

Agenda



Community Focus Scrutiny Committee

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Date | Thursday, 07 March 2013 at 6:15 pm |
| Venue | Town Hall, St Annes |
| Committee members | <p>Councillor Kiran Mulholland (Chairman) Councillor Christine Akeroyd (Vice-Chairman)</p> <p>Councillors Tim Armit, Julie Brickles, Susanne Cunningham, Tony Ford JP, Gail Goodman JP, Nigel Goodrich, Peter Hardy, Kathleen Harper, Paul Hodgson, Barbara Nash, Linda Nulty, Dawn Prestwich, John Singleton JP, Vivienne Miller Willder</p> |

Public Platform To hear representations from members of the public

| Item | | Page |
|------|--|---------|
| 1 | Declarations of Interest: Any member needing advice on Declarations of Interest should contact the Monitoring Officer before the meeting. | 1 |
| 2 | Confirmation of Minutes: To confirm the minutes of the previous meeting held on 29 November 2012 as a correct record. As attached at the end of the agenda. | 1 |
| 3 | Substitute Members: Details of any substitute members notified in accordance with council procedure rule 24.3. | 1 |
| 4 | Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust | 3 – 4 |
| 5 | Community Safety Partnership | 5 – 24 |
| 6 | Community Projects Fund Review | 25 – 27 |

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REPORT



| REPORT OF | MEETING | DATE | ITEM NO |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES | COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE | 7 MARCH 2013 | 4 |

BLACKPOOL TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS TRUST

Public Item

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

Summary

Councillor Kiran Mulholland would like the committee to receive and consider a suggestion for a scrutiny review.

Recommendation

To assess the request for scrutiny

Cabinet Portfolio

The item falls within the following Cabinet portfolio:

Portfolio Title: Social Well-being Councillor Cheryl Little

Report

1. Councillor Mulholland requests the committee to assess if a matter should be included within its work plan to examine circumstances regarding recent concerns relating to the Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust. Recent reports have indicated that the Trust is one of five trusts nationwide to be investigated by the NHS Commissioning Board following two years of higher than expected death rates, further to the public inquiry into failings at Stafford Hospital.
2. It is suggested that a review does not replicate any work to be undertaken by the NHS Commissioning Board but seeks to understand who reviews the performance of the Trust and why the issues were not identified earlier. There will be a need to confer with health scrutiny colleagues. It is felt that this subject is worthy of scrutiny as it's a poor performing service, an area of public concern, concern to external agencies, the issue has a wide impact and is believed to be a concern to a wide proportion of councillors.

Continued....

| IMPLICATIONS | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Finance | No direct issues arising |
| Legal | No direct issues arising |
| Community Safety | No direct issues arising |
| Human Rights and Equalities | No direct issues arising |
| Sustainability and Environmental Impact | No direct issues arising |
| Health & Safety and Risk Management | No direct issues arising |

| Report Author | Tel | Date | Doc ID |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Tracy Morrison (for Councillor Kiran Mulholland) | (01253) 658521 | 8 February 2013 | |

| List of Background Papers | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of document | Date | Where available for inspection |
| Document name | | Council office or website address |

REPORT

| REPORT OF | MEETING | DATE | ITEM NO |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| RESOURCES DIRECTORATE | COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE | 7 MARCH 2013 | 5 |

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Public Item

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

Summary

The council has a statutory responsibility to review or scrutinise the discharge by responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions each year.

The purpose of this report is to assist the committee in its role as the statutory crime and disorder committee. It informs the committee of the most recent available statistics for crime and disorder to allow an informed scrutiny of the responsible authorities. It also highlights the role of the Fylde Crime and Disorder Partnership and the recent changes brought about by the election of Lancashire's first Police and Crime Commissioner

Recommendations

1. Note the report and consider how the committee (working through the Crime and Disorder Partnership where possible) might wish to engage with the responsible authorities in the future.

2. Cabinet Portfolio

The item falls within the following Cabinet portfolio:

Social Wellbeing

Councillor Cheryl Little

Report

The Crime and Disorder Partnership

1. The Fylde Community Safety Partnership was established in October 1998 in response to the Crime and Disorder Act of the same year. It is made up of a number of key organisations who work together to ensure that the Borough of Fylde remains one of the country's safest places to live, work or visit. These organisations are:

*Fylde Borough Council
Lancashire County Council
Lancashire Constabulary
Lancashire Police Authority (ceased in October 2012)
Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
North Lancashire Primary Care Trust
Lancashire Probation Trust*

2. The Partnership operates through a Strategy Group which sets the direction and a tasking and coordinating group who implement and manage projects. These groups report to the full partnership, which monitor progress against the Strategy and Partnership Plan twice a year.
3. Each year the Fylde Community Safety team carries out a strategic assessment to reflect on the past 18 months activities undertaken to identify the big successes and major pitfalls with the aim for continuous improvement for the partnership. The information in this report draws on that assessment.
4. The partnership works closely with a number of other agencies and initiatives, including the North Locality Joint Commissioning Group of the Lancashire Drug an, Alcohol Action Team, the Blackpool and Fylde Integrated Offender Management Unit and meetings to discuss high risk victims of Anti Social Behaviour and Domestic Abuse.
5. A newly established multi agency group to discuss 'troubled and vulnerable' families has been created which has focussed attention on our most vulnerable members of society. This group is chaired jointly by Allan Oldfield, the Council's Chief Executive to demonstrate the Council's commitment to this area of partnership working.
6. There have also been regular multi agency partnership initiatives with numerous statutory and non-statutory partners. These include crime prevention initiatives held within the Borough and with partners in the wider area.
7. Fylde Community Safety Partnership is regarded as good example of true partnership working, producing excellent results and with some fine examples of outstanding partnership working and value for money.

Crime Statistics

8. Between April 2011 and January 2012 there were a total of 2,621 **crimes** recorded in Fylde. In the year April 2012 to January 2013 this figure reduced by 7.9% to 2,413. Within that figure, there were significant decreases in criminal damage (down by 12.5%) and in burglary and other serious acquisitive crime (down by 9%).
9. **Violent crime** remains a priority area for the police. In the **period** April 2012 to January 2013 there were 592 offences of all violent crime in Fylde, which is a reduction of 34 crimes on the same period the previous year and remains low in comparison to neighbouring areas. Thirty-seven of the offences were of assault with injury

10. 12% of all crime in Fylde was marked by the police as '**alcohol** related'. This rose to 30% of violent crime and 49% of domestic violent crime.
11. **Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC)** includes burglaries from domestic premises, theft of or from vehicles and robbery. In the period April 2012 to January 2013, 297 SAC offences were recorded in Fylde with 20.2% of those offences being detected. In the comparable period the previous year there were 326 SAC crimes recorded which equates to an 8.9% reduction.
12. SAC occurs across the whole district in Fylde and not disproportionately in any area. It has been recognised that the area suffers from offenders travelling in for "easy pickings" with a very high proportion of offences occurring as a result of property being left insecure, particularly motor vehicles. Notwithstanding this, Fylde now has the second lowest SAC rate in Lancashire, and one of the lowest in the North West.

Domestic Abuse

13. 8% of all recorded crime and 82% of violent crime in Fylde is domestic abuse. The current Lancashire Constabulary currently definition of domestic abuse excludes abuse of persons under 18. From April 2013, the definition will be changed to include abuse of persons from age 16. This will almost certainly result in an increase the number of crimes classed as domestic abuse.
14. Recorded domestic crime has increased both in terms of the numbers of offences recorded and as a proportion of the total crime recorded. This increase is seen as being positive inasmuch as it results from an increase in reporting rather than an increase in incidents. There has been a drive to encourage reporting what always been perceived to be an under-reported category.
15. In common with other Districts, Fylde has a regular 'MARAC'. This as a multi-agency risk assessment conference which meets on a regular basis to discuss the victims of domestic abuse deemed to be at a high risk of harm. It aims to reduce the risk to victims and the offending behaviours of the perpetrators. A recent independent evaluation into the operation of the Fylde MARAC resulted in a favourable report, highlighting areas of strength with recommendations for further development. The number of cases referred to the MARAC in is now in excess of ten per month.
16. A county MARAC Steering Group acts as performance management group with representation from the Fylde MARAC. A locally held Domestic Abuse Group (DAG) also facilitates the collaboration of agencies to address issues within Fylde.
17. Over the last year there has been continued joint working between police and the local Independent Domestic Violence Advocates, with regular joint visits to repeat victims of domestic violence. This work, which has led to the identification of further high risk cases and has allowed appropriate protective interventions, is seen as being of great value and will be further developed.
18. The voluntary sector (Fylde Coast Women's Aid) provides a range of services from limited resources to support women and children suffering from domestic abuse. Nevertheless, specific sustainable funding domestic abuse would clearly benefit from as opposed to bidding for grants.

Policing

19. **Restorative justice** brings those harmed by crime or conflict, and those responsible for the harm, into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward.

20. In criminal justice, restorative justice gives victims the chance to tell offenders the real impact of their crime, to get answers to their questions, and an apology. Restorative justice holds offenders to account for what they have done, helps them understand the real impact of what they've done, to take responsibility and make amends.
21. Restorative Justice continues to be used by Lancashire Constabulary as a successful alternative in relation to certain crimes and anti-social behaviour.
22. Neighbourhood policing in St Annes town centre has been increased in view of the fact that 30% of recorded crimes in Fylde happen in that area. Other ongoing **police priorities** include working alongside children's homes, Night safe and Alleyway Operations and Operation Angel, which is an initiative to address crime and anti social behaviour funded in part by the CSP. A joint Police and Fylde Borough Council initiative to target trade waste carriers believed to be involved in metal thefts, theft and fly tipping has been very successful and continues to operate regularly.
23. Lancashire Constabulary continues to enforce ASBOs and Drinking Ban Orders (DBOs) can be used where necessary. Two newly established Designated Public Place Order areas were established on Lytham Green and in Kilnhouse Ward. These allow the Police to confiscate alcohol from adults in certain circumstances.
24. Automatic Number Plate Recognition was extended throughout Lancashire following successful funding bids by Lancashire Constabulary. A camera has been installed in along Clifton Drive North in St Annes.
25. The numbers of young persons and older persons killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Fylde are among the worst in the county. The police have therefore identified this as a priority area.

Anti Social Behaviour

26. Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is reported to a number of partners e.g. police, local council, housing associations. The police tend to record more incidents of ASB than any other partner and record ASB under 3 different classes: personal, nuisance and environmental.
27. Fylde Borough Council now record ASB, reported directly to the authority, under the same three categories. Additionally, the Council record graffiti/criminal damage in their ASB figures.
28. The numbers of ASB incidents recorded by the police has consistently reduced in recent years. From April 2012 to January 2013 there were in excess of 12.4% fewer ASB incidents recorded when compared with the previous year. This is currently the lowest recorded rate in Lancashire. Council recorded ASB has mirrored a similar fall but the overall numbers of incidents reported to the Council are lower than those reported to the police. In the year 2012 the total number of Council recorded ASB was 1,495 compared to 1,640 in 2010.
29. It is recognised that the types of ASB reported to the various authorities does vary as the public recognise the responsibilities each has in responding e.g. the council tend to deal with noise, littering etc. however the figures cannot be simply added together to give an overall total as there is often duplication in the reporting of incidents.
30. Despite this, ASB remains a concern to the residents of Fylde often featuring in the PACT priorities and with much of the concern around dog fouling; young people and a perceived lack of facilities etc.
31. Analysing the police ASB figures in the current year the overall downward trend has been maintained in Fylde. The year on year downward trend is being achieved in most of the wards across the district.

CCTV

32. The CSP have invested a substantial financial commitment to the monitored CCTV system and there are 6 cameras in St Annes and 3 in Kirkham. These are monitored by the Blackpool CCTV room at peak time monitoring on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Additionally there are four independent cameras in Lytham which can be controlled from either of the two CCTV mobile CCTV vans. There are a further 17 'rapid deployment' cameras which can be deployed to any of the 25 camera poles located throughout the Borough. Additionally there are 4 semi-permanent cameras located in Lytham which were funded as a result of community concerns in Lytham following a series of robberies in 2011.
33. A recent review of the rapid deployment cameras has identified that this particular system is in need of urgent replacement due to the increased number of breakdowns and faults developing on cameras, the vast majority of which are approaching ten years old.
34. In recognition of this, the Council and Local Strategic Partnership have allocated capital funding to replace the network of rapid redeployment cameras and a report on the release of funding to allow this programme to commence will be considered by the Cabinet at its next meeting.

Fire Safety

35. While there is a large proportion of older people residing in the Fylde District there will continue to be a high risk of fire. (23.9% of the Fylde population are 65+ compared to an England and Wales average of 16.4%).
36. County and national statistics relating to fire deaths identify that persons in this age group are at a higher risk. The Fire and Rescue St Annes Station Plan clearly states its intentions in targeting high risk groups. The home fire safety checks continue to be targeted at residents in the 65+ age group.
37. Reducing the risk of fire within this group is a priority for Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) and recognises the importance of partnership work and the benefits that early intervention can deliver. LFRS utilises its older person's advocates to engage with its higher risk residents liaising with care agencies that come into regular contact with the elderly and so improving their quality of life.
38. FRS are meeting and exceeding all targets set for the Fylde.

Strategic Assessment

39. The Fylde Strategic Assessment for 2012 has been completed following research and analytical work carried out by a Constabulary analyst and consultation with our partners. This document will now serve to assess the current identified priorities in Fylde and to provide a delivery focus for the future.
40. Regular PACT meetings are held in all neighbourhood policing areas with good levels of public engagement regarding local problems. Regular data will be analysed to ensure it informs all partners particularly at a strategic level and at the tasking and coordinating meetings.

Lancashire Drug and Alcohol Team Update

41. The misuse of drugs is less of a threat in Fylde than most other parts of Lancashire but alcohol misuse continues to be an issue.
42. Fylde CSP has produced an Alcohol Strategy which forms part of the North Locality Alcohol Harm Reduction Group strategic aims.

43. A separate 'Fylde Tactical Alcohol Group' has been established.
44. The Action Plan for Fylde is constantly reviewed and updated to address the issues which directly concern the people of Fylde. Resources will be aimed at the health, wellbeing and safety of all age groups.
45. Local group meetings are attended by Fylde Borough Council's Community Safety and Licensing Teams, Lancashire Constabulary, Lancashire Fire and Rescue, North Lancashire Primary Care Trust, Lancashire Drug and Alcohol Action Team, Help Direct and Lancashire Young Peoples Services.
46. Two successful initiatives took place during 2012, including a road safety event in Lytham which emphasised the devastating effects of drink driving and there was a multi agency alcohol awareness event put on in November to contribute to the National Alcohol Awareness Week.

Lancashire Probation Trust Update

47. Fylde have a joint PPO Scheme with Blackpool and the handling of prolific and priority offenders are managed by the Integrated Offender Management Unit.
48. Reducing reoffending in our District is a priority and there are various pathways identified to assist in achieving these aims.
49. Community Payback has continued to resource several projects of work under the aims of the probation trust, providing hours of unpaid work. They are supervised by the Project Supervisor who is a skilled person. They cannot work on any profit making projects or work that would be undertaken by someone else and projects are voted by the public and a form will be rolled out for future work through PACT meetings

Partnership Financial Position

Income

- In addition to income received via the former Lancashire Police Authority second homes funding additional income has been provided by the Lancashire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (LDAAT) there has been an element of match funding from LANPAC (Lancashire Partnership Against Crime) and the LSP have made significant contributions towards CCTV. Partners have also funded several community safety initiatives such as the alcohol prevention event which was funded by the Primary Care Trust.
- Information about funding arrangements for 2013/14 is currently uncertain with the introduction of the Police and Crime Commissioner. However, residual funding that rested with the Fylde Local Strategic Partnership, which is in the region of £50,000, has been allocated to the Community Safety Partnership to ensure that it has some funding continuity going forward.

Expenditure

Major expenditure:-

- Monitored CCTV contribution (full costs now mainstreamed by the Council)
- Domestic violence agency support
- Town Centre Community Radio Watch Scheme in Kirkham

- Community development diversionary activity Initiatives – these have included sports initiatives and a planned programme of events throughout school holidays for young people
- Going For Gold – A young persons activity provision in Central Ward

Recent successful and forthcoming initiatives and activities:

- √ Continued funding for a domestic violence outreach worker
- √ Policing and partner operations to address violent crime, domestic violence, criminal damage and acquisitive crime and joint alcohol proxy sales operations with Trading Standards
- √ Equipment contributions to Community Payback
- √ A contribution towards Fylde Care and Repair Domestic Abuse Sanctuary Provision and ASB victim security
- √ Funding of speed indication devices to supplement existing ones in Fylde
- √ Joint Police and Trading Standards Licensing Operations
- √ Cycle locks and cycle coding
- √ Locally distributed advertising literature e.g. Operation Angel
- √ Funding activities for young people during the summer holidays.
- √ Provision of signage in connection with a newly imposed Designated Public Place Order on Lytham Green.
- √ Crime prevention leaflets
- √ Reflective armbands
- √ Personal attack alarms
- √ Alcohol signage
- √ Property marking kits
- √ Graffiti removal
- √ Two clean sweep operations
- √ Crime prevention message bearing car air fresheners
- √ Hate crime booklets

All the agreed projects and initiatives have continued to play a significant part in reducing crime and anti social behaviour across Fylde and where possible sustainability has been sought.

Priority targets continue to be met and exceeded within the Fylde CSP despite reducing financial resources and ever emerging challenges.

Success can only continue with the commitment of partners and the most significant challenge to the partnership is how to address the public concerns and perceptions on crime and anti social behaviour which seem at odds with the evidence on recent trends in crime, policing and justice.

Police and Crime Commissioner

50. In November 2012, the first Police and Crime Commissioner in Lancashire was elected and it was eagerly awaited to see if the Police and Crime Commissioner, Clive Grunshaw, would continue to engage with all Community Safety Partnerships throughout Lancashire. Although the office of PCC is a non statutory partner he has been keen to continue involvement with the CSP's and will send a representative to future meetings.
51. The PCC has already attended a community clean sweep event in St Annes where he witnessed at first hand how agencies work together to tackle a local community concern.
52. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act put in place a flexible framework for partnership working between the PCC and Community Safety Partners. Whilst having regard to cross border and national issues PCC's will work effectively with other local leaders to prioritise resources to suit local needs and priorities.

53. The PCC will have responsibility for:

- Appointing the Chief Constable and holding them to account for the running of their force
- Setting out a 5 year Police and Crime Plan(in consultation with the Chief Constable)
- Determining local policing priorities. Setting the annual local precept and annual force precept and annual force budget
- Making community safety grants to other organisations aside from the Chief Constable (including but not limited to Community Safety Partnerships)

54. The PCC will have a budget which will include the policing grant from the Home Office, various other grants including the Drugs Interventions Programme funding and funds raised through the local authority precepts in the force area.

55. PCCs will not become a responsible authority on Community Safety Partnerships. There will however be a reciprocal duty for PCCs and responsible authorities to cooperate with each other and have regard to each others priorities for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder, including ASB, reducing reoffending and reducing substance misuse. PCCs will also be able to require a report from a CSP where they are not content that a CSP is carrying out their duties effectively and efficiently.

56. As the role of the PCC is still relatively new it will no doubt emerge in forthcoming months about the impact the Commissioner will have on community safety.

Conclusion

57. In its current format Fylde Community Safety Partnership is strong partnership which produces good results, examples of excellent partnership working and value for money.

| Report Author | Tel | Date | Doc ID |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--------|
| Bryan Ward | (01253) 658467 | 12thFebruary 2013 | |

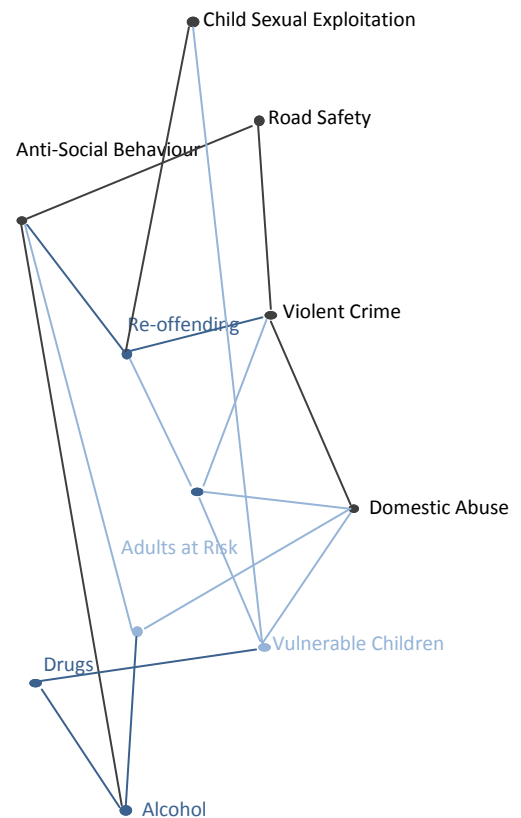
| List of Background Papers | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of document | Date | Where available for inspection |
| Document name | | Council office or website address |

Attached documents

1. Fylde CSP Strategic Assessment 2012
2. Statutory guidance of the scrutiny of CSPs.

| IMPLICATIONS | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Finance | None arising |

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Legal | None arising |
| Community Safety | No implications arising directly |
| Human Rights and Equalities | None arising |
| Sustainability and Environmental Impact | None arising |
| Health & Safety and Risk Management | None arising |



Fylde District Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment of Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

December 2012

John Kneale



Aim

The Strategic Assessment (SA) provides an accurate long-term picture of issues / threats facing the Fylde. It identifies the top key areas that require resourcing.

Purpose

This document sets out what key threats need to be prioritised and what the control strategy should target. Research and analysis draws out key conclusions to aid strategic decision making for the Fylde in developing the control strategy, which will be the delivery of measures to reduce the threat / harm from the identified priority.

Method

The process for the SA has continually evolved over the past few years. This evolution has occurred through consultation with analysts, partners, responsible authorities and Home Office guidance.

The following breakdown details the key stages in the production of the SA:

1. Draft out the initial topics for analysis, problems which may be occurring within the Fylde area based on existing knowledge and analysis.
2. Evaluation of last year's assessment and identification of any knowledge gaps.
3. Gap analysis ensuring any gaps in knowledge are filled.
4. Priority Matrix populated and objectively scored based on partner's knowledge.
5. Draft copy of the Matrix produced by the analyst for Executive Group meetings to discuss overall priorities.
6. Draft copy of the SA document produced and critically read by CSP Managers and Executive Group members and agreed.
7. Final version of the SA identifying the top 5 priorities circulated to all CSP members and supplied to Lancashire County Council for their information.

Consultation has then taken place with partner agencies and data/evidence from their systems used to complete areas which are their main area of expertise. Data collection has

been channelled through MADE where possible to gather as wide as data as possible.

This process has created an assessment that more accurately reflects the public's and service providers concerns and what are considered to be the key threats to the Fylde and the delivery of its services. This ensures that the Fylde can more effectively and efficiently deliver a value for money service that meets demand.

Scope

Data used has been collated between April 2011 and March 2012 and compared to the previous 12 months; additionally April to December 2012 has been examined to see if trends have continued, however, it will be mentioned within the report where this was not possible.

Priorities

The issues identified for the Community Safety Partnership are

- Domestic Violence and Abuse
- Road Safety
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Substance Misuse
- Reducing Re-offending

It is recommended that these are the priorities for the Fylde CSP for 2013-14.

Key Points

- **Domestic abuse** has experienced some recent monthly increases although the trend over the last three years remains static. Domestic violence has increased numerically although not statistically significantly since April 2010. Domestic violence increased as a proportion of all violent crime in 2011-12 from 38% the previous year to 40%. The proportion is likely to increase further this year as at December 2012 YTD it made up 46% of violent crime and historically has increased further in the last quarter. In addition there is a potential for an increase in recording of domestic abuse in the future because of changes to the scope of what constitutes domestic abuse, who it can affect, and with a crime where significant under-reporting already

exists.

- **Alcohol misuse** remains a threat manifesting itself in Fylde through violence and anti-social behaviour and can frequently be a factor in domestic related violence, costing the local economy over £30m a year including 6m specifically for crime and licensing issues and 7.4m on NHS costs.
- **Drugs** remain a threat creating the impetus which drives offenders to commit acquisitive crime. Mephedrone is one of the areas in Lancashire where mephedrone is reported to be in use in addition to the usual 'recreational' drugs
- **Re-offending** remains an issue with a re-offending rate of 25% within Fylde
- **Anti-social behaviour** remains a particular concern to the residents of Fylde despite recent decreases.

Part One: Contributory and Causation Factors

The threats to community safety manifest themselves as crime and disorder but are often symptoms of underlying behaviours that are determined by a number of factors or pathways. These 'risk' factors can singly or in combination with others cause or contribute towards criminal behaviour as well as increasing vulnerability. The key factors for Fylde are alcohol, drugs and reoffending. Alcohol and drugs have been identified as 'top five' issues for Fylde for a number of years whilst re-offending has remained high on the agenda. These pathways run through most, if not all of our community safety issues and should be regarded as an area of significant importance to multi-agency activity and must be addressed in order to have any strategic impact on crime and disorder as well as the overall health of the local population and economy.

Drugs

The misuse of drugs is less of a threat in Fylde than most other parts of Lancashire. The majority of known use is associated with the relatively small night time economy and the 'overspill' from Blackpool. 'Recreational' cannabis and cocaine often associated with alcohol feature. Fylde has also been identified as an area where the use of mephedrone has appeared. Misuse of drugs poses a threat in Fylde because of the involvement of organised criminal groups that feed the problem and from offenders who consume the products. Crime especially acquisitive and violent crime is committed either to feed a habit or as the result of the effect of substance misuse. Moreover misuse creates health issues in the community as a whole.

Alcohol

Abuse of alcohol is widespread and linked to many offending behaviours, crimes and health issues. It is difficult to access the true impact it has on the local community. The financial burden to the local economy has been researched and 'The Cost of Alcohol to the North

West Economy'¹ report estimates that alcohol abuse costs Fylde £30.5m a year, £7.38m of that is NHS costs and 6m crime and licensing. However to put these figures in context Fylde incurs one of the lowest costs in the region. Neighbouring Blackpool's cost is the highest in the region at £100.1m.

Violence is the most visible form of alcohol misuse. In the last three years 12% of all recorded crime was marked as alcohol related rising to 30% of Violent Crime and 49% of domestic violent crime

Re-offending

A comparatively small number of offenders are responsible for a large number of crimes. This is particularly evident with acquisitive crimes such as theft from vehicles or domestic burglary. The goal in Fylde is early intervention through the Probation Service and Revolution multi-agency work. In Fylde the adult re-offending rate is 25% compared with 29% in Lancashire and 26.5% nationally. Re-offending by those under the supervision of the probation service is 9.6% in Fylde comparable to 11.3% in Lancashire. 40% of probation serviced re-offenders are involved in violent crime. The trend in reoffending using the probation cohort as the example has been static over the last three years.

Young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time reduced slightly in 2011-12 compared to the previous year and recidivism was extremely low numerically.

Intelligence led targeting of prolific re-offenders is an effective way of gaining maximum benefit from reducing resources.

Part Two: Crime & Disorder

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse occurs in all parts of Fylde; 8% of all crime recorded in Fylde is domestic related, and 82% of that is violent crime. Domestic related crime overall and domestic violence in particular have shown a statistically weak increasing trend since April 2010. Domestic violence increased as a proportion of all violent crime in 2011-12 from 38% the previous year to 40%. The proportion is likely to increase further this year as at December 2012 YTD it made up 46% of violent crime and historically has increased further in the last quarter of the planning year. Although there has been a recent increase in reported domestic violence in Fylde and elsewhere these percentages can seem relatively high because of the small numbers of crimes involved in a crime with known under-reporting and where a small numerical change can make a large percentage difference.

¹ NWIEP and DRINKWISE NW March 2012 'The Cost of Alcohol to the North West Economy'
<http://drinkwisenorthwest.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/The-Cost-of-Alcohol-to-the-North-West-Economy-Part-A.pdf>

Offenders are predominantly male and victims are predominantly female, hence the national strategy 'Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls: Strategic Vision', (Home Office, 2010)'. The 18-30 age groups are those most reported and recorded within Fylde.

Domestic abuse reporting has remained fairly static over the last year. Unlike abuse domestic violence has shown an increase in 2012. In April 2013 domestic abuse will be redefined as 'domestic violence and abuse' and the scope widened to include coercive control. The age group will also be extended to include 16 and 17 year olds. The informed opinion of professionals in the field is this *will* cause an increase in case finding and reporting.

Road Safety

Road safety is a concern for residents in Fylde. Allegations of speeding and anti-social dangerous motor cycling are raised at PACT and other local forums and calls regularly made to the police. Most collisions and resulting casualties occur in the areas of highest population. Numerically the number of casualties in Fylde is not large. In 2011-12 it experienced the lowest number in the county. However measured per 1000 population over the last five years 2007-11 Fylde was first or second across all age groups for both 'all casualties' and killed and serious injury casualties. This included the most vulnerable age groups, young people (16-25) and the aged. Given Fylde's population profile the latter may have been expected, but in the case of the 16-25 group the inference is that Fylde is a relatively affluent area in Lancashire so more people will have their own car or motorcycle, moped or scooter (P2W) available to them and that is compounded by young people travelling to or from the Blackpool night time economy area.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) affects many members of society and is frequently a pre-cursor to more serious incidents as well as indicating the potential for hidden problems. A lack of swift intervention by agencies to address initial concerns regarding neighbour nuisance can quickly escalate to more serious crime and ASB which may significantly adversely affect the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of victims. The problem is regularly raised at PACT and other public meetings.

ASB like violent crime is generally concentrated in the main town centres and more populated areas. Central, Ashton and Warton and Westfield account for 33% of all ASB. 33% of all ASB is classified as 'Personal' ,60% as 'Nuisance' and 7% as 'Environmental' which is similar to other areas.

In April 2011 the National Standard for Incident Recording changed the fourteen previous categories of ASB were reduced to three, 'personal', 'nuisance', and 'environmental', to move away from recording and responding to identifying vulnerability and risk management. Whatever the rationale was intended to achieve there has also been a dramatic reduction in police incident recording since the date of implementation.

The council have also seen reductions in reporting of problems within their remit including

fly tipping, dog fouling, graffiti, general noise nuisance and neighbour noise.

The police reductions currently being enjoyed may not continue as statistical comparisons are now comparing like with like categories and recent months indicate that the decreases may be bottoming out.

Fylde Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Top issues for 2013-14

| Current Priority | Proposed Priority |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Domestic Abuse | Domestic Violence and Abuse |
| Road Safety | Road Safety |
| Anti-Social Behaviour | Anti-Social Behaviour |
| Substance Misuse | Substance Misuse |
| Reducing Re-offending | Reducing Re-offending |

Table 1: Top issues for Fylde

All issues

| Fylde Community Safety Partnership | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|----------|
| Rank | Problem | Score | Priority |
| 1 | Domestic Abuse | 19 | 1 |
| 2 | Road Safety | 18 | 2 |
| 3 | Anti-Social Behaviour | 16 | 3 |
| 4 | Substance Misuse Alcohol* | 16 | 4 |
| 5 | Substance Misuse Drugs* | 15 | |
| 6 | Reducing Re-offending** | 15 | 5 |
| 7 | Violent Crime | 13 | |
| 8 | Child Sexual Exploitation | 12 | |
| 9 | Criminal Damage | 12 | |
| 10 | Hate Crime | 9 | |
| 11 | Burglary of Homes | 8 | |
| 12 | Personal Robbery | 8 | |
| 13 | Serious & Organised Crime | 7 | |
| 14 | Deliberate Fires | 7 | |
| 15 | Vehicle Crime | 7 | |
| 16 | Shoplifting | 6 | |
| * Combined by partnership as single substance misuse category **Includes Adults and Young People | | | |

Table 2: All issues

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2008 No.

CRIME AND DISORDER**CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEES, ENGLAND AND WALES****Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.***Made* - - - - -*Laid before Parliament**Coming into force* - - - in accordance with regulation 1(2)

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20(3) and 20(4) of the Police and Justice Act 2006(a).

In accordance with section 20(4) of that Act, the Secretary of State has consulted with the National Assembly for Wales regarding the provisions in relation to local authorities in Wales.

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.

(2) These Regulations shall come into force in respect of local authorities in England on 30th April 2009 and in respect of local authorities in Wales on 1st October 2009.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, “2006 Act” means the Police and Justice Act 2006.

Co-opting of additional members

3.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (4), (5), (6) and (7), the crime and disorder committee of a local authority may co-opt additional members to serve on the committee where it considers this appropriate for the exercise of its functions.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), a person co-opted to serve on a crime and disorder committee has the same entitlement to vote as any other member.

(3) A co-opted person’s membership may be limited to the exercise of the committee’s powers in relation to a particular matter or type of matter.

(4) A crime and disorder committee shall not co-opt any person to serve on the committee where the committee is exercising its powers in respect of a decision or action for which that person was wholly or partly responsible or in which that person was otherwise directly involved.

(a) 2006, c. 48. [Section 20 has been amended by sections 121, 126, 241, 245 of and part 6 of Schedule 2 to the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2006].

(5) The number of additional co-opted members shall not, in relation any particular exercise of the crime and disorder committee's powers, be greater than the number of permanent committee members.

(6) A crime and disorder committee shall not co-opt any person to serve on the committee who—

- (a) is not an employee or officer of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body; or
- (b) is a member of the executive of the local authority for the area covered by that crime and disorder committee.

(7) The crime and disorder committee shall consult the relevant responsible authority, co-operating person or body (as applicable) as to the most suitable person before co-opting an additional member.

(8) The membership of a person co-opted to serve on a crime and disorder committee may be withdrawn at any time by the committee.

Frequency of meetings

4. A crime and disorder committee shall meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions, no less than twice in every twelve month period.

Information

5.—(1) Where the crime and disorder committee makes a request for information relevant to the exercise of its functions to the responsible authorities or the co-operating persons or bodies, the authorities, or persons or bodies (as applicable) must provide such information in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3)

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be provided no later than the date indicated in the request or, if some or all of the information cannot reasonably be provided on such date, as soon as reasonably possible.

(3) The information referred to in paragraph (1)—

- (a) shall be redacted to the extent that it allows a living individual to be identified, unless (subject to sub-paragraphs (b) and (c)) the identification of such individual is necessary or appropriate in order to enable the crime and disorder committee to exercise its powers; and
- (b) shall not include information that would prejudice current or future operations of the responsible authorities, whether acting together or individually, or of the co-operating persons or bodies.

Attendance at committee meetings

6.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the crime and disorder committee may require the attendance before it of an officer or employee of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body in order to answer questions or otherwise to provide information.

(2) The crime and disorder committee must give the person whose attendance it requires in accordance with paragraph (1) at least two weeks' notice of the date on which that person is required to attend, unless the person agrees to a shorter period of notice.

(3) A person whose attendance is required under paragraph (1) shall attend on the specified date, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Reports and recommendations

7.—(1) Where a crime and disorder committee makes a report or recommendations to a responsible authority or to a co-operating person or body in accordance with section 19(8)(b) of the 2006 Act, the responses to such report or recommendations of each relevant authority, body or person shall be—

- (a) in writing; and
- (b) submitted to the crime and disorder committee within a period of 1 month from the date of the report or recommendations or, if this is not reasonably possible, as soon as possible thereafter.

(2) The crime and disorder committee shall review such responses and monitor the action (if any) taken by the relevant responsible authorities, co-operating persons or bodies in accordance with its powers under section 19(1) of the 2006 Act.

Home Office
Date

Minister of State

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are made under section 20(3) (in respect of local authorities in England) and 20(4) (in respect of local authorities in Wales) of the Police and Justice Act 2006. The Regulations supplement to the provisions in section 19 of that Act by making provision for the exercise of powers by crime and disorder committees of local authorities.

Regulation 3 provides that crime and disorder committees may co-opt additional members from those persons and bodies who are responsible authorities within the meaning of section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, and from those persons and bodies with whom the responsible authorities have a duty to co-operate under section 5(2) of that Act (the “co-operating persons and bodies”), subject to the provisions set out in that regulation. To the extent of their membership, co-opted members have the same entitlement to vote as any other member.

Regulation 4 provides that a crime and disorder committee shall meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions, no less than twice in every twelve month period.

Regulation 5 provides that responsible authorities or co-operating persons or bodies must provide such information requested of them by the crime and disorder committee, subject to the provisions in that regulation.

Regulation 6 provides that a crime and disorder committee may require the attendance before it of a representative of a responsible authority or of a co-operating person or body in order to answer questions, subject to the provisions in that regulation.

Regulation 7 provides that where a crime and disorder committee makes a report or recommendations to a responsible authorities and co-operating persons or bodies in accordance with section 19(8)(b) of the Police and Justice Act 2006, the responses to such report or recommendations of each relevant authority, body or person shall be in writing and

within 1 month from the date of the report or recommendations or, if this is not reasonably possible, as soon as possible thereafter.

.

Regulation 7 also provides that a crime and disorder committee shall review such responses and monitor the action (if any) taken by the relevant responsible authorities, co-operating persons or bodies in accordance with its powers under section 19(1) of the 2006 Act.

REPORT

| REPORT OF | MEETING | DATE | ITEM NO |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| RESOURCES | COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE | 7 MARCH 2013 | 6 |
| COMMUNITY PROJECTS FUND REVIEW | | | |

Public Item

Summary

The Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) will formally cease to exist from 31st March 2013 as reported to CFSC in September 2012. However, the LSP Executive have agreed that due to the success achieved by the Community Projects Fund over the years a total of £50,000 will be allocated to the Council to allow this good work to continue for a further two years. This will allow for the continuation of funding to local community groups for 2013-14 and 2014-15 with an annual allocation of £25,000. The fund will in future be administered by an officer of the Council and an annual report will be presented to the Community Focus Scrutiny Committee each May.

Recommendations

1. To receive the attached report and proffer support the new way of working including the Director of Resources being given delegated authority to award the funding, following consultation with the Panel, and the Cabinet being requested to endorse the same.
2. To support the promotion of this fund within the local community and for Elected Members to have input on how this should be achieved.

Cabinet Portfolio

The item falls within the following Cabinet portfolio:

Portfolio Title: LSP Coordination - Leader of the Council Cllr D Eaves

Report

The Fylde Community Projects Fund, administered via the LSP, has previously awarded grants of between £500 - £2000 (which were ideally be match funded) to groups that were based in Fylde, or work exclusively with people who live in the Borough.

Guidance notes and criteria are set out in the Community Projects Fund page on the FBC website together with the application for funding.

<http://www.fylde.gov.uk/council/lsp/communityprojectsfund/>

The fund has been in existence since 2007, when, for one year only, the Borough Council also contributed £25,000. However, due to budget issues the Council was unable to continue with this commitment and from 2008 to date the LSP has been the sole provider of this funding.

It is acknowledged that this funding has used wisely by local groups and has made a real difference in local communities where ambitions have been brought to reality with pump priming money. In view of this the LSP Executive has set aside an amount of £50,000 that can be used by the Borough Council for the continuation of this funding stream until 31st March 2015. The LSP Executive agreed that the panel would be made up of the following members: Bernard Whittle (Chair), The Mayor, Jane Williams (CVS), Amanda Holt (NHS) and Chief Inspector Laura Lawler. The panel will be overseen by Tracy Morrison, Director of Resources. With the cessation of the LSP, and the fact that the Council is managing this legacy project on its behalf, there is a need for the decision-making power on the awards of funding to be delegated to the Director of Resources, following consultation with the Panel.

The links to previous annual reports on projects that have received funding supported are attached.

<http://www.fylde.gov.uk/council/lsp/communityprojectsfund/>

Who could apply?

- The group must be based in the Borough of Fylde and or work exclusively with people who live in Fylde.
- The group must identify a clear need for the project that they are requesting funding for.
- The group must be a Fylde locally managed voluntary, community or self help group.

To be eligible for a grant, they need to supply:

- A constitution set of rules.
- Annual accounts even if they are in basic draft format.
- A recent group bank statement for groups under 3 months old.
- If they are linked to a national organisation they must have their own rules.

Constitution, bank account, annual account and management committee.

Feedback and Evaluation

Groups will be required to formally submit a project report at the 6 month stage after the allocation of funding and a closure report at the 12 month stage. Projects will only be considered for funding if they can be completed within 12 months of the funding being allocated. This ensures the FBC have a clear audit trail of expenditure.

Bidding stages 2013-14:

- Round 1: Open for applications 1st -30th June 2013
- Round 2: Open for applications 1st-30th September 2013
- Round 3: Open for applications 1st- 30th January 2014

Bidding stages 2014-15:

- Round 1: Open for applications 1st -30th June 2014
- Round 2: Open for applications 1st-30th September 2014
- Round 3: Open for applications 1st- 30th January 2015

| IMPLICATIONS | |
|---|--|
| Finance | None arising from the report. The Community Projects Fund is funded totally from LSP finances. |
| Legal | None arising from the report |
| Community Safety | None arising from the report. |
| Human Rights and Equalities | None arising from the report. |
| Sustainability and Environmental Impact | None arising from the report |
| Health & Safety and Risk Management | None arising from the report. |

| Report Author | Tel | Date | Doc ID |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Christine Miller | (01253) 6584412 | 14 th February,2013 | |

| List of Background Papers | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| Name of document | Date | Where available for inspection |
| | | |

Community Focus Scrutiny Committee

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Date: | Thursday, 29 November 2012 |
| Venue: | Town Hall, St Annes |
| Committee members: | Councillor Kiran Mulholland (Chairman) Councillor Christine Akeroyd (Vice-Chairman) Councillors Julie Brickles, Susanne Cunningham, Fabian Craig- Wilson, Tony Ford JP, Nigel Goodrich, Kathleen Harper, Paul Hodgson, Barbara Nash, Edward Nash, Dawn Prestwich, John Singleton JP, Vivienne Miller Willder |
| Officers: | Paul Walker, Phil Dent, Andrew Dickson, Paul Drinnan, Lyndsey Lacey, Stephen Smith, Geoff Willetts |
| Members of the public: | One member of the public was present. |

1. Declarations of interest

Members were reminded that any disclosable pecuniary interests should be declared as required by the Localism Act 2011 and that any other interests should be declared as required by the Council's Code of Conduct. There were no declarations of interest.

2. Confirmation of minutes

RESOLVED: To approve the minutes of the Community Focus Scrutiny Committee held on 4 October 2012 as a correct record for signature by the Chairman.

3. Substitute members

The following substitutions were reported under council procedure rule 22.3:

Councillor Fabian Craig-Wilson for Councillor Tim Armit

Councillor Edward Nash for Councillor Gail Goodman.

4. Review of the 2020 Vision

Paul Drinnan (Regeneration Manager) and Stephen Smith (Economic Development Officer) gave a joint PowerPoint presentation on the Council's approved document - Lytham St Annes 2020 Vision.

In summary, the presentation covered the background, purpose, progress and current status of the projects contained in the Lytham St Annes 2020 Vision including the Open Golf 2012 related capital works.

Further to the above, members were advised that some of the initiatives contained within the 2020 Vision included the development of the Fairhaven Master Plan, development of the Classic Resort concept and specific infrastructure projects which were also included with the new Economic Development Strategy. In view of this, it was suggested that because of the clear links, the 2020 Vision and the Regeneration Framework be combined into one document.

An update on the capital schemes that had been completed for the Open Golf 2012 (including all contributions) was circulated at the meeting.

Following detailed consideration of this matter the Committee RESOLVED:

1. To note the achievements and progress made since the introduction of the 2020 Vision document.
2. To support the preparation of an amalgamated document incorporating the present 2020 Vision and Regeneration Framework to provide a borough-wide composite regeneration/public realm strategy.
3. That in the meantime and until the adoption of the new document (referred to in recommendation 2 above) the 2020 Vision document remains in use for the purpose of attracting commuted payments where appropriate, in the context of the granting of planning permissions and in support of the Council's adopted Regeneration Framework.
4. That for the time being, the 2020 Vision document be used to support the development of public realm proposals for the locations identified and the concepts and principles contained within the document.

5. Fylde Coast Bathing Waters

Further to the report and series of presentations given at the last committee, Paul Walker (Director of Development Services) presented an update on the various points that had been raised at the meeting in relation to Fylde Coast Bathing Waters.

In summary, the report made reference to the latest results on work underway to improve the quality of the bathing waters in light of the revised Bathing Water Directive. In addition, it included formal responses to the various questions raised by Councillor Oades at the last meeting and a draft of the ten

top level actions to improve bathing water as recommended by the Fylde Peninsular Water Management Group. Details of the Environment Agency's recently published list of 'asks' to help improve bathing water quality together with a copy of the results of the DNA testing on St Annes beaches were also set out in the report.

Further to the above, members were given an update on signs required to be erected at all designated bathing waters prior to the 2012 bathing water season.

Mr Walker advised that one key proposal announced at the recent Turning Tides event was the establishment of a regional steering group to oversee work in improving bathing water quality. He added that the group would include representatives of key bodies and organisations and that an update on any outcomes of the initial meeting of the group would be presented to a future committee.

Councillor Mulholland read out an email received from Councillor Tim Armit suggesting that the committee consider asking for our beaches not to be designated as bathing areas. This was noted by members.

Councillor Mulholland asked for a further interpretation of the DNA testing results and suggested that it would be helpful to have clear figures to examine.

Following detailed discussion it was RESOLVED:

1. To note the responses to the points raised at the previous meeting.
2. To ask the Chairman of Committee (Councillor Kiran Mulholland) to pursue the principle of a joint scrutiny with Blackpool Council and report back to the next committee.
