

Foreword

Over the last nine months an extensive and rigorous audit process has been undertaken to establish the real problems in the Borough of Hyndburn. The results are by no means surprising, but the true cost of Crime and Disorder in the borough is a staggering £25.2 million each year.

This is a cost having to be met by a number of agencies that provide services in the borough. Health, Probation, Police, Fire and Rescue, Ambulance, Hyndburn Borough Council and Lancashire County Council all have corporate plans to address issues aimed at stemming social and economic decline, crime and anti-social behaviour.

The problems that are very real within the borough are not unique to Hyndburn – problems with drugs and alcohol are found to be common denominators in the commission of crime and disorder throughout the country. Social deprivation factors such as poor educational attainment, ill health, run-down housing, unemployment and low income may be described as some of the key elements associated with crime and disorder. Poor environments may also bring about adverse anti-social behaviour through certain aspects such as a lack of ownership, feeling of worthlessness or social responsibility and exclusion. Graffiti, broken glass, 'grot-spots', litter and decay may be seen as fundamental symptoms of the synergy between crime, disorder, abstract poverty and cleanliness.

No single agency can tackle these problems alone. It is nationally recognised that a co-ordinated and co-operative approach to problem solving is the best way forward. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP) aim to encourage multi-agency working but also demand street delivery – there must be some evidence of an improvement in the quality of life in the borough. This may be shown in the reduction of crime and disorder, but should also be sustained and supported by a programme of social and economic regeneration to be able to demonstrate real success.

The Crime and Disorder and Road Traffic Audit underpins the three year strategy and simply demonstrates the true extent of diversity within Hyndburn's communities. This audit is a shallow and wide reflection, or re-enforced expression, of those diversities. A range of consultation methods was used to ascertain public opinion. This included the circulation of questionnaires, household surveys, presentations and a town centre road show.

The Crime and Disorder Strategy has been created to deal with the problems encountered within the Borough in a smarter and more co-ordinated manner. It will deliver 'best practice' at street level via a quality, improved community safety service which add value to current activity and promote enhanced public satisfaction.

In essence, we will work together to make Hyndburn a safer, more comfortable place to live, work and visit.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 requires the Police and local authorities as the 'responsible bodies' to audit the state of crime and disorder within each borough every three years and produced a strategy to deal with the issues identified.

The purpose of this our second Audit is to review current priorities and to stimulate a programme of widespread public consultation. Both the Audit and consultation processes should lead to an informed, updated and pertinent new three years strategy.

Our last Audit was published in September 1998 and after consultation a three years strategy was formulated which commenced on the 1st April 1999 terminating in March 2002.

A renewed three-year strategy is therefore required for implementation in April 2002 to address any newly identified changes needed to our priorities or fresh community concerns.

The Hyndburn Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership seek the views of all sections of the community, including private, voluntary and statutory organisations and hard to reach groups on the content of the audit and draft strategy.

Please examining the actions in the strategy which the Partnership feel will have a demonstrable effect on reducing crime and disorder to see if there are any issues or gaps which may have been overlooked and which you feel need to be addressed in the years 2002 to 2005. Please remember our overall objectives are to reduce crime and to reduce disorder.

The Audit

1.1 Benchmarks

There are some inherent difficulties in making comparisons with the last Audit, which mainly used police data captured from the financial year 1997 to 1998 and Census data from 1991. In general, such anomalies as those centred around counting rule changes, new crime and incident classifications, boundary alignments and upgraded population statistics mean that this second Audit will not necessarily compare exactly 'like with like'.

It is however, contended that Borough rates per population or per households, rather than ward rates, would tend to be the more robust. Whilst historical comparisons are made with the first Audit these should be treated with caution, as they are approximations.

1.2 Methodology

The main thrust of the Audit has been to place each ward within the national, county and borough wide context using data per 1000 population or per 1000 households. This has the effect of a qualitative approach rather than a quantitative one and helps to better describe the adverse effects of crime and disorder on the quality of life in our communities.

In addition ward profiles have been colour coded red, orange and green to signify those areas which score above the national or county average (red), or above the Borough average (orange) or those below it (green) to facilitate in identifying 'hot-spots' and some associated issues.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Family rates also appear within sections of the document to examine and compare Hyndburn's performance against other family members with particular reference to violent crime and volume property crime. (Family – This means Home Office groupings of local authorities with similar social and demographic variables).

Using available researched Home Office estimates a conservative attempt has been made to gauge the annual total cost of crime within the Borough.

This Audit seeks to expand on police and local authority data by including available accessible data from other agency sources to gain a more comprehensive overview and insight for multi-agency working.

The Audit has been structured around five key themes which are our current priorities:

Violent Crime, Property Crime, Drugs and Alcohol, Young People and Cultural and Community Harmony

Reference is also made to current National and County policies and CDRP action plans to avoid duplication in response

2.3 Main Statistical Sources

- 1991 Census Data
- Lancashire Constabulary Indepol & Incident Logging - 1997-01
- Home Office Crime Figures for England & Wales, 12 months to 2001 and September 2000
- Multi-Agency Data Exchange - 2000
- Indices of Deprivation - 2000
- Population Levels per 1000 (National Statistics) 1998
- Lancashire County Council Road Traffic Accidents - 2000

2.4 Overall Crime Picture – National & County

Recorded crime in England and Wales fell by 2.5 % from 5,301,185 to 5,170,831 in the twelve months to March 2001. Eighty-three per cent of these offences were against property, and 14% were violent crimes.

In Lancashire crime rose by 8% during the above April to March period working out at 82 crimes per 1000 population well below the national average rate of 98 (Our first Audit for the financial year 1997-8 recorded the Lancashire figure at 83).

Key Important Factor:

Lancashire sustained considerable percentage rises in crime in comparison with 1999/2000. The increase in recorded crime reports was anticipated and is part of a deliberate effort prescribed by the Association of Chief Police Officers' (ACPO) Recording Standard.

The Standard aims to record crime more accurately in order to narrow the gap between the findings of the biennial British Crime Survey (BCS) and the number of notifiable offences recorded by the police to the Home Office. The British Crime Survey provides an alternative measure. It collects from a sample of public information about crimes whether or not they are reported to the police. The BCS points out that the police only record a fraction of all crime and therefore police figures fail to give a true picture of the real state of crime. Lancashire Constabulary has chosen to be one of the first five forces out of 43 in England and Wales to implement the new ACPO reporting procedures. Since commencement in October 2000, the result has been to inflate crime figures throughout Lancashire via the adopted more ethical recording of higher proportions of crime.

The impact of these changes in the five pilot forces (Lancashire, Kent, Staffordshire, West Midlands and Avon & Somerset) is thought to be about 1%. The fall in total nationally recorded crime would have been about 3.5 per cent, but for these changes in recording practices.

Between 1995 and 1999 both police figures and the BCS showed falls in crime.

2.5 Crime Picture - Borough

For the Borough of Hyndburn, under the new recording procedures, crime increased by 20% during the study period April 2000 to March 2001, equating to an average of 95 crimes per 1000 population. Despite the increase this is still below the national average of 98 but above that of the county (82). (Our first Audit for the financial year 1997-8 recorded 73 crimes per 1000 population for the Borough this being below the then county average of 83.

Table 1: Percentage Change in all Volume Crime and Best Value Targets

Region	Domestic Burglary /1000 HSHolds	Domestic Burglary /1000 HSHolds	Robbery	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences
	2000/01	% Change from 1999/20	2000/01	% Change from 1999/20	2000/01	% Change from 1999/20
Hyndburn	18.71	32.30	0.54	10.30	0.57	4.70
Lancashire Eastern Division	20.64	8.30	0.75	21.30	0.54	-16.90
England & Wales	20.20	-9.00	1.80	12.90	0.70	-1.30

Region	Violence on the Person	Violence on the Person	Theft from Vehicles	Theft from Vehicles	Theft of Vehicles	Theft of Vehicles
	2000/01	% Change from 1999/20	2000/01	% Change from 1999/20	2000/01	% Change from 1999/20
Hyndburn	8.45	14.00	11.26	48.80	5.50	25.70
Lancashire Eastern Division	9.51	36.10	12.01	7.80	4.23	13.90
England & Wales	11.50	3.40	12.00	-5.90	6.50	-9.50

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

2.6 Disorder – County & Borough

For the County in the twelve months to March 2001 all disorder fell by – 4.7% whilst in the Borough there was a 7% decrease.

2.7 Location

Table 2: Key Crime Indicators

Ward	All Crime	All Disorder	Fire & Rescue Call Outs	Total Ambulance Incidents	All Police Incidents
Altham	148.67	43.33	36.67	48.67	921.33
Barnfield	260.27	204.86	42.16	118.65	1566.22
Baxenden	40.00	17.40	10.40	30.20	307.00
Central	109.41	85.10	36.08	62.94	726.27
Church	110.00	75.67	35.83	83.50	640.33
Clayton-Le-Moors	74.76	43.17	23.97	56.35	448.10
Eachill	61.18	61.47	8.24	35.29	588.24
Huncoat	54.19	27.91	21.16	40.70	341.86
Immanuel	72.77	35.96	11.70	38.72	355.32
Milnshaw	111.57	47.06	16.86	72.55	512.16
Netherton	72.65	56.73	10.41	44.29	528.98
Norden	71.47	54.12	8.53	42.06	530.00
Overton	52.11	35.96	7.02	46.14	415.44
Peel	104.13	79.57	17.17	46.74	610.22
St. Andrew's	130.21	77.45	23.19	72.34	639.15
St. Oswald's	81.14	37.95	6.36	31.36	401.59
Springhill	66.97	69.85	15.30	50.45	479.70
Hyndburn Ward Average	95.38	61.97	19.47	54.17	588.94
Lancashire Average	82.01	50.65	16.67	51.88	495.41

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Ambulance figures are for eight months only

Source: MADE 2000

- *There is a discernible correlation between intensive demand for emergency services in the Barnfield, Central, Church and St. Andrew's Wards and the lack of demand in Baxenden, Eachill, Immanuel, Netherton, Overton and St. Oswald's.*
- *In comparison with 1997/1998 figures there may have been an average Borough increase in crime of 21.9 crimes per 1000 population across the Borough.*

Table 3: Percentage Change in 'All Crime'

Ward	2000	1997/98	Change +/-
Church	110.00	100.10	9.90
Peel	104.13	85.80	18.33
Central	109.41	80.30	29.11
Milnshaw	111.57	78.50	33.07
Barnfield	260.27	226.90	33.37
St.Andrew's	130.21	86.00	44.21
Altham	148.67	89.00	59.67

Source: MADE 2000 – INDEPOL 1997-98

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated.

- The above table should act as a general guide only. However, it suggests that the increased rate of All Crime increase has been lower in Church and Peel (both below Borough averages) than in Altham, which appears to have a crime rate, which has increased faster than any other ward.

It is important to recognise, however, that Altham has a relatively small population and is flanked by two industrial estates in close proximity to the M65 motorway, which attracts travelling criminals.

Please also note that the Barnfield Ward encompasses town centre which has a high proportion of licensed premises and shops attracting visitors which in turn contributes towards an increase in certain types of criminality including Violent Crime, Auto Crime And Shop Thefts

2.8 Victims

Our first Audit found that 64% of males were the victims of crime and that 23% were in the age range 25-34 years.

This Audit reveals that 60% of victims were male and that 19% were in the age range 25-34 years.

Table 4: Victimisation & Repeat Victimisation

Ward	Victims All Crime	Repeat Victims All Crime
Altham	92.00	8.00
Barnfield	82.16	34.67
Baxenden	39.20	11.33
Central	68.04	32.67
Church	67.83	27.33
Clayton-Le-Moors	53.81	24.67
Eachill	59.41	10.67
Huncoat	48.60	15.33
Immanuel	62.98	24.00
Milnshaw	66.27	22.00
Netherton	46.12	16.00
Norden	45.88	8.67
Overton	51.75	17.33
Peel	67.83	30.67
St. Andrews	76.17	27.33
St. Oswald's	86.82	23.33
Springhill	47.57	18.00
Hyndburn Ward Ave	62.50	20.71
Lancashire Average	50.45	5.55

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

- *Over half of the wards exceed victimisation rates for both county and Borough averages.*
- *In terms of repeat victimisation all of the 17 wards in Hyndburn are above the county average with over half exceeding the Borough average.*
- *This may suggest that crime prevention advice is being ignored or it is not being understood by some sections of the community.*

1.9 Offenders

Our first Audit found that on average 84% of offenders in Hyndburn were male.

- This study finds that 84% of offenders were male in the Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors and Rishton areas whereas 87.6% were male in Accrington. In Accrington this may represent a slight increase in male offending.
- In 2000 at Hyndburn 76.5% (1657) of offenders were caught in Accrington
- In Accrington there were four offenders under the age of criminal responsibility the youngest aged 5 years and 7 years old.
- In comparison with our first Audit the percentage proportion of age groups is fairly static, however there has been a 6% increase in the 35 years old plus offenders group, and a 5% reduction in the early twenties offenders group.

Table 5: Population Change in Hyndburn

Age	Hyndburn 1997/98	Hyndburn 2000	Percentage Change
10 to 13 years	5%	5%	0%
14 to 21 years	45%	45%	0%
22 to 25 years	17%	12%	-5%
26 to 34 years	22%	21%	-1%
35 Years +	11%	17%	+6%

Source: Indepol : 2000

Table 6: Residence of Offenders

Residence	Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors, Rishton	Accrington, Church & Others
Local	89%	90%
No fixed abode	3%	4%
Merseyside	1%	0%
Greater Manchester	3%	1%
Yorkshire	1%	0%
Elsewhere	4%	4%

Source: Indepol : 2000

- *Almost 90% of offenders were local, 4% homeless or have no fixed abode and 6% came from elsewhere. This corresponds to the findings of our first Audit.*

Table 7: Offender Age & Residence per Ward – All Crime

Ward	< 18yrs	18-24yrs	25+
Altham	5.33	6.00	6.67
Barnfield	5.68	30.00	34.67
Baxenden	1.80	4.67	7.33
Central	6.67	33.33	32.67
Church	7.00	26.00	36.67
Clayton-Le-Moors	4.13	15.33	28.67
Eachill	4.12	12.67	9.33
Huncoat	2.56	14.00	15.33
Immanuel	2.77	12.67	18.00
Milnshaw	5.69	8.00	10.00
Netherton	4.08	14.67	16.67
Norden	6.47	8.67	14.00
Overton	3.86	14.00	23.33
Peel	5.22	15.33	19.33
St. Andrew's	3.62	32.67	41.33
St. Oswald's	3.41	8.67	20.67
Springhill	6.97	9.33	9.33
Hyndburn	4.67	15.65	20.24
Lancashire	3.67	4.03	5.78

Source: MADE 2000

Figures normalised to 1000 population

- **There is a clear and distinct correlation between the number of resident criminals and the identified Barnfield, Central, Church and St. Andrew's hot spots for emergency service demand.**

This is confirmed by the lack of the number of resident criminals in Baxenden, Eachill, Immanuel, Netherton, Overton and St. Oswald's. This also links to social deprivation factors.

Table 8: Occupational Status of Offenders

Occupation	Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors, Rishton	Accrington, Church & Others
Professional	1%	2%
Other Occupations	31%	23%
Unemployed	51%	54%
School/College	15%	18%
Housewife	2%	1%
Retired	1%	1%

Source: Indepol 2000

- **A low skills, low wages and unemployment linked to boredom and lack of affordable leisure facilities may be seen as contributing factors to the level of crime and disorder.**

Table 9: Offender - Method of Disposal

Disposal	Gt. Harwood, Clayton- Le- Moors, Rishton	Accrington, Church & Others
Charged	65%	81%
Summoned	2%	0.7%
Taken into Consideration	9%	4%
Immediate Caution / Final Warning	15%	9%
Other Caution		0.06%
Detected – no proceedings	2%	1.6%
Under 10 years		0.02%
Not known at this stage	2%	1.7%
Cancelled	5%	1.5%

Source: Indepol 2000

- *For the financial year 1997 to 1998 our last Audit revealed a Borough average of 55.4% of offenders charged and 22% cautioned. There is a clear increase in the numbers charged during the year 2000 and a decrease in those cautioned.*

2.10 Borough Findings – All Crime and Disorder

- Recorded crimes are increasing
- General disorder is decreasing
- Correlation between 'hot-spot' and 'cold-spot' demands on emergency services
- More female victims reporting crime
- 50% of Wards exceed County and Borough average rates of victimisation
- 100% of Wards exceed County rates for repeat victimisation
- Slight increase in the number of male offenders (Accrington)
- 42 to 46% of offenders are aged between 14 and 21 years of age
- Majority of offenders live locally and reside in high crime areas
- Over half of offenders are unemployed
- More offenders are being charged by the police

2. DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL & ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

Hyndburn lies in a central position in East Lancashire with the M65 motorway crossing the Borough leading to the M61 and M6. Recent estimates point to a population size of 79,400 (National Statistics 1998) for the Borough, which comprises 17 Wards covering 28 square miles. Accrington is the administrative centre for Hyndburn and is the largest of its seven townships

Ethnic Origin

White	94.1%
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5.2%
Other	0.7%

Table 10: Demography of Hyndburn

Ward	Pop ⁿ Levels 1998	Hholds	<16 Years	16 to 59 Years	> 60 Years	White Pop ⁿ	Black Pop ⁿ	Asian Pop ⁿ	Other Pop ⁿ
Altham	1500	551	400	1000	200	1473	1	17	9
Barnfield	3700	1657	800	2200	700	3526	7	147	19
Baxenden	5000	1829	1000	2900	1000	4986	2	7	5
Central	5100	1450	1600	2800	700	2944	31	1979	146
Church	6000	2439	1600	3200	1200	5357	12	590	41
Clayton-Le-Moors	6300	2401	1500	3700	1200	6236	7	34	23
Eachill	3400	1343	800	2100	500	3390	3	31	3
Huncoat	4300	1536	900	2600	700	4267	0	28	5
Immanuel	4700	1963	900	2800	1000	4649	4	43	5
Milnshaw	5100	2147	1000	2600	1500	5044	14	25	16
Netherton	4900	1932	1100	2700	1100	4396	9	483	11
Norden	3400	1309	800	2000	700	3381	2	4	13
Overton	5700	2296	1100	3300	1300	5641	2	48	9
Peel	4600	1989	1100	2600	900	4477	0	99	24
St. Andrews	4700	1972	900	2800	1000	4615	9	54	22
St. Oswalds	4400	1703	1000	2300	1100	4367	2	50	25
Springhill	6600	2113	1700	4100	800	5935	12	595	58
Hyndburn	79400	30630	18200	45700	15600	74684	118	4235	435

Source: MADE 2000

2.1 Population

Table 11: Distribution of population age (shown as Ratio of Population under the Age of 16) with regards to crime and disorder.

Ward	Ratio Under 16 Years in Population	All Crime /1000 Popn	All Disorder /1000 Popn
Central	0.31	109.41	85.10
Altham	0.27	148.67	43.33
Church	0.27	110.00	75.67
Springhill	0.26	66.97	69.85
Peel	0.24	104.13	79.57
Clayton-Le-Moors	0.24	74.76	43.17
Norden	0.24	71.47	54.12
Eachill	0.24	61.18	61.47
Hyndburn	0.23	95.38	61.97
St. Oswald's	0.23	81.14	37.95
Netherton	0.22	72.65	56.73
Barnfield	0.22	260.27	204.86
Huncoat	0.21	54.19	27.91
Baxenden	0.20	40.00	17.40
Milnshaw	0.20	111.57	47.06
Overton	0.19	52.11	35.96
Immanuel	0.19	72.77	35.96
St. Andrew's	0.19	130.21	77.45



Source: MADE 2000

The above table and graph demonstrates that in wards where the population is biased towards people under 16 years then the incidents of 'All Crime' and 'All Disorder' are increased. The table also shows that the fit of young people and incidents is clearly higher for 'All Disorder'. This could infer that the wards that have a proportionate mix of young people, middle aged and older residents the incidents of 'All Crime' and 'All Disorder' is reduced. The data for Barnfield has not been included within the graph since Barnfield has a high level of certain crimes owing to its town centre central location, which cannot be attributed to its resident population. (see Sections 3/4).

- ***This population bias may be indicative of adverse social factors such as poor housing, over crowding, intolerance, higher birth rates and lack of parental control or supervision leading to increased crime and anti-social behaviour. The population bias and its causes are directly linked to the Multiple Deprivation Score and the associated link to the level of All Crime, (see Section 2.2).***

2.2 Deprivation

Employment:

- 37% of employment in the Borough is in traditional manufacturing compared to a national average of 18%.
- At February 2001 the unemployment rate was 2.9%, which is below the regional and UK average. There are however small areas that suffer from high unemployment and under employment due to part time and seasonal work.
- Average rates of pay in Hyndburn are significantly below the national average.

Health:

- Variations exist between electoral wards linked to levels of deprivation
- The average health experience in the Borough is significantly worse than in the country as a whole
- The death rate in Hyndburn is 16% higher than the national average in 1998 (East Lancashire Health Authority Public Health Report 1999).

Education:

Lancashire County Council provides education in the district with devolved budgets to the schools. Priorities for improvements in schools are set through the Lancashire Education Development Plan 2000-2002.

Our last Audit found that most of the Hyndburn schools still remained some way behind the rest of the County.

Housing:

- There are just over 30,000 homes
- Fifth highest percentage (61%) of pre- 1919 housing stock in England
- 79 % of houses are owner occupied
- 32% are unfit for human habitation
- Nearly 50% of homes are in a poor state of repair
- Nearly 15% of homes are Council or Housing Association owned

Index of Local Multiple Deprivation will place Hyndburn at 45th out of 378.

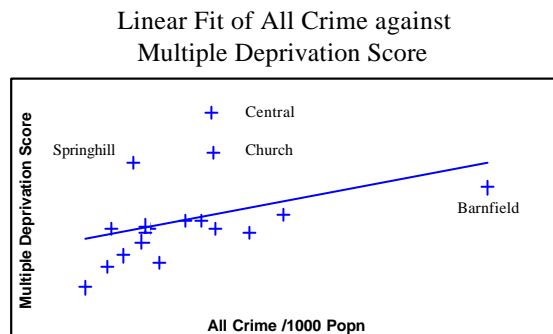
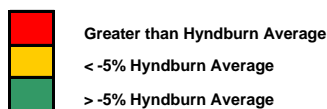
Table 12: Deprivation Figures for Hyndburn

Ward	Lone Families	Multiple Deprivn Score	Income Domain Score	Empt Domain Score	Health Domain Score	Educatn Domain Score	Housing Domain Score	Access Domain Score	Child Poverty Score
Altham	14	38.01	26.33	13.09	1.42	0.61	1.35	0.32	37.27
Barnfield	107	46.41	34.58	20.91	1.86	0.66	0.82	-1.53	49.17
Baxenden	33	15.74	12.83	7.69	0.5	0.14	-1.12	0.26	15.87
Central	67	69.22	58.56	23.83	1.74	1.41	2.72	-1.68	82.62
Church	117	57.36	41.94	21.88	1.94	1.34	1.34	-0.81	57.72
Clayton-Le-Moors	136	33.64	29.34	14.67	1.52	0.32	0.1	-0.95	42.13
Eachill	59	25.59	19.69	10.39	0.96	0.73	0.49	-2.16	25.19
Huncoat	106	34.02	23.8	15	1.4	0.61	-0.09	0.39	34.47
Immanuel	63	32.41	22.91	15.28	1.45	0.48	0.2	-0.47	32.11
Milnshaw	69	33.94	28.23	15.3	1.52	0.54	-0.38	-0.75	39.92
Netherton	60	34.67	30.19	14	1.25	0.19	1.15	-1.15	48.48
Norden	58	29.79	24.18	12.5	1.13	0.84	0.11	-1.4	35.54
Overton	88	21.91	20.09	10.43	0.92	0.36	-0.8	-0.98	28.56
Peel	100	36.3	32.04	15.93	1.39	0.47	0.43	-1.64	45.5
St. Andrews	72	32.73	25.37	12.95	1.33	0.61	0.85	-1.34	38.69
St. Oswalds	42	23.48	17.35	12.69	1.18	-0.76	-0.4	0.2	16.67
Springhill	159	54.2	42.28	18.67	1.58	1.26	1.67	-0.3	74.2
Hyndburn	1350	36.44	28.81	15.01	1.36	0.58	0.50	-0.82	41.42

Source: ID2000

Table 13: Effect of Multiple Deprivation on All Crime Levels in Hyndburn

Ward	All Crime /1000 Popn	Multiple Deprivation Score
Barnfield	260.27	46.41
Altham	148.67	38.01
St. Andrew's	130.21	32.73
Milnshaw	111.57	33.94
Church	110.00	57.36
Central	109.41	69.22
Peel	104.13	36.30
Hyndburn	95.38	36.44
St. Oswald's	81.14	23.48
Clayton-Le-Moors	74.76	33.64
Immanuel	72.77	32.41
Netherton	72.65	34.67
Norden	71.47	29.79
Springhill	66.97	54.20
Eachill	61.18	25.59
Huncoat	54.19	34.02
Overton	52.11	21.91
Baxenden	40.00	15.74



Source: MADE 2000

Table 13 and graph indicates that there is a strong link between the causes of deprivation and the levels of All Crime. The fit is not perfect with the three areas of Church, Central and Springhill having a disproportionately high level of Multiple Deprivation when compared to the level of All Crime. Within these areas additional factors, which cause Multiple Deprivation, are operating. It should be noted that Barnfield does not necessarily have a disproportionately high level of All Crime when the Multiple Deprivation Score is taken into consideration, it does, however, have specific high levels of certain crimes owing to its town centre central location, (see Sections 3/4).

The Multiple Deprivation Score is a composite of various factors including income, employment, health, education, housing, access and child poverty. The best fit of the Domain Scores for these indicators shows that All Crime in Hyndburn is closely linked with Employment, Income and Housing, but less so with the remaining Domain Scores (graphs not shown).

Salient additional points to note are that: -

- There has been an annual net reduction in the number of businesses trading. Hyndburn stock fell by 5.1% between 1994 – 1996 against 1.8% in the UK (L.C.C – NOMIS)
- Low rate of new business formation (baseline to be established)
- No community business
- Unemployment rate April 2001 for the four poorest wards was on average 5.4%
- 40% of commercial properties are vacant in target area
- Low rate of investment is strategically important in the Blackburn Road corridor where the physical appearance is run down
- In Hyndburn 32% of the housing stock is unfit compared to 27% for East Lancashire
- Lowest volunteering rate (60 per 1000 population compared to national average of 133 per 1000) of all area in LOVAS report Home Office 1997
- There are 336 community and voluntary organisations actively working in Hyndburn

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- Percentage of population economically active in Hyndburn 75.2% - below Lancashire (78.3%) and England (78.8%) (1997-1998)
- 12% of the population are in receipt of Income Support compared with Lancashire at 10% and England at 9% (February 1999)
- Hyndburn has 6.7% of lone parents compared to England at 5.6%
- Population density in Hyndburn is very high with 1096 people occupying a Km² compared to Lancashire at 392/Km².
- Hyndburn has a higher percentage of children under 5 years of age at 7.3% compared to Lancashire at 6%
- Fertility rate in Hyndburn is 1.97% compared to Lancashire at 1.73%

2.3 Findings

- Failure to attract commercial investment or community businesses is a basic cause of social and economic decline
- Multiple high deprivation scores, in general, align with crime and disorder hot-spot areas.

3. VIOLENT CRIME

Nationally, violence against the person rose by 3%; robberies by 13% but sexual offences fell by 1% in the twelve months to March 2001.

In Lancashire during the 12 months to October 2000 (Home Office) per thousand populations there were 6.97 reports of violence against the person, 0.76 robberies and 0.57 sexual offences. This compares favourably to the national averages of 11.53, 1.77 and 0.73 for England and Wales.

In Hyndburn, under the new reporting procedures, violent crimes against the person rose by 14%, robbery by 10.3% and sexual offences by 4.7% respectively.

3.1 Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership Performance

Home Office figures show that per 1000 population the Hyndburn Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) oversees one of the safest places to live within its CDPR family with all the major categories of violent crime below the national average.

Table 14: Family 13 CDRP Figures for Violent Crime

CDRP Family	Violence against the Person	Sexual Offences	Robbery
Blackburn with Darwen	12.7	0.6	1.1
Bolton	12.9	0.7	1.8
Burnley	12.1	0.9	1.1
Calderdale	7.7	0.8	0.8
Corby	12.6	0.4	1.6
Halton UA	7.2	0.6	0.6
Hyndburn	8.4	0.6	0.5
Kirklees	6.8	0.5	1.2
Newport	23.3	0.8	1.1
N.E.Lincolnshire	11.9	1.0	1.3
Oldham	17.6	0.8	2.1
Pendle	8.0	0.6	0.7
Rochdale	13.7	0.7	2.3
Rossendale	7.1	0.5	0.6
Salford	14.1	0.8	4.0
Sandwell	17.7	1.2	4.3
Sunderland	10.6	0.6	0.9
Tameside	13.9	0.7	2.3
Lancashire	6.9	0.6	0.8
England & Wales	11.5	0.7	1.8

Source: Home Office 2000/1 – Lancashire figures 12 months to September 2000

3.2 Location

Table 15: Incidents of Violent Crime

Ward	Violence Against Person	Sexual Offence	Robbery	Repeat Victims of Violence
Altham	4.00	0.67	0.67	0.67
Barnfield	45.41	1.35	2.43	4.86
Baxenden	2.20	0.00	0.40	0.20
Central	11.57	0.78	1.37	0.78
Church	8.50	0.67	0.67	0.50
Clayton-Le-Moors	5.56	0.79	0.32	0.00
Eachill	5.88	0.59	0.00	0.00
Huncoat	2.09	0.23	0.00	0.00
Immanuel	1.91	0.21	0.21	0.43
Milnshaw	6.08	0.98	0.39	0.00
Netherton	9.59	0.82	0.00	0.20
Norden	7.94	0.00	0.29	0.29
Overton	5.09	0.35	0.00	1.05
Peel	8.26	0.87	0.87	1.74
St. Andrew's	12.77	0.21	0.64	0.00
St. Oswald's	3.64	0.00	0.23	0.00
Springhill	8.18	1.06	0.76	0.00
Hyndburn Ward Average	8.74	0.56	0.54	0.63
Lancashire Average	8.16	0.67	0.87	0.47

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

The higher than average levels of violence may be attributed to the proximity to the town centres of Accrington and Great Harwood or to domestic violence.

Borough average rates for domestic violence 2000/1 are calculated at 12.8 per 1000 population. This equates to 11.4 per 1000 population in the first Audit 1997/8.

The increase in domestic violence may be reflected in the fact that more females are now reporting crimes and that crime such as domestic violence, racial harassment and homophobic attacks have been highlighted as areas of chief concern.

Apart from volume domestic and street violence there are varied locations where violence occurs. Some of these include public transport, commercial and private premises, taxis, markets, take-a-ways, cafes, restaurants, parks, schools and licensed premises.

3.3 Victims

National Findings

Violence against the Person:

- Victimization was highest in the 14-19 age group, accounting for one in five of all victims 1999/2000.
- Three-quarters of male victims and nearly 90 per cent of female victims knew the offender

Robbery:

- The 14-17 year old male age group accounted for a quarter of all victims.
- Victimization levels for females were much lower and more evenly spread by age, although 15 per cent of female victims were aged 70 and over.
- The victim knew the suspect in almost half the robberies with male victims and about a third with female victims

Hyndburn

- Throughout the Borough during 2000 there were 84 serious types of wounding (S18 and S20) or other acts endangering life, 427 less serious types of wounding (S39 and S47), 80 cases of handling offensive weapons, 401 cases of harassment, 9 racially motivated reported wounding and 35 cases of racial harassment.

Gender & Age

- Of the serious types of wounding in the Borough, 10 (12%) victims were female and 74 male. In terms of age 45% were aged between 25 years and 34 years. The youngest victim being 14 years of age and the eldest 56 years old.
- Of the less serious category of wounding 34.6% of victims were female, this rising to 39% in the wider context of harassment. Of these 24% were aged under 18 years and 13% between 19 and 24 years of age.
- In terms of all violent incidents the dominant groups of victims were found to be the 25 to 34 years age group (36%) and the under 18 years of age (23%). The youngest victim being 2 years of age the eldest 72 years old.
- Incidents involved guns and firearms. Other weapons included swords, glasses, flails, bottles, clubs and knives. The majority of assaults were carried out bare handed.

Table 16: Victims of Violent Crime

Ward	All Victims	White	Of Ethnic Heritage	Male	Female
Altham	9.33	9.33	0	8	1.33
Barnfield	50.67	48	2.67	37.33	13.33
Baxenden	6.67	6.67	0	3.33	3.33
Central	32	14.67	17.33	22	10
Church	28	22	6	16.67	11.33
Clayton-Le-Moors	20	18	0.67	7.33	12.67
Eachill	16	16	0	12.67	3.33
Huncoat	9.33	9.33	0	5.33	4
Immanuel	12	11.33	0.67	9.33	2.67
Milnshaw	15.33	15.33	0	8.67	6.67
Netherton	20.67	16.67	4	10.67	10
Norden	12	12	0	6.67	5.33
Overton	36	35.33	0	24.67	11.33
Peel	24.67	20.67	3.3	13.33	11.33
St.Andrew's	23.33	22.67	0.67	13.33	10
St.Oswald's	15.33	14.67	0	10.67	4.67
Springhill	25.33	20.67	4.67	18.67	6.67
Hyndburn Ward Average	20.98	18.43	2.35	13.45	7.53
Lancashire Average	5.76	5.41	0.32	3.54	2.23

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

The above Table 15 describes the extent of the victims of violence within the Borough, all of which are above the County average.

The disparity in Barnfield between the numbers of male and female victims may be due to the town centre locality.

The parity between the numbers of male and female victims in such wards as Peel or Netherton possibly reflects domestic disharmony.

The concentrations of ethnic minority victims of violent crimes correlate to wards of high ethnic minority occupation (Central, Church, Netherton and Springhill). There is however evidence of some widespread racial tension, which is being addressed but still requires more work.

3.4 Offenders

Nationally, for suspects of violence against the person there were about four times as many males as females

For suspects of robbery there were about eleven times as many males as females and 40% of robbery suspects were males aged between 14 and 19.

Table 17: Resident Violent Criminals by Age

Ward	< 18 yrs	18-24 yrs	24yrs +
Altham	1.33	6	6.67
Barnfield	1.62	30	34.67
Baxenden	0.2	4.67	7.33
Central	1.57	33.33	32.67
Church	1.83	26	36.67
Clayton-Le-Moors	1.27	15.33	28.67
Eachill	1.47	12.67	9.33
Huncoat	1.16	14	15.33
Immanuel	0.64	12.67	18
Milnshaw	1.57	8	10
Netherton	1.02	14.67	16.67
Norden	2.94	8.67	14
Overton	1.4	14	23.33
Peel	1.96	15.33	19.33
St.Andrews	2.34	32.67	41.33
St.Oswalds	1.82	8.67	20.67
Springhill	2.27	9.33	9.33
Hyndburn Ward Average	1.55	15.65	20.24
Lancashire Average	1.07	4.03	5.78

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

There is a discernible pattern between the four key 'hot-spots' Barnfield, Central, Church and St Andrew's.

There may also be evidence of a progressive and endemic socialisation process where violence in the home, external peer pressures and poor social environment are part of a sub-cultural norm.

3.5 Cost of Violent Crime

For the twelve months period ending September 2000 the cost of violent crime in Hyndburn is estimated at about £11 million pounds.

Other additional costs also appear in the table below relative to other types of violent crime.

Table 18: Estimated Cost of Violent Crime

Offence Category	Security Expense	Insurance Admin	Property stolen & damaged	Impact on victims	Lost output	Victim Services	Health Services	Criminal Justice System	Ave. cost	Number of Incidents	TOTAL COST
All Violence Against the Person	2			13,000	2,500	10	1,200	2,700	19,000	572	10,868,000
Homicide				70,000	37,000	4,700	630	22,000	1,100,000	0	
Wounding (Serious & Slight)	2			12,000	2,000	6	1,200	2,700	18,000	Not Available	
Serious wounding	10			97,000	14,000	6	8,500	13,000	130,000	39	5,070,000
Other Wounding				120	400	6	200	1,300	2,000		
Common Assault				240	20	6		270	540	166	89,640
Sexual Offences	2			12,000	2,000	20	1,200	3,900	19,000	36	684,000
Robbery /Mugging		40	310	2,400	420	6	190	1,400	4,700	43	202,100
TOTAL COST											10,868,000

Source: Home Office / Nacro Formula

3.6 Findings

- The recording of violent crime is increasing and this may demonstrate that more members of the public have increased confidence in the police and are no longer afraid to come forward to report it
- The Hyndburn Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership compares favourably with its family counterparts
- Town centres and adjacent locations may generate violence
- Domestic disharmony linked to poor social and economic environment is a causation of violence
- Usually the offender is known to the victim (Detection rates are higher than 66% for the County)
- Young male victims are the most susceptible group
- Violence may be becoming part of a growing sub-cultural socialisation process
- During the last financial year all violent crime accounted for 10.4 %, (below national figure of 14%) of all crime in Hyndburn. The cost of Violent Crime however, in monetary terms, is estimated at 44% of the entire cost of All Crime.

3.7 CDRP Activity – 2001/2

Key elements of our 2001/2 strategies are to:

- Raise the awareness of domestic violence in the general community
- Reduce the incidence of repeat victimisation
- Ensure crimes of domestic violence are recorded and investigated appropriately and thoroughly by the police
- Reduce incidents of alcohol related violence in the Borough
- Investigate a safe travel home scheme at peak times for violent behaviour
- Make contact with victims of serious sexual or violent offences within 8 weeks of the offender's sentence where the sentence is 12 months or more
- Manage risk posed by sex offenders and other potentially dangerous offenders
- Develop informed information sharing on those cases which require joint management
- Develop the use of Anti-social Behaviour Orders for individuals involved in persistent and serious anti-social behaviour

4 PROPERTY CRIME

In comparing the last two financial years nationally burglary and vehicle crime both fell at a faster rate than the previous year. All burglary fell by 8%, including a 9% fall in domestic burglary. Thefts of and from vehicles fell by 7%.

Throughout the County burglaries rose by 0.8% with a detection rate of 16.1%.

Vehicle crime decreased by –2.1% with a detection rate of 9.1%.

At the CDRP level domestic burglary rose by 32.3%, theft of vehicles by 25.7%, and theft from vehicles by 48.8%.

4.1 Crime & Reduction Partnership Performance

The following family Table compares favourably to our other family members with almost all categories below the national and county averages. Hyndburn is however just above the county average for domestic burglary.

Table 19: Family 13 CDRP Figures for Property Crime

CDRP Family	Burglary Dwellings**	Theft of Vehicle	Theft from vehicle
Blackburn with Darwen	25.0	4.4	15.5
Bolton	41.4	10.4	15.7
Burnley	36.5	5.1	14.2
Calderdale	27.0	8.3	16.0
Corby	17.0	8.3	9.8
Halton UA	11.9	8.4	8.2
Hyndburn	18.7	5.5	11.3
Kirklees	29.1	7.6	16.5
Newport	15.7	7.7	13.0
N.E.Lincolnshire	34.3	9.6	20.2
Oldham	36.0	14.1	13.6
Pendle	23.3	4.4	10.9
Rochdale	41.3	17.4	15.9
Rossendale	17.4	6.3	9.5
Salford	43.9	20.9	21.0
Sandwell	31.3	13.6	13.9
Sunderland	25.2	9.2	10.4
Tameside	31.6	14.1	13.1
Lancashire	18.2	4.4 *	9.5*
England & Wales	20.2	6.5	12.0

Source: Home Office Apr-Mar 2000/1

* 12 months to September 2000 figures

** These figures are crimes per 1000 households

4.2 Location

The Table below describes key types of acquisitive crime in the Borough.

Table 20: Location of Property Crime in Hyndburn

Ward	Burglary Dwellings /1000 HSHolds	Theft of Vehicle	Theft from Vehicle	Theft from the Person	Criminal Damage	Arson	Theft in a Dwelling /1000 HSHolds	Shoplifting	Fraud	Other Burglary (not dwellings)	Theft of Pedal Cycles
Altham	34.48	14.00	28.00	0.00	30.04	4.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	22.00	2.00
Barnfield	35.00	5.41	14.32	8.38	52.71	1.62	0.54	38.11	7.84	17.30	2.16
Baxenden	13.12	2.20	5.40	0.40	12.61	0.20	1.09	0.00	1.60	4.20	1.00
Central	32.41	9.22	11.96	1.37	26.81	3.33	1.38	4.90	3.33	8.43	2.16
Church	29.93	6.17	10.00	0.00	26.83	3.00	3.28	2.33	3.83	14.17	1.17
Clayton-Le-Moors	12.49	5.08	12.22	0.32	18.41	0.48	0.83	2.06	1.43	9.37	1.43
Eachill	13.40	2.65	6.18	0.29	17.35	0.88	1.49	2.94	2.35	7.06	1.76
Huncoat	15.63	5.35	6.74	0.23	14.81	0.70	0.65	0.23	2.56	7.91	1.16
Immanuel	17.83	5.32	15.53	0.43	14.04	1.49	1.02	1.70	1.28	12.98	1.49
Milnshaw	14.90	9.22	12.75	1.37	23.33	1.18	0.00	14.12	3.53	16.27	1.76
Netherton	12.94	1.84	6.33	0.00	16.12	1.22	0.00	2.24	1.43	12.24	1.63
Norden	6.88	3.24	7.94	0.00	18.24	0.59	0.76	3.82	6.76	7.06	1.76
Overton	7.40	3.51	8.07	0.18	11.05	0.18	0.87	0.00	1.05	10.00	2.83
Peel	24.64	5.87	11.09	0.87	31.52	1.52	2.01	7.39	6.74	5.65	1.52
St. Andrew's	22.82	6.81	20.21	0.85	29.31	1.91	1.52	2.34	4.89	23.40	2.13
St. Oswald's	31.12	4.55	22.27	0.00	12.73	1.14	1.17	0.45	0.23	15.00	1.82
Springhill	20.82	6.06	5.61	0.61	22.12	2.12	2.37	0.61	1.36	2.58	1.36
Hyndburn Ward Ave	20.34	5.68	12.04	0.90	22.24	1.50	1.12	4.90	3.31	11.51	1.70
Lancashire Average	19.62	4.42	9.90	0.96	16.25	0.88	1.97	4.97	3.49	7.70	1.99

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

Some significant factors to note are that:

The rate of domestic burglary is less in the Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors and Rishton townships possibly because of less numbers of active resident burglars.

The higher than average crime rates in Altham may be due to the small resident population.

Pick pocketing, shoplifting and fraud are high in Barnfield because of the town centre but the presence of the CCTV cameras may account for the low numbers of burglary other than dwellings and Vehicle crime.

The bogus official or sneak-in thief is particularly active in the Church, Peel and Springhill Wards targeting elderly victims.

In examining criminal damage there may be a correlation evident between six of seven juvenile nuisance 'hot spots' (Section 6) and five of those for Disorder (Section 1). The pattern may also be traceable to arson and deliberate fires.

4.3 Victims

Domestic Burglary

49% of aggrieved were female.

The youngest victim in Great Harwood, Clayton – Le –Moors and Rishton was aged 18 years and eldest 88 years.

In Accrington the youngest victim is recorded as 12 years old and the eldest at 93 years.

Table 21: Aggrieved Parties by Age Group

Age	Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors, Rishton	Accrington, Church, & others
Under 18 yrs	0%	2%
18 to 24 yrs	11%	10%
25 to 34 yrs	25%	26%
35 to 44 yrs	25%	22%
45 to 54 yrs	15%	11%
55 to 64 yrs	15%	7%
65 yrs +	8%	23%

Source Indepol: 2000

Note: figures are split into Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors and Rishton and Accrington, Church and others to fall in line with police incident locations.

At Great Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors and Rishton half of all house burglaries were carried out against the 25 to 44 years age groups.

- *In Accrington almost a quarter of all burglary dwellings were committed against those over sixty-five years of age, (33 victims >70 years of age, 30 victims >80 years and 5 victims >90yrs of age). Most burglaries are usually opportunist.*

Vehicle Crime

71% of victims were male.

The youngest victims were aged 16 years and the eldest 82 and 83 years respectively for the two areas described below.

Table 22: Vehicle Crime Victims by Age Group.

Age	Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors, Rishton	Accrington, Church, & others
Under 18 yrs	2%	2%
18 to 24 yrs	16%	14%
25 to 34 yrs	27%	28%
35 to 44 yrs	23%	23%
45 to 54 yrs	18%	18%
55 to 64 yrs	10%	11%
65 yrs +	5%	4%

Source Indepol: 2000

- The even percentage spread may suggest that unlike burglary in dwellings vehicle crime is less discriminatory in Accrington

4.4 Offender

Domestic Burglary

In Accrington, for the year 2000, 9 female and 48 male house burglars were convicted. Of these 27 were less than 22 yrs of age (47%). The youngest burglar was aged 13 years and the eldest 57 years old.

In Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors and Rishton 13 male domestic house burglars were convicted.

Vehicle Crime

In Accrington 96 males and 3 females were apprehended during the year 2000 in connection with Vehicle crimes. All 33 offenders at Gt. Harwood, Clayton – Le-Moors and Rishton were male.

In Accrington 50% of Vehicle crime was committed by the 17 to 20 years old age group and a quarter by the under 16 yrs.

In Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors and Rishton 54% of detected Vehicle crime was caused by those aged 17yrs to 20 years and 12% by the under 16 years.

Table 23: Residence of Active Domestic House Burglars and Vehicle Criminals

Ward	Resident House Burglars <18yrs	Resident House Burglars 19 to 24 yrs	Resident House Burglars >24 yrs	Resident Vehicle Criminals <18yrs	Resident Vehicle Criminals 18 to 24 yrs	Resident Vehicle Criminals >24 yrs
Altham	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.00	1.33	0.00
Barnfield	0.81	2.67	5.33	0.00	0.67	0.67
Baxenden	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00
Central	0.98	2.67	1.33	2.00	2.00	0.67
Church	1.50	2.00	4.00	1.33	1.33	0.00
Clayton-Le-Moors	0.32	0.00	0.00	3.33	3.33	1.33
Eachill	0.00	0.67	1.33	0.00	0.00	1.33
Huncoat	0.23	0.00	1.33	0.67	0.67	0.67
Immanuel	0.43	2.00	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.00
Milnshaw	0.20	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.00
Netherton	0.61	0.67	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.67
Norden	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00
Overton	0.88	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.67
Peel	0.43	0.00	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
St. Andrew's	0.64	0.00	3.33	2.00	2.00	0.00
St. Oswald's	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.67
Springhill	0.91	3.33	2.00	2.67	2.67	0.00
Hyndburn Ward Average	0.61	0.98	1.49	1.14	1.29	0.47
Lancashire Average	0.53	0.38	0.43	0.45	0.35	0.16

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: Made 2000

- *Barnfield, Church, St. Andrews and Springhill Wards score highly for older and seasoned peer resident house burglars who may be able to influence other younger people to commit crime thus sustaining a continuous cycle of criminal behaviour.*
- *There is a greater propensity towards vehicle crime in some of the outer townships although these only account for a total 25% of vehicle crime in the Borough.*

4.5 Cost of Property Crime

It is conservatively estimated that the annual cost of property crime is in the region of £5M per annum.

Table 24: Estimated Cost of Property Crime

Offence Category	Security Expense	Insurance Admin	Property Stolen and damaged	Impact on victims	Lost output	Victim Services	Health Services	Criminal Justice System	Ave cost	Number Of Incidents	TOTAL COST
Property Crimes											
Burglary in a Dwelling	330	100	830	550	40	4		490	2,300	556	1,278,800
Theft	40	30	310	160	10			60	600	865	519,000
Theft (Not Vehicle)		20	130	100	4			90	340	732	248,880
Vehicle Theft	70	50	500	220	20			30	890	292	259,880
Criminal Damage	10	20	190	200	30			60	510	1,423	725,730
Sub-Total £											3,032,290
Commercial & Public Sector Victimisation											
Burglary not in a dwelling	900	50	1,200		40			490	2,700	274	739,800
Theft from a shop	30		50					20	100	355	35,500
Theft of commercial vehicle	3,400	1,500	4,600		60			70	9,700	49	475,300
Theft from commercial vehicle	240	110	320		10			30	700	202	141,400
Robbery or till snatch	1,200	100	1,500	590	120		50	1,400	5,000	6	30,000
Criminal damage	340	20	440		30			60	890	379	337,310
Sub-Total	3.2	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	260.0		1,759,310
Fraud and forgery											
	1.1		10.3					0.6		289	
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME											4,791,600

Source: *Indepol 2000/01 / NACRO*

Lancashire Constabulary does not differentiate between commercial burglary and burglary other than in a dwelling or commercial vehicle crime and vehicle crime when capturing information. Estimates have been calculated on a shallow percentage breakdown examination of records for the financial year 2000/1.

4.6 Findings

- Recorded property crime is rising (please refer to 2.4 and ACPO recording standard).
- CDRP placing is likely to fall in the short term until all 43 police forces adopt the new ACPO Standard for the recording of crimes.
- The elderly may be a target for burglars in Accrington (see 4.3).
- 75% of detected Vehicle crime in Accrington and 66% in Gt. Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors and Rishton is committed by persons under 20 years of age.
- Evidence of sub-cultural criminal fraternity in hot-spot wards (see table 23).
- Volume property crime costs less than violent crime.
- Poor investment by private and public sector in crime prevention under written in some cases by insurance companies.

4.7 Current CDRP Activity 2001/2

- Targeted high visibility patrolling
- Improved level of security measures to combat retail crime. Upgrade existing CCTV system
- Introduce targeted poster and leafleting schemes
- Implement strategy to reduce number of arson/damage offences
- Implement Neighbourhood Watch e-mailer scheme
- Crime reports for domestic burglary to be referred to Victim Support Service
- Victims of domestic burglary will be offered appropriate help /or referral to Homewise or police crime prevention officer for crime prevention assistance
- Victims required to appear in court will be offered appropriate support by the Witness Service
- Develop a community safety communications strategy. Identify public perceptions of safety and fear of crime
- Home Helps and Hyndburn Crossroads assist in identifying crime prevention measures for elderly people
- Provision and installation of security measures in the homes of vulnerable people. Provision of DIY training in home security measures
- Establish Risk Management Group. Priorities minor repairs and graffiti removal in 'hot-spots'
- Target of high volume property offenders
- Develop liaison arrangements between the police and probation service regarding high volume property offenders
- Investigate the potential to establish a prolific offender scheme in Hyndburn
- Enforcement action taken for failure to comply with community sentences. Implementation of the national 'what works' strategy by ensuring that 24 offenders complete accredited programme

5. DRUGS & ALCOHOL

Information about the size and nature of the drugs and alcohol problem is incomplete both on a national and county basis. Statistics only give a partial indication of the scale of the problem and the impact it has on our communities.

From local surveys it is apparent that there are real concerns within our communities about drug and alcohol misuse and the adverse effect that both drugs and alcohol have in promoting criminal and anti-social behaviour.

Lancashire, Greater Manchester and Merseyside in the North West have been reported to have the highest prevalence of drug misuse in the country. (Source; East Lancashire Health Authority – Lancashire Drug Action Team).

Nationally, the latest Home Office report on recorded crime (2000/2001) notes a 6.9 per cent reduction in drug offences to 113,500. 82% of recorded drug offences involved possession.

In England & Wales Home Office figures (October 1999 to September 2000) estimate 2.26 drug offences per 1000 population.

In Lancashire the figure is 2.13 drug offences per 1000 population. In Hyndburn it is 2.11.

5.1 Location

The next Table compares the rates per 1000 for those caught in possession of drugs and the number of disturbances in licensed premises.

The number of ambulance call-outs has also been included to give a very rough estimate of the number of drug overdoses, but no single code exists for this, hence the inclusion of ingestion's and poisonings.

Table 25: Drugs & Alcohol Misuse

Ward	Crimes Involving Possession of Drugs	Ambulance Call Outs Involving Overdoses, Ingestions and Poisonings	Disturbances on Licensed Premises
Altham	2.00	4.00	1.33
Barnfield	12.70	7.84	4.05
Baxenden	0.40	1.00	0.00
Central	1.57	3.73	1.76
Church	1.83	4.83	1.00
Clayton-Le-Moors	2.06	2.70	0.32
Eachill	1.76	1.18	2.35
Huncoat	0.47	1.16	0.93
Immanuel	0.85	2.13	1.49
Milnshaw	0.98	5.49	0.39
Netherton	3.47	4.08	1.02
Norden	1.76	2.06	0.00
Overton	1.05	2.63	0.88
Peel	0.65	3.26	1.09
St. Andrew's	0.64	3.19	2.55
St. Oswald's	1.14	1.14	0.00
Springhill	2.58	3.33	0.30
Hyndburn Ward Average	2.11	3.16	1.15
Lancashire Average	1.83	2.62	1.46

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

- **Crimes involving the possession of drugs are spread across the Borough. Most of these crimes are prevalent in the Accrington and Great Harwood town centres and at Springhill where there is evidence of a young resident criminal fraternity (see tables 23 and 25).**

5.2 Seizures

The following Table describes and compares local seizures of types of drugs during the financial year 1997-8 and the year 2000, with the latest county figures.

Table 26: Number of Drug Seizures by Type

Drug Type	Hyndburn 1997/98	Hyndburn 2000	Lancashire 2000
Cannabis	48	143	2245
Amphetamine	11	16	210
Cocaine	0	2	58
Crack Cocaine	0	0	39
Heroin	2	13	479
LSD	0	1	4
M.D.M.A. (Ecstasy)	0	18	340
Other	0	0	25

Source: Lancs Constabulary

Whilst the possession, manufacture, cultivation and supply of drugs are criminal offences, statistics for drug offences tend not to reflect the total effort put into the targeting of drug offenders by the Police

What the above Table may describe is what the Police have come across whilst investigating other crimes. This would confirm the connection between drugs and crime. Some planned seizures will however have been carried out in liaison with other agencies.

- ***It may be asserted from the above Table that there is a growing and increasing drugs problem in Hyndburn, but because of the covert nature and scale of misuse, this will always be difficult to determine***

5.3 Detainees

Limited research has shown that a conservative 20% of all detainees in custody at Accrington Police Station had either been arrested for an illicit drugs offence, or had requested the attendance of the police surgeon to attend to their declared drug addiction.

A national survey found that in excess of 60% of persons arrested had some form of drug dependency.

5.4 Findings

- Distribution of other types of drugs is more apparent in Hyndburn (Cocaine, LSD and M.D.M.A . - Ecstasy)
- 30% of those arrested for the possession of drugs were from Accrington Town Centre, 11% from Gt. Harwood and 11% from Springhill.
- Links between drug and alcohol misuse and crime and disorder have been established.

5.5 CDRP Activity – 2001/2

- Appointment of an Anti Drug / Alcohol misuse Co-ordinator
- Provision of a mobile CCTV Unit to assist with the detection of drug dealers/users and in areas suffering alcohol induced incidents and youth nuisance
- Provide funding for additional High Visibility Policing in the areas worst affected by drugs and alcohol misuse
- Introduction of a Drinking Prohibition By Law to prevent alcohol induced disorder/ban street drinking
- Provide extra support services to accommodate the increase created by expanding the Arrest Referral Scheme
- Lancashire County Council Youth Service “Buzzin” Project working in schools with year 6 children
- Awareness events aimed at teenagers and parents
- Early Intervention Drug Support Project – working in schools, FE Youth Groups delivering drug awareness information and working with young people who have become involved in taking drugs
- The CDRP is also working with offenders with drug or drug related problems to assist in their rehabilitation.

6. YOUNG PEOPLE

It is estimated that Hyndburn is home to over eighteen thousand young people under the age of sixteen.

6.1 Changes

Since our last Audit there have been changes in legislation and in the way in which statutory agencies have come together to work with young people and to try and resolve their problems. Some of the main changes are as follows:

- The Hyndburn Youth Offending Team (YOT) has now been established to prevent offending by young people so they may have better lives. It is part of the multi-agency approach to help improve responsibility levels in young people and re-integrate through a range of programmes and interventions in the community. It is also a function of the YOT Team to reinforce parental responsibilities through Parenting Orders.
- The Police have created Youth Intervention Officers (YIOs) whose role will be seek out and mentor those young people at risk of crime. Officers go into schools and deliver the 'Choices' Drugs awareness programme. They take part in truancy exercises in liaison with Education Welfare Officers (EWOs) and implement and monitor a juvenile referral scheme which identifies juveniles causing nuisance or anti-social behaviour. This can culminate in a case conference between the young persons head teacher at school, the YIO, EWO and parents to try to identify and resolve social or family problems.
- It is part of the Lancashire Policing Plan to make roads safer in particular for children.
- The Youth and Community Service target 60 to 70% of its resources to young people with 30% of its resources going to young people experiencing oppression or urgent social need. Detached out-reach workers, working in co-operation with the police, go onto the streets in a professional but relaxed way to meet young people who do not wish to attend youth centres. There are centres at Great Harwood, Clayton-Le-Moors, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington, Rishton and Huncoat.
- The Youth and Community Service also run the Information Shop for young people on Abbey Street, Accrington that has a confidential help line, needle exchange and step in clinic for contraceptive help and advice.
- Social Services are reducing the number of children looked after in residential care and increasing the proportion of children looked after in foster homes.
- Skate parks have been built near Accrington Town Centre and at Clayton-Le-Moors as a means of providing affordable facilities for young people.
- A partnership between St. Vincent's Housing Association and the voluntary project, Hyndburn Stables, provide emergency housing for young homeless people and seven move-on supported tenancies. The supported tenancies aim to provide young people with life skills development and opportunities to enter training and work programmes.
- The refurbished New Era Centre provides a wide range of facilities from a recording studio, gymnasium and computer suite to laundry and shower facilities for young people as the result of a successful Millennium Commission landmark project.

6.2 Location

Table 27: Youth Criminal Activity and Juvenile Nuisance in Hyndburn

Ward	Young Prolific Resident Criminals <18 Years	Juvenile Nuisance
Altham	1.33	26.67
Barnfield	2.70	75.68
Baxenden	0.20	18.60
Central	2.16	32.94
Church	2.00	47.67
Clayton-Le-Moors	0.79	37.46
Eachill	0.59	35.00
Huncoat	1.16	26.74
Immanuel	0.64	17.45
Milnshaw	1.76	42.75
Netherton	0.41	48.37
Norden	2.94	40.88
Overton	1.05	37.19
Peel	1.30	51.74
St. Andrew's	1.28	61.49
St. Oswald's	1.14	32.27
Springhill	1.52	38.33
Hyndburn Ward Average	1.35	39.48
Lancashire Average	1.05	23.14

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

In comparing the findings of our last Audit the Borough average for juvenile nuisance was given as 48.7 per 1000 population and the County as 34.8 for the year 1997 to 1998.

- *There has been a marked reduction in juvenile nuisance in the year 2000, which may indicate that the changes brought in are beginning to have a beneficial effect. Hard numbers show that in 1997 to 1998 there were 3816 juvenile nuisances compared to 3147 in 2000.*
- *The connection between juvenile nuisance and resident prolific young offenders cannot be clearly established. Barnfield, Church, Milnshaw and Norden are however above Borough and County averages for both categories.*

6.3 Findings

- Juvenile nuisance is decreasing and having a beneficial effect in the reduction of disorder. This may be due to improving multi-agency working.
- Underlying adverse social and domestic deprivation factors are being addressed through a targeted series of truancy exercise, counselling, mentoring and case conferencing programmes aimed directly at those in most need or at risk of committing a life of crime
- Of all persons under 16 years of age resident in the Borough in 2000 an estimated 0.5% are prolific offenders whilst some 2% engage in less frequent criminal activity. It is this 2.5% band which our change programme aims to target early on before these young people turn to a life of crime.
- Young people need things to do and have a choice when engaged in activities, both recreational and developmental.

6.4 CDRP Activity – 2001/2

- Looking at ways of informing schools about the Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership and encouraging them to contribute to developments
- Identifying families in most need and ensuring that all agencies which should be involved are involved in case conferences etc.,
- Encouraging a further three primary schools to introduce Breakfast Clubs replicating good existing practice and by developing further activities for out of school provision
- Making greater use of parenting courses
- 15 young people will have participated in New Routes. 35 will have progressed to the Life Skills provision of the Learning Gateway
- Creating opportunities to develop volunteering skills by delivering the Frontline 2000 programme for 16 – 24 year olds.

7 RACIAL CRIME & INCIDENTS

It is accepted that the number of racial crimes and incidents are under reported. It is however important to understand and recognise the scale of the perceived problem in order to avoid unwarranted impressions of widespread racial tensions.

7.1 Location

The Table below indicates the Ethnic Minority Population in wards where Racial Crimes and Incidents are noted to be above the Borough and County averages.

Table 28: Ethnic Minority Population in Wards with above Average Racial Crime and Racial Incidents

Ward	Per 1000 Popn
Central	405.17
Netherton	100.7
Church	98.0
Springhill	92.8
Barnfield	41.8
Peel	21.6
St.Andrew's	13.5
Milnshaw	7.7

In comparing Table 28 to the figures produced in table 29 it should be apparent that in the Church, Netherton and Springhill Wards less than 3% of their population are recorded as being adversely affected by or being perpetrators of racial crime or incidents.

Table 29: Racial Crime and Racial Incidents in Hyndburn

Ward	Racial Crime	Racial Incidents
Altham	0.00	0.67
Barnfield	2.97	2.16
Baxenden	0.40	0.40
Central	2.75	3.92
Church	0.50	1.33
Clayton-Le-Moors	0.48	1.11
Eachill	0.00	1.18
Huncoat	0.23	0.23
Immanuel	0.21	0.00
Milnshaw	0.00	1.37
Netherton	1.22	1.63
Norden	0.59	0.59
Overton	0.35	0.18
Peel	4.35	2.39
St. Andrew's	1.06	1.70
St. Oswald's	0.45	0.45
Springhill	1.06	2.88
Hyndburn Ward Average	0.98	1.31
Lancashire Average	0.44	0.73

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000

A 'snap shot' overview of April and May 2001 reveals 18 racial incidents reported to Accrington Police Station where ten victims were Asian, six White, 1 Afro-Caribbean and 1 Other. There were sixteen white offenders and 2 Asian. There were no reports at Gt. Harwood Police Station.

7.2 Findings

- In 2000 racial crime accounted for 1% of all crime and 0.2% of all incidents.
- Given an ethnic population base of around 6% it may be asserted that current recording practices do not reflect a clear enough picture of racial tensions within the Borough.

7.3 CDRP Activity - 2000/2

To increase the use of self reporting of racist incidents:

- Ensure publicity is present in all reporting centres
- Train new staff in reporting procedures
- Identify and implement 24hr reporting in one venue in Hyndburn

To engage in multi-cultural anti-racism training in schools:

- Identify appropriate scheme
- Obtain funding
- Implement scheme in 3 schools

8. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND COLLISIONS

8.1 Casualties

Across the Eastern Police Division (Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn and the Ribble Valley) the number of police recorded road casualties rose by 2.8% from 108 (1999-2000) to 111 (2000-2001). For the Constabulary as a whole there was a 15.9% increase.

There were no fatal casualties in the twelve months leading up to March 2001 in the Eastern Division and serious casualties fell by – 10.5%. There was an increase however in slight casualties of 6.8%.

Lancashire County Council record that in Hyndburn there were 42 serious road casualties and 364 persons slightly injured during 2000.

Casualties Under 16 Years

	Pedestrian	Cyclist	Other
Serious	9	0	0
Slight	23	9	21

Source: MADE 2000 / Lancashire County Council

Casualties 16 to 64 Years

	Pedestrian	Cyclist	Other
Serious	10	1	20
Slight	21	12	276

Source: MADE 2000 / Lancashire County Council

Casualties >64 Years

There was one person seriously injured over the age of 64 years and two slightly injured.

Young Drivers

There were 13 serious accidents involving drivers aged between 17 years and 25 years accounting for 31% of all serious accidents in the Borough and for 115 slight injury road accidents. This accounts for 31.5% of all slight injury accidents.

8.2 Collisions and Location

The next Table describes some other types of collisions that have occurred in Hyndburn during the year 2000 and compares these to Borough and County averages.

Table 30: Road Accident Injuries in Hyndburn

Ward	All Collisions	Serious Injury	Slight Injury
Altham	8	1.33	12.67
Barnfield	4.86	0	6.22
Baxenden	1.4	0.4	1.2
Central	6.08	0.59	7.25
Church	5	0.67	6.17
Clayton-Le-Moors	3.97	0.32	4.6
Eachill	9.12	1.47	11.18
Huncoat	3.02	0.47	3.72
Immanuel	2.55	0.64	3.62
Milnshaw	3.14	0	4.9
Netherton	3.27	0.41	4.08
Norden	6.47	1.76	5.88
Overton	1.75	0.35	1.75
Peel	3.26	0.87	2.61
St.Andrew's	3.19	0.43	3.19
St.Oswald's	5	0.68	6.59
Springhill	1.21	0	1.67
Hyndburn Ward Average	4.19	0.61	5.14
Lancashire Average	3.04	0.48	2.56

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: MADE 2000 / Lancashire County Council

8.3 Findings

- There were no fatal accidents but slight injury casualties have been increasing
- The under 16yrs accounted for 15% of those injured and the over 64 years 0.7%
- Young drivers were involved in 31% of injury accidents
- 16 % of injury accidents were to pedestrians and 5.4% to cyclists
- Eachill records the highest collision rate per 1000 population this being three times the County average and twice the Borough average.

8.4 CDPR Activity- 2001/2

To continue to focus on the four 'e's' policy for road safety:

- Enforcement:
 - Speeding
 - Seat Belt Compliance
 - Driving under the Influence of Alcohol
- Engineering
- Education
- Evaluation

9. FIRES & ARSON

9.1 Fire Call-Outs

The Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service have provided figures for malicious calls, for fires believed to have been caused deliberately and for vehicles burnt out.

Of the total fire call-outs dealt with in 2000 21% were thought genuine. Of these 14% involved burnt-out vehicles.

4.5% of all recorded fire incidents involved hoax calls.

9.2 Location

The Table below compares hoax calls, deliberate fires and vehicle fires together with confirmed crimes of arson.

Table 31: Fire Incidents in Hyndburn

Ward	Hoax Calls to Fire & Rescue Service	Deliberate Fires Recorded by Fire & Rescue Service	Vehicle Fires Recorded by Fire & Rescue Service	Arson Recorded by Police
Altham	3.33	16.67	4	4
Barnfield	1.35	15.95	2.7	1.62
Baxenden	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.2
Central	1.06	24.71	3.73	3.33
Church	3	17.33	2.83	3
Clayton-Le-Moors	0.79	8.73	1.43	0.48
Eachill	0	2.94	0.59	0.88
Huncoat	1.63	11.4	3.02	0.7
Immanuel	0	4.68	2.13	1.49
Milnshaw	1.18	7.84	1.37	1.18
Netherton	0	5.51	0.41	1.22
Norden	0.29	3.82	0	0.59
Overton	0	2.81	0.88	0.18
Peel	0.87	9.78	0.87	1.52
St.Andrews	0.43	14.04	1.49	1.91
St.Oswalds	0.23	1.59	0	1.14
Springhill	0.3	9.09	2.58	2.12
Hyndburn Ward Average	0.93	9.37	1.67	1.5
Lancashire Average	0.88	5.46	1.17	0.88

All figures normalised to 1000 population unless otherwise stated

	Greater than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Between Lancashire & Hyndburn Average
	Lower than Lancashire & Hyndburn Average

Source: Made 2000

9.3 Findings

- There is widespread abuse of the Fire & Rescue Service caused by small numbers of criminal and anti-social individuals.
- This type of abuse may also be evident in other emergency services and statutory agencies responsible for public welfare
- There appears a correlation between hoax fire calls and arson most visible in Altham, Barnfield, Church and Milnshaw, (Also note County average). This may suggest that a number of arsonists make hoax calls to the Fire and Rescue Service
- Deliberate fires recorded at Barnfield, Church, Peel and St.Andrew's may reflect the higher levels of juvenile nuisance in these wards
- Some of the vehicles set on fire will have been stolen and set on fire to destroy evidence of identification or to cover up other crimes
- Research has shown that some owners set their own vehicles on fire or get someone else to do it for them in order to defraud insurance companies
- Other criminal causes are varied and may include pyromania, domestic disharmony, neighbour nuisance, revenge, political motivation or boredom

10. TOTAL COST OF CRIME

The following table denotes some gaps in the availability of information needed to estimate the total cost of crime. In addition certain types of crime such as arson, criminal damage, fraud, shed and garage break-ins have not been costed out and no multipliers are as yet available.

For the purposes of completeness we have roughly estimated £4.8 millions towards for traffic, motoring and other indictable and non-indictable offences. A similar amount may also be apportioned to the missing types of crime.

Table 32: Summary Estimated Cost of Violent Crime

Offence Category	Security Expense	Insurance Admin	Property Stolen and Damaged	Impact on victims	Lost output	Victim Services	Health Services	Criminal Justice System	Ave. cost	Number of Incidents	TOTAL COST
<i>Crime against individuals</i>											
All Violence Against the Person	2			13,000	2,500	10	1,200	2,700	19,000	572	10,868,000
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME											10,868,000

Source: Nacro 2001

Table 33: Summary Estimated Cost of Property Crime

Offence Category	Security Expense	Insurance Admin	Property Stolen and Damaged	Impact on victims	Lost output	Victim Services	Health Services	Criminal Justice System	Ave Cost	Number Of Incidents	TOTAL COST
<i>Property Crimes</i>											303,2290
Commercial & Public Sector Victimization	3.2	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	260.0		175,9310
Fraud and forgery	1.1		10.3					0.6		289	
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME											4,791,600

Source: Nacro 2001

Table 34: Estimated Cost of Other Crimes

Offence Category	Emotional and Physical Impact on Victims	Lost Output	Criminal Justice System	Number of incidents	TOTAL COST
<i>Traffic and motoring/ other non-notifiable offences</i>					
Illegal speed					
Drug offences				357	
Other indictable non-motoring offences				21	
Indictable motoring offences				84	
Summary non-motoring offences				3	
Summary motoring offences					
<i>All traffic and motoring related Non-Notifiable offences</i>		0.7	0.2		4,800,000
Hidden/ Missing Crime					4,800,000
TOTAL COST OTHER CRIME					9,600,000

Source: Nacro 2001

Total Cost of Annual Crime in Hyndburn Conservative Estimate

= £ 25, 259, 600

11. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- There is a constant drive towards better informed data capture systems to gain a clearer picture of the state of crime and disorder
- More victims (in particular females) are reporting violent, domestic, racial and acquisitive crimes which are increasing
- Disorder is falling which may be due to new changes in multi-agency working and the use of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders
- Lack of commercial investment and community business enterprise sustains a 'hot-spot' hierarchy of Wards where a high proportion of criminals are unemployed, at school or college or in poorly paid employment
- Town centres are crime and disorder generators, in particular during the evening economy, which may be seen to link drugs, alcohol and crime and disorder
- 43% of the cost in crime may be attributed to violent crime that is 10% of total crime. This may mean that 90% of resources are directed elsewhere, towards property crime, traffic matters and other types of crime and disorder.
- Increasing variety of drugs available on the streets
- No fatal road accidents but slight injury accidents increasing
- Underwriting by insurance companies in some cases is seen to justify criminal behaviour

12 Consultation

12.1 Consultation

A wide-ranging consultation exercise on the audit findings was undertaken in September and October, 2001. This included the following mechanisms:

- Questionnaire survey of commercial companies in the borough
- Results of the Voicebox Citizens Panel survey on community safety
- Hyndburn "Quality of Life" Survey, August/September 2001 for the forthcoming community plan
- Presentations to a wide range of organisations and interest groups.
- Town centre road show and questionnaire to gauge public opinion
- Mail out to 300+ stakeholders to ascertain their opinions

Local Views

Following consultation with various agencies, community groups, and community leaders, the following issues were highlighted as areas of concern:

- Juvenile nuisance, including alcohol related disorder
- Police response times
- Lack of high visibility police patrols
- Repeat Victimisation and the fear of crime
- Inadequate street lighting in certain key areas
- General lack of 'Grass roots' contact between community groups and the police
- Need for crime prevention advice

Chamber of Commerce East Lancashire

Summary of findings:

Following consultation with participating commercial companies within the Hyndburn area, a survey was conducted seeking their views on crime and disorder related issues. From a base line of 113 businesses contacted, 51 replied to the survey. One major point to emerge from this survey was the fact that 86% of respondents expressed concern in respect to acts of criminal damage committed against both their premises and vehicles. Other key issues included:

- Under reporting of crime
- Vulnerability to crime

Key elements to assist CDRP activity include:

- High profile policing
- Introduction of legislation to prohibit drinking in public
- Greater parental control
- Community engagement

Hyndburn Quality of Life Survey – August/September, 2001

This survey was designed to contribute towards the process of developing a Community Plan for the Borough. A postal questionnaire was distributed to 1,500 residents of Hyndburn selected on a random basis. The issue which most people identified as being the worst things about living in Hyndburn was 'crime/anti-social behaviour/juvenile nuisance' (19%).

The questionnaire identified 25 general issues which affect quality of life in Hyndburn and asked respondents to say how important each of these issues was to them. The results indicate that the issues which most people considered to be 'very important' were 'crime levels' and 'tackling anti-social behaviour'.

Respondents were then asked to prioritise these 25 issues by indicating which issue was 'most important', 'second most important' and '3rd most important'. The highest proportion of people considered 'crime levels' to be most important (21%). 'Tackling anti-social behaviour' was identified as both 2nd most important (13%) and 3rd most important (16%) by the highest proportion of people.

Some of the other issues which were considered important were 'responsive public services' (8% considered most important) and 'tackling drug and alcohol abuse' (7% considered both these issues to be 3rd most important).

Voice Box 2000

Summary of Findings:

Following the publication of the Voice Box survey, a number of key issues were raised in respect of crime, the fear of crime and the public's experience of criminal activity. This survey was based on 620 responses received from an initial consultative base of 1000 households within the Borough. The main findings of this survey showed that the highest reported crimes to the police were:

- Burglary
- Attempted theft of vehicles
- Theft from vehicles
- Damage to vehicles

The survey also suggested that a proportion of crime also went unreported to the police, these included key categories of crime, including burglary, attempted burglary, theft from vehicles, and criminal damage.

Other key issues included the respondent's views on the fear of crime. Only 5% of those surveyed felt crime was not an issue, whilst 58% thought that burglary was a major concern, followed by damage to vehicles at 52%, and attempted theft of vehicles at 47%.

The group were then questioned on their perception of crime levels within the Borough. 54% thought that crime was increasing, whilst only 3% thought that it was decreasing. An interesting correlation within this field was a series of questions relating to the main sources of information obtained about crime, and criminal activity, that the panel relied upon to formulate their opinions. It would appear that 43% relied upon local newspapers for their main source of information, 23% used their own experience, and 16% relied upon the experience of friends or relatives.

Finally, the panel was asked for their views on what measures could be used to increase the feeling of safety and security within the Borough. 84% thought that there should be more police foot patrols, whilst 70% wished to see an extension to the current CCTV system.

Town Centre Questionnaire Analysis

In order to obtain the views and opinions of the general public, a questionnaire was devised specifically relating to crime and disorder issues. Members of the public were then stopped at random within Accrington Town Centre during September 2001, and asked for their views of crime and fear of crime.

Of the 87 members of the public who took part in this survey, 60% stated they had been the victims of crime, with 4% claiming to have been the victim on more than one occasion. All the interviewees lived within Hyndburn, with a high proportion (65%) stating that they live in fear of becoming a victim of crime.

Of the members of the public interviewed: -

70% were female
30% male

The ethnicity of the group were as follows:-

- European 88%
- Asian 5%
- Not provided 7%

The main areas of concern included:-

- Drug related crime 65%
- Domestic Burglary 37%
- Youth Incidents 36%
- Drink related crime 25%

The analysis indicated that individual members of the public were concerned with more than one type of crime or problem, but only 38% of victims reported the matter to the police.

The Strategy

Introduction

Our Strategy recognises that some of the factors contributing to current crime rates will be beyond our control. We have concentrated on practical measures that are focused on crime and anti-social behaviour, which appear to have the greatest adverse impact on our communities.

In a sense the Strategy is a 'shopping list' for 'tools to do the job' and in terms of crime and disorder. It will assist the Home Office and other funding regimes with the allocation of their available finances to support the Hyndburn Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership for the next fiscal year and beyond. This allocation of funding is therefore extremely important to our success in tackling crime and disorder in Hyndburn.

In general there are eight other major and complementary funding streams successfully bid for which are now accessible to tackle social deprivation, these are:-

- Single Regeneration Budget
- Sure Start
- Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
- Regional Crime Reduction Programme
- Children's Fund
- European Structural Fund
- Home Office
- Private Sector

In addition, the new 'Supporting People' programme from April 2003 offers vulnerable people the opportunity of accessing improved and supported housing related services. This will enable them to make a positive contribution to the reduction of crime and provide support to victims. Housing support services that will be targeted for priority will include drug and alcohol issues, domestic violence, vulnerable young people and ex-offenders.

The Strategy is realistic and recognises that it will not be able to resolve all the issues that have been identified. However, it does set out a range of short, medium and long-term priorities for action that we will strive to achieve. Any improvements that occur will be of benefit in the task of combating crime and disorder and will provide a catalyst for improvement in the quality of life.

In order to make the Strategy workable the Partnership have identified six thematic groups which cover the whole range of issues that it wishes to impact upon. They are:

- Violent crime
- Property crime
- Young people
- Community and Cultural Harmony
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Road Safety

For each theme a template is attached which identifies key issues, actions to resolve them, their timescale and key partners.

VIOLENT CRIME – TOWN CENTRE VIOLENCE

INTRODUCTION: -

Town centres, by their very nature, attract large groups of people who's objective is to enjoy themselves. This frequently involves the consumption of alcohol and often leads to violence.

AIM:-

- To reduce the incidence of violence in Accrington Town Centre

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce the incidence of violence in Accrington Town Centre
- To encourage licensed premises to take a responsible attitude towards the consumption of alcohol
- To reduce the incidence of glass related injuries
- To investigate means of dispersing town centre users from the town centre late at night

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To increase the number of public houses involved in the town centre radio and pub watch schemes.	April 2003	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Licensees	10 number additional licensed premises involved in the pub watch and radio scheme	10 additional licensed premises in the scheme
To increase the number of licensed premises involved in the town centre 'Door Registration Scheme'.	April 2003	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Licensees	5 number additional licensed premises involved in the scheme	5 additional licensed premises in scheme
To investigate the provision of bottle bins in Accrington Town Centre to encourage the safe disposal of bottles and glasses by the public.	July 2002	Hyndburn Borough Council	4 number bottle bins located in appropriate locations in Accrington town centre.	10% reduction in glass injuries and litter
To implement a prohibition of consumption of alcohol control zone in Accrington town centre.	July 2002	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary	Alcohol control zone in place	Less nuisance caused by public drinking 10% reduction in alcohol related offences

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Secure funding for the refurbishment of the Accrington Town Centre CCTV system.	October 2002	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary	Refurbished scheme in operation	Increased surveillance 27 cameras refurbished
Investigate opportunities to diversify the night-time economy to include non-alcohol related activity.	October 2002	Hyndburn Borough Council Private sector	Provision of cinema and bowling alley	Wider range of evening opportunities available
Investigate the potential for a late night bus service at peak times for violent behaviour.	March 2003	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary Bus operators	Less violence in town centre Provision of bus service	Less town centre violence Wider range of late night transport
To work with the brewing industry to investigate the potential for changing from glass to alternative drinking media in order to reduce glass injuries.	March 2003	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary Breweries	Replacement of glass with shatterproof alternative	Reduction in glass related injuries
To undertake a "name and shame" campaign of licensed premises where violence frequently occurs.	March 2005	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust	Targeted campaign to change licensing attitudes	Reduction in glass related injuries
Targeted advice campaign for taxi drivers to deliver guidelines on passenger and driver safety	March 2003	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary	Taxi drivers and passengers more aware of personal safety issues	Reduction in assaults and theft on taxi drivers and passengers

VIOLENT CRIME - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

INTRODUCTION: -

This is one area where recorded crime fails to show the extent of the problem. Nationally statistical evidence suggests that large proportions of women suffer from domestic violence but few choose to report it. If the Partnership relied on recorded crime statistics it would ignore the issue. However, domestic violence accounts for 25% of all violent crime. In a study of 100 victims of domestic violence 70% of those with children reported that their children were also physically abused.

AIM:-

- To increase the reporting of domestic violence.
- To reduce the incidence of domestic violence in the Borough.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To raise awareness of the issue of domestic violence.
- To give a clear statement that domestic violence is unacceptable through every action of the Community Safety Partnership.
- To increase the confidence of survivors of domestic violence offences to report incidents in the knowledge that positive action will be taken.
- To provide appropriate services (including a safe environment where necessary) for survivors of domestic violence.
- To reduce the incidence of repeat victimisation.
- To reduce the risk of re-offending by domestic violence perpetrators.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To make available instant evidence gathering kits to hospital accident and emergency units and GP surgeries.	March, 2005	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust	Improved evidence gathering for domestic violence Evidence gathering kits made available	Better evidence and increased level of convictions
To increase the confidence of victims of domestic violence offences to report incidences of domestic violence by the continued emphasis on zero tolerance.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	Increase in awareness of assistance available to victims of domestic violence Increase in the reporting of domestic violence	Increased level of convictions

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To provide emergency accommodation/place of safety for victims of domestic violence.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary care Trust	Emergency accommodation secured	Place of safety available for victims of domestic violence
In conjunction with accident and emergency units and GP's surgeries to put in place assistance for those victims of domestic violence to wish to take it up.	March 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	More information and assistance available for victims of domestic violence	Increased access to support agencies
To raise the awareness of domestic violence with the general community and within the minority ethnic community.	March 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Mosques Asian Community Forum Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	More information and assistance available for victims of domestic violence within the minority ethnic community	Increased awareness of the issue in the MEC community. Greater reporting of domestic violence from the minority ethnic community
To use performing arts to raise awareness of domestic violence.	March 2003	Lancashire Constabulary Lancashire County Council	More awareness of domestic violence	Increased awareness of the issue
To construct a database of survivors of domestic violence and frequently monitor their well being.	June 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	Database of domestic violence survivors established	Better monitoring and support for domestic violence survivors and offender activity

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To engage and align with other developing work in the field of domestic violence across the County to ensure quality and consistency in responding to this problem	April 2003	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum Other voluntary agencies	Agencies engaged and work aligned Increased inter-agency working, including inter-agency training where appropriate	A consistent response of survivors of domestic violence, wherever they appear
To increase awareness and encourage members of the public to use 'Crimestoppers'	April 2002	Crimestoppers	Include and publicise 'Crimestoppers' (0800 555 111), when considering crime reduction initiatives through posters, leaflets and exhibitions	Increased reporting of intelligence and information by the public leading to a reduction in criminal activity
Implementation of the national "what works" strategy by ensuring that 10 offenders p.a. complete accredited programmes.	On-going	National Probation Service, Lancashire	Scheme implemented	Number of attendees completing domestic violence programme Reduction in re-offending

VIOLENT CRIME - REPEAT VICTIMISATION

INTRODUCTION: -

Victims of violent crime (particularly domestic violence) tend to be 'repeat' victims. In the case of domestic violence evidence suggests that victims are assaulted on average 34 times before they seek help. The Partnership wishes to ensure that victims of violent crime are offered support and assistance to reduce potential repeat victimisation.

AIM:-

- To reduce the incidence of repeat victimisation.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce repeat assaults
- Victims to be given appropriate and timely assistance

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To develop self-defence classes for women.	April 2004	Lancashire County Council	4 courses run	Reduction in the number of repeat victims
To publicise information and assistance in a range of locations across the borough and including hospitals.	Ongoing	Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	Posters, leaflets, cards and display boards in prominent places including use of the media	Increased awareness of services available
Establish self-help groups for repeat victims.	June 2004	Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	2/3 courses run	Enable women to become more independent, meet other 'survivors' and prevent re-victimisation

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To raise awareness of the abuse of vulnerable adults via the 'No Secrets in Lancashire' Strategy	Ongoing	Hyndburn Borough Council Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Lancashire Constabulary Voluntary & Private sectors	Strategy adopted and awareness raised. Number of vulnerable adults given assistance and supported	Reduction in repeat victimisation Awareness increased Improved response to adult protection Improved inter-agency co-ordination and data sharing
Make contact with victims of serious sexual or violent offences within 8 weeks of the offender's sentence where the sentence is 12 months or more.	Ongoing	National Probation Service, Lancashire Lancashire Constabulary Victim Support Scheme	Contact time to be made within target time in 85% of cases as per the 'Victims Charter'	Victims provide with appropriate and timely assistance
All crime related to sexual or violent assaults to be referred to Victim Support scheme, with the victims consent.	Ongoing	Victim Support Scheme	Advice and support given	All victims given the opportunity to receive appropriate and timely assistance
All victims requested to appear as a witness to be offered appropriate assistance.	Ongoing	Lancashire Constabulary Witness Support Services Magistrates Victim Support Scheme Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Domestic Violence Forum	Advice and support given	Increased number of victims given advice and assistance

VIOLENT CRIME - WEAPONS

INTRODUCTION: -

The use of weapons in violent crime and assaults in Hyndburn increased by 14% in the 12 months to March, 2001. Incidents involved the use of guns and firearms. Other weapons included swords, glasses, flails, bottles, clubs and knives.

AIM:-

- To reduce the incidence of weapons used in violent crimes and assaults.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce the number of weapons in circulation and their use in criminal activity.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To hold a minimum of two weapons amnesties over the strategy period to allow the public to hand in weapons anonymously.	March, 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council	Reduction in the number of weapons in circulation Two weapons amnesties held	On-going process of reducing weapons in circulation against the background of increased use Reduction in weapons related injuries

VIOLENT CRIME - ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS (ASBO's)

INTRODUCTION: -

As a last resort, and after all other options have been explored, it sometimes proves necessary to use Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's) to manage persistent and serious anti-social behaviour.

AIM:-

- To protect victims of extreme anti-social behaviour and improve their quality of life

OBJECTIVES:-

- To utilise ASBO's as a last resort when other actions have failed to curb persistent and serious anti-social behaviour.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To develop the use of ASBO's for individuals in appropriate cases to deal with persistent and serious anti-social behaviour.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Youth Offending Team National Probation Service, Lancashire Other agencies as appropriate	To increase the number of pre-ASBO case conferences by 100% over the next 3 years and in appropriate instances to move from case conferences to ASBO's	Reduction in extreme anti-social behaviour by a minority of individuals using ASBO's as a method of last resort

VIOLENT CRIME - VIOLENT OFFENDERS

INTRODUCTION: -

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership also encompasses strategies to deal with offenders, in addition to victims.

AIM:-

- To reduce the incidence of repeat offending.
- To make offenders aware of the consequences of their actions.
- To achieve improved public protection

OBJECTIVES:-

- To manage the risk posed by sex offenders and other potentially dangerous offenders through the establishment of multi-agency protection panels.
- To develop information sharing in those cases where joint management and decision-making is required.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To manage risk posed by sex offenders and other potentially dangerous offenders through multi-agency protection panels.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary National Probation Service, Lancashire Other agencies as appropriate.	Number of multi-agency protection panels held	Reduction in violent behaviour and/or sex offences
Develop information sharing on cases where joint management and decision-making on offenders is required.	June 2003	Lancashire Constabulary National Probation Service Other agencies as appropriate.	Information sharing protocol developed and implemented to improve multi-agency working	Improved communication with agencies to achieve improved public protection and reduce repeat offending.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Implement the national 'what works' strategy by ensuring that offenders complete the relevant accredited programmes (sex offender programme, think first programme and domestic violence programme)	Ongoing	National Probation Service, Lancashire	Number of offenders completing accredited programmes	Reduction in rate of re-conviction of all offenders punished by imprisonment or Community supervision by 5% (compare to the predicted rate by 2004)

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL HARMONY

INTRODUCTION: -

To implement the recommendations from the Stephen Lawrence Enquiry and enhance cultural harmony in Hyndburn.

AIMS:-

- To ensure that all statutory bodies and private organisations adopt the common definition of a racist or homophobic incident.
- To encourage the reporting of all racist and homophobic crime/incidents.
- That victims of and witnesses of racist or homophobic incidents should receive a sympathetic, professional and prompt service.
- To tackle racism and homophobia in partnership with other agencies, and particularly through the community safety partnership

OBJECTIVES:-

- To engage in multi-cultural anti-racist training in schools.
- To increase the number of reporting centres from 14 to 28.
- To increase the number of self-reporting forms received by 100%.
- To provide at least one other 24 hour self-reporting centre, in addition to police stations.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To increase the number of reporting centres from 14 to 28.	December 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Asian Community Forum Victim Support Scheme Bangladesh Welfare Association Gay & Lesbian Society	More access for reporting of racist and homophobic incidents. 14 additional reporting centres established	Increased number of reporting centres To provide a fair and equitable service to all Hyndburn's diverse community

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To increase the number of self-reporting forms received by 100%.	December 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Asian Community Forum Victim Support Bangladesh Welfare Association Gay & Lesbian Society	Ensure that self-reporting forms are accessible to the public Compare numbers reported in 2002 to 2001.	To increase the number of racist and homophobic incidents/crimes. To achieve a high standard of recording hate crimes.
To provide at least one other 24 hour self-reporting centre other than at police stations.	December 2002	As above	Provision of at least one additional 24 hour reporting centre	Increase in the number of reported racist or homophobic incidents/crimes. To achieve a high standard in recording hate crime.
To ensure that publicity is present in all reporting centres	On-going	As above	Information to be disseminated on a regular basis	Increasing public information and awareness
To train all new self-reporting centre staff in reporting procedures.	December 2002	As above	Training package devised and delivered Number of new staff trained	To streamline and build effective multi-agency partnerships, to help and support vulnerable people.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To engage in multi-cultural anti-racist training in schools.	December 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Asian Community Forum Victim Support Scheme Bangladesh Welfare Association Gay & Lesbian Society	Training package devised Numbers of young people trained in schools	To create an environment where young people can explore their identity and challenge their attitudes to race. To reduce the amount of hate crime
To increase awareness and encourage members of the public to use 'Crimestoppers'	April 2002	Crimestoppers	Include and publicise 'Crimestoppers' (0800 555 111), when considering crime reduction initiatives through posters, leaflets and exhibitions	Increased reporting of intelligence and information by the public leading to a reduction in criminal activity
To utilise the Community Wardens as a means of engaging with the ethnic minority community and other hard to reach groups.	April 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Asian Community Forum Victim Support Scheme Bangladesh Welfare Association Gay & Lesbian Society	Closer and regular contact with the community. To be measured by the use of a 'Public satisfaction' survey	By delivering such a service it will make the people of Hyndburn feel safe, involved and reassured.

***** In light of the Home Office 'Building Cohesive Communities' report, a review of this theme will be conducted by September 2002.***

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL MISUSE – CO-ORDINATION

INTRODUCTION: -

Home Office evidence suggests that there is a direct link between drug and alcohol misuse and criminality. Drug misuse is thought to be directly responsible for the deaths of 3,000 people per year, some of whom are as young as 14. Roughly one in six of those who die – about 450 – are under 25. Of the 100,000 persistent offenders who are believed to commit about half of all crime in this country, it is estimated that nearly two-thirds are hard drug users and nearly three-quarters started offending when they were between 13 and 15 years old.
Communities Against Drugs. March 2001.

AIM:-

- To provide an infrastructure which will support the local partnership in their fight against drugs and alcohol.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To improve the co-ordination and knowledge of all the work which is being undertaken in the field of drugs and alcohol misuse.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Appointment of a Community Safety Drugs & Alcohol Co-ordinator.	April 2002	Hyndburn FIRST Hyndburn Borough Council Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Lancashire County Council	Appointment of an officer Identification of sources of funding to achieve the aims of the Partnership	Sources of funding identified An improvement in the co-ordination of Drug & Alcohol agencies
To improve and refine the infrastructure which will support local partnerships in their fight against drugs and alcohol misuse.	On-going	Hyndburn FIRST Hyndburn Borough Council Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust	Establishment of an infrastructure to improve working practices, data sharing and management	Increase in the number of people accessing treatment for drug/alcohol misuse. Reduction in crimes

		Lancashire County Council		associated with drugs/alcohol misuse
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DRUGS AND ALCOHOL – EFFECTIVE POLICING

INTRODUCTION: -

In order to make an impact on the supply and distribution of drugs there is a need for more effective policing.

AIM:-

- To increase the effectiveness of policing at the community level to drive out drug dealers and reduce burglary, theft, vandalism and disorder.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce the availability of drugs within the Borough, to effect greater seizures of drugs and drug dealers.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
The provision of a mobile CCTV unit to assist with the detection of drug dealers/users and use in areas that suffer from alcohol induced incidents and youth nuisance.	April 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council	Numbers arrested Mobile CCTV unit provided	Increase in the number of arrests in connection with drug/alcohol misuse. Reduction in crimes associated with drugs/alcohol misuse.
Provide funding for additional high visibility policing in the areas worst affected by drugs and alcohol misuse.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council	Funding secured Increased high visibility by Police	Less crime experienced in the targeted areas Reduction in violent crime Improved relationships between police and local community

<p>Introduction of prohibition of alcohol consumption by-law to reduce alcohol induced violence.</p>	<p>April 2002</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Licensees</p>	<p>By-law introduced and enforced</p>	<p>Improved public perception of area</p> <p>Control of street drinking problems.</p> <p>Fewer glass related injuries</p> <p>Reduction in violence</p>
<p>To increase awareness and encourage members of the public to use 'Crimestoppers'</p>	<p>April 2002</p>	<p>Crimestoppers</p>	<p>Include and publicise 'Crimestoppers' (0800 555 111), when considering crime reduction initiatives through posters, leaflets and exhibitions</p>	<p>Increased reporting of intelligence and information by the public leading to a reduction in criminal activity</p>

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL – OFFENDERS

INTRODUCTION: -

Local evidence shows that almost 60% of people who pass through the custody suites of Accrington and Great Harwood police stations have some type of drug or alcohol problem. Given that almost half of all crime in the country is drug related it makes sense to offer people help to “kick the habit” .

AIM:-

- To assist drug addicts and problem drinkers who come into contact with the criminal justice system address their addiction and provide opportunities for appropriate treatment

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce drug and alcohol addiction
- To reduce drug & alcohol crime
- To provide timely and appropriate assistance for drug and alcohol addicts

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Provide extra support services to work alongside the Arrest Referral scheme and recently introduced Targeted Offenders scheme to help offenders return to a “normal” lifestyle.	March 2003	Lancashire Constabulary East Lancashire Drugs Service National Probation Service, Lancashire Hyndburn Borough Council Voluntary Drug Services	Extra support provided. Increase in numbers requesting and receiving medical treatment and accessing support service.	More drug addicts receiving treatment and support to escape from their chaotic lifestyle.
To provide a comparable scheme to Arrest Referral for problem drinkers/alcoholics.	March 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust	Arrest referral scheme for problem drinkers/alcoholics introduced	Increase in the number of problem drinkers requesting and receiving medical treatment and

<p>To extend the use of Drug Treatment, Testing Orders and Community Rehabilitation Orders including orders with requirements to attend the Addressing Substance Related Offending programme (ASRO's)</p> <p>To maximise the use of accredited service providers in the provision of assessment and treatment services for problem drug users and drinkers (Inward House partnership)</p> <p>To refer appropriate offenders to the 'Residential Rehabilitation' programme</p> <p>To develop multi-agency working practice between prison based drug services and community based drugs services</p>	<p>March 2003</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2004</p>	<p>National Probation Service, Lancashire Voluntary Drug Services</p> <p>National Probation Service, Lancashire East Lancashire Drug Service</p> <p>Inward House National Probation Service, Lancashire</p> <p>National Probation Service, Lancashire Lancashire County Council East Lancashire Drug Service</p> <p>National Probation Service, Lancashire East Lancashire Drug Service CARATS Service</p>	<p>Increased number of people commencing Drug Treatment and Testing Orders, Community Rehabilitation Orders and ASRO's</p> <p>Increased number of offender referred for assessment and treatment to accredited service providers</p> <p>Increased number of appropriate offenders referred, commencing and completing the 'Residential Rehabilitation' programme</p> <p>Multi-agency working practice developed</p>	<p>accessing support service. Reduction in alcohol related crime</p> <p>Reduction in the rate of re-conviction of all offenders punished by imprisonment or Community Supervision by 5% (compared to the predicted rate) by 2004</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>Integrated seamless delivery of services through partnership working</p>
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DRUGS AND ALCOHOL – EDUCATION, EARLY INTERVENTION AND YOUNG PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION: -

There is a need to ensure that the correct messages about the effects of drugs and alcohol are given out to young people.

AIM:-

- To help young people to make informed decisions about drugs and alcohol

OBJECTIVES:-

- To provide young people with the correct information to make informed decisions
- Early intervention
- To work with young people who are involved in drug and alcohol activities

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
By education and early intervention to help young people resist the pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol using the Youth Service 'Buzzin' project working in schools with year 6 children.	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Lancashire Constabulary Voluntary Drug Service	Anti-drugs message delivered to all year 6 school children in Hyndburn.	Greater understanding of the danger from drugs and alcohol.
To establish an early intervention drug support project which will work in schools, Further Education colleges, youth groups etc delivering drug awareness information and working with young people who have become involved in drug taking ('Choices' programme).	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Lancashire Constabulary East Lancashire	Early intervention drug support project established Drug awareness support to secondary schools and Fe colleges. One to one support to parents and children already using drugs	Greater understanding of the danger from drugs and alcohol. Increased number of parents and young people obtaining advice/help.

<p>Awareness raising by the use of a 'credible messenger' (sporting, TV or pop music celebrity).</p>	<p>April 2004</p>	<p>Drugs Service Voluntary drugs service</p> <p>Local celebrities Schools Voluntary drug services</p>	<p>Anti-drugs message delivered in a way acceptable to young people and by people they admire</p> <p>'Credible messenger' identified and secured to deliver message</p>	<p>Greater understanding of the danger from drugs.</p>
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DRUGS AND ALCOHOL – AVAILABILITY TO UNDER-AGE DRINKERS

INTRODUCTION: -

There is a need to reduce the opportunities for under-age drinking to occur both on street and in licensed premises.

AIM:-

- To reduce under-age drinking

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce the availability of alcohol to under-age drinkers.
- To target offending publicans/off licences.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Utilise the 'Prove It' scheme as a means to prove age prior to selling alcohol or allowing entry to licensed premises.	June 2004	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Licensed trade Licensing justices Off-licences	Establishment of the 'Prove It' Scheme	Less under-age drinking and consequential youth nuisance. Fewer complaints from "at risk" neighbourhoods.
Targeted operations at publicans/off licensees/illegal unlicensed sources selling alcohol for consumption by under-age drinkers.	July 2003	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Licensed trade Licensing justices Off-licences	Number of establishments advised/prosecuted	Less under-age drinking and consequential youth nuisance. Fewer incidents where police called out to deal with young people misbehaving as a result of consuming alcohol.

YOUNG PEOPLE – ENGAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

INTRODUCTION: -

Education is fundamentally the most important life changing opportunity available to the community, including the lifelong learning community. People need to see the value, have the opportunity to develop and recognise the impact that achievement will have on a successful lifestyle.

AIM:-

- To investigate ways of engaging schools in the work of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and social inclusion agenda

OBJECTIVES:-

- Ensure that young people are given appropriate lifeskills to determine right from wrong and information on drugs and alcohol.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Develop means of informing all schools about the partnership and encouraging them to contribute to developments.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Lancashire County Council Schools Council Youth Council	Process established to encourage participation Regular meetings with school heads to share common issues and concerns and develop coherent strategies to help meet them.	Crime figures reduced Perception of safety improved. Improvement in academic achievement. Improved community and cultural harmony

YOUNG PEOPLE – GROUP INTERVENTION PANEL (GRIP) INITIATIVE

INTRODUCTION: -

GRIP's aim is to identify young people at risk of offending and to offer them and their families a multi-agency action plan to work on the causes of crime

AIM:-

- To establish GRIP at a local level to prevent crime by young people aged 5 –17 years.
- Informed by current research, GRIP aims to work with family, the young person, their school and other significant people in their lives to identify those factors that may be causing the young person to be involved in criminal activities and to address those issues based around the young persons needs.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To provide a referral service for all agencies involved to make effective multi-agency plans that reduce school exclusion and crime, improve school attendance and increase social inclusion.
- To develop shared terminology and shared information.
- To provide a forum where staff can discuss families, children and young people who are giving concern.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To establish GRIP at local levels and establish terms of reference for its work.	April 2004	Lancashire Youth Offending Team Lancashire Constabulary Lancashire County Council Other local statutory and voluntary organisations involved with young people	Number of referrals to GRIP Number of interventions undertaken Re-offending rate of those on the GRIP initiative Percentage of referrals moving beyond reprimand stage (baseline to be set) Percentage of referrals moving beyond level 3 of Police Youth Referral Scheme Increase in school attendance rate of more than 85%.	Reduction in offending and anti social behaviour. 25% reduction in referrals at final warning in 3 years. Baseline figures will be collected in year April 2001 – March 2002. 10% reduction in year 2002-2003.

			<p>Percentage involved in structured leisure activities.</p> <p>Percentage involved in structured self-development activities. Provide a safe place/safespace.</p> <p>Percentage of referrals from 2nd tier agencies. Percentage of direct referrals.</p> <p>Percentage of young people referred to GRIP who participates in action plan. Percentage of young people, families and agencies, satisfied with outcome of action plan.</p>	<p>25% reduction in year 2003-2004</p> <p>Educational engagement.</p> <p>Keeping children safe.</p> <p>Involvement with structured activity.</p> <p>Community referrals to GRIP.</p> <p>Engagement/Participation/Satisfaction</p>
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YOUNG PEOPLE – OUT OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION: -

One of the issues frequently raised is that there is a lack of affordable activities available for young people in the Borough, which may encourage them to undertake some activities that many of the older population would describe as “juvenile nuisance”. These more affordable activities could take the form of “youth shelters” where young people can sit/stand and chat in locations, which do not lead to neighbour nuisance issues or the more formal use of school premises out of hours.

AIM:-

- Reduce juvenile nuisance
- Provide affordable activities for young people across the borough

OBJECTIVES:-

- To encourage affordable activities for young people across the borough
- To reduce juvenile crime and anti-social behaviour

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Develop a feasibility study to assess the use of school accommodation out of hours.	April 2003	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Schools	More affordable activities for young people identified Increased utilisation of sports and social clubs, enabling access to their activities for young people. Improve opening times for youth and community facilities.	More use of school facilities outside of core hours Greater social inclusion Personal development
To investigate the provision of at least one “youth shelter” per township.	April 2004	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council	Number of youth shelters constructed	Reduced crime and anti-social behaviour.

<p>To establish more options to engage young people in positive opportunities to be involved in society</p>	<p>April 2004</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary</p> <p>Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire County Council Youth Offending Team Voluntary Youth Organisations</p>	<p>Additional options established to provide more affordable activities to engage young people</p>	<p>Alternative open provision for young people giving them acceptable places to meet & socialise.</p> <p>Improved tolerance towards young people and a better understanding of their needs.</p> <p>Reduction in perceived anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Increased use of sport, art and other recreational type facilities.</p> <p>Long term engagement by young people in a wide range of useful activities</p>
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YOUNG PEOPLE – PARENTING SKILLS

INTRODUCTION: -

Some young people do not benefit from the advantages of having parents with the skills to guide them through the more difficult stages of adolescence and who may not be the right role models. There is therefore a need to assist young people to develop themselves and allow them to benefit from advice from older people in a non-judgemental manner

AIM:-

- To improve parenting skills to help them understand the difficulties of raising children.
- To provide alternative ways of parenting, to offer alternative strategies and developing positive role models.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To develop a range of parenting classes in Hyndburn
- To link young families to older more experienced members of the community to offer help and support

ACTION	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To develop a range of parenting classes for those who would benefit from assistance	March 2005	Sure Start Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Lancashire County Council Youth Offending Team Age Concern, Hyndburn	To provide a range and variety of parental skill development opportunities	Less domestic disharmony Increased longevity and quality of life Increased inclusion Improvement in educational achievement Improvement in the skills market.

<p>To establish role models for young people</p>	<p>March 2005</p>	<p>Sure Start Lancashire County Council National Probation Service, Lancashire Home Start</p>	<p>Developing increased family support from older members of the community.</p> <p>Development of more consistent ways of bringing up children</p>	<p>Development of a socialisation process.</p> <p>An improvement in the development of young people leading to a reduction in anti-social behaviour</p> <p>An increased understanding of child development</p>
<p>To reintroduce into the school curriculum life skills training</p>	<p>March 2004</p>	<p>Lancashire County Council All local Secondary Schools Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust</p>	<p>Develop within Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE), parenting and life skills training</p>	<p>The development of a positive socialisation process breaking the cycles of poor parenting and deprivation.</p>
<p>Develop realistic contraceptive and other sexual health related service and programmes and seek funding for a sexual health worker for teenagers</p>	<p>April 2003</p>	<p>Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust Youth Offending Team Lancashire County Council Local Schools</p>	<p>Services and programmes developed.</p> <p>Funding secured - Sexual Health worker employed</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of teenagers becoming pregnant by 10%.</p> <p>The development of a positive socialisation process breaking the cycles of poor parenting and deprivation.</p>

YOUNG PEOPLE – WORK WITH UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION: -

Statistical evidence shows that unemployed young people are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crimes committed. A reduction in the number of unemployed young people will contribute to a reduction of crime within the borough.

AIM:-

- To reduce the number of unemployed 16 and 17 year olds within the borough.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To support those young people who do not have the skills or motivation to enter and remain in education, training and employment and to enable them to progress from unemployment into a learning opportunity.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To develop work with young people and continue the "Gateway" project.	April 2003	Lancashire County Council Connexions Service Youth Offending Team LSC Lancashire Life Skills providers Hyndburn Borough Council	80 young people involved in the 'Learning Gateway'. 66 progressed to 'Life Skills' and 33 to then progress to education, employment or training	33 young people leave the Learning Gateway to go into education, employment or training. Reduction in crime
To develop employment opportunities for young people aged 16 – 25 yrs in relation to Sport	April 2004	Hyndburn Borough Council Accrington & Rossendale College Local Schools	30 young people to become involved in sports events/activities as volunteers	Young people will gain experience in a working environment, in order to secure full-time/part-time employment

PROPERTY CRIME – REDUCE OPPORTUNITIES AND POTENTIAL TARGETS FOR CRIME

INTRODUCTION: -

Property crime in the Borough costs in the region of £5 million per annum. Given that the Borough is a relatively small geographic area this is a massive amount of money.

AIM:-

- To reduce the opportunities and potential targets for crime.

OBJECTIVES:-

- Reduction in Burglary by 20.6% by March 2005 (Eastern Division Policing Plan 2002/2003)
- Reduction in Vehicle crime by 16.9% by March 2005 (Eastern Division Policing Plan 2002/2003)

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Targeted high visibility patrolling by Police and Community Wardens concentrating on “hot spots” and “hot times” for burglary, criminal damage and car crime (based on identification from crime incident information).	April 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Community Wardens	New initiatives to increase high visibility patrolling.	Reduction in burglary, criminal damage and vehicle crime.
Improve level of security measures to combat retail crime including:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of town centre radio scheme. • Improved physical security of shops. • Develop use of “thumbs up” scheme to combat credit card fraud. 	Ongoing	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council	Town centre security measures implemented.	Reduction in crime & disorder to make communities feel safer
	Ongoing	Chamber of Trade Retailers		Reduction in commercial burglary
	Ongoing			Reduction in cheque & credit card fraud
				Reduction in town centre shoplifting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve liaison between businesses and the police to implement crime prevention policies • Upgrade existing CCTV system 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>April 2002</p>			
<p>To continue to extend the HART initiative throughout the town centre</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Retailers</p>	<p>Number of HART members involved in the scheme.</p>	<p>Reduction in shoplifting offences</p>
<p>Develop targeted poster and leaflet schemes in "hot spot" property crime areas re: crime prevention measures.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Chamber of Trade Retailers</p>	<p>Poster and leaflet schemes implemented.</p>	<p>20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005</p> <p>16.9% reduction in vehicle crime by 2005</p>
<p>Introduce a rolling programme of targeted advice through seasonal campaigns e.g. Christmas, summer</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Retailers</p>	<p>Poster and leaflet schemes implemented.</p>	<p>Reduction in crime.</p>
<p>Implement strategy to reduce number of arson/damage offences.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Community Wardens</p>	<p>Strategy implemented.</p>	<p>Reduction in arson/damage offences.</p>
<p>Continue to develop Neighbourhood Watch 'e-mailer' scheme.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Neighbourhood Watch Schemes Residents Associations</p>	<p>Scheme developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Reduction in crime.</p> <p>Increased communication between the Police and the community.</p>

To carry out target hardening of properties as part of the SRB6 process.	March 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Residents	Target hardening package developed and implemented	20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005
To pilot an 'Alleygate' scheme (subject to SRB 6 & NRF funding).	June 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council Residents Lancashire County Council	Funding secured and 'Alleygate' scheme implemented	20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005 Reduction in potential targets for crime Improved environment Reduction in re-offending Increased quality of life
Appropriate offenders to undertake tasks of a reparative nature to repair damage and reduce potential targets for crime.	March 2003	Lancashire Constabulary National probation Service, Lancashire Lancashire Youth Offending Team	To provide 1,350 hours of reparation work completed by adult offenders 36 young offenders from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) to be involved in reparation activities	Reduction in re-offending Improved environment
Establish a 'multi-agency' group to agree a protocol regarding suitable reparation tasks and introduce a system to identify specific tasks required.	March 2003	Hyndburn Borough Council Lancashire Constabulary National Probation Service, Lancashire Community Wardens Youth Offending Team	Multi-agency group established and protocol agreed Number of tasks identified	Reduction in re-offending Improved environment

<p>To increase awareness and encourage members of the public to use 'Crimestoppers'</p>	<p>April 2002</p>	<p>Lancashire County Council Hyndburn Homewise</p> <p>Crimestoppers</p>	<p>Include and publicise 'Crimestoppers' (0800 555 111), when considering crime reduction initiatives through posters, leaflets and exhibitions</p>	<p>Increased reporting of intelligence and information by the public leading to a reduction in criminal activity</p>
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PROPERTY CRIME –SECURED BY DESIGN

INTRODUCTION: -

‘Secure by Design’ is a national police initiative, which encourages the construction industry to adopt security measures in development design. This assists the process of reducing the opportunity for crime to occur and the fear of crime thereby creating a safer and more secure environment.

AIM:-

- To reduce all types of property crime in Hyndburn.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To encourage developers to adopt the principles of ‘Secured by Design.’
- To reduce both commercial and domestic burglaries within Hyndburn.
- To reduce the fear of crime.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Local Authority to adopt and promote ‘Secured by Design’	April 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council	Increase the number of ‘Secured by Design’ applications from Developers ‘Secured by Design’ adopted and promoted by Hyndburn Borough Council	20.6% reduction in the number of domestic burglaries within the borough by 2005.
To ensure that all Local Authority developments include ‘Secure by Design’ criteria	June 2002	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Borough Council	Criteria included and adopted by Hyndburn Borough Council	20.6% reduction in the number of domestic burglaries within the borough by 2005.

PROPERTY CRIME – SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS

INTRODUCTION: -

When people are the victims of property crime, particularly domestic burglaries, they quite rightly feel that their personal space has been violated and they can suffer tremendous anxiety and stress. The partnership recognises that this can be particularly debilitating and is seeking to ensure that support services are available to assist people in the recovery process.

AIM:-

- To ensure that victims are offered support plus assistance to reduce any potential repeat victimisation.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To assist all victims of crime with appropriate support

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
All crime reports relating to domestic burglary are to be referred to a Victim Support scheme, with victim's consent.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Victim Support Scheme	Number of referrals received from police	Victims provided with appropriate support. Reduction in repeat victimisation
All victims of domestic burglary to be offered appropriate help and/or referral to Hyndburn Homewise or Police Crime Prevention Officer for crime prevention assistance.	Ongoing	Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Homewise	Number of domestic burglary victims offered help.	20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005
All victims required to appear in court as a witness will be offered appropriate support by the Witness support service.	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary Witness Support Service	Number of victims and witnesses offered support	Increased number of victims given advice and assistance

<p>Production of post-burglary information pack and advice to assist in the prevention of repeat victimisation and upgraded security.</p>	<p>March 2003</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Victim Support Scheme Hyndburn Homewise Youth Offending Team National Probation Service, Lancashire</p>	<p>Pack produced and distributed to victims of burglary.</p>	<p>Reduction in re-victimisation 20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005</p>
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PROPERTY CRIME – FEAR OF CRIME

INTRODUCTION: -

The fear of crime and particularly property crime such as domestic burglary and vehicle crime is much greater than that which actually happens. There is a need to develop a range of methods to ensure that the public feel safe and reassured. We have to get the message across that the probability of a person becoming the victim of property crime is small compared to their perception.

AIM:-

- To reduce the fear of crime within Hyndburn

OBJECTIVES:-

- To empower residents to improve their own security through education and training and reduce their fear of crime
- Increase general home security within Hyndburn to reduce the risk of burglary

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To develop a communications strategy which addresses public perceptions of safety and fear of crime.	September 2002	Crime & Disorder Reduction Steering Group Media	Communications strategy completed. 'Community Survey' conducted	Reduction in the fear of crime
To develop the role of care agencies in identifying crime prevention measures for vulnerable and elderly people.	October 2002	Lancashire County Council Crossroads Age Concern (Hyndburn) Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn & Ribble Valley Primary Care Trust	Implementation plan developed and completed	Reduction in the fear of crime

<p>Provision and installation of security measures in the homes of vulnerable residents in burglary “hot spot” areas.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Hyndburn Homewise Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Homewise</p>	<p>Number of victims offered crime prevention assistance by Hyndburn Homewise or Police Crime Prevention Officer.</p>	<p>Reduction in the fear of crime</p>
<p>Provision of DIY training in home repair and maintenance skills via the ‘Home Essential Maintenance Scheme’ (HEMS), to make homes safe and secure together with a ‘Tool Loan’ Scheme</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary Hyndburn Homewise Victim Support Scheme</p>	<p>Number of householders completing training courses. Amount of equipment loaned to residents</p>	<p>To empower householders to reduce crime and the fear of crime 20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005</p>

PROPERTY CRIME – REPEAT OFFENDING

INTRODUCTION: -

It is acknowledged that one of the major problems is the number of repeat offenders that exist who are responsible for high volumes of criminal activity. There is a need to create a range of programme, which will assist them in returning to a crime free life.

AIM:-

- To reduce repeat offending

OBJECTIVES:-

- Reduction in burglary and vehicle crime
- To prevent offenders re-offending through enforcement and education

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To target high volume property offenders by the Divisional Police Target Team.	Ongoing	Lancashire Constabulary	Number of volume property offenders targeted by Lancashire Constabulary	20.6% reduction in domestic burglary by 2005 Achieve a 16.9% reduction in vehicle crime by 2005
To develop liaison arrangements between the Police and Probation Service regarding high volume property offenders.	December 2002	Lancashire Constabulary National Probation Service, Lancashire	Liaison arrangements developed and implemented.	Reduction in the rate of reconviction of all offenders punished by imprisonment or by community supervision by 5% by 2004 (compared to the predicted rate).

<p>To investigate the potential; to establish a prolific offender scheme (such as the Dordrecht initiative) in Hyndburn.</p> <p>Enforcement action to be taken in accordance with national standards for failure to comply with community sentences.</p> <p>Implementation of the national 'What Works' Strategy by ensuring that 30 offenders p.a. complete 'Think First' accredited programme.</p> <p>Address offender accommodation, basic skills training and employment needs</p>	<p>December 2002</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>April 2002</p> <p>April 2002</p>	<p>Lancashire Constabulary National Probation Service, Lancashire</p> <p>National Probation Service, Lancashire Lancashire Youth Offending Team</p> <p>National Probation Service, Lancashire</p> <p>National Probation Service, Lancashire</p>	<p>Report to Crime & Disorder Steering Group.</p> <p>Breach action taken in accordance with national standards in 90% of cases.</p> <p>30 offenders complete accredited programmes.</p> <p>Training and accommodation provided to offenders</p>	<p>Reduction in the rate of reconviction of all offenders punished by imprisonment or by community supervision by 5% by 2004 (compared to the predicted rate).</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p>
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ROAD SAFETY – Engineering, Enforcement & Education

INTRODUCTION:

Everyone either uses, or is dependant on services delivered through road transport. The road infrastructure exists to ensure people can travel easily and safely as they go about their daily business. Criminal or irresponsible and dangerous behaviour on roads and car parks does, at the very least affect the quality of people’s lives and can, at worst, lead to death or serious injury. As roads and vehicles are such a fundamental part of everyday life, it is important that this strategy reflects how the Hyndburn Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership can contribute to these important matters.

AIM:-

- To reduce road casualties within Hyndburn through engineering, enforcement and education.

OBJECTIVES:-

- Based on the 1994/98 average, reduce the number of those killed, and seriously injured by 40% and the number of children killed and seriously injured by 50% by March 2005,

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
Support the aims of the Lancashire Road Safety Project through increased levels of speed, drink drive and seat belt enforcement on the local highways	April 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Lancashire County Council	Increased enforcement activity	Reduction in speeding vehicles. Reduction in fatal, serious and slight injuries
Support the aims of the Lancashire Road Safety Project through co-ordinated, marketing, publicity, public relations and community involvement	April 2005	Lancashire Constabulary Lancashire County Council	Raised public awareness of speed, drink drive and seat belt usage. 12 sites of speed enforcement in areas of community concern	Reduction in fatal, serious and slight injuries
Continue with the district 20mph zones programme	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn Borough Council	Expand the district 20mph zones programme to identified problem areas within Hyndburn	Reduction in speeding vehicles and accident frequency and severity

Support and embrace the principles of the 'Make the difference' campaign	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn Borough Council	Deliver the message through leaflets, posters, exhibitions and logo's on 20mph zone signs	Reduction in speed. Fewer accidents occurring
Introduce calming measures on roads identified as accident generators	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn Borough Council	Identify problem roads using incident reports and public information	Reduced vehicle speeds and improved road safety
Promote education campaigns, such as 'Roadsafe' and 'Bikesafe 2000	April 2002	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn Borough Council	Deliver the message through leaflets, posters and exhibitions	Reduction in motorcycle accidents
Promote road safety within schools	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Lancashire Constabulary	Improved skills and knowledge	Reduction in child accidents
Promote and support the 'Safe Route to Schools' scheme	Ongoing	Lancashire County Council Hyndburn Borough Council	Identify problems, support and promote development of School Travel Plans by schools	Reduction in school travel related accidents
Support education as an alternative to prosecution for minor speeding offences	Ongoing	Lancashire Constabulary Lancashire County Council	To identify and permanently change driving behaviour with increased awareness of causes and consequences of speeding	Reduction in speeding vehicles.

ROAD SAFETY – DRINK-DRIVING

INTRODUCTION: -

Drinking and driving although illegal is still considered by some members of the community as acceptable. There is already a growing trend by the majority of people that drink driving is not acceptable. As a partnership we must re-enforce the message and also make greater efforts to catch those that continue to practice the habit.

AIM:-

- To reduce drink-driving and alcohol related accidents and deaths

OBJECTIVES:-

- To reduce drink-driving and alcohol related accidents and deaths

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>DATE TO BE ACHIEVED BY</u>	<u>PARTNERS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>
To continue to implement drink driving campaigns and prosecute offenders	On-going	Lancashire Constabulary	Increase in the number and visibility of roadside tests leading to greater social awareness. Prosecution leading to greater publicity	Fewer “killed and serious injuries” recorded due to drink driving.
To introduce a drink impaired drivers programme for those offenders sentenced to Community Rehabilitation Orders by the Courts.	Ongoing	National Probation Service, Lancashire	Number of offenders completing programme	Reduction in the rate of reconviction of all offenders punished by imprisonment or by community supervision by 5% by 2004 (compared to the predicted rate).
To maximise appropriate use of Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)	Ongoing	Magistrates Courts Service	Number of offenders residing in Hyndburn who complete an alcohol education course.	Reduction in the rate of re-conviction for drink driving offences

Rehabilitation courses for drink drive offenders who are disqualified from driving for 12 months or more.				
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MONITORING AND REVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Administrative and financial arrangements

Membership of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership comes from a range of organisations. It is responsible for ensuring that the Strategy and projects are delivered. All partners and stakeholders are kept fully informed of the business of the Partnership on a regular basis by way of thematic groups, minutes of meetings and regular Steering Group meetings.

Accountable body

The Partnerships accountable body in these tasks is Hyndburn Borough Council. The Council's internal financial procedures will apply to the crime and disorder programme. The Council's external auditors, RSM Robson Rhodes, will provide the external audit service to the crime and disorder programme. The accountable body is also been responsible for formulating the necessary legal agreements.

Relationship between partners and accountable body

Hyndburn FIRST will contract with the accountable body (Hyndburn Borough Council) to provide administrative and monitoring services to the crime and disorder programme. Each project manager will be required to contract with the accountable body to confirm compliance with rigorous management and audit procedures to ensure the programme is delivered effectively, efficiently and honestly.

Monitoring processes

Day to day monitoring is the responsibility of project managers. Project managers will prepare quarterly reports for the crime and disorder Steering Group. Hyndburn FIRST will also monitor projects on an ad hoc basis as part of programme management. Our monitoring and administration processes conform to current best practice.

Appraisal process

A real difference will be secured by our programme's rigorous appraisal process. All proposals will undergo detailed scrutiny to ensure need is properly identified, actions are feasible, outputs deliverable and measurable and that there is consistency with national, regional, and crucially, local strategies and priorities for action.

Our processes include for all partners and stakeholders to participate in programme and project development by working together in one or more of the six thematic groups. Partners have committed to working cooperatively in these groups to develop meaningful and robust project proposals that will maximize benefit and outcomes whilst removing any potential for wasteful duplication.

The appraisal team will make recommendations to the Steering Group, to ensure that the priorities of the six thematic groups are being delivered and are mutually supportive (i.e., that projects are consistent with the overall strategic direction).

Data Management & Information sharing

The management of statistics is a necessary and integral part of partnership working. It allows us to focus resources from appropriate agencies on identified problems and provides a factual means with which to measure our success.

Information sharing can be an important weapon in the fight against crime. It is for this reason that Section 115 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 was created, to put beyond the power of any person to disclose information to the following organisations, so long as such a disclosure is necessary for the purposes of any provision of the Act:-

- Police Authorities and Chief Constables
- Local Authorities
- Probation Services
- Health Authorities
- Persons acting on their behalf

Section 115 does not however override existing legal safeguards on personal information, which is still protected by data protection legislation and the laws of confidence etc.

Working within the above parameters the Hyndburn Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership have secured Government funding to develop a 'Multi-Agency Data Exchange' (M.A.D.E) and mapping system with which to effectively direct, monitor and evaluate our strategic aims over the coming years.

FUNDING

To be effective and enable many of the initiatives contained within the Strategy to become reality there is a need for funding. In some cases this funding will entail one off pump-priming finances and in other more long-term revenue funding. The Hyndburn Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership is currently investigating a range of funding opportunities that are available including the Single Regeneration Budget, Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and the Home Office. It is also examining how its current budgets can be better utilised to mainstream community safety.

In summary the Hyndburn Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership requires £1 million over the three years 2002-2005 from the Home Office to effect its Strategy. It is anticipated that this will lever in at least £2 million of match funding

By concentrating on the most significant problems, the Partnership is confident that it will make a significant difference to community safety. It is impossible to put a monetary figure on this impact. However, given that the annual estimated cost of crime in Hyndburn is over £25 million, and if sufficient Home Office resources are made available, savings of at least £1–2 million per annum are achievable.