

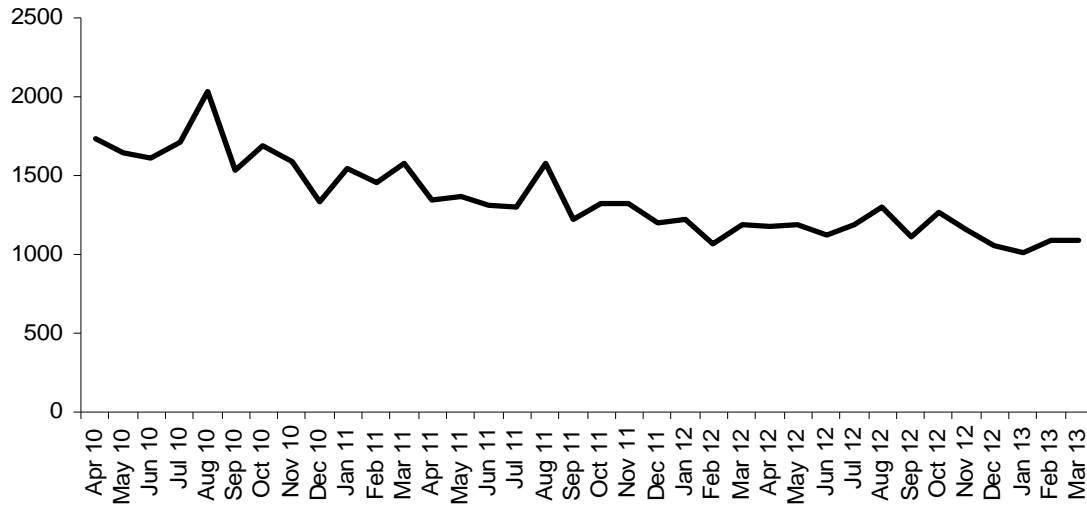
Community Safety Plan 2013 - 2016

Reading's Community Safety Partnership

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Key facts about crime and disorder in Reading

Reading - All Crime



Did you know that between April 2012 and March 2013, Reading's Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has achieved the following:

- Overall crime reduction of 11% (1,690 fewer crimes)
- Burglary reduction of 34% (431 fewer household were victims)
- Violent Crime reduction of 16% (548 fewer victims)
- Car theft reduced by 15% (16 fewer cars stolen)
- The 2012 Residents Survey shows that the % of residents surveyed who feel the level of crime needs to be improved has reduced from 36% to 29%.

Our Mission

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

We will do this by:

- Discouraging and preventing criminal and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Tackling drugs and alcohol related crime and disorder.

Foreword

It gives us great pleasure in introducing Reading's sixth Community Safety Strategy and the fourth three-year rolling plan. The CSP comprises of statutory agencies, including Reading Borough Council, Thames Valley Police, the Probation Service, Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue and Public Health. These agencies have joined forces to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime, working together with partners such as the Crown Prosecution Service, housing providers and voluntary and community organisations. In Reading the CSP is merged with the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT), enabling streamlined enforcement and treatment options offering people the help they need to reduce crime.

No one agency can tackle crime or fear of crime by working alone, particularly in this current economic climate. In Reading we believe crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime can only be tackled through partnership working. We also know we can only succeed in making our vision of a Safer Reading a reality if we work with, and listen to, the diverse neighbourhoods and people of Reading. Our approach goes beyond enforcement with a strong focus on prevention and the wider determinants of crime.

The CSP is required to produce a Strategic Assessment, which is reviewed annually. The Assessment analyses activity and performance information and is used to identify key issues and priorities concerning crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. Through consultation and listening to local communities and Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAGs), we are able to hear first hand their concerns and what action they would like to happen in order to improve the quality of their neighbourhood. These concerns, together with the lessons learned, the success and good practice from previous strategies, have also fed into the latest strategic assessment, ensuring that Reading's residents influence the priorities we have identified.

The Assessment also drew on the work carried out by our partners, as detailed in the Children's and Young People's Plan and Reading's Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment.

All of these elements taken together have informed this Plan, which sets out the CSP's strategy targets and aims until 2016, to ensure that Reading is a safer place to live, work and spend leisure time.

This plan will take account of changing needs set against challenging budgets and an evolving wider Criminal Justice System over the next three years; the Strategic Assessment will be revised throughout the lifetime of this plan. This will include further consultation with contributors of the 2012 Strategic Assessment. We will build on the relationship with Thames Valley's Police and Crime Commissioner to ensure that we work together for the benefit of Reading.

The targets set are a real challenge for us all, but we recognise how important they are for the well-being of all of our residents and visitors.

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

Cllr Liz Terry

Superintendent Stuart Greenfield

Local Context

Reading is a populous town surrounded on all sides by the rural landscape of Berkshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire. Its population is steadily rising and the town has seen significant growth and prosperity since the Oracle Shopping Centre, along with several blue chip organisations, made Reading their home. Sitting within the M4 corridor, Reading is also popular with commuters who work in London.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) states in the 2011 census that Reading has a population of 155,698. It is thought that the *actual* figure is much higher but this is not officially recorded.

Reading is noted as a centre for the IT industry and several multi building campuses have been established in the Borough, particularly by Microsoft and Oracle. The financial company ING Direct has its headquarters in the town as does the directories company Yell Group and the natural gas major, BG Group.

Reading University is one of the main universities in the UK and attracts students from throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and from abroad. In 2012 there were 16,724 students from 125 different nationalities and over 4,000 staff members. Additionally, there are several colleges in Reading. The young people from these institutes in particular are considered to be a high risk population and within this group are a high number of victims and potential victims. The term-time population impacts on crime figures in the areas of East Reading around the universities in particular; students are likely to live in Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO), with often poor security, and a combination of high levels of ownership of expensive portable equipment (laptops, MP3 players etc.) and naïve attitudes towards safeguarding their own property (bicycles are included here) is reflected in figures for burglary and theft of pedal cycle.

Reading is also noted for having a flourishing night time economy (NTE) with its numerous pubs and clubs attracting people from all over Berkshire and further afield. There are over 140 pubs within a 2 mile radius of Reading town centre. As well as having a thriving NTE, Reading is also one of the UK's top ten retail and tourist destinations. It has consistently appeared in the top twenty UK destinations in the Inbound Passenger Survey. In addition to the local population, in 2012 Reading had 5.97 million day visits.

Particular demographic factors which impact on crime and disorder in Reading include the age and ethnic breakdowns of our population. The borough has a high proportion of young adults (20-35 year olds). Nationally, we know that this is an age group which is likely to be overrepresented as both victim and perpetrators of a number of crime types, in particular violent crime and robbery. Reading is already a diverse place, with a 25% black and minority ethnic (BME) population, and data shows it is rapidly

becoming increasingly diverse; the latest School Census records a 51% BME population and live births data shows 43% of babies born in Reading are to mothers born outside the UK. The number of children with English as a second language is over 60% in some schools, and 15% of the total Reading population has a main language that is not English. This includes the migration of significant numbers of workers from the 2004 EU accession states in recent years.

An issue for the future is the increasing numbers of people aged 65+ and the need for an increased focus and targeted work on reassurance and fear of crime to increase community confidence.

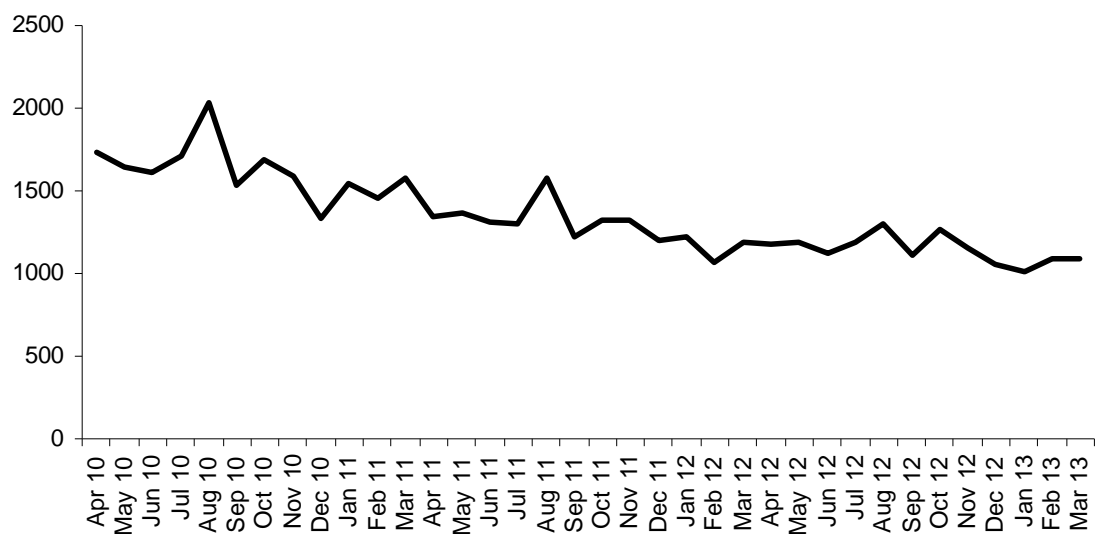
We know that there are significant variations in the quality of life across Reading. Different neighbourhoods and different communities experience variations in health, income deprivation, educational achievement and levels of crime and these issues are often interlinked. Community safety is intimately linked to the strength of local communities and will continue to be a key element in the development of Neighbourhood Plans that take account of underlying as well as presenting problems.

Partnership working that makes a difference

Our experience is that working together, engaging and involving local people is the only way to realise our vision of a safer Reading. This plan re-enforces and builds on this success.

Crime Reduction

Collectively as a partnership working with and alongside communities we have continued to reduce crime and disorder. All crime in Reading fell from 15,433 in 2011-12 to 13,753 in 2012-13 - a reduction of 11%. Over the past three years crime has reduced by 27%.



All crime in Reading April 2010 - March 2013

Much of this reduction has been attributed to the successful management of offenders through Reading's Integrated Offender Management (IOM) process.

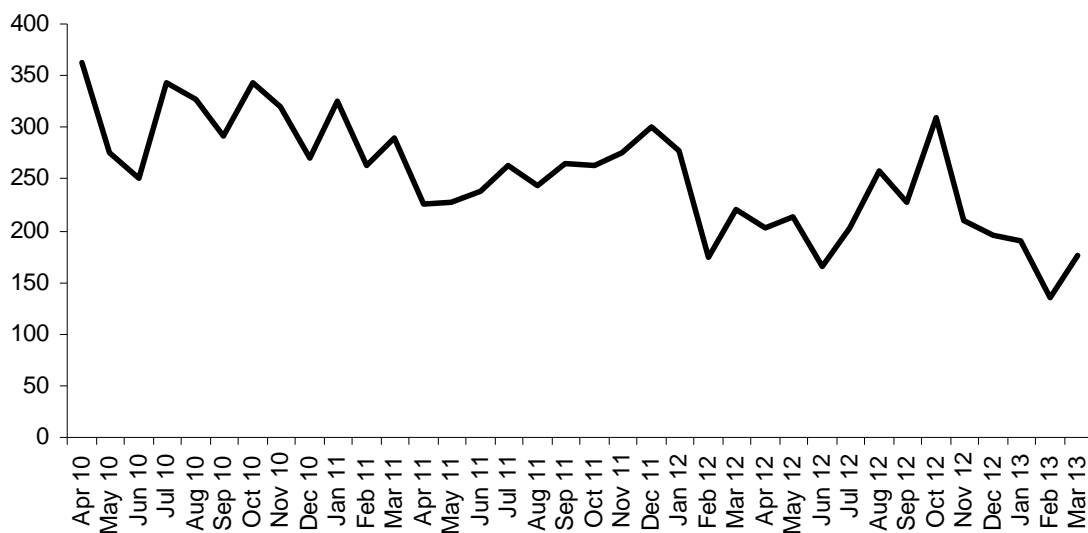
For those who's offending is being driven by drug addiction, Reading's Drug Intervention Program (DIP) provides key interventions in reducing their offending behaviour. For these offenders support and treatment is key to IOM success, and a pre-requisite to achieving stability, accessing employment and housing.

Reading DAAT retained significantly more people in treatment for quarter 4 of 2012-13, outperforming the national average. Of the 187 adults starting treatment in the previous reportable 12 months, 157 (84%) were retained in effective treatment, whereas the national average is 76%. A significant number of these are involved in the criminal justice system. The more offenders that are retained in treatment the less likelihood of them continuing to commit crime.

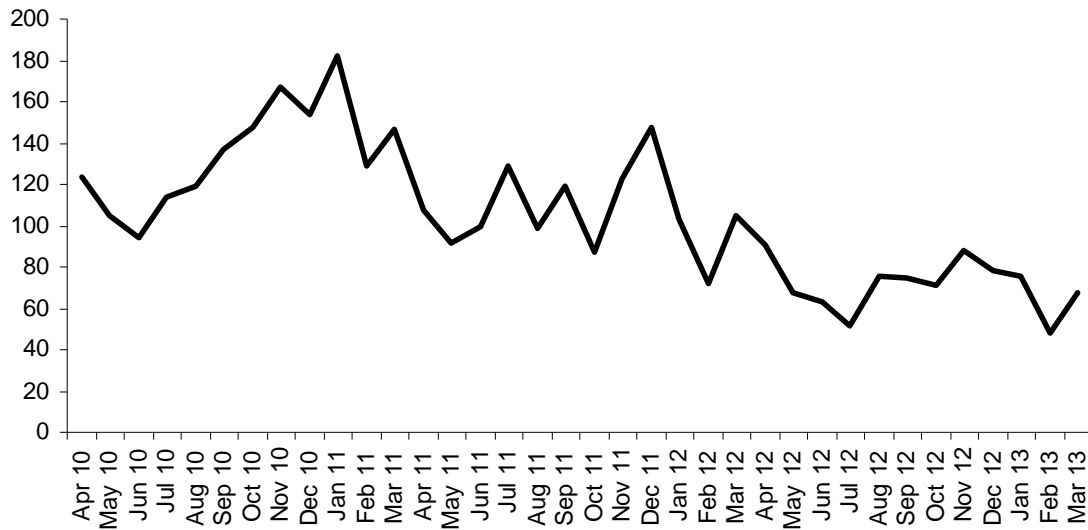
The success of our adult drug treatment service is mirrored by our young people's service. 84% of those receiving treatment exited the service in a planned way. This is higher than the national figure of 79%. All of those who were known to be involved in offending at the start of their treatment were no-longer involved when they exited treatment.

The young people's substance misuse service is just one element of reducing youth offending. We know that Reading's Youth Offending Service is working with some of our most challenging young people as measured by the Ministry of Justice. Despite these challenges our reductions in youth offending have outperformed both the Thames Valley and national averages. First time entrants have reduced by 69% over 3 years, this equates to 166 fewer Reading young people entering the criminal justice system.

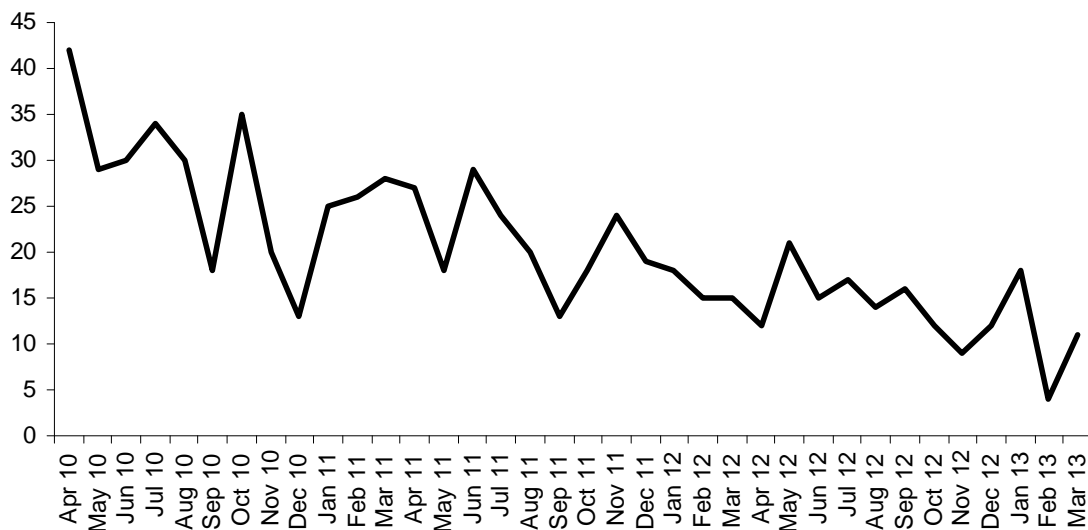
The effect of this and other work across the CSP and its partners is that we have and continue to see substantial reduction in almost all crime types. Serious acquisitive crime has fallen across Reading by 17%, for the period April 2012 - March 2013 compared to the same period the previous year - this equates to nearly 500 fewer crimes. Over the past three years serious acquisitive crime has reduced by 32%. For the same period burglary reduced by 34% or 431 fewer households as victims, robbery was down by 33% or 79 fewer victims. Over the past three years burglary has reduced by 38% and robbery by 51%.



Serious Acquisitive Crime April 2010 - March 2013



Burglary Dwelling April 2010 - March 2013



Robbery Personal Property April 2010 - March 2013

These reductions are reflected in people's reported experiences and fear of crime. The latest Residents survey shows that the number of people who are concerned about crime in their area fell from 36% to 29% between the 2011 and 2012 surveys.

Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour

We know that perception of crime is not only driven by the levels of crime but also what they see outside their front door. Litter including drug related, graffiti and anti-social behaviour (ASB) all impact to some extent on Reading's neighbourhoods and communities.

Over the period of the last strategy the partners have restructured the way that they work. The local authority Community Safety Team, that includes the ASB Team, now sits alongside the Police Neighbourhood Teams in the station. This has greatly improved levels of communication and information sharing.

Despite significant pressure on local government funding the local authority has strengthened its support for victims of ASB by increasing the number of case officers dealing with ASB. Thames Valley Police have also introduced a risk assessment tool to ensure that those at greatest risk have an appropriate level of response.

The latest resident's survey and police incident data indicates that this is working, with all the measures showing improvement, and reports of ASB to the police reduce from 88 incidents in 2010-11 to 54 incidents in 2011-12.

Measure / Year	2008	2009	2011	2012
Perception of ASB as a problem	27%	21%	18%	18%
Perception of drunk/rowdy behaviour as a problem	41%	29%	31%	28%
Perception of drug use/ dealing as a problem	39%	36%	34%	31%
Perception of parents taking responsibility for their children	25%	32%	44%	51%

Residents survey result Perception of ASB 2008 - 2012

The CSP's joint response to issue-based anti-social behaviour, including street drinking and prostitution, has also been further developed. A change in focus of the Sex-worker's Action Group to target both on-street sex workers and Kerb crawlers through an approach with embraces support, education and enforcement is beginning to show results. Qualitative data from the police and voluntary groups reports fewer on-street prostitution. This has also been reflected in the recent NAG survey. For the first time prostitution has not been the top priority for the Oxford Rd NAG area.

The Priorities for 2013-17

Overview

Despite the success in reducing crime and fear of crime in Reading in recent years, we know we still have more to do. More than half of those who responded to the residents' survey identified levels of crime as the most important factor for making somewhere a good place to live and 29% identified it as an area in need of improvement. Analysis of the residents' survey by the University of Reading highlighted crime as a priority area for improvement.

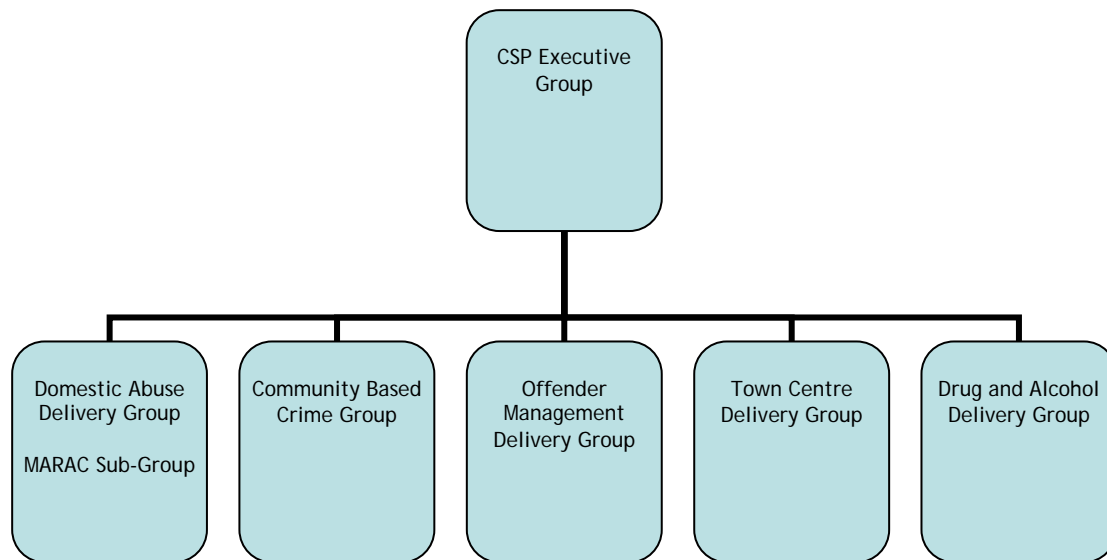
The 2012 census identified that 55 lower level super output areas (LSOAs) were in the worst 20% based on the crime deprivation index. This represents about half of all those living in Reading.

The 2013 Reading Community Safety Partnership (CSP) strategic assessment provides details of changes in the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse since the last strategic assessment in 2010. It also highlights the community's concerns about issues surrounding crime, disorder and substance misuse, and flags emerging trends. The latest strategic assessment identified seven priority areas for the CSP. These are:

- Burglary of a dwelling
- Shoplifting
- Violence Against a Person (with a focus on detections)
- Domestic Violence, including the impact on children and safe relationships
- Situational Anti-Social Behaviour
- Hate Crime
- Substance misuse, with a separate focus on alcohol, and young people.

The CSP has established five strategic groups to deliver on the priorities, as illustrated below. Each group is chaired by a senior manager from one of the partner agencies. These delivery groups will be required to produce a three year plan that will deliver measurable outcomes.

The groups will be held to account by the CSP Executive Group. The Executive group will monitor the performance of each group against agreed targets and take action to rectify any under-achieving area.



Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure

Neighbourhood Priorities

The CSP is committed to supporting and working alongside our communities in reducing the impact of crime and disorder that concern them locally. We know that there are different needs and challenges across Reading.

Neighbourhood action groups are one of the key methods of engaging and assisting communities in tackling those issues that are of most concern to them.

Examples of the work of the NAGs includes:

- Targeting estate agents who leave “to let” signs up beyond the period allowed, to reduce burglary and improve the street scene
- Carried out work with residents in burglary hotspot areas in South Reading which led to a 46% reduction in burglary in the targeted areas.
- Active campaigning to gather community intelligence on street prostitution and drug dealing leading to a reported reduction in the number of active prostitutes and police targeted operation against dealers and properties.
- Speed reduction initiatives along roads identified by residents, including the use of Speed Indication Devices (SIDs).

The NAGs have recently carried out a survey to establish new priorities and over 700 people responded. This excellent level of response from residents has allowed meaningful new priorities to be set at a neighbourhood level.

The NAG Priorities are:

Upper Caversham

Traffic Issues: Speeding & Parking/Burglary/Litter & Fly-tipping

Lower Caversham

Traffic Issues: Speeding & Parking/Burglary/Litter & Fly-tipping

Oxford Road North

Drugs/Prostitution/Alcohol related anti-social behaviour

Oxford Road South

Drugs/Prostitution/Alcohol related anti-social behaviour

Newtown

Drugs/Litter/Fly tipping /Drunken behaviour

Redlands and University

Burglary and Theft/Speeding Traffic and Parking/Drunken and Noisy Behaviour/Litter and Inconsiderate Cycling

Coley

Drunken Behaviour (relating to the CIRDIC)/Drugs (around the area off of Castle Hill)/Litter/Fly Tipping

Southcote

Parking/Speeding/Quadbikes/minimotos

Norcot

Speeding/Parking/Litter/flytipping

Whitley North

Speeding/Antisocial Behaviour (Drunken behaviour & Noise nuisance Drugs)

Katesgrove

Speeding/Quadbikes/minimotos

Tilehurst East

Speeding/Litter/Fly-tipping/Parking

Whitley South

Speeding/Parking/Burglary

Town Centre

Alcohol related anti-social behaviour/Litter
Rough Sleeping/Begging and Drugs

Domestic Abuse Delivery Group (DADG)

Identification of need:

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW 2011/12)¹ estimated that around one in four women and one in seven men aged 16-59 have suffered abuse at the hands of an intimate partner since the age of 16.

The past year saw an increase in all reported domestic incidents to the police. This could reflect either an increase in activity or an increase of confidence in the police and other agencies, in responding appropriately leading to an increased likelihood of reporting. Despite the increase in reporting is still likely that the majority of incidents continue to go unreported.

The statistical analysis reported a year on year reduction in repeat victimisation; this is positive as more serious repeat incidents are reducing reflecting appropriate partnership interventions preventing escalation into more serious violence or abuse.

There has also been a year on year reduction in the number of incidents that were recorded as a crime. These are incidents where actual violence took place. When combined with the above this could indicate an improved level of initial response preventing further escalation.

The impact of domestic abuse resonates through the entire family who are involved or subjected to it. The YOS has found a significant correlation between multiple repeat youth offenders and experience of domestic abuse within the household. It well established that one of the major drivers for young people entering the social care system is domestic violence in the household.

There is increasing national concern regarding violence in young people's relationships and the fact that this has not previously been recognised to the same extent as domestic abuse in adult relationships. The NSPCC study also found that post-relationship violence was a major issue for many girls. The findings provided clear evidence that some teenage girls, especially those with a history of family violence or with an older boyfriend are at serious risk of harm due to their partner's violence.

Current Action:

The CSP has been working to reduce Domestic Abuse and its impact and has a Domestic Violence Strategy and action plan in place. Some of the key achievements of the partnership are:

- Public Health have carried out a review of Reading's Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference

- Has maintained funding to ensure a continuum of advice and support for those experiencing domestic abuse and has further commissioned a 'family Choices' programme aimed at reducing repeat incidents and the impact of abusive relationships on children. This is achieving considerable success in engaging perpetrators and reducing repeat incidents of abuse.
- Implemented actions following a Domestic Violence Homicide and review. This has included commissioning a new pilot project in Reading called IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety). The service aims to improve the identification and referral of victims of domestic violence in primary care, working in partnership with GP surgeries.
- Delivered an Honour based violence conference with West Berkshire CSP
- Reviewed Domestic Abuse Training and implemented a new two level training programme for staff delivered by and to staff across agencies and sectors

Priorities for 2013 – 14:

The current Reading Domestic Abuse Strategy is a refresh of a previous strategy and runs from 2011 to 2014. A new strategy is required which reflects the current needs of Reading's population. The Delivery Group will build on the work that has already been carried out and develop a new strategy by:

- Reviewing the current strategy, mapping services available for perpetrators, victims and children and identifying gaps, issues and changing needs.
- Implementing the MARAC review
- Carrying out further analysis of needs and performance as identified in the strategic assessment
- Developing a framework for monitoring performance
- Ensuring that the voice of the victim/survivor is heard in both developing and monitoring the strategy.
- Referencing national guidance including the National Institute of Health Care Excellence (NICE) Public Health guidance on Domestic Violence and Abuse Identification and Prevention.

Action Plan:

An action plan will be produced to support the new strategy. This is expected to be in place by Spring 2014 and can be found at annex A

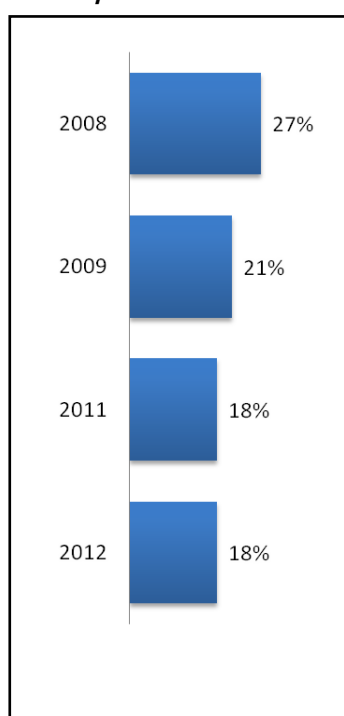
Community Based Crime Group (CBCG)

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Identification of Need (ASB)

The CSP has made a significant impact in tackling ASB over the period of the last few plans. We have moved from a poorly performing area based on the former National Indicator 17 and improved across all the other indicators. There has also been a reduction in the number of incidents being reported to the police year on year.

Perceptions re ASB



The residents' survey shows improvements in all measures of ASB:

- % who feel Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is a problem in their area reduced from 27% 2008 - 18% 2012.
- Perceptions of drunken and rowdy behaviour reduced from 41% 2008 - 28% in 2012.
- Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for their children improved from 25% in 2008 - 51% in 2012.
- Perceptions that there is a problem with people in the area treating one another with respect and consideration improved from 36% in 2008 to 27% in 2012.

This is a direct result of the continued and increased investment in our ASB services, and our response to neighbour nuisance or individual ASB has increasingly ensured a joined up approach across services.

However, residents continue to tell us that there are problems within their neighbourhood. Nearly half of all those who responded to the residents survey said they did not feel safe in the neighbourhood after dark. 33% felt rubbish and litter were a problem in their area, almost a 3rd said people using or dealing drugs were an issue and 29% said people being drunk or rowdy in a public place was a concern.

Neighbourhood or situational ASB is now the main area of concern. In some areas this is very specific, street drinking or on street prostitution. Whilst in other areas it is more general such as litter or graffiti.

Current Action (ASB)

There are a number of long standing operational groups working on specific situational-based ASB issues. These include the Sex Workers Action Group (SWAG) and the Street Population Group (SPG) (tackling at rough sleeping, begging and on street drinking).

These groups have:

- Reduced the number and impact of on street sex working
- Taken targeted action against street begging in the town centre
- Introduced a number of Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) to restrict the levels of ASB associated with street drinking
- Assisted rough sleepers to access accommodation and support services.

Priorities 2013-14 (ASB)

The Delivery Group will provide strategic leadership and support to focus operational working groups on those areas of priority to the CSP. It will do this by:

- Reviewing the operational plans of the SWAG and SPG and setting clear measures and targets
- Producing Reading's first cross service Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy that will include all forms of ASB.

HATE CRIME

Identification of need (Hate Crime)

The strategic assessment identified that reports of Hate Crime across the CSP area had fallen by 11%. We know that Hate Crime is vastly under reported and therefore this reduction in reported incidents is of concern.

The impact of hate crime on an individual can be substantial and in some cases nationally has led to suicide or homicide. We also know that in some types of hate crime the impact goes much wider than the individual and can affect the wider community.

Period	Race	Faith	Disability	Homophobic	Transphobic	Total
2010-11	182	16	4	13	2	217
2011-12	156	5	5	23	4	193

Hate Crime Report 2010 - 2012 by category

Current Action (Hate Crime)

Although there was no strategic group looking at Hate Crime during the previous strategy period collectively the partnership has been working to reduce the impact of Hate Crime across Reading. This has included:

- Holding a Disability Hate Crime conference to establish levels across the CSP area
- Delivering Learning Disability Hate Crime training for partnership organisations
- Introduced a 'Safe Place Scheme' in partnership with Reading Business Against Crime (RBAC) in Reading Town Centre
- Introduced police "surgeries" in Local Authority day centres
- Introduced 24/7 Third Party reporting via Stop Hate UK

Priority Areas 2013-14 (Hate Crime)

The group will coordinate work that is being carried out across the partner agencies and define a clear strategic direction to improve the outcomes for victims of Hate Crime. It will do this by:

- Working with Alliance for Cohesion and Racial Equality (ACRE) in Reading to develop the voice of victims through a Hate Crime forum.
- Review the effectiveness of the Stop Hate UK third party reporting as a means of increasing reporting levels
- Review the national definition of Hate Crime and Hate Crime categories and develop an alternative if necessary
- Develop an action plan linked to the Thames Valley Police Hate Crime strategy and action plan.

Action Plan:

The current action plan can be found at annex B

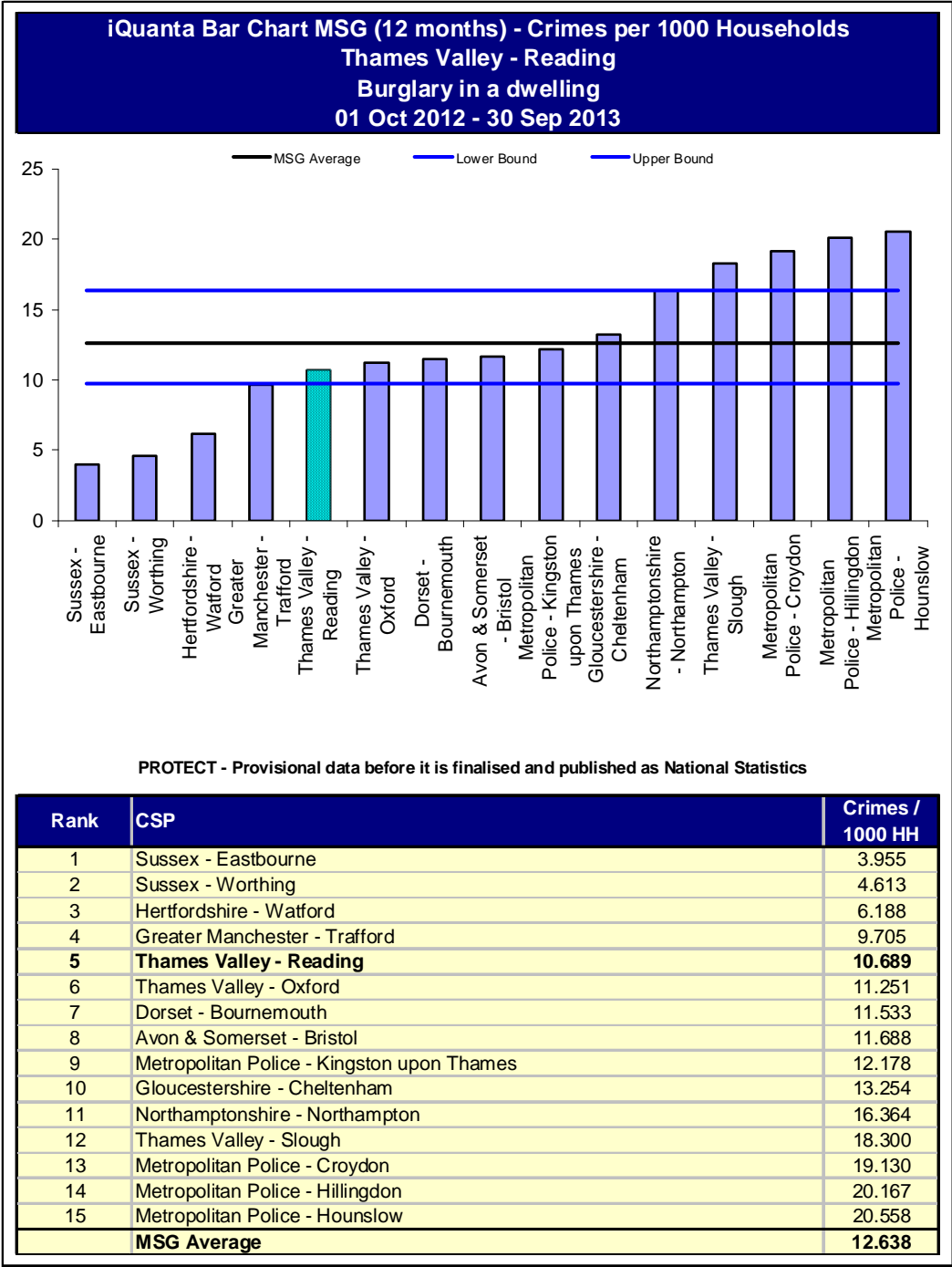
Integrated Offender Management Delivery Group (IOMDG)

Identification of need

Historically Reading has had substantially high levels of burglary when compared to its Most Similar Group of areas (MSG). The strategic assessment identified that the current high levels of reduction coincides with a change in the management approach of IOM. This ensured that the needs of those offenders who wished to engage were prioritised across agency, with a focus on one or more of the seven pathways out of offending such as drug treatment, employment or housing. Those offenders failing to engage were pro-actively pursued to ensure that any offending behaviour was quickly identified and arrest were made. This coordination has and is delivering results. For April - July 2013 - when compared to the same period last year Reading saw a:

- 40% reduction in burglary
- 23% reduction in robbery
- 33% reduction in theft from motor vehicle

There are number of significant threats to the continuation of this model of offender management. Not least of these is the re-organisation of Probation at a national level which will see the management of offenders committing these crimes move to a Community Rehabilitation Company and the CSP will need to understand the new delivery model and forge new relationships in order to preserve a highly successful collaborative approach. Other threats include the potential for reduced funding for drug intervention and the impact of welfare reform.



Reading CSP MSG Comparison (Burglary - Dwelling)

Current Action:

The IOMDG is a well establish and long standing delivery group within the CSP. Their success has already been well documented elsewhere in this plan and is underpinned by:

- Burglary reductions that out-perform our MSG
- Priority access to supported accommodation
- Priority access to accommodation through the Deposit Guarantee Scheme (where threatened with Homelessness and meet reference criteria).
- Review of the Housing/Probation Protocol to ensure a relevant and Single Point of Contact for IOM/Probation and Housing to improve the effectiveness of joint working
- Implementation of a pilot for jointly funded (Housing/Probation) short term emergency accommodation for those who meet criteria for supported accommodation.
- Introduction of voluntary sector resettlement support (1.5 posts), supporting short term prisoners to find and secure appropriate housing with long term re-settlement plans.
- Close partnership working through the Drug Intervention Programme.
- Highly differing nature of youth offending in each of Thames Valley areas - higher levels of serious offending (robbery, dwelling burglary) in Reading
- Reading Youth Offending Service (YOS) achieved a 2% reduction in re-offending rates for Q1 2013-14 compared to an increase in re-offending in Thames Valley (+1.6%), South East (+1.9%) and England (+1.3%).
- Reducing First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System (FTE): Reduction of 69% over 3 years (241 - 75), outperforming Thames Valley, SE and England, but
- FTE remains highest per 100,000 10-17 year old population in Thames Valley due to high levels of children and families living in deprivation

Priority Areas 2013-14

The IOMDG has a clearly defined action plan with a number of ongoing actions that will be directly transferred into the new plan. The additional priority for the first year is to:

- Prepare for the changes to the Probation Service to ensure the smooth transition from the current organisation to the new delivery model.
- Further expansion of the IOM arrangement to manage and accommodate a significant variation in offender cohorts and operational focuses on local areas while maintaining a coherent, systematic and efficient overall TV approach.
- Developing and enhancing the use of peer mentors and volunteers as standard service provision in supporting the offender rehabilitation and offender reintegration in the community.
- Support the development of a data-linkage system in order to establish a performance monitoring tool that could be used by TV-IOM partners and CSPs to regularly measure impact of the scheme on local crime.

- Sustaining and enhancing the multi agency partnership arrangements and contributions made to effective IOM arrangements. That is ensuring that there is a collective ownership of risks and benefits from the scheme.
- Improve the future capability and capacity of IOM - use of offender tagging through GPS.
- Increasing the use of Restorative Justice (RJ) principles into everyday IOM process and supervision practices in order to reduce the fear of crime and re-offending.

Action Plan:

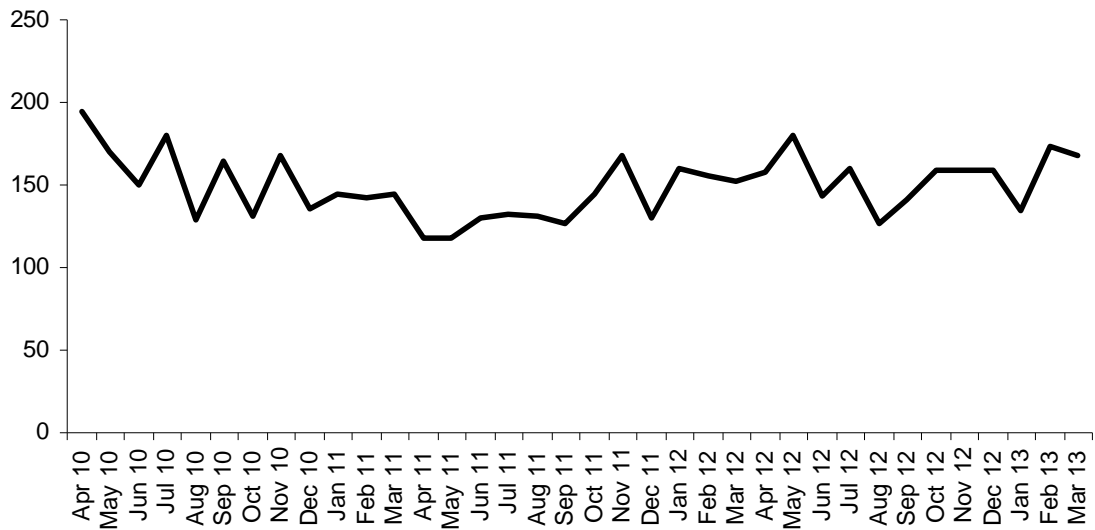
The current action plan can be found at annex C

Town Centre Delivery Group (TCDG)

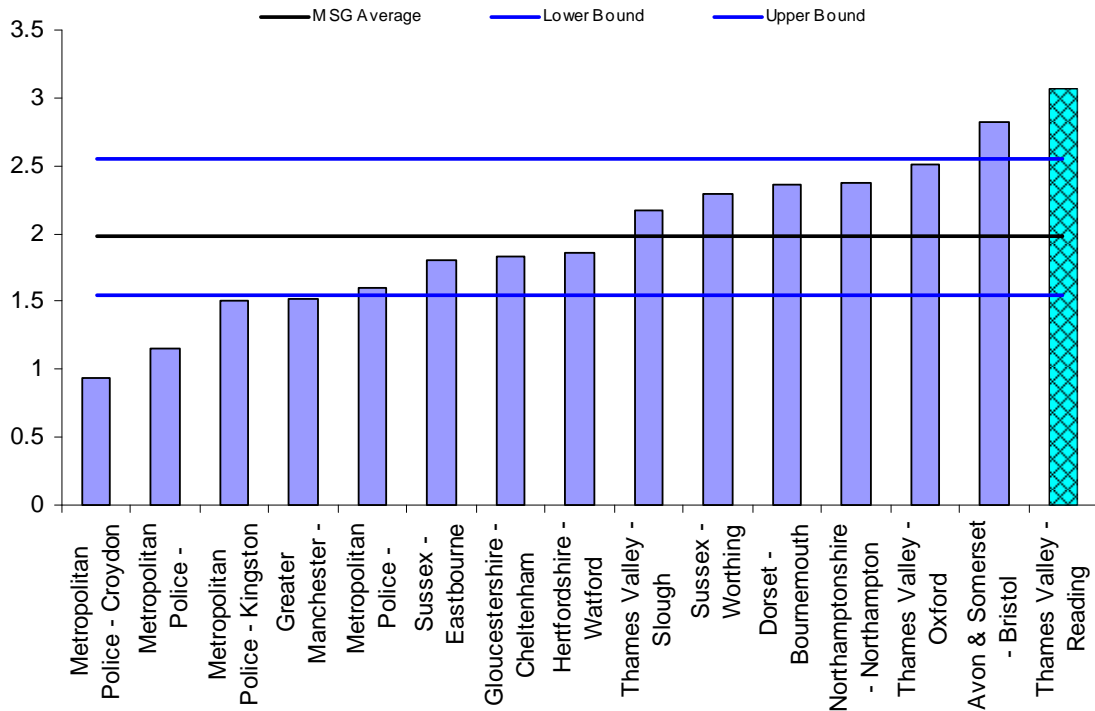
SHOPLIFTING

Identification of need (Shoplifting):

There has been a 12% increase in shoplifting in the last year. Whilst this increase mirrors a national increase, Reading's position as the premier shopping destination in the South East¹ amplifies the impact especially in the current economic conditions. Reading is the worst performing CSP for shoplifting when compared to our MSG.



Shoplifting April 2010 - March 2013



¹ Excluding London

Current action (Shoplifting)

This is the first time that Shoplifting has been a priority for the CSP and therefore there has been no overarching strategic plan to tackle it. However, the partnership has an active Business Against Crime partnership (RBAC). Members of RBAC are also members of the Town Safe Radio Scheme. Both schemes actively target known shoplifters in order to prevent offences from being committed.

Priority Action 2013-14 (Shoplifting)

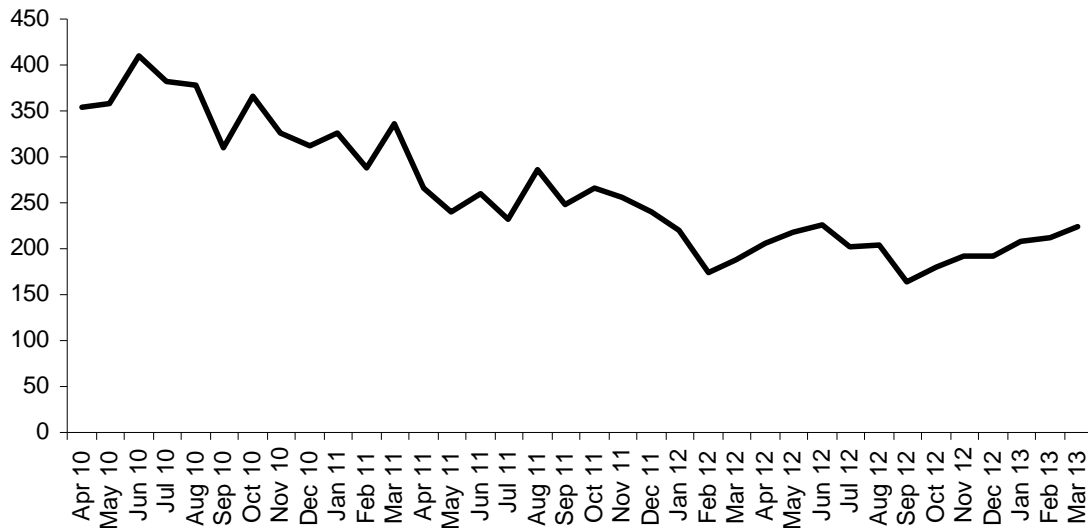
The delivery group has identified that there is a requirement for additional analysis of the shoplifting data. This will be needed in order to understand the key drivers underpinning performance. There is already some data that has highlighted hot spot stores and much of the initial action will be based around this.

- Target main stores with detection driven policies, to change their work practices to prevention.
- Work with the Business Improvement District to challenge the above working practices.
- Patrol plans and local policing strategy to prevent and reduce offences.
- Review provision of effective CCTV within stores.
- Work with the DAAT, to engage offenders in drug rehabilitation.

VIOLENT CRIME

Identification of need (Violent Crime):

Reading has one of the largest night-time economies (NTE) in the Thames Valley. The CSP along with its partners in the business sector has worked hard to ensure that those visiting the Town Centre at night remain safe. We have seen violent offences fall year on year and between November 2012 and March 2013 there were 31% fewer violent offences in the Town Centre than the same period for the previous year. However, more recently we have seen levels of violence against the person increase and detection rates begin to fall.



Violence Against the Person April 2010 - March 2013

Current Action:

The CSP together with its partners in both the business and voluntary sector has introduced a number of key measures to tackle town centre violence. This has included:

- Targeted CCTV coverage linked directly to the Town Safe Radio Scheme
- Introduction of Street Pastors
- Obtaining a package of funding in support of the First Stop Bus to be used in the town centre at night, at weekends and other key times to reduce binge drinking, demands on the local ambulance service and A&E department as well as reducing violence against person's crimes and creating a calmer town centre in Reading.

Priority Action (VAP) 2013-14

The TCDG will work to enhance successful interventions that have been implemented across the town centre over the past decade. It will do this by:

- Working with the local A&E department to develop robust and effective data collection on victims who present at casualty.
- Strengthen Pubwatch & Doorwatch and training packages for door supervisors
- Introduce the "First Stop" bus in the Town Centre
- Make effective use of social media to inform potential victims and perpetrators of violent crime.
- Review the police operation in line with Thames Valley Police force-wide best practice.

The current action plan can be found at annex D

Drug and alcohol delivery group (DADG)

Identification of need:

Reading's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment highlights that:

- Over 11% of school age children consider themselves smokers and 60% had drunk alcohol in the past year.
- An estimated 20% of the population aged over 16 years in Reading are increasing-risk alcohol drinkers.
- Alcohol-attributable hospital admissions in Reading have risen slightly over the past 5 years. They still remain below the national average and average for local authorities with similar levels of deprivation and are very similar to the averages for the South East.
- The rate of crime in Reading that is estimated to be attributable to alcohol is significantly higher than average. The rate has decreased over the past five years to a rate of around 12 crimes per 1,000. Bringing Reading closer to the national and South East averages and the average for Local Authorities with similar deprivation levels.
- Violent crime estimated to be due to alcohol has seen a fall in Reading and this reduction was at its most dramatic between 2011 and 2012 when it fell to under 8 crimes per every 1,000 people. It has also fallen closer in line with the national and South East Region average as well as the average for the Local Authorities with a similar level of deprivation.
- The estimated number of heroin and/or crack users in England and Wales has fallen since peaking in 2005/6 at 332,090 to 298,752 in 2010/11. In the same period, the estimated number in Reading has risen slightly from 1,271 to 1,363, with the rate per 1,000 population remaining stable (12.36 in 2005/6 and 12.38 in 2010/11).
- Reading has a higher estimated number of heroin and/or crack users than average (12.38 per 1,000 compared to 8.67 per 1,000 in England and 5.98 per 1,000 in the South-East).
- Around 5.5 people in every 1,000 living in Reading were in drug treatment during 2012, a higher rate than the national average, the average for the South East Region and the average of Local Authorities with a similar level of deprivation.

We know that drug misuse is a major driver around both crime and ASB. The Police and Crime Commissioner's Plan states that *"Drug addiction, and the requirement of addicts to fund their habit, lies behind a large proportion of domestic burglary and shop lifting and, in some cases, results in violence causing injury ... we should look to reduce burglary by rehabilitating offenders."*

Drug treatment has been recognised as one of the key pathways to reducing offending behaviour and is essential to the continuing success of Reading's IOM system. Locally there are links between drug treatment and access to other key service such as housing, employment and primary healthcare for physical or mental health needs.

The strategic assessment identified that there needs to be a separate focus in two key areas - on alcohol, and young people, otherwise there is a real risk of these issues being lost.

Current Action:

- A Needs Assessment for alcohol treatment is currently being undertaken by the DAAT with an expected completion date of March 2014.
- Harm Reduction and in particular blood borne virus and drug related deaths (including near-miss incidents) are receiving a greater focus. Drug related deaths in particular are being investigated and prevention work is being explored through a Berkshire wide multi-agency forum facilitated by the Council and including representatives from the Police, GPs, Berkshire Coroners, Housing services, Mental Health Services and South Central Ambulance Services.
- Performance and recovery activity continue to receive a high profile within the DADG. 'Successful Completions' are the only target given to drug treatment which has an impact on funding. This target is the number of users of (i) opiates and (ii) non-opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence or as an occasional user if they are users of non-opiates) who do not then re-present to treatment again within six months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment.' Reading continues to remain in the bottom quartile of our most similar group in terms of achieving successful completions and as such the partnership are working closely with Public Health England (formerly the National Treatment Agency) on an action plan to address this. Retention in treatment is particularly strong for Reading with a higher than the national average figure for those retained in treatment for 12 weeks or more. Numbers representing following a successful treatment exit currently is at zero which is also better than the national average.
- Recommissioning of all drug and alcohol treatment has commenced with a contract start date of the 1st of October 2014. Recommissioning has been agreed by the Council for the following reasons:
 - To improve Reading's performance in the treatment of drug and alcohol services
 - To become an area of best practice by meeting the needs of all drug and alcohol users in treatment and those that are not in treatment
 - To decrease harm to individuals and the community as a whole
 - To increase the number of people leaving treatment drug and alcohol free and integrating them back into the community
 - There are a lack of formal contracts with a number of providers, due to the change of commissioner from the PCT to RBC.

- The length of time since a commissioning exercise has been carried out and therefore a need to effectively manage the budget to maximise the return of investment in line with national and local requirements.
 - To recognise the changing needs of service users.
- First Stop bus provision for the night time economy is expected to reduce the impact on police and A&E resources by reducing antisocial behaviour and crime in the town centre during evenings and providing first aid to those who require it. It is hoped that the bus will also be a useful resource for drug and alcohol services during the day when it may be used for educational or outreach purposes.
 - Licensing and enforcement continue to be within the remit of the DADG in terms of monitoring the sale and supply of alcohol to those who are underage and the action taken against those engaged in this activity.
 - Accounts of the prevalence and measures to address antisocial behaviour on the streets of Reading such as begging, street drinking and sex working continue to be monitored by the DADG.

It is important to note that there are major crossovers between the outcomes being delivered by the IOMDG and the DADG. This includes:

- work to engage offenders in drug treatment - previously referred to as the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)
- KCA Prescribing Nurse holds a Clinic 2.5 days per week at Probation
- Structured day programme available to all IOM offenders as part of drug intervention delivery
- Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR) are commissioned jointly by Probation and the Councils Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- DIP IOM worker, permanently located at Probation
- Drug intervention & referral arrangements in Loddon Valley custody
- Outreach work with women offenders in a specialist project

Priority Action for 2013-14

- Recommissioning of adult drug and alcohol treatment services will be a priority action for the DADG in 2013/14 and into 2014/15. Within the recommissioning the priorities will be:
 - Ensuring that service users are receiving a consistently good service with the least disruption possible.
 - Keeping the disruption to staff limited, as TUPE will apply in many cases it is hoped that staff will be retained but a degree of disruption will be unavoidable.
 - Reading's recovery community is going from strength to strength with a monthly event taking place such as the opening of the memorial bench and more frequent ongoing activities such as the recovery café and the recovery newsletter. This recovery activity is proving excellent in terms of engagement

and retention in treatment and must be seen as a priority and supported throughout the recommissioning and implementation of new services.

- Retaining performance with the expectation that it will increase once new Provider(s) are in place. This will be crucial to ensure that ongoing funding is retained or increased.
- Strengthening the management and monitoring of harm reduction issues and in particular drug related deaths and near misses will be essential in 2013/14 and onwards to ensure that prevalence can be reduced and lessons learnt can be acted upon quickly and cascaded in the most efficient way.
- A governance pathway for Young Peoples substance misuse must be in place to be referred to on the occasional basis when it is needed. This has been a gap since the dissolution of the Intervention and Prevention delivery group.
- A priority for the DADG will also be to understand alcohol entrenched drinkers who are not willing or able to access treatment but who put a strain on statutory and non-statutory services and are becoming increasingly more problematic for Reading. It is hoped that the alcohol needs assessment currently being undertaken as well as data from the First Stop bus and greater partnership working will enable the creation of a robust alcohol strategy and action plan which will be able to address this need.
- Maintaining an oversight and strategic lead for street population, sex workers and licensing/enforcement will also remain a priority.

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ⁱ Office for National Statistics. Crime in England and Wales, quarterly first release to March 2012, London: Office for National Statistics, 2012.