

		<p>possible</p> <p>Need to secure environments for staff and customers – secure car parking, lighting, access control, personal safety training and to deal with aggressive/disruptive members of the public</p>	
<p><b>Policy and Best Value Division</b></p>	<p>Help managers to secure continuous improvements in the quality and efficiency of their services through Best Value processes and performance management</p> <p>Support the development and implementation of arrangements for corporate and service planning (including helping to identify new challenges and opportunities that services will need to address)</p> <p>Contribute to the development and coordination of corporate and service policies and strategies</p> <p>Ensure that local people and other stakeholders are involved in choices about services and local priorities</p> <p>Promote equality of opportunity in service provision</p> <p>Work with the local community and</p>	<p>Policy can provide advice and support to community safety staff and the CDRP on performance management techniques to help monitor and evaluate the C&amp;D strategy and performance on community safety BVPI.</p> <p>Advice also on how to benchmark that performance</p> <p>Advice and support on research and consultation with local communities and in house advice on research methods including data analysis and survey/ consultation techniques</p> <p>Policy have responsibility for the Council's consultation strategy and supporting the Citizens' Panel which provides an opportunity for regular feedback from local communities on crime and disorder</p>	<p>Given that the CDRP has struggled to recruit a partnership analyst the work of Policy around research methods should prove valuable.</p> <p>There is reference in the service plan to the work of the CDRP although the interview with the departmental representative indicated that awareness was still low within the department.</p>

	<p>partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop and deliver a Community Strategy for South Derbyshire</p> <p>Contribute to the development of effective arrangements for Overview and Scrutiny</p>	<p>and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Policy have the opportunity to encourage linkages between the C&amp;D strategy and the Community Strategy of the LSP</p>	
<b>Revenue Division</b>	<p>Collection and recovery of Council Tax and the National Non-Domestic Rate</p> <p>Administration of the Housing and Council Tax Benefit Scheme along with the provision of remittance processing facilities</p> <p>Administration of the Concessionary Fares Scheme.</p>	<p>Anti-fraud and corruption strategy to reduce incidents of fraud and corruption</p> <p>Close communication with public which provides opportunity for relaying community safety information as appropriate</p> <p>Need to provide secure environments (cash office) for staff and customers – secure car parking, lighting, access control, personal safety training and to deal with aggressive/disruptive members of the public</p>	<p>No overt reference is made in the service plan to community safety activity.</p>
<b>Technical Services Division</b>	<p>Providing a cleansing and waste management service.</p> <p>Providing a range of grounds maintenance services – including parks, public open spaces, recreation grounds and highway verges.</p>	<p>Provision of parks and leisure diversionary sites equipped for young people (play areas, sports areas) provides diversionary activity for young people away from crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>A skateboard park is planned that will increase diversionary opportunities for young people. Technical services will set up and deliver the project</p>

	<p>Delivering the leisure services of the council – this includes a range of services, some of which are delivered in partnership with others in the private and public sector. These include Green Bank Leisure Centre, Etwell Leisure Centre, Swadlincote Market, parks, car parks and Swadlincote Woodlands.</p> <p>Delivering a range of technical and environmental services – these vary from the statutory ones like land drainage, street nameplates and allotments to the discretionary ones like roadside seats and bus shelters.</p>	<p>Effective design, management and maintenance of parks and public open spaces reduces opportunities for crime and disorder including drugs and violent crime and encourages usage by public</p> <p>Warden provision provides surveillance of open spaces and reduce fear of crime amongst communities</p> <p>Maintenance of open spaces, street furniture, bus shelters, environment design and improved lighting reduces the fear of crime and may discourage criminal activity</p> <p>Car park security schemes encourage usage by public and can increase revenue accrued</p> <p>Visitor centres could provide public awareness and crime prevention advice (e.g. vehicle crime prevention)</p>	<p>and as such will need to ensure that young people are included in the project planning and delivery.</p> <p>Proposed work with parish councils and the police on fly tipping also planned</p> <p>Front line staff of technical services will have good levels of contact with the community and as such need a solid awareness of community safety issues and advice.</p> <p>However, the interview with the departmental representative indicated that despite good levels of awareness at the strategic level and mention in the service plan, this is not translated down to front line members of staff.</p>
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## Findings of the Departmental Review

- From an analysis of each department's core functions, it has been possible to identify opportunities for mainstreaming community safety within each service area/ department
- Despite this, very few departments have made the link with community safety in an overt way in their plan, even those where links are well established or clear such as economic development and personnel and development.
- Added to this when quizzed in interview, there were generally low levels of awareness with regards to Section 17 and mainstreaming which is supported by the findings in the previous section.
- Few respondents during interview felt that they have received adequate information or training on Section 17.

## **Section 5: Local performance on Section 17 and benchmarking**

### **5.1 Local Good Practice**

Part of the assessment has sought to identify examples of good practice across South Derbyshire District Council with regard to driving community activity into mainstream planning and delivery processes of every council department.

**Training:** Unlike another authorities where the approach to training has been very broad, in South Derbyshire over the last two years training sessions have been delivered internally by the Community Services department to Elected Members and Management teams to raise awareness of Section 17 and its implications.

**Joined up activity:** where crime and disorder problems are identified as affecting the workings of a department directly there is evidence of effective collaboration between departments supported by the community safety unit/ partnership. For example, direct work has been undertaken with Sheltered Housing and Technical Services in terms of developing initiatives to improve lighting and securing around sheltered housing complexes.

**Information sharing:** the danger of a more case by case approach i.e. one that is very focussed at engaging specific services when activity is affected by crime, is that those areas not directly affected by crime remain overlooked and are often ignorant of activity within the council. Similarly it could be argued that to engage in activity once a department is directly affected by crime misses opportunities for potential preventative work. To in part counter these possibilities, Community Services and the Community Services Unit has developed a Weekly Team Briefing that is circulated to all departments offering an update on activity and providing a mechanism to consult with, share information and seek feedback across the District Council. More tailored to Section 17 awareness raising, the Community Safety Unit has produced a briefing note – “Getting to Grips with Crime and Disorder” that has been circulated across the Council to all staff.

### **5.2 Benchmarking**

When conducting a Best Value Review it is necessary to benchmark local performance against comparative areas. Within community safety the tendency is to use the Home Office’s Policing and Reducing Crime Unit’s Family Groupings to identify like areas and to compare crime statistics against one’s own. In this assessment the subject for comparison is Section 17 which makes benchmarking more complicated.

Crime statistics will reveal little about a Partnerships ability to mainstream community safety and so will not be presented in the main body of this report. They are however presented as a series of tables in the back of this report. In the absence of more recent data recorded crime data for 2001/02 is used.

To fill this gap, the Partnership circulated a questionnaire to other CDRPs in the same family group (7) as South Derbyshire to access information from other areas on how they have sought to mainstream community safety. At the time of writing this report, seven responses had been received, most of which are presented overleaf in case study format supplemented by other information from family group 7 partnerships.

### **5.2.1 Amber Valley Borough Council: Derbyshire**

- Amber Valley has largely relied on training and forums to forward Section 17.
- The Community Safety Officer has delivered presentations to managers, elected members
- Staff from each Division were nominated and asked to attend Section 17 training events hosted by Crime Concern. These officers now act as link people for community safety within their service area.
- An induction day presentation on community safety including Section 17 is delivered to new employees around once a quarter
- Section 17 information is available on the intranet within the Council
- Community safety is starting to be built into departmental service plans

### **5.2.2 East Northamptonshire Council**

- Again the common method adopted to drive Section 17 forward has been the use of training and awareness raising campaigns
- Heads of Service and Elected Members have undergone Section 17 training
- The Community Safety Officer has also organised Section 17 training of front line staff in conjunction with the Multi-agency Group Against Racial Attacks
- There is also some departmental specific targeted activity e.g. environmental health and community service working with the legal department to deal with issues of juvenile nuisance and anti-social behaviour
- Section 17 is included on all committee reports and in all service plans
- Training of new Councillors planned after the May elections
- Induction programme for new Community Safety Partnership members being developed to include Section 17

### **5.2.3 Tendring District Council: Essex**

- A mix of audit work and training has been adopted by Tendring.
- Training events have been run by Crime Concern or Nacro
- Each department in the Council has had to complete a self audit of activity currently engaged in that mainstreams community safety and to comment on how to improve current contributions

### **5.2.4 Bassetlaw District Council: Nottinghamshire**

- As part of the Best Value Review of Community Safety last year, one-to-one interviews with management covered community safety activity that is mainstreamed.
- As part of the Improvement plan the Council will be conducting an audit on Council Services.

### **5.2.5 Boston Borough Council: Lincolnshire**

- Again audit and training is the approach adopted in Boston.
- Each service plan, following an audit, identified actions which impact on crime and disorder.
- The community safety manager holds quarterly meetings to exchange information with service heads and check systems are working.
- A new induction programme is being formulated that will include Section 17 and related issues.

#### **5.2.6 Forest of Dean District Council: Gloucestershire**

- Here the Council have enlisted the services of Crime Concern to carry out an audit and then to deliver a series of training events on Section 17 across the Council.
- Section 17 is already covered in the Authority's induction programme and will be built into departmental plans.

#### **5.2.7 Rushcliffe**

- In line with the recommendations of the Best Value Review of Community Safety undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police in conjunction with Rushcliffe Borough Council, the Partnership will develop a coherent approach to the fulfillment of its obligations under Section 17 by completing a cross-agency training programme encompassing all relevant personnel by 2005 and monitoring the effectiveness of this training programme through the use of questionnaires and inter-agency service reviews to take place on a quarterly basis.
- Rushcliffe Borough Council will also undertake a comprehensive review and risk assessment of all its procedures and practices in respect of Section 17 by 2003 and implement the recommendations of the review by 2005 and undertake quarterly reviews of all procedures and practices in respect of Section 17 thereafter.

#### **5.3 Comment**

- From this review of other authorities most appear to adopt a similar approach to South Derbyshire in terms of delivering training events. Some authorities are broader in their approach to training and include front line staff as well.
- Another common approach is to audit service areas to establish current mainstreamed activity – rather like the approach used in section 4.
- Also mentioned in the requirement to build community safety into service and corporate planning documents and hosting induction events for new staff.

## Section 6: Initial areas for improvement

From this assessment South Derbyshire appears to have made some initial solid steps towards the effective mainstreaming of community safety by training staff, raising awareness via weekly briefings and carrying out targeted joined up departmental activity and projects.

The District Council has not chosen to adopt the broad brush approach of other authorities who have sought to train all staff at all tiers. In South Derbyshire, the approach has been much more targeted at departments and service areas where crime and disorder problems are evident.

This approach has yielded some good practice activity that can be used to encourage greater participation in and commitment to mainstream community safety activity. However, from the departmental review detailed in section 4, it is clear that community safety affects the work of most departments and service areas across the Council but this is not always evident to managers, officers and the front line staff of these service areas.

There is a potential danger of missing opportunities to mainstream and engage in crime reduction where awareness is low. Through Section 17, officers from all departments have an opportunity to consider how each service area can contribute to reducing crime and disorder, addressing the social, community and physical nature of crime.

Taking this approach will also help achieve 'Best Value' in the delivery of local services. Recognising these links, many local authorities are using their best value review process to help drive continuous improvement in tackling community safety issues.

For the next steps towards mainstreaming South Derbyshire may wish to consider:

- Build a community safety section into each department plan making it a key result area with 'smart' targets and performance indicators where possible
- Prioritise community safety in corporate plans and strategies e.g. Community Strategy/ Plan to demonstrate and make explicit each areas commitment to Section 17.
- Work with the Section 17 nominated lead officers to consider the findings of the departmental reviews and to further assess their service areas
- Consider how this information is relayed, where relevant, to staff within the department/ service. Use the lead officers to champion community safety within their department and raise awareness of the implications of Section 17 both positive and potentially negative
- Raise the profile of community safety in recruitment, induction, staff development and review processes by working with Policy and Personnel.



## APPENDIX 1

### Documentation Reviewed

- Crime and Disorder Consultation Report
- South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership - Crime and Disorder Audit 2001:
- South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership - Crime and Disorder Strategy 2002/05:
- Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan, Paper 3 (April 2002-March 2003):
- Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan, Paper 4 (April 2003-March 2004):
- Derbyshire Youth Offending Service- Draft Youth Justice Plan 2002/03:
- Section 17 Briefing Note – Getting to Grips with Crime and Disorder
- Weekly Team Briefing: 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2003
- SDDC Departmental Service Plans (2002/03 unless otherwise stated) for:
  - Community and Leisure Development Division (2003/04)
  - Technical Services Division
  - Legal and Members' Services Service
  - IT and Customer Services Division
  - Internal Audit
  - Revenue Division
  - Planning Services Division
  - Housing Services Division
  - Policy and Best Value Division
  - Finance Services Division
  - Environmental Health Division
  - Economic Development Division
  - Personnel and Development Division
- South Derbyshire District Council Best Value Review Crime and Disorder: Response to External Benchmarking Questionnaire
- South Derbyshire District Council Best Value Review Crime and Disorder: Response to Internal Questionnaire

## APPENDIX 2: Performance Tables

The position of South Derbyshire is picked out in bold. The shaded area indicated the top quartile.

Table 1: Performance on Violence Against the Person

Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Violence against the person change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population 01/02
Vale Royal	10.8	4.6
Teignbridge	1.2	4.7
Kerrier	-19.3	5.1
Braintree	3.4	5.2
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Forest of Dean	-11.4	6.0
Crewe & Nantwich	10.9	6.3
East Northamptonshire	16.4	6.5
Rushcliffe	8.3	6.5
Chichester	-3.2	6.7
Rother	16.7	7.0
Restormel	-8.7	7.2
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	1.1	7.2
Malvern Hills	77.0	7.3
East Riding of Yorkshire	31.2	7.3
Wyre	46.8	7.4
Tendring	34.9	7.6
Penwith	2.9	8.2
Amber Valley	26.0	8.3
Ashford	-2.7	8.8
Boston	32.5	8.8
Carrick	38.4	9.0
Mendip	15.5	9.1
Scarborough	9.8	9.4
Sedgemoor	13.0	9.6
Conwy	34.9	9.6
Isle of Wight	1.9	9.9
Newark & Sherwood	32.4	10.5
North Lincolnshire	9.9	10.7
Fenland	13.7	10.9
Flintshire	54.4	10.9
Taunton Deane	7.8	11.8
Denbighshire	21.7	13.1
Oswestry	24.4	13.8
Staffordshire Moorlands	21.4	14.0
Waveney	25.0	14.4
Bassetlaw	23.2	14.4
Shrewsbury & Atcham	91.6	15.2
East Staffordshire	9.2	21.9

Table 2: Performance on Sexual Offences

Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Sexual offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02
Vale Royal	-20.5	0.3
East Northamptonshire	-4.5	0.3
Braintree	-20.8	0.3

Crewe & Nantwich	43.5	0.3
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Chichester	-57.3	0.4
Mendip	27.0	0.5
Amber Valley	60.0	0.5
Rushcliffe	15.6	0.5
Restormel	27.8	0.5
Teignbridge	-25.3	0.5
Conwy	39.5	0.5
East Riding of Yorkshire	33.6	0.5
Rother	21.4	0.6
Wyre	47.5	0.6
Oswestry	-31.0	0.6
Tendring	-3.7	0.6
Sedgemoor	45.2	0.6
Malvern Hills	-18.5	0.6
Scarborough	-18.1	0.6
Newark & Sherwood	1.5	0.6
Forest of Dean	92.3	0.6
Carrick	42.5	0.7
Penwith	17.6	0.7
Flintshire	21.7	0.7
Ashford	36.5	0.7
Staffordshire Moorlands	20.4	0.7
Boston	8.6	0.7
Denbighshire	25.0	0.8
Isle of Wight	37.7	0.8
Shrewsbury & Atcham	92.9	0.8
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	117.6	0.8
Kerrier	44.6	0.9
North Lincolnshire	1.5	0.9
Waveney	23.8	0.9
Taunton Deane	66.1	0.9
Bassetlaw	17.0	1.0
Fenland	53.8	1.0
East Staffordshire	9.9	1.2

Table 3: Performance on Robbery

Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Robbery offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Robbery offences per 1,000 population 01/02
Teignbridge	-20.0	0.1
Kerrier	18.2	0.1
Conwy	-46.7	0.1
Isle of Wight	-23.1	0.2
Penwith	-16.7	0.2
Forest of Dean	25.0	0.2
Carrick	12.5	0.2
Oswestry	33.3	0.2
Chichester	-13.8	0.2
Braintree	47.6	0.2
Mendip	-86.2	0.2
Restormel	25.0	0.3
Vale Royal	-13.2	0.3
Ashford	-17.1	0.3
Crewe & Nantwich	-28.3	0.3

Wyre	-15.4	0.3
Shrewsbury & Atcham	106.7	0.3
Tendring	-4.4	0.3
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Flintshire	26.3	0.3
East Northamptonshire	8.7	0.3
Malvern Hills	116.7	0.4
Staffordshire Moorlands	17.2	0.4
East Riding of Yorkshire	26.4	0.4
Boston	31.3	0.4
Fenland	39.1	0.4
Sedgemoor	35.3	0.4
Newark & Sherwood	176.5	0.4
Amber Valley	58.8	0.5
Denbighshire	31.3	0.5
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	73.0	0.5
Rother	-10.0	0.5
Taunton Deane	10.2	0.5
Bassetlaw	26.1	0.5
Waveney	21.6	0.6
Rushcliffe	34.7	0.6
Scarborough	25.4	0.7
North Lincolnshire	86.7	0.9
East Staffordshire	26.0	1.2

**Table 4: Performance on Burglary Dwelling**

<b>Crime &amp; Disorder Reduction Partnerships</b>	<b>Burglary dwelling change 00/01-01/02 (%)</b>	<b>Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 population 01/02</b>
Kerrier	-21.5	2.0
Braintree	-5.9	2.5
Tendring	4.3	3.0
Carrick	-10.7	3.0
Oswestry	5.7	3.2
Flintshire	7.6	3.1
Chichester	6.5	3.6
Isle of Wight	-4.1	3.8
Restormel	-17.4	3.7
East Northamptonshire	-13.0	3.7
Fenland	12.3	3.9
Shrewsbury & Atcham	48.5	4.0
Penwith	10.3	4.3
Malvern Hills	38.8	4.3
East Riding of Yorkshire	12.7	4.5
Forest of Dean	42.0	4.4
Ashford	-18.0	4.5
Rother	-7.9	4.7
Vale Royal	-0.9	4.5
Wyre	-2.5	4.8
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	-3.1	4.9
Teignbridge	52.4	5.0
Denbighshire	-1.1	5.0
Conwy	32.6	5.2
Boston	4.0	5.2
Amber Valley	-2.0	5.3
Scarborough	12.2	5.8

Waveney	2.1	5.8
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	9.6	5.5
Mendip	10.1	5.7
Staffordshire Moorlands	16.5	6.0
East Staffordshire	3.8	6.1
Crewe & Nantwich	-10.7	6.4
Taunton Deane	17.8	6.9
Sedgemoor	-11.4	6.9
Rushcliffe	22.7	7.3
Newark & Sherwood	31.5	7.3
Bassetlaw	39.9	10.1
North Lincolnshire	73.5	13.7

Table 5: Performance on Theft Of a Motor Vehicle

Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Theft of a motor vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02
Malvern Hills	2.7	1.5
Braintree	-17.3	1.6
Kerrier	-24.5	1.7
Oswestry	-45.0	1.7
Teignbridge	-3.2	1.8
Shrewsbury & Atcham	-26.4	1.9
Carrick	-10.3	1.9
Isle of Wight	29.1	2.0
Taunton Deane	-30.9	2.1
Chichester	-5.2	2.2
Penwith	20.2	2.3
Forest of Dean	-4.8	2.3
Waveney	-18.6	2.4
Restormel	-7.6	2.5
Conwy	19.7	2.5
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Boston	-5.9	2.6
Tendring	-2.8	2.8
Wyre	12.1	2.8
East Staffordshire	-10.2	2.9
East Riding of Yorkshire	4.4	2.9
Ashford	-25.5	3.0
Mendip	-21.4	3.0
Flintshire	-5.9	3.0
Scarborough	-9.7	3.0
Sedgemoor	-4.4	3.1
Rother	-33.4	3.1
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	-3.2	3.1
Crewe & Nantwich	38.1	3.3
Newark & Sherwood	-6.3	3.3
Rushcliffe	33.7	3.4
Staffordshire Moorlands	27.7	3.4
Denbighshire	-5.6	3.5
Vale Royal	-3.4	3.5
Amber Valley	24.1	3.6
East Northamptonshire	5.7	3.7
Fenland	6.2	4.4
North Lincolnshire	28.7	6.5

Bassetlaw	36.9	7.8
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Table 6: Performance on Theft From a Motor Vehicle

Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Theft from a vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02
Isle of Wight	8.1	4.4
Braintree	-16.9	4.6
Oswestry	-26.0	5.2
Waveney	-15.6	5.8
Teignbridge	-23.5	6.0
Ashford	-31.9	6.0
Conwy	0.0	6.3
Tendring	26.5	6.4
Malvern Hills	7.7	6.6
Wyre	11.9	6.7
East Northamptonshire	-9.0	7.4
Forest of Dean	-1.2	7.4
Flintshire	3.8	7.8
Vale Royal	30.9	8.2
Newark & Sherwood	2.4	8.3
Scarborough	25.3	8.4
Kerrier	-13.9	8.5
East Riding of Yorkshire	13.5	8.7
Chichester	1.6	8.7
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Crewe & Nantwich	16.4	9.0
Shrewsbury & Atcham	1.1	9.2
Restormel	-8.7	9.6
Rother	-11.9	9.7
East Staffordshire	55.8	10.0
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	13.8	10.0
Staffordshire Moorlands	22.5	10.0
Denbighshire	-3.4	10.3
Carrick	-4.3	10.4
Rushcliffe	45.5	10.6
Mendip	28.0	10.6
Sedgemoor	12.8	11.0
Penwith	-0.7	11.6
Fenland	66.4	11.7
Amber Valley	10.0	11.9
Taunton Deane	26.5	13.9
North Lincolnshire	38.5	15.6
Boston	46.6	17.1
Bassetlaw	45.2	19.4