
To work intensively with families and housing to ensure families engaged with FIP do not enter the Homelessness system, whilst addressing the concerns of the neighbourhood
Actions
12.1 Monitor referrals to ensure families where there is a high risk of homelessness due to anti-social behaviour are targeted and work alongside key agencies where this is not happening
12.2 Maximise the use of Family Intervention Tenancies where it has become untenable for the family to remain in their current property due to the negative impact on the neighbourhood and relationships irreversibly breaking down
12.3 Alongside housing, develop and monitor the appropriate use and effectiveness of using Family Intervention Tenancies
12.4 Wherever possible work with family members intensively, using a range of support and enforcement interventions, to reduce the levels of anti-social behaviour and therefore lower the risk of eviction

Children, Young People and Families

Objective: To protect children and young people from risk and increase their safety

To reduce youth disorder and anti-social behaviour

To reduce offending and first time entrants into the youth justice system

Why is this a priority?

Over the last generation, children's lives have undergone profound change. Whilst there are more opportunities and freedom for young people in some areas of life, there is also greater uncertainty and risk.

Protecting children and young people from harm, as well as risk, is fundamental in decreasing the likelihood of those young people becoming perpetrators of crime. A high proportion of young offenders suffer a number of complex family, health, educational and community problems which need to be positively addressed if they are to be successfully diverted from offending behaviour.

Government reports such as 'Keeping Children Safe', 'Every Child Matters' and the Youth Crime Action Plan recognise that while the Children Act 1989 and the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 provide the legal framework to safeguard children and young people, partnership working is essential if we are to protect young people from being victims of crime as well as from becoming offenders. The information within this priority crime area describes therefore, some of the areas of work where established CDRP and CYPT services are integrated and contribute towards the achievement of shared outcomes and indicators.

The local picture

There are 53,700 children and young people aged 0-19 in Brighton & Hove, of which 21,000 are aged between 10 and 17 years of age (ONS 2007 mid year estimate). There is also an increasing BME population in the city and an increasing number of children and young people with English as a second language.

Brighton & Hove contains areas of significant deprivation which pose particular challenges around children and young people. There is a general alignment of the areas in which youth offenders live with areas of multiple deprivation and with low ranking scores in the child well-being index. These areas of deprivation also correlate with higher than average numbers of excluded children and those not engaged in employment, education or training (NEETS), as well as being areas with concentrations of crimes against young people by offenders of all age groups.

Crimes committed in Brighton & Hove by young people, as well those as committed against young people, are predominantly theft and violence against the person offences. 75% of offences committed by children and young people are committed by males. Violence against the person offences are prevalent in youth on youth crime, whilst theft offences are very low, and suggestive of under reporting amongst young people.

There has however, been a steady decline since April 2007 in the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system, which is a reflection of positive joint-agency working. There has also been an 8.4% decrease in the number of school exclusions in the academic year 07/08.

However, there has been a significant increase in recent years in the numbers of children on the Child Protection Register. In June 2009, there were 303 children who were subject to a Child Protection Plan; domestic violence and abuse being the most frequent underlying cause of registration.

Sussex Ambulance figures consistently show increases in calls to deal with alcohol related incidents experienced by young people. The Tell Us survey (2008) found the percentage of young people reporting either frequent misuse of drugs or alcohol was significantly higher than regional or national figures. There are also challenges around employment opportunities for young people, an important protective factor in diversion from offending behaviour. The number of 18-24 year olds claiming Jobseekers Allowance has risen, from 1,230 in July 2008, to 1,880 in July 2009 and 590 young people in the city aged 16-18 are currently not engaged in employment, education or training (NEETs).

Current status of work

Integrated and partnership work between the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and Children and Young People's Trust is successful in increasing the protection of children and young people and diverting them from offending. Some of the joint initiatives are:

- The ongoing development of a Prevention Strategy which comprehensively identifies risk factors which harm children and young people and the co-ordinated services of agencies to reduce and remove those risks
- Involvement within the delivery of the Safeguarding responsibilities. In particular, reporting arrangements in place in relation to the CDRP's extensive programme of work to reduce domestic violence and increase protection to women and children. The programme is led by a multi-agency Senior Officer Strategy Group.
- A 'Stay Safe' sub group of the Local Children Safeguarding Board which takes practical steps to protect children within families and communities.
- A Youth Justice Steering Group which takes responsibility for the development and oversight of police, Partnership and Youth Offending Team services aimed at reducing first time entrants into the Youth Justice System and Youth Crime Action Plan priorities
- A Priority and Prolific Offender scheme which prioritises partnership working to 'Deter' young people from re-offending. The PPO scheme funds and locates a 'Deter' worker in the Youth Offending Service.
- The Hate Crime and Healthy Schools Teams jointly develop and deliver anti-bullying programmes in schools, particularly focusing on reducing bullying which is motivated by racist or religious prejudice and homophobia or transphobia.
- The Healthy Schools Team work with the 'Preventing Violent Extremism Partnership Board' and deliver programmes within schools to both increase the confidence of staff to challenge extremist ideology where it occurs and to broaden children's understanding of different faiths and cultures. The Board include representation from City College and the University and also work to increase pastoral care of Muslim students.
- The CDRP places its youth crime prevention money, 'Challenge and Support' into the pooled budget of the Targeted Youth Support service. Co-located staff work within area based teams to achieve good outcomes against all CYPT and CDRP indicators.

- A Restorative Justice worker, working across the Police and Youth Offending Team and successful in diverting young people away from the criminal justice system.
- The Anti-Social Behaviour Team identifies young people in trouble at an early stage and since 2007, has delivered casework and other protective interventions (in partnership with the Youth Offending Team) to 259 young people aged under 17 years of age. The Anti-Social Behaviour Team plays a major role in supporting weekly youth disorder operations on a Friday and Saturday night (Operation Park) and ensuring that where necessary, home visits and parental involvement and support are part of the package of solutions offered to divert the young person from escalating and offending behaviour
- The CDRP funds a post within the RUOk service, to specifically receive referrals and deliver interventions to those children and young people who come to the attention of the Anti-Social Behaviour Team and who are at particular risk from excessive drinking
- A multi-agency steering group commissions a service which aims to reduce risks to young people and adults of being drawn into or involved in prostitution and supports Police Operations which deal with trafficking and child protection concerns.
- Sussex Police lead work to deal with serious sexual offences. The CDRP is supporting and commissioning the development of local support services for women and men and for those who receive services from the Sexual Assault Referral Centre
- The Family Intervention Project and Parenting programmes target those families most at risk to offending and through holistic assessment and agreed outcomes with each family member, delivers a range of interventions which change behaviour and reduces risks. Parenting Support is one of the key supports delivered. (Ref: the Anti-Social Behaviour Section of this Strategy for full details). The Project links closely with the Family Pathfinder.

Where next?

At the time of writing (September 2009) the revision of the Children and Young People's Plan is also underway. Future action plans for both this Strategy and for inclusion within the Children and Young People's Plan will therefore be incorporated, upon completion of joint reviews.

Parallel plans

- Children and Young People's Plan 2009 - 2012
- Youth Justice Plan
- Recommendations of the Local Children Safeguarding Board and Review findings
- Domestic Violence Action Plans (within this Strategy
- Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plans (within this Strategy)
- Reducing the Harm caused by Alcohol Misuse (within this Strategy)

Measures of success and numerical targets

- **NI 111: First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17** (LAA top 35 indicator)
- NI 19: Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders
- NI 45: Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, employment or training
- NI 46: Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation
- NI 69: Children who have experienced bullying
- NI 70: Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people
- NI 110: Young people's participation in positive activities
- NI 115: Reduction in substance misuse by young people
- LI: Number of i) total crimes and ii) public place violent crime where the victims are under the age of 18

Children and Young People (Family Pathfinder)

Objective:

To improve outcomes for the cohort of families targeted by the pathfinder project – starting in East Area of CYPT

To ensure the partners have shared aims for children and families and share a common language and approach to working with families

To prevent families who have some disadvantages from getting into further difficulties through early identification of problems by front line public services

Why is this a priority?

The key partners recognise the need to work differently with families in the city in order to improve outcomes for individual children and adults and for the communities where they live. There is a commitment to work together more effectively to achieve effective integrated services which uses our resources to the best effect. It is clear to us that a multi-agency model will deliver improved results for our most disadvantaged families and will have benefits for other families as well. The Family Pathfinder is an excellent opportunity to further our integrated work with families.

The local picture

Brighton and Hove is one of 15 pathfinders across the country looking to identify and implement systems changes across all children and adult services. It aims to pilot and apply the 'think family' model at a local level which improves the life chances of families at risk and helps to break the cycle of disadvantage that in turn impacts on a child's behaviour, life chances and general well being.

The Partnership Community Safety Team is a key partner and driver in developing this work. A pathway to support families in disadvantage has been devised to enable professionals to follow a systematic evidence based process of assessment, planning and review, working in partnership with the families supported. This has been and agreed by the sponsors group (directors from the partner organisations and Directorates).

In addition to this the project is identifying blockages within systems that prevent effective support to families. Strategic work currently been taken forward includes workforce development, progressing links with Primary Care teams, linking in with and integrating the whole spectrum of Advice and Guidance services within the city

The next stage involves working with a group of families with multiple and complex problems to test new

Main Partners

Children and Young People's Trust

Brighton and Hove PCT

Adult Social Care and Housing

Community & Voluntary Sector

Partnership Community Safety Team

Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust

Learning and Skills Council

processes and models for the delivery of adult and children's services. During this stage consideration will be given to the roll-out of changes to the whole city. The work will be monitored and evaluated in relation to the outcomes for individual families.

Current status of work

The Pathfinder is initially focussing on the East area of the city and is building on the effective integrated services already in place for children and adult services such as the Family Intervention Project, POCAR (Parents of Children at Risk), substance misuse services and the Improved Access to Mental Health Therapies, as well as other initiatives such as the Common Assessment Framework (including 'Team around the Child'), the Parent Support Strategy, the Youth Homelessness Strategy and the housing strategy.

150 referrals were made by various agencies and families have been ranked by the number of risk factors identified by the referrer and 39 have been identified with 4 or more deprivation factors. These families are being approached and given an opportunity to be part of the Family Pathfinder Project.

The DCSF are closely monitoring the project and there is a national evaluation by York Consulting in conjunction with Newcastle University which will track the families' progress and outcomes.

Children & Young People (Family Pathfinder) Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
30 families receive an effective, co-ordinated, multi-agency service and achieve positive outcomes with regard to identified needs recorded in a Family Contract
Actions
1.1 Identify a cohort of families where a parent is under 26 years old and there are multiple problems and invite them to take part in the Pathfinder project
1.2 Staff required to be involved in the Pathfinder are supported and trained so they are able to carry out the necessary tasks
1.3 Set up a support system for lead professionals working with the families
1.4 Devise and review resources, building on the Common Assessment Framework, for working with families (e.g. Family Assessment, Family Plan, Review documentation)
1.5 A monitoring system in place to measure progress, service involvement and blockages to progress
Outcome Sought 2
All Family Pathfinder core partners identify families who are having difficulties and take action to assist them
Actions
2.1 Produce a guide to services for families (including tiered pathways) produced for core partner organisations front line staff
2.2 Support the development of the Family Information Service and to improve access to it.
2.3 Set up a support system for lead professionals working with the families, including the provision of CAF mentors, and contact with Development managers
2.4 Produce a 'Think Family' prompt sheet/guidance for front line staff and managers to support them to work differently with families

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Outcome Sought 3
Family Pathfinder core partners have shared aims for families and a common approach to working with families with difficulties
Actions
3.1 Develop an aims for families statement with practitioners that is linked to the Parent Support Strategy and ratified by the Sponsors Group
3.2 Ensure that each core partner organisation includes a statement of aims for families in their key strategic documents
Outcome Sought 4
All stakeholders receive regular and appropriate communications about the Family Pathfinder
Actions
4.1 Develop, continually review and implement the Communications plan

Alcohol Misuse and Alcohol-related Crime and Disorder

Objective: To promote within the city a safe, sensible and social drinking culture which reduces the social and health related damage associated with the hazardous, harmful and dependent use of alcohol

Why is this a priority?

Reducing and preventing alcohol related harms is both a national and local priority. The national Alcohol Strategy: "Safe. Sensible. Social", published in June 2007, estimates that the cost of alcohol-related ill health and crime and disorder is approximately £20 billion each year. In Brighton & Hove, it is estimated, for example, that 44% of recorded violent crime and 13% of all recorded crime is alcohol-related. Over 50,000 adults in the city are thought to be drinking above safe levels, and Brighton & Hove ranks "significantly worse" than the national and regional averages for a number of health indicators including alcohol specific hospital admissions and male alcohol mortality rates. The annual overall cost to the city is estimated to be in the region of £35 million.

In 2008/9 Brighton and Hove was identified by GOSE as a national alcohol priority area. Recent increases in offences of serious violence correspond with increased alcohol related ambulance call outs and A&E admissions.

The national Alcohol Strategy identifies a significant minority of drinkers at greatest risk of harming themselves or others as falling into three main groups: young people under 18, in particular aged 11–15 (when most people start to drink alcohol) who sometimes behave in an anti social manner in public places, young adults, particularly 18–24 year old binge drinkers who contribute to a substantial amount of crime and disorder; and harmful or dependent drinkers who damage their physical or mental health and who sometimes drink in public places, sometimes antisocially.

In a survey of students in the city in 2007 37% (out of a cohort of 915 university students) had drunk five or more alcoholic drinks in a row on six or more days in a 30 day period.

Excessive drinking is increasingly associated with youth disorder, anti-social behaviour and youth crime. It is also heavily implicated in a large majority of offender assessments, including prosecutions for violence and domestic abuse and theft.

What the national Alcohol Strategy describes as "a co-ordinated and concerted approach to support (a) change in drinking culture" is required to reverse these trends.

Main Partners

Drug and Alcohol Action Team

Brighton Oasis Project

Brighton & Hove City Council

Brighton and Sussex Universities Hospital NHS Trust

Substance Misuse Service

Primary Care Trust

Sussex Police

Crime Reduction Initiatives

RUOK?

Hove YMCA

South Downs Health NHS Trust

Sussex Probation Area

Brighton Housing Trust

Housing Services

Current status of work

During the last four years, despite a period of limited central funding specifically for alcohol, some progress has been made in relation to the eight outcome areas identified. For young people, 100% of schools now have Healthy Schools status, improving the standard of alcohol education.

The "Hidden Ones" Schools Communication Pack, dealing with children of drug and/or alcohol using parents, has been widely disseminated; and a significant number of staff working with young people in a range of settings, such as the Targeted Youth Support Service, have received alcohol harm reduction training.

For adults, there has been the establishment of a multi-agency Community Alcohol Team, offering a range of services including detoxification; counselling and aftercare; the establishment of a service users group to help inform service development and local policy; and a research project into the needs of older people who are drinking excessively.

Brighton & Hove City PCT has produced both Adult and Young People's Alcohol Needs Assessments to inform the work of the multi agency Alcohol Strategy Group. The PCT has also commissioned more Local Enhanced Service [LES] and IM&T Directed Enhanced Service [DES] for alcohol users in Primary Care services, as well as an extensive Alcohol Identification and Brief Interventions Service. There is ongoing work in particular to improve care pathways for street drinkers and offenders, including perpetrators of domestic violence.

Young people's substance misuse services are already assessing every alcohol related A&E and hospital attendance, and offering advice, information and referral where appropriate to the young people and their parents.

The Alcohol Strategy is designed to have an impact on targeted priority groups; population-based Identification and Brief Interventions; and facilitate access to alcohol interventions for people coming into contact with a range of non specialist services where their alcohol needs are identified.

The city has gained beacon status in recognition of partnership work managing the night time economy, it is important that projects and work that contributes to managing the night time economy continues to be recognised and supported.

Where next?

The next three years should see a greater focus on tackling alcohol related harm, with particular emphasis on reducing its contribution to domestic violence, to public place violent crime (as described elsewhere in this strategy), to general rates of offending and youth disorder; and to hospital A&E visits, revisits and hospital admissions.

The development of an extensive alcohol learning resource in paper and electronic form should help both specialist and non specialist staffs gain the skills to identify, assess, treat and support, through the maintenance of change, a significantly increased number of problem drinkers.

The promotion of 'White Nights' where the city promotes a late night entertainment offer or venues that are not alcohol focussed should be built upon with such events happening on a more frequent basis.

Links to other priority areas

Alcohol related interventions are significantly interrelated to other Strategy priority areas, including public place violent crime and disorder; sexual violence and abuse; prolific and priority offenders ; anti-social behaviour; domestic violence; hate crime; and children and young people affected by their own or others' drinking.

Parallel plans

- Children & Young People's Plan 2009–12
- Homelessness Strategy 2008–13
- Young Peoples' Alcohol Action Plan 2008-11
- B&H City PCT Alcohol Needs Assessment
- B&H Homelessness Strategy 2008
- Domestic Violence Strategy
- Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Strategy
- Youth Justice Plan
- B&H City PCT Young People's Alcohol Needs Assessment
- Anti Social Behaviour Action Plan 2008-11
- Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy

Performance Indicators

- **NI 39: Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates** (LAA top 35 indicator)
- NI 41 Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem
- NI 15: Serious violent crime
- NI 20: Assault with less serious injury crime
- LI: Police recorded crime where alcohol is a factor

Alcohol Misuse Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Work to reduce alcohol-related harm is taken forward within a robust framework
Actions
1.1 Establish a CDRP Local Alcohol Strategy that: a) accords with national requirements/guidance b) provides a commissioning framework for the delivery of best practice, evidence-based solutions and care to prioritised groups of drinkers c) sets out a delivery plan and performance management framework for all partners
1.2 Resource and support partnership structures to implement the Local Alcohol Strategy and monitor progress.
1.3 Report to Central Government how measures to reduce population levels of alcohol consumption require population and evidence based control measures, including unit cost and availability.
1.4 Utilise the Cumulative Impact Area Assessment to ascertain the number of licensed premises that a successful local night time economy can support within a given resource.
1.5 Further establish information and data sharing protocols to enhance the management of the night-time economy and the number and location of alcohol-related incidents, accidents, violence and anti-social behaviour, using this information proactively to reduce crime, disorder and other alcohol related harm.
Outcome Sought 2
Heightened awareness among those most at risk of the harmful effects of alcohol and of the CDRP's work to bring about change
Actions

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2.1 Raise awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol through sustained campaigns to bring about change.
2.2 Target those groups most vulnerable to harmful drinking patterns and behaviours which occur both publicly and domestically, taking account of gender, generational, social, cultural and geographical differences
2.3 Publicise the CDRP's approach to a Safe, Sensible and Social drinking culture.
2.4 Utilise social marketing exercises in which targeted campaigns attempt to engage particular groups to help them analyse their alcohol consumption and its effects.
2.5 Establish protocols and care pathways which assist priority groups to access information, advice and treatment interventions appropriate to their need and as advised in Models of Care for Alcohol Misuse [2006] utilising the Stepped Care Model.
Outcome Sought 3
A city centre night time economy and licensed premises which are managed and regulated in support of a safe, sensible and social drinking culture
Actions
3.1 Continue to support the Business Crime Reduction Partnership in increasing the resistance of businesses to alcohol related crime, specifically alcohol related shoplifting in the day time and support to licensed premises to promote safe and sociable drinking particularly at night.
3.2 Brighton & Hove City Council won Beacon Status for managing the night time economy in February 2009. Maintain and enhance the effective strategies that have made it possible to manage a healthy night time economy while recognising and responding to the effects of alcohol related incidents and offending on residents and visitors.
3.3 Maintain the Safe Space service in its capacity to respond to residents and visitors who get into difficulties, many of which are alcohol related.
3.4 Utilise information from the Cumulative Impact Area Assessment to develop plans to enhance the experience of residing in and visiting Brighton & Hove
3.5 Continue to monitor and evaluate the use of the Cumulative Impact Area in managing the NTE and its effect in reducing alcohol related crime
3.6 Maintain the Business Crime Reduction Partnership's Yellow and Red Card scheme to identify perpetrators of alcohol-related unacceptable behaviour and to develop staff training in relation to giving information and advice and referral to Identification and Brief Interventions services where appropriate.
Outcome Sought 4
A new generation of young people who are able to resist alcohol misuse
Actions
4.1 Implement evidence-based targeted education and public awareness campaigns in schools, colleges, pubs and clubs to promote sensible drinking and to highlight the harmful effects of drinking, including the risk of injury and of committing offences
4.2 Enhanced PSHE interventions, reflecting statutory status implemented in 2010-11, within schools and maintenance of achievement of National Healthy Schools status
4.3 The Targeted Youth Support Service to pursue activities and approaches with young people which discourage the use of alcohol and promote alternative interests.
4.4 Utilise the Young People's Alcohol Needs Assessment to develop the Young People's Alcohol Action Plan and regularly review its progress.
Outcome Sought 5

Support is provided for and accessed by young people who drink to excess to alleviate any health risks and/or offending behaviour
Actions
5.1 Provide a specific resource within the under 19s substance misuse treatment service with a remit to improve the rate of identification, referral into, and delivery of, appropriate interventions for young people with alcohol related health or behavioural problems
5.2 Utilise the Young Peoples' Alcohol Needs Assessment to identify the adequacy of resources for Alcohol Interventions and plan and allocate resources appropriately.
5.3 Create a multi-agency (Social Care, Education, Police, Community Safety, Health Trainers, YOT, Targeted Youth Support Service, Families Intervention Programme, Probation, Homeless Outreach, Hostels, Band 2 Housing, Housing Support, Home Care, A&E, Primary Care, In Patient Acute, In Patient Secondary, mental health services, School Nursing) process for identifying young people who are drinking to excess and offering to refer them to into appropriate services.
5.4 Maintain Operation Park and the targeting of individuals into referral pathways for Information and Advice and Identification and Brief Interventions services through the ru-ok? Substance Misuse Services' alcohol specific treatment and care system.
Outcome Sought 6
Support is sustained and developed within mainstream health care services for individuals who are drinking at harmful levels
Actions
6.1 Sustain and further develop the Community Alcohol Team and alcohol specialist staff within mainstream health care services in response to Models of Care for Alcohol Misuse and the local and national alcohol strategies.
6.2 Create a multi-agency process for identifying individuals who are drinking at harmful levels, the care pathways they require to access services appropriate to their needs; and the aftercare and support they require to maintain the changes they make.
6.3 Utilise the information from the B&H City PCT Adult Alcohol Needs Assessment to identify gaps in service provision and plan to direct resources to meet the unmet need.
Outcome Sought 7
Reduced levels of domestic violence which is perpetrated under circumstances where alcohol is a significant factor
Actions
7.1 Improve access to information, advice, identification and referral into treatment for perpetrators of domestic violence where alcohol is a significant factor.
7.2 Provide appropriate support for survivors of domestic violence where alcohol is a significant factor and, where identified, refer into service appropriately sensitive to their specialist needs.
7.3 Agree care pathways with service providers to increase uptake of alcohol interventions appropriate to the needs identified for both perpetrators and victims of domestic violence, paying particular attention to ensuring victims can access services away from perpetrators who are also accessing services.
Outcome Sought 8
Develop and enhance the skills of all workers to identify and assess alcohol problems in their client groups across all disciplines, agencies and settings
Actions
8.1 Assess the need for Alcohol Identification and Brief Interventions training for the Partnership workforces.

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8.2 Determine preferred learning methods and opportunities to incorporate learning in related activity such as staff induction and continuous professional development.
8.3 Utilise and assess the Alcohol Learning Centre's online resources and e-learning packages.
8.4 Further develop alcohol-specific interventions training for front line, secondary care and specialist workers, to enhance assessment of need, treatment and outcomes for alcohol clients.
8.5 Assess the need for support to retail off-sales staff and on-sales server and door staff at licensed premises to support the “Prove It” test purchasing scheme and the BCRP Yellow and Red Card schemes

Illicit Drugs Misuse

Objective: To reduce and prevent the harm to individuals, families and communities associated with the use of illicit drugs

Why is this a priority?

Reducing and preventing drug related harms remains both a national and local priority. The use of illicit drugs has a direct impact on other priority areas in the Strategy. It causes physical, psychological and social harm to the individuals concerned, as well as giving rise to significant disruption and cost to families and communities.

National policy continues to be based on efforts to reduce both the supply of, and the demand for, illicit drugs. The 2008 Drug Strategy "Drugs: Protecting Families and Communities", identifies four responses to these twin challenges:

- protecting communities through robust enforcement to tackle drug supply, drug-related crime and anti-social behaviour
- preventing harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse
- delivering new approaches to drug treatment and social re-integration
- public information campaigns, communications and community engagement.

A Young People Needs Assessment in 2008-09 indicated that self-reported drug use amongst 14–15 year olds had remained at generally constant levels, with approximately two thirds reporting no illicit drug use and 30% reporting use of cannabis, the most frequently consumed drug, a reduction in use from 2004. Based on Home Office data, however, it is estimated that approximately 588 young people aged 10–16 are frequent drug users, and 226 are Class A drug users. For 17–18 year olds, the figures are an estimated 980 and 798 respectively, indicating that for a significant minority of young people, problematic and potentially dependent drug misuse remains a high priority for prevention and treatment services to address. In 2008-09, the Communities Against Drugs Team undertook audits of six neighbourhoods and found that lack of reporting of drug issues and selling of drugs in the street were perceived as a problem by 41% and 30% respectively of those surveyed. The estimated number of problem drug users [using opiates and/or crack cocaine], based on the most recent data available for 2006-07 for 15–64 year olds, is 2,584. There are an estimated 800 drug injectors, which may be an underestimate, according to treatment service providers, and represents a sizeable at risk population vulnerable to drug related deaths, which in 2008 stood at 44, once again the highest rate [20.7 per 100,000] recorded nationally. There has been a sustained high level of detection of, and convictions for, Class A drug supply offences, with effective drug enforcement and the resulting reduction in both drug related acquisitive crime and the risk of drug related violent crime remaining a police priority.

Main Partners

Drug and Alcohol Action Team

Communities Against Drugs Team

NHS Brighton & Hove

Sussex Police

Sussex Probation

SPFT Substance Misuse Service

CRI

Brighton Oasis Project

Brighton Housing Trust

RU-OK?

Current status of work

Since 2008, work with young people has focused on improving early identification and screening for young people at risk of substance misuse by the range of services responsible, including social care teams, the targeted youth support service, housing teams, schools, CAMHS, A&E, the anti-social behaviour team and the Youth Justice Team. The number of young people entering the specialist treatment service, ru-ok?, continues to rise, and the case for a transitional service to meet the needs of 18–24 year olds is under consideration. The Communities Against Drugs team has carried out audits in seventeen neighbourhoods since 2005 and has extended its work into East Brighton. Work to directly tackle identified drug and alcohol issues is combined with having an impact on perceptions, which saw a reduction of 50% in the proportion of people regarding drugs and alcohol as problematic between the first and second audits. The sustained investment in communities based work by the CDRP over several years has enabled Communities Against Drugs to add value to the enforcement, prevention and treatment strands of the national Drug Strategy and to gain national recognition for its pioneering work. Treatment services have continued to attract an increasing number of people, with 1,587 in treatment according to the 2009-10 Adult Substance Misuse Needs Assessment, a 60% increase over five years. Pharmacy based needle exchange provision has been improved in terms of both availability and the range of equipment provided. The drug treatment system has been reconfigured to reflect National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence [NICE] Guidance on evidence based treatment. Further work is required on treatment outcomes, to improve the proportion of treatment journeys which are completed successfully; on the provision and recording of harm reduction interventions, particularly general healthcare assessments and Blood Borne Virus services; and on further reduction of waiting times. With regard to drug enforcement, Operation Reduction has continued to make a significant contribution to the number of Class A drug offenders brought to justice for supply offences and 330 offenders have been diverted into the treatment system.

Where next?

The next year will need to focus on a range of systems improvements within an overall context of resource constraint and continued emphasis on efficiency savings. For young people, demand for specialist substance misuse treatment interventions is likely to increase, as those services supporting vulnerable populations make more referrals, with treatment pathways more clearly aligned with the Common Assessment Framework. For children of substance misusing parents and carers, there will be an evaluation of service provision three years after inception, in order to seek improvements in the maintenance of family units and a reduction in substitute care. For local communities, the Communities Against Drugs team will continue its core activities of: working within neighbourhoods to respond to issues raised by Local Action Teams and deliver against Action Plans; working to support families and carers; and developing the health and well-being of individuals through, in particular, implementation of the Health Trainer service. Drug treatment will seek to: consolidate the increased access to services for families and carers; improve the throughput of people in the drug treatment system; review access to and outcomes for residential rehabilitation; improve access for under-represented groups, including BME and LGBT; and focus on social re-integration via enhanced availability of accommodation, training and employment. Enforcement activity, to reduce drug supply and to lessen the impact of drug dealing on community cohesion, will be sustained through Operation Reduction, supported by efforts to enhance community reporting and linked to overlapping areas of work such as Prolific and other Priority Offenders interventions.

Links to other priority areas

Illicit drug misuse, in the words of the Home Secretary's foreword to the new Drug Strategy "wastes lives, destroys families and damages communities. It costs taxpayers millions to deal with the health problems caused by drugs and to tackle the crimes, such as burglary, car theft, mugging and robbery which are committed by some users to fund their habit". The use of illicit drugs can be a significant factor in work with a number of other Strategy priority areas, including anti-social

behaviour, acquisitive crime, public place violent crime, domestic violence, and preventive and support work with young people, as well as having a negative influence on the quality of the environment.

Parallel Plans

- Children and Young People's Plan 2009–12
- NTA Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009–10
- Drug Needs Assessment 2009–10
- PCT Operation Plan [Vital Signs] 2009–10
- Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Strategy
- Housing Strategy 2008–13

Performance Indicators

- **NI 38: Drug-related (Class A) offending rate** (LAA top 35 indicator)
- **NI 40: Drug users in effective treatment** (LAA top 35 indicator)
- NI 42: Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem
- NI 115: Substance misuse by young people [Local Target]

Illicit Drugs Action Plan

Outcome Sought 1
Protection of communities through robust enforcement to tackle drug supply, drug related crime and anti-social behaviour.
Actions
1.1 Continuation of Operation Reduction into its fourth year, aiming to build on the positive findings of the independent research undertaken in 2008, which reported a 50% reduction in a range of drug related acquisitive crime amongst those targeted by the Operation.
1.2 Sustained activity via Communities Against Drugs to empower communities to report drug dealing and drug related activity.
Outcome Sought 2
Prevention of harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse.
Actions
2.1 Deliver drug education through Healthy Schools Team support for PSHE and through the work of the Targeted Youth Support Service.
2.2 Promote the further improvement, supported by the under 19 treatment service, ru-ok?, as a provider of specialist consultation, of Tier 2 targeted [enhanced] services for vulnerable young people – those who have ever been in care; those who have ever been homeless; truants; those excluded from school; serious or frequent offenders; and those whose parents or carers are problematic drug users – with effective screening and assessment at an early stage supported by appropriate training where necessary.
2.3 Increase the number of young people appropriately referred by the Police; Antisocial Behaviour Team; Detached Youth Work Team; Youth and Connexion Personal Advisors; hostel and other accommodation services; and from Accident and Emergency, into the under 19s treatment service, ru-ok?

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2.4 Meet the 8 targets set by the National Treatment Agency incl.: 20% or more referrals to the treatment service via Children and Family services; 100% of young people receiving a care plan within two weeks of starting treatment; and 80% or more young people leaving treatment in an agreed and planned way.
2.5 Improve treatment service delivery in respect of: general healthcare assessments; responding to diverse needs, including those who are victims of sexual exploitation; mental health assessments and treatment; and access to intensive Tier Four interventions.
2.6 Improve the capture of accurate data and reliable information and fully implement a joint recording and case management system [Aspire].
2.7 Provide information and advice to local communities on access to family support, including PATCHED, and via an annual Families Conference.
Outcome Sought 3
Delivery of new approaches to drug treatment and social re-integration
3.1 Refresh the Harm Reduction Strategy in order to improve access to, and uptake of, Blood Borne Virus testing and vaccination programmes, combined with an increased emphasis on accurate data recording.
3.2 Develop the availability of naloxone administration training for service users, currently those in structured treatment, but extended to other at risk groups such as hostel residents, as well as to families and carers, in order to have a positive impact on the drug related deaths rate.
3.3 Increase the number of psychosocial intervention treatment places and investigate ways of reducing waiting times, which have often exceeded 21 days.
3.4 Improve access to, engagement in and planned discharges from treatment for under represented groups, including BME, LGBT, dual diagnosis clients and substance misusing parents.
3.5 Review the current provision for Tier 4 residential rehabilitation, demand for which outstrips available resources for funded places, in order to try and respond to need more effectively.
3.6 Improve planned discharge rates, which have been below national averages, with a particular focus on recovery and reintegration via better access to accommodation, training and employment.
3.7 Improve the quality of data recording across the treatment system, particularly in respect of Treatment Outcome Profiles and Harm Reduction data, in order to better reflect actual practice, and utilising standardized contract review mechanisms to encourage compliance.
3.8 Continue to integrate family support and treatment through local PATCHED services and through support groups at Lewes Prison.
3.9 Develop employment/educational pathways through peer mentoring and workforce development work.
3.10 Develop work that increases the self-esteem and self-image of those in recovery through arts and creative activities.
3.11 Support Integrated Drug Treatment System prison work through PATCHED and Health Trainer inputs.
Outcome Sought 4
Public information campaigns, communications and community engagement
Actions
4.1 Continue Communities Against Drugs neighbourhood liaison work, potentially extended to other aspects of community safety, so as to engage with local communities via the audit, commissioning and review cycle.
4.2 Promote local campaigns, both within Tackling Drugs Week and throughout the year as appropriate, to identify good practice and successful outcomes for local residents.
4.3 Raise awareness of risks from the night-time economy via the Safe Space project and Spiked campaign.

Acquisitive Crime: Burglary, Theft and Business Crime

Objective: To reduce acquisitive crime including burglaries, thefts of and from motor vehicles, cycle theft and business crime

Why is this a priority?

Acquisitive crime, often motivated by drug abuse, is invasive. In particular, domestic burglaries have a significant impact on victims and business crime can jeopardise the prosperity of businesses in the city.

The Home Office estimates that the average financial cost of each domestic burglary is £3,268, theft of a vehicle is £4,138 and theft from a vehicle is £858.

Acquisitive crime in Brighton & Hove accounts for a significant proportion of overall crime (45%) and long term trends in overall crime are therefore heavily influenced by acquisitive crime. Over the past five years peaks and troughs in acquisitive crime are visibly echoed in total crime trends.

During 2008/9 acquisitive crime began to rise from historically very low figures over the past few years. The recession could be an influence on acquisitive crime but at the moment there is no local direct evidence or information to attribute rises in crime to the economic downturn.

The local picture

In 2007, the Citizens' Panel Survey found that 29% of local people reported feeling fairly worried or very worried about their homes being broken into and a further 45% felt slightly worried. Roughly similar percentages of people were worried about theft of or theft from their vehicles. 12% of Citizen's Panel respondents had experienced or observed domestic burglary In the past twelve months and a similar percentage had experienced or observed attempted burglary.

Over the course of recent years levels of police recorded vehicle crime and domestic burglary have substantially fallen. Vehicle crime remains at relatively low levels but locally we are seeing a rise in thefts from vehicles particularly in city centre car parks, domestic burglaries are showing signs that they might be rising again. It is therefore important we continue with current work streams and develop new actions to combat these trends. Increasing cycle use in the city unfortunately creates more opportunity for offenders to steal cycles that are not properly secured in public places.

Main Partners

Sussex Police

Housing Services

Neighbourhood Watch

Trading Standards

Victim Support

Business Crime Reduction Partnership

Sustainable Transport Team

Bike Off

British Transport Police

Current status of work

Operation Reduction, a well established and nationally acclaimed partnership operation, that targets drug dealers and users with a dual approach of enforcement and support has made a significant contribution locally to reducing acquisitive crime, as has work with prolific and priority offenders (described further in a separate section of this strategy).

Operation Inroad has been successful in increasing

awareness of potential victims of distraction burglary. When incidents do occur, this initiative provides an enhanced response to victims and a quality focussed investigation.

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) appointed priority crime reduction officer has coordinated and delivered a wide range of activities and initiatives around acquisitive crime drawing on national best practice. This has included a programme of providing free additional security to over 500 homes over the past three years. These have mainly been in the city centre where properties tend to be more vulnerable.

Recent trends and series are largely determined by the presence or absence of certain offenders who commit multiple crimes. Some trends in vehicle crime and burglary have been attributable to youth organised crime groups with hotspots emerging close to some young peoples home addresses.

In response to the rise in cycle theft, a multi-agency group continues to deliver on an action plan which includes improved cycle parking facilities and work to raise awareness among cyclists about best practice around cycle security.

The Business Crime Reduction Partnership (BCRP), supported by the CDRP, continues to increase its membership and provides support to businesses in reducing crime. Areas of business supported include the retail sector and the night time economy.

CDRP activity has therefore made a significant contribution to crime reduction in this area. Underlying this is the day to day work of the police in Brighton and Hove in dealing with victims, gathering intelligence, targeting offenders, detecting offences and bringing offenders to justice.

Where next?

The CDRP priority crime reduction officer will continue to develop initiatives to maintain our reductions in these crime areas and we will continue to invest in Operation Reduction and work targeting prolific and priority offenders.

Work in the city centre to environmentally audit car parks and make changes to raise their specification to meet accredited standards.

Better information sharing between the police, YOS, TYS and others working with and supporting young people to divert the activities of those involved in youth organised crime groups and share information and intelligence on those involved to detect offences.

The CDRP will continue to work with the BCRP developing the roles of the night time and day time coordinators to encompass wider crime reduction activity and to actively own, develop and coordinate relevant elements of the Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy.

Links to other priority areas

Work in this area is supported by work in the action plans relating to priority and prolific offenders, drugs misuse, physical environment, infrastructure and quality of life children and young people and alcohol related crime and disorder.

Sustainability issues

As shown above, many people have an underlying concern about the risk of acquisitive crimes, particularly those which are personally invasive. Also, business crimes are not victimless; small businesses particularly can be disproportionately disadvantaged by business crime and neighbourhoods where premises have closed down detract from the visual appearance of the area, can lose their attraction as places to visit and encourage criminal damage and anti-social behaviour.

National research has found their cycle has been stolen, two out of three people will cycle less frequently and one in four will stop cycling altogether. A reduction in cycle theft rates therefore supports work to build up environmental sustainability and also has positive health benefits.

Since acquisitive crime levels have been relatively low in recent times, it would be easy to divert resources into other crime and community safety issues. However, the CDRP must continue with ongoing police operations and CDRP initiatives so as to maintain these low levels of crime. These are not currently resource intensive so this is achievable. The CDRP will continue to monitor crime trends in this area and where spare analytical capacity exists successful projects and operations will be evaluated to learn from their success.

Parallel plans

- Sussex Police and Brighton & Hove Policing Plans
- Sustainable Transport Plan

Performance Indicators

- NI 16: Serious acquisitive crime rate
- LI: Number of police recorded domestic burglaries
- LI: Number police recorded thefts from and thefts of vehicles
- LI: Number of police recorded shoplifting offences
- LI: Number of Business Crime Reduction Partnership members

Acquisitive Crime Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Targeted crime prevention in burglary hotspots
Actions
1.1 Continue to promote and focus secure locks scheme in the most vulnerable properties
1.2 Ensure property is marked in hotspot areas
1.3 Promote Neighbourhood Watch in hotspots
1.4 Increase awareness of capable guardians in hotspots
1.5 Ensure quality focussed investigations in hotspot areas
1.6 Provide high visibility patrols in hotspot areas
Outcome Sought 2
Increase active Neighbourhood Watch schemes
Actions
2.1 Promote Neighbourhood Watch across the city

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2.2 Ensure PCSOs are all trained in setting up and supporting schemes
2.3 Maintain established Neighbourhood Watch schemes during transition management arrangements
2.4 Continue to support and promote Brighton and Hove Neighbourhood Watch Association
2.5 Provide better communication to Neighbourhood Watch coordinators
Outcome Sought 3
Improved security standards in dwellings
Actions
3.1 Promote secure locks scheme across the city
3.2 Provide advice to householders on securing their property and good practices
3.3 Work with planning to ensure new developments, refurbishments and extensions meet specific standards of security
3.4 Improve security in dwellings occupied by vulnerable people
3.5 Take special measures to tackle distraction burglaries
Outcome Sought 4
Improved property marking and property recovery
Actions
4.1 Targeted work with householders to ensure property is appropriately marked
4.2 Targeted work to promote property marking and increase awareness of the benefits
4.3 Improve the use of technology and recording systems to identify covertly marked recovered goods
4.4 Work with second hand outlets to monitor stock and who they buy their stock from
Outcome Sought 5
Targeted vehicle crime prevention in hotspots and improved environmental design to deter vehicle crime
Actions
5.1 Make motorists aware of hotspots
5.2 Provide intelligence to capable guardians regarding hotspots
5.3 Improve the built environment in long term hotspots
5.4 Improve security and safety standards in car parks
5.5 Make car parks look secure, safe and clean
5.6 Through planning ensure all new environmental improvements maximise opportunities to reduce vehicle crime
Outcome Sought 6

Increased responsibility and improved crime prevention practices by motorists
Actions
6.1 Raise awareness of good crime prevention practices
6.2 Work with motorists to ensure property is appropriately marked
6.3 Encourage off street parking
Outcome Sought 7
Support the Business Crime Reduction Partnership in protecting businesses from crime
Actions
7.1 Increase the membership of the BCRP
7.2 Encourage existing members to report and record crime and incidents
7.3 Maintain and develop intelligence between the police, PCST and BCRP
7.4 Work with the BCRP to improve working practices to reduce crime in the night time economy
7.5 Work with the BCRP to improve working practices to reduce crime in the day time economy
Outcome Sought 8
Initiate effective business crime reduction activities and disseminate good practice
Actions
8.1 Equip businesses with the information needed to reduce crime
8.2 Give businesses access to best practice to reduce business crime
8.3 Reduce drive offs from petrol stations
Outcome Sought 9
Reduction in cycle theft rate
Actions
9.1 Carry out high profile publicity campaign on secure cycle locking practice
9.2 Promote registration of cycles to assist with retrieval
9.3 Continue to expand and improve cycle parking provision in the city, including in car parks and residential settings
9.4 Evaluate effectiveness of ‘M design’ cycle stands trial
9.5 Seek quality cycle parking provision in new planning applications and for this to be adequately enforced

Hate Crimes and Incidents

Objective: To reduce crimes and incidents which are motivated by hatred and protect victims

Hate crime is 'any incident which constitutes a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate[2].' It is an action that goes beyond causing offence or being hostile, it is a criminal offence committed against a person or property.

Hate incidents and crimes are motivated by an offender's hatred of someone because of their:

- race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality or national origins
- religion
- gender or gender identity
- sexual orientation
- disability.

Hate incidents can take many forms including:

- physical attacks, assaults, damage to property, offensive graffiti, neighbour disputes and arson
- threat of attack including offensive letters, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate and unfounded, malicious complaints
- verbal abuse or insults, offensive leaflets and posters, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes or through letter boxes and bullying at school or in the workplace

Brighton & Hove's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership is committed to dealing with hate crime and the prejudice and discrimination that fuel such hatred. In the next three sections of the Strategy, work is described which tackles hate crimes motivated by racist and religious hatred; by homophobia, transphobia, biphobia and prejudices towards disabled people.

Our sections of the Strategy which set out our work programmes for tackling domestic and sexual violence recognise the relationship between these crimes and gender-based violence and the new duties that are required by the Equality Act 2006. During 2009, the Partnership will consider how it can further integrate considerations of gender within the work on other priority crime areas. These considerations will ensure that the CDRP is fully compliant with all recent equality duties.

[2] Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) definition

Racially and Religiously Motivated Crimes/Incidents

Objectives: **To prevent and reduce racist and religiously motivated crimes and incidents**

To increase trust and confidence

Definition - 'A racist or religiously motivated incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist or religiously motivated by the victim or any other person.'

Why is this a priority?

According to the census data the BME population in Brighton and Hove is relatively small compared to other similar cities. This means that their needs and concerns can be marginalised. The capacity of support networks within the BME community are limited and mainstream services are working towards reaching their full potential to deliver the best service to BME clients and fully fulfil their statutory obligations. There is a long history of BME communities not having trust and confidence in statutory agencies. Many concerns have now been addressed but working towards increased trust and confidence remains an important priority. This means that BME community members who experience racially or religiously motivated crimes and incidents do not always seek or receive the support they need or deserve to ensure the best outcomes for them.

The 2001 Census estimated that there were just over 14,200 people from non-white ethnic groups – 5.7% of the city's population. However, BME groups were estimated to have increased in size by 35% over the period 2001 to 2004 (against a national increase of 13%). 15% of the city's residents were born outside of England (well above national levels) and 20% of all new births in 2005 were to mothers born outside the UK. The city ranks in the top 10 local authorities across England in terms of numbers of migrant workers with 5,000 registrations from overseas workers in 2005 alone (Inequality Review 2007/08, Brighton & Hove City Council). The city also hosts several thousand overseas students every year.

Assessing the extent to which this increasing population is vulnerable to racist/religiously motivated crimes and incidents is informed in part by national research which consistently shows high levels of under-reporting, specifically that police databases record fewer than a fifth of those incidents which are revealed through surveys.

The local picture

The Brighton & Hove Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) has consistently prioritised work aimed at increasing reporting either to the police, the caseworkers within the Community Safety Team, housing and school staff or to one of our community or voluntary sector partners.

The central area of the city, which is the focus for visitors and businesses, has the highest concentration and increasing number of incidents (Regency ward) with other central areas (Queen's Park and St. Peter's & North Laine) and East Brighton also showing concentrations.

Our analysis also shows that rises or peaks in reported incidents correlate with international and national events and tensions. For example, in July 2005 following the London bombing incidents, Brighton & Hove had the largest number of reported incidents that it had recorded in any single previous month. We estimate that those incidents were particularly experienced by those who were

perceived to be of the Muslim faith. However, other communities are also at an increased risk of targeted crimes or incidents, including gypsies and travellers, refugees and migrant workers, overseas students, health service workers and BME businesses, particularly those which work in front line occupations such as food and retail outlets and taxi drivers.

Community engagement and trust and confidence

Our work to prevent and deal with these hate crimes has also directly contributed to building increased trust and confidence by local communities in criminal justice and statutory partner agencies. Community engagement and supporting partnership work with communities is prioritised as one of a number of ways through which we build trust and confidence. That work and the positive direct relationships that our police officers and staff within the Partnership Community Safety Team have with the Muslim Forum, the Sudanese Coptic Association, the Jewish Representative Council and other faith based groups provide the opportunity for directly addressing the concerns and daily experiences they have and of delivering solutions which further protect them.

Current status of work

Brighton & Hove CDRP will continue its active support of the Racial Harassment Forum, the 'multi-agency panel' which was identified as a key good practice initiative within the findings of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. The Forum is a partnership of community, independent sector and statutory service providers. An independent review of its governance and working practices in 2006 has ensured that the Forum is 'fit for purpose' to deliver its duties including all those which are set out in the detailed action plan of this Strategy which incorporates targeted work to build resilience to violent extremism as well as comprehensive actions to reduce racist/religiously motivated crimes and incidents.

Main Partners

Racial Harassment Forum

BME and faith community groups and businesses

Sussex Police

Partnership Community Safety Team

Primary Care Trust

Children and Young People's Trust

Social housing providers

Crown Prosecution Service

Court services

A high priority is to sustain and further develop the provision of high quality police responses and casework services which provide the full range of criminal and civil justice remedies which resolve safety issues, protect victims and, where appropriate, bring offenders to justice. The added value that will come from closer working with Neighbourhood Policing Officers and Teams will be one of the initiatives in coming months which aim to improve responses.

We have done particularly well in taking forward projects which reduce risks for particularly vulnerable groups. A Home Office grant is awarded from the Victim Fund which has allowed an outreach worker employed by Friends, Families and Travellers to work with gypsies and travellers to increase reporting. Funding has also been secured to work with taxi drivers in the city and to increase their safety from racist abuse and attacks. The success of this initiative is a result of a strong partnership with community leaders and the members of Sudanese community in particular.

Mainstreaming good practice approaches has significantly progressed with expertise being shared from the Partnership Community Safety Team in the delivery of training programmes to many council services. The Healthy Schools Team (within the Children and Young People's Trust (CYPT)) has led cutting edge work to tackling bullying in schools. The 'Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning' initiative has been delivered to primary schools and by September 2008 will be implemented in all schools in the city. As the local education authority, the CYPT has now analysed a full year of returns from schools, which together with the findings of the 'Safe at School' survey is

providing important information on which we can base educational and preventative work with children and young people.

Where next?

Sustaining our multi-agency panel, the Racial Harassment Forum continues to be a high priority. We will provide support to those representatives of the community and independent sector who give of their time and expertise in helping in the delivery of the Forum's work which includes the work programme set out within this strategy and action plan. The Annual General Meetings provide important opportunities to review progress and to celebrate shared achievements. We will continue to strengthen the link with democratic processes through the Community Safety Forum and with stronger links within neighbourhoods.

Work to further increase reporting will continue and we will sustain and extend the delivery of good practice casework to victims and witnesses, co-ordinating effective multi-agency responses and remedies.

We will continue to meet Home Office requirements to record, monitor and analyse tensions and risks and submit monthly reports. We will also continue to address the particular concerns and experiences of those who are targeted and fearful because of their faith.

We will progress the strands of work that seek to ensure the effective use of the education system, and where appropriate the youth service, to promote faith understanding in schools, colleges and universities. We will seek to increase the involvement of women from different faith groups in new initiatives, work with our partners to further introduce inclusive cultural initiatives, inter faith work and projects which build civic capacity. Our activities during Refugee Week in June and the 'City People's Day' in October 2009 will be two of the initiatives which will help take forward that work. At a strategic level, we will contribute to partnership work to help build community cohesion.

Links to other priority areas

Work in this action plan feeds into broader work around equalities and community cohesion. It also supports and is supported by other work in this strategy around anti-social behaviour, children and young people, public place alcohol related crime disorder and Preventing Violent Extremism.

Sustainability

Racially and religiously motivated crimes and incidents significantly adversely affect the health, well-being and quality of life of individuals and families, damage lives and communities and undermine community cohesion.

Performance Indicators

- LI: Number of Racist Incident Report Forms received
- LI: Number of agencies actively engaged in using the RIRF
- LI: Number of police recorded racist and religiously motivated crimes and incidents
- LI: The detection, prosecution and conviction rate of racist and religiously motivated crimes
- LI: Number of racist and religiously motivated crimes where the victim has been a victim of a racist or religiously motivated crime in the last 12 months

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Parallel plans

- Preventing Violent Extremism – Winning Hearts and Minds (DCLG: 2007)
- Commissioning Integration and Cohesion: Our Shared Future (DCLG 2007)
- Strengthening Opportunities – Promoting Cohesion (DCLG 2005/07)
- Inclusive Council Policy; and community cohesion and Reducing Inequalities Review
- Anti-Bullying Strategy: Children & Young People's Trust and national guidance: 'Safe To Learn'.
- Saving Lives, Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public. An Action Plan for Reducing Violence 2008–11.

Racially and Religiously Motivated Crimes and Incidents and Building Resilience to Violent Extremism Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Increased reporting of racist and religiously motivated crimes and incidents and improved responses and services to those reporting.
Actions
1.1 Develop and distribute widely self-reporting packs to increase reporting of racist incidents
1.2 Expand web-based and on-line reporting opportunities
1.3 Enhance facilities to report and access services within the neighbourhood
1.4 Further implement and mainstream the use of the Pan-Sussex RRMI reporting form
1.5 Increase reporting in the community and voluntary sector
1.6 Prioritise work with repeat victims to support and protect them and their families from further victimisation
1.7 Further develop the capacity of the multi-agency Casework Panel to improve the response to racist incidents and to support victims
1.8 Conduct client satisfaction surveys and act on feedback from the client in relation to the standards of service provided to them
1.9 Deliver a consistently high quality service to victims from wherever they access support
1.10 NHS Trusts to devise measures to increase reporting and embed it within their policies & practice
1.11 Publicise reporting centres, reporting schemes and support services.
Outcome Sought 2
To promote an anti-racist attitude within communities and increase knowledge, skills and ability of the city's workforce to respond through publicity, training and partnership projects.
Actions
2.1 Provide targeted publicity and support to vulnerable groups to raise awareness about reporting and enable easy access to hate crime services. Translated information to be made available on support services and first contact

2.2 Prioritise promotion of clear and consistent anti-racist messages and raise awareness of racist bullying in young people's settings, particularly schools, using a variety of young person friendly media and training
2.3 Work with English language schools, higher education establishments, universities, and host families to raise awareness risks and of reporting mechanisms among overseas students and address their safety concerns. Examine this process and ensure that it is targeted at the right people
2.4 Ensure clients are aware of statutory sector complaint procedures e.g. Council, Police, NHS, CPS and learn from complaints made
Outcome Sought 3
Prevent and deter offenders, reduce repeat offending and bring offenders to justice whenever appropriate through improved rates of detection, prosecution and court outcomes
3.1 To review policies and practices relating to the recording and referral of issues relating to repeat offending
3.2 Race/Faith caseworkers to work closely with Anti-Social Behaviour and Youth Offending Teams regarding known perpetrators
3.3 Develop a mechanism to identify and manage risk presented by racist and religiously motivated offenders
3.4 Work towards developing early intervention programmes with young people in young people's settings
3.5 Work with perpetrators and their parents to address their racial or religiously-motivated anti-social behaviour by appropriate interventions and referral to appropriate services
3.6 Monitor records to ensure early identification and tagging of racist and religiously motivated incidents
3.7 Monitor the racist incident reporting process within Sussex Police and the Crown Prosecution Service to identify gaps in the system and develop a plan to address them
3.8 Monitor the number of racist and religiously motivated crimes recorded and detected along with the number of arrests, cautions, prosecutions and convictions
3.9 Develop and monitor tracking of criminal cases to check progress and provide feedback to the victims and communities
3.10 Map and analyse hotspots for racist incidents to assist in problem solving and to assess the effectiveness of work undertaken
3.11 Maintain the city-wide centralised monitoring system of racist incidents, produce regular updates on trends and patterns for monitoring by producing the Racist Incident Database Report to direct future preventative and development work
Outcome Sought 4
Deliver targeted initiatives, including specific projects, which aim to increase the safety of those vulnerable to particular risks and which contribute to the wider aims and objectives within the Strategy
Actions
4.1 Housing Management to continue to develop appropriate and specific housing policies and procedures and work with registered social landlords and the private sector to minimise potential risk of vulnerable people from Black and minority ethnic communities being housed in vulnerable locations

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4.2 Housing strategy to develop strategy action points to combat racist and religiously motivated harassment
4.3 Collect tension risk information in the city and engage BME groups, voluntary and community organisations with regard to community cohesion issues
4.4 Ensure consistent response to all reports of RRMI
Outcome Sought 5
Promote local community cohesion and engagement between existing and new communities, building bridges and links across all ethnic groups and faiths.
Actions
5.1 Link action plan from Community Cohesion meetings to Community safety strategy action plan
5.2 Develop and support the RHF
5.3 Develop a youth section of the Racial Harassment Forum
5.4 Develop links with external agencies/individuals from around the UK to bring inspiration and expertise to the RHF
5.5 Statutory providers to consult and engage with BME communities in developing good practice of priorities and services with regard to i) racial and religiously motivated incidents ii) other services
5.6 Engage with refugee, asylum seeker and migrant worker communities and address their safety concerns
5.7 Develop a proactive communications strategy to raise the profile of the anti-racist work, respond to negative publicity, publicise successful prosecution and to promote respect for diversity
5.8 Review RHF publicity and refresh accordingly
5.9 Assess and respond positively to emerging tensions and potential conflicts

Building Resilience to (Preventing) Violent Extremism

Objectives: Increase trust and confidence within communities and build long-term resilience to violent extremism

Why is this a priority?

The aim of the United Kingdom's strategy for countering international terrorism (Contest: March 2009) is 'to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence'. The government's plans to achieve this aim are set out within four main workstreams which are: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare. The Prevent workstream is more fully described as 'Building Resilience to Violent Extremism' and requires a partnership approach between local authorities, a range of statutory and third sector organisations in localities and most importantly, local communities.

Local delivery of the Building Resilience to Violent Extremism priority begins with an understanding of Brighton & Hove's ever changing population and the extent to which international and national events together with circumstances within the city, could conspire to foster extreme ideologies which could then escalate to violent action. The delivery of this priority area is therefore, a particular challenge for the CDRP, needing us to consider local responses within the city's communities to world events which are outside of our control. We have to recognise that many people in our city while being part of Brighton & Hove's communities, also share their lives with families and communities in other countries and can be personally affected by international events. However, while this global perspective is important, we also prioritise the extent to which we identify and deal with local factors which can increase vulnerability to extremism. Real or perceived grievances, frustrated ambitions and a sense of victimhood, a failure to address inequality and exclusion, together with an absence of shared values, will increase vulnerability to extremist messages.

In our first community workshop (March 2009) we took up that challenge with very positive outcome: we agreed that **'We want to protect the city of Brighton and Hove, and that is what binds and unites us as citizens'.**

Having a Prevent programme of action is in line with national guidance on Prevent delivery and is central to both national indicator 35 (NI 35) and the equivalent APACS indicator. Local authorities, in collaboration with our partners, were required to measure themselves against NI 35 for the first time in April 2009 and this will continue on an annual basis.

Main Partners

Sussex Police

Brighton & Hove Muslim Forum

University of Brighton

Al-Medinah Mosque

CYPT

Corporate Communications

Brighton & Hove Interfaith Group

Fellowship Dialogue Society

Islamic Society, University of Brighton

Islamic Society, University of Sussex

The Building Resilience to (Prevent) Violent Extremism Partnership Group

The purpose of the Prevent Partnership Group is to progress the national Prevent agenda in Brighton and Hove within a locally developed framework. The group leads the work on behalf of the CDRP and is responsible for setting, monitoring and delivering on targets.

The group's remit is to work together to

1. **Challenge** the violent extremist ideology and support mainstream voices
2. **Disrupt** those who promote violent extremism and the institutions where they may be active
3. **Support** vulnerable individuals
4. **Increase the capacity** of communities to resist violent extremists
5. **Address** grievances
6. **Develop** Prevent-related research and evaluation
7. **Improve** strategic communications

Current status of work

There has been good progress in engaging with representatives from the Muslim and interfaith communities on this sensitive agenda. The Prevent Partnership Group has been established and a programme of work is in development. The Partnership Group reports quarterly to each CDRP meeting, which includes elected member representation.

Senior council officers and police colleagues attend monthly Local Security Review meetings which will identify local threats and help inform the action plan.

Dedicated community engagement and a strategic post will be in post by November 2009 and will add significant capacity to making progress with the action plan.

Where next?

The next phase of work is threefold:

1. The development of an in depth and thoroughly researched assessment of threats and vulnerabilities to local resilience to violent extremism. This will require a much deeper understanding of our local communities of interest.
2. The development of the programme of events and activities which:
    - enhance the profile of Muslim communities, in particular
    - establish means to effectively address grievances
    - undermine extremist ideology.
3. Working with schools and the higher/further education sector to raise awareness, provide information, manage risks and empower children and young people to create communities that are more resilient to extremism

In all these areas of work, skilled communication with partners and communities is essential to achieving positive progress on this sensitive priority area.

Implications for sustainability

Stopping people from resorting to violence or terrorist action is fundamental to the security and well being of our citizens. While front line policing and intelligence are vital to countering terrorism, allocating resources exclusively to these activities will not address alone its root causes. That is why the government has made a grant of £120,000 in 2008/09 and 2009/10 Brighton & Hove Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership in recognition that communities themselves must be at the centre of an effective response to reducing violent extremism and tackling disaffection. We aim to work together to ensure that extremist ideology does not escalate in a way which reduces our

safety or threatens our peaceful way of life. Local partners, who know their communities best, have the flexibility to respond to local needs.

Parallel plans

- UK Government Strategy - Contest 2
- Sussex Police Prevent Plan
- Learning Together to be Safe and Children and Young People's Action Plan and Safer Schools Plans
- Brighton & Hove Equality Frameworks of Statutory Partners
- Hate Crime policies and action plans of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
- Brighton & Hove Community Cohesion frameworks

Measures of success and numerical targets

NI 35: Preventing Violent Extremism

There are four criteria to NI 35* and achievement against each of the criteria is ranked locally on a nationally defined scale of 1 to 5 (with a potential combined total of 20)

- We assess ourselves to currently measure 8.5 out of a maximum of 20, with a target of 14 for achievement by the end of 2009/10 and 16 by the end of 2010/11.

*The 4 criteria are:
a) understanding of and engagement with Muslim communities,

b) Knowledge and understanding of the drivers and causes of violent extremism and the Prevent objectives,

c) Development of a risk-based preventing violent extremism action plan, in support of delivery of the Prevent objectives, and

d) Effective oversight, delivery and evaluation of projects and actions

Preventing Violent Extremism Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Understanding of, and engagement with, Muslim communities
Actions
1.1 Working with Muslim Forum and Muslim leaders in the city and through engagement with men, women and young people, develop a narrative or 'story' which describes perspectives in relation to their faith and aspirations for participating fully in the life of the city. The narrative will assist our understanding and inform our work.

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1.2 Continually work to develop shared values by initiating events which increase understanding, particularly of the positive perspectives of the Muslim faith and our local Muslim community. The People's Day event (October each year) is one such initiative and is organised with the B&H Muslim Forum and other faith organisations.
1.3 Taking the lead from the Muslim leaders in the city, and together with members of inter-faith groups, celebrate significant religious festivals
1.4 Work with Sussex and Brighton universities and with City College, to enhance the positive profile of Muslim communities within the student population and in particular to support the pastoral role of a dedicated Imam with a view to giving guidance and undermining extremist ideology
1.5 Following national good practice (Learning Together to be Safe and others), develop and deliver programmes of work for schools, children and young people, which increase the confidence and capacity of schools to understand: how the extremist narrative can be challenged: how to prevent harm and manage risks: how to support vulnerable individuals: increase the resilience of pupils and school communities and to use curriculum opportunities to air and resolve grievances through conflict resolution and active citizenship.
1.6 Support as appropriate, the Muslim Forum and community members, in exploring the feasibility of a new Muslim and Inter-faith cultural and dialogue centre and which also provides facilities for multi-cultural events
Outcome Sought 2
Knowledge and understanding of the drivers and causes of violent extremism and the Prevent objectives
Actions
2.1 Participate in national and regional strategic and operational forums, ensuring national good practice and information informs the work of the membership of the Prevent Partnership Group
2.2 The Partnership Community Safety Team to ensure information, new developments and progress of the work of the Prevent Partnership Group and in particular the concerns of the Muslim community, are disseminated throughout the CDRP and influences mainstream work programmes as necessary
2.3. Build the capacity of the Prevent Partnership Group in order that it is able to fully represent all perspectives of Muslim and other faiths and of Inter- faith dialogue initiatives and that those voices can be heard and given equal consideration; work to develop a shared understanding of the causes of violent extremism and solutions to prevent its escalation. Provide leadership to the city in this respect and particularly of shared values.
Outcome Sought 3
Development of a risk-based preventing violent extremism action plan, in support of delivery of the Prevent objectives
3.1 Informed by Sussex and Brighton & Hove Police security review information, identify vulnerabilities and risks and include within the action plan, activities which will target and reduce those specific risks.
3.2 The Partnership Community Safety Team to complete the monthly Community Tension Risk Assessment feeding into national, regional and local information as required
3.3 Participate in the police led, Sussex wide Prevent Group, ensuring activities within the Brighton & Hove Action Plan are co-ordinated with those in the Sussex Action Plan.
3.4 Brighton & Hove police to sustain opportunities for Muslim leaders and community leaders (and those of all other faiths) to raise grievances and to manage partnership responses which effectively address those grievances.

3.5 The Partnership Community Safety Team to continue to develop and deliver its work address racist and religiously motivated crimes and incidents and to build trust and confidence within the Black and minority ethnic, Muslim and other faith based communities
3.6 Increase skills in managing public perceptions through the delivery of 'Media Training for Muslim leaders, key community representatives and members of the Prevent Partnership Group
Outcome Sought 4
Effective oversight, delivery and evaluation of projects and actions
4.1 Partnership Community Safety Team to manage monitoring of effectiveness of action plan delivery within the performance management frameworks of the CDRP.
4.2 Prevent Partnership Group to maintain oversight of delivery of action plan and to assess progress against the scoring for the National Indicator e Quarterly reporting to CDRP Reports to GOSE
4.3 Quarterly reports to be submitted to Government Office for the South East as required
4.4 Financial management of the Prevent money and its allocation to projects and activities to be managed within national guidance

LGBT Hate Crimes and Incidents

Objectives: To reduce homophobic, biphobic, and transphobic crimes and incidents

To improve the trust and confidence of Brighton and Hove LGBT people in Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership agencies and their work to develop community cohesion

Why is this a priority?

Brighton & Hove has an estimated LGBT population of 35,000 people. Official figures show a relatively low level of hate crime and incidents recorded. The level of under-reporting however, has been evidenced in "The Count Me In Too" survey of 2006. This showed that 73% of the 847 people taking part, had experienced at least one crime or incident within the previous five years. Of these, only 1 in 7 had reported it. During that five year period, 763 crimes and incidents had been officially recorded. Extrapolating that figure could mean that as many as 5,341 crimes and incidents actually took place during the period, over 1,000 per year. This research also shows a disproportionate impact on vulnerable, excluded or marginalised groups. There is therefore, a real danger that tackling homophobic/trans/biphobic crimes and incidents might not be adequately prioritised if recorded crime figures are the only source of information. The evidence shows that a sustained level of hate crime and incidents are not being reported. This has a cumulative and serious impact on individuals and LGBT communities.

While the city presents culturally as being socially inclusive and tolerant of LGBT diversity, it also has a vibrant night time economy which has recently been awarded Beacon status, and is a popular destination for short term visitors. The central area of Brighton, including the prominent LGBT area of Kemptown, is home to a transient community (as well as established residents). This diverse community with different levels of understanding experience various levels of discrimination. Discrimination ranges from verbal to physical abuse, some of which is unrecorded and therefore difficult to address

LGBT residents and visitors migrate to Brighton and the majority believe it to be safe and tolerant place to live and visit. However there are parts of the community that can be disillusioned to find that this is not always the case. LGBT people need to have trust and confidence in services dealing with hate crime and the PCST are committed to ensure they deliver in its working strategy to ensure under-reporting is reduced to a minimum. This, along with

Main Partners

Sussex Police

Partnership Community Safety Team

Crown Prosecution Service

Courts service

Primary Care Trust

Housing services

Children and Young People's Trust

Terrence Higgins Trust

Brighton & Hove LGBT Switchboard

Clare Project

Mankind

a criminal justice attrition rate which is greater than that of other hate crimes, combines towards a lack of confidence in the reporting process.

Current status

2007 saw the creation of multi-agency LGBT working groups, including a Casework Panel and an LGBT Community Safety Working Group, with standing groups around topics including mental health, housing and domestic violence and abuse. These groups will be instrumental in providing improved partnership solutions in reducing hate crime and incidents. This has continued into 2008 providing a concrete base for a mutli agency working partnership focused on LGBT safety issues.

The Count Me In Too report of 2007 provided important information and further focussed analysis of the community safety data has also been undertaken. This provides further information on the LGBT community's perceptions of hate crime and assessments of agency responses as well as useful evidence for the development of service approaches.

Example of developments that have been informed by Count Me In Too data, is the setting up of weekly trans drop-in sessions. Also specifically targeting work identifying multi marginalised communities such as, the Bi community, victims of sexual assault and HIV + men with mental health issues.

Partnership work to encourage reporting of incidents continues with the development of a third party reporting centre with a LGBT Switchboard. In field work successful multi-agency projects continue to operate in 2008/9 under the name of Operation Reagan which specifically focused on reducing violent crime in a hotspot areas (including PSE [Public Sex Environments].

Where next?

Information and evidence about incidents can serve as a basis for the development and design of future bespoke services to meet the needs of victims and change the behaviour of perpetrators. The PCST and Police will continue to work with repeat victims of crime to establish good practice measures and solutions including Restorative Justice and working with the ASB team to identify and challenge the behaviour of repeat offenders so identified success can be achieved and reducing further offending.

We need to reduce hate crime and make Brighton & Hove the safest place for LGBT people to live and visit. A priority will be to increase reporting and improve recording. We will seek to increase opportunities for third party reporting through a common framework of shared reporting systems with other agencies and improve recording by developing better recording systems. This will allow us to carry out analytical work on data collected across all agencies focussing on areas such as criminal justice and offending patterns.

We have and will continue to develop our community engagement processes and support the level of community capacity. We will continue to explore and build stronger relationships which will improve the trust and confidence of LGBT people and community agencies. In turn, this will help to improve co-ordination and partnership work to implement strategic recommendations.

We will continue to support victims and witnesses and respond to the safety needs of multiple marginalised people and support counselling services for survivors. This will also involve sustaining development work on domestic violence, anti bullying and sexual offences.

Implications for sustainability

It is vital for the social, economic and environmental well being and for the overall health of individuals that the local LGBT community feel safe and are able to participate fully in the life of the city. Good community cohesion is achieved where cultural diversity is encouraged and recognised,+ strong and positive relationships exist between people from different backgrounds and where people trust one and other and have trust in; local institutions to act fairly.

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Parallel plans

- Domestic Violence Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Brighton & Hove's 'Inclusive Council Policy'
- CPS 'Delivering Simple, Speedy, Summary Justice' policy document

Performance Indicators

- LI: Detection, prosecution and conviction rates for LGBT hate crimes
- LI: Number of LGBT hate crimes where the victim has been a victim of an LGBT hate crime in the last 12 months

Crimes and incidents against LGBT people Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Improve community engagement with LGBT groups, services and individuals, building trust and confidence through outreach with high risk groups, regular progress reports in LGBT media, online and at safety for a, LGBT events and meetings.
Actions
1.1 Through existing staff and resources increase the number of positive contacts with groups and individuals with emphasis on those most at risk.
1.2 Report progress on work through LGBT media.
1.3 Report progress on work through PCST website.
1.4 Provide information to groups and individuals on who to report to and how to report using leaflets and publicity material.
1.5 Monitor and decrease fear of crime within the LGBT community.
Outcome Sought 2
Build and sustain multi agency and inter sector LGBT led partnerships through the casework panel, community safety working group and the senior officers working group.
Actions
2.1 Maintain bi monthly casework panel.
2.2 Maintain quarterly community safety working group.
2.3 Maintain quarterly senior officers working group.
Outcome Sought 3
Understand and respond to the safety needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups within the LGBT population.
Actions

3.1 Targeted work with trans people
3.2 Targeted work with bi people
3.3 Targeted work with older people
3.4 Targeted work with people with HIV
3.5 Targeted work with people with disabilities and MH issues
3.6 Targeted work with BME people
3.7 Targeted work with homeless and insecurely housed people
3.8 Targeted work with users of public sex environments
Outcome Sought 4
Develop counselling, group work, advice and support for LGBT hate crime survivors.
Actions
4.1 Continue to respond to the support needs of LGBT hate crime victims
4.2 Work in partnership to improve criminal justice outcomes for those reporting
Outcome Sought 5
Review, build on and mainstream learning from research and service data to ensure best practice.
Actions
5.1 Consider the results of surveys and research and apply learning to practice locally
Outcome Sought 6
Build capacity and joint working on LGBT community safety issues among LGBT groups and services.
Actions
6.1 Work with LGBT groups and services to support them in engaging with and improving service delivery to increase LGBT community safety
Outcome Sought 7
Mainstream LGBT community safety across all sectors in relation to LGBT hate crime where people live.
Actions
7.1 Police, council and other safety services and initiatives prioritise preventing hate crime where people live
7.2 Safety service focus on measures to support victims in their home and not just offer to move them
7.3 Provide information to LGBT people about anti harassment legislation
7.4 Better early co ordination between services to intervene and offer support for them to stay in accommodation

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7.5 Housing providers to take better account of the safety needs of LGBT people when providing accommodation
Outcome Sought 8
Increase opportunities for reporting through third party reporting using mainstream and LGBT services and venues.
Actions
8.1 Continue to promote third party and anonymous reporting at LGBT venues and with LGBT services
8.2 Build capacity and awareness training with LGBT services
8.3 Develop central capacity for analysis
8.4 Improve signposting to investigation and victim care services
Outcome Sought 9
Review policies and practices relating to (repeat) offenders.
Actions
9.1 Develop programmes and practices to prevent offending and hate crime
9.2 Pilot LGBT restorative justice scheme
9.3 Use full extent of civil powers including ASBOs to deal with offenders
Outcome Sought 10
Sustain the LGBT anti bullying partnership and development work.
Actions
10.1 Actively involve CDRP partners in further developing the work of the LGBT anti bullying working group
10.2 Improve links and shared learning across LGBT bullying work involving YOT and AVU
Outcome Sought 11
Sustain the LGBT domestic violence partnership and development work.
Actions
11.1 Maintain and develop work with the DV Forum and other relevant partnerships to reduce LGBT DV
Outcome Sought 12
Understand and respond to the needs of LGBT victims of sexual assault and exploitation.
Actions
12.1 Work with THT and Mankind to facilitate new service support for victim/survivors.

Disability Motivated Crimes and Incidents

Objectives: To prevent and reduce disability hate incidents and crimes.

To improve trust and confidence of disabled people, their carers and organisation supporting disabled people to increase reporting of incidents and accessing casework support.

Definition – *Disability hate incident is defined as:*

'Any incident which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the victim because of their disability or so perceived by the victim or any other person.'

The definition also includes incidents that occur through association with a disabled person, for example, family members or carers, and where an incident is perpetrated on someone presuming that they are disabled.

The **Disability Discrimination Act** says a disabled person is someone with 'a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his/her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'.

Over the years academics and campaigners have developed a new way of thinking about disability known as the **Social Model**. A key concept of the Social Model is that society disables people by the way things are arranged. Organise things differently, and they are suddenly enabled – though the impairment hasn't changed. The Social model regards disability as

'the loss of or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical or social barriers.'[3]

In April 2005 the law was changed by section 146 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003. Section 146 imposed a duty upon courts to increase the sentence for any offence (for example, assault or criminal damage) aggravated by hostility based on the victim's disability (or presumed disability). For the purposes of Section 146 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, disability is defined as 'any physical or mental impairment.'[4]

[3] Borsay, A. (2004) Disability and Social Policy in Britain since 1750. Basingstoke: Palgrave in Developing Appropriate Strategies for Reducing Inequality in Brighton and Hove. Phase 1 Identifying the challenge Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and EDuce Ltd.

[4] See also 'Policy for Prosecuting Cases of Disability Hate Crime' CPS 2007 for fuller explanation of Section 146 and when it might apply.

Disabled people includes: people with physical and sensory disabilities, people with learning disabilities, those with mental illness and long term conditions.

Why is this a priority?

Disabled people are four times more likely to be victims of crime when compared to the non-disabled people (British Council of Disabled People 2007).

National evidence suggests that disability hate crime is a serious issue. There is evidence to suggest that people with learning disabilities and / or with mental health conditions are at an increased risk and also experience higher levels of victimisation.

- 22% of disabled respondents had experienced harassment in public because of their impairment. This was an increase from 20% from the previous year (DRC 2002). Incidents of harassment were experienced more acutely by 15-34 year olds, with 33% having experienced harassment[5].
- 9 in 10 people with learning difficulties had experienced bullying and harassment. 66% of people with learning difficulties had been bullied regularly, with 32% stating that bullying was taking place on a daily or weekly basis[6].
- 71% of respondents with mental health issues reported being a victim in the last two years. Of these 62% reported name calling, 41% reported ongoing bullying, 22% reported physical assault, 17% had received hate mail and 13% had been spat at[7].
- EHRC[8] research identified a number of 'hotspots' (where incidents occur): street, in and around home/ home based settings, institutional settings, places of education, work and on public transport.

An individual may be targeted not only by reason of their disability but also because of their other identities (for instance: ethnicity, faith, sexual orientation) or due to their age. Disabled people may therefore experience multiple discrimination or incidents due to an intersection / overlap of identities; for example, a disabled person may be targeted due to their age and ethnic background.

- Mind (2007) report also found that lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans respondents with mental health issues were more likely to be the victim of anti-social behaviour and crime.
- The prevalence of learning disabilities as well as mental health issues in minority ethnic populations is not well known. Hence, the extent of hate incidents due to disability is hidden.

Hate incidents can have a dramatic impact on people's daily lives, threaten their sense of well being, and increase fear of crime. Disabled people often experience hate incidents in the context of other abuse in the domestic or residential care settings. Very often incidents against disabled people are confused & conflated as due to 'their vulnerability' rather than owing to the prejudice of the perpetrator and therefore not appropriately identified or recorded. Hence, accurate data on prevalence of disability hate incident is not available.

[5] DRC. (2003) Attitudes and Awareness Survey.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Mind. (2007) Another Assault
[8] Equality and Human Rights Commission. (2009) Promoting the safety and security of disabled people.

This lack of recognition also means that actions are not taken to address disabled people's needs and concerns and has significant impact on social inclusion, opportunities and freedom. The most damaging effect of hate incidents/ crimes is normalising ('it is part of everyday life') and institutionalising these prejudices, this in turn inhibits people from reporting and seeking support and redress.

National direction: Valuing People (2001) and Valuing People Now (2009) set out the cross government strategy for people with learning disabilities based on four key principles: **Rights**, **Independence**, **Choice** and **Inclusion**. Effective partnership working between the agencies and particularly the Learning Disability Partnership Board and the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) is key to delivering change. The CDRP should mainstream their response to hate incidents against people with learning disabilities within their overall response to hate incidents / crimes. Our work should result in improved outcomes in terms of social inclusion, empowerment (greater choice and control) and equality for people with learning disabilities, their families and their carers.

The local picture

Tackling disability hate incident is a priority for the city within the context of the changing population profile. Although, estimates of disability in all its severity levels are difficult to obtain, we have some information about the proportion of people needing care as a result of disability from the Department of Work and Pensions.

Brighton and Hove has a higher proportion of Disability Living Allowance claimants than the region and England as a whole.

Disability Living Allowance is provided to people who need help with personal care or getting around. Nearly 12,000 people were claiming Disability Living Allowance across Brighton and Hove in February 2007. This represents 4.5% of the city's population, higher than the comparable rate for the region (3.2%) and England (4.3%) but slightly below other 'small cities' (5%)[9].

In addition, there are 5,200 Attendance Allowance claimants in Brighton and Hove of whom 2,400 receive the higher rate for 24 hour care. Attendance Allowance is provided to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. In total, fewer than 20% of all people aged over 60 in Brighton and Hove receive disability related benefits[10].

Learning Disability Partnership Board believes that we have approximately 6000 people with learning disabilities in the city of which only 702 were accessing services in September 2008[11]. Presently, around 400 people are identified as deaf by the Sussex Deaf Association, these figures are not exhaustive. A significant challenge facing all services in future is to obtain accurate details about the numbers of disabled people, which services they access, reaching all the disabled people and linking them into appropriate services.

Local consultation with disabled people and their organisations points to significant under reporting of disability hate incidents. This is also evident from the criminal justice agency monitoring schemes. The Sussex Police and the Crown Prosecution Services monitor disability hate crime, which is statistically very low in comparison to the levels of reported

[9] Developing Appropriate Strategies for Reducing Inequality in Brighton and Hove. Phase 1 Identifying the challenge Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and EDuce Ltd.
[10] Ibid.
[11] The learning disability commissioning strategy, Brighton & Hove 2009 – 2012.

racist, religiously motivated, homophobic, transphobic and biphobic incidents/crimes. For the period of 2008- 2009, no disability hate crime reports were made in Brighton & Hove.

Comprehensive and improved data collection and monitoring of disability hate incidents and crimes will be key priorities and challenges.

Main Partners

Advocacy groups of disabled people

Adult Social Care

Learning Disability Partnership Board

Sussex Police

Partnership Community Safety Team

Primary Care Trust

Children and Young People's Trust

Social housing providers

Crown Prosecution Service

Court services

Voluntary Organisations supporting disabled people

Current status of work

This is a new area of work for the CDRP and both the strategy and the services are evolving. A high priority is to increase reporting and offer support to disabled people reporting incidents. Currently, Sussex Police are a partner within the Partnership Community Safety Team (PCST) and are committed to reporting disability hate incidents through a common hate incident report form to us. PCST have employed a caseworker to offer casework and advocacy services to those reporting disability hate incidents. The Crown Prosecution Services will share information about the numbers and outcomes of disability hate incidents and crimes with us. We are building evidence base and developing partnership responses.

Community engagement and trust and confidence

We will continue to develop our community engagement processes and build stronger relationships with the disabled people, their carers and organisations supporting them to improve trust and confidence. We will be setting up a steering group, which will involve disabled people, their carers and organisations working with them to plan and deliver our work program.

Where next?

The CDRP will focus on increasing reporting of disability hate incidents and providing support to those reporting. We aim to prevent and reduce disability hate incidents through developing effective partnership responses that:

- increases the safety of disabled people and reduces harm,
- achieves successful outcomes in respect of those reporting incidents and the perpetrators,
- improves recording and monitoring of incidents, and
- reduces social tolerance of hate incidents against disabled people.
- pursues equality, empowerment and social inclusion for minority and disadvantaged groups in society.

We aim to develop an inclusive, responsive and flexible service to those reporting disability hate incidents.

Links to other priority areas

Nationally, the Department of Work and Pensions estimates that there are over 10 million disabled people, including those with limiting longstanding illnesses. 4.6 million are over the state pension age. We also know that levels of 'impairment' / disability increase with age. For instance, 33 % of the people aged 50 to 65 report long-term impairment / disability[12].

We also know that many young disabled people live with and are cared for by their elderly family members and may either be reporting hate incidents for the disabled people or may themselves be targeted due to their association with a disabled person.

It is therefore imagined that our work in the field of disability hate incidents will increase our engagement with older people.

There are connected concerns and services with other areas of hate incidents, anti-social behaviour, children and young people, young offenders, safeguarding children and vulnerable adults, adult social care, housing, healthcare and mental health services.

Implications for sustainability

Disability hate incidents adversely affect the health, wellbeing and quality of life of individuals and families, undermine community cohesion and increase fear of crime. Its economic cost is yet to be ascertained in terms of repairs to property, physical environment, health expenditure, loss of potential skilled/ human resources and policing cost.

Performance Indicators

- LI: Number of disability hate incidents reported
    - LI: Number of disability hate incidents reported from people with learning disabilities
- Number of agencies actively engaged in using the hate incident report form.
- Number of reporting centres
- LI: Number of police recorded disability hate crimes
- LI: The detection and conviction rate of disability hate crimes
- LI: Number of disability hate crimes where the victim has been a victim of a disability hate crime in the last 12 months

[12] This information is obtained from the Office for Disability at http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/resources/background0101.asp - website accessed on 02/01/09

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Parallel plans

- Government's White paper: Valuing People (March 2001) & Valuing People Now (January 2009)
- No Secrets – Department of Health and Home office statutory Guidance (2000)
- Brighton & Hove Multi-agency Carers' Strategy 2006 - 2009
- National Strategy for Carers, 2008
- Anti-Bullying Strategy: Children & Young People's Trust and national guidance: 'Safe To Learn'.
- Inclusive Council Policy; and Reducing Inequalities Review
- Saving Lives, Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public. An Action Plan for Reducing Violence 2008–11.
- Disability Discrimination Act (1995, 2005) and Disability Equality Duty

Disability Hate Incidents and Crimes Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Increased reporting of disability hate incidents and crimes from all disabled people, including people with learning disabilities, their carers and others by developing a range of options to make reporting accessible to all.
Actions
1.1 Devise and mainstream a multi-agency form that all statutory, voluntary and community organisations can use to report disability hate incidents to the Partnership Community Safety Team.
1.2 Develop and distribute self-reporting packs widely to increase reporting of disability hate incidents.
1.3 Develop accessible and easy to read reporting form that people with learning disabilities can complete on their own or with support from carers / staff.
1.4 Develop web-based and on-line reporting facilities that suits the needs of disabled people.
1.5 Enhance facilities to report and access services by creating reporting centres in the statutory, community and voluntary sector with particular focus on organisations supporting disabled people and their carers.
1.6 Develop easy to read and accessible publicity material to inform people about reporting schemes, reporting centres, and support services. Target publicity and support to organisations working with disabled people and their carers.
1.7 Increase reporting from the marginalised and vulnerable groups within the disabled population through joint work with the Refugee Forum, Migrant Workers Steering Group and the Racial Harassment Forum. For instance, engage with and increase reporting from disabled people including people with learning disabilities from the refugee, asylum seeker, LGBT, Black and Minority Ethnic communities, disabled people with mental health issues and people with compound or multiple disabilities.
1.8 Translate the information and make it available widely. Make the information available at public places.
Outcome Sought 2
Deliver improved responses, casework support and services to those reporting disability hate incident by working in partnership with key agencies.
Actions

2.1 Deliver a consistent high quality casework service to those reporting incidents, regardless of where they choose to report and wherever they access support.
2.2 Prioritise work with repeat victims (people who have reported more than one incident in any 12 months period) to support and protect them from further victimisation.
2.3 Create multi-agency Casework Panel to improve the response to disability hate incidents and to support victims. Build up membership from organisations working with disabled people.
2.4 Routinely ask those reporting disability hate incidents for their feedback regarding services and respond accordingly to improve standard of services.
2.5 Ensure clients are aware of statutory sector complaint procedures; for instance, ensure that the Council, Police, NHS, CPS complaint procedures are accessible (available in easy read format) and learn from complaints made.
2.6 Deliver a rolling programme of training to key statutory, voluntary and community agencies including staff from day centres, supported housing, social care, health care and organisations working with disabled people and people with learning disabilities. The training programme will raise awareness and improve recognition of disability hate incidents, mainstream the use of reporting forms and clarify referral pathways, effective interventions, link organisations to casework panel and multi-agency working. We will seek to involve disabled people in training wherever possible.
2.7 Review, build on and mainstream learning from national and local research to ensure best practice.
2.8 Safeguarding Adults Procedure to incorporate hate crime practice guidance
Outcome Sought 3
Effective monitoring systems to develop crime reduction strategies and improved accountability / reporting to the disabled people and their organisations.
Actions
3.1 Design and maintain a city-wide centralised monitoring system of disability hate incidents. Through this data we will be able to build a better picture, identify how big the problem is, and what we need to do to tackle this problem.
3.2 Produce regular reports on levels, trends and patterns of disability hate incident and distribute them to the relevant forums including Learning Disability Partnership Board and make the report available on our website. This monitoring data will enable us to direct future preventative and development work.
3.3 Map and analyse hotspots for disability hate incidents to assist in problem solving and to assess the effectiveness of work undertaken.
Outcome Sought 4
Prevent and deter offenders, bring offenders to justice wherever possible and reduce re-offending through improved rates of detection, prosecution and effective court outcomes
Actions
4.1 To review policies and practices relating to the recording and referral of disability hate incidents within Sussex Police and the Crown Prosecution Service, identify gaps and develop plan to address them. Monitor police and other criminal justice agency records to ensure early identification and tagging of disability hate incidents.
4.2 Monitor and increase the number of disability hate crimes recorded and detected along with the number of arrests, cautions, prosecutions and convictions. Increase the number of successful prosecutions and reduce the number of discontinued cases.
4.3 Work towards developing early intervention programmes with young people in young people's settings.

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4.4 Develop a mechanism to identify and manage risk presented by offenders persistently targeting disabled people.
4.5 Develop and monitor tracking of criminal cases to check progress and provide feedback to the victims and communities.
4.6 Work with perpetrators and their families to address their prejudices against disabled people by effective interventions and referral to appropriate services.
Outcome Sought 5
Increased public awareness and improved understanding of hate incidents against disabled people
Actions
5.1 Develop a city wide awareness campaign relating to disability hate incidents. Promote greater understanding of hate incidents against people with learning disabilities in Brighton & Hove.
5.2 Develop easy to read information and posters targeting general public, also specifically targeting people with learning disabilities. Translate the information and make it available in different formats.
5.3 The Partnership Community Safety Team and statutory partners of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to regularly consult and engage with disabled people, their carers and organisations working with disabled people in developing priorities and services.
5.4 Address safety concerns of disabled people and raise awareness of risks, reporting mechanisms and support available.
5.5 Prioritise promotion of clear and consistent disabled friendly messages and raise awareness of disability hate incidents in young people's settings using a variety of young person friendly media and training.

Domestic Violence

Objective: To prevent and reduce domestic violence through an effective co-ordinated community response that reduces social tolerance of domestic violence, increases the safety of survivors, reduces the harm caused and brings offenders to justice.

Definition – 'Domestic violence is physical, sexual and psychological violence that forms a pattern of coercive, controlling behaviour and takes place between adults who are current or former partners and/or their immediate family members.'

This includes rape, threats, intimidation, financial and emotional abuse, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and so-called "honour" killings, as well as elder abuse when committed within the family or by an intimate partner.

Whatever form it takes, domestic violence is rarely a one-off incident. More usually it's a pattern of abusive and controlling behaviour through which the abuser seeks power over their victim.

Why is this priority?

"Too often the crime of domestic violence is hidden away, but we are determined to bring it out into the open and address its root causes. (Home Office, 2008) "

Domestic violence is a cross-cutting issue which affects all communities regardless of age, gender, race, religion, sexuality, wealth and geography. It consists mainly of violence by men against women. Victims of domestic violence suffer on many levels - health, housing, education - and lose the freedom to live their lives how they want, and without fear.

There is a strong correlation between domestic violence, mental ill health, substance and alcohol misuse, repeat attendance at A & E, the case histories of offenders, those families needing intensive parenting support and child protection issues. Children and young people face increased risk of abuse, injury or death if they are exposed to domestic violence and it severely affects their health and well being, achievement and development.

The total cost to society is an estimated £23 billion a year in England and Wales. The estimated costs of services and lost economic output in Brighton and Hove (based on the national estimates) could be as high as £30 million per annum. The estimated cost of individual pain and suffering caused by domestic violence in the city is £88 million per annum.

National direction

The Government's Public Service Agreements (PSAs) for 2008-11 include commitments to prioritise action to tackle the most serious violent and sexual offences. Serious domestic and sexual violence are an explicit part of the Government's top priority to tackle violent crime. Accordingly, the Violent Crime Action Plan in relation to domestic violence is to roll-out good practice developed as part of the co-ordinated community response in tackling domestic violence. Key actions to meet this objective are:

> Increase early identification of – and intervention with – victims of domestic violence

- Build capacity to provide effective advice and support to victims
- Improve the criminal justice response to domestic violence by increased reporting, arrests and offences brought to justice
- Support victims through the Criminal Justice System and manage perpetrators to reduce risk, harm and incidence

The Home Office Violent Crime Action Plan 2008 seeks to:

- Double the number of Specialist Domestic Violence Courts by 2011
- Roll out Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences ensuring sustainable support is available for all DV victims by 2011
- Roll-out Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) nationally
- Develop a national action plan to so-called honour-based violence' , including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage
- Continue funding of a matrix of help lines for domestic violence survivors

At the time of writing the governments 2009 action plan still has not been published.

The local picture

Looking at DV crimes (not including non-crime incidents), there were 1246 crimes resulting in 315 charges in the year 2008/9. 69% of domestic violence prosecutions in 2008/09 had a successful outcome. This remains at a higher level than 2007/08 and but just below the 72% target. The number of successful prosecutions for DV in 2008/9 has increased from 177 in 2007/08 to 258 in 2008/09. There was one DV homicide in 2007/08, none in 2006/7 nor in 2008/9. The first 6 months of 2008/9 also showed a small decrease in DV crimes (-3.6%) compared with the same months in 2007/8.

In terms of specific services, 139 survivors who were identified as high risk were supported by the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVA) 2008/9

Domestic Violence was identified as a principle 'underlying cause' in 31% of registrations on the Child Protection Register in 2008/9.
Based on national estimates that only 23% of domestic violence is reported to the police, we could expect that over 27,000 women locally could be experiencing domestic violence as could one in four LGBT residents - a further 8,000 people.

Main Partners

RISE

Other voluntary sector agencies

Sussex Police

Partnership Community Safety Team

Crown Prosecution Service

Courts service

Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust

Primary Care Trust

Housing services

Children and Young People's Trust

Domestic Violence Forum

Sussex Probation

Current status of work

Significant areas of development in the past year have been developed as part of the domestic violence action plan

- The Nationally Accredited Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) provides the opportunity for weekly 'clustering' of cases and improved case management and support for victims, witnesses and court and criminal justice processes.

- The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferencing Panel has full co-operation of all statutory and specialist domestic violence services and is chaired by a senior police officer. The MARAC enables case planning within the context of assessed levels of risk and support needs
- Increased capacity within the Anti-Victimisation Investigative Unit from an additional caseworker post
- Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) who support victims through the criminal justice system. We are close to achieving the numbers of IDVAs required from accreditation with one post focusing on the needs of Gay, Bisexual and Transgender victims
- Brighton and Hove's perpetrator programme, *'Living Without Violence,'* (piloted in East Brighton) is now managed by the Partnership Community Safety Team. It is being assessed for RESPECT national accreditation. Results are due in September 2009
- Rise; Increased funding from the City Council has enabled Rise to extend its work to schools and youth centres, develop an innovative community outreach project in Tarner and Eastern Road and to roll out the *Safe As Houses* service model across the city and in neighbourhoods
- Developed an LGBT Domestic Violence Work Plan based on the '*Count Me in Too'*, Domestic Violence Analysis findings and an LGBT DV development worker will be employed
- The rolling programme of training for health staff continues with active engagement in the MARAC. Agreement with made with PCT to integrate care pathways when dealing with survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence identifying alcohol misuse and substance abuse issues.
- Housing Services; Housing has further developed their role within housing options with dedicated domestic violence officers ensuring effective referral processes of High Risk domestic violence victims. They have reviewed and will continue to run the 'Sanctuary Project' which seeks to protect women and children from perpetrators while enabling them to remain within their existing homes.

Where next?

Led by the Senior Officer Strategy Group for Domestic Violence and supported by the DV Forum, the second year of the strategy will aim to sustain and further extend the capacity of existing initiatives and partnership work, including the good practice initiatives already established. Emphasis will include increased protection for survivors and the potential for increased rates of prosecution and conviction.

In addition there will be an increased focus on publicizing the unacceptability of domestic violence in order to encourage women and men to report and seek assistance and redress at an earlier stage. We will also seek to take further our existing partnership work with the Children and Young People's Trust and with health providers and are looking forward to the location of domestic violence specialists within Accident and Emergency and work on the development of an alcohol brief intervention services for people who are survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence.

Links to other priority areas

There is a strong relationship between domestic violence and sexual violence in some contexts. The Senior Officer Strategy Group for Domestic Violence has supported the ongoing development of sexual violence services and continues to take the lead on actions to deal with sexual violence and abuse that occurs within domestic settings.

In dealing with domestic violence, there are also connected concerns and services with those for children and young people, young offenders, prevention of homelessness, health care and maternity services, alcohol/substance abuse programmes and mental health services.

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Implications for sustainability

Preventing domestic violence is central to successfully meeting targets in relation to public and primary health, reducing crime and the fear of crime, reducing the harm caused by serious violent crime, bringing offenders to justice, safeguarding children and vulnerable adults, education and violence prevention, and promoting equality within diverse communities.

Parallel plans

- The Equality Standard for Local Government, and the Brighton & Hove gender, race and disability equality schemes
- Brighton & Hove Employment Plan, the Inequality Review and Regeneration Strategies
- Housing and Homelessness Strategies
- Supporting People
- The Children and Young People's Plan and the plans of the CYPT including those of the Local Safeguarding Children Board
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (local and national responsibilities)
- Local Health Care Plans
- Sussex Policing Plan
- Sussex Probation Business Plan
- LGBT Community Safety Strategy
- Corporate Plan
- Local Adult Safeguarding Plan
- The Parenting Support Strategy

Performance Indicators

- **NI 32: Repeat incidents of domestic violence** (LAA top 35 indicator)
- NI 34: Domestic violence – murder
- LI: The detection, prosecution and conviction rate of domestic violence crimes

Domestic Violence Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Developed and sustain specialist and city-wide outreach services for survivors and children
Key Actions
1.1 Deliver local domestic violence services that meet the National Standards for Specialist Domestic Violence services
1.2 Sustain Rise and Housing Support Service and ensure it is accessible for survivors needing a place of safety in a crisis
1.3 Sustain and seek to expand Rise's Domestic Violence Helpline to make it more accessible for survivors
1.4 Sustain and seek to expand Rise's outreach and therapeutic services to provide citywide DV advocacy and support for survivors (adults and children)
Outcome Sought 2
Sustainable city-wide Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service that is nationally accredited
Key Actions
2.1 IDVA Service to seek to employ a minimum of 5 IDVAs that work to national standards

2.2 Police, health, CYPT, housing and other crisis response services to work with the IDVA Service to further develop systems for referring high-risk victims to the IDVA Service to maximise opportunities for reducing risk in a multi-agency context
2.3 Develop systems to enable effective individual and institutional advocacy by the IDVA service, with a focus on increasing safety of high-risk survivors in a multi-agency context
Outcome Sought 3
Coordinated approach with development of good practice responses to deal with sexual violence and abuse in a domestic setting
Key Actions
3.1 Senior Officer Strategy Group to support the actions within the Sexual Violence and Abuse Action Plan set out within this Strategy
3.2 Senior Officer Strategy Group to develop the actions set out within this domestic violence Action Plan in order that they also deliver protecting and dealing with sexual violence and abuse in a domestic setting
Outcome Sought 4
Improved housing response to domestic violence and prevention of homelessness by domestic violence
Key Actions
4.1 Continue to develop and expand the Sanctuary Scheme for survivors providing the option of staying safely in their homes if that is their choice
4.2 Continue to develop the specialist DV Housing Options role
4.3 Review housing assessments to ensure DV is routinely identified and flagged, and responded to, at an early stage
4.4 Develop, implement and monitor a domestic violence policy and operational guidance across housing services focussing on early intervention that enables routine enquiry, assessment and management of risk, and response and referral pathways to increase the safety of survivors (adults and children) and hold perpetrators to account
4.5 Through participation in the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference, Housing Services to provide effective referral routes for high risk victims
4.6 Work to ensure that appropriate and safe housing (temporary and longer term) is available for all service users experiencing and reporting domestic violence which takes into account the safety needs of individual survivors
Outcome Sought 5
Improved health service response to domestic violence focusing on early intervention and crisis response, risk reduction, safe and effective intervention and referral and prevention
Key Actions
5.1 Sustain and develop the health-based independent domestic violence advocacy service across A&E, midwifery and out of hours GP services.
5.2 Develop, implement and monitor a domestic violence policy and operational guidance across health trusts that focuses on early intervention to enable routine enquiry, assessment and management of risk, and response and referral pathways to increase the safety of survivors (adults and children) and hold perpetrators to account
5.3 Deliver a rolling programme of domestic violence training for health staff covering DV awareness, impact on survivors, DV risk assessment and management, safe interventions, referral pathways, MARAC and multi-agency working
5.4 Identify ways to achieve an improved mental health services response to domestic violence (informed by findings from the DH/NIMHE Violence and Abuse Project outcomes)
5.5 Develop and promote cross-sectoral work between domestic violence, alcohol and substance abuse services
Outcome Sought 6

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Develop further, the Children and Young People's Trust response focusing on early intervention and crisis response, risk reduction, safe and effective intervention and referral and prevention
Key Actions
6.1 Support the provision of the specialist domestic violence service for children provided by Rise, in the refuge and across East/Central/West areas of the city
6.2 Integrate domestic violence into the work of all Children's Centres
6.3 Integrate domestic violence into the work of Connexions
6.4 Integrate domestic violence into the work on teenage pregnancy
6.5 Integrate domestic violence into the work on parenting including domestic violence guidance and screening procedures for parenting group providers and family intervention work
6.6 Develop support and prevention work aimed at young people experiencing domestic violence in their own relationships
6.7 Ensure effective CYPT representation and a system for referral of high risk cases to the MARAC, and ensure effective links with the Local Safeguarding Children Board
6.8 Ensure the implementation of the Common Assessment Framework effectively addresses domestic violence when assessing and responding to children's and adult's needs
6.9 Consider identifying a local forced marriage champion, disseminate good practice and incorporate implementation of national guidelines on forced marriage into wider work
6.10 Work with Rise to pilot a multi-agency community-based domestic violence group work for children exposed to domestic violence (based on the Canadian model, piloted in LB Sutton and being rolled out across local authorities)
Outcome Sought 7
Provision of safe child contact facilities (supervised and supported) for families where there is domestic violence
Key Actions
7.1 Implement and monitor locally the CAFCASS national domestic violence policy, risk assessment and safety planning procedure in domestic violence cases
7.2 Conduct a domestic violence safety audit of local child contact facilities (both supported and supervised) and take action to maximise safety across all facilities
7.3 Improve family court outcomes in cases of domestic violence
7.4 Analyse and consider use of the nationally developed virtual contact centre
Outcome Sought 8
Improved service provision for survivors from discriminated-against groups: women, Black and minority ethnic survivors, LGBT survivors, disabled survivors, survivors with insecure immigration status, older and young survivors, survivors with mental health problems, survivors with substance abuse problems
Actions
8.1 Improve the capacity of domestic violence and other services to respond to LGBT needs, and of LGBT services and groups to respond to domestic violence issues.
8.2 Develop effective systems for signposting to services for LGBT survivors accompanied by support mechanisms that respond to the needs of LGBT people and relationships.
8.3 Review practices and if necessary, improve responses to and allocate resources for DV survivors without recourse to 'public funds' until their immigration status is secured
8.4 Consider undertaking research into the needs of Black and minority ethnic survivors of domestic violence and identifying appropriate action which will respond to their needs
8.5 Review arrangements for agencies to access an interpreter in cases of domestic violence and develop good practice guidance if necessary
Outcome Sought 9

Effective Specialist Domestic Violence Courts Programme
Key Actions
9.1 Ensure effective operational co-ordination of domestic violence cases through the Brighton SDVC in accordance with the national SDVC Programme guidance
9.2 Build on the effective referral system from the police to Rise and IDVA Service so that independent support and advocacy is offered as near to the time of reporting the incident as possible
9.3 Implement the pan-Sussex SDVC Protocol locally and monitor partner agencies' compliance with their roles and responsibilities as outlined in the protocol
9.4 Implement the pan-Sussex Information Sharing protocol across CDRP and partner agencies
9.5 Evaluate the implementation of the DV risk indicator checklist based on DASH across police, CYPT, Health and MARAC partner agencies
9.6 Reduce repeat victimisation in a multi-agency context through effective Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) system
9.7 Ensure family and civil court case progression and outcomes inform the SDVC case progression and vice versa so that victim safety is maximised at all stages of the proceedings
9.8 Deliver effective interventions through Probation and Community Perpetrator Programmes that work to national accreditation standards for perpetrator intervention and survivor safety work.
9.9 Review the national Violence Against Women Strategy for the CPS and implement locally
Outcome Sought 10
Effective Interventions with domestic violence perpetrators and associated partner support within and outside the Justice System
Key Actions
10.1 Increase reporting and arrest rates for domestic violence as a proportion of all incidents reported
10.2 Consider reviewing Sussex Police operational guidelines in response to domestic violence and embed ACPO Domestic Violence Guidance on responding to and investigating domestic violence incidents into local police responses to domestic violence
10.3 Ensure all frontline officers have easy access to cameras for effective evidence gathering
10.4 Train all local police officers in the national DV modular training package and deliver the training on a rolling programme thereafter
10.5 Develop, establish and evaluate MARAC operations ensuring the system prioritises the reduction of repeat victimisation amongst MARAC clients with a focus on risk/dangerousness rather than volume
10.6 Increase the number of recorded domestic violence prosecutions and the number of successful prosecutions; and reduce the number of discontinued domestic violence cases
10.7 Identify ways of effectively working with domestic violence perpetrators in the mental health system
10.8 Integrate domestic violence intervention into the work with drug and alcohol-related offending
10.9 Ensure the IDAP programme locally has sufficient capacity to meet need/demand and that associated women's safety work is equitably resourced and supported
10.10 Evaluate the effectiveness of the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme in terms of managing risk, completions, behaviour change and increase in victim safety, and disseminate findings
10.11 Secure funding to sustain and further develop the Living Without Violence community perpetrator programme and associated partner support.
10.12 Seek to develop individual intervention with perpetrators who are unsuitable for group work programmes
10.13 Support the development of specialist parenting classes for domestic violence offenders
10.14 Seek to develop individual and group intervention with young people who are at risk of or becoming violent in the home and who have a history of living with domestic violence
10.15 Maximise opportunities for interventions with DV offenders to enable their use by courts (court orders, sentencing) and provide more effective sentencing outcomes
Outcome Sought 11
Increased public awareness and understanding of domestic violence
Key Actions

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11.1 Produce information for families, friends and employers to enable them to assist survivors, access help and provide more effective support
11.2 Produce information for families, friends and employers to enable them to challenge and not collude with perpetrators' abusive behaviour, and to encourage them to seek help and to stop the violence.
11.3 Develop a citywide DV public awareness campaign
11.4 Support the roll out of any national poster campaigns on DV, SV and violence against women in recognition of the connections between domestic violence and other types of violence including rape, forced marriage, harmful cultural practices, female genital mutilation, prostitution, elder abuse and trafficking
11.5 Develop systems to enable effective institutional advocacy which challenges agencies' response to DV with a focus on increasing safety of survivors
11.6 Regular presentations on DV and the work underway/gaps in the city at partnership Forums
Outcome Sought 12
Developed and sustained domestic violence prevention work in schools and youth services
Key Actions
12.1 Sustain and further develop work within schools and youth services to address domestic violence
12.2 Work with the Children and Young People's Trust and the pan-Sussex DV Forum to develop an integrated approach to DV prevention education across Sussex.
Outcome Sought 13
Effective monitoring systems in all partnerships and compliance arrangements across agencies
Actions
13.1 Standardise domestic violence protocols and guidance across agencies to encourage early intervention, assessment and management of risk and effective responses that challenge perpetrators and increase safety of survivors.
13.2 Monitor relevant funding streams locally regionally and nationally to take forward domestic violence work in the city
13.3 Establish mechanisms to monitor compliance with domestic violence policy and operational guidance including the completion of a risk assessment following each incident/re
13.4 Establish mechanisms to monitor implementation of the police CPS and BHCC DV Workplace Policies
13.5 Ensure DV data recorded and monitored is broken down for victim(s) and offender(s) by gender (male, female and trans) and relationship between parties, ethnicity, disability and sexuality (lesbian, gay, bisexual)
13.6 Ensure B&H DV Forum and associated working groups are resourced and supported
Outcome Sought 14
Improved survivor consultation, service user involvement and community engagement
Actions
14.1 Implement recommendations from 'Hear Our Voices'
14.2 Ensure local LGBT research, services and groups inform local and national DV work to ensure LGBT needs and experiences are reflected in the development of research, services, policy, training and other resources
Outcome Sought 15
Implementation of a citywide domestic violence training strategy for statutory and voluntary sector agencies
Key Actions
15.1 Develop a modular domestic violence training programme for both multi-agency and single agency delivery.
15.2 Monitor effectiveness and take-up of domestic violence training

Sexual Violence and Abuse

Objective: To prevent sexual violence and abuse, improve acute and ongoing victim care and criminal justice responses

Definition - Central Government confirms the definition as:

- *Sexual violence and abuse which occurs in a domestic setting (includes forced marriage, female genital mutilation and honour killings).*
- *Rape and sexual assault which occurs in a public place or non-domestic setting*
- *Sexual exploitation*
- *Prostitution and trafficking*
- *Childhood sexual abuse*

The definition includes all of those affected by these crimes including women, men and children but also recognises the strong associations between sexual violence and gender-based violence which represent a significant cause and consequence of inequality for women. The relationship with domestic violence is clear. In 2004. the government's definition of domestic violence was extended to include acts perpetrated by extended family members which now includes honour crimes, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

Why is this priority?

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships have been advised that tackling sexual violence is a government priority as set out within the following:

> Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008-11
> Tackling Sexual Violence: Guidance for Local Partnerships, June 2006
> Cross Government Action Plan on Sexual Violence and Abuse, April 2007
> Saving Lives. Reducing Harm. Protecting the Public. Action Plan for Tackling Violence, 2008-11
> Developing Domestic Violence Strategies: A Guide for Partnerships, 2004
> Local Area and Public Service Agreements, including Reward Element Guidance
> Gender Equality Duty, 2007

In summary, the government is seeking to prioritise those crimes which cause the most harm to individuals in society. In relation to sexual violence we are advised that CDRPs have a crucial role to play in the prevention of these serious crimes in providing services to victims and in bringing perpetrators to justice.

Findings from the strategic assessment

Sexual violence and abuse have a devastating impact on victims, their families and friends and wider society. Its impact is likely to affect mental, physical and sexual health. The severity of the impact is reflected in the high cost to the victims and to society. Home Office research published in 2005 estimated that the total cost of sexual offences committed in England & Wales in 2003-04 was nearly £8.5 billion.

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The government's guidance confirms that sexual violence and abuse in adulthood are massively under-reported by both male and female victims. The 2001 British Crime Survey Inter-Personal Violence Model found that only 15% of rapes came to the attention of the police and that 40% of those who had suffered had told no-one about it. Over half had suffered sexual violence perpetrated by a current or former partner. National information confirms that 98% of offenders are male and 82% of victims are female. As expected, those percentages are consistently closely reflected in local date for Sussex for both rape and other serious sexual offences. Women have a greater fear of rape than any other crime.

Nationally, it is well recognised that conviction rates for sexual offences are too low, however it should also be recognised that they are at their highest level seen for 10 years.

Nationally and locally, there is a strong correlation between alcohol and sexual violence. Research indicates that in a significant proportion of rape and sexual assault cases, the victim consumed alcohol prior to the assault. There may be a number of reasons for this association, one of those being that women may be specifically targeted by perpetrators because they are drunk, more vulnerable as a result and less likely to remember details of the attack. The most common age group for victims is 20 years of age and under. Research also indicates that many perpetrators have drunk alcohol immediately prior to the incident or have ongoing alcohol misuse problems.

In Brighton & Hove, the local Strategic Assessment confirmed that there were 1297 serious sexual offence between April 2004 and March 2009 which is the highest number of offences pro rata to the population compared with other Authorities within Sussex. The Sussex Sexual Assault Referral Centre opened in September 2008 and between this date and June 2009 there have been 230 victims of serious sexual offence dealt with at the centre of which 95% of victims were women. 30% (of the 230 total referrals) of those were from Brighton & Hove.

Sex workers are amongst those groups who are a higher risk of being a victim of sexual violence and of being less likely to report incidents. Brighton & Hove does not have 'on street' prostitution activity. However, there are a significant number of prostitutes working from sex parlours and within an 'indoor' sex market. A local survey revealed that of those surveyed in the city, 57.5% of sex workers reported that they had experienced violence or abuse and, of those, only 12.5% had reported those incidents to the police.

Childhood sexual abuse and that experienced by young people is also included within the definition. The Local Safeguarding Children Board commissioned and received a report (2007) on the findings of a 'Joint agency audit into the incidence, recording and outcomes of child sexual abuse investigations in Brighton & Hove'. Its purpose was to ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect children and to ensure that joint working mandated by the Board is effective and efficient. The review looked at ways that child sexual abuse is reported and recorded, the care pathways that are followed and processes of investigation, case management and support. The recommendations which come from the review of 38 cases are helping to inform good practice changes within the health, social care and police sectors.

Research and a report undertaken by Barnardo's (September 2007) and supported by the Children and

Main Partners

Sussex Police

Force Rape and Serious Sexual Assault Steering Group

Local Safeguarding Children Board

'Staying Safe' Group & Children and Young People's Trust

Adult Protection Board

Women's Services Strategic Network

Women's Centre: RISE: Survivors Network: Oasis

Sex Workers Strategy Group

Senior Officer Strategy Group for Domestic Violence

Alcohol Strategy Group

Domestic Violence Forum

Sussex Criminal Justice Board

Young People's Trust has also assisted in providing important information. The 'Pan Sussex study of Young People at Risk of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking' audited 33 case studies from Brighton & Hove (as well as 10 from East and West Sussex). The findings identify reasons and evidence of the underlying causes as to why and how young people are drawn into sexual activity, including the exchange of sexual acts for money, drugs, a bed for the night/accommodation and so on. There is a strong correlation with their living circumstances and their vulnerability to sexual exploitation and with alcohol and drug abuse. The recommendations for action include those to identify and reduce risks as well as interventions to protect young people. In addition the aim is to address the invisibility for sexual exploitation of young people.

Current status of work

Brighton & Hove's CDRP has recognised the high priority that is being given to this work by government and that there compliance with gender equality duties is also required. The CDRP also recognises the cross-cutting nature of the work and that sexual violence can occur in a range of different contexts and circumstances. We plan therefore that actions to combat sexual violence are integrated within action plans and work programmes which are dealing with:

- Domestic violence
- Alcohol related violence
- Violent crime
- Prostitution & trafficking
- Safeguarding children
- Adult protection
- Fear of crime
- Gender equality duty
- Public protection and the management of offenders

Where next?

Brighton & Hove CDRP works within the Force wide Rape and Serious Sexual Assault Steering Group, participating in the development of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre as well as developing interventions which aim to prevent and reduce the risks to young people and adults. Our work will also be informed by the findings of research, the aims of which include identifying the factors that influence reporting and increase our understanding as to why attrition rates are so high. The research (carried out by Sussex and Glasgow Universities) is expected to report in July and October 2010.

In the meantime, we continue to develop local good practice responses for Brighton & Hove ensuring they are co-ordinated with Force wide developments. Developing local services to ensure women and men receive specialist support within Brighton & Hove is a high priority. We recognise that sexual violence is best tackled through a multi-agency approach therefore we are working in partnership recognising the expertise of both the independent and statutory sector agencies as well as supporting the role of specialist voluntary sector services. Implications for sustainability

Preventing sexual violence is also central to meeting targets in relation to public health in communities, the health and wellbeing of individuals and their families and safeguarding children and young people. Women are most likely to be victims of sexual violence and those who are most excluded are more likely to be at risk, therefore preventing and reducing its incidence, is central to the delivery of the Inclusive Council Policy and of the Gender Equality duties.

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Parallel plans

- Sussex Police Rape, Sexual Violence and Serious Sexual Offences Strategy and findings of Strategic Assessments
- Recommendations of report to Local Safeguarding Board on Inter-Agency Audit of Sexual Abuse Investigations in Brighton & Hove (March 2008)
- Brighton & Hove Alcohol Strategy
- Domestic Violence Strategy
- Recommendations of 'Tipping The Iceberg' Study of Young People at risk of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (Barnardo's: Sept. 2007)
- Strategy and Action Plans of 'Staying Safe' Subgroup and Children and Young People's Trust
- Sex Workers Strategy
- Gender Equality Actions Plans

Performance Indicators

- NI 26: Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence
- LI: Number of police recorded sexual assaults

Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation, Prostitution and Trafficking Action Plan

Outcome Sought 1
Achieve an understanding of the nature and prevalence of sexual violence in Brighton & Hove and of actions that will decrease attrition rates
Actions
1.1 Continue to identify the nature and prevalence of sexual violence in Brighton & Hove, recognising the wide variety of contexts in which it can take place and the different profiles and circumstances of victims and offenders. A summary report and baselines for the CDRP to be prepared based on the Strategic Assessments of Sussex Police and the findings of research (to be completed by Sussex and Glasgow Caledonian Universities in 2010).
1.2 Each Strategy and Working Group to gather information about the nature and prevalence of sexual violence within the domain of their strategy,
1.3 Consider the practicalities of establishing a multi–agency data capture system that includes information from local voluntary agencies as well as police, sexual health and other appropriate services.
1.4. Introduce IT solutions which would enable extraction of information when a victim is 'Under the Influence'
Outcome Sought 2
Prevent sexual violence through increased awareness of its nature and prevalence in all contexts and of the practical measures that can be taken to reduce risks and opportunities
Actions
2.1 Incorporate communications to potential victims about the association between excessive drinking and sexual violence within alcohol prevention publicity and education programmes which proposing safe drinking practices and appropriate personal safety precautions

2.2 Target information towards young women and students in particular, utilising 'student nights; and fresher week events
2.3 All Strategy Groups, including those which are addressing domestic violence, to incorporate information about sexual violence in their publicity
2..4 Incorporate preventative measures within the good practice initiatives which are led by the Licensing Strategy Group and Violent Crime & Alcohol Related Crime and Disorder Groups
Outcome Sought 3
Increase reporting of sexual violence through improved public confidence in the criminal justice system and lower rate of attrition which is well publicised
3.1 Support Sussex Police in the delivery of their Rape, Sexual Violence and Serious Sexual Offences Strategy which aims to improve the investigation, detection and prosecution of cases, identifying appropriate partnership and support action for the CDRP.
3.2 Raise awareness of the role of the police Sexual Offence Liaison Officers
3.3 Consider publicising the hand book: 'From Report to Court : a Handbook for Adult Survivors of Sexual Violence ' which meets the needs of victims and witnesses to a greater extent .
3.4 Target information towards those groups who are most at risk and/or least likely to report, recognising gender, religious and cultural factors
Outcome Sought 4
Improved victim care and support services which also assist police investigations and prosecutions.
4.1 Participate in the Sussex Police led, steering group which is taking forward the development of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (in Crawley) working towards the establishment of effective arrangements for the care and support for victims in Brighton & Hove. This initiative also provides a link with NHS sexual health strategies and public health delivery plans
4.2 In partnership with the Third Sector organisations, support wherever possible, the provision of local crisis and immediate care provision as well as provision for sustained support and access to services
4.3 Consider the feasibility (develop a Business Case) of establishing Independent Sexual Violence Advisors who provide independent support, risk assessment and safety planning, link with the specialist DV Courts, support clients through statement taking, pre-court visits and trials and who can refer clients to health services and assist with housing and childcare arrangements
4.4 Consider identifying and meeting the training needs of those who may come in to contact with victims, including those who may deal with first disclosures (GPs, A&E providers, Health Visitors, Mental Health providers, youth workers, voluntary sector agencies, community groups and so on)
4.5 Identify appropriate actions which will ensure compliance with Gender Equality duties, particularly those which require the provision of appropriate services for victims of crimes where the majority of victims are women: In addition, consider how services for male victims of sexual crimes can be delivered in an accessible and appropriate environment.
Outcome Sought 5
To support the work programme of the Sex Workers Steering Group which seeks to reduce risks and provide routes out of prostitution and related circumstances.
Actions
5.1 Identify aims, outcomes and actions which are to be delivered by the Steering Group and which together further develop a strategic approach

5.2 Support the police led Operations which seek to identify and deal with trafficked women
5.3 Encourage the active and increased use of the 'Ugly Mugs' or 'Dodgy Punter' schemes and other national good practice initiatives which will increase safety of prostitutes, identify perpetrators and bring them to justice
5.4 Continue to target those most at risk, through maintaining relationships with individual sex workers and their increased access into drug and alcohol services and alternative housing and employment options
Outcome Sought 6
Reduce fear, particularly by women, of rape and sexual assault
Actions
6.1 All work aimed at improving public perceptions of levels of crime and disorder and to reduce fear of crime, to particularly address those crimes of serious sexual offences, sexual assault and rape and others which are of most concern to women
Outcome Sought 7
Safeguard and build the resilience of children and young people to sexual assault and exploitation
Actions
7.1 Continue the delivery of the five outcomes of the Every Child matters Outcomes and in particular, deliver the work programmes of the 'Staying Safe' and 'Be Healthy' work programme which are overseen by the Local Safeguarding Children Board . These programmes include actions to reduce the risks associated with unsupervised internet use by children and young people .
7.2 Education programmes within schools and those targeted towards young people which address alcohol and drug misuse, sex and relationship education, teenage pregnancy and other risks, to include awareness raising of the association with sexual violence and how those risks can be reduced through personal safety measures.
7.3 Implement the findings of the Joint Agency Audit into the Incidence, Recording and Outcomes of Child Sexual Abuse Investigations in Brighton & Hove
7.4 Identify appropriate and effective early interventions for young people who sexually abuse or are at risk of abusing and support the delivery of those interventions
7.5 Implement the findings of 'Tipping The Iceberg' – A Pan-Sussex Study of Young People at Risk of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking
7.6 Support compliance as appropriate with 'Special Measures' in courts (compliance with 'Speaking Up for Justice' and Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999) which offers enhanced protection for child witnesses
Outcome Sought 8
Work towards the development of a holistic strategy for tackling rape and serious sexual offences and violence which accords to national good practice, builds on existing plans and expertise together with a structure which supports multi- agency delivery of an agreed work programme
Actions
8.1 Establish and support a multi-agency Sexual Violence and Abuse Forum which receives reports from and co-ordinates actions being taken forward by the individual working groups that are identified within this Strategy

Prolific and Priority Offenders

Objective: To reduce the nature and volume of crimes committed by prolific and other priority offenders and to prevent those most at risk of becoming the prolific offenders of the future from doing so

Why is this a priority?

Nationally, it is estimated that 50% of crime is committed by 10% of offenders; the most prolific 0.5% commit 10% of crimes. Reducing the numbers of juvenile and adult prolific offenders and their rate and seriousness of offending is a central government requirement and a priority for Brighton & Hove.

The nature of offences committed, are largely crimes which are regarded as 'acquisitive crimes' and include most frequently, burglary, vehicle crime and shoplifting, the proceeds from which fund illicit drug use. These crimes have a significant impact on actual and perceived levels of safety by individuals and communities (including businesses). Reductions from successful actions to both prevent and reduce high rates of offending by prolific offenders, not only bring about changes in the behaviour and drug misuse and improved life opportunities for individual perpetrators but also significant benefits to communities in Brighton & Hove.

For the period 2008-11, central government has included a national indicator on prolific offenders within the National Indicator Set on which all local authority areas are required to report. The PPO cohorts which are the focus of our PPO partnership work are decided locally, but the way in which it is measured is defined by central government, and the stringency of the target attached to this indicator is subject to negotiation with the government local office.

Main Partners

Steering Group of the Prolific Offenders Supervision Scheme

Sussex Police

Sussex Probation Area

Partnership Community Safety Team

Youth Offending Team

Crown Prosecution Service

Court and Prison Services

Drug and Alcohol Action Team

Primary Care Trust

Crime Reduction Initiatives

Housing Services

Business Crime Reduction Partnership

Sussex Criminal Justice Board

Current status of work

The Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) project in Brighton & Hove was established in 2005. Since its establishment the scheme has delivered a significant reduction in the rates of re-offending of those offenders in the cohort. In 2008-9 we achieved a 22.8% improvement change against a target of 27%, thus missing the agreed target by 12 offences. We have identified that changes in the reporting criteria, specifically the inclusion of the 'catch and convict' group in those counted, data collection, designation and PPO staffing levels, have all paid a contributory part to this outcome. We are confident that by implementing the actions identified here we shall be

back on track in sustaining this successful project, realising the steep drops in offending rates after joining the scheme.

The Brighton & Hove multi-agency PPO project which closely monitors and targets the offenders and which has achieved the good results described above, complies with national good practice in that it incorporates three elements of 'Prevent and Deter', 'Catch and Convict' and 'Rehabilitate and Resettle'. There is therefore a focus on:

- Preventing young people from becoming offenders and deterring young people who are already within the criminal justice system from becoming prolific offenders
- Ensuring effective and prompt investigation, charging and prosecution of adult offenders with a swift recall to prison should they re-offend
- Assessing needs and offering as an alternative, engagement with services including drug treatment and health interventions, education, training and employment opportunities, assistance with housing and other opportunities.

Where next?

2009-10 intervening with the whole cohort

A greater level of partnership resource has and will continue to be been directed at the highest risk PPOs in the Rehabilitate and Resettle strand of the PPO programme. We have demonstrated that we can be effective with this group and this performance needs to be sustained and enhanced through 2009-10. In the light of statistical evidence emerging towards the end of the last performance year demonstrating that a significant proportion of offences were committed by the 'Catch and Convict' group, a decision was made by the partnership to invest some reward monies in this group. A new Probation Service Officer post (funded by 'reward money') became operational in April 2009. This role has been designed specifically to target the C&C group and to manage transfer cases from the YOT by picking them up as early as possible.

The PPO scheme will continue to provide the most intensive management for those offenders who require a high level of intensity. However the PPO throughput should not be static as we should take a broad view of the whole local offending population. Once they respond positively, intensive interventions may be reduced. This means that more offenders will benefit from the PPO approach increasing the positive impact on crime and local re-offending rates. In this way, the intensity of intervention matches that need so that maximum benefit is derived. PPOs can be 'deselected' earlier with a less intensive coercive package of interventions being used.

Creation of a less intensive cohort - suggested target group

- Those not arrested or subject to a Police Intelligence Report for a period of 6 months + no other concerning indicators e.g. Problematic drug misuse
- Those PPOs sentenced to over 2 years in prison and who should accordingly be deselected - consider for re-selection 3 months prior to release
- Deter Young Offenders (DYOs) who do not reach the threshold for selection as a PPO under local selection arrangements when approaching the age of 18.

Links to other priority areas

Due to the prevalence of substance misuse among PPOs, this area of work is closely linked to that around acquisitive crime, illicit drugs, alcohol misuse and children and young people. The PPO scheme is the foundation for development into a fully 'Integrated Offender Management' approach to the management of those offenders who cause the most 'trouble' in the community. In Brighton and Hove our aim is to strengthen our partnerships and partnership working, by sharing resources

to achieve key performance indicators in the LAA. This means that our current activities will need to be sustained and enhanced and that we will need also to be alert to new and emerging priorities of CDRPs and local criminal justice agencies.

Implications for sustainability

Because prolific offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime, they also have a significant effect on fear of crime and overall levels of crime. Preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and concentrating resources on those young people and adults who are committing high numbers of crimes has the potential to divert them from offending, improve their life opportunities and enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors in the city.

Parallel plans

- Sussex Policing Plan
- Sussex Criminal Justice Board Delivery Plan
- Brighton & Hove Youth Justice Plan
- Sussex Probation Business Plan

Performance Indicator

- **NI 30: Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders** (LAA top 35 indicator)

Target: To reduce the number of proven offences committed in 2009-10 by the identified cohort of offenders by 21% from a baseline of 322 offences, ie. no more than 256 crimes (66 fewer offences) committed by the cohort.

Priority and Prolific Offenders Action Plan
Outcome Sought 1
Procedures for managing identified all prolific and priority offenders are in place and refreshed in accordance with Ministry of Justice guidelines (PPO Maximising the Impact MOJ, 2009)
Actions
1.1 Prolific and priority offenders to be monitored and tracked through the stages of liberty, voluntary rehabilitation, proactive targeting by the police, entry into the criminal justice system, supervision in the community, custody and enforcement proceedings. Their level of risk to the community also monitored.
1.2 Resources prioritised to enable the management and supervision schemes to be fully operational and effective, particularly in the provision of dedicated police and probation officers
1.3 PPOs cohort to be refreshed in accordance with MOJ guidelines ,which include removal of those serving 2+ years in custody and those who have been wholly compliant for six months.
Outcome Sought 2
Young people are prevented from entering the criminal justice system
Actions

Brighton & Hove Community Safety, Crime Reduction and Drugs Strategy 2008-11

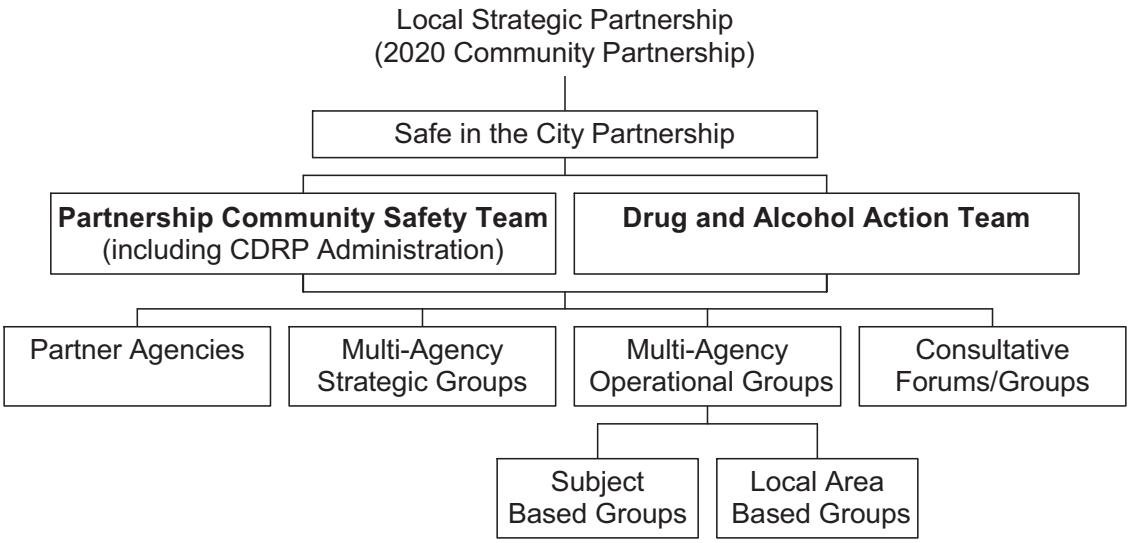
2.1 Prioritised the delivery of a full range of protective and preventative programmes and interventions which reduce the risk factors experienced by young people (as set out in Children's Service Plan and the 'Every Child Matters' outcomes, the Children and Young People's Prevention Strategy and the 'Staying Safe' and 'Be Healthy' action plans).
2.2 Enable children and young people, in particular those who are at risk of developing offending behaviours, to benefit from early intervention initiatives, including Parenting Programmes, the Targeted Youth Service and the 'Challenge and Support' youth crime prevention work
2.3 Work in collaboration with the Police to establish and maintain an arrest referral system which effectively targets and diverts young people away from the criminal justice system by providing alternative appropriate sanctions.
Outcome Sought 3
Young people who are in the criminal justice system and are persistent offenders, commit a reduced number of offences
Actions
3.1 The YOT to identify the most high priority prolific offenders through the ASSET assessment tool, fully consider their circumstances within individual supervision and the YOT Management of Serious Harm Group, prioritise these young people for delivery of interventions and refer into the PPO management group, if necessary.
3.2 Identify interventions that will 'make a difference', highlight gaps in services and barriers which prevent young offenders accessing mainstream services. Maximise arrangements with schools, Connexions and the Learning and Skills Council.
3.3 Work in close co-operation with Sussex Probation Service to ensure that those offenders in the 'deter' strand aged 17+ have joint programmes of intervention which ensure that transfer between agencies is completed in a way that maintains compliance and reduces 'culture shock'.
3.4 Offer all offenders the opportunity of restorative justice interventions, as appropriate
3.5 Improve outcomes for targeted offenders in terms of accommodation, health, family support, education training and employment.
3.6 Ensure all (prolific) offenders have maximum opportunities to engage with/enter education, training and employment
Outcome Sought 4
PPOs are prioritised through the criminal justice system and timeliness is improved
Actions
4.1 The court service, police, Crown Prosecution Service, Youth Offending Team, probation and prison service to work in close partnership to achieve the above outcome.
4.2 Monitor numbers of PPOs who are charged and brought to justice against key indicators and: • Reduce timescales from arrest to sentence • Reduce number of PPOs who are released without charge and the number of PPO cases that do not result in a conviction because the last trial was ineffective
4.3 Review processes by which PPOs are monitored
Outcome Sought 5

Staff and processes are in place for the effective management of offenders in the 'catch and convict' strand
5.1 Produce terms of reference for the involvement of PC/PCSOs with C&C strand
5.2 Establish links with Lewes Prison which support planned interventions with the 'catch and convict' group and identify support services available to this group
5.3 Scope the nature and delivery of 'offender compacts' and link to pathways for intervention e.g. accommodation, benefits, substance misuse services, alcohol services.
5.4 Establish links with Bronzefield Prison which support planned interventions with those female offenders in the 'catch and convict' group and identify support services available to this group which match their individual need and wherever possible for these services to be delivered by third sector women's groups.
Outcome Sought 6
Improved status, engagement and personal circumstances of offenders in the areas of housing, health and education
Actions
6.1 Continue to develop selection criteria that remain sensitive to local issues and changing crime patterns. Run selection matrix against a potential pool of new PPOs along with current cohort, selecting the most pressing cases as PPOs using consistent selection criteria. Where this creates capacity issues it is recommended that we review de-selection arrangements..
6.2 Engage with relevant statutory and third sector agency to ensure that offenders have priority access to local services which deliver housing, healthcare (mental/physical), drug and alcohol services, benefits/finances, education, training, employment and other provisions for PPOs – and their families.
6.3 Set outcomes and targets for each PPO within an agreed rehabilitation plan which includes actions to address the causes of their offending behaviour and their attitudes to offending behaviours as well as those which will help accommodation to be sustained.
6.4 Increase the number of PPOs who engage in and are retained in treatment.
6.5 Increase the number of PPOs in employment by the end of their intervention.

About the Partnership

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 specifies that community safety strategies must be carried out through Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs). The statutory responsible authorities within CDRPs are: the police, police authorities, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities, and primary care trusts. However, the Brighton & Hove CDRP works very closely with many other partners from the statutory, community/voluntary and business sector. Local residents also play a key role.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Organisational Structure



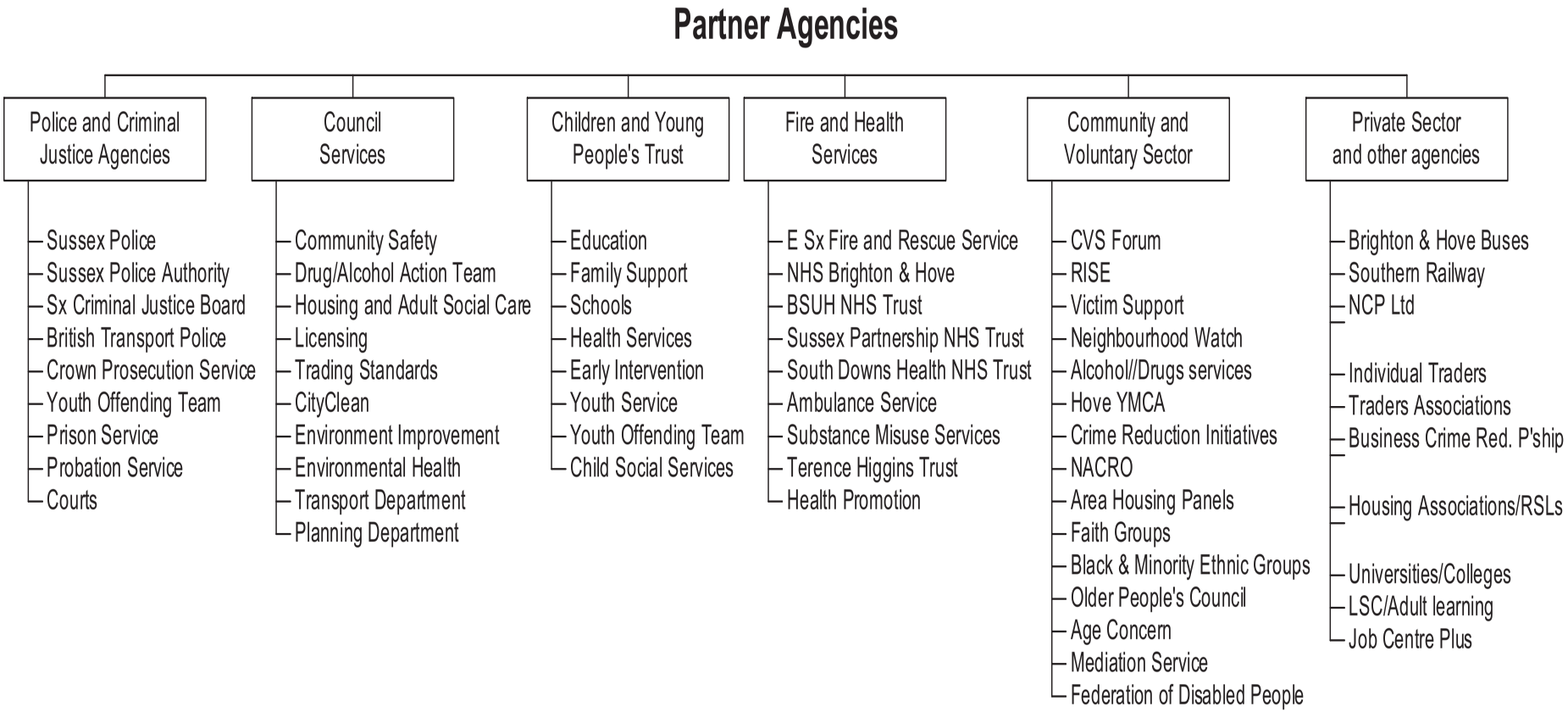
The diagram above provides a basic organisational chart showing the way in which the Brighton & Hove CDRP is structured. (A more detailed version of this chart and further information is available on our website.)

The Safe in the City Partnership has overall responsibility for the work of the CDRP, while each priority area within the strategy is supported by multi-agency working groups made up of specialists in the relevant area. In some areas there are also dedicated staff to drive forward the work.

The CDRP links with the democratic process through the Community Safety Forum and the Environment and Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

About the Partnership

The diagram below shows the different sectors of the city's structure with whom we work in partnership and lists the main partners involved.



There is a lot more detail about the Partnership and how it functions on our website at the following link: http://www.safeinthecity.info/?q=about_us

Abbreviations and Terminology

NI — National Indicator. There is a set of national performance indicators across all areas of business (known as the National Indicator Set) defined by the government which all local areas must measure and report on. A collection of up to 35 of these National Indicators and targets are chosen by negotiation between local areas and the area Government Office to reflect the local area's priorities. These are contained within the Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008/9 – 2010/11 and are monitored closely. In this document National Indicators which are contained in the Brighton & Hove LAA are shown in **bold type.**

LI — Local Indicator. Local Indicators have been defined locally and reflect priorities where a suitable equivalent is not available in the National Indicator Set.