

DRAFT 6

SAFER

MIDDLESBROUGH

PARTNERSHIP

Crime, Disorder, Drug & Alcohol Strategy

2005 - 2008

Strategic Vision

The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' has a shared vision of harnessing the energy and expertise of local agencies, from the public, private, voluntary, community and social enterprise sectors, to develop a safer and stronger community in which residents, families and businesses can thrive.

DRAFT 6

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Chairman's Foreword



Last summer the Middlesbrough Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership sent all Middlesbrough households and various community organisations, businesses and other stakeholders a report highlighting crime, disorder, drug and alcohol misuse in Middlesbrough and the actions taken by all agencies in the town to combat these issues. We invited comments and subsequently received almost 1200 responses, for which we are grateful. The purpose of the consultation was to identify residents' priorities in order for us to address them in a three-year strategy for 2005-8. That strategy is set out in this document. As well as addressing local targets the strategy has been designed to meet government targets, as well as those of the Mayor.

In overall terms progress is being made. Over the last 3 years crime has fallen in Middlesbrough by 14% resulting in 4,000 less victims per year. In order to keep this momentum going we have set challenging targets for the next 3 years.

This new strategy moves into additional areas of activity with some new approaches. For example by working in area based multi-agency teams we will seek to divert young people from anti-social behaviour and where necessary target individuals through enforcement activity. The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' has implemented a Prolific and other Priority Offender scheme to prevent & deter; catch & convict and re-settle & rehabilitate the small number of people who can commit large numbers of crimes. The capacity of this scheme will be enlarged over the course of this strategy. The Partnership recognises how alcohol misuse can have a negative impact on communities and a multi-agency group will be developed to implement an alcohol strategy to address these issues.

Police action against drug dealers will continue, backed-up with nationally recognised treatment and rehabilitation services. We will expand the alleygates programme and our network of 150 CCTV cameras and develop other initiatives to reduce the 'fear' of crime and anti-social behaviour, in addition to combating crime and anti-social behaviour itself.

We now have a merged Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership and Drugs Action Team, which has led to the new partnership having a full-time co-ordinator. The new structures are shown in this document. Performance management will be a key feature of this strategy. All Responsible Authorities and Partner Agencies are signed up to it and we will ensure they deliver their responsibilities. This strategy will be a key aspect of a community strategy for the regeneration of Middlesbrough to which we are all committed.

Cllr Barry Coppinger
Chair, Safer Middlesbrough Partnership

‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’

Executive

2005 - 2008

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on all responsible authorities to do all that they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area. Responsible authorities should undertake these duties in partnership with other co-operating bodies and invitees.

This ‘Community Safety Partnership’ will be achieved in Middlesbrough through the merger of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and the Drug Action Team and will be known as the ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’.

The Executive of the ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’ will consist of representatives from the: -

Responsible Authorities:

- Middlesbrough Borough Council
- Cleveland Police
- Middlesbrough Primary Care Trust
- Cleveland Fire Authority
- Cleveland Police Authority

Co-operating bodies:

- Teesside Probation Service
- Cleveland Fire Brigade
- South Tees Youth Offending Service
- Middlesbrough Community Network

Invitees:

- Government Office for the North East
- Teesside Magistrates Court
- Community Ventures (Middlesbrough) Limited
- Safe in Tees Valley

Middlesbrough Profile

Middlesbrough is located in the North East of England and covers an area of 33.4 square miles. The River Tees lies to the north with the borough's of Redcar & Cleveland to the east, Stockton to the west and the County of North Yorkshire to the south.

Fig. 1



In 2004, Middlesbrough had a population of 134,000, which is a slight reduction on the previous census with a high population density of over 4,000 people per square mile. There are 55,200 households in the town, 21% of which were council rented, but are now managed by Erimus Housing RSL, and 7.2% are owned by housing associations. The equivalent percentages for England and Wales as a whole are 13.2% and 6%, respectively.

Middlesbrough is divided into 23 Council wards, 12 of which appear within the 10% most deprived wards in England and Wales, with the Middlehaven and Thorntree wards being classed as the 6th and 11th most deprived wards in the country. However, Middlesbrough also has wards, which are more affluent than the English average such as Nunthorpe and Marton West.

The percentage of the economically active population in proportion to the total population of Middlesbrough is 67.3%. Unemployment rates have fallen from 6.4% in 2002 to 5.3% in 2004, although this is still significantly higher than the national unemployment rate.

The percentage of lone-parent households in Middlesbrough is 9.9%, when the national equivalent figure is 6.5%. GCSE performance has improved from 35% of pupils gaining five or more good GCSEs in 2001 to 41% in 2004, compared to the national average of 53%. A target has been set to improve this percentage to 48% by 2006/2007.

The percentage of non-white residents is 6.3%. The largest ethnic minority group are British - Pakistani making up 3.6% of the population.

Purpose of the Strategy

This three-year strategy comes into force on the 1st April 2005. It outlines the key issues that impact upon the communities of Middlesbrough and the shared local and government priorities. It outlines what the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' intends to do to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in Middlesbrough and to reduce the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol. It also states what will be achieved by March 2008, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04.

The priorities for the strategy are based upon: -

- A local crime, disorder and drugs audit that was conducted in 2004;
- A local consultation based on almost 1,200 completed questionnaires;
- The Mayor's 'Raising hope... Middlesbrough Moving Forward' agenda; and
- Direction from central government, which has set national priorities with challenging crime reduction and harm minimisation targets.

Delivery of the strategy will be through multi-agency Theme Groups and geographically based Problem Solving Groups. These will be accountable for achieving goals through a Joint Commissioning / Performance Management Group who will act on behalf of the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' Executive. Action plans and time-scales will be continuously reviewed throughout the year to ensure that work remains focused on achieving the priority objectives.

Partnership Strategic Priorities

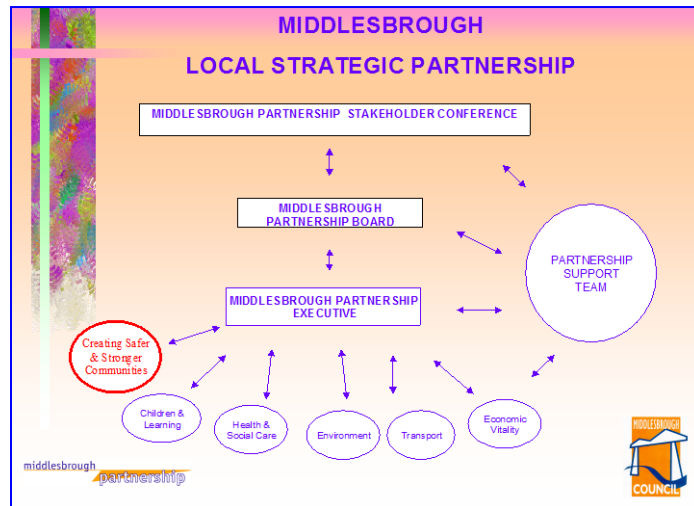
The strategic priorities of the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' are to: -

- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Reassure the public, by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol, including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the Criminal Justice System.

Partnership Structure

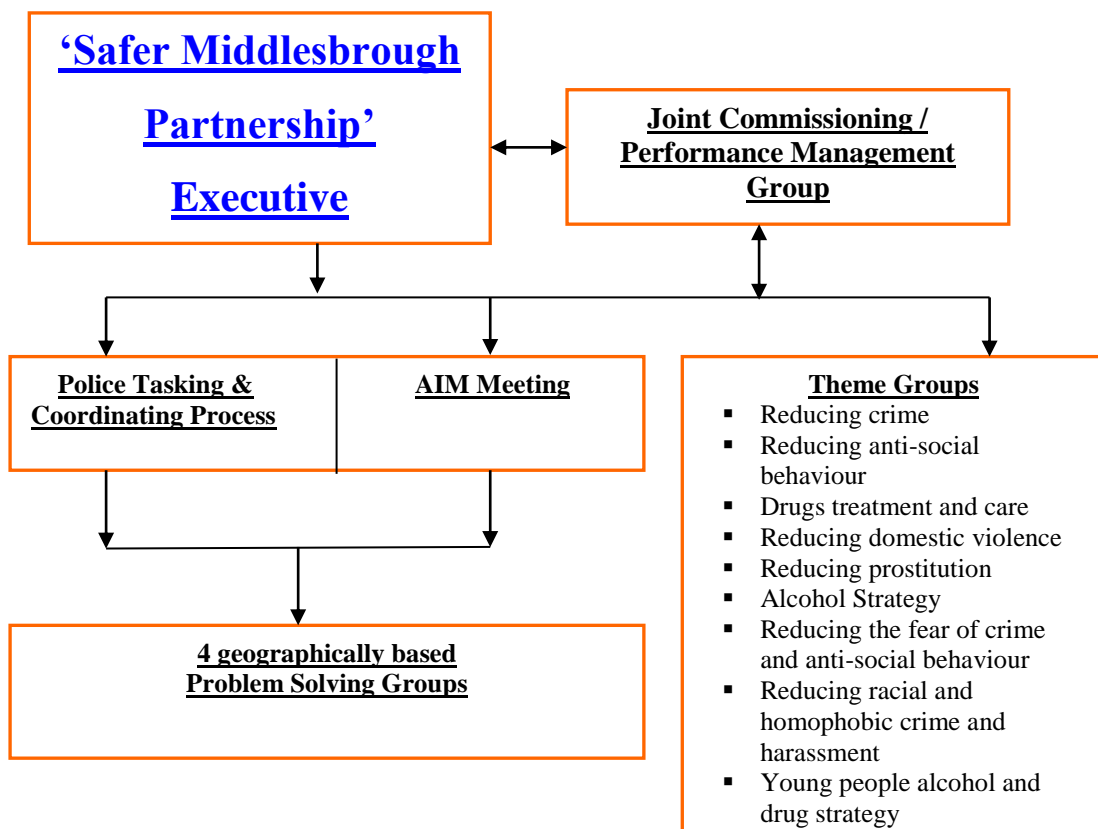
The 'Middlesbrough Partnership' is the 'Local Strategic Partnership' (L.S.P.) for the town and provides the strategic direction which enables all partners to work together under a joint 'Community Strategy'. This addresses six main themes, as indicated in the chart below.

Fig. 2



The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' delivers the 'Creating Safer and Stronger Communities' theme of the L.S.P. The following diagram explains the structure of the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership'. The structure will be reviewed throughout the term of the strategy and will evolve to reflect changes in policy and to continuously improve co-ordination. We will strive to pull together the variety of intelligence sources and co-ordinate joint responses accordingly.

Fig. 3



Community Consultation – Determining our Priorities

During 2004, in compliance with the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’ carried out and published an audit of Crime, Disorder and Drugs in Middlesbrough. Following the audit, consultation took place with various community organisations, businesses and other stakeholders in Middlesbrough. Respondents were invited to identify their five main priorities for the partnership from a pre-determined list of thirteen issues. The 1,200 respondents subsequently identified the following five themes to be of greatest concern: -

- anti-social behaviour,
- misuse of drugs,
- house burglary,
- robbery/mugging, and
- street violence

The respondents were then asked to identify, again from a list of thirteen issues, their key concerns in respect of anti-social behaviour. As a result of this, the key anti-social behaviour priorities were identified as being: -

- drugs/substance misuse,
- criminal damage/vandalism,
- misuse of alcohol/street drinking, and
- threats/verbal abuse.

These issues will be priorities for the ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’.

Key issues affecting Middlesbrough

The audit together with additional local research established that: -

Crime

During the year, April 2003 to March 2004 overall crime in Middlesbrough fell by 14% when compared with April 2001 to March 2002. This represents a total of 4000 less victims of crime across the town. There were major reductions in some crime categories, such as: -

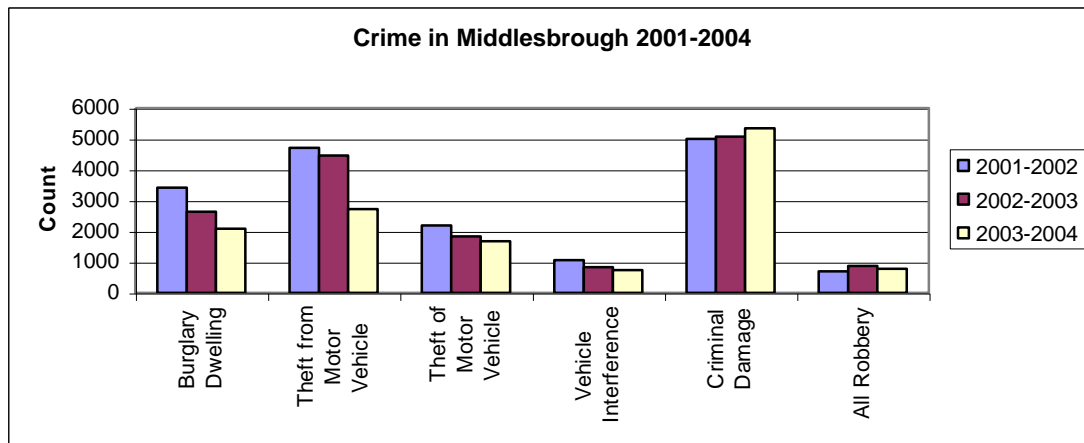
Burglary Dwelling	-	Reduced by 39% from 3421 offences to 2080
Theft from motor vehicles	-	Reduced by 43% from 4705 offences to 2673
Theft of motor vehicles	-	Reduced by 23% from 2184 offences to 1661
Vehicle interference	-	Reduced by 31% from 1061 offences to 731

The main crime categories, which saw an increase, were: -

Criminal Damage	-	Increased by 6% from 4997 offences to 5339
Robbery (Personal & commercial)	-	Increased by 11% from 695 offences to 779
Assault (Common assault and wounding)	-	Increased by 117% from 1107 offences to 2402

These statistics are presented in Fig. 4, 5 & 6 below: -

Fig. 4



Burglary and auto-crime

Since 2002 a strong emphasis has been placed on reducing dwelling house burglaries and auto-crime as they had been identified as key priorities for the Middlesbrough Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership as well as the national and local policing plans.

During the 1995/96 there were 4,919 dwelling house burglaries, 4,659 thefts from motor vehicles and 3,179 vehicles stolen. Since that time there has been a steady year on year reduction in these crime types and the likelihood of residents and visitors to Middlesbrough becoming a victim has significantly reduced as shown above.

We will strive to continue reducing burglary and auto-crime and challenging reduction targets have again been set. The commitment of the partnership to achieve these targets could be highlighted through the work of Community Ventures (M'bro) Limited (CVL). They have matched funding from the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and the European Regional Development Fund and will invest £0.75m over 2005/06 in order to provide 500 monitored domestic alarms for vulnerable people in Erimus housing and other properties. In the long term CVL are working to trigger a £13m investment in such alarms throughout the town

Assaults

The number of assaults being recorded by the police in Middlesbrough, as in other towns and cities across the country, has increased over recent years. The real change in the number of assaults being committed is difficult to assess from Police data as the police only record crimes that are reported to them and many assaults go unreported. In addition, a change in the national recording standards, has led to a large number of assaults which previously were not required to be logged now being recorded.

The Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 below show the number of assaults that were reported to the police in Middlesbrough during the last three years. The charts highlight the assaults which occurred in the Middlehaven Ward and show the impact of town centre violence compared to the rest of Middlesbrough.

Fig. 5

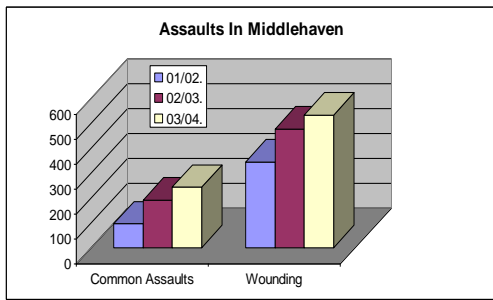
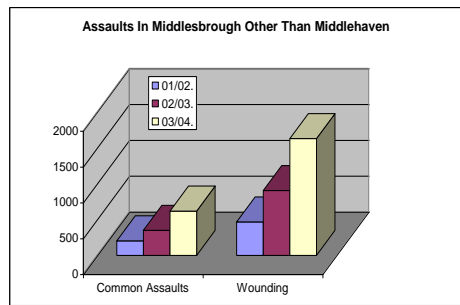


Fig. 6



Violent offences in the town centre area, where the majority of licensed premises are located, continue to peak over the weekend and during the pub/club opening hours of 8pm – 3am. Approximately half of all assaults are committed by a stranger, with alcohol making a significant contribution.

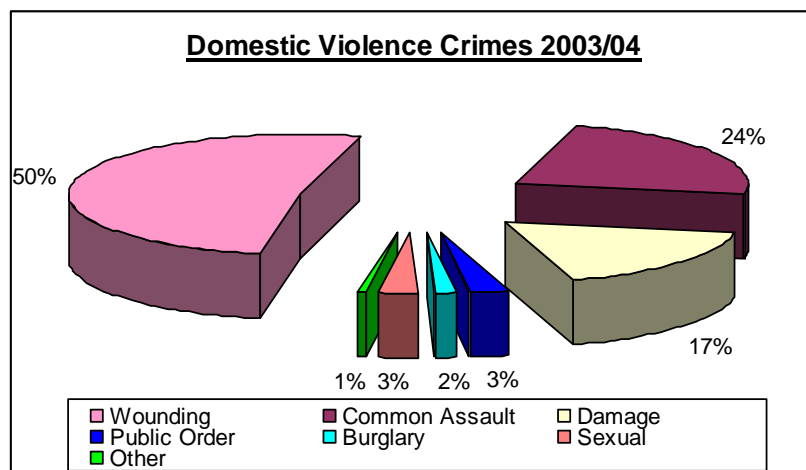
Domestic Violence

The number of domestic violence incidents being reported to the police recently has shown an increase of 47%, rising from 1783 incidents in 2001/02 to 2,635 in 2003/04. Of the incidents reported in 2003/04 just over half involved repeat victims.

Increased levels of reporting do not necessarily indicate increased levels of offending and may be attributed to a number of factors such as the provision of accessible services, rigorous campaigning to raise the public’s awareness of domestic violence as a crime and the extensive training of professionals that has taken place over the last 5 years.

Of the domestic violence incidents reported to the police, 333 related to specific crimes with 171 offences of wounding and 79 offences of common assault. A full break down of the types of crimes committed is shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 7



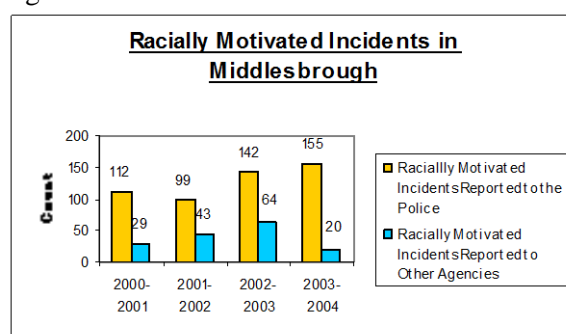
The Middlesbrough Domestic Violence forum launched ‘My Sister’s Place’, Women’s Advice Centre on Borough Road, Middlesbrough in 2001. This was backed by the Home Office Crime Reduction Programme and is recognised nationally as a model of good practice in multi-agency working. This project has made significant progress in accessing justice and protection for victims. A current initiative supporting this work focusses on the perpetrator of domestic violence with the aim of reducing the high levels of repeat victimisation.

Hate Crime

This includes incidents where a person or a group of people have been victimised because of their religion, sex, sexuality or race. The experience of hate crime can have an intense emotional and social impact on victims. Anger, insecurity, stress and depression are common, especially for those who experience persistent harassment.

Middlesbrough Police has a dedicated liaison officer based in the Community Safety Department who monitors incidents and liases with the victims of racist and homophobic incidents. Over recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of racially motivated incidents reported to the police, as highlighted in Fig. 8.

Fig 8



Although incident reports have increased this may be due to greater public awareness and confidence in the police and their partner agencies as well as the introduction of the wider definition of a racially motivated incident. This was introduced after the Stephen Lawrence enquiry and states that; 'A racist incident is any incident, which is perceived to be racist by the victim, or any other person.'

Homophobic incidents are less common with only 14 incidents being reported to Middlesbrough police over the past two years.

A new multi-agency theme group, which aims to reduce racial and homophobic incidents, will be developed to oversee incidents of this nature and to ensure that the appropriate level of support is given.

Prostitution and Exploitation

During 2004 there has been a significant reduction in the number of children and young people involved in 'Street prostitution'. Since 1999, the SECOS Project (Sexually Exploited Children On the Streets), which is sponsored by Barnardos, has

worked with young people at risk of exploitation through prostitution. SECOS are, through an effective multi-agency partnership with Middlesbrough Council's Department of Children, Families and Learning, Middlesbrough PCT and Cleveland Police, providing support at a much earlier stage. This intervention includes work with missing from home referrals. SECOS provide group and individual work within secondary schools on prevention, this work being funded through the Children's Fund and Connexions.

Since the publication of local research ('Naming the Game - Children abused through prostitution': Shepherd, Scott & Warwick 1999) there has been a reduction of over 50% in the number of young people becoming involved in prostitution. It is now extremely rare to see a young person involved in prostitution on the streets. Through a multi-agency network and local contacts the young people involved or at risk of becoming involved in prostitution are identified early and services are provided.

The multi-agency response to tackle adult prostitution in Middlesbrough has also proved to be successful. Education, support and guidance has been offered through the provision of outreach, case work and drop-in services. The service covers issues of violence, homelessness, housing, education, health and drug misuse, as well as risk taking behaviour and personal safety. This has been backed by a vigorous enforcement campaign targeting kerbcrawlers and persistent adult prostitutes. Tactics have included the arrest of offenders, a high profile media campaign and the creative use of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders. As a result of this combined effort the estimated number of adult women openly involved in prostitution on the streets of Middlesbrough has reduced from 250 in 1998 to 109 in 2004. Whilst this reduction is significant the issue remains of sufficient concern to continue with the current approach.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour affects the lives of many people across Middlesbrough and incidents are regularly reported to the Police and Street Wardens. Such behaviour often leads to an increase in the fear of crime. Incidents include problems with youths congregating, throwing missiles, and causing a nuisance. Others relate to problems with people drinking alcohol in public places and offences of criminal damage. Deliberate fires are one of the most serious forms of anti-social behaviour and in 2004 the Fire Brigade in Middlesbrough attended 2,639 deliberate property fires and 469 vehicle fires.

A wide range of powers and interventions to combat the problem of youths congregating and causing anti-social behaviour have been applied by the police, Local Authority and partner agencies. These start by offering alternative activities for young people and working with them to influence their general behaviour. As problems are identified the levels of enforcement increase and a range of interventions used. Examples include the seizure of alcohol, sending letters to parents, negotiating acceptable behaviour contracts and where necessary obtaining anti-social behaviour orders (ASBO's) on those who are believed to be the ringleaders and the main perpetrators. Between December 2001 and February 2005, 314 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts were negotiated with young people and their parents and 35

ASBO's were obtained against individuals causing anti-social behaviour in Middlesbrough.

Drugs

It is estimated that there are approximately 1600-1800 problematic drug users in the Middlesbrough area. Of these roughly 75% come into contact with structured treatment services. About 600 problematic drug users, some of whom receive structured treatment services, are in contact with the Advice and Information services. It is estimated that 85% of the problematic drug misusers are in contact with at least one service. Figures from the Drugs Intervention Programme support this, with a large proportion of drug users who come through the criminal justice system, either being already in treatment or recently having been in contact with services.

Middlesbrough is recognised by the National Treatment Agency (NTA) as having very good access to a wide range of services, with the percentage of drug misusers in treatment being much higher than the national average. This has led to the Drug Action Team (DAT) being recognised by the NTA as a Green (high quality) performing DAT. This work will continue in the merged partnership.

In 2003/04, 100 young people under the age of 19 came into contact with drug treatment services in Middlesbrough. The main referral routes were the Youth Offending Service, Social Services, Parents and Arrest Referral. The main substances used were Cannabis (48%) and alcohol (31%). Class 'A' drugs accounted for 13% of referrals (heroin 9%, crack 2% and ecstasy 2%).

Middlesbrough is also recognised by the NTA as having a good treatment service for young people. In 2003/04 the range of treatment options was increased to include targeted drug education and prevention to young people, particularly vulnerable young people such as young offenders, children looked after through Local Authority care and children who have been excluded from or truant from school.

In 2003/04, as a result of 'Dealer a Day', a targeted police led operation aimed at disrupting the activity of drug dealers, there was a total of 993 drug seizures (169 for heroin, 204 for cocaine, 68 for crack, 28 for ecstasy and 524 other types of drug). In total, over £800,000 worth of cash and assets was seized.

Alcohol

Abuse of alcohol is a contributing factor in many of the issues raised throughout this strategy. It particularly features in disorder incidents, impacting on violent crime, which includes town centre assaults, domestic violence and other forms of anti-social behaviour

Middlesbrough 10-19 Alcohol Project

Between June 2004 and March 2005, Barnardo's Research and Development Team (North East) were commissioned by Connexions Tees Valley to collate a range of data to support the development of a multi-agency strategy to address alcohol use by 10 – 19 year old young people in Middlesbrough.

The research confirmed that the consumption of alcohol amongst young people is a part of the lives of many 10 -19 year-olds in Middlesbrough, whether this be through personal consumption or through the shared experiences of family and friends. Alcohol consumption by young people tends to take place on Friday and Saturday evening and generally occurs in public areas, often contributing to community apprehension relating to the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and to the actual committing of crime and anti-social behaviour itself. Alcohol is commonly purchased from shops and is often supplied by friends and family.

In developing a strategy to address problems associated with under-age consumption of alcohol we will take a realistic approach by developing solutions which combine both education and enforcement. As a result of the research a number of recommendations were made which will be addressed by the alcohol strategy theme group.

Health

The Government's 'Creating Healthier Communities' resource pack for local partnerships outlines the impact that crime has on health. It acknowledges that crime damages health and that the nature of deprived areas means they often suffer higher than average crime rates. Statistics for 2002/3 show that over half of all crime took place in the 88 most deprived areas of England and Wales.

Crime can affect health in a number of ways, ranging from the physical and mental effect on victims, their friends and relatives, the stress of living in high crime and high fear of crime communities. Coping methods such as excessive drinking, smoking and isolation can generate long term ill-health consequences.

Due to its wide ranging effect, the full cost of crime is difficult to judge but in terms of health, for example, the NHS spends around £2 billion per year on bed days as a direct consequence of crime and approximately another £600 million on other related issues including injury and liability to staff and property damage.

It is estimated that 116,000 NHS staff were the victims of violence and aggression in 2002/3. Much of this violence is alcohol fuelled and 70% of A&E admissions at peak times are down to alcohol related incidents.

Local Shared Priorities

This strategy is designed to compliment other community safety and crime reduction initiatives that are critical to the regeneration effort across Middlesbrough. These shared priorities include: -

The Mayor's Reduction Agenda

The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' will support the Mayor's 'Raising hope... Middlesbrough Moving Forward' agenda which has been developed around 20 priority reduction goals. The aim is to work with partners to achieve reductions in identified categories. Of these goals, the aim of reducing all crime, with a particular

focus on house burglary, vehicle crime, anti-social behaviour and alcohol abuse, link directly into this strategy

National Policing Plan 2005 -2008

We will work to achieve the five key priorities of the National Policing Plan to: -

- Reduce overall crime – including violent and drug-related crime – in line with the Government’s Public Service Agreements (PSA’s);
- Provide a citizen-focused police service which responds to the needs of communities and individuals, especially victims and witnesses, and inspires public confidence in the police, particularly among minority ethnic communities;
- Take action with partners to increase sanction detection rates and target prolific and other priority offenders;
- Reduce people’s concerns about crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder; and
- Combat serious and organised crime, within and across force boundaries.

Local Policing Plan 2005 – 2006

We will support the work of the Cleveland Police Authority and assist in the delivery of the Cleveland Police Local Policing Plan which aims to: -

- Reduce overall crime;
- Ensure that fewer people’s lives are affected by anti-social behaviour and alcohol related disorder;
- Provide a citizen focused service;
- Narrow the justice gap; and
- Combat serious and organised crime.

Every Child Matters

The ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’ will support the national Every Child Matters programme which is aimed at all agencies that have contact with children and young people. Over the next year, key partners in Middlesbrough will develop a Children and Young People’s Plan that will show how they will work together to achieve the 5 key outcomes for all children and young people. These are - being healthy, staying safe, enjoying and achieving, making a positive contribution and achieving economic well-being. The development work will involve widespread consultation with key partners and with children and young people themselves.

Locally the Children and Young People’s Strategic Partnership (CYPSP) has voluntarily developed an initial Plan for 2005/6. One of its key priorities is to better co-ordinate the inputs of all agencies who work in schools on substance misuse and sexual health issues, using the Healthy Schools Standard to help make sure that everyone works together to give clear, consistent messages to young people.

The ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’ and the CYPSP will work closely over the coming year to agree how best to improve outcomes for children and young people and to work together in the most effective ways.

South Tees Youth Offending Service (YOS)

The YOS is a multi-agency strategic and operational partnership, which is charged with the prevention and reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour committed by children and young people up to the age of 18 years. It pools expertise and funds from: -

- Middlesbrough Council (Children, Families and Learning),
- Redcar and Cleveland Council (Children, Families and Learning),
- Redcar and East Cleveland Primary Care Trust,
- Middlesbrough and Eston Primary Care Trust,
- Teesside Probation Service,
- Cleveland Police, and the
- National Youth Justice Board.

Underpinning the work of the YOS and in addition to any other key performance indicators, they strive to support the 5 key outcomes of the Every Child Matters programme.

The key challenges for the service are: -

Prevention - Influencing the delivery of mainstream services to invest in preventative approaches using an inclusive model which ensures that all the risk factors to offending are reduced and the protective factors are enhanced. For example: -

- The development of Children and Young Peoples Services (ChYPS) which identify those young people at risk of offending and then ensure appropriate mainstream services are delivered to direct them away from offending; and
- The West Middlesbrough Youth Inclusion Project and Directions Projects which provide models of intervention for those young people identified above that are in need of additional work.

Anti-Social Behaviour - The YOS work with all partners to develop strategies to work with those who display anti-social behaviour which impacts on the well being of our communities. Experience shows that a balanced approach of enforcement and support works and that prevention is better than cure.

Through the ChYPS, children support services will link with the geographically based multi-agency problem solving groups. This joined up approach will: -

- Identify problems earlier.
- Ensure that services are provided and co-ordinated to prevent behaviour escalating and maintaining the balance between support and enforcement.
- Bring the full force of the law to play for those who do not engage.

There are a range of enforcement measures that can be applied to influence the behaviour of young people. Anti-social behaviour orders however should only be

applied for when other voluntary and criminal court ordered interventions have failed or they are deemed unlikely to change behaviour.

Youth Crime Reduction - The YOS will reduce year on year the number of young people entering the Criminal Justice System as part of it's contribution to the Council's Comprehensive Performance Assessment. Once in the criminal justice system and subject to court ordered interventions the YOS will: -

- Work to National Standards for Youth Justice Services, which manages offenders in the community and in custody.
- Ensure that parents are aware of their responsibilities and where they are unwilling to discharge them, then seek court directions
- Ensure that victims needs are met, through consulting with the victims of crime committed by young people to ensure that there is restorative justice, which includes community payback.
- Support the Prolific and other Priority Scheme by collaborating with partners to 'prevent and deter' young people from becoming the prolific and other priority offenders of the future. Also by helping to identify those young people, who have become prolific and priority offenders and assisting in the 'catch and convict' and 'rehabilitate & resettle' process.

The Tees Valley Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme led by the South Tees YOS aims to: -

- Work to reduce year on year offending by those young people within the Criminal Justice System.
- Provide an annual plan, which recognises the YOS position as both an enforcement and a support agency.
- Work to both the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' and 'Children and Young Persons' strategic partnership agendas.
- Use expertise and skills in the multi agency approach to influence the improvements in service delivery.

West Middlesbrough Neighbourhood Trust (WMNT)

The WMNT manages the £52 million New Deal for Communities (NDC) regeneration programme which covers the areas of Newport, West Lane and Whinney Banks. WMNT aims to make West Middlesbrough a place where people are proud to live, work and raise their families.

There are five themes within the programme, including the "Making West Middlesbrough Safer" theme. Local residents have clearly identified that reducing crime, disorder and the fear of crime are a priority for the area. WMNT pilots new and innovative schemes, working in partnership with other agencies and is currently funding the: -

- West Middlesbrough Youth Inclusion Project working with young people in age ranges 8 to 12 years and 13 to 17 years;
- Team of 12 Street Wardens dedicated to the WMNT area;

- West Middlesbrough Community Caretaker project which carries out crime prevention and fire awareness surveys – fitting security equipment and smoke alarms;
- Key Routes scheme which alters the physical environment to create safe and accessible areas;
- WMNT Anti-Social Behaviour Officer; and
- Mobile CCTV pods that can be used on a ‘rapid deployment’ basis to follow crime and anti-social behaviour hot-spots

Middlesbrough’s Neighbourhood Management Pilots

Neighbourhood management is a regeneration tool which aims to enable communities to work with local agencies to improve and join-up their services at a very local neighbourhood level. Neighbourhood management initiatives are currently being piloted in four areas of the Middlesbrough: - Easterside, Hemlington, Grove Hill and North Ormesby.

Residents living in all four neighbourhoods have identified reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and making neighbourhoods safer as priority issues. In order to tackle and develop local solutions to neighbourhood issues, a number of multi-agency problem solving groups and associated agency led interventions have been developed, with neighbourhood managers taking a leading role in co-ordinating those interventions.

This has led to: -

- Improved understanding between agencies as to ‘who does what’;
- Improved information sharing and resource pooling;
- Leading to better and more effective service delivery, within current resources.

It is anticipated that good practice arising from the improved co-ordination of neighbourhood based activities and interventions to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, developed in the neighbourhood management areas, will be built upon and expanded, so that similarly effective multi-agency approaches can be applied to the whole of Middlesbrough. This will be through the established of four geographically based problem solving groups.

Middlesbrough Voluntary and Community Sector

The Middlesbrough Community Network (MCN) is supported by the Community Participation Team, based at the Middlesbrough Voluntary Development Agency (MVDA), and is the vehicle for voluntary and community sector organisations to co-ordinate their involvement in the work of the Middlesbrough Partnership. MCN elects representatives to the various committees, action and theme groups that meet under the umbrella of Middlesbrough Partnership. In addition to direct delivery of services, these groups contribute to strategic planning.

The ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’ aims to work with MCN and assist in the co-ordination of the wide range of independent, not-for-profit organisations and other local agencies, from the public, private, community and social enterprise sectors that contribute to the delivery of this Strategy. This includes the large voluntary

organisations, which employ staff to deliver public services, smaller charities, which rely largely on volunteers to run community activities and neighbourhood groups such as residents' associations.

Local Criminal Justice Board

The Cleveland Criminal Justice Board (CCJB) established on 1st April 2003 brings together the chief officers of the main agencies and works towards delivering improvements to the local criminal justice system. A key element of this strategy is for the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' to work through the CCJB to improve the criminal justice system through supporting the joined up working of the various criminal justice agencies. The ultimate aim is to improve public confidence by reducing crime and re-offending.

The membership of the CCJB is the: -

- Chief Constable, Cleveland Police (CCJB Chair).
- Chief Officer, National Probation Service – Teesside (CCJB Vice-Chair).
- Area Director, Her Majesty's Courts Service.
- Chief Crown Prosecutor, Crown Prosecution Service – Cleveland Area.
- Governor - HMP Holme House, Prison Service.
- South Tees Head of Service, Youth Offending Service.
- Area Director, Victim and Witness Support.
- Assistant Chief Constable, Cleveland Police (Performance Group Chair).

National Shared Priorities for the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership'

Public Service Agreement (PSA)

During 2004 the Home Office set new Public Service Agreement Targets (PSA's) for all Community Safety Partnerships. These have been taken into account when setting targets for the partnership and are listed in detail as Appendices 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

We aim to achieve the following PSA targets: -

***PSA1** - To reduce Crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007/08. The crime rate per 1000 population is the relevant measure and those Community Safety Partnerships appearing in the top 40 are required to reach higher targets. Middlesbrough is ranked at 32 and is therefore required to achieve a 20% reduction in crime by 2007/08 compared to the baseline of 2003/04.*

At a national level the British Crime Survey (BCS) is considered to provide the most accurate reflection of the level of crime. However, as the BCS does not cover all categories of recorded crime, and in order to compare local and national results, a sub set of ten police recorded crimes will be used for monitoring the performance of the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership'. This subset is referred to as BCS Comparator Crime and is listed below: -

- Theft of a vehicle
- Theft from a vehicle
- Vehicle Interference & tampering
- Domestic Burglary
- Theft from person
- Theft or unauthorised taking of pedal cycle
- Criminal damage
- Common Assault
- Wounding
- Personal robbery (Excluding commercial robbery)

PSA 2 - *To reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the Criminal Justice System without compromising fairness.*

This will be measured through the biennial Middlesbrough Town Wide Survey during which residents will be asked about their perception of crime and anti-social behaviour in their area.

PSA 4 - *To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the Criminal Justice System.*

An extensive range of performance indicators is imposed on the ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’ through the National Treatment Agency, the Drugs Intervention Programme, the Department for Education and Skills and the youth Justice Board which will be addressed by the partners.

Prolific and other Priority Offenders

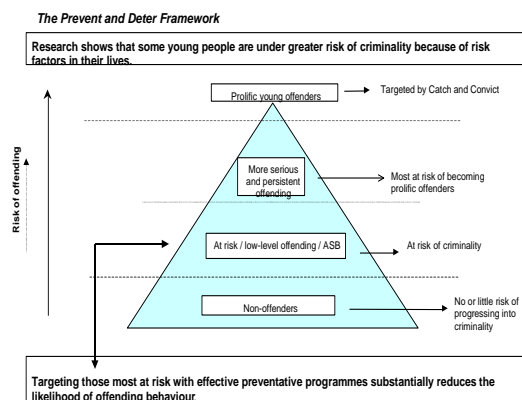
During the summer of 2004 the government introduced a national strategy for prolific and other priority offenders (PPO’s). This is based on national research, which suggests that a relatively small proportion of the most active criminals is responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime. Research suggests that it is estimated that out of a million active offenders 100,000 have three or more convictions and are responsible for half of all crime. The active offender population is not static, 20,000 of these individuals leave this pool every year and are replaced by another 20,000. The most active 5,000 of this group are estimated to be responsible for one in ten of all offences.

The prolific and priority offender scheme is in three complementary parts: -

Prevent and deter – *we aim to prevent the most at risk young offenders from becoming the PPO’s of the future through appropriately targeted youth justice interventions, supported by community-based interventions to tackle the risk factors that may drive their offending behaviour.*

This is reflected in Fig.9: -

Fig 9



In Middlesbrough the South Tees Youth Offending Service have the responsibility for the delivery of the ‘prevent and deter’ element of the Prolific and other Priority Offender Scheme. At the Final Warning Stage they carry out an assessment of risk and need and identify those at risk through a scoring threshold. Risk factors include an assessment of parental support, peer group influences, whether they are in school, if they misuse alcohol or other substances etc. We will then develop intervention packages aimed at preventing them from entering the criminal justice system.

Catch and convict – we aim to enhance arrest, investigation, detection, charging and prosecution of offenders, bringing to justice as much of the criminality committed by the targeted PPO’s as possible.

The Middlesbrough PPO scheme focuses on those offenders who are believed to be actively involved in one or more of the five core crimes, which are dwelling house burglary, commercial burglary, theft of motor vehicles, theft from motor vehicles and robbery. By identifying these 5 crime categories we are cross-referencing the requirements of the Police Best Value Performance indicators and the PSA Targets.

The Middlesbrough scheme currently focuses on the 20 most prolific offenders who reside in the town and monitors a further 5. The calculation of the 20 is based on intelligence gathered through the National Intelligence Model rather than criminal convictions and is closely linked to the Police Level 1 Tasking and Co-ordinating Group Targets. This enables the scheme to remain focused on the most active criminals. Over the first 6-month of operation the scheme supervised a total of 25 offenders. During the course of this strategy the intention is to increase the number of offenders under supervision to 40.

Rehabilitate and resettle – we aim to work with identified prolific and priority offenders to stop them offending by offering a range of supportive interventions. Offenders will be offered the opportunity for rehabilitation or face a very swift return to the courts.

In Middlesbrough each of the nominated offenders will be the subject of a multi-agency meeting, called a Joint Agency Group (JAG) case conference. The JAG consists of a Probationer Officer, who acts as the PPO Manager, PPO Mentor and

representatives of Middlesbrough Police and Middlesbrough Borough Council. When necessary other guests are invited such as the national probation service for adults, youth offending service and, if they are in prison, the prison service. There are six other agency partners which assist when required. These are Erimus Housing, Job Centre Plus, Learning and Skills Council, Social Services, the Drug Interventions Programme and the Primary Care Trust. During the term of this strategy the intention is to add the Citizens Advice Bureau and Cleveland Fire Brigade to the JAG.

We will develop and agree an action plan with of each of the nominated offenders, which will address their needs and aim to reduce their offending behaviour. This could include assistance in respect of housing, education, employment and financial management as well as providing support in respect of any drug misuse.

National Offender Management Service (NOMS)

The Prison Service and Probation Service continue to be drawn together within the newly formed NOMS with the overall aim of reducing re-offending and increasing public confidence in the criminal justice system. The actions of the NOMS will be aimed towards rehabilitation of all offenders to assist in their re-integration back into communities as law-abiding citizens. The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' supports this approach and will link in with the work of the NOMS as it develops.

National Drug Strategy

The National Drug Strategy was launched in 1998 and updated in 2002. It aims to reduce the harm that the misuse of illegal drugs causes to individuals, their families and communities. We will embrace the four main outcomes of the strategy, which are: -

Reducing the supply of illegal class 'A' drugs on our streets

This will be achieved in Middlesbrough through the continuation and further development of the successful 'Dealer a day' initiative and by: -

- Improving the two-way communication of intelligence between the police and communities. This is to assist in the development of drugs operations and to allow the police to provide feedback to the community on how the intelligence has been used and the results of operations; and
- Increasing the seizure of illegal drugs and associated criminal assets to make our communities safer, more pleasant places to live.
- The creation of a community development lead within the Partnership.

Young People and Prevention

We aim to prevent today's young people from becoming tomorrow's problematic drug users.

We deliver locally on *Every Child Matters: Change for Children, Young Person and Drugs* and will develop a joint approach to a universal, targeted and specialist service that will prevent drug harm and ensure that all children and young people are able to

reach their potential. Middlesbrough has been designated as a *High Focus Area* and as a consequence will speed up the delivery of appropriate drug and alcohol services for children and young people in Middlesbrough.

Consequently the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' will develop a young people's plan, which will include: -

- Working with all schools and alternative education providers to ensure that every young person in Middlesbrough receives high quality drug and alcohol education at school, based around the Healthy School Standard, which has been set by the Department for Education and Skills.
- Developing high quality drugs and alcohol education that can be delivered to young people outside the school environment.
- Increasing the skills and competencies of all people working with children and young people so that they can identify signs of drug and alcohol use in young people and can refer them to the best support.
- Guaranteeing that all vulnerable young people, especially young offenders, children looked after through Local Authority care and young people in pupil referral units have access to relevant targeted drug and alcohol education, harm minimisation information and treatment services.
- Improving the range and quality of treatment interventions for young people who use / misuse drugs and alcohol.
- Developing robust and accountable joint planning and commissioning of Young People's drug and alcohol services in conjunction with the L.S.P.'s, Children and Young Peoples Partnership.

Reducing drug use and drug related offending through treatment and support.

The emphasis within the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' treatment plan over the next three years is to: -

- Improve access to housing.
- Improve outcome monitoring of clients receiving drug treatment services.
- Develop initiatives to reduce the number of drug related deaths.
- Improved care co-ordination of clients.
- Development of a dual diagnosis strategy for clients with mental health and drug misuse problems.

The 'Drugs Intervention Programme' (DIP), which operates in Middlesbrough, aims to take advantage of opportunities within the criminal justice system for identifying and accessing drug-misusing offenders and fast-tracking them into treatment. The intention is to reduce harm to the individuals, their families and communities as well as reducing their offending behaviour. The Programme works closely with other services, including the PPO Scheme.

To reduce the harm that drugs cause to communities

In Middlesbrough we aim to reduce drug-related crime and its impact on communities by: -

- Increasing community involvement via the community interactor scheme. This aims to give members of the local community the skills and support they need to develop projects locally, that they feel would best benefit their communities. An example of this is a support line for the parents and carers of drug misusers.
- Continue to work with housing providers to increase the opportunities for people whose lives have been affected by drug and alcohol misuse to access stable housing.

National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2004

The aim of this Government strategy is to prevent any further increase in the harm and cost associated with alcohol misuse in England. It will become a key feature of the public health policy, which the Government is at present consulting upon and will publish in late 2005. The strategy states that vast majority of people enjoy alcohol without causing harm to themselves or to others - indeed they can also gain some health and social benefits from moderate use. But for others, alcohol misuse is a very real problem.

The Government Strategy Unit's analysis last year showed that alcohol related harm is costing around £20 Billion a year and that the situation is getting worse. This cost is made up of alcohol related health disorders and disease, crime and anti-social behaviour, loss of productivity in the workplace and problems for those who misuse alcohol and their families, including domestic violence.

The Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy shows that the best way to minimise harm is through partnership between the Government, Local Authorities, Police, Health, the drinks industry and the public. The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' will create a 'Alcohol Strategy' theme group, which will be a forum for agreeing how organisations will work together to reduce alcohol related harm and improve: -

- Targeted education and communication.
- Treatment and support services for people who misuse alcohol.
- Co-ordination and enforcement of powers against crime and disorder.
- Encouragement of the industry to continue to promote responsible drinking and take a role in reducing alcohol related harm.
- Provide a forum for agreeing a strategic framework on alcohol misuse which reflects local priorities
- Sharing of information and best practice between organisations.

Strategy Delivery

The structure of the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' is shown in Figure 3 (page 7). The roles and responsibilities of the various groups are summarised below: -

'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership', Executive

The 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' Executive consists of representatives from the responsible authorities, co-operating bodies and invitees. They meet every two

months to provide strategic direction for the partnership and oversee performance and financial management, as well as ensuring statutory obligations are met.

Joint Commissioning / Performance Management Group

This group of senior representatives of the Responsible Authorities and support team will act on behalf of the 'Safer Middlesbrough Partnership' Executive and will meet on a monthly basis.

They will monitor performance of the Partnership to ensure that the strategic priorities and targets are achieved and will establish processes for partner agencies so that relevant information is analysed and shared. Finally, they will ensure that appropriate services are provided, co-ordinated and delivered within budget.

AIM (Activity Intelligence Mapping)

The AIM meeting is held on a weekly basis and used to monitor crime and incident trends which includes anti-social behaviour, deliberate fires, needle finds and other similar data. Middlesbrough Borough Council's Corporate Director for Environment Services chairs the meetings and representatives attend from the Police and other key partner agencies who are able to deploy resources to tackle identified problems. This also allows for an accountability mechanism to ensure that partners deliver an effective service.

The Police Tasking and Co-ordinating Meetings

The Police Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (T&CG) meets on a two-weekly basis in compliance with the requirements of the National Intelligence Model. The aims of the T&CG are to identify short-term issues in an area which, with prompt action, can prevent a situation deteriorating or developing. There is a recommended minimum national standard for delivery of the various intelligence products which contains the following elements: -

- Targeting offenders in line with priorities.
- Managing crime and disorder hot spots.
- Managing linked crime series and incidents.
- Applying preventative measures.

The T&CG are responsible for authorising significant deployment of resources to identified problems, objectives, and co-ordinating the arrests of relevant suspects or targets.

Geographically based Problem Solving Groups and Theme Groups

Both the geographically based problem solving groups and the theme groups will be required to develop action plans which take into account three specific branches. They need to identify what they will do to: -

- Prevent, educate and deter;
- Enforce, catch and convict; and

- Rehabilitate and resettle.

They must also follow a problem solving approach, which requires the proper use of intelligence and analysis, the use of a range of interventions for both short and medium-term strategies and specific evaluation processes to include the highlighting of ‘Good Practice’.

The SARA model for problem solving, which has been adopted across the partnership, is to be used by the Problem Solving Groups. The model has four specific stages; Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment. The initial Scanning stage identifies the problem and what needs to be done. The next stage is to carry out an in-depth analysis so that a full understanding of the causes can be obtained and should include the victim, offender and location. The necessary multi-agency response with actions and targets designed to address the cause of the problem will be delivered. People and agencies must be clearly identified as being responsible for each response used. Short, medium and long term measures with an exit strategy are required to provide a sustainable solution. The process should be assessed throughout to ensure that objectives are achieved and corrective action is taken when required.

Geographically based problem solving groups

Middlesbrough Police District is presently divided into 4 geographical areas where teams of officers, known as Community Oriented Problem Solving teams (COPS teams), operate. As a result of the Local Strategic Partnership the partner agencies within Middlesbrough have agreed to deliver their services by adopting the four geographical areas as a basis for service delivery.

Problem Solving Groups will be brought together consisting of locally based representatives from the Police, Local Authority and other key partners. They will meet on a regular basis with a view to delivering short term and medium term problem solving solutions to problems in their area. Other invitees will be invited to join the groups to help tackle specific problems e.g. a representative from Trading Standards in order to tackle the unlawful sales of alcohol or fireworks to young people.

An area manager will be nominated who has ownership for co-ordinating the group, maintaining the momentum and progressing / chasing up actions. A clear lead is essential to ensure that the groups are action and outcome based. They will also be required to draw up terms of reference which reflect on the main objectives of the ‘Safer Middlesbrough Partnership’.

Early intervention with those at risk of developing patterns of criminal or anti-social behaviour will be a major part of the work of the problem solving groups. Families and individuals at risk will be identified early with a view to providing the required support to prevent the need for enforcement. Other support includes youth projects, tackling environmental problems such as graffiti and litter, and planning out problems through improved lighting or area design.

However, if support does not result in improved behaviour then appropriate enforcement action will be taken. Examples of this include the seizure of alcohol, letters to parents, acceptable behaviour contracts, anti-social behaviour orders and

dispersal orders. The causes of the problem will also be tackled for example by targeting those who supply alcohol to young people.

Theme Groups

Theme Groups consisting of representatives from partner agencies will develop detailed action plans to deliver medium and long term problem solving solutions. These groups will support and complement the work of the geographically based problem solving groups. They will oversee the management of projects such as alleygating, development of CCTV Systems, the domestic violence perpetrator programme and the SECOS project.

All actions should be designed to achieve one or more of the three priorities of this strategy, which are to: -

- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Reassure the public, by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol, including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the Criminal Justice System.

When preparing actions Theme Groups members should consider what action to take to: -

- Educate, prevent or deter;
- Enforce, catch or convict; and
- Rehabilitate and resettle.

It is the combination of all three approaches, which will lead to changes in behaviour, and the achievement of the challenging targets.

The aims of each of the theme groups are summarised as follows: -

- **Reducing crime.**

The 'Reducing Crime Task Group' will have two primary aims: -

- Reduce crime by 20% in line with the PSA 1 targets with particular focus on reducing dwelling house burglary, autocrime, theft from the person, theft of a pedal cycle, personal robbery and assaults; and
- Reducing the supply of illegal class 'A' drugs through the continuation of the 'Dealer a Day' initiative.

The group will be required to include representation from the Prolific and other Priority Offender Scheme and the Drug Intervention Programme. They will deliver Middlesbrough wide crime prevention initiatives, work with the voluntary, community and social enterprise sectors and seek funding to support their work. They should also support the work of the geographically based problem solving teams and the other theme groups.

- **Reducing anti-social behaviour.**

The 'Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour Theme Group' will develop Middlesbrough wide strategic initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour. There will be a particular focus on reducing offences of criminal damage and deliberate property and vehicle fires.

The group will work towards co-ordinating early intervention initiatives by engaging with young people and families identified as being involved or at risk of becoming involved in anti-social behaviour. This will be delivered through the ChYPS and the Families project, making referrals where necessary. This approach will be combined and supported by appropriate levels of enforcement, from initial on-street work, such as seizing alcohol, to high level enforcement such as anti-social-behaviour orders and dispersal orders.

The theme group will support the work of the geographically based problem solving groups and will link with the other theme groups.

- **Drugs treatment and care.**

The 'Drug Treatment and Care Theme Group' are well-established group of Service providers and service users. They are responsible for feeding back to the Joint Commissioning Group on the appropriateness of treatment plans, whether their are specific issues in carrying out the actions within them and for identifying areas of need to be addressed in future action plans. Through this process the joint commissioning group can ensure that services are working closely together, within common goals that reduce the harm to both drug users and the communities they live in.

- **Reducing domestic violence.**

The 'Reducing Domestic Violence Theme Group' is another well-established group, which provides support for the victims of domestic violence and their families. This work will continue over the term of the strategy and a perpetrator programme will be developed with a particular focus on men who commit domestic violence. The objective is to change behaviour, reduce the number of domestic violence incidents, assaults, criminal damage and public order offences, as well as reducing the fear held by victims and their families.

- **Reducing prostitution**

The 'Reducing Prostitution Theme Group' is a third well established group which provides strategic direction for several agencies who provide a joined up approach to deal with health issues, personal safety and police enforcement. The group deliver early intervention services aimed at preventing the exploitation of children and young people through prostitution. They work to influence adults involved in prostitution to assist them to exit through the provision of drug and other welfare services. The police will continue to take firm enforcement action to reduce the number of kerbcrawlers visiting Middlesbrough.

- **Alcohol Strategy**

The Alcohol Strategy Theme Group' is newly formed. Their primary aims are to develop a multi-agency alcohol strategy for Middlesbrough which will deliver the four strands of the National Alcohol Strategy. The group will focus on education, treatment, enforcement and working with the drinks industry to promote responsible drinking and reduce the negative impact that alcohol has on crime, in particular violence, and anti-social behaviour.

- **Reassure the public, by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour**

The 'Reducing the Fear of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Theme Group' is a newly formed group, which will have two primary aims: -

- Through various public, community and voluntary groups including the Middlesbrough Community Network, the Middlesbrough Borough Council Cluster Groups and other community representatives they will engage and work with communities developing initiatives to reduce fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- They will also work with the local media to deliver appropriate messages, which promote community confidence.

- **Reducing racial and homophobic crime and harassment.**

The 'Reducing Racial and Homophobic Crime and Harassment Theme Group' will provide strategic direction to ensure that all victims of racial or homophobic incidents are given adequate levels of support to prevent repeat victimisation and reduce the fear of crime and harassment. They will link in with the other relevant theme groups and, when necessary, the problem solving groups. Due to the nature of these incidents the group will seek to provide alternative reporting processes through third parties so the police and local authority are fully informed of the level of incidents which will enable rapid action to be taken to reduce the potential for repeat incidents.

- **Young Peoples Alcohol and Drug Strategy**

The 'Young Peoples Alcohol and Drug Strategy Theme Group' will provide strategic direction and performance management for the local delivery of the Every Child Matters: Children for change young people and drugs strategy. The group will focus on reforming delivery; strengthening accountability; ensuring provision is built around the needs of vulnerable young people with more focus on prevention and early intervention. Finally it will build service and workforce capacity developing a range of universal targeted and specialist provision to meet local needs and ensure delivery of workforce training to support it.

Conclusion

Throughout this document we have described: -

- the main crime, disorder, drug and alcohol issues which affect Middlesbrough,
- the structure of the Safer Middlesbrough Partnership, and

- the national and local shared priorities,

The delivery mechanism outlined, such as the geographically based Problem Solving Groups, Theme Groups and the robust performance management framework will enable partner agencies to work together to make Middlesbrough a safer and stronger community in which residents families and businesses can thrive.

<u>To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</u>				
<u>Aim</u>	<u>Baseline based on no of crimes reported 2003/04</u>	<u>2005/06</u>	<u>2006/07</u>	<u>2007/08</u>
To reduce theft of motor vehicles by 10%	1661	1606	1551	1495
To reduce theft from motor vehicles 10%	2673	2584	2495	2406
To reduce vehicle interference by 10%	731	707	683	658
To reduce dwelling house burglary by 10%	2080	2004	1982	1853
To reduce theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle by 20%	398	371	344	317
To reduce theft from a person by 15%	581	552	523	494
To reduce criminal damage by 30%	5322	4790	4258	3726
To reduce Common assault by 30%	846	761	676	591
To reduce wounding by 30%	1512	1361	1210	1059
To reduce robbery by 20%	758	707	656	605
To reduce deliberate property fires by 20%	2639	2463	2287	2111
To reduce vehicle fires by 10%	492	475	458	442

<u>To reassure the public, by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour</u>			
<u>Aim: To reduce levels of fear of crime and anti-social behaviour by 4%</u>	<u>Baseline based on the Middlesbrough Neighbourhood Survey 2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2007</u>
To reduce the number of people who are fairly or very worried of having their home broken into	57%	55%	53%
To reduce the number of people who are fairly or very worried of having their car stolen	43%	41%	39%
To reduce the number of people who are fairly or very worried of having things stolen from their car	41%	39%	37%
To reduce the number of people who are fairly or very worried of being mugged or robbed	40%	38%	36%
To reduce the fear of walking home late at night	51%	49%	47%
To reduce the fear of females walking home late at night	24%	22%	20%
To reduce the fear of males walking home late at night	19%	17%	15%
To reduce the fear of white respondents who feel that their neighbourhood is unsafe	20%	18%	16%
To reduce the fear of ethnic minority groups who feel that their neighbourhood is unsafe	32%	30%	28%
To reduce the public's perception that anti-social behaviour is a fairly big or very big problem	27%	25%	23%

<u>To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol, including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the Criminal Justice System.</u>				
Aim	Baseline	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
To increase the number of drug users in treatment	1109	1200	1224	1248
To increase the percentage of drug users in treatment	67.5%	73.5%	76%	78%
To increase the percentage of clients retained in treatment for 12 weeks or more	27%	35%	60%	63%
To ensure that people charged with an offence which is believed to be drug related are drug tested	NA	95%	95%	95%
To improve/maintain completion rates within inpatient services.	NA	60%	60%	60%
To improve/maintain completion rates within Residential Rehab services.	NA	40%	50%	55%
To improve/maintain completion rates within Specialist prescribing services.	NA	25%	30%	35%
To improve/maintain completion rates within General practice prescribing services.	NA	35%	40%	45%
To improve/maintain completion rates within structured day programmes.	NA	35%	40%	45%
To improve/maintain completion rates within inpatient services.	NA	45%	50%	55%
To increase the number of clients engaged in drug treatment who come via the criminal justice system	NA	337	348	355
To ensure drug misusers are immunised against hepatitis B	240	300	300	300
To ensure a high proportion of drug users in treatment are tested for Hepatitis C	NA	70	75	80
To reduce overall injecting rates among injecting drug users	55%	54%	52%	50%
To reduce overall sharing of drug related equipment among injecting drug users	24%	22%	21%	20%
To increase the number of injecting drug users attending specialist needle exchange services	700	800	850	900