



EASTBOURNE CRIME REDUCTION  
PARTNERSHIP  
[www.eastbourne.gov.uk/crime](http://www.eastbourne.gov.uk/crime)

# CRIME, DISORDER AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE REDUCTION STRATEGY 2005 TO 2008



*THIS DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER FORMATS ON REQUEST.*

## *Contents*

<b>About the Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Outcomes from the 2002 to 2005 Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Developing the 2005 to 2008 Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Selecting Priorities of the Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Reduction Strategy 2005 to 2008</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Where are we now? - The problems and key issues</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Turning Strategy into Action</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Links to Other Relevant Partnership Plans</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Future Consultation on the Strategy</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Providing Community Reassurance by Communicating Partnership Success</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>National and Local Targets</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Strategic Priorities</b> The following sections in this document looks at each priority and answers the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where are we now?</li> <li>• What are we trying to achieve?</li> <li>• What do we currently do?</li> <li>• What additional work do we need to do?</li> <li>• How will we measure our success?</li> </ul>	
<b>Prolific and Priority Offenders</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Drug and Alcohol Misuse</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Appendices:</b> Appendix A: Summary of the Eastbourne Crime and Disorder Audit and the Perception of Crime Survey Appendix B: Partnership Structure	<b>35</b> <b>41</b>

## **The Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership**

Reducing crime and disorder is something we all want in our community, we all want to feel safe in our homes, on the streets and in our neighbourhoods. This cannot be achieved by one agency working alone; it requires the involvement of: statutory organisations; voluntary agencies; residents' groups; community leaders; business leaders; and individual members of the community. By working together to develop and implement local solutions to local problems in a co-ordinated approach, sustainable reductions in crime and disorder can be achieved.

The Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership (ECRP) was formed in 1998 in response to the Crime and Disorder Act, which gave the Council, Police and other key partners, statutory responsibilities for the prevention of crime and disorder. In 2002 the Police Reform Act placed a further duty on partnerships to include the misuse of drugs and increased the number of organisations with statutory responsibility for the prevention of crime and disorder and substance misuse to include the Police Authority, the Fire and Rescue Authority and the Primary Care Trust.

Every three years the Partnership is required by law to carry out an audit to identify the extent of crime and disorder problems within their community and develop strategies that deal effectively with them.

The Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership and the East Sussex Drug and Alcohol Action Team are working together to develop and deliver the Crime and Disorder Reduction and Substance Misuse Strategy for 2005/08. **The aim of the two partnerships is to tackle crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour) and the misuse of drugs and alcohol in Eastbourne.**

This is the third audit and strategy process that the partnership has undertaken. For more information on the previous two strategies please log on to [www.eastbourne.gov.uk/crime](http://www.eastbourne.gov.uk/crime).

## **Outcomes from the 2002 to 2005 Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy**

The six priority areas of crime and disorder that the partnership addressed in the 2002 to 2005 Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy reflected a balance between the demands of the community and the crime reduction priorities from the Home Office. These were: the fear of crime; substance misuse; violent crime; vehicle crime; domestic burglary; and anti-social behaviour.

Following the production of the 2002 to 2005 Strategy, the partnership undertook an annual review of crime trends in order to address and prioritise emerging crime issues. For example, during the lifetime of the strategy business crime, arson and public place violent crime became key priorities for the partnership to address.

Total crime has fallen by 3% in the three years of the audit (April 2001 to March 2004). There have been noticeable reductions in criminal damage, theft and vehicle crime over the audit period, with increases in burglary, drug offences and violent crime.

During the 2002 to 2005 Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy a wide range of interagency activity has been undertaken. Examples include development of:

- A Drugs Fighting Fund for targeted proactive operations against drug dealers
- A specialist Crack Outreach Worker to provide an effective response to the problem of crack cocaine, stimulant use and associated offending
- Crimestoppers campaigns to encourage the community to come forward to report crime and assist in crime reduction
- An Anti-Social Behaviour Worker to take action against acts of anti-social behaviour using tools such as Good Behaviour Contracts and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
- A Domestic Violence Perpetrators group work programme which aimed to motivate and assist offenders to change their behaviour
- A Community Street Wardens Scheme to deter anti-social behaviour, and reduce crime and the fear of crime
- A Schools Intervention Officer to assist secondary school Head teachers prevent crime and incidents of anti social behaviour in and around schools
- A Racist Incident Caseworker to promote the reporting of racist incidents and to encourage victims and witnesses to come forward
- A Business Crime Manager to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in the business community

### **Developing the 2005 to 2008 Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy**

The process for devising a crime and disorder reduction strategy involves wide consultation with the community and an analysis of information from many organisations in order to determine both crime reduction priorities and geographic areas, which need to be targeted.

The Partnership applied a two-stage approach to consultation in preparation of the strategy. The first stage was a Perception of Crime Survey which sought to understand residents perceptions and actual experiences of crime and disorder and which initiatives they felt would be most effective in reducing crime and disorder. The survey was undertaken in recognition that not all crime is reported to the police and assists in providing as full a picture of crime and disorder in Eastbourne as possible.

The second stage of consultation was on the audit. The purpose of this consultation was to check that the audit had correctly identified problems to canvassed the opinion of the emerging priorities for the new strategy. The partnership used a variety of consultation mechanisms including questionnaires for organisations and the general public on full and summary versions of the audit. Particular efforts were made to canvass the opinion of the black and ethnic minority community, the business community, travelling community, gay and bisexual community, those with disabilities, substance mis-users, and young people.

95% of respondents to the audit questionnaires agreed with the priorities outlined below.

## **Selecting Priorities of the Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Reduction Strategy 2005 to 2008**

The activities of the Partnership during the lifetime of this strategy will address five priority areas which reflect a balance between the demands of the community, that have been evidenced through consultation and data collection exercises, and the crime reduction priorities from the Home Office. In order to select priorities every crime and incident type was assessed against the following 8 criteria:

- The issue represents a significant proportion of total crime
- The issue represents a larger proportion of crime than in comparable areas
- Rates are higher than in comparable areas
- The issue is increasing faster than other issues and also increased faster than other issues during the audit period, or faster than in comparable areas
- The costs related to the issue are high for victims
- Victims belong to especially vulnerable groups / there are strong victim types
- The public are anxious about the issue
- There is something that the partnership can do about the issue

### **Priorities for 2005 to 2008:**

- 1. Targeting prolific and priority offenders.**
  - preventing and deterring young people from becoming frequent offenders;
  - catching and convicting those who offend the most often and;
  - rehabilitating and resettling offenders who stop offending by offering a range of supportive initiatives
- 2. Preventing and reducing drug and alcohol misuse.**
  - disrupting the supply of illegal drugs;
  - increasing the number of offenders entering and completing treatment; and
  - reducing the communities perception of drug misuse and drug dealing
- 3. Preventing and reducing property crime.**
  - business crime;
  - domestic burglary;
  - vehicle crime; and
  - theft from the person
- 4. Preventing and reducing violent crime.**
  - reducing alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour occurring in public places;
  - encouraging victims of domestic, race and homophobic crime to come forward to report crime and to feel supported throughout the process
  - preventing young people from becoming victims of public place violent crime
- 5. Preventing and reducing anti-social behaviour.**
  - developing multi-agency initiatives and procedures to deal effectively with anti-social behaviour
  - introducing initiatives which support people on Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, Good Behaviour Contracts, and those identified through the Prevent and Deter agenda to reduce the incidence of anti-social behaviour and crime
  - joint working initiatives which reduce criminal damage

- developing initiatives which prevent young people from becoming victims of crime
- working to improve community perception of young people
- identifying sustainable arson reduction strategies in partnership with all responsible agencies

A number of issues have not been selected as priorities but this does not mean that they will not be tackled when they arise within the community only that they will not be part of a three year targeted approach.

### **Where are we now? - The problems and key issues**

The Partnership has produced an audit document, which should be used alongside this strategy. The full audit is available to partner organisations on the Internet at [www.eastbourne.gov.uk](http://www.eastbourne.gov.uk) or [www.caddie.gov.uk](http://www.caddie.gov.uk).

A brief summary of Eastbourne's latest crime and disorder audit and the Perception of Crime Survey 2004 is contained at **Appendix A**. The data used covers the "Audit Period" from April 2001 to March 2004. Headline findings for the location of crime and disorder and victim and offender profiles have been included in each priority section to reflect the overall findings of the full audit.

The principle data sets used in the course of the audit are available to partnerships via the Crime And Disorder Data Information Exchange (CADDIE). CADDIE is an internet-based system providing the partnership with mapped information about crime and disorder in their area.

### **Recorded Crime**

- The total population of Eastbourne is 89,672 (Census 2001). The population of Eastbourne has increased by around 5,300 people since 1991, a rise of 6%, with the population predicted to increase further. The population is supplemented by those working in the town, visitors to the area, shoppers and overseas students.
- Total crime has fallen by 3% in the three years of the audit, 383 fewer recorded offences in 2003-04 (10,883) compared to 2001-02 (11,226).
- There have been noticeable reductions in criminal damage, theft and vehicle crime over the audit period, with increases in burglary, drug offences and violent crime
- The most frequently occurring offences throughout Eastbourne are theft and handling 29%, criminal damage (19%) and vehicle crime (16%).
- Crime is not evenly distributed. Recorded crime is concentrated in the town centre.
- Crime rates in Eastbourne are lower than similar partnership areas however compared to the national average and Sussex as a whole, rates are higher in Eastbourne.

### **Residents Perception of Crime and Disorder**

The Perception of Crime Survey sought to understand residents perceptions and actual experiences of crime and disorder and which initiatives they felt would most reduce crime and disorder.

- Overall levels of concern are very low with many crimes/incidents rated as a problem by less than one in ten of residents.
- The most concerning item is 'Young people causing annoyance or loitering' seen as a problem by a quarter (25%) of residents.
- The main reason for residents worrying about crime is through experience, either of their own (46%), or from knowledge of another's experience (30%).
- Residents feel very safe outside their homes during the daytime. After dark, as would be expected, perceptions of safety fall, although in the resident's immediate area over half (56%) still feel safe.
- The town centre is considered to be the least safe with half (50%) of respondents claiming they feel unsafe when visiting after dark.
- Three major priorities for the future emerged:
  - work with young people in schools to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour;
  - stricter controls on alcohol consumption; and
  - increase community based crime reduction / community safety staff

## Turning Strategy into Action

East Sussex Councils operate within a two-tier structure with 1 County Council and 5 District and Borough Councils. As a consequence there are 5 Crime Reduction Partnerships and 1 Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT).

The DAAT is responsible for delivering the Government's National Drug Strategy "Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain" and the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. The DAAT works with Crime Reduction Partnerships to help the police and communities tackle local drug and alcohol problems and associated crime.

The DAAT and the ECRP have worked together on the development of the crime and drugs audits and strategies. The DAAT have produced an East Sussex Drug Audit and Strategy and have contributed directly into the 5 Crime Reduction Partnership Strategies within East Sussex. The DAAT Audit and Strategy should be viewed alongside this document and is available at <http://www.eastsussexdaat.org.uk/strategies.htm> . Following the ECRP and DAAT audit the two partnerships have produced this joint Crime and Disorder (including anti-social behaviour) and Substance Misuse Strategy for Eastbourne.

The aim of the Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership is to tackle crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour) and the misuse of drugs and alcohol in Eastbourne.

The Partnership is committed to:

- Building effective partnerships - no one agency can tackle crime and bring about change on its own. Partnership work, within and between agencies is the most effective way to tackle the type of complex and interrelated issues involved in reducing crime and the fear of crime.
- Priorities based on evidence - the work of the ECRP is based on objective evidence-based data and is outcome focused.
- Development and delivery of effective data collection and monitoring mechanisms - provides evidence of performance
- Consultation - reflects the views of local people in the Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership's priority setting and work. Local concerns underpin the strategy
- Sharing information - works to the agreed protocols and procedures for information sharing to ensure effective joint working.
- Working to reduce the fear of crime as well as recorded crime - works with communities to make positive changes as fear of crime continues to have a major effect on the quality of life for residents.
- Monitoring and evaluation -regular review of the strategy and action plans are undertaken to ensure they continue to be relevant

In order to involve key agencies in assisting the partnership in reducing crime and disorder and to enable a co-ordinated approach the partnership has adopted a new structure. Which consists of:

- The main Partnership
- A Joint Funding Group



- Three co-ordinating action groups for property crime, violent crime and anti-social behaviour
- Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs) groups for prevent and deter, catch and convict and rehabilitate and resettle which identify PPOs and develop multi-agency plans to tackle their behaviour.
- The partnership structure also contains links to the Eastbourne, Wealden and Lewes Substance Misuse Action Group

A Lead Officer has been appointed as Chairman of the property crime, violent crime and anti-social behaviour co-ordinating groups. The purpose of these co-ordinating groups is to devise and undertake actions, which address the objectives and targets contained within the strategy. Action plans to support the strategy will be produced separately. A diagram of the Partnership structure can be found at **Appendix B** of this strategy.

In order to be able to create effective actions and policies to combat crime it is essential to establish the extent and nature of the problem. The co-ordinating groups will have access to the CADDIE analyst who will be able to provide data on:

- **What** types of crime is taking place
- **Where** are offences occurring
- **When** are offences taking place
- **Who** is committing these offences: - profile of offenders
- **Who** are the offences being committed against: - profile of victims

Each year the Partnership will conduct an annual review to assess progress towards targets, set new targets and review the actions that have been undertaken to achieve them. An annual report will be published.

### **Links to Other Relevant Partnership Plans**

There are a number of related strategies and partnerships that are operating within Eastbourne and East Sussex, which make a contribution to crime and disorder and substance misuse reduction.

**The Local Strategic Partnership** has produced its Community Strategy which enables the local community and the main agencies to work more effectively together to deliver a range of initiatives to improve the quality of life for Eastbourne residents. The Eastbourne Crime Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy will form the Crime and Disorder Section of the Community Strategy.

**The East Sussex Drug and Alcohol Team (DAAT)** please see above.

**The Youth Offending Team** draws upon the experience of professionals from a wide range of agencies including police, probation, social services, health and education to look after the interests of young offenders. The aim of the YOT is to help persistent young offenders to alter their ways and choose a law-abiding lifestyle. The objectives of the YOT are:

- The swift administration of justice so that every young person accused of breaking the law has the matter resolved without delay
- To confront young people with the consequences of their offending

- Interventions which tackle the particular factors which put a young person at risk of offending
- Punishment proportionate to the seriousness of the offending
- Encouraging reparation to victims by young offenders
- Reinforcing the responsibility of parents
- Preventative strategies to reduce offending by children and young people in East Sussex

The YOT have set a number of targets against these objectives and these are detailed in the annual Youth Justice Plan.

**Other Strategies and plans that contribute to the reduction of crime in Eastbourne:** Sussex Policing Plan, ESCC Youth Development Service Plan, East Sussex County Council Community Safety Strategy, East Sussex Domestic Violence Strategy, Eastbourne Borough Council Annual Performance Plan, Eastbourne Borough Council Housing Strategy, Eastbourne Local Development Framework East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service Plans, East Sussex County Council Plan, County-wide guidance on anti-social behaviour work, East Sussex County Council's Anti-bullying Strategy, Eastbourne Downs Primary Care Trust Plan, and the East Sussex Community Strategy.

### **Future Consultation on the Strategy**

Future consultation will be undertaken in Partnership with Sussex Police Authority bi-annual public meetings and through Local Action Teams. Local Action Teams are made up of police, residents, businesses and local authorities and are a means of encouraging the community to get involved in helping to resolve problems in their local areas.

### **Providing Community Reassurance by Communicating Partnership Success**

In order to change the general public's perception on crime and disorder the Partnership aims to undertake a planned and sustained communications campaign, which will promote positive information regarding the work of the Partnership. This will require joined up working between the press and public relations services of all partner agencies.

### **The Strategy Document**

The following sections in this document looks at each priority and asks the following questions:

#### **Where are we now?**

An overview of each priority including definitions of crime and disorder types, headline findings from the audit identifying the main locations of crime and disorder and victim and offender profiles.

#### **What are we trying to achieve?**

Setting out the objectives for each of the priority areas and identifying a Lead Agency and Working Group which will devise and undertake actions to address the objectives and targets contained within the strategy.

#### **What do we currently do?**

This sets out the work that has been undertaken by the Partnership during the three years of the previous Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy (2002/05).

**What additional work do we need to do?**

Outlining the key activities the Partnership will undertake in the next three years of the Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Reduction Strategy 2005 to 2008. Working Groups will develop detailed action plans on an annual basis.

**How will we measure our success?**

Setting out national and local targets to assist the partnership in evaluating the impact of the Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Reduction Strategy 2005 to 2008

## National and Local Targets

The performance of local Crime Reduction Partnerships at the heart of the Government's improvement agenda. Partnerships have a crucial role in supporting delivery of the Home Office crime reduction and drug strategy agendas. Focused partnership work has the potential to address both local and national priorities around crime, disorder and substance misuse. The Home Office has recently introduced specific policies that drive the implementation of this challenging agenda:

- The recently published White Paper 'Building Communities, Beating Crime' promotes strong partnerships that are able to tackle crime effectively and are accountable to their communities. The White Paper instigates a review of the Crime and Disorder Act with the objective of strengthening partnerships.
- The National Policing Plan sets out a clear overall framework within which local policing is delivered to the public. This framework takes as its starting point the Home Office's new Public Service Agreement on reducing crime by 15% and more in high crime areas by 2007/08.
- The introduction of the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF) will increase local influence and decision-making. The SSCF brings together a number of Home Office and ODPM funding streams, with the intention of reducing crime, tackling anti-social behaviour, improving public spaces and ensuring services are more responsive to local needs in deprived neighbourhoods.
- Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are being piloted in some local authorities in 2005/06. LAAs will also represent a more flexible and responsive approach to local decision-making. Negotiated Crime and Disorder Targets: Guidance for Partnerships, PPSU, November 2004

The Partnership has developed a range of targets to measure the performance of the Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy 2005/08. This will involve a mixture of national and local targets based on the priorities identified by the audit and consultation. This section outlines the Partnerships contribution to national targets. Local targets are contained within each of the five partnership priority sections.

### National Targets

The Home Office has set Crime Reduction Partnerships four specific national targets for crime reduction, against their priorities known as Public Service Agreements.

#### **1. People are and feel more secure in their homes and daily lives**

Home Office Public Service Agreement 1: To reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08

*Partnership Target: To reduce British Crime Survey Comparator crime by 18% from the 2003/04 figure by March 2008*

<u>Offence</u>	<u>% of All Crime 2003 to 2004</u>	<u>Number of Crimes 2003 to 2004</u>
Theft of a vehicle	3.10%	337
Theft from a vehicle	10.27%	1,117
Vehicle interference and tampering	1.71%	187
Domestic burglary	7.72%	843
Theft or unauthorised taking of pedal cycle	1.70%	185
Theft from person	3.58%	390
Criminal damage	17.50%	1,907
Common assault	2.61%	285
Wounding	9.82%	1,069
Personal robbery	1.65%	178
	<b>59.65%</b>	<b>6,498</b>

The Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership will deliver the reduction target by focusing on:

<u>Offence</u>	<u>% Reduction 2005 to 2008</u>	<u>Offences Reduced</u>	<u>New Level 2008</u>
Theft of a vehicle	21	69	266
Theft from a vehicle	21	229	882
Vehicle interference and tampering	21	38	148
Domestic burglary	13	113	733
Criminal damage	21	391	1,507
Common assault	21	58	225
Wounding	21	219	845
Personal robbery	21	36	141
Total Reduction	<b>18</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>5,322</b>

Home Office Public Service Agreement 2: Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and building confidence in the Criminal Justice System without compromising fairness

Safer Stronger Communities mandatory performance indicator: To reduce peoples perception of Anti-Social Behaviour

*Partnership Target: To develop systems to establish a baseline from the 2004 Perception of Crime Survey to measure residents' perception of Anti-Social Behaviour (young people causing annoyance or loitering and vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property or vehicles)*

## **2. More Offenders are caught, punished and stop offending and victims are better supported**

Home Office Public Service Agreement 3 : Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25 million by 2007

- 08

*Partnership Target: To achieve all Home Office Key Performance Indicators for the Prevent and Deter, Catch and Convict and Rehabilitate and Resettle elements of the Prolific and Priority Offenders Strategy.*

### **3. Fewer People's lives are ruined by drugs and alcohol**

Home Office Public Service Agreement 4: Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs, including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system.

Safer Stronger Communities mandatory performance indicator: Reduce the perception of local drug use or drug dealing

*Partnership Targets:*

- 1. To develop systems to establish a baseline from the 2004 Perception of Crime Survey to measure residents' perception of local drug use or drug dealing*
- 2. Increase the number of people accessing drug treatment by 31% by March 2008 from the April 2005 figure*
- 3. Ensuring that 55% of people in treatment are retained in treatment for 12 weeks or longer by March 2008*
- 4. Increase the proportion of people completing treatment by 33% by March 2008*

## AIM: TO TARGET PROLIFIC AND PRIORITY OFFENDERS

### Where are we now? - The problems and key issues

It is estimated that out of a million active offenders, 100,000 offenders have 3 or more convictions and are responsible for half of all crime. The active offender population is not static, 20,000 individuals leave this pool every year and are replaced by another 20,000 offenders. The most active 5,000 of this group are estimated to be responsible for one in ten offences.

In 2004 the Home Secretary launched a Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) Strategy. The strategy is a single, coherent initiative in three complementary strands to reduce crime by targeting those who offend most or otherwise cause most harm to their communities. The three strands are Prevent & Deter, Catch & Convict, and Rehabilitate & Resettle.

The emphasis is on a multi-agency approach towards tackling the problem, with Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prisons and Probation working together, with Local Criminal Justice Board co-ordination, to effectively catch, convict, monitor and manage these offenders in the community or custody and work towards rehabilitating them. The strategy allows Crime Reduction Partnerships to identify and select offenders using the following criteria:

- The nature and volume of the crimes they are committing
- The nature and volume of other harm they are causing to the Eastbourne community
- The adverse impact they cause to the Eastbourne community by their anti-social activity.

Targeting individuals in this way enables the partnership to deliver all of its crime reduction and anti-social behaviour targets. The system helps to identify those individuals who are the most prolific offenders, the most persistently anti-social in their behaviour and those who pose the greatest threat to the safety and confidence of their local communities. It also allows partnership agencies to work with these identified prolific offenders to stop their offending by offering a range of supportive interventions. Offenders are offered the opportunity for rehabilitation or face a very swift return to the courts.

Routine Activity Theory includes an important tool used in crime analysis, the crime triangle or problem analysis triangle (PAT). It proposes for a crime to take place there must be three elements present: -

1. A suitable target
2. A motivated offender
3. The absence of a capable guardian to protect the victim or inhibit the offender

The PPO scheme deals with the offender side of the triangle and allows the Property Crime, Violent Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Action Groups to focus on developing initiatives aimed at supporting victims and improving the location which will prevent crime and disorder occurring.



## What are we trying to achieve?

### Objectives:

- To prevent and deter young people from becoming prolific offenders;
- To catch and convict those who are already prolific offenders; and
- To rehabilitate and resettle offenders who stop offending by offering a range of supportive interventions.

### Lead Agencies and Working Groups

Prevent and Deter	East Sussex Youth Offending Team
Catch and Convict	Eastbourne Police
Rehabilitate and Resettle	Sussex Probation Service

## What are we currently doing?

An initial prevent and deter group has been formed and is currently developing protocols and terms of reference to enable appropriate information sharing and the identification of young people

There is an established PPO Group which covers the catch and convict strand which has to date identified around 26 offenders who are being targeted with multi-agency interventions aimed at reducing their offending behaviour. In order to progress this work a dedicated police officer, probation officer and drugs intervention programme worker work together to give intensive support to identified offenders. The group is now progressing the rehabilitate and resettle strand.

The police, probation service and the YOT are reviewing their working practices to ensure that they give priority to work with identified Prolific and Priority Offenders.

## What additional work do we need to do?

<u>Key Activities</u>	<u>Lead Agencies</u>
<p>Develop a Prevent &amp; Deter Action Plan. To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A system for identifying those most at risk of becoming the PPOs of the future;</li> <li>• Identified interventions that are appropriate to meet the needs of this target group;</li> <li>• Monitoring of outcomes which will prevent continued offending amongst this group.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Youth Offending Team</b> Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Officer Partnership Safer Schools Officer Partnership Prevent and Deter Officer East Sussex Fire &amp; Rescue Service (ESF&amp;RS) Under 19s Substance Misuse Service Social Services</p>
<p>Catch and Convict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Probation Service, Court Service Borough Council and Youth Offending Team will work together to ensure that PPOs are prioritised through the criminal justice system for investigation,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Eastbourne Police</b> Eastbourne Borough Council Housing Partnership Business Crime Manager</p>



charging and prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand representation on the Catch &amp; Convict Group as appropriate when needs are identified</li> </ul>	Probation Service Youth Offending Team Crime Reduction Initiatives ESF&RS Arson Reduction Team
<b>Rehabilitate and Resettle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying, developing and prioritising interventions that support the rehabilitation and resettlement of PPOs for example mapping and analysing existing housing provision and housing support in Eastbourne and employment and training</li> <li>Keep under review the access of PPOs to drug treatment services where required and their retention in treatment</li> </ul>	<b>Probation Service</b> Lewes Prison Learning and Skills Council Jobcentre Plus Primary Care Trust Drug and Alcohol Action Team Housing Providers

## How will we measure our success?

### National Targets

- Performance Indicators for Catch and Convict
  - The number of Persistent and Prolific Offenders in the Catch & Convict Scheme on an annual basis
  - % Candidates for removal from the PPO list because of reduced risk to the community
  - The % of PPOs subject to enforcement proceedings (breach of:- bail, community order, licence)
  - The % of PPOs under active supervision in the community
  - The % PPOs in custody
  - The % PPOs in the criminal justice system (arrest to sentence)
  - The % PPOs at liberty and subject to proactive targeting by the police
  - The % PPOs at liberty and subject to a voluntary rehabilitative intervention
  - The % PPOs at liberty and subject only to basic monitoring
  - The % of PPOs serving a custodial sentence for whom the home Basic Command Unit was given at least 28 days notice of release
  - The % of PPOs serving a community order who successfully complete that order
  - The % of PPOs released from custody who have accommodation to go to on release
  - The % of PPOs identified as needing drug intervention who engage in treatment
- The performance indicators for the Prevent and Deter section of the PPO strategy are to be set by the Home Office and the Eastbourne Prevent and Deter Action Group during 2005/06

### Local Targets

- To ensure that 100% of PPOs who are eligible to access treatment do so

## **AIM: TO PREVENT AND REDUCE DRUG AND ALCOHOL MISUSE**

### **Where are we now? - The problems and key issues**

Substance misuse is commonly defined as the misuse of drugs and alcohol, both can have a significant effect on criminal and anti-social behaviour and they cause great damage to local communities. Sussex Police Offences for possession and supply of drugs accounted for 2% of Total Crime during the audit period, with numbers increasing over the audit period (29%). However in the last three years more resources have been concentrated on combating and detecting drug use, therefore more arrests have been made and consequently offences show an increase. The most common drug by far was Cannabis (66%), followed by Heroin (10%), Cocaine (6%) and Crack (4%). Possession of drugs is the most common type of offence (85%). Evidence from Sussex Probation and the Youth Offending Team shows that substance misuse plays an important pivotal role in offenders' behaviour. In 2003/04 298 people entered treatment in Eastbourne, a 54% increase on the previous year. During the same period 44 people completed treatment, a 100% increase on the previous year.

### **What are we trying to achieve?**

#### **Objectives**

- To disrupt local Class A drug markets
- To tackle drug related acquisitive crime (see section on Property Crime)
- To tackle alcohol related violent crime (see section on Violent Crime)
- To increase the number of people entering and completing drug treatment
- To reduce the number of former drug users relapsing
- To reduce the communities perception of drug misuse and drug dealing

**Lead Agency** East Sussex Drug and Alcohol Action Team

**Working Group** Eastbourne, Wealden and Lewes Substance Misuse Action Group

East Sussex Drug & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) brings together representatives of all the local agencies involved in tackling the misuse of drugs and alcohol, including the Primary Care Trusts, Local Authorities, Police, Probation, Social Services, Education and Youth Services, and the voluntary sector. The DAAT works with Crime Reduction Partnerships to help the police and communities tackle local drug and alcohol problems and associated crime.

The DAAT is responsible for delivering the Government's National Drug Strategy "Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain" and the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy.

The key aims of "Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain" are:

- Young People - To help young people resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential in society.
- Communities - To protect our communities from drug-related anti-social and criminal behaviour
- Treatment - To enable people with drug problems to overcome them and live healthy and crime-free lives
- Reducing Supply - To stifle the availability of illegal drugs on our streets

The Government's National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy was released in March 2004 although currently there is no extra funding attached to the strategy. The primary themes of the strategy are:

- Better education and prevention
- Improving health and treatment services
- Combating alcohol related crime and disorder
- Working with alcohol industry

For further information please log on to <http://www.eastsussexdaat.org.uk/strategies.htm>

### What we are currently doing?

The Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership and the East Sussex Drug and Alcohol Action Team have been working together to develop and deliver reductions in crime and disorder. Joint work over the three years of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy has included:

- Undertaking pro-active operations to tackle local drug markets
- Providing close supervision and comprehensive, intensive treatment for convicted offenders through drug treatment and testing orders
- Providing community outreach to hard to reach drug users, in particular crack users
- Supporting local user/ ex-user support groups
- Running Crimestoppers campaigns to encourage the community to come forward and report drug and alcohol related crime
- Supporting East Sussex Drug & Alcohol Action Team in providing new drug treatment services, including specialist services for women and crack users

### What additional work do we need to do?

<u>Key Activities</u>	<u>Lead Agencies</u>
Working with the East Sussex Drug & Alcohol Action Team in developing a comprehensive alcohol strategy and introduce initiatives to improve the safety of people visiting the town centre affected by drug and alcohol misuse (Link to Public Place Violent Crime)	DAAT Crime Reduction Partnership
Working with the East Sussex Drug & Alcohol Action Team to provide effective rehabilitation and resettlement services for prolific and other priority offenders through the Drug Intervention Programme (Link to Prolific and Priority Offenders)	DAAT Crime Reduction Partnership
Working with the Under 19 Substance Misuse Service to provide targeted prevention for those at risk of substance misuse and preventing and deterring young people from becoming involved in crime (Link to Prolific and Priority Offenders)	DAAT Crime Reduction Partnership
To conduct Crimestoppers campaigns to encourage the community to come forward to report crime and assist in crime prevention	Crime Reduction Partnership Crimestoppers
To undertake proactive drugs operations to reduce community perception of drug dealing	Eastbourne Police

## **How will we measure our success?**

### **National Targets**

1. To develop systems to establish a baseline from the 2004 Perception of Crime Survey to measure residents' perception of local drug use or drug dealing
2. Increase the number of people accessing drug treatment by 31% by March 2008 from the April 2005 figure
3. Ensuring that 55% of people in treatment are retained in treatment for 12 weeks or longer by March 2008
4. Increase the proportion of people completing treatment by 33% by March 2008

### **Local Targets**

1. To increase by 9% the numbers of offenders dealt with for the supply of Class A drugs from the April 2005 figure by March 2008
2. To ensure that 100% of PPOs who are eligible to access treatment do so

## AIM: TO PREVENT AND REDUCE PROPERTY CRIME

### Where are we now? - The problems and key issues

Property crime consists of Business Crime, Domestic Burglary, Vehicle Crime, and Theft from the Person

#### **Business Crime**

*Business Crime is defined as offences located at a business premises, broken down into "Direct Offences": - those specifically targeted at the business (robbery of a business premises, burglary non-dwelling, shoplifting and theft by employee, criminal damage, making off without paying and fraud/forgery) and "Non Direct Offences" those located at the venue but not necessarily targeted against the business (violence against the person, sexual assaults, robbery of a person, vehicle crime, theft from a person and drug offences).*

There were 9,130 offences within a business location during the audit period, this represents 30% of all analysed offences in Eastbourne. The levels of Business Crime have remained relatively stable through the audit period, with a slight increase of 2% in 2003-04 compared to 2001-02. The most common offences were shoplifting, theft, burglary non-dwelling, cheque and credit card fraud and criminal damage. Offences are most concentrated in the day and on Saturdays, with a hotspot in the town centre of Eastbourne, mainly in and around The Arndale Centre. Offenders tended to be young white males, local to the area and often previously known to the authorities.

**Actions undertaken during the lifetime of this strategy will be concentrated on shoplifting, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour occurring in and around business premises.**

#### **Burglary**

*Burglary is divided into two broad categories: Burglary in a dwelling (domestic burglary) and burglary in a building other than a dwelling (burglary OTD) such as shops, factories and outbuildings.*

Burglary made up 13% of total crime in Eastbourne with domestic burglaries increasing over the audit period (a 26% increase in the last year) whilst Burglary OTD have decreased (13%). The rate per 1,000 households of Domestic Burglaries in 2003-04 (20.3) is higher than regional and national levels, though lower when compared to similar partnership areas. The most common property stolen was cash or jewelry- small, portable and easy to dispose of items, which would suggest that, a large number of burglaries in the area were opportunist. Only 4% of all burglaries involved the use of false pretences to gain access to the home, but this increased to 14% where the victim was aged over 60. Offences are concentrated in Devonshire Ward with a hotspot located in the town centre. Other clustering of offences occur in Hampden Park and Willingdon Trees area. Offenders have tended to be young white males, local to the area, often previously known to the authorities.

**Actions undertaken during the lifetime of this strategy will be concentrated on preventing and reducing domestic burglary.**

#### **Vehicle Crime**

*Vehicle Crime is divided into two broad categories: Theft of a vehicle (stealing a motor vehicle, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of it) and "Theft from a vehicle (where there is intent to steal from a vehicle rather than drive it away).*

Vehicle Crime made up 15.6% of total crime in Eastbourne during the audit period, most were theft from a vehicle. Vehicle crime has decreased by 21% during the audit period.

The rate per 1,000 population of vehicle crime in 2003-04 (16.0) is lower than national levels and similar partnership areas, though this rate is higher than regional levels. The most frequent items stolen were audio equipment (46%), vehicle accessories (15%), personal items (13%) and documents (13%). Offences are concentrated in the Town Centre, in Devonshire (and Meads) Ward . A significant proportion of vehicle crime (16%) occurred in a car park. Offenders have tended to be young white males, local to Eastbourne and often previously known to the authorities. Vehicle crimes most affects 20 to 49 year olds with younger car owners were more at risk of victimisation. A key element in this is that they are more likely to own an older car, which is more at risk.

### **Theft from the Person**

*Theft from the person is stealing property from another person, with intent to permanently deprive him or her of it. In other words this means taking someone else's property intending it will not be returned. There needs to be an element of dishonesty present. If someone believes they have a right to take property or the owner would have consented, this could mean a theft has not been committed. Theft from the person includes thefts from victims in the street where property is snatched and the victim is not assaulted.'*

Theft from the person made up around 3% of total crime in Eastbourne in 2001-04. Offences are concentrated in The Town Centre area, centred specifically in and around The Arndale Centre and Terminus Road. Only a third of offences took place in the street, 24% occurred in a shop with a further 5% in a shopping precinct. Licensed Premises account for 16% of the total. The most common property taken was cash, credit/bankers cards, purses and wallets. Mobile phones were taken in around 36% of offences. The peak age groups of offenders were 15 to 19 year olds followed by 35 to 39 year olds. The peak age group of victims was 15 to 19 year olds.

## **What are we trying to achieve?**

### **Objectives**

- To prevent and reduce vehicle crime (theft of, from and vehicle interference and tampering)
- To prevent and reduce domestic burglary
- To prevent and reduce crimes against business (shoplifting, anti-social behaviour and criminal damage)
- To prevent and reduce theft from the person

**Lead Agency**                      Eastbourne Sector Sussex Police

**Working Group**                      Property Crime Action Group

## **What are we currently doing?**

Over the last three years of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002 to 2005 a wide range of interagency activity has and will continue to take place. This activity includes:

- Targeting of Prolific and Priority Offenders (see Prolific and Priority Offender section of the strategy)
- Distributing Crime Prevention Messages using the Crime Prevention Officer and the Safer Schools Partnership Officer

- Working to increase the number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes by increasing the number of Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinators and purchasing a ringmaster system to enable volunteers to pass security information to Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinators
- Undertaking Beat the Burglar Campaigns such as Operation Sunshine and Operation Twilight
- Undertaking Operation Hyena in vehicle crime hotspots
- Undertaking security improvements within hotspot areas
- Running the Homesafe Scheme which offers immediate security improvements to victims of crime and reduces the risk of repeat victimisation
- Increasing the number of high visibility patrols in hotspot areas
- Establishing a Business Crime Group in 2002. In 2003 the Group achieved the Home Office Approved Safer Shopper Award. The Group has also increased the membership from the old shopwatch scheme, which was based on the town centre from 60 to 108 members from across Eastbourne. Since the scheme began in 23 warning letters, 17 exclusion notices and 5 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders that prohibit the offenders from entering member's premises have been issued.

### What additional work do we need to do?

The 2005 to 2008 Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy seeks to build on the work already being undertaken in the following areas:

<u>Key Activities</u>	<u>Lead Agencies</u>
Continue to expand the Membership of the Business Crime Group across Eastbourne and introduce new initiatives, which will increase the prevention and detection of retail crime	Eastbourne Business Crime Group Eastbourne Police
Undertaking activities directed at disrupting the market for stolen goods	Eastbourne Business Crime Group Eastbourne Police East Sussex County Council Trading Standards
Reviewing the current Houses of Multiple Occupation Registration Scheme to take into account local crime factors	Eastbourne Borough Council Environmental Health Eastbourne Police
Identifying and maximising opportunities for designing out crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying secured by design planning policies to new developments</li> <li>• Securing properties</li> <li>• Investigate lighting improvements</li> <li>• Closing problem alleyways</li> <li>• Encouraging problem car parks to attain the Safer Parking Scheme</li> </ul>	Eastbourne Borough Council East Sussex County Council Eastbourne Police

## **How will we measure our success?**

### **National Targets**

1. To reduce vehicle crime by 21% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008
2. To reduce domestic burglary by 13% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008

### **Local Targets**

#### Business Crime

1. To achieve a 75% detection rate for Shoplifting Offences by March 2008
2. Additional Performance Indicators for addressing Business Crime. The number of:
  - Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
  - Breaches of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
  - Exclusion Notices
  - Breaches of Exclusion Notices
  - Numbers of members of the Business Crime Scheme



## **AIM: TO PREVENT AND REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME**

Violent Crime consists of Public Place Violent Crime, Domestic Violence, Racist Incidents and Homophobic Incidents.

### **Public Place Violent Crime**

*Violent crime is made up of three broad categories: Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences and Robbery. Public Place Violent Crime is any of these crimes taking place where the public has access. It is important to state that changes in the way crime is recorded, with a more victim-led approach in recording crime and focussed Police activity in hotspot areas has played a significant role in the increase in the recording of these offences. The most common offences are minor offences, such as assault, with the majority of cases involving slight or no injury to the victim.*

Violent Crime as a whole made up 15% of total crime in Eastbourne. Violence against the person increased by 37% over the audit period. The rate per 1,000 population of Violent Offences in 2003-04 (21.8) is higher than regional and national levels, though lower when compared to similar partnership areas. Violent crime in a public place makes up the majority of violent crime (68% in 2003-04). Offences are most likely to take place in the Town Centre at night and during the weekend coinciding with pub and night-club times. Victims and Offenders have a similar profile, tending to be young white males who live in Eastbourne

### **Domestic Violence**

*Domestic violence is "any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or who have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender". Increases in the number of offences reported can often reflect an improved willingness of victims to report such offences and changes in reporting standards as well as an actual rise in violence taking place.*

Domestic violence offences made up 4% of Total Crime in Eastbourne during the audit period. The majority of offences are violence against the person, followed by criminal damage. The peak age of victims and offenders was 30 to 34 year olds followed by 20 to 24 year olds. However there is a higher proportion of younger offenders compared to victims, with most offenders aged under 19 committing offences on victims aged in their 40s and 50s, which would infer that the offences are taking place against parents/carers. 21% of the total were flagged as repeat victims

### **Racist Incidents**

*The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry defined a racist incident as "any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person". Racial harassment can be verbal or physical violence and/or behaviour towards individuals or groups on the grounds of their colour, race, ethnic or national origin, religion or culture, where it is believed the aggression was racially motivated and/or there is evidence of racial motivation. 76 cases were reported in Eastbourne in 2002-03, rising to 95 in 2003-04. Incidents were largely police reported involving overseas students.*

### **Homophobic Incidents**

The level of reported crime against the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities in Eastbourne is low. However it is likely that this does not reflect the true number of incidents. Therefore there is a need to gather greater information regarding this part of the population's experience of crime and disorder. This process is partly underway with the development of a reporting form, along similar lines to the Racist Incident Report Form in partnership with The Terrence Higgins Trust.

## What are we trying to achieve?

### Objectives:

- To prevent and reduce public place violent crime
- To support vulnerable victims, particularly victims of domestic violence, race and homophobic incidents
- To prevent young people from becoming victims of public place violent crime
- To prevent and reduce criminal damage

**Lead Agency** Eastbourne Borough Council

**Working Group** Violent Crime Action Group

## What are we currently doing?

Over the last three years of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002 to 2005 a wide range of interagency activity has and will continue to take place. This activity includes:

### Public Place violent Crime

- Targeting of Prolific and Priority Offenders (see Prolific and Priority Offender section of the strategy)
- Appointing a violent crime officer to extend the pubwatch communications radio-link to all licensed premises and late night refreshment houses and to introduce exclusion orders for violent offenders
- New Licensing polices following the Licensing Act 2003 which gave control of the Licensing system for pubs, clubs, restaurants, theatres and cinemas to local authorities are in place
- Introducing of a Standard Code of Conduct for licensed premises which includes; a generic incident report form, incident mapping systems, and an offence violations system
- Conducting joint Police and Environmental Health visits to licensed premises visiting pubs and clubs to ensure compliance with licensing laws
- Introducing Amnesty boxes for drugs and weapons into clubs
- Introducing metal detectors for door staff at clubs
- Conducting high visibility policing patrols in violent crime hotspot areas
- Undertaking proactive targeting of Community Support Officers at taxi ranks, clubs and violent crime hotspot areas
- Purchasing two additional fixed Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) to be located in the violent crime hotspot area within the Town Centre
- Introducing the Citizens Card proof of age scheme
- Undertaking joint test purchases for under age sales of alcohol
- Enforcing street drinking legislation
- Purchasing a CCTV van for use in violent crime and anti-social behaviour hotspot areas
- Reviewing late night transport arrangements and positioning of taxi ranks in the town centre
- Installing CCTV in Taxi Cabs that commit to working in the evenings
- Implementing Operation Columbus an initiative designed to reduce student robberies

### **Domestic Violence**

- Providing an 8 bedroom refuge with help, advice and advocacy support
- Developing an outreach and floating support team to support women living in the community
- Providing a service to convicted perpetrators of domestic violence to motivate a change in their behaviour
- Providing outreach and crisis support, advocacy and information services to women and men experiencing domestic violence through the Step Forward domestic violence project
- Developing and maintaining training for agency workers
- Promoting and raising awareness of domestic violence issues
- Conducting a domestic violence and drug/alcohol seminar in order to raise awareness of the complex issues for practitioners
- Developing new ways of addressing the links between domestic violence, anti-social behaviour and violent crime
- Raising awareness of domestic violence issues with the Health Sector in particular General Practitioners

### **Racist Incidents**

- Employing an East Sussex Racist Incident Caseworker to:
  - promote the reporting of racist incidents
  - encourage victims and witnesses to come forward
  - provide effective casework for victims of racist incidents
  - develop and co-ordinate the processes involved in implementing racist incident reporting in Sussex,
  - inform the development of policy and good practice to tackle racist incidents

### **What additional work do we need to do?**

The 2005 to 2008 Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy seeks to build on the work already being undertaken in the following areas:

<u>Key Activities</u>	<u>Lead Agencies</u>
<b>Public Place Violent Crime</b>	
Increasing high visibility Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Operation Confront - policing of crime hotspots</li><li>• Police Community Support Officers to Police taxi ranks</li><li>• Use of the Mobile CCTV van</li></ul>	Eastbourne Police
Launching Nightwatch to promote good practice amongst Licensees	Partnership Violent Crime Officer
Developing a radio Network system for Radio Link for Nightwatch and to expand the system into all licensed premises, late night refreshment houses, taxis, buses and off licence remises to provide staff security back up when dealing with Public Place Violent Crime and to gather intelligence to assist in the detection of crime	Partnership Violent Crime Officer
Introducing banning and exclusion notices for Violent Offenders	Eastbourne Police Partnership Violent

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Nightwatch members with photographs of violent offenders</li> <li>• Introduce exclusion notices and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders for repeat violent offenders</li> <li>• Increase the use of fixed penalty notices and improved collation</li> </ul>	Crime Officer
<p>Ensuring Licensing systems are enforced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of regular reviews for problem premises</li> <li>• Undertaking test purchase operations</li> <li>• Reviewing late night refreshment house hours where there is a problem</li> <li>• Conducting joint visits</li> <li>• Targeting underage sales</li> <li>• Monitoring of Security Industry Authority compliance</li> <li>• Using Nightwatch to liase and discourage cheap drink promotions</li> </ul>	Eastbourne Police Eastbourne Borough Council Environmental Health East Sussex County Council Trading Standards
<p>Identifying and maximising opportunities for designing out crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate possibility of enhancing cleaning in town centre to include emptying of bins which contain bottles from clubs and pubs</li> <li>• Reviewing the number of taxis and buses that work at night</li> <li>• Investigate lighting improvements at Elms Ave, Langney Road, North Street and Susans Road</li> <li>• Closing problem alleyways</li> </ul>	Eastbourne Police Eastbourne Borough Amenities and Contract Management East Sussex County Council
<b>Domestic Violence, Racist and Homophobic Incidents</b>	
Establishing an anti-victimisation unit, which will deal with cases of domestic violence, vulnerable adults, hate crime and sexual assault	Sussex Police
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	
<p><b>Increasing reporting of new incidents of Domestic Violence by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing comprehensive and appropriate publicity about support services for victims of domestic violence.</li> <li>• Providing emotional and practical support that enables victims to be aware of their individual options and take positive actions to reduce further offences against them.</li> </ul>	Sussex Police Voluntary Sector Agency
<p><b>Reducing repeat incidents of Domestic Violence by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting the most persistent perpetrators by bringing cases to the Domestic Violence Reduction Panel and implementing multi-agency initiatives to prevent and deter further repeat offences.</li> <li>• Prioritising the provision of support for victims to encourage them to report domestic violence, and enable them to provide evidence to the police and courts to sustain prosecutions (catch and convict).</li> </ul>	Sussex Police Voluntary Sector Agency

<b>Racist Incidents</b>	
Promoting the reporting of racist incidents and encourage victims and witnesses to come forward and to provide effective casework for victims of racist incidents	Sompriti Racist Incident Caseworker
<b>Homophobic Incidents</b>	
Working with the Terrance Higgins Trust South to assist in developing reporting systems for Homophobic Crime and to Provide an effective casework response for victims, their partners, friends and families	Crime Reduction Partnership Co- ordinator Terrence Higgins Trust

**How will we measure our success?**

**National Targets**

1. To reduce common assault, wounding and robbery by 21% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008
2. To reduce criminal damage by 21% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008

**Local Targets**

Public Place Violent Crime

Additional Performance Indicators for addressing Public Place Crime. The number of:

- Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
- Breaches of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
- Exclusion Notices
- Breaches of Exclusion Notices
- Numbers of members of Nightwatch (broken down by Licensed premises, late night refreshment houses, buses, taxis, off-licences)
- Numbers of premises with radio link (broken down by Licensed premises, late night refreshment houses, buses, taxis, off-licences)
- Number of contacts made with Licensed premises regarding the illegal sale of alcohol (to be broken down by on Licence and Off Licence)
- Incidents of assaults/trauma recorded by the Ambulance Service within a Police defined hotspot area

Domestic Violence

1. To increase reporting of domestic violence
2. To reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence

Notes:

- The aim to increase reporting conflicts with the Home Office Target to reduce British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crimes. As a result the effects of the increase in reporting of domestic violence incidents will be monitored against BCS Comparator Crimes.

Racist Incidents

1. To increase the number of racist incidents reported and provide information on racist incidents to the ECRP

2. To provide effective casework for victims of racist incidents recording the number of cases worked with
3. Year 2005/06 to establish a baseline of the racist incidents reported which result in the provision of an effective and responsive casework service and multi-agency collaboration
4. Year 2005/06 to establish a baseline for measuring client satisfaction with the scheme

Notes:

- This is the fourth year of the racist incident reporting scheme and the number of reported cases have been increasing steadily year on year. This upward trend is set to continue for the foreseeable future as the scheme grows and it is not appropriate at this point to set a numbered target against this indicator.
- The aim to increase reporting conflicts with the Home Office Target to reduce British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crimes. As a result the effects of the increase in reporting of racist incidents will be monitored against BCS Comparator Crimes.
- Although the scheme has been progressing casework over the last three years the information collected needs collating and analysing. A new database has been developed which will enable a baseline for further action and casework to be developed. The database development will be discussed with Crime Reduction Partnerships

### Homophobic Incidents

1. Year 2005/06 to establish a reporting system for homophobic incidents
  - Promote the reporting of homophobic incidents and encourage victims and witnesses to come forward
  - To provide an effective casework response for victims, their partners, friends and families
2. Years 2006/08 to increase reporting of homophobic incidents

## **AIM: TO PREVENT AND REDUCE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

The spectrum of anti-social behaviour is very wide and its effect can greatly reduce the quality of life of residents. Measuring and defining what constitutes anti-social behaviour can be very problematic. Therefore the audit has looked at several sources of information in order to capture and complete a picture of anti-social behaviour. Based on the data sources which includes residents concerns the partnership will focus on three categories of anti-social behaviour. **These are youth nuisance, criminal damage and arson.**

### **Young People**

The Perception of Crime Survey showed that 'Young people causing annoyance or loitering' seen as a problem by 25% of residents. There were 1,921 identified offenders aged 17 or under for offences occurring in Eastbourne during the audit period. This accounts for 24% of identified, analysed offenders. The number of young offenders identified has decreased over the audit period. Young people who offend commit most types of crime, although there is a predominance of violence against the person, theft and criminal damage. However this is influenced by detection rates, with violent offences having a higher rate than criminal damage, vehicle crime or burglary.

Working to reduce youth nuisance is closely linked to the prevent and deter strand of the prolific and priority offenders section of this strategy. This strand focuses on targeting individuals who are the most persistently anti-social in their behaviour and pose the greatest threat to the safety and confidence of their local communities and offers them a range of supportive interventions to change their behaviour.

It is important to acknowledge that young people not only commit crime but they also are victims of it. The audit showed that young people accounted for around 9% of all victims, with the number of young victims increasing over the audit period. Violence against the person and theft are the most common offences. Preventing and reducing the number of young people from becoming victims of violence and theft crime will be dealt with in the Property Crime and Violent Crime Working Groups.

### **Criminal damage**

*Criminal damage is defined as "deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging somebody else's home, building, vehicle or other items (excluding dwellings, buildings or vehicles)". It can also include a threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage and arson (deliberately destroying or damaging property, by fire).* Criminal Damage made up 19% of Total Crime in the area during the audit period. A large proportion of criminal damage occurs at the weekend, and at night in the town centre caused by alcohol related behaviour on routes home from pubs and clubs. Another significant proportion of criminal damage is related to domestic violence. The Violent Crime Working Group will deal with these elements of criminal damage.

### **Arson**

*Arson is defined as "deliberately or recklessly destroying or damaging property by fire without lawful excuse". It can also include intending to endanger life or recklessly endangering life.* There were 1,118 Arsons reported 21% of all incidents, with an increase in the number of arsons during the audit period. Arsons are most likely to occur at the weekends and in the late afternoon/evening. The distribution of arsons is more evenly spread throughout Eastbourne than many other types of incidents and offences, which tend to be concentrated in the town centre. The greatest concentration of arsons is in Willingdon Trees followed by Shinewater.

## What are we trying to achieve?

### Objectives:

- To prevent and deter youth nuisance and crime
- To prevent young people from becoming victims of crime (violence against the person and theft from the person)
- To improve community perception of young people
- To prevent and reduce criminal damage
- To prevent and reduce arson

**Lead Agency** Eastbourne Borough Council

**Working Groups** Anti-Social Behaviour Action Group  
East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team  
Prevent & Deter Action Group

## What are we currently doing?

Over the last three years of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002 to 2005 a wide range of interagency activity has taken place to tackle anti-social behaviour. This activity includes:

- Increasing the number of high visibility patrols in hotspot areas
- Employing an Anti-Social Behaviour Officer to undertake a liaison role to ensure effective multi-agency working on cases of anti-social behaviour and nuisance e.g. Good Behaviour Contracts and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
- Holding monthly problem solving meetings between representatives of Police, Housing and Environmental Health to reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour and deal swiftly and effectively with anti-social behaviour incidents
- Developing the Community Street Wardens to proactively engage with the local community to ensure delivery of services aimed at deterring anti-social behaviour, reducing crime and the fear of crime, fostering social inclusion and caring for the physical appearance of streets
- Conducting truancy sweeps to reduce school truancy and reduce the opportunity for anti-social behaviour and encourage social inclusion
- Continuing to develop detached and mobile youth projects to work in crime hotspots in specific neighbourhoods
- Employing two Safer Schools Partnership Officers to assist secondary school Head Teachers to prevent and detect crimes and incidents of anti-social behaviour committed by pupils
- Working in partnership to develop specific crime diversionary projects, including the Positive Activities for Young Peoples Programme
- Delivering personal safety programmes for young people through a variety of youth projects
- Developing peer mediation, which involves training school pupils in mediation skills so that they can mediate conflicts among peers within school
- Implementing the Towner on the Town which provides developmental and diversionary projects targeted at young people at risk of social exclusion, older people and people currently engaged in substance misuse programmes



- Conducting the summer activities programme for Year 11 school leavers at risk of not pursuing the option of education, training, or work
- Developing a diversionary scheme, to run in arson hotspot areas. The Fire Safety Road show is based around the Schools' Education Vehicle, Community Fire Safety staff and local crews engaged with youngsters in activities that were fun and physical, but focused on a fire safety message.
- Continuing the Juvenile Firesetter Advisors' Scheme dealing with children who have an unhealthy fascination with fire. The program investigates why some young people start fires and aims to help them understand and change their behaviour.
- Forming a joint Police and Fire and Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team.
- Enhancing arson detection capability by employing a Hydrocarbon Detecting dog and handler.

### What additional work do we need to do?

The 2005 to 2008 Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy seeks to build on the work already being undertaken in the following areas:

<u>Key Activities</u>	<u>Lead Agencies</u>
<p>Multi-agency targeting of anti-social behaviour hotspot areas and developing services to prevent and deter this from happening</p> <p>Introducing initiatives which support people on anti-social behaviour orders, acceptable behaviour contracts and those identified through the prevent and deter agenda</p>	<p>Eastbourne Police Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator East Sussex County Council Youth Development Service East Sussex Fire &amp; Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team</p>
<p>Identifying and maximising opportunities for designing out crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting down hedges</li> <li>• Reviewing transport arrangements</li> <li>• Investigating lighting improvements</li> <li>• Closing problem alleyways</li> </ul>	<p>Eastbourne Police Eastbourne Borough Amenities &amp; Contract Management East Sussex County Council East Sussex Fire &amp; Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team</p>
<p>Increasing high visibility patrols to reassure the community</p>	<p>Eastbourne Police Neighbourhood Policing Teams East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team</p>
<p>Developing closer liaison between the partnership and Local Action Teams</p>	<p>Eastbourne Police Neighbourhood Policing Teams East Sussex Fire &amp; Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team</p>
<p>Identifying sustainable arson reduction strategies in partnership with all responsible agencies</p>	<p>East Sussex Fire &amp; Rescue Service Arson Reduction Team</p>

## **How will we measure our success?**

### **National Targets**

1. To reduce criminal damage by 21% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008
2. To develop systems to establish a baseline from the 2004 Perception of Crime Survey to measure residents' perception of Anti-Social Behaviour (young people causing annoyance or loitering and vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property or vehicles)

### **Local Targets**

#### Arson

1. To reduce the number of deliberate fires by 10% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008

#### Anti-Social Behaviour

2. Additional Performance Indicators for addressing the perception of Anti-Social Behaviour - The number of:
  - Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
  - Breaches of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
  - Acceptable Behaviour Contracts
  - % Compliance with Acceptable Behaviour Contracts in a 6 month period
3. The performance indicators for the Prevent and Deter section of the PPO strategy are to be set by the Home Office and the Eastbourne Prevent and Deter Action Group during 2005/06.

#### Young People as Victims of Crime

4. To reduce the number of young people from becoming victims of crime by 10% from the April 2004 figure by March 2008

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Eastbourne Crime and Disorder Audit and the Perception of Crime Survey**

The following is a brief summary of Eastbourne's latest crime and disorder audit for each of the above priority areas. The data used covers the "Audit Period" from April 2001 to March 2004. Headline findings for the location of crime and disorder and victim and offender profiles have been included in each priority section to reflect the overall findings of the full audit.

In addition to data analysis the Partnership conducted a survey of residents during August 2004 on the subject of crime, disorder and substance misuse. This survey provides a baseline of data to help ensure that the opinions and experiences of local residents are fully taken into account in the audit process.

The principle data sets used in the course of the audit are available to partnerships via the Crime And Disorder Data Information Exchange (CADDIE). CADDIE is an internet based system providing the public with mapped information about crime and disorder in their area, as well as details on their Crime Reduction Partnerships (CRPs) and the projects that the CRP has in place to tackle the problems. Those involved in the work of the CRP can access more detailed information to help them research and monitor crime and disorder in their area. The data available is provided on a monthly basis by Sussex Police, Sussex Ambulance and East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service. Each CRP has access to a designated CADDIE Analyst to produce more detailed reports and analysis.

### **ABOUT EASTBOURNE**

Eastbourne is situated on the south coast of England in the county of East Sussex, located at the foot of the South Downs. It is the largest urban conurbation in East Sussex and the town ranges from dense urban areas to rural downland.

The borough is divided into 9 wards. It is one of the five District and Borough authorities within East Sussex and forms part of a two-tier authority area with East Sussex County Council. The area is covered by

- East Downs Police Division of Sussex Police
- Eastbourne Downs Primary Care Trust.
- East Sussex Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)
- Sussex Ambulance
- East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service

The total population of Eastbourne, according to the 2001 Census is 89,672. The population of Eastbourne has increased by 6% since 1991 and predicted to increase to around 99,000 by 2011. This will be entirely the result of inward migration as the resident population is generally declining. Eastbourne has 40,918 households, and around 39,200 cars or vans. The proportion of Eastbourne residents that regard themselves as belonging to a non-white ethnic group is 3.4%, with the largest minority ethnic group being Chinese. It is also important to recognize that Eastbourne attracts many visitors both holidaymakers and overseas students staying in the town to learn English.

The average age of the Eastbourne population is 43.2. Eastbourne has a high proportion of residents aged above pensionable age, 27.4%, and the 10th highest proportion of persons of retirement age of all local authorities in England and Wales. However the

population age structure does differ between wards within Eastbourne. Meads and Upperton wards have the highest proportion of residents aged above pensionable age (44.4% and 34.8% respectively) as well as the lowest proportion of residents aged under 25 (20.3% and 20% respectively). Conversely the wards with the highest proportion of residents aged under 25 are Hampden Park (35%) and Langney (37.4%) have the lowest proportion of residents aged above pensionable age (14.7% and 14% respectively).

Around 63% of Eastbourne residents aged 16-74 are economically active. Of these 56% are employed full-time and around 20% are part-time employees. Eastbourne has the highest level of workers in "elementary occupations" (such as labouring, cleaning, packing and serving) in East Sussex. The area also has higher levels of: secretarial/administrative services; construction; wholesale/retail distribution; vehicle repair; and hotel/catering than regional and national levels.

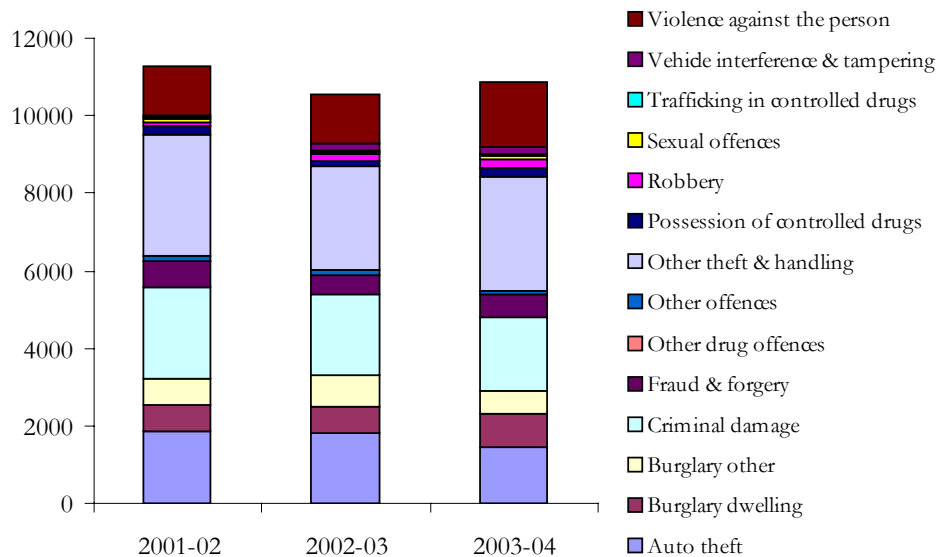
According to the most recent analysis of deprivation, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) Eastbourne ranks as the 125<sup>th</sup> (out of 354) most deprived local authority districts in England. The poorest areas in the Borough are located within: Devonshire Ward, in the Town Centre Area; and in Willingdon Trees and Shinewater. These areas are ranked between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> (out of 327) most deprived areas in East Sussex.

## RECORDED CRIME IN EASTBOURNE

### How much crime is there?

In the three years of the audit, 2001-02 to 2003-04, there have been 32,688 recorded offences in Eastbourne. Total crime has fallen in these three years by 3%, 383 fewer recorded offences in 2003-04 (10,883) compared to 2001-02 (11,226). The total number of offences equates to around 30 crimes a day.

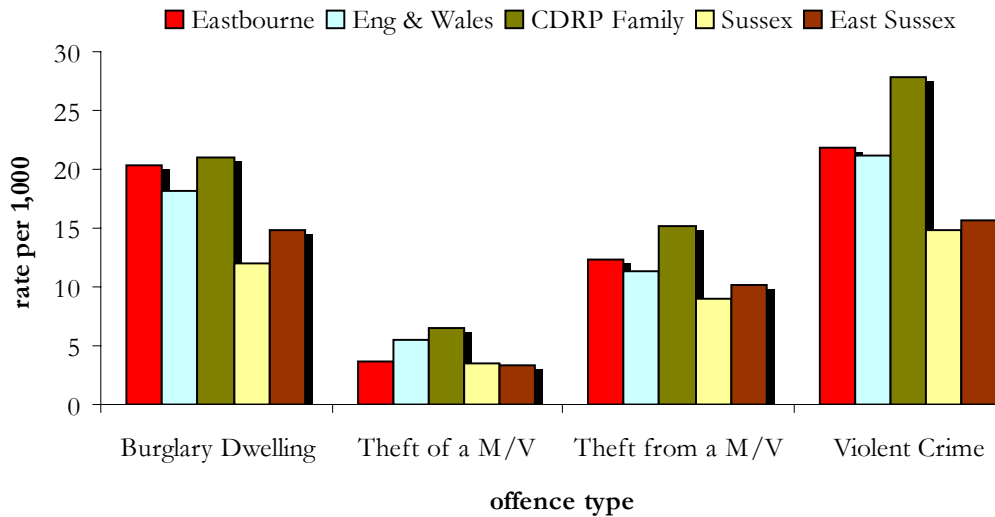
Chart 1 Recorded Crime 2001-04



### How does Eastbourne compare with other areas?

The rate of offences for 2003-04 per 1,000 of the resident population (per 1,000 households for Burglary) in Eastbourne compared to the National Levels, CDRP Family and Sussex are shown in the chart.

Chart 2 Comparison of Crime Rates 2003-04



**National Comparison:** Crime rates in Eastbourne are higher than the national average for all but one offence type shown. This is largely due to increases in burglary and violent crime over the last year in the area and corresponding decreases nationally in burglary and vehicle crime. A similar comparison for 2002-03 shows only theft from a motor vehicle having a higher rate in Eastbourne than in England and Wales.

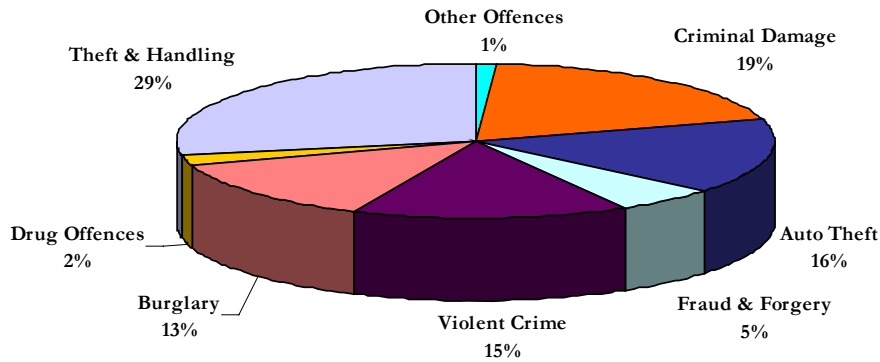
**CDRP Family:** Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Families were developed by the Home Office using a range of social, economic and demographic factors likely to influence crime and disorder rates in order to identify groups of similar partnerships. The aim is to be able to compare similar areas and their performance. Eastbourne is in Family 10, made up of 28 CRPs including Hastings, Brighton, Portsmouth and Southampton. The rate of offences in Eastbourne is all lower than the CDRP family level, and in the case of vehicle crime and violent crime considerably lower.

**Regional Comparison:** Eastbourne crime rates are higher than East Sussex and Sussex as a whole. This would be expected as Eastbourne is an urban area within East Sussex with a greater population density, areas of deprivation as well as a high number of visitors coming into the area, thereby boosting the population, most notably in the summer.

### What crimes take place in the area?

All recorded offences taken from Sussex Police Performance Data over the audit period from 2001/02 to 2003/04 have been amalgamated using broad crime classifications in order to provide an overview of the type and frequency of offences in the area.

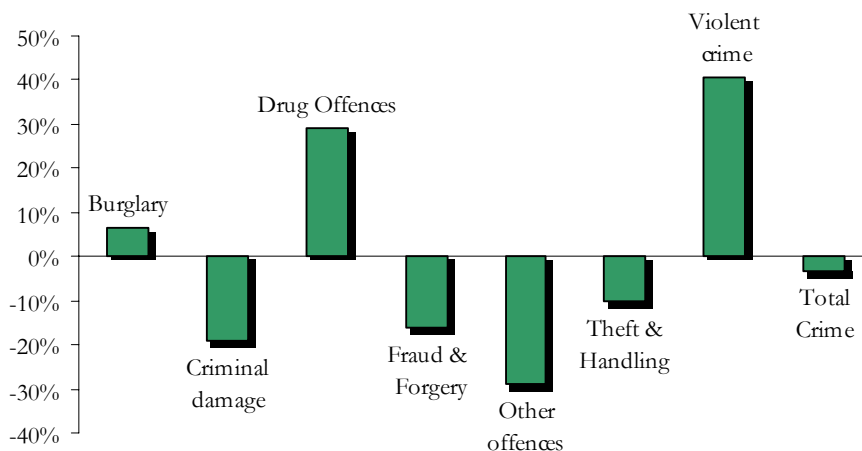
Chart 3 Type of Offence 2001-04



**Which crimes have increased/decreased?**

The chart below shows how broad crime group offences have changed between 2001-02 and 2003-04. There have been noticeable reductions in total crime, criminal damage, fraud and theft. Increases have occurred in burglary, drug offences and violent crime. However increases in recorded drug offences are linked to targeted police activity and thereby signify a greater focus and success in combating drugs. Violent crime had increased, although a proportion of this can be attributed to changes in the way crimes are recorded.

**Chart 4 Changes in Recorded Crime 2001 to 2004**



**What does this tell us?**

- Total Crime in Eastbourne has fallen in the audit period.
- Crime rates in Eastbourne are higher than in Sussex and above the National average for violent crime, burglary and theft from a vehicle. However when compared to similar areas (CDRP Family) Eastbourne offence rates are low.
- The most prominent type of offence in Eastbourne is theft, with over one in four offences committed and recorded in the area. Cash, mobile phones, bags and purses make up the bulk of property taken. Shoplifting makes up a significant proportion of these offences (27%).
- Criminal damage accounts for one in five offences recorded in the area, mostly made up of damage to vehicles.

- Vehicle crime accounts for 16% of all offences recorded in Eastbourne, with theft from a vehicle being the most common single type of offence.
- Violent crime occurs less often than theft, criminal damage and vehicle crime. Sexual offences and robbery each account for just 1% of all offences in Eastbourne.
- Burglary makes up 13% of all offences in Eastbourne, divided equally between domestic burglary and burglary other than dwellings.
- There have been noticeable reductions in total crime, criminal damage, fraud and theft during the audit period.
- Increases have occurred in burglary, drug offences and violent crime.
- Changes in the way crimes are recorded partly explain the increase in violent crime.

## **Perception of Crime Survey 2004**

The Perception of Crime Survey sought to understand residents perceptions, actual experiences of crime and disorder and which initiatives they felt would most reduce crime and disorder.

### **Perceptions of the Eastbourne area**

- Overall levels of concern are very low with many crimes/incidents rated as a problem by less than one in ten of residents.
- The most concerning item is 'Young people causing annoyance or loitering' seen as a problem by a quarter (25%) of residents.
- The top two problems in 2001 (drug dealing and drug misuse) are seen as less problematic in people's neighbourhood in 2004.

### **Perception of crime**

- Levels of worry in the last year in relation to individual crimes and incidents was relatively low. It is very encouraging that for most crimes very small proportions of residents had been fearful of this happening.
- 'Young people causing annoyance' (15%), 'Vandalism, graffiti, and other deliberate damage' (15%), and 'Theft from grounds and outbuildings' (14%) were the only other items which invoked worry in more than one in ten.
- Over half of respondents (52%) had not worried about any of the crimes or incidents under consideration over the past twelve months.
- The main reason for residents worrying about crime is through experience, either of their own (46%), or from knowledge of another's experience (30%).
- Residents feel very safe outside their homes during the daytime. After dark, as would be expected, perceptions of safety fall, although in the residents' immediate area over half (56%) still feel safe.
- The town centre is considered to be the least safe with half (50%) of respondents claiming they feel unsafe when visiting after dark.
- The top three causes of crime in Eastbourne were thought to be: Young people with nothing to do, drug related reasons (not dealing), and alcohol related reasons.

### **Experience of crime**

- Almost a quarter (23%) of respondents had experienced at least one of the crimes listed (including anti-social behaviour) in the last year.

- Very few (6%) have experienced anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the last year, with 17% experiencing more serious crime (not including ASB).
- The most common crimes and ASBs in the last year were: Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to your property or vehicle (5%), Having a vehicle broken into (4%) and Theft from your shed, garage, or garden (4%).

**Priorities for the future**

- Three major priorities emerged. These were: Work with young people in schools to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour; Stricter controls on alcohol consumption; increase community based crime reduction / community safety staff

**Awareness of the Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership**

- Awareness of the Eastbourne Crime Reduction Partnership (CRP) is relatively high at over a fifth (22%). In recent surveys elsewhere in the UK, awareness of the local CRP rarely exceeds 10%. The main source of residents' awareness is local newspapers (43%) or word of mouth (23%).



APPENDIX B

