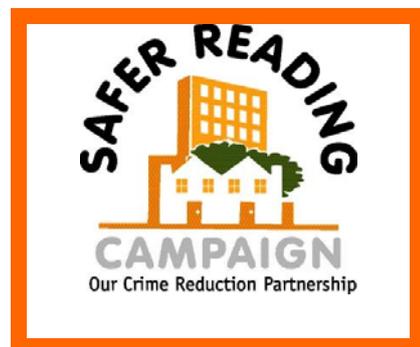


**READING'S CRIME & DISORDER  
REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP  
COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN  
2008 - 2011**



This edition was last updated on 10 April 2008

## Foreword

It gives us great pleasure in introducing Reading's fourth Community Safety Strategy and the first three-year rolling plan.

The Reading Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP), more commonly known as the Safer Reading Partnership, comprises statutory agencies, including Reading Borough Council, Thames Valley Police, the Probation Service, Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Service and Berkshire West Primary Care Trust. These agencies have joined forces to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.

Also called 'responsible authorities' these agencies work with partners such as the Crown Prosecution Service, housing providers and voluntary and community organisations. In Reading, the Safer Reading Partnership has merged with the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT), enabling streamlined enforcement and treatment options offering people the help they need and to reduce crime.

No one agency can tackle crime or the fear of crime by working alone. Traditionally, the police were held to account on reducing crime and disorder. In Reading we believe crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime can only be tackled through partnership working. We also know we can only succeed in making our vision of a Safer Reading a reality if we work with and listen to the diverse neighbourhoods and peoples of Reading.

As a result of the Crime and Disorder Act Review (2007) each CDRP is required to produce a yearly Strategic Assessment, which will be reviewed and updated annually. The assessment will be used to identify issues affecting crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.

Through consultation and listening to local communities we were able to hear firsthand their concerns and what actions they would like to happen in order to improve the quality of their neighbourhood. These concerns, together with the lessons learned, the successes and good practice from the previous strategy, were used as the basis of the Strategic Assessment, ensuring that Reading's residents directly influenced the priorities identified.

The assessment also drew on the work carried out by other partnerships and plans including the Local Strategic Partnership and Local Area Agreement, the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership and the Children's Plan, and Reading's Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment.

This work was put together to form this plan, which sets out the Safer Reading Partnership's strategy, targets and aims until 2011, to ensure Reading is a safer place to live, work and spend leisure time.

The plan will take account of the changing needs over the next three years; a new strategic assessment will be carried out annually throughout the lifetime of the plan. This will include further consultation with people living, working and visiting Reading and so take account of the changing needs of Reading.

The targets set represent local and national priorities. They are a real challenge for us all, but we recognise how important they are to the well being of all our residents and visitors.

We hope that you will join us in rising to the challenge of continuing to make Reading a safer place for those who live, work and visit here.



Supt Steve Kirk  
Commander  
Reading Local Police Area  
Chair, Safer Reading  
Partnership



Debbie Ward - Director  
Housing and Community Care  
Acting Vice Chair, Safer Reading  
Partnership

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## Our Mission Statement

We will continue to make Reading a safer place for those who live, work and visit here through a reduction in crime and disorder.

We will do this by:

Discouraging and preventing criminal and anti-social behaviour

Reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

Tackling drug and alcohol related criminality through treatment and enforcement



## Partnership Working - Making a Difference

Welcome to Reading's fourth Community Safety Strategy and the first of our three-year rolling plans. This plan is owned and has the active support of the many local organisations that form the Safer Reading Partnership. Over the next three years, partner agencies will work to deliver the challenging and ambitious targets set out in this plan. All agencies can play a part in crime reduction and community safety. Our experience is that working together and engaging and involving local people is the only way to realise our mission statement and vision of a Safer Reading.

This plan will continue the shift in the way in which we seek to realise our vision. Many partner agencies will further enhance the delivery of their services on a local basis, with services geared to meet the needs of specific neighbourhoods and communities. Our aim will be to continue to give residents a greater say in how services are developed within their area.

With so many partners identifying the benefits of working at a local level there will be increased opportunity to 'join up' their work within neighbourhoods. The Safer Reading Partnership will continue to deliver much of its work at a neighbourhood level and working with local people.



Overall, national crime figures have fallen. This is reflected in Reading where we have seen an estimated 15 per cent reduction in crime over the lifetime of the 2005 - 2008 strategy. We aim to continue this over the next three-year

rolling plan concentrating our effort to reduce those crimes the public have said they want as a priority, and where the Safer Reading Partnership still has higher crime levels than similar partnerships across the country. The fall in crime within Reading is good news for the town and its residents, but the Safer Reading Partnership must now renew its efforts in ensuring that its crime level is falling faster than similar partnerships.

We have achieved some notable successes over the last three years:

|   |
|---|
| Domestic burglary is down 31%. That's 700 fewer homes being broken into in a year   |
| Reports of domestic violence have increased by 43%, indicating an increased confidence in the police  |
| Post conviction Anti-Social Behaviour Orders have been secured on Reading's most prolific beggars, vandals and drug dealers   |
| Thefts of vehicles and thefts from vehicles have been reduced by 32%  |
| Four out of every five drug users requiring intervention or treatment are being taken on to the Drug Intervention Programme caseload  |
| Residents of Reading feel that people from differing backgrounds are getting on better than before and there is also an improved perception of respect and consideration within our communities |
| Reading's 35 most persistent and prolific offenders have on average reduced their offending behaviour by over 65%, once they are taken onto a tailored programme of intervention                |
| Robberies of personal property are down by 25%  |
| A Youth Inclusion Support Panel has been set up to undertake work in preventing first time entry into the criminal justice system for Reading's troubled children                               |
| Hate crime reports have increased by 40%, again indicating an increased confidence in the police  |
| Consultation with residents has increased significantly, identifying the issues that affect our neighbourhoods the most   |
| Wounding in the town centre (often associated with alcohol consumption) is down by 24%  |



We understand crime affects us all personally. Living with crime or the fear of crime has a major impact on our quality of life. Neighbourhoods can feel threatening and be less enjoyable places to live.

Reassuring the community and making an area a better place to live is not just about arresting and locking up offenders. This can result in an endless cycle of offending, imprisonment, release and re-offending. Long-term measures are needed to empower communities and make them resilient against a slow spiral of decline and despair - which can often happen if there is crime and disorder, poor environmental or physical elements. In turn this means working in partnership across the statutory and voluntary sectors and ensuring that local people are consulted and involved in developing solutions that are right for their area.

Locality or neighbourhood working will be a key element in the delivery of the Safer Reading Partnership's plan. Over the past year we have seen a number of partners moving to deliver their services at a local level.

The roll out of Neighbourhood Policing has been amongst the most visual on the crime and disorder agenda. By the start of this plan all 16 of the police neighbourhoods will have 'gone live' with individual communities identifying priorities for their area. These priorities include both criminal and environmental issues - and are making a real difference to the quality of life of local residents.



The areas in Reading that were first to go live are seeing the real benefits of this new way of working.

Children's Services are also moving to locality based working with four locality teams based in the North, South, East and West of Reading with similar boundaries to the already established Anti-Social Behaviour Action Groups.



The Council is renewing its focus on its Thriving Neighbourhoods Programme. This will see additional resources focusing on those areas of greatest deprivation which correlate closely with higher crime areas.

Joint working at a local level is the only way to tackle the complex problems facing Reading. This plan seeks to complement existing measures in place and to focus on priority issues where partnership working will have the greatest benefit.



All agencies support and own this plan, and each will direct resources to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and reduce the fear of crime. This plan will be revised annually based on a new strategic assessment and evaluation of its success in achieving the challenging targets contained within it. This will ensure that we are realising our vision and mission statement.

## The Partnership and its Structure

Partnership work is challenging. Each partner may have a different aim and target from the others. Just balancing these conflicting needs and priorities and harnessing the efforts of everyone is demanding.



Three key themes were identified as a result of the strategic assessment and consultation. These key themes, listed below, reflect the main priorities for the Stronger and Safer Communities element of the new Community Strategy:

### Acquisitive and Violent Crime

The emphasis here is on reducing high impact crimes where Reading's performance compares unfavourably with its national comparators and where we know there is public concern. We will put special emphasis on those acquisitive crimes that are associated with substance misuse - notably burglary, robbery, theft from a person and theft from a vehicle - and with violent crimes including domestic violence and abuse.

## Neighbourhood Management of Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Issues

We will capitalise on national and local drivers to bring service delivery closer to communities and ensure that all CDRP members work in a more co-ordinated way at locality level by sharing information and engaging with local communities in shaping the services that make our neighbourhoods safer places to live.

Community consultation has shown that low levels of crime and clean streets are seen as key factors that make somewhere a good place to live. Anti-social behaviour, both youth-related and general nuisance (including drug dealing and alcohol related disorder) are consistently identified as major neighbourhood concerns in Reading.

## Developing preventative services to reduce first time entry into crime and re-offending

Responding to national drivers, we will seek to redirect resources into preventative services especially, but not exclusively, for young people. This will include CDRP members playing an active role on the Local Safeguarding Children Board, in developing the Targeted Youth Support Strategy, which will also encompass better wrap around services for young offenders, including access to housing and employment.



We will also continue to give a high priority to drug and alcohol treatment services, both general services and those targeted at offenders.

Senior managers from across the partnership considered the most appropriate structure to deliver on these three priorities. The existing structure had been successful in delivering on the six previous themes but it was felt this was no longer the most effective. The new themes require a new structure to revitalise and focus the Safer Reading Partnership on the new challenges ahead.

During the first six months of this new plan the Safer Reading Partnership will move from its existing six delivery groups themed around, Crime Reduction, Neighbourhoods, the Town Centre, Drugs and Alcohol, Hidden and Hate Crime and Breaking the Cycle of Offending, to five key, cross-cutting focus areas for delivery identified as:

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| Communication                  |
| Persistent offenders           |
| Priority neighbourhood working |
| Young people                   |
| Supporting victims             |

The process of change can be difficult and it is vital that the Partnership continues its work to achieve its vision and mission statement. However, the move from one structure to another will need to be managed to ensure this happens.

We will work with our partners and stakeholders who may feel their aims and priorities might be lost within the new structures and move to reassure them of the benefits of change.

The Safer Reading Partnership already has a robust and effective Performance Management process. The Senior Officer leading each themed delivery group is held to account on performance for their group. The Performance Monitoring

Group is led by the chair and vice chair of the Safer Reading Partnership. We will continue to build on this performance focus through the lifetime of the plan ensuring value for money.

The Safer Reading Partnership will work within the wider national and local structures and in particular the framework of the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). We will continue to act as the delivery arm for the Local Strategic Partnership on crime and disorder issues. Through this we will link to the Children's and Young People's Strategic Partnership, and work to develop long term preventative solutions to the problems facing children and young people.

The CDRP area has the third highest proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic residents in the South East. We have a good record for promoting equality and supporting diverse communities. In the 2006 residents' survey 80% of local people felt their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds do get on well together.

In 2007 / 08 the CDRP saw the introduction of the Berkshire West Forum Against Extremism that built on the Reading Forum Against Extremism. CDRP will support the work of both forums throughout the lifetime of this plan.

## Resources

Since the Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008 there has been a change in the way the financial resources, in the form of central or regional grants, have been passed to the Partnership. All grant funding, including crime reduction type grants, now comes via the Local Area Grant to the Local Strategic Partnership for delivery on the Local Area Agreement.



For the first year of this plan that element of the grant previously 'ring fenced' for the delivery of community safety targets will be made available to the Safer Reading Partnership. This will need to be negotiated in years two and three of the plan. In addition some targets from within the Local Area Agreement have additional funding attached to them where increases in performance against these targets are achieved.

The funding available to the Partnership can be found in Table 1 "Year One Budget". However a number of short term Home Office grants have come to an end, and the Partnership will need to meet the cost of continuing with this work from within its existing resources.

In order to maximise the limited funds available the Partnership will carry out a review of its existing staff, resources and structure in relation to the three priorities to ensure these are being utilised to their optimum. In addition a review of the skills and knowledge of staff will be carried out in order that

additional training, where appropriate, can be carried out to meet these new challenges.

The Safer Reading Partnership will also look to build on its engagement with the voluntary and community sector, who already deliver on a number of key outcomes, which will assist it in achieving its vision. Through better and new partnerships it will look to build increased capacity in this area.



Only by using the National Intelligence Model to focus our resources into the identified priorities in those neighbourhoods most in need of support will we be able to meet the challenges ahead.

## Budget 2008 - 2009

Table 1 : First Year Budget

| Resource                                   | Description  | Financial           |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Stronger and Safer Community (part of LAA) | Home Office Grant<br>Revenue<br>Capital (To be confirmed)  | £279,647<br>£86,492 |
| Basic Command Unit Grant                   | Home Office grant to the police Basic Command Unit (BCU), Reading's allocation from Berkshire West BCU | To be confirmed     |
| Drug Intervention Programme Grant          | Home Office Grant  | £1,106,837          |
| Pool Treatment Budget                      | National Treatment Agency Grant  | £1,300,023          |
| ASB Parenting Worker Grant                 | Grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families   | £50,000             |

## What we will deliver and how we will measure it

Within the first six months of the strategy we will move from our current structure and establish multi-agency, cross-cutting themed groups, detailed below. These will be made up of senior managers from both statutory and voluntary agencies.

### Communication

Persistent offenders

Priority neighbourhood working

Young people

Supporting victims

Specific targets and how we measure them will be established by each themed group. They will include or cover targets set out in the LAA where these are directly link to the priorities identified within the Strategic Assessment. The anticipated associated targets can be found at appendix A.

The Chairs of each themed group will be responsible for monitoring its set targets and directing resources to deliver the identified outcomes. Through action plans they will be responsible for tackling any area(s) where performance is failing or falling short of the agreed target(s). The Chairs will report their outcomes to the CDRP Performance Management Group, who in turn report to the CDRP Executive Group.

### Communication

The Partnership recognises the importance of communicating both internally (between partners) and externally (with communities and neighbourhoods),

about what its main objectives are and what it has already achieved. In order to achieve this the CDRP requires a clear and robust communication strategy. This will acknowledge that front-line staff are best placed to pass information to and from local people. Therefore all such professionals need to be able to recognise the impact of crime and disorder, and their responsibility to act to help reduce it. Continuing to embed Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act into all front line staff must form part of this plan.

This responsibility extends in two main directions. Firstly, staff in the relevant organisations need to be able to identify vulnerable people at risk of offending, or re-offending, and be able to signpost them to the most appropriate support services. They also need to be able to assist victims and potential victims of crime to access support services and reporting lines. Staff will need training to ensure they understand what services are available, where to report information and be able to convey this confidently to the public. Secondly, they will need to be able to encourage reporting by building people's confidence in the existing follow-up support structures. These issues are of particular importance in relation to identifying and signposting vulnerable under-16s, who are at risk of first-time entry into the criminal justice system.

The development of inter-agency working, particularly the establishment of staff in neighbourhood teams, will ensure that better use is made of resources. The Partnership will build on the work it has already completed, including the production of neighbourhood directories for all neighbourhood policing areas, which provide staff with information on who to contact and report their concerns to. It will also look at enhancing further the joint inter-agency training based around these teams. This allows a better free-flow of information and more effective use of existing data, via information sharing protocols.

It is recognised that public perception is often that crime and disorder is believed to be worse than reality. The Partnership needs to offer reassurance by publicising more 'good news stories' and by improving the capacity to respond to public concerns. A media management strategy will be developed, co-ordinated by the Communications Officer for the CDRP, in order to help change public perception and further increase confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

### Persistent Offenders

The Partnership recognises the need to reduce the impact of crime and disorder by preventing both re-offending and first-time entry into the criminal justice system. By focusing its efforts on those few offenders who are responsible for the most crime will have the greatest impact. Persistent offenders can be identified within three main groups, though there is significant overlap, and also progression if no effective intervention occurs.

The three areas are as follows:

Acquisitive crime - mostly adult persistent prolific offenders

Violent crime - mostly alcohol related

Anti-social behaviour - mostly young persistent prolific offenders

Persistent and prolific offenders who are adults, and have problematic drug or alcohol use, commit the most acquisitive crime. Measures for tackling this will need to include improvements to, and extension of, drug and alcohol treatment services. Post-release support for offenders is also critical to reduce the drive to re-offend. The CDRP will also look at the role that might be played by restricting the market for stolen goods.

Violent crime is mostly alcohol-related. This includes domestic violence, although it is a more specialised area. Over the last three years the CDRP has ensured that there are good support services in place for the victims of

domestic violence. The CDRP will continue to provide this support but also acknowledges it needs to focus on interventions associated with the perpetrators of domestic violence.



The merged CDRP and Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) has identified that the new alcohol strategy will form a vital part in tackling the issue of alcohol-related violence. The success of restricting access to alcohol, and imposing sanctions on those causing a

disturbance within the town centre, will need to be replicated across other problematic neighbourhoods. The increased resources associated with the introduction of Neighbourhood Policing should help prevent this issue from escalating into residential areas.

Selective use of alcohol restriction zones and joint working between the police and the local authority in identifying persistent under-age drinkers will also be key to success in this area.



Anti-social behaviour, in the context of persistent and prolific offending, is primarily perpetrated by under-18s. It is also strongly associated with alcohol use. It has been established that the children and siblings of adult persistent offenders are particularly at risk of following the same path and therefore early intervention is needed to divert these vulnerable young people into more productive activities.

Systems are already in place, primarily through health and education services, which can identify at an early stage those children who are most at

risk. The Partnership needs to ensure that action is taken at the earliest opportunity to offer intervention and signposting to these young people and their families. Extending parenting support services and the introduction of crime prevention panels are also likely will play an important role.

The impact of drugs and alcohol is relevant to all three of these main groups of offenders. Therefore, the CDRP will ensure that, via its drug and alcohol strategy, the DAAT management group will take a lead in delivering on targets for this development group.

### Priority Neighbourhoods

During the course of the previous three year strategy the CDRP made significant progress in delivering on targets for priority neighbourhoods. The Partnership has also carried out very detailed demographic analysis that has, and will continue to, facilitate strategy planning.

Partners throughout CDRP continue to move to locality or neighbourhood working as one of their main service delivery mechanisms. The police rollout of Neighbourhood Policing was completed in April 2008. All areas have established Neighbourhood Policing teams, set up Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAGs) and identified three key local priorities for each group to work on. This process has brought significant increases in resources to each neighbourhood based around that neighbourhood's need.

Within the National Health Service, health workers are now operating in locality-based teams. Youth Services are based within the four sectors of the borough, (North, South, East and West), and each area also has an extended schools co-ordinator to integrate all staff and resources available to children and families alongside core education services.

The Local Authority has established five Thriving Neighbourhoods Areas. This programme brings together staff and resources to tackle issues in the five

most deprived areas of the borough, namely Dee Park, Oxford Road, East Reading, South Reading and Amersham Road. Alongside this the Housing teams are now locality based, the Streetcare team and Neighbourhood wardens each have allocated areas. The Community Safety team continues to run forums in seven localities (East, South, Caversham, Minster/Katesgrove, Norcot/Southcote, Tilehurst/Kentwood and Oxford Road) and the boundaries of these have been adjusted to take account of the new policing neighbourhood areas.

The Fire Service also has data identifying high-risk areas in relation to both accidental and deliberate fires and carries out work specifically aimed at these areas.

The CDRP has established Anti-Social Behaviour Action Groups (ASBAGs) that meet monthly for the four areas, bringing together representatives from the partner agencies, other stakeholders and the voluntary sector. The groups identify anti-social behaviour hotspots within neighbourhoods and set up multi-agency action plans to tackle them.

Those services not currently locality based such as the Youth Offending Service and Probation are considering the potential of working and developing their services in this way.

The CDRP will continue to use all the available partnership data to identify areas of the highest priority. This may be based on crime type or linked to specific offenders and victims.

## Young People

The CDRP will work within the current structure of the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP), and the groups that currently exist. During the first year of the plan, the Partnership will build on this to ensure

the links between CYPSP and CDRP are fully integrated in order to deliver its priorities.

Over the past few years there has been considerable profiling of children from birth onwards. The CDRP will utilise this information better in order to identify any children at risk and through the CYPSP provide the necessary intervention to ensure more productive outcomes and reducing crime and disorder. It will link some of this work to the communications strategy identified above to ensure better training of front-line staff. This will enable staff to identify earlier the children at risk of offending and know how to signpost them and their families to the relevant support services.

The CDRP will link to this work and support those areas where this is already being carried out. Some examples of this are SureStart and the initiative to give primary schools additional resources to provide extra support for 100 children per year who have been identified as vulnerable.

In addition we will look to build on logic modelling by targeting resources for managing trigger points later in a child's development, for example starting school, coping with peer pressure and the transition to adolescence.

The CDRP will work within the Common Assessment Framework (CAF), which looks to co-ordinate the services of each agency when more than one is working with a particular child. It ensures that accurate and up-to-date information is available to those services providing support to children at risk together with their families. It will promote the use of the CAF, via its partners, whilst recognising the limitations of national agreements.

Where there is already an adult or adolescent prolific offender in the family, it will link the work of this group to that of the Persistent Offender Group, ensuring inter-agency family work is carried out, led by the Probation Service, to support siblings or children, to reduce the risk of them also becoming offenders.

The CDRP acknowledges the importance of early intervention with young offenders and will look to ensure adequate resources are put in place for conditional cautioning, maximisation of the use of anti-social behaviour contracts and community sentencing. We will ensure that the new legislation to extend the power to offer community sentencing for young people (10-18 yrs) is fully integrated into this process.

The links between under-age drinking, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour are well established. The CDRP will continue to work to tackle the problem as required. This will be carried out via a combination of education, provision of alternative activities and restricting access to alcohol through, for example, test purchase operations and sanctions against those supplying alcohol to under-18s.

## Supporting Victims

Crime can have a terrible impact on people's lives, and in some cases limit the way they live and the places they visit. This can be through the direct impact of being a victim or indirectly due to the fear of becoming one. This new themed group will champion the needs and feelings of the victims.

Fortunately, with crime levels falling within

Reading, the chances of becoming a victim of crime are decreasing but for many the fear of crime is much greater. We will work to ensure that information, including that provided by the media, reflects our aim to reduce the fear of crime, enabling people to feel safer in their neighbourhoods and the town centre at all times.



In addition, we will continue to improve the way we provide information, both to frontline staff and the public, about reporting crime and the importance of doing so. We need to ensure that people not only know how and where to report crimes, but also to whom, as different agencies are responsible for dealing with specific issues.

The CDRP also understands that people will only report a crime if they have faith that the criminal justice system, in its widest sense, will support them. For many, fear of reprisal is real and needs to be addressed, particularly in higher crime areas where people report they are reluctant to co-operate with the forces of law enforcement for fear of becoming the target of offenders.

Education is a key element to enabling people to reduce their risk of becoming a victim. This is particularly relevant in terms of acquisitive crimes such as burglary, theft from vehicle and for personal safety. Throughout this process we will work with the key groups who are most at risk of coming victims. This includes young people who are most likely to become a victim of violent crime. We will also educate young people about other risks such as the dangers of drugs and alcohol.

We will work within priority neighbourhoods, building resilience within the community, and reducing people's tolerance of crime. We will work to enhance the profile of our priority areas through environmental clean ups and repairs, as this has been shown to reduce the incidents of criminal damage and anti-social behaviour.

Throughout the lifetime of this plan we will build on the success of our use of Restorative Justice and Community Sentencing programmes for offenders as a positive way of building local confidence and improving outcomes both for victims and offenders. Whilst ensuring offenders gain a greater understanding of the impact of their crime, we must also ensure victims are reassured by being able to see directly reparation being made.

Victims of domestic violence and abuse will remain a priority for the Partnership over the next three years. During the previous strategy, the CDRP implemented a policy to encourage victims to report incidents and provided support services through Berkshire Women's Aid and Crossing Bridges. The police have also improved the way incidents are managed so the process is more sensitive to the needs of victims. We will make use of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process to ensure that those most at risk are identified and protected. During the plan we will implement the CDRP's new Domestic Violence Strategy. Specialist support services also exist for the victims of sexual offences and for the support of prosecution witnesses.

A priority for this group will be to ensure that those agencies working with offenders and perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour take account of the impact on the victims of their action or in action.

## Appendix A

### Local Area Agreement / National Indicators Associated Target

Table 1: LAA / NI Associated Targets

| National Indicator | Description   | Baseline | Target | Remarks   |
|--------------------|---|----------|--------|---|
| NI 1               | Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods                                 |
| NI 2               | Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood                                       | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods                                 |
| NI 15              | Serious violent crime rate  | Note 1   |        | Persistent Offenders                                    |
| NI 16              | Serious acquisitive crime rate  | Note 1   |        | Persistent Offenders                                    |
| NI 17              | Perception of anti-social behaviour   | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods                                 |
| NI 18              | Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision  | Note 1   |        | Persistent Offenders                                    |
| NI 19              | Rate proven re-offending by young offenders   | Note 1   |        | Young people / Persistent Offenders                     |
| NI 20              | Assault with injury crime rate  | Note 1   |        |   |
| NI 21              | Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local authority and the police     | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods / Young People / Victim Support |
| NI 22              | Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children                            | Note 1   |        | Young People / Victim Support                           |

| National Indicator | Description   | Baseline | Target | Remarks  |
|--------------------|---|----------|--------|--|
| NI 23              | Perception that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity                               | Note 1   |        |  |
| NI 24              | Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour                     | Note 1   |        | Victim Support / Communication                 |
| NI 25              | Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour | Note 1   |        | Victim Support / Communication                 |
| NI 26              | Specialist support to victims of serious sexual offence   | Note 1   |        | Victim Support                                 |
| NI 27              | Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime                                       | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods / Victim Support       |
| NI 28              | Serious knife crime   | Note 1   |        |  |
| NI 29              | Gun crime   | Note 1   |        |  |
| NI 30              | Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders  | Note 1   |        | Persistent Offenders                           |
| NI 32              | Repeat victims of domestic violence   | Note 1   |        | Victim Support                                 |
| NI 33              | Arson incidents   | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods                        |
| NI 35              | Building resilience to violent extremism  | Note 1   |        | Priority Neighbourhoods                        |
| NI 38              | Drug related (Class A) offending rates  | Note 1   |        | Persistent Offenders                           |
| NI 39              | Alcohol harm related hospital admission rates   | Note 2   |        | Persistent Offenders / Priority Neighbourhoods |
| NI 40              | Drug users in effective treatment   | Note 2   |        | Persistent Offenders                           |
| NI 41              | Perception of drunk / rowdy behaviour as a problem  | Note 1   |        | Victim Support / Communication                 |

| National Indicator | Description   | Baseline | Target                                      | Remarks                              |
|--------------------|---|----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| NI 42              | Perception of drug use or drug dealing as a problem   | Note 1   |   | Persistent Offenders / Communication |
| NI 43              | Young people within the youth justice system receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody           | Note 2   |   | Young people / Persistent Offenders  |
| NI 45              | Young Offenders engaged in suitable education, employment or training   | Note 2   |   | Young people / Persistent Offenders  |
| NI 46              | Young Offenders in suitable accommodation   | Note 2   |   | Young people / Persistent Offenders  |
| NI 49              | Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks             | Note 2   |   | Priority Neighbourhoods              |
| NI 111             | First time entrants into the Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17  | Note 1   |   | Young People                         |
| NI 115             | Substance misuse by young people  | Note 1   |   | Young people                         |
|                    | Existing Stretch Targets within Local Area Agreement 07-10  |          |   |                                      |
| RT4a               | Increase the number of adult (25+) illegal drug users benefiting from positive outcomes through EET or volunteering |          |   |                                      |
| RT4a (i)           | Job outcomes (signed confirmation from employer and Jobcentre Plus data)  | 2        | By 31/03/10<br>Without 5<br>With Stretch 10 | Persistent Offenders                 |
| RT4a (ii)          | Volunteering (time sheet / certificate of hour completed)   | 2        | By 31/03/10<br>Without 5<br>With stretch 13 | Persistent Offenders                 |

| National Indicator | Description                                     | Baseline | Target   | Remarks  |
|--------------------|---|----------|--|--|
| RT4a (iii)         | Training (copy of certificate / qualification)  | 1        | By 31/03/10<br>Without 3<br>With stretch 12      | Persistent Offenders                                       |
| RT4a (iv)          | Education (copy of certificate / qualification) | 1        | By 31/03/10<br>Without 3<br>With stretch 12      | Persistent Offenders                                       |
| RT4b (i)           | Reduction in Theft from vehicle                 | 3179     | By 31/03/10<br>Without 2400<br>With stretch 2352 | Persistent Offenders /<br>Communication                    |
| RT4b (ii)          | Reduction in Domestic Burglary                  | 1948     | By 31/03/10<br>Without 1710<br>With stretch 1678 | Persistent Offenders /<br>Communication                    |
| RT4b (iii)         | Reduction in Theft from person                  | 830      | By 31/03/10<br>Without 780<br>With stretch 764   | Persistent Offenders /<br>Communication                    |
| RT4b (iv)          | Reduction in Robbery of personal property       | 338      | By 31/03/10<br>Without 275<br>With stretch 269   | Persistent Offenders /<br>Communication                    |
| RT6                | Reduce Accidental Dwelling fires                | 130      | By 31/03/10<br>Without 129<br>With stretch 124   | Priority<br>Neighbourhoods/<br>Communications /<br>Victims |

| National Indicator | Description  | Baseline  | Target   | Remarks   |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--|---|
| RT7a               | Reduce arson deliberate fire - deliberate primary fires (non-vehicle)  | 68        | By 31/03/10<br>Without 67<br>With stretch 63     | Priority Neighbourhoods/<br>Communications /<br>Victims |
| RT7b               | Reduce arson deliberate fire - deliberate primary fires (vehicle)  | 135       | By 31/03/10<br>Without 134<br>With stretch 124   | Priority Neighbourhoods/<br>Communications /<br>Victims |
| RT7c               | Reduce arson deliberate fire - deliberate secondary fires (non-vehicle)  | 330       | By 31/03/10<br>Without 329<br>With stretch 303   | Priority Neighbourhoods/<br>Communications /<br>Victims |
| RT8a               | Increase the incidents of Domestic Violence reported annually to the police  | 1731      | By 31/03/10<br>Without 1956<br>With stretch 2082 | Victims   |
| RT8b               | Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence reported annually to the police as a proportion of the total number of incidents reported in the same period. | 26% (450) | By 31/03/10<br>Without 24%<br>With stretch 21.5% | Victims   |