



BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEETING OF THE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MONDAY 19TH OCTOBER 2009, AT 6.00 P.M.

COMMITTEE ROOM, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, BURCOT LANE, BROMSGROVE

MEMBERS: Councillors C. B. Taylor (Chairman), Mrs. M. Bunker (Vice-Chairman), S. R. Colella, Mrs. A. E. Doyle, Mrs. J. M. L. A. Griffiths, Ms. H. J. Jones and L. J. Turner

AGENDA

1. To receive apologies for absence
2. Declarations of Interest
3. To confirm the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting of the Performance Management Board held on 21st September 2009 (Pages 1 - 6)
4. Performance Report (August 2009) (Pages 7 - 40)
5. Improvement Plan Exception Report (August 2009) (Pages 41 - 50)
6. Community Safety Partnership - Partnership Plan 2009-2011 (Pages 51 - 202)
7. Bromsgrove Profile (Pages 203 - 304)
8. Work Programme (Pages 305 - 310)
9. To consider any other business, details of which have been notified to the Head of Legal, Equalities and Democratic Services prior to the commencement of the meeting and which the Chairman, by reason of special circumstances, considers to be of so urgent a nature that it cannot wait until the next meeting

The Council House
Burcot Lane
BROMSGROVE
Worcestershire
B60 1AA

9th October 2009

K. DICKS
Joint Chief Executive

Agenda Item 3

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEETING OF THE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER 2009 AT 6.00 P.M.

PRESENT: Councillors C. B. Taylor (Chairman), S. R. Colella,
Mrs. J. M. L. A. Griffiths and Ms. H. J. Jones

Officers: Mr. H. Bennett, Ms. R. Cole and Mrs. A. Scarce

30/09 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mrs. M. Bunker, Mrs. A. E. Doyle and L. Turner

31/09 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

32/09 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the Performance Management Board held on 21st July 2009 were submitted.

RESOLVED that, subject to the inclusion of Councillor S. R. Colella in the list of those present, the minutes be approved as a correct record.

33/09 COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP - PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2009-2011

RESOLVED that consideration of this item be deferred to a future meeting of the Board and that the Portfolio Holder and that the Deputy Head of Street Scene and Community be invited to attend.

34/09 COUNCIL PLAN 2010/2013 PART 1

Consideration was given to a report on the Council Plan 2010/2013 Part 1. It was reported that the Council Plan was in effect the Business Plan for the Council and therefore was a key document for Members. Part 1 of the Council Plan contained the Council's priorities which arose from the away day attended by senior officers and Members and would drive officers' operational plans. Eventually Part 2 of the Council Plan would govern the allocation of resources and level of performance as part of the 2010/2011 budget process.

It was reported that, following consideration at Cabinet and Council, Value for Money had been added as an additional value, the priorities had been

increased from four to six and there had been some amendment to the key deliverables.

There was particular discussion on Climate Change which had been included for the first time as a Council priority the previous year. New legislation and the introduction of a number of new National Indicators relating to the reduction of CO2 emissions and flooding had focussed attention on these areas which it was recognised would be a huge challenge. At present there was no clear strategy in place to address this although the Assistant Chief Executive reported that a plan was being developed by officers and was likely to be produced within four months.

It was noted that with a view to addressing these issues a Climate Change Officer post had been created on a joint basis with Redditch Borough Council. The Climate Change Officer had recommended that the Council adopts a 2% per annum reduction target for its CO2 emissions (NI 185) and ensures that it continues to work with its partners on meeting the Local Area Agreement target for per capita emissions in the District of 9% over three years (2008/2011).

Members also considered the need to address flooding issues by working jointly with Parish Councils and other partners, particularly in relation to the challenging target NI 188 (Planning to adapt to Climate Change) and the two Local Area Agreement targets LI 1a and LI 1b which dealt with flood risk management plans and parish flood warning systems respectively.

Members felt there should be consideration of how communication with residents could be developed to reflect the reasons for entering into Shared Services arrangements i.e. in order to pre-empt the anticipated stringent cuts in public spending, how the new arrangements would deliver Value for Money and would improve the resilience of the Council's services.

In response to queries from Members relating to GCSE results within the Bromsgrove area, including those achieved by "looked after" children, the Assistant Chief Executive undertook to provide this information to Members of the Board.

There was also discussion on NI 39 which concerned alcohol related hospital admissions and which had increased significantly and therefore received a "red flag" marking from the Audit Commission. It was felt it would be useful to gain a greater understanding of how the figure was arrived at, the factors influencing the figure and what actions were being taken to address the issue. The Assistant Chief Executive suggested that a representative from the NHS Primary Care Trust (PCT) be invited to a future meeting of the Board to discuss the matters raised.

The Board discussed the issue of unemployment, including the impact on school leavers and on "worklessness" within the District, and queried how the issue could be followed up. The Assistant Chief Executive referred to the Forum which had taken place at the Council House earlier in the year and the

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Economic Theme Group which had last met in May 2009.

RECOMMENDED:

- (a) that in relation to NI 185, the 2% per annum target suggested by the Climate Change Officer for the reduction in the Council's CO2 emissions be adopted alongside the target of a reduction of 9% for per capita emissions ;
- (b) that the relevant Portfolio Holder be requested to work with the appropriate officers on the development of a long term Climate Change Strategy and action plan in order to address the priority of Climate Change and achieve the 80% reduction by 2050;
- (c) that the relevant Portfolio Holder be requested to work with the Assistant Chief Executive to develop a programme to explain to residents the importance of the Shared Services proposals with a focus on addressing residents' poor perception of the Council's value for money ;
- (d) that the relevant Portfolio Holder be requested to work with partners through the LSP on ways of addressing the levels of unemployment and "worklessness" within the District.

RESOLVED:

- (a) that the Council's Vision and Council Objectives be noted;
- (b) that the introduction of Value for Money as a corporate value be noted;
- (c) that the new set of priorities and the information on which they are based be noted;
- (d) that the outline key deliverables for each priority together with potential budget bids be noted;
- (e) that the Climate Change Strategy and action plan referred to in recommendation (b) above, be submitted to this Board when available;
- (f) that a representative of the PCT be invited to attend a future meeting of the Board to address the issues behind the worsening situation in relation to NI 39;
- (g) that the Assistant Chief Executive be requested to give an update on how the Council and its partners are responding to the recession, in particular in relation to unemployment issues.

35/09 **PLACE SURVEY**

Consideration was given to a report on the results of the Place Survey. It was reported that this was now a statutory survey which in future would be undertaken every two years. The survey would provide the data on local people's experiences and perceptions by which a number of National Indicators would be measured and in order for the authority to move towards becoming an Excellent Council it was important to demonstrate it was responding positively to the results of the survey.

The Board was requested to consider the findings of the survey with a view to making recommendations to the Cabinet in relation to actions which would improve the public perception at the next survey which was due to take place at the end of 2010.

It was noted that generally, whilst 81% of respondents were satisfied with their local area there was a dichotomy in that there did not appear to be recognition of the contribution made by the Council in terms of the provision of services, infrastructure and support towards improving the area. It was disappointing that satisfaction ratings with the Council had fallen since the previous survey to 34%, although it was recognised this was a national trend.

The following key issues were identified from the results:

- Poor perception of value for money (VFM) given by the Council
- Overall satisfaction with the Council
- Residents' ability to influence local decision making
- Awareness of Civil Protection Arrangements

In addition, the survey had revealed the following were seen as areas which most needed improvement:

- Roads and pavement repairs
- Activities for teenagers
- Shopping facilities
- Public transport

The Board discussed the vital importance of effective communications with residents to reverse some of these perceptions and the correlation between residents being more informed of the services provided by the Council and satisfaction was noted, however, the budget for communications/publicity was bound to be limited by the expected reductions in public spending.

There was discussion on the success of the budget jury process which had enabled residents to gain an insight into the decisions and pressures faced by the Council in allocating limited resources. It was suggested that this process could be expanded to include a larger number of people, possibly by arranging a larger scale event in the Spadesbourne Suite or the Artrix and/or through greater use of the internet. The costs of doing so would be minimal.

It was recognised that it was important that information was included in publicity material to illustrate that the Council was responding positively to feedback received from residents, for example in the provision of the Bromsgrove Urban and Rural Transport scheme. The local paper was felt to be an effective means of communication and the Assistant Chief Executive referred to the production of a "wraparound" to illustrate Council Services.

It was also recognised that, in order to address the priorities identified in the survey, it was vital to ensure that the large scale and high profile projects such as the new Train Station and Town Centre regeneration were proceeding. The importance of working in partnership with other organisations was illustrated by the improved feedback received on areas such as crime levels, affordable housing and clean streets.

There was concern that only 10% of people felt well informed about what to do in the event of a large scale emergency and it was felt this could be addressed relatively simply through the production of a leaflet on emergency planning.

RECOMMENDED:

- (a) that in order to address concerns such as VFM, lack of ability to influence decisions and satisfaction with the Council, a campaign be developed, including the expansion of the budget jury process, use of the Internet and “wraparounds” in the local press to increase public awareness of Council services, including examples of where the Council has sought and then made use of feedback from the public when introducing or developing services;
- (b) that in view of the importance of the changes arising from the Shared Services agenda, events be arranged to enable the public to meet the Joint Chief Executive and the new Management Team and to understand the new arrangements and their contribution to VFM.
- (c) that in order to improve the public awareness of what to do in the event of a large scale emergency, an emergency planning leaflet be considered.

36/09 **PERFORMANCE REPORT (JULY 2009)**

The Board considered a report on the Council’s performance at 31st July 2009.

RESOLVED:

- (a) that it be noted that 43% of performance indicators were stable or improving;
- (b) that it be noted that 63% of performance indicators which had a target were meeting their target at the month end and 93% were projected to meet their target at the year end;
- (c) that the performance figures for July 2009 as set out in Appendix 2 be noted;
- (d) that the particular areas of improvement as set out in section 3.4 of the report be noted; and
- (e) that the areas of concern as set out in section 3.5 of the report be noted.

37/09 **SICKNESS ABSENCE PERFORMANCE**

The Assistant Chief Executive updated the Board on the actions being taken to improve the Council’s performance relating to sickness absence.

The actions included the provision of detailed information to Heads of Service on specific instances of sickness absence and the amendment of the “trigger points” within the existing sickness policy to bring staff into the sickness regime at an earlier stage. In addition work was being undertaken in conjunction with the trade unions on the possibility of piloting an amended sickness scheme within Street Scene and Community.

RESOLVED that the position be noted.

38/09 **IMPROVEMENT PLAN EXCEPTION REPORT (JULY 2009)**

The Board considered the Improvement Plan Exception report for July 2009.

RESOLVED:

- (a) that the revisions to the Improvement Plan Exception report together with the corrective action being taken be noted;
- (b) that it be noted that for the 84 actions highlighted for July within the plan 79.8% of the Improvement Plan was on target (green), 13.1% was one month behind (amber) and no actions were over one month behind (red). 7.1% of actions had been reprogrammed or suspended with approval.

39/09 **SHARED SERVICES HIGHLIGHT REPORT**

The Board considered the latest highlight report in respect of the shared services project. It was noted that a report would be submitted on a monthly basis.

It was felt it would be helpful if the report could illustrate on an on going basis both the proposed savings and the actual savings achieved.

RESOLVED:

- (a) that the report be noted; and
- (b) that future reports include a table to illustrate the target savings and that this be updated regularly to reflect the position as savings are achieved and as new services are included.

40/09 **WORK PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report on the Board's proposed work programme for 2009/2010. It was suggested that the item on the Bromsgrove Profile be deleted from the list of items for the next meeting and as an alternative the information on this item be circulated to Members. Members also requested additional information on the complaints system and the Assistant Chief Executive likewise undertook to circulate this information.

RESOLVED that the work programme be approved subject to the deletion of the item on the Bromsgrove Profile listed for consideration at the October meeting of the Board.

The meeting closed at 8.00 p.m.

Chairman

Agenda Item 4

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

19 OCTOBER 2009

AUGUST (PERIOD 5) PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Responsible Portfolio Holder	Cllr Roger Hollingworth
Responsible Head of Service	Hugh Bennett, Assistant Chief Executive
Non Key Decision	

1. SUMMARY





- 1.1 To report to Performance Management Board on the Council's performance at 31 August 2009 (period 5).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That The Board notes that 61% of PIs are stable or improving.
- 2.2 That The Board notes that 59% of PI's that have a target are meeting their target as at the month end and 89% are projected to meet their target at the year end.
- 2.3 That The Board notes the performance figures for August 2009 as set out in Appendix 2.
- 2.4 That The Board notes the particular areas of improvement as summarised in section 3.5.
- 2.5 That The Board notes the PI's of particular concern as set out in section 3.6.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The full list of performance indicators due to be reported monthly is set out in **Appendix 2** where:-

	On Target
	Less than 10% from target
	More than 10% from target
	No target set

I	Performance is Improving
S	Performance is Stable
W	Performance is Worsening
N/a	No target set

- 3.2 Comparisons of overall performance improvements this month to last month are shown on Appendix 1.
- 3.3 At the beginning of the year the set of corporately reported PI's was revised to ensure they reflect current priorities and also to take account of the revised

assessment methodology that the Council will be judged on under CAA. There are a total of 100 PI's in the corporate set, 34 reported monthly, 26 quarterly and 40 annually. Many of the annually reported PI's are outcome measures.

3.4 The overall performance position has improved since last month with 61% of PI's now stable or improving, compared to a low point of 43% last month. The proportion of PI's currently meeting target has dropped slightly, down from 63% last month to 59%. While this is lower than desirable the majority of these (8 out of 11) are missing target by less than 10%, so there is scope for performance to improve back above target for these before the year end

3.5 Performance worthy of particular mention is as follows:

- Although sickness absence remains worse than target there has been a significant reduction of more than 25% in August compared to July and it is 15% less than in August 2008. It is too early to say whether this is directly attributable to the various actions that have been put in place to reduce absence, but it is, nonetheless, an encouraging step in the right direction.
- Art events have been well received and have had many positive comments, despite the adverse weather earlier in the summer which led to the cancellation of one street theatre event.

3.6 Performance of potential concern is as follows:

- Despite the encouraging reduction in sickness absence it is still running above target, so the focus on reducing it needs to be maintained.
- Dolphin Centre usage fell short of target by nearly 5,000 usages in August. Seasonal factors and holidays will have had some bearing on this. Figures in September, when schools have returned, should indicate whether this was just a seasonal dip.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no financial implications

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no legal implications.

6. COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

6.1 Performance reporting & management links to the Improvement objective

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1 The main risks associated with the details included in this report are:

- Data quality problems
- Poor performance

7.2 These risks are being managed as follows:

- Implementation of the Data Quality Strategy
- Robust follow up on performance issues, including performance clinics

8 CUSTOMER IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Performance Improvement is a Council Objective

9. EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no implications for the Council’s Equalities and Diversity Policies.

10. VALUE FOR MONEY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no VFM implications

11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Procurement Issues None
Personnel Issues None
Governance/Performance Management – Production of the performance report supports the aim of improving performance & performance management
Community Safety including Section 17 of Crime & Disorder Act 1988 None
Policy None
Environmental None

12. OTHERS CONSULTED ON THE REPORT

Portfolio Holder	No
Chief Executive	Yes (at CMT)
Executive Director (Partnerships & Projects)	Yes (at CMT)
Executive Director (Services)	Yes (at CMT)
Assistant Chief Executive	Yes
Head of Service	Yes
Head of Financial Services	Yes (at CMT)
Head of Legal, Equalities & Democratic Services	Yes (at CMT)
Head of Organisational Development & HR	Yes (at CMT)
Corporate Procurement Team	Yes (at CMT)

13. WARDS AFFECTED

All Wards.

14. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Performance Summary for August 2009

Appendix 2 Detail Performance report for August 2009

Appendix 3 Detailed figures to support the performance report

15. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

Contact officer

Name: John Outhwaite, Senior Policy & Performance Officer

email: j.outhwaite@bromsgrove.gov.uk

Tel: (01527) 881602

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY - Period 2 (May) 2009/10					
Monthly (May) performance			Estimated Outcome		
No.	%age ³		No.	%age ³	
22	81%	On target	19	73%	On target
5	19%	Missing target by less than 10%	6	23%	Missing target by less than 10%
		Missing target by more than 10%	1	4%	Missing target by more than 10%
		No data ²			No data ²
27		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹	26		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹
					26

SUMMARY - Period 3/Quarter1 (June) 2009/10					
Monthly/Quarterly (June/QT) performance			Estimated Outcome		
No.	%age ³		No.	%age ³	
23	61%	On target	23	61%	On target
15	39%	Missing target by less than 10%	8	21%	Missing target by less than 10%
7		Missing target by more than 10%	7	18%	Missing target by more than 10%
		No data ²	7		No data ²
45		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹	45		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹
					45

SUMMARY - Period 4 (July) 2009/10					
Monthly (July) performance			Estimated Outcome		
No.	%age ³		No.	%age ³	
13	43%	On target	17	63%	On target
17	57%	Missing target by less than 10%	5	19%	Missing target by less than 10%
4		Missing target by more than 10%	5	19%	Missing target by more than 10%
		No data ²	7		No data ²
34		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹	34		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹
					34

SUMMARY - Period 5 (August) 2009/10					
Monthly (August) performance			Estimated Outcome		
No.	%age ³		No.	%age ³	
19	61%	On target	16	59%	On target
12	39%	Missing target by less than 10%	8	30%	Missing target by less than 10%
3		Missing target by more than 10%	3	11%	Missing target by more than 10%
		No data ²	7		No data ²
34		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹	34		Total Number of Indicators reported this period ¹
					34

Notes

- 1 - This figure shows the total number of indicators reported in Appendix 2 for this period. This will vary as some indicators are reported monthly, some quarterly, some annually (but in different periods - depending on when they become available).
- 2 - Some of the indicators do not have all the performance elements, for instance some do not have targets because they are new indicators this year, others are activity measures (e.g. monthly call volume). These indicators will be included in the 'no data' count where comparisons cannot be made.
- 3 - The percentage figure shown is the percentage of the number of indicators for which relevant data is available this period, not the total number of indicators reported this period.

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Performance Indicators Period 05 (August) 2009/10

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2008/09		2009/10		2009/10		2009/10		2009/10		2009/10		2009/10		2009/10	
				Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target

Street Scene & Community

NI 191	Residual Household waste per household (KG)	M	C	586.26	48.61	52.56	W	98.62	100.66	I	147.74	151.16	W	196.74	206.22	W	245.78	246.03	I	0.00	294.81
NI 192	Percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted	M	C	43.25	32.07	39.30	I	31.90	40.77	I	33.75	41.26	I	34.71	41.08	W	36.28	41.73	W	36.76	#DIV/0!
LPI Depot	Number of missed household waste collections	M	C	1,136	95	129	W	190	252	I	285	379	W	380	446	I	475	514	W	570	
LPI Depot	Number of missed recycle waste collections	M	C	281	20	18	I	40	24	I	60	44	W	80	62	I	100	71	I	120	
NWBCU5	Total Crime	M	C	New	459	459	S	934	862	I	1,393	1,281	W	1,868	1,761	W	2,342	2,228	I		

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2008/09 Actuals	April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend
NWBCU1	The number of domestic burglaries	M	C	438	32	35	W	65	47	I	97	80	W	130	96	I	163	121	W
NWBCU2	The number of violent crimes	M	C	973	76	81	W	165	165	S	250	237	I	332	329	W	417	430	W

2008/09	Actuals	April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	May Target	May Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend
	61	5	4	I	10	8	S	14	11	I	19	15	W	24	19	S			
	744	58	59	W	115	95	I	172	160	W	231	235	W	289	301	I			
	3,407	283	258	W	556	515	W	849	743	W	1,132	993	W	1,415	1,241	W			
	991	82	76	W	164	156	I	246	230	W	328	292	W	410	366	I			
		N/A	1		N/A	3		N/A	1	I	N/A	2	W	N/A	1	I			

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?
NWBCU3	The number of robberies	M	C
NWBCU3	The number of vehicle crimes	M	C
LPICS1a	CCTV incidents reported - Crime	M	C
LPICS1b	CCTV incidents initiated by CCTV	M	C
LPICS4	No. of hate crime incidents (activity measure)	M	S

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2008/09 Actuals	April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	May Target	May Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend
LPI CSS	% of reported hate crime incidents requiring further action that received further action	M	S		100	100	S	100	100	S	100	100	S	100	100	S	100	100	S			
LPI SC1	Number of attendances at arts events	M	C	20,642	75	80	I	545	575	I	3,025	5,405	I	4,035	6,245	W	17,210	18,820	I			
SC3	Dolphin Centre Usage	M	C	627,404	34,058	29,321	I	70346	71,055	I	105519	105,037	I	140692	139,258	I	175,865	170,055	W	216064		
SC4	Sports development usages	M	C	21,219	1,804	1,966	S	3,834	4,480	I	6,315	7,329	I	8,796	10,015	W	11,052	12,366	W			
	Town Centre Car Park Usage	M	S	n/a	n/a	127,106	I	n/a	129,167	I	n/a	130,092	I	n/a	135,965	I	n/a	125,458	W	n/a		

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2008/09																	
				April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	May Target	May Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend
	Shopmobility Centre Usage (Monthly)	M	S	150	130	S	150	136	I	150	178	I	150	166	W	150	156	W	150	150	W
LP1LL1	Life line units in use	M	S	640	643	I	650	644	W	660.00	657.00	I	670.00	682.00	I	680.00	687.00	I	680.00	687.00	I

M* = in the months when available
(* 3 times per year)

Planning & Environment Services

NI 157	The percentage of major planning applications determined within 13 weeks	M	C	80.00	100.00	I	80.00	100.00	S	80.00	100.00	I	80.00	100.00	I	80.00	100.00	I	80.00	100.00	I	80.00	100.00	S
NI 157	The percentage of minor planning applications determined within 8 weeks	M	C	85.00	92.00	I	85.00	88.80	W	85.00	84.00	I	85.00	87.00	I	85.00	83.00	W	85.00	85.00	I	85.00	83.00	W

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2008/09																
				April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend		
NI 157	The percentage of other planning applications determined within 8 weeks	M	C	90.00	89.00	W	90.00	94.05	I	90.00	92.00	I	90.00	91.00	W	90.00	90.00	S		
				89.50																

E.gov & Customer Services

CSC	Monthly Call Volumes Customer Contact Centre	M	S	95.00	8,599	S	95.00	6,714	S	95.00	7,870	S	95.00	8,277	W	95.00	6,802	I		
				n/a																
CSC	Monthly Call Volume Council Switchboard	M	S	95.00	4,631	S	95.00	4,203	S	95.00	4,580	S	95.00	4,452	W	95.00	3,660	I		
				n/a																
CSC	Resolution at First Point of Contact all services (percentage)	M	S	95.00	99	S	95.00	99	S	95.00	99	S	95.00	93.5	W	95.00	94.00	I		
				99.00																
CSC	% of Calls Answered	M	S	85.00	89.00	I	85.00	92.00	I	85.00	92.00	S	85.00	86.60	W	85.00	89.00	I		
				87.00																
CSC	Average Speed of Answer (seconds)	M	S	20.00	21.00	I	20.00	16.00	I	20.00	16.00	S	20.00	29.00	W	20.00	20.00	I		
				30.00																

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2006/09																	
				April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	May Target	May Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend
Chief Executive's department																					
LPI CCPP01	Number of complaints received (Council wide) Monthly. Source new complaints system.	M	C	270	n/a	25	W	n/a	47	I	n/a	67	I	n/a	79	I	n/a	91	S	n/a	
LPI CCPP03	Number of compliments received	M	C	70	n/a	4	W	n/a	6	W	n/a	10	I	n/a	15	I	n/a	20	S	n/a	
LPI CCPP04	Community transport income (£)	M	C	n/a	na/	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Financial Services																					
N1181	Time taken to process HB/CT benefit new claims or change events (days)	M	C	15.03	15.00	11.17	I	15.00	10.71	I	15.00	12.03	W	15.00	11.39	I	15.00	11.29	W	15.00	
	Percentage of invoices paid within 10 days of receipt	M	C	n/a	90.00	80.88	W	90.00	82.01	I	90.00	82.93	I	90.00	83.65	I	90.00	83.11	W	90.00	7

Ref	Description	Report - ed?	Cum or Snap?	2008/09 Actuals	April Target	April Actual	Target & Trend	May Target	May Actual	Target & Trend	June Target	June Actual	Target & Trend	July Target	July Actual	Target & Trend	Aug. Target	Aug. Actual	Target & Trend	Sep. Target	Sep. Actual	Target & Trend
FP001	Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	M	C	99.38	98.00	99.34	W	98.00	98.87	W	98.00	98.57	W	98.00	98.53	W	98.00	98.50	S	98.00		

Legal, Equalities and Democratic Services

There are no PIs reported monthly for this department

Human Resources & Organisational Development

LPI (formerly BV12)	The average number of working days lost due to sickness.	M	C	10.66	0.71	0.85	I	1.42	1.76	W	2.13	2.91	W	2.84	4.07	W	3.55	4.94	I	4.26		
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Performance Indicators Period 0:

Ref	Description	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		2009/10		
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Est. Outturn	Est. Outturn Target	
Street Scene & Community																
NI 191	Residual Household waste per household (KG)	0.00	343.08	0.00	393.21	0.00	447.82	0.00	497.14	0.00	542.88	0.00	592.99	593.00	593.00	I
NI 192	Percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted	35.84	#DIV/0!	34.93	#DIV/0!	24.32	#DIV/0!	30.27	#DIV/0!	26.96	#DIV/0!	33.17	#DIV/0!	30.00	31.00	W
LPI Depot	Number of missed household waste collections	665		760		855		950		1,045		1,140		1,140	922	W
LPI Depot	Number of missed recycle waste collections	140		160		180		200		220		240		240	125	I
NWBUS	Total Crime													5,588	5,367	I

Ref	Description	2009/10		Est. Outcome Target
		Target	Est. Outcome	
NWBCU1	The number of domestic burglaries	389	347	I
NWBCU2	The number of violent crimes	922	935	W

Target & trend	Nov Actual	Nov Target	Target & trend	Oct Actual	Oct Target	Target & trend	Oct Actual	Oct Target	Target & trend	Dec Target	Dec Actual	Target & trend	Jan Target	Jan Actual	Target & trend	Feb Target	Feb Actual	Target & trend	Mar Target	Mar Actual	Target & trend	

Ref	Description	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		2009/10		
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Est. Outturn	Est. Outturn Target	
NWBCU3	The number of robberies													58	53	I
NWBCU6	The number of vehicle crimes													690	702	W
LPICS1a	CCTV incidents reported - Crime													3,400	3,400	
LPICS1b	CCTV incidents initiated by CCTV													1,047	1,047	
LPICS4	No. of hate crime incidents (activity measure)													n/a	n/a	

Ref	Description	2009/10		Est. Outturn	Est. Outturn Target
		Target	Est. Outturn		
LPI CSS	% of reported hate crime incidents requiring further action that received further action	100.00	100.00		
LPI SC1	Number of attendances at arts events	21,261	21,261		
SC3	Dolphin Centre Usage	502,478	502,478		
SC4	Sports development usages	22,556	23,870		
	Town Centre Car Park Usage	n/a	n/a		

Ref	Description	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		2009/10	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Est. Outturn
	Shopmobility Centre Usage (Monthly)	150		150		150		150		150		150		150	150
LPI LL1	Life line units in use													750	750

M* = in the months when available
(3 times per year)

Planning & Environment Services

NI 157	The percentage of major planning applications determined within 13 weeks	80.00													80.00	
NI 157	The percentage of minor planning applications determined within 8 weeks	85.00													85.00	

Ref	Description	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		2009/10	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Est. Outturn	Est. Outturn Target
NI 157	The percentage of other planning applications determined within 8 weeks													90.00	90.00

E-gov & Customer Services

CSC	Monthly Call Volumes Customer Contact Centre	n/a													
CSC	Monthly Call Volume Council Switchboard	n/a													
CSC	Resolution at First Point of Contact all services (percentage)	95.00		95.00		95.00		95.00		95.00		95.00		95.00	
CSC	% of Calls Answered	85.00		85.00		85.00		85.00		85.00		85.00		85.00	
CSC	Average Speed of Answer (seconds)	20.00		20.00		20.00		20.00		20.00		20.00		20.00	

Ref	Description	Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		2009/10	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Est. Outturn	Est. Outturn Target
Chief Executive's department															
LPI CCPP01	Number of complaints received (Council wide) Monthly. Source new complaints system.													n/a	n/a
LPI CCPP03	Number of compliments received													n/a	n/a
LPI CCPP04	Community transport income (£)													n/a	n/a
Financial Services															
N1181	Time taken to process HB/CT benefit new claims or change events (days)	15.00		15.00		15.00		15.00		15.00		15.00		15.00	15.00
	Percentage of invoices paid within 10 days of receipt	90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00	85.00

Ref	Description	Oct Target	Oct Actual	Target & trend	Nov Target	Nov Actual	Target & trend	Dec Target	Dec Actual	Target & trend	Jan Target	Jan Actual	Target & trend	Feb Target	Feb Actual	Target & trend	Mar Target	Mar Actual	Target & trend	2009/10 Target	2009/10 Est. Outturn	Est. Outturn Target	
		FP001	Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	98.00			98.00			98.00			98.00			98.00			98.00			98.00	98.00

Legal, Equalities and Democratic Services
 There are no PIs reported monthly for this department

Human Resources & Organisational Development

LPI (formerly BV12)	The average number of working days lost due to sickness.	4.97			5.68			6.39			7.18			7.97			8.75			8.75	11.85		
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Performance Indicators Period 0:

Ref	Description	Comments
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Street Scene & Community

NI 191	Residual Household waste per household (KG)	May & June trade waste tonnages have now been removed from the figures. July & Aug trade figures are still to be removed (when known), therefore score will improve slightly on that currently shown.
NI 192	Percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted	May & June trade waste tonnages have now been removed from the figures. July & Aug trade figures are still to be removed (when known), therefore score will improve slightly on that currently shown.
LPI Depot	Number of missed household waste collections	68 missed collections of which 34 were garden waste 4 X 38,000 = 0.04%
LPI Depot	Number of missed recycle waste collections	9 Missed recycling collections = 4 X 36,000 = 0.006%
NWBCU5	Total Crime	Total Crime continues to be within target. Current trends are criminal damage, theft from motor vehicles, common assault and a recent trend in retail theft. The trend in retail theft is predominantly from ASDA supermarket and the offenders arrested are mostly Eastern European. Joint Operations between police and CDRP partners will now focus on new seasonal crime types including, disorder during Halloween, bonfire and Christmas, domestic burglary as a result of the early dark nights in addition to our annual priorities of alcohol related crime & criminal damage.

Ref	Description	Comments
NWBCU1	The number of domestic burglaries	<p>We have experienced a quiet month in relation to domestic burglary reports even though West Mercia Police have re-categorised garage burglaries from Burglary Other Building to Domestic Burglary provided the garage is connected through an internal door. This financial year we have 3 out of 5 months have been considerable low in quantity and this is believed to be connected with management of offenders with burglary offending habits. Some recent arrests have contributed towards the reduction of domestic burglary and another arrest has occurred during late August.</p>
NWBCU2	The number of violent crimes	<p>Violent Crime has increased every month for the last 3 months. As a result it is slightly over target and the estimated outturn for 09/10 is over it's target by 13. Reports of violent crime continue to be domestic related and common assault such as pushing and shoving. These reports are often alcohol related. These reports are difficult for police officers to deal with and prevention work is more appropriate. A number of prevention projects are being delivered through Worcestershire DATT and the County-wide alcohol strategy. (see Chris Santoriello-Smith for more information)</p>

Ref	Description	Comments
NWBCU3	The number of robberies	<p>Low in quantity (4 for August). These reports were young people using force (but not physical harm) to steal mobile phones from other young people. Although the chance of being a victim of mobile phone theft is low in Bromsgrove, evidence in previous surveys with young people suggest the fear of being a victim is high. Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership will be delivering some anti-bullying work during November and mobile phone theft may be included.</p>
NWBCU4	The number of vehicle crimes	<p>Vehicle Crime is reduced this month in comparison to last month but still remains slightly over target. These crimes are predominantly theft from motor vehicle with no visible signs of forced entry. Police have no evidence to suggest how entry is being achieved. Police continue to investigate.</p>
LPICS1a	CCTV incidents reported - Crime	<p>There was much less shopwatch activity through August, due to the store staff being very busy during the school holidays. This decreased the amount of thefts detected.</p>
LPICS1b	CCTV incidents initiated by CCTV	<p>There was an increase in assaults observed during August but less ASB spotted than the previous months</p>
LPICS4	No. of hate crime incidents (activity measure)	<p>1 report received through the Customer Service Hub reporting centre. The report is in relation to alleged racism and is pending investigation.</p>

Ref	Description	Comments
LPI CSS	% of reported hate crime incidents requiring further action that received further action	
LPI SC1	Number of attendances at arts events	<p>The Street Theatre and Jubilee Bandstand programmes have been exceptionally well received by the public, with many favourable and positive comments regarding the programmes. The main issues we have had to deal with this summer has been the wet weather. We cancelled one of the six Street Theatre events which has meant we have not reached our target figure for the month, despite excellent attendances at all the events.</p>
SC3	Dolphin Centre Usage	<p>Usage figures are down because there were no swimming lessons, the transfer of holiday activities to Fundayz has led to less people attending because sessions finish at 3 rather than 5. We now have in excess of 750 direct debit members. We will have an increase in September due to the schools returning; our new swimming lesson programme which we will run for 40 weeks rather than 32; and the relaunch of trampolining. Parties have declined recently perhaps due to the increase in variety in the local area. We will actively promote our parties to hopefully increase usage as well as reviewing the options that we offer.</p>
SC4	Sports development usages	<p>Usage level maintained through repeat attendances at all holiday programmes and community coaching as well as ongoing walks for health and mobility sessions.</p>
	Town Centre Car Park Usage	

Ref	Description	Comments
	Shopmobility Centre Usage (Monthly)	
LPI LL1	Life line units in use	Installations were reduced this month due to staff holidays

M* = in the months when available
(3 times per year)

Planning & Environment Services

NI 157	The percentage of major planning applications determined within 13 weeks	<p>Majors; 1/1 = 100% National Target 60% (Local Target 80%) Following two months when no major applications were submitted, one application was determined within time and this related to Moundsley Hall.</p>
NI 157	The percentage of minor planning applications determined within 8 weeks	<p>12/17 = 70.5%. National Target 65% (Local Target 85%) The number of applications received in this category has INCREASED in relation to last month (13 in April, 14 in May, 10 in June and 16 in July). Five applications were not determined in time. Change of use at STW building in Burcot was overtime due to sensitivity of the site on a ground water protection zone and need to consult with EA. Holy Trinity Church Greenhill was called to committee and three further applications went over due to inaccurate neighbour notifications. (Chicago pizza, Hagley scout hut and 73 Rock Hill).</p>

Ref	Description	Comments
NI 157	The percentage of other planning applications determined within 8 weeks	Others: 49/55 = 89% National Target 80% (Local Target 90%) The number of application received in this category has DECREASED slightly in relation to last month (60 in May, 48 in June, 56 in July). Six applications went over time. Four were as a result of officer sickness and one as a result of a member of staff leaving the authority. Application at Hanover Street as called to committee for consideration.

E-gov & Customer Services

CSC	Monthly Call Volumes Customer Contact Centre	Calls to the customer contact centre have fallen by 17% compared to last month . A trend which is expected at this point in the year during, the main holiday period and does mirror last year profile
CSC	Monthly Call Volume Council Switchboard	Calls to the council switchboard have fallen by 18% compared to last month . A trend which is expected at this point in the year during, the main holiday period and does mirror last year profile
CSC	Resolution at First Point of Contact all services (percentage)	Resolution is above target this month and is consistent with last month. The figures recorded within One Serve demonstrate an overall lower but more accurate reflection of resolution than those previously recorded in the e-shop system
CSC	% of Calls Answered	Performance above target this month and shows improvement compared to last month as problems with One Serve are gradually resolved
CSC	Average Speed of Answer (seconds)	Performance improved by 9 seconds compared to last month and is now on target

Ref	Description	Comments
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Chief Executive's department

LPI CCPP01	Number of complaints received (Council wide) Monthly. Source new complaints system.	2 complaints were about missed bins, 1 about a parking ticket, 1 about litter, 1 about grass cutting, 2 about leisure facilities and the remaining 5 related to planning objections. Bromsgrove Bites back event ,incorrect information in council tax letter and an unsealed envelope sent to a customer.
LPI CCPP03	Number of compliments received	Compliments received related to events organised by Sports Developments (3) the excellent service received from the Waste Team (1) ,the new toilet in the Town Centre and the excellent service from a CSA at the CSC.
LPI CCPP04	Community transport income (£)	Service starts 21 September

Financial Services

NI181	Time taken to process HB/CT benefit new claims or change events (days)	There has been a further improvement in the overall combined processing times. However, on closer inspection new claims are taking a little longer and changes are being done quicker. However performance is expected to drop slightly over the coming months as, due to summer holidays, we have had limited staff availability and the amount of work outstanding has increased and there are a number of old items outstanding that will be addressed in September and October. However, overall performance is much improved on last year and continues to be better than target.
	Percentage of invoices paid within 10 days of receipt	Staff absence over the main holiday period is believed to be the reason for the fall off in performance, which is expected to improve in September.

Ref	Description	Comments
FP001	Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	On Target

Legal, Equalities and Democratic Services

There are no PIs reported monthly for this department

Human Resources & Organisational Development

LPI (formerly BV12)	The average number of working days lost due to sickness.	Although the outturn remains red, there was a drop in the number of absences recorded in August - it has been the lowest month for the current leave year. Further information to be sent out shortly
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Ref	Description	Freq	Cum or Snap	2009/10 Monthly Performance figures											
				Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.

Streetscene & Community

NI 191	Residual Household waste per household	M	C	48.61	50.01	49.12	49.00	49.04	49.03	48.27	50.13	54.61	49.32	45.74	50.11	
			Actual	52.56	48.10	50.50	55.05	48.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			numerator denominator	2,040.68 38,828	1,867.76 38,828	1,960.96 38,828	2,137.55 38,828	1881.82 38828	38,828	38,828	38,828	38,828	38,828	38,828	38,828	38,828
NI 192	Percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted	M	C	32.07	31.98	32.58	33.12	33.78	34.29	34.51	34.57	37.49	33.16	32.68	32.72	
			Actual	39.30	42.29	42.19	40.33	39.78								
			numerator denominator	1,321,289 3,361,969	1,368,698 3,236,478	1,430,866 3,391,822	1,444,684 3,582,234	1243,080 3,124,900								
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - graffiti	M*	C													
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - litter	M*	C													
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - detritus	M*	C													
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - fly posting	M*	C													
NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - fly tipping	M	C													
LPI Depot	Number of missed household waste collections	M	C	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	
LPI Depot	Number of missed recycle waste collections	M	C	129	123	127	67	68								
	Total crimes	M	C	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
				18	6	20	18	9								
				459	475	459	475	475	459	475	459	475	475	429	475	
				459	409	427	488	473								
NIMDPI14	The number of domestic burglaries	M	C	32	33	32	33	33	32	32	33	33	33	30	33	

NWBCU1	The number of domestic burglaries	M	C	Actual	35	13	33	16	25	79	77	71	69	70	63	76
NWBCU2	The number of violent crimes	M	C	Target	76	85	85	82	85	79	77	71	69	70	63	76
				Actual	81	81	75	93	103							
NWBCU3	The number of robberies	M	C	Target	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
				Actual	4	4	3	4	4							
NWBCU4	The number of vehicle crimes	M	C	Target	58	59	57	59	59	57	59	57	59	59	53	59
				Actual	59	37	65	77	66							
LPI CS 1a	CCTV incidents reported - Crime	M	C	Target	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283
				Actual	258	257	228	250	248							
LPI CS1b	CCTV incidents initiated by CCTV	M	C	Target	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
				Actual	76	80	74	62	74							
LPI CS4	No. of hate crime incidents (activity measure)	M	S	Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
				Actual	1	3	1	2	1							
LPI CS5	% of reported hate crime incidents requiring further action that received further action	M	S	Target	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
				Actual	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00							
LPI SC1	Number of attendances at arts events	M	C	Target	75	470	3,025	1,010	13,175							
				Actual	80	495	5,405	840	12,575							
SC3	Dolphin Centre Usage	M	C	Target	34,058	35,173	35,173	35,173	35,173							
				Actual	29,123	37,336	33,982	34,221	30,797							
SC4	Sports development usages	M	C	Target	1,804	2,030	2,481	2,481	2,256	2,030	2,030	1,804	1,128	1,128	1,580	1,804
				Actual	1,966	2,514	2,849	2,686	2,351							
	Town Centre Car Park Usage	M	S	Target			n/a	n/a	n/a							
				Actual	127,106	129,167	130,092	135,965	125,458							
	Shopmobility Centre Usage	M	S	Target	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
				Actual	130	136	178	166	156							
LPI LL1	Life line units in use	M	C	Target	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750
				Actual	643	644	657	682	687							

M* = in the months when available
(3 times per year)

Planning & Environment Services

NH157	The percentage of major planning applications determined within 13	M	C	Target	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
				Actual	100.00	100.00	n/a	n/a	100.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00

	weeks	numerator	1	2	0	0	1	1											
		denominator	1	2	0	0	1	1											
N1157	The percentage of minor planning applications determined within 8 weeks	M	Target	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	
			Actual	92.00	85.70	70.00	94.00	70.50											
			numerator	12	12	7	15	12											
			denominator	13	14	10	16	17											
N1157	The percentage of other planning applications determined within 8 weeks	M	Target	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	
			Actual	89.00	98.00	85.00	89.00	89.00											
			numerator	41	54	41	50	49											
			denominator	46	55	48	56	55											

E-gov & customer services

CSC	Monthly Call Volumes Customer Contact Centre	M	S	Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
				Actual	8,599	6,714	7,870	8,277	6,802									
CSC	Monthly Call Volume Council Switchboard	M	S	Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
				Actual	4,631	4,203	4,580	4,452	3,660									
CSC LPI 3.1	Resolution at First Point of Contact all services (percentage)	M	S	Target	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
				Actual	99.00	99.00	99.00	93.50	94.00									
CSC LPI 3.2	% of Calls Answered	M	S	Target	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
				Actual	89.00	92.00	92.00	86.50	89.00									
CSC LPI 3.3	Average Speed of Answer (seconds)	M	S	Target	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
				Actual	21.00	16.00	16.00	29.00	20.00									

Chief Executive's

LPI	Number of complaints received (Council wide) Monthly. Source new complaints system.	M	C	Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CCPP01 (SS)				Actual	25	22	20	12	12									
CCPP03 (SS)	Number of compliments received (Council wide)	M	C	Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
				Actual	4	2	4	5	5									
CCPP05 (DM)	Community transport income (£)	M	C	Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
				Actual	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a									

Financial Services

NI 181	Time taken to process HB/CT benefit new claims or change events	M	C	Target	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
				Actual	11.17	10.29	14.58	9.28	10.68										
				numerator	12,836	13,475	18,746	10,690	8706										
				denominator	1,149	1,309	1,286	1,152	815										
FF001	Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	M	C	Target	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	
				Actual	80.88	83.71	84.77	85.80	80.97										
	Percentage of invoices paid within 10 days of receipt	M	C	Target	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	
				Actual	99.34	98.39	97.97	98.42	98.42										

Agenda Item 5

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

19 OCTOBER 2009

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

IMPROVEMENT PLAN EXCEPTION REPORT [August 2009]

Responsible Portfolio Holder	Cllr. Roger Hollingworth, Leader of the Council
Responsible Officer	Hugh Bennett Assistant Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 To ask the Board to consider the Improvement Plan Exception Report for August 2009 (Appendix 1).

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That the Board considers and approves the revisions to the Improvement Plan Exception Report attached as Appendix 1, and the corrective action being taken.
- 2.2 That the Board notes that for the 71 actions highlighted for August within the plan 84.5% of the Improvement Plan is on target [green], 8.5% is one month behind [amber] and 0% is over one month behind [red]. 7% of actions have been reprogrammed or suspended with approval¹; these include the suspension of 'The Bromsgrove Way' (due to shared services).
- 2.3 This month's performance is shown on the first page of Appendix 1.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 July 2008 Cabinet approved the Improvement Plan 2008/09. The Improvement Plan is directly linked to the four corporate priorities and thirteen enablers identified in the Council Plan 2009/2012.
- 3.2 The Improvement Plan is designed to help monitor the detailed actions flowing from the Council Plan, which will help move the Council forward to excellent in the medium term.
- 3.3 There were 6 amber activities this month for the following areas of the Improvement Plan:-

¹ NB reprogrammed actions are those that have been moved to a later point in the year. Suspended actions are those which have been suspended completely for the period covered by the Plan.

Ref.	Council Plan Balanced Scorecard Reference	Number
CP1	Town Centre	3
FP1	Managing Finances	1
PR5	Planning	2

3.4 The re-programmed and suspended actions Plan are:-

Ref.	Action	Reason
7.3.3	Climate Change Matrix	Suspended due to changed approach
8.3.5	Community engagement	Suspended until completion of strategy
14.1.1	The Bromsgrove Way	Suspended- proposals to be changed
14.2.6	Investors in People Management Induction	Suspended due to revised approach
15.3.1	Workforce Plan gap analysis	Suspended- new project plan under development

4. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

4.1 No financial implications.

5. **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

5.1 No legal implications.

6. **COUNCIL OBJECTIVES**

6.1 The Improvement Plan relates to all of the Council's four objectives and four priorities as per the 2009/2012 Council Plan.

7. **RISK MANAGEMENT**

Corporate Risk Title	Improvement Plan Reference
KO1: Effective Financial Management and Internal Control	FP1 – Managing Finances
KO2: Effective corporate leadership	FP1 – Managing Finances FP2 – Governing the Business FP3 – Managing Resources FP4 – Managing Performance PR2 –Political Governance
KO3: Effective Member / Officer relations	PR2 –Political Governance HROD1 – Learning & Development
KO4: Effective Member / Member relations	PR2 –Political Governance HROD1 – Learning & Development
KO5*: Full compliance with the Civil Contingencies Act and effective Business Continuity	PR1 – Customer Processes
KO6: Maximising the benefits of	PR1 – Customer Processes

investment in ICT equipment and training	
KO7: Effective partnership working	PR4 – Improved Partnership Working
KO8: Effective communications (internal and external)	PR1 – Customer Processes
KO9: Equalities and diversity agenda embedded across the Authority	CP3 – Sense of Community FP4 – Managing Performance
KO10: Appropriate investment in employee development and training	HROD1 – Learning & Development HROD2 – Modernisation HROD3- Positive Employee Climate
KO11: Effective employee recruitment and retention	HROD1 – Learning & Development HROD2 – Modernisation HROD3- Positive Employee Climate
KO12: Full compliance with all Health and Safety legislation	HROD3- Positive Employee Climate
KO13: Effective two tier working and Community Engagement	CP3 – Sense of Community PR4 – Improved Partnership Working
KO14: Successful implementation of Job Evaluation	HROD2 - Modernisation
KO15: All Council data is accurate and of high quality	FP1 – Managing Finances FP4 – Managing Performance
KO16: The Council no longer in recovery	FP1 – Managing Finances FP2 – Governing the Business FP3 – Managing Resources FP4 – Managing Performance PR2 –Political Governance
KO17: Effective Projects Management	FP1 – Managing Finances
KO19: Effective Business and Performance Management	FP4 – Managing Performance
KO20: Effective Customer Focused Authority	CP3 – Sense of Community PR1 – Customer Processes

* KO5 and KO18 have been merged

8. CUSTOMER IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The Improvement Plan includes a range of actions to deliver the Council's Customer First value. Please see section PR1 of the Improvement Plan.

9. EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Please see sections CP3 and FP4 of the Improvement Plan

10. VALUE FOR MONEY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 See sections FP1-FP3 of the Improvement Plan

11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Procurement Issues: See Section FP2 of the Improvement Plan.
--

Personnel Implications: See Sections HROD1-HROD3 of the Improvement Plan.

Governance/Performance Management: See Sections FP4 and PR2 of the Improvement Plan.
Community Safety including Section 17 of Crime and Disorder Act 1998: See section CP3 of the Improvement Plan
Policy: All sections of the Improvement Plan relate to this.
Environmental: See sections CP4 and FP3 of the Improvement Plan.

12. **OTHERS CONSULTED ON THE REPORT**

Portfolio Holder	No
Chief Executive	At CMT
Executive Director (Partnerships and Projects)	At CMT
Executive Director (Services)	At CMT
Assistant Chief Executive	Yes
Head of Service	At CMT
Head of Financial Services	At CMT
Head of Legal & Democratic Services	At CMT
Head of Organisational Development & HR	At CMT
Corporate Procurement Team	No

13. **WARDS AFFECTED**

13.1 All wards.

14. **APPENDICES**

14.1 Appendix 1 Improvement Plan Exception Report August 2009.

15. **BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

15.1 The full Improvement Plan for August can be found at www.bromsgrove.gov.uk under meetings Minutes and Agendas. A hard copy is also left in the Members' Room each month.

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Exception Report for August 2009 Improvement Plan

Appendix 1

PROGRESS IN 2009/10

Overall performance as at the end of August 2009, in comparison with the previous year, is as follows: -

July 2008			August 2008			September 2008			October 2008			November 2008			December 2008		
RED	11	8.6%	RED	17	14.4%	RED	16	11.9%	RED	15	10.6%	RED	12	8.7%	RED	13	9.9%
AMBER	3	2.3%	AMBER	4	3.4%	AMBER	8	6.0%	AMBER	7	5.0%	AMBER	8	5.8%	AMBER	5	3.9%
GREEN	114	89.1%	GREEN	96	81.4%	GREEN	99	73.9%	GREEN	104	73.8%	GREEN	106	76.8%	GREEN	100	76.3%
REPRO	0	0%	REPRO	1	0.8%	REPRO*	11	8.2%	REPRO	15	10.6%	REPRO	12	8.7%	REPRO	13	9.9%

January 2009			February 2009			March 2009			April 2009			May 2009			June 2009		
RED	0	0%	RED	2	1.5%	RED	3	2.9%	RED	3	3.2%	RED	3	3.85%	RED	1	1.2%
AMBER	4	3.6%	AMBER	3	2.3%	AMBER	5	4.9%	AMBER	5	5.4%	AMBER	3	3.85%	AMBER	0	0%
GREEN	95	86.4%	GREEN	112	86.2%	GREEN	80	78.5%	GREEN	71	76.3%	GREEN	60	76.9%	GREEN	70	82.3%
REPRO	11	10.0%	REPRO	13	10.0%	REPRO	14	13.7%	REPRO	14	15.1%	REPRO	12	15.4%	REPRO	14	16.5%

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July 2009			August 2009			September 2009			October 2009			November 2009			December 2009		
RED	0	0%	RED	0	0%	RED			RED			RED			RED		
AMBER	11	13.3%	AMBER	6	8.5%	AMBER			AMBER			AMBER			AMBER		
GREEN	67	80.7%	GREEN	60	84.5%	GREEN			GREEN			GREEN			GREEN		
REPRO	0	0%	REPRO	0	0%	REPRO			REPRO			REPRO			REPRO		
SUSP	5	6%	SUSP	5	7%	SUSP			SUSP			SUSP			SUSP		

January 2010			February 2010			March 2010			April 2010			May 2010			June 2010		
RED			RED			RED			RED			RED			RED		
AMBER			AMBER			AMBER			AMBER			AMBER			AMBER		
GREEN			GREEN			GREEN			GREEN			GREEN			GREEN		
REPRO			REPRO			REPRO			REPRO			REPRO			REPRO		
SUSP			SUSP			SUSP			SUSP			SUSP			SUSP		

Exception Report for August 2009 Improvement Plan

Appendix 1

Where: -

	On Target or completed		One month behind target or less		Over one month behind target		Original date of planned action		Re- programmed date.*		Suspended**
--	------------------------------	--	--	--	---------------------------------------	--	---	--	-----------------------------	--	-------------

* NB. Reprogrammed actions are those that have been moved to a later point in the year. They are not actions that have been extended and they do not appear on the exception report once they have received approval.

**NB. Suspended actions are those that have been suspended completely for the period covered by the Improvement Plan

An Exception Report detailing corrective actions follows:

CP1: Town Centre																	
Ref	August 2009 Action	Colour	Corrective Action												Who	Original Date	Revised Date
1.1.1	Engage specialist organisation to complete unified vision		The need to identify an alternative location for the police and fire station has delayed the unified vision.												PS	Aug 09	TBC
Ref.	Action	Lead	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Corrective Action		
1.1	Agreement on preferred option of Area Action Pan																
1.1.1	Engage specialist organisation to complete unified vision	PS														The listing of Parkside resulted in the need to identify an alternative location for the police and fire station. Until this is agreed work on the unified vision has been delayed as the unified vision will identify land use.	

CP1: Town Centre																	
Ref	August 2009 Action	Colour	Corrective Action												Who	Original Date	Revised Date
1.3.3	Undertake actions recommended in report		Report to go to Cabinet in September.												PS	Aug 09	Sept 09
Ref.	Action	Lead	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Corrective Action		
1.3	Redevelopment of the Market Hall site																
1.3.3	Undertake actions recommended in report	PS														Report to go to Cabinet in September.	

Exception Report for August 2009 Improvement Plan

Appendix 1

CP1: Town Centre																	
Ref	August 2009 Action		Colour		Corrective Action										Who	Original Date	Revised Date
1.4.5	Establish Leisure Centre Study Group		EXTENDED		Group to be established in August with meetings then scheduled for every 6 weeks										PS	Aug 09	Oct 09
Ref.	Action	Lead	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Corrective Action		
1.4	Community engagement																
1.4.5	Establish Leisure Centre Study Group	PS														Owing to holidays it was not possible to convene leisure centre group. This will now be undertaken in October.	

FP1: Managing Finances (including Value for Money)																	
Ref	August 2009 Action		Colour		Corrective Action										Who	Original Date	Revised Date
5.2.8	Deliver Use of resources action plan in relation to new framework				Awaiting formal score and recommendations from Audit Commission to identify areas of improvement.										JLP	Aug 09	Oct 09
Ref.	Action	Lead	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Corrective Action		
5.2	Deliver Medium Term Financial Plan and Statutory accounts																
5.2.8	Deliver Use of resources action plan in relation to new framework	JLP														Awaiting formal score and recommendations from Audit Commission to identify areas of improvement.	

PR5: Planning																	
Ref	August 2009 Action		Colour		Corrective Action										Who	Original Date	Revised Date
Ref.	Action	Lead	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Corrective Action		
13.1.3	Regular meeting with developers landowners dependent on progress with the applications				No meeting this month, further work being done on assessing the viability of the scheme before negotiations can commence with St Modwens										MD	Aug 09	Oct 09
13.1	Longbridge																
13.1.3	Regular meeting with developers landowners dependent on progress with the applications	MD														No meeting this month, further working being done on assessing the viability of the scheme before re-negotiations on the community infrastructure levy can commence with St Modwens	

PR5: Planning																	
Ref	August 2009 Action		Colour		Corrective Action										Who	Original Date	Revised Date
Ref.	Action	Lead	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Corrective Action		
13.3.2	Prepare further Draft Core Strategy				Redrafting to commence once RSS Panel report has been received, team still evaluating Draft Core Strategy responses.										MD	Aug 09	Oct 09
13.3	Local Development Framework																
13.3.2	Prepare further Draft Core Strategy	MD														Redrafting to commence once RSS Panel report has been received (expected early October), team still evaluating Draft Core Strategy responses.	

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BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

19TH OCTOBER 2009

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP – PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2009 TO 2011

Responsible Portfolio Holder	Mike Webb
Responsible Head of Service	Deputy Head of Street Scene & Community
Non Key Decision	

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The report is to provide information to Members on the content of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Strategic Assessment (2008) and the Partnership Plan 2009 to 2011. The report also highlights the information used to identify areas of current and future concern with in the CSP tasking process.

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The report seeks Members views/comments on:
- The Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan for the CSP.
 - The performance information used to identify areas of concerns relating to Crime, Disorder and Anti Social Behaviour (ASB).

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A requirement was established following Police & Justice ACT 2006 which enhanced the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 for all CSP's to produce a Strategic Assessment of the partnership area and the areas performance in relation to:
- Local levels of reported crime, disorder & anti social behaviour.
 - Residents perception of the local area in relation to the above factors.
 - The changes that were required in the reporting of performance information due to the refreshed Local Area Agreements Inc the establishment of National Indicator sets and the use of place surveys.
- 3.2 The aims of the Strategic Assessment are to :
- Increase knowledge and understanding Community Safety issues with in the local area.

- Identify County wide and Local Strategic priorities for the partnership.
 - Identifies National & County Wide performance frameworks and allows the partnership to develop a partnership plan that contributes to these measure based on local need.
- 3.3 The sources of information/data that are used to draw the assessment together include:
- West Mercia Police Strategic Assessment
 - Trading standard assessment linked to alcohol
 - Worcestershire Joint strategic needs assessment
 - DAAT Alcohol needs assessment
 - North West Public Health Observatory report
 - Local Authority Environment data Inc NI 195
 - Citizens panel on BVPI's relating to crime
 - West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey
 - PACT priorities
 - Prolific & Priority Offenders data (PPO's)
 - Youth Offending Service data
 - Children's Services data
- 3.4 The 2006 Act also resulted in the following changes to the delivery of CSP's functions:
- Removed the requirement for a fixed 3 year strategy and replaced it with an annual Strategic Assessment of the partnership.
 - Introduced a 3 year rolling partnership plan to be reviewed/refreshed annually based on changes to the local need as identified by the Strategic Assessment.
 - Removed the requirement for plans to be approved by Government Office (West Mids).
 - Introduced a self assessment methodology called the Hallmarks for Effective Partnership Working that are reported to the LAA Safer Communities.
 - Suspended the need to produce an annual report to Government Office (West Mids).
 - Enhanced the requirement/duty for all partners to shared depersonalised information for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder.
- 3.5 The strategic assessment for Bromsgrove can be found as appendix 1.

- 3.6 The Partnership Plan for the Bromsgrove CSP runs for 3 years and is revised & updated annually following the completion of the annual Strategic Assessment.
- 3.7 The partnership plan is produced and adopted by the following organisations as statutory partners in order to priorities resources and proved guidance to staff on the delivery of services to address crime, disorder & ASB:
- Bromsgrove District Council
 - Worcestershire County Council
 - Primary Care Trust
 - West Mercia Police
 - Hereford & Worcestershire Fire Service
 - West Mercia Probation Trust

For the first time in 2010 the plan will be linked to the Local Strategic Partnership's priorities for safer communities as established at the recent LSP planning sessions.

- 3.6 The current plan with in Bromsgrove has been designed to address the following priorities that were highlighted with the strategic Assessment:

County:

- Dealing with crimes committed by re offenders (PPO's).
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Youth Issues
- Public Reassurance
- Monitoring performance

Bromsgrove:

- Youth related ASB
- Criminal damage Inc environmental crime (NI195)
- Alcohol related ASB (youth related)
- Alcohol related crime (night time economy)

- 3.7 Examples of the specific action in these areas can be found with in the full partnership plan (appendix 2).

- 3.8 With in the partnership plan there is also a section that relates to the communication and engagement of the partnership with residents. The purpose of the action is to increase the promotion of the overall partnership and to ensure the key messages around crime, disorder and ASB are consistent, meet the objectives of the partnership plan and reach the target audience. Due to difficulties with in the Worcestershire Partnership around this issue and the delay in the release of the NI data

sets work in this area has not progressed as the partnership would have liked. It has now been decided that we can not wait any longer over a county wide position/approach and Bromsgrove will move this issue forward in the next 2 months and review the processes agreed once the county position is established.

- 3.9 The tasking process has recently evolved following a full review undertaken by the community safety team. Improvements have been implemented over the last 12 months. The main improvements included:
- The introduction of a pre-tasking meeting
 - Additional data sets to be made available to the CDRP analyst
 - New partners to be invited into the tasking process
 - Trend analysis carried out against the partnership priorities
- 3.10 The CDRP tasking process now follows a format known as SARA which is an acronym used for a well known problem solving technique - Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment. The scanning element of this process has taken the form of a pre-tasking meeting which will broadly look at all crime, ASB and disorder issues affecting Bromsgrove. This scanning exercise is undertaken in two ways; firstly by looking at all performance data including IQuanta and ASB reports (see appendix 3), PACT information and local intelligence; secondly through a trend analysis which identifies potential future trends based on historical data.
- 3.11 The pre-tasking group will then identify the main focuses for the full CDRP Tasking group and will task the analyst to carry out a detailed analysis which is presented at full Tasking. The CDRP analyst is now able to draw on a number of sources to breakdown the details of a problem. We are able to identify peak days, times of day, locations, types of disorder and sometimes causes. This helps the Tasking group to find the most appropriate intervention to reduce and/or solve the problem.
- 3.12 A record of the actions needed to deliver the chosen intervention(s) is recorded as an action plan. All interventions are finally assessed at an appropriate time and collated into a SARA document which shows how the group came from identifying a problem, delivering their response and assessing its impact.
- 3.13 The introduction of a pre-tasking process ensures the tasking meetings remain outcome focused. The pre-tasking group is attended by the tasking Chair, Vice Chair and CDRP analyst one week prior to the full tasking meeting. At the pre-tasking meeting the chair will set the agenda and hand pick agencies to be represented at the full tasking meeting which they feel are best suited to contribute to the solutions. Although no partners are excluded from the meeting, by suggesting invitees, ensures that officer's time is well spent and not wasted in matters that may not affect them.

- 3.14 Other items the Tasking group may also look at are key dates to align resources such as Halloween, Christmas, School Holidays, and coordinate awareness campaigns. The CDRP Tasking group is also collating intelligence and tasking agencies to deal with problematic premises in relation to underage and proxy alcohol sales.
- 3.15 The CDRP Tasking Group reports directly to the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Steering Group.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no financial implications contained with in the report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no legal implications contained with in the report.

6. COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The recommendations in this report support the Council objective of Improvement and sense of community.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 7.1 The main risks associated with the CSP Partnership Plan are contained with in the Street Scene & Community Risk Register.

8. CUSTOMER IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 There are no customer implications contained within this report.

9. EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 There are no equality and diversity implications contained within this report.

10. VALUE FOR MONEY IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 There are no VFM implications contained within this report.

11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Procurement Issues – None
Personnel Implications – Non
Governance/Performance Management – None

Community Safety including Section 17 of Crime and Disorder Act 1998 – None
Policy – None
Environmental – NI195

12. OTHERS CONSULTED ON THE REPORT

Portfolio Holder	Yes
Chief Executive	No
Executive Director - Partnerships and Projects	No
Executive Director - Services	No
Assistant Chief Executive	Yes
Head of Service	Yes
Head of Financial Services	No
Head of Legal, Equalities & Democratic Services	No
Head of Organisational Development & HR	No
Corporate Procurement Team	No

13. WARDS AFFECTED

All wards

14. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Bromsgrove Strategic Assessment

Appendix 2 – CSP Partnership Plan

Appendix 3 – Example of CSP Iquanta and Monthly ASB Data set- Aug 09.

15. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

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North Worcestershire Community Safety Strategic Assessment

Bromsgrove

01/12/2008

Emily Humphreys
Laura Moore
Eve Williams



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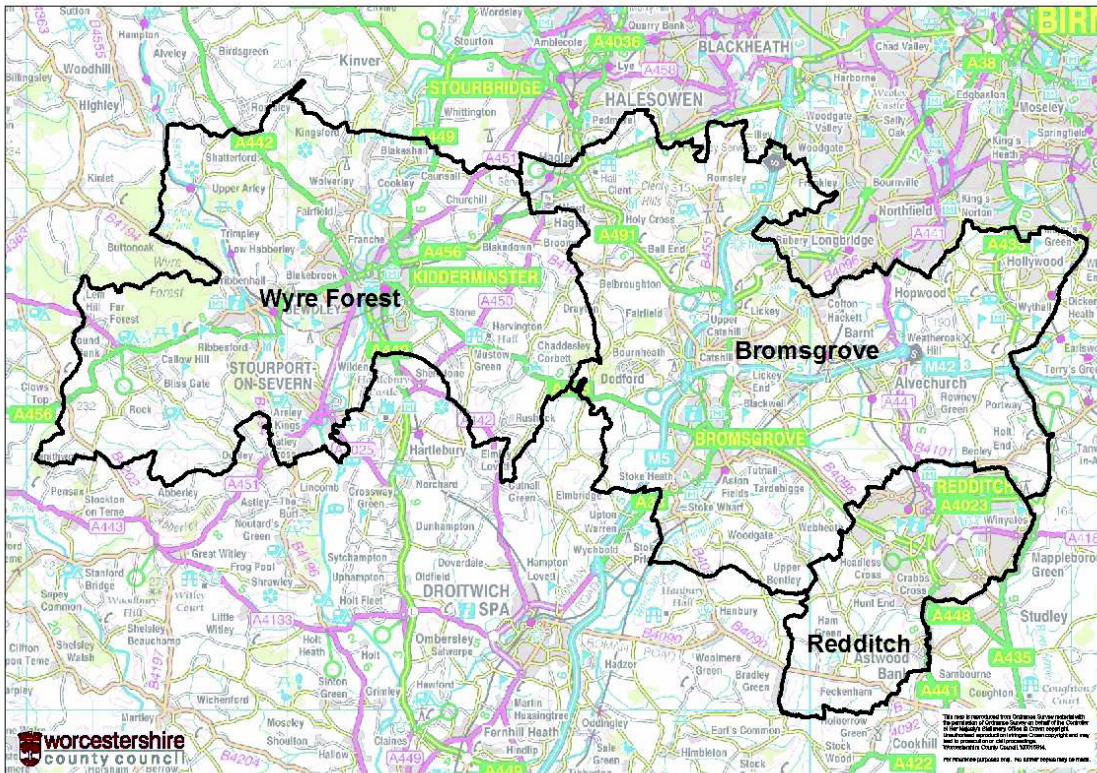
Introduction	1
<u>Bromsgrove Priorities</u>	
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Introduction

North Worcestershire

North Worcestershire consists of three districts; Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest. Community safety initiatives are delivered by three Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) corresponding to each of the districts. Each CDRP has a strategic group and an operational delivery arm or “tasking” group. In addition, there exists a North Worcestershire Shadow Community Safety Partnership (NWSCSP) Board which is responsible for providing strategic direction for community safety across the whole of North Worcestershire.

Figure 1: Three Districts in North Worcestershire



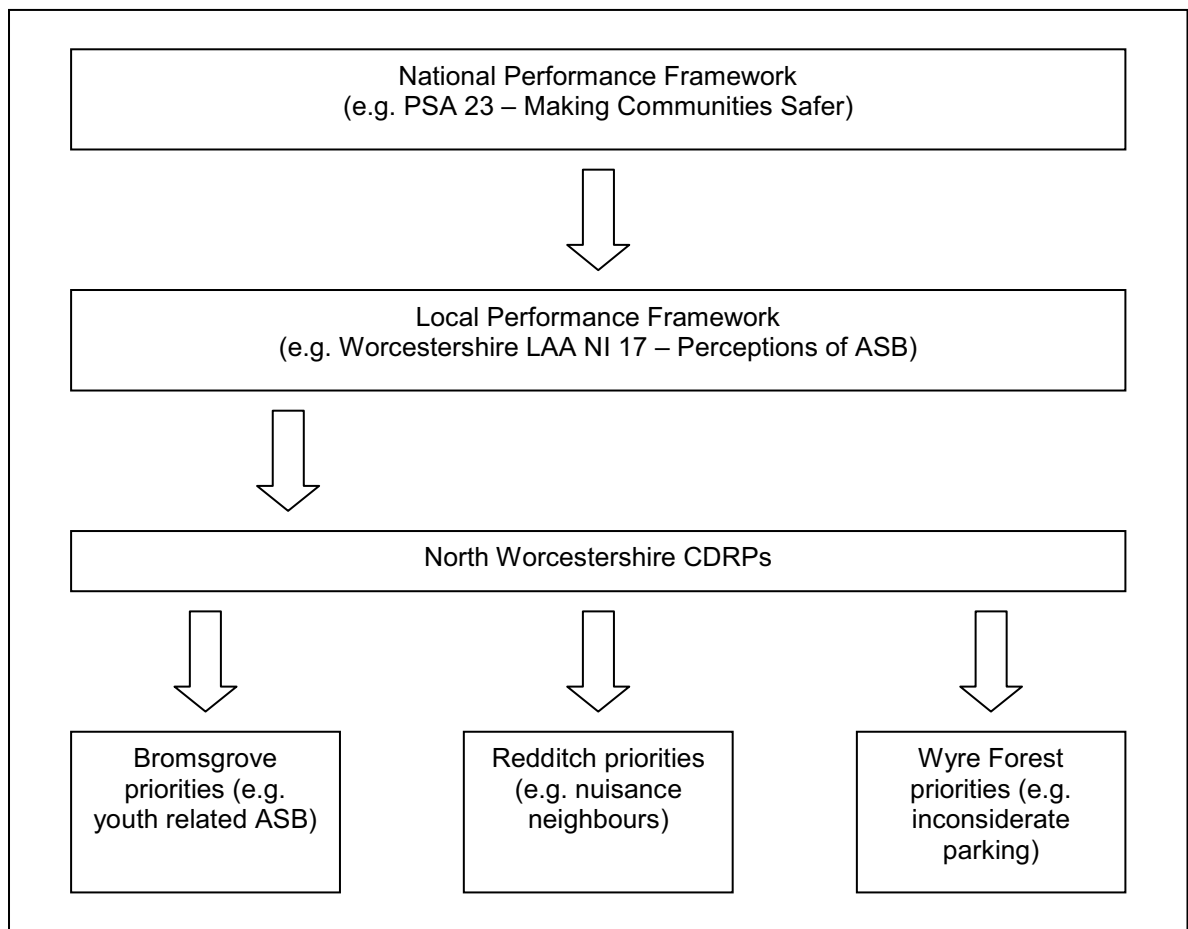
The production of a Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement for each CDRP (in two-tier authorities such as Worcestershire, there is a requirement for an additional countywide Strategic Assessment to be created). The assessment is an internal, intelligence-based document, the production of which is overseen by a Worcestershire-wide strategic assessment project group. Following the effective practice from the 2007/08 strategic assessment, it was decided by the project group to produce two documents to cover the Worcestershire area, one for the three CDRPs in North Worcestershire, and one corresponding to the merged South Worcestershire CDRP (therefore ensuring that the Community Safety Partnerships’ strategic assessments covered the same areas as the two police divisions in the County).

The North Worcestershire Strategic Assessment has been produced by the North Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership Analysts – Emily Humphreys (Bromsgrove), Laura Moore (Redditch) and Eve Williams (Wyre Forest), in

conjunction with each of the CDRPs, and the Research and Intelligence Unit at Worcestershire County Council.

The priorities of the Strategic Assessment are evidence-based and intelligence-led, as it is this document in which analysis of partnership data is brought together to drive the business of the CDRP, to improve the quality of life for local residents. The priorities are derived from the specific needs of the individual CDRPs and do not simply replicate the Local Area Agreement (LAA) indicators, which are Countywide. Moreover, the strategic assessment is the first step towards setting a meaningful, local action plan to address local and national performance frameworks, which have undergone significant change since the 2007/08 strategic assessment. The figure below shows how CDRP priorities might fit in with national and local performance frameworks such as the LAA.

Figure 2: CDRP priorities and national/local performance frameworks



Aim

The Strategic Assessment aims to identify current and potential crime, disorder and substance misuse issues from sound evidence and robust analysis. Furthermore, it aims to provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems to enable partners to understand emerging patterns and trends, set clear priorities for the partnership, develop activities that are driven by intelligence and meet the needs of the community, whilst offering value for money.

The specific aims of this document are:

1. To identify the strategic priorities of the Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest Community Safety Partnerships for 2009/10, and the North Worcestershire Shadow Community Safety Partnership, based on reliable evidence and the needs of the local community.
2. To enable Community Safety Partnerships to effectively plan their activity for 2009/010 via the Community Safety Partnership Plans.
3. To enable appropriate measures of success, and identify how these measures relate to local and national performance frameworks, particularly the LAA.

The priorities identified in this document will also be used in conjunction with the South Worcestershire Community Safety Strategic Assessment to inform the Countywide Community Safety Agreement, which is a requirement for two-tier areas, and to link with the Countywide LAA.

Methodology

Within each district, local surveys, trend information, geographical analysis and local intelligence from the CDRP tasking processes is used to perform an initial prioritisation¹ to derive the key “themes” for community safety in each district. A two-page summary of the theme is available, with further detail and analysis available at the rear of the document in the relevant annex.

Within these annexes the nature of each theme is expanded upon and more detailed theme profiles are developed through in-depth analysis of raw data, reviews of existing service plans from partner agencies, and broader context derived from PESTELO (political, economic, social, technical, environmental, legal, organisational) analysis; this can be found under the “issue” and “justification” subheadings contained within the annexes.

In addition, an assessment of risk is made against each theme, and opportunities for effective partnership working identified, under the “adding value” subheading. Furthermore, methods of assessing success and how these might contribute to local and national performance frameworks, such as the Local Area Agreement (LAA), and the National Public Service Agreement (PSA) are reviewed and where appropriate, local targets are recommended under the “measuring effectiveness” subheading.

Broad actions to be taken forward for the partnership planning process are generated within a PIER (prevention, intelligence, enforcement, reassurance) model, and recommendations are suggested. Across North Worcestershire, common issues resulting from district analyses will be combined to form County wide priorities where appropriate.

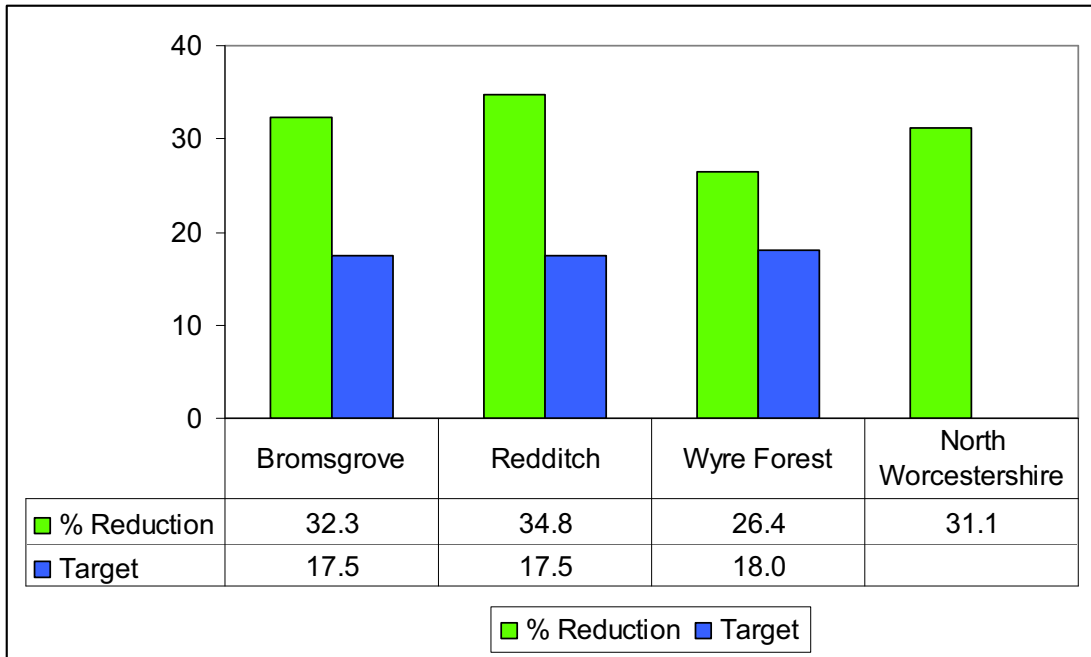
Strategic Assessment 2007/08

The 2007/08 North Worcestershire Strategic Assessment focussed mainly on crime, particularly domestic burglary, vehicle crime, assaults and criminal damage. These

¹ Using a prioritisation matrix approach as described by the Home Office guidance for Strategic Assessments.

crime types formed the majority of the British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator crime set, for which the CDRPs in North Worcestershire had nationally determined reduction targets established as part of the PSA1 framework. In addition, the 2006-2008 LAA contains a series of further stretch targets, or reward elements, in Redditch and Wyre Forest based upon these same crime types and deliberate fires. The successful achievement of these stretch targets in March 2009 will result in over £2m performance reward grant (PRG) becoming available to the Worcestershire Partnership – the upper-tier local strategic partnership (LSP) in Worcestershire (see district chapters for more information). At the end of the PSA1 in March 2008, North Worcestershire had experienced a large reduction in BCS comparator crime across all three districts, far in excess of the PSA1 targets. Overall, BCS Comparator crime had fallen by over 31% in the four years between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

Figure 3: BCS Comparator Crime Reduction 2003/04 to 2007/08, North Worcestershire



Source: iQuanta Police Performance Website, September 2008

However – public opinion about what needs improving in North Worcestershire, and the major concerns of residents in the three districts, remain focussed around crime and disorder. Therefore there is a significant challenge in communicating with and reassuring the residents of North Worcestershire that it is a safe place to live and that Community Safety Partnerships in North Worcestershire are doing all they can to address local concerns.

New Performance Frameworks

Since the writing of the 2007/08 strategic assessment, there have been significant changes to the performance frameworks to be used by Community Safety Partnerships to assess their performance. The introduction of the National Indicator set and the Association of Police and Community Safety (APACS) frameworks has established a new set of indicators for which Community Safety Partnerships are responsible. Locally, the most significant of these are the indicators that are contained within the 2008-2011 LAA, but there are a number of other indicators that will need to be taken into consideration (see appendix 1 for more information).

Figure 4: 2008-2011 LAA Indicators and Targets (where applicable)

Target	Baseline	08-09	09-10	10-11
NI 2: Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood	Deferred			
NI 17: Perceptions of ASB	Deferred			
NI 18: Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	Deferred			
NI 20: Assault with injury rate	7.12 per 1,000*	7.12	7.00	6.91
NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about ASB & crime by the local council and police	Deferred			
NI 39: Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates	1,245 per 100,000**	+ 8% (1,518)	+ 3% (1,564)	- 2% (1,533)
NI 195: Improved street & environmental cleanliness (litter)	11%*	10%	9%	8%

* 2007/08 baseline

** 2006/07 baseline

Indicators NI 2, 17, and 21 will be measured using the new Place Survey, which is a new biennial resident survey that has replaced the Best Value Satisfaction Survey. The first results from the Place Survey will be available in early 2009, so targets have not been set for these indicators. Similarly, data required to measure NI 18 will not be available until 2009, so the target and baseline setting for this indicator has been deferred also.

The nature of the new performance frameworks in Worcestershire is such that crime and disorder reduction targets have been largely replaced by targets aimed more toward dealing with public concerns, or perceptions, and broader underlying issues such as alcohol or re-offending behaviour. The priorities identified in the following document reflect this change in emphasis.

Bromsgrove Introduction

Demographics

The population in Bromsgrove is 92300², with a projected decline to 89,000 by 2026. Despite this decline, the over 65 population is set to increase by roughly 7,600 from the current estimate of 23,200, and will then account for over 27% of the total population of the district. An estimated 23.7% of the population are, at present, aged between 0-19 (n=21900). Bromsgrove has a predominantly White British population (92.9%).

Based on the IMD 2007, there are 2 Super Output Areas in Bromsgrove, one in Charford and one in Sidemoor, that are in the top 30% most deprived SOAs nationally. However, Bromsgrove also contains the least deprived areas in Worcestershire, including Barnt Green, The Oakalls and Harwood Park area, The Forelands area and Hagley. Unemployment in Bromsgrove is currently at about 1.8%³ (August 2008), an increase of 13% on the number of unemployed people in the District in August 2007.

Performance and review since last assessment

At the end of 2007/08, BCS comparator crime had reduced by 32% in Bromsgrove surpassing the target of 17.5% reduction from the 2003/04 baseline. This was exceptional when compared to the nationally achieved reduction of just 4%, and the county-wide figure of 24%. Reductions were seen in all BCS crime types, with the largest decrease in domestic burglary at 53%, the smallest in criminal damage which only reduced by 12% compared to the baseline year 2003/04.

Whilst Bromsgrove doesn't have a specific reward target in the 2006/09 LAA, the partnership will continue to monitor BCS Comparator crime as all of the crime related reward targets in Worcestershire are dependant on there being no more than 24,417 BCS crimes across the county in the current financial year.

The priorities highlighted by the 2007 Strategic Assessment were vehicle crime, violent crime, and criminal damage. ASB was also included as a cross-cutting North Worcestershire issue.

Vehicle crime has not been included in this years document as there has been a 6% reduction in this crime type since in April-September 2008, compared to April-September 2007, and the 2007/08 end of year reduction compared to the baseline 2003/04 was a massive 39%. The partnership is still sensitive to potential threats to the low rate of vehicle crime, for example, in March 2008, the issue of potential vehicle theft over the Easter Bank Holiday weekend was brought to tasking. As a result, of the outcomes of tasking, there was a 91% drop in vehicle crime incidents over the Bank Holiday weekend compared to previous years.

Violent crime has also decreased rapidly in the District in the last few years, a 34.8% reduction compared to 2003/04 at the end of the last financial year, and continues to decrease (7.5% reduction Apr-Sep 08 compared to Apr-Sep 07). It has therefore not been included this year as a priority in it's own right, though it is still a high impact crime seriously affecting it's victims. This year, violent crime is addressed in relation to the links to the night time economy in Bromsgrove town centre, outlined in the

² Source: ONS mid-2007 estimates (www.worcestershire.gov.uk/research)

³ Source: Monthly Economic Assessment (www.worcestershire.gov.uk/research)

Bromsgrove Priorities

alcohol related crime theme. The large reduction in total violent crime has allowed the partnership to now be more specific in tackling key issues, which has the potential to be more effective locally at producing positive results.

Based on initial prioritisation process (see annex Ba), the themes for the Bromsgrove Strategic Assessment 2008 are:

1. Youth Related ASB
2. Alcohol Related ASB - night time economy, youth alcohol
3. Criminal Damage – links to environmental crime
4. Alcohol Related Crime

The change in themes from the 2007 Strategic Assessment is representative of a change in the targets that the Partnership is now working towards. Due to the volume of reduction in all crime types across the county, it is difficult to achieve sustained improvement on current position. Furthermore, the public continue to indicate that they feel crime is an issue in their local area. As a consequence, targets leaning towards tackling perceptions and disorder are more appropriate.

The reduction in all crime types within the national PSA target is an indication that the priorities identified in Strategic Assessment 2007, and the resulting actions, have had a positive effect on crime. The one exception is criminal damage which despite being a feature in the 2007 Strategic Assessment and 2008/09 Partnership Plan has continued to increase in volume.

Furthermore, burglary, violent crime, vehicle crime and robbery are all monitored by the BVPI's at a District Council Level. These crimes are low in number in the district and in some cases the greatest impact they have is adding to the fear of crime, now addressed by the perception measures in the new LAA. Also, none of them seem to be following an increasing trend.

Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour

Please refer to Annex B1 for the full analysis related to this profile.

Issue:

A total of 5091 anti-social behaviour incidents were reported in Bromsgrove between 01 August 2007 and 31 July 2008⁴, of which 47% were youth related. Rowdy behaviour was the most commonly recorded category, accounting for over three-quarters of youth incidents, and frequently including complaints of youths gathering, vandalism, verbal abuse and stone throwing. The pattern of incidents is seasonal; the frequency increasing through the spring and summer, and decreasing after Halloween and through the winter. Incidents are most likely to occur between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. and over the weekend (the pattern of incidents over time varies from area to area and with months of the year). Incidents are more common in urban areas, specifically in St Johns, Charford, Sidemoor, Waseley and Catshill, and especially in open spaces and recreation areas, and in residential streets.

Youth related ASB is thought to be the product of a lack of youth facilities in the District. The number of incidents is strongly influenced by school holidays and the weather.

Justification:

Almost half of all reported ASB incidents in Bromsgrove August 07-July 08 were youth related, By specifically targeting youth behaviour and perceptions of the behaviour of young people, the partnership will be able to make significant alterations to the pattern of ASB recording in the District.

Based on a snapshot of incidents in July 2008, more incidents were perpetrated by youths in Bromsgrove than any of the other North Worcestershire Districts. Bromsgrove also has a comparatively high proportion of incidents taking place in open spaces, most of which are complaints related to youth gathering.

Youth related issues accounted for 36% of all problems raised at PACT meetings across the District between August 2007 and July 2008, with specific and continuing issues mentioned in Sidemoor, Alvechurch and Catshill.

ASB has been the main subject, or an incorporated feature, in CDRP Tasking 7 times since April 07 and was the main focus in every meeting from April to September 2008. Furthermore, in the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, 70% of Bromsgrove respondents agreed that groups of people loitering or hanging around in public places was a problem in their local neighbourhood. The lack of activities for youths in the District was identified by residents in 2006/07 BVPI survey and May 2008 Citizens Panel as a problem. As the proportion of the population aged 19 or below has also increased in Bromsgrove since the last census, the limited youth facilities in the district may continue to be stretched in the future.

Added Value:

The partnership is already making steps towards a more joined up approach to youth related issues in the District with the initiation of the Youth Provision Group and involvement in the South Bromsgrove High School multi-agency meetings. The

⁴ Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

partnership itself represents an opportunity for all agencies to utilise intelligence to target their services where the need is greatest, and work together to ensure that all areas are covered. Analytical resources could be better shared between partner agencies to improve data quality and information sharing to aid this intelligence-led response. There is also a widening gap in terms of the strategic priorities of individual partners. The alignment of strategic objectives would allow the CSP to work together more effectively, with all partners able to engage fully in the process, working towards joint aims without the risk of missing their own targets.

Measuring Effectiveness:

Public perceptions of youth ASB will be measured through the Place Survey and the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, as well as monitoring under National Indicator 17: perceptions of anti-social behaviour.

The level of incident reporting can also be monitored through OIS ASB logs, as well as through the number of incidents reported to Neighbourhood Wardens, BDHT and through PACT.

What can we do?

- Diversionary Activities
- Improved youth services and youth facilities
- Education
- Intelligence-led targeted youth support
- Improve the quality of the available data – Police OIS recording, data sharing between other partners, recording of incidents by other agencies.
- Use of Fixed Penalty Notices for Anti-Social Behaviour
- Community Cohesion Strategy – focus on older and younger people
- Public Education and Publicity Campaigns
- Alignment of Strategic Priorities between Partner Agencies.

Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour

Please refer to Annex B2 for the full analysis related to this profile.

Issue:

There are essentially 2 strands to alcohol related ASB in Bromsgrove District:

1. Town centre issues: rowdy behaviour caused by people leaving licensed premises, disturbing local residents with associated noise, litter and sanitation issues (e.g. Hanover Place - complaints of people urinating and throwing up causing unsanitary conditions for residents). The problems mainly occur on weekend evenings/nights. Almost a quarter of all alcohol related ASB incidents take place in St Johns ward, hence there is a strong focus on the town centre.
2. Youth related Issues – Young people gathering in parks and open spaces across the District to drink alcohol (e.g. Sanders Park, Lingfield Walk). This leads to issues with underage sales, proxy sales, health issues (personal safety, alcohol sickness, sexual health) and has a huge impact on public perceptions of young people, ASB and recreation areas. The behaviour is most common on Friday nights between 7 and 11 p.m.

The number of alcohol-related incidents reported is linked to the weather, with increases in warmer months, as well as holiday seasons and sporting events.

Justification:

Alcohol related incidents account for roughly 10% of total ASB reports in Bromsgrove District. Based on a snapshot of incidents in July 2008, Bromsgrove recorded the highest proportion of incidents related to alcohol of the North Worcestershire Districts. Furthermore, Bromsgrove recorded more incidents taking place in licensed premises than any other District in this snapshot study, as well as more in open spaces. Alcohol related ASB was the main theme of May 2008 Tasking, and crime and disorder in the town centre was the lead theme in October 2007.

Alcohol related incidents strongly influence the public perception of ASB and the reputation of the town centre and open spaces in the District. Roughly 12% of all issues raised at PACT meetings across the District between August 2007 and July 2008 were alcohol related. It was also through PACT that the Partnership was made aware of the issues surrounding Hanover Place. According to the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, the proportion of people in Bromsgrove who think people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a problem in their neighbourhood and should be tackled is on the increase. Also, 67% of Bromsgrove respondents think under age drinking is a problem in their neighbourhood, indicating the widespread nature of the issue.

Alcohol related incidents also have an impact on a range of partners, including PCT, education services, youth services, and Environmental Services.

Adding Value:

Having been raised at Tasking a number of times in the last year, this issue is something that the Partnership are aware of and have made progress in tackling. There is an opportunity for more joined up working using the links and networks

founded by the tasking process to continue to maintain strong working relationships between partner agencies and provide a holistic approach to ASB. The partnership has links to several data analysts, whose skills can be utilised to provide guidance to a range of partners in order to improve the quality of the data they record and therefore the reports they produce. Especially where young people and alcohol are concerned, the platform that is created by the Partnership to provide a unified approach and share resources is essential in tackling the issue effectively and efficiently.

Measuring Effectiveness:

Public perceptions of ASB will be measured through the Place Survey and the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, as well as monitoring under National Indicator 17: perceptions of anti-social behaviour. Though not included in the new LAA, NI 41: perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour, will also be monitored at a County level through the Place Survey.

The level of incident reporting can also be monitored through OIS ASB logs as well as assessment of the number of incidents reported to Neighbourhood Wardens, BDHT and through PACT, though improvements in recording of incidents by a variety of partners would improve the accuracy of this measure.

What can we do?

- Exit strategy for licensed premises
- Clean streets agreement with food outlets
- Alcohol education with input from a range of partners
- Targeted underage and proxy sale campaign, including messages to parents who provide alcohol for young people.
- Risk assessment – drinking in open spaces, including good practice research, comparisons to other areas, youth consultation and full assessment of underlying issues
- Town centre EVA.
- Incorporate appropriate conditions into licensing agreements of town centre premises.
- Public education and publicity campaigns including focus on alcohol, and well as general healthy living themes.
- Improve data quality and data sharing protocols.
- Use of Fixed Penalty Notices including adequate data collection and recording procedures.

Criminal Damage & Environmental Crime

Please refer to Annex B3 for the full analysis related to this profile.

Issue:

Almost half of all criminal damage offences recorded in the District are damage to a vehicle, with damage to other property (including graffiti and damage to fences) the second most common category. The profile of damage offences seems to be more strongly influenced by young people in Bromsgrove than the other North Worcestershire Districts, and most offenders are aged between 15 and 19.

Seasonally, damage offences are most frequent in April, lower through the summer months, and become more frequent again as the hours of darkness increase around October to remain above average through to the spring. Offences are more frequent over the weekend – and there are clear links in the problem profile to levels of anti-social behaviour. Most offences occur overnight with a peak around 10 p.m.

Offences are predominantly clustered around Bromsgrove Town Centre and the surrounding residential areas, with additional hotspots areas in Catshill, Alvechurch, Wythall and Rubery urban centres. The same pattern is true of deliberate fires. However, flytipping is more of an issue, according to Bromsgrove District Council Depot Services, in rural locations and along highways. This difference could be due to incidents in the more residential and town centre areas being dealt with by other sources/agencies (e.g. BDHT).

The volume of damage offences in an area is linked to the general appearance of an area. Litter, flytipping and graffiti on roads, as well as detritus in housing areas, could be improved in Bromsgrove District.

Justification:

Criminal damage accounted for just under a quarter of all criminal offences in Bromsgrove between August 2007 and July 2008 and so is the highest volume crime type in the District. The number of criminal damage offences recorded increased by 19.7% in the last financial year compared to 2006/07, and the overall reduction since the 2003/04 baseline was much smaller in Bromsgrove than the other districts in Worcestershire. Based on the last 12 months of data, iQuanta predicts damage will continue to increase in Bromsgrove over the coming year. The issue of damage has been raised at CDRP Tasking 6 times since June 2007.

Environmental crime and criminal damage are key drivers for perceptions of ASB, a measure included in the new performance framework. Environmental Issues have featured in 29% of all issues raised at PACT meetings over the last year covering a range of issues including those related to overgrown alleyways, dog mess, reporting of “run down” areas. Over 50% of all Bromsgrove respondents to the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey had felt fearful of vandalism or damage to their property in the last 12 months, even though only 8.4% had experienced this type of crime. Furthermore, half agreed that vandalism, graffiti or other damage was a problem in their area.

Adding Value:

The Partnership is already undergoing a substantial amount of work to combat criminal damage through the Damage and ASB Action Plan, but due to the

widespread nature of the problem, there is a need for a joined up approach. Especially where youth related activities are concerned, it is important for partners to communicate with each other to ensure that work is not repeated, and that all areas in need are covered. As has been proved by the outcomes of Tasking meeting over the last 12 months, a rapid response to issues by partners can have an immediate effect on the levels of criminal damage, especially where preventative measures are concerned. Longer term projects need to be well managed and maintained through the partnership, and there is a need and an opportunity for further engagement in the process from all partners.

It is essential that the partnership uses the resources it has in terms of the range of agencies involved to work together on long term projects. Though agencies have the opportunity to work closely together through the Partnership, there is a gap in terms of data recording and data sharing. Improvements in this area, especially where it comes to the quality of data recorded and the level of data shared, would aid the close working relationships and help partnership work to be intelligence-led, based on a broad range of data for an holistic perspective on issues. For example, regular analysis of fly-tipping data, or the graffiti incidents reported to the Bromsgrove District Council, in addition to Police recorded criminal damage offences, would help in assessing the areas the Partnership should be focussing on for interventions and initiatives beneficial to all agencies involved.

Measuring Effectiveness:

In the new LAA, there is no National Indicator directly related to levels of criminal damage, however NI 195 (Improved Street Cleanliness) is closely linked. Though not in the LAA, NI 196 (fly-tipping) and NI 33 (arson incidents) will also be monitored on a quarterly basis.

Effectiveness can also be measured in terms of the number of offences recorded by the police, incidents logged with Neighbourhood Wardens or BDHT, as well as other environmental factors measured by other partners.

What can we do?

- Graffiti Management Policy, including graffiti database
- Education Strategy
- Outcome Focused CDRP Tasking and Effective Management of Long Term Action Plan
- Use of Fixed Penalty Notices
- Frequent EVAs linked to PACT areas
- Improved Data Sharing and Data Quality between Partner Agencies
- Diversionary Activities

Alcohol Related Crime and the Night-time Economy

Please refer to Annex B4 for the full analysis related to this profile.

Issue:

Though alcohol related crime covers a wide range of offences, in Bromsgrove town, the two main issues are:

1. Violent crime and disorder offences within and outside licensed premises
2. Criminal damage in the town centre and along the main routes to residential areas.

Almost 40% of all violent crime in the district⁵ takes place in the ward of St Johns. The main problem premises are Love 2 Love nightclub, the Dog and Pheasant and the Golden Cross, but many offences occur outside on the street or on the walk home, with more criminal damage offences in the early hours of the morning in the wards that border the town centre – Charford and Sidemoor. Violent crimes tend to occur where people gather after leaving clubs and pubs, especially where they are waiting for food. Most criminal damage offences occur in the same areas, but also along the main routes from the town centre to the residential areas.

Most offenders and victims are aged between 20 and 24 years of age, with home addresses in Charford, Whitford and Sidemoor, but most victims of violent crime did not know the offender.

The peak day for offences to occur is Friday, with most incidents between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. Offences are more frequent in holiday seasons, both during the winter and the summer, and are also affected by sporting events.

Justification:

Alcohol related crime accounts for 16% of total crime in Bromsgrove, including 40% of violent crime and 8% of criminal damage. Love to Love nightclub is the location with the second highest number of linked offences of all the town centre licensed premises in Worcestershire⁶. There is a potential for many agencies to be affected by this type of behaviour.

Roughly 10% of all issues raised at PACT meetings across the District between August 2007 and July 2008 were alcohol related. Anecdotally, the public perception is that the town is a place to avoid at night, and that several licensed premises have issues with violent behaviour. 42% of Bromsgrove respondents to the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey stated they had felt fearful of drunk people causing a problem in the last 12 months, a 20% increase on the similar question in the 2007 survey. However, the proportion of respondents who had actually been a victim of an assault in a public place was just 1.1%. There seems to be an increasing trend in terms of number of alcohol related offences – a 9% increase in April to July 2008 compared to the same period in 2007.

Adding Value:

The Partnership has already implemented a number of initiatives to help to tackle the issue of alcohol related crime in Bromsgrove, including an application for a taxi rank

⁵ CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary (August 2008)

⁶ Licensed Premises Study, April 2006 to August 2008

in the town centre. However there is opportunity to improve not only the existing measures but to initiate new methods of tackling the problems.

Currently gaps exist in terms of the engagement from a range of Partners especially where health and risk issues are concerned, with the local policing teams, District Council and Neighbourhood Wardens leading on existing initiatives. There is also a gap in data sharing with the ambulance service and A&E, improving which would give the Partnership a wider understanding of alcohol related crime and allow outcomes to be based on a broad understanding of the underlying issues.

Measuring Effectiveness:

The new LAA contains an indicator which can be used as a proxy measure for alcohol related violent crime: NI 39 – Alcohol Related Hospital Admission Rates.

Other potential measures include: overall % of crime that is alcohol related; criminal damage offences, especially those occurring in the early hours of the morning leading away from hotspot drinking areas; alcohol related violent crimes; level of criminal offences and incidents in and around licensed premises.

What can we do?

- Dispersal Strategy
- Risk Assessment of Licensed Premises
- Improved Data Sharing with PCT
- Method of Defining Alcohol Related Crimes
- Effective Use of Town Centre CCTV
- Promotion of Partnership Work to Reduce Crime linked to the NTE

Worcestershire Priorities

The majority of the priorities identified in the 2008 Community Safety Strategic Assessment have been derived from a district level focus on community safety issues, and will be particular to each district. However, a number of additional priorities have emerged from the analysis that are perhaps more appropriate for consideration and/or action at a wider geographical level such as Countywide. These include issues for which there is a consistent or underlying cause, where there is a need for a County wide approach to resolving the issue, or simply where the same issue has been identified across a number of districts.

Crime in Worcestershire, particularly acquisitive crime, has reduced dramatically in recent years. In the 12 months between September 2007 and August 2008, British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crime reduced by 10% compared with the previous 12 months, and serious acquisitive crime fell by 12%. What crime that continues is increasingly due to a minority of persistent offenders, such as the Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs). For example, in the 2007/08 financial year, just 4% of all known offenders were responsible for nearly 20% of the offences for which an offender was caught. As the downward trend in numbers of crimes continues, it becomes increasingly challenging to maintain this trend across the whole range of offending behaviours. Therefore a focus on persistent offenders may be a more effective means of reducing crime in the future.

Alcohol remains a key contributing factor to crime, anti-social behaviour, and perception issues across the County, and alcohol related violent crime manifests itself in a variety of ways, including domestic abuse and violence linked with the night time economy (NTE). Across Worcestershire, approximately one half of all violent crime in town centres is alcohol related, and a similar proportion of domestic abuse can be associated with alcohol. The Worcestershire Substance Misuse Action Team (SMAT) has recently produced its countywide alcohol needs assessment, within which there is a large amount of information relating to alcohol and crime/ASB, for which there was significant contribution from CDRP analysts. It is suggested that the findings from this needs assessment are used as the basis for setting strategic priorities around alcohol related violence for the CDRPs in Worcestershire.

ASB is a label for a range of issues that affect many areas in Worcestershire, in a variety of ways. Where specific problems have emerged at a district level, these have been addressed in the district priorities (for example issues associated with neighbour disputes or inconsiderate parking). However, ASB associated with "youths" (including children and young people, but also young adults) has emerged as a consistent concern across the County. Boredom and lack of activities are seen as the main reasons behind this, and this is reflected by the respondents of recent surveys, who would prioritise improved activities for teenagers above anything else, and who also cite teenagers hanging around on streets as a significant problem⁷. At a County level, there is currently significant discussion surrounding the role of Worcestershire County Council Children's Services and the Children and Young People's sub-groups of the district Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs), in the delivery of youth activities and the promotion of positive activities across the County. It is recommended that a Worcestershire wide, strategic priority recognising the importance of youth issues in relation to ASB should be included in this strategic assessment, with specific reference to raising awareness of youth activities provided by partner organisations, and how these can be distributed most effectively. Of

⁷ Best Value Satisfaction Survey 2006/07

particular importance will be the need to develop an efficient means of communication between partner agencies to ensure that the intelligence and local knowledge that exists within the CDRPs can be incorporated into all appropriate service delivery, to address the issue of youth ASB and improve the quality of residents' lives.

The importance of public perception in establishing CDRP strategic priorities has increased significantly in recent years. In Worcestershire, the community safety measures in the new 2008-2011 LAA are more focussed on assessing residents' perceptions about how issues are dealt with, and less about reducing numbers of crimes, as has been the case in the past (in for example the 2006-2009 LAA). In Worcestershire, the recent trend has been of a reduction in the numbers of crimes (and therefore numbers of victims). However, this has not been accompanied by significantly improved perceptions of crime, ASB, or policing. Whatever the reason behind the apparent divergence between level of crime and perception in Worcestershire, it is clear that within the new performance frameworks for CDRPs, there must be a significant shift in emphasis towards improving quality of life for residents as they see it, and ensuring that people are aware when improvements are made. Central to this would be a strategy around communicating success and providing reassurance to members of the public. Whilst this has been identified as a key area within each of the priorities identified in the district level analysis – there may also be value in developing some consistent countywide approaches. For example, it might be helpful to identify appropriate communication groups to promote the work of the CDRPs (such as the County Communications Group which brings together marketing and communications officers from the County Council, District Councils, Police, and Fire and Rescue Service), or to produce profiles of the County in order to allow targeted communications in deprived areas, areas of high worry and concern, areas of high crime, areas with emerging communities, and areas whose residents have particular needs in terms of how they like to be kept informed.

Monitoring performance will become more of a challenge for CDRPs as the new performance frameworks move away from regular monthly crime data to a greater variety of information including crime, ASB, and survey data. At the time of writing, a countywide Safer Communities Performance Group is being established in Worcestershire that will report performance of each of the CDRPs up to the Safer Communities Board (the community safety theme group of the upper tier LSP – the Worcestershire Partnership). It is expected that in order for effective monitoring of performance, each CDRP will need robust methods to determine whether the initiatives being delivered are having a positive impact. It is recommended that evaluation and forecasting be considered as a countywide strategic priority.

The countywide priorities are, therefore, as follows:

1. Dealing with crimes committed by re-offenders (including PPOs and other persistent offenders).
2. Alcohol related violent crime
3. Youth issues
4. Public reassurance
5. Monitoring performance

These are summarised in the subsequent Worcestershire PIER table.

Summary and Recommendations for Bromsgrove

The priorities for the Bromsgrove Community Safety Strategic Assessment are as follows:

1. Youth Related ASB
2. Alcohol Related ASB - night time economy, youth alcohol
3. Criminal Damage – links to environmental crime
4. Alcohol Related Crime

The PIER table below shows brief information about each priority along with broad recommendations for the Community Safety Partnership, and links with the new NI performance framework. Worcestershire-wide priorities are presented in a separate table. The Action column has been left blank for consideration as part of the Partnership Plan process.

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
B1 – Youth related ASB	<p>“Soft” ASB generally committed by younger children, such things as throwing stones, minor criminal damage, gathering, bikes, skateboards. Generally in the early evening from 4 p.m. onwards, school holidays.</p>	<p>Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversionary Activities • Improved youth services and youth facilities. <p>Intelligence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence-led targeted youth support • Improve the quality of the available data – Police OIS recording • Data sharing protocol • Alignment of Strategic Priorities between Partner Agencies <p>Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Fixed Penalty Notices including adequate data collection and recording procedures <p>Reassurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Cohesion Strategy – focus on older and younger people • Public Education and Publicity Campaigns • Education Strategy 		<p>Relevant National Indicators:</p> <p>NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour</p> <p>NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police</p> <p>NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area</p> <p>NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour</p> <p>NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour</p> <p>NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police</p>

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
B2 – Alcohol related ASB	<p>“Hard” ASB – more serious and potentially dangerous activities. Town centre adults related to night-time economy, rowdiness, noise, litter, hygiene issues.</p> <p>Youth – gathering and drinking in parks, alcohol abuse, risk of harm, sexual health, lead on to more serious issues. Later into the evening, weekends/ school holidays.</p>	<p>Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exit strategy for licensed premises • Clean streets agreement with food outlets • Alcohol education strategy with input from a range of partners • Town Centre Environmental Visual Audit <p>Intelligence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment of licensed premises • Risk Assessment - drinking in open spaces, including good practice research, comparisons to other areas, youth consultation and full assessment of underlying issues • Improve data quality and data sharing protocols <p>Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Fixed Penalty Notices including adequate data collection and recording procedures • Incorporate appropriate conditions into licensing agreements of town centre premises 		<p>Relevant National Indicators:</p> <p>NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area</p> <p>NI 39 alcohol harm related hospital admissions</p> <p>NI 41 perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem</p> <p>NI 115 substance misuse by young people</p>

Summary and Recommendations for Bromsgrove

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
		<p>Reassurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Visibility Presence at key times in the town centre • Targeted underage and proxy sale campaign, including messages to parents who provide alcohol for young people • Public education and publicity campaigns including focus on alcohol, and well as general healthy living themes 		

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
B3 – Criminal Damage	<p>Mainly damage to vehicles in Charford area, most frequent in April. Links to environmental issues such as fly-tipping. Main offenders are aged under 25 – could be those who have progressed from ASB.</p>	<p>Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti Management Policy • Education Strategy • Diversionary Activities <p>Intelligence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome Focused CDRP Tasking and Effective Management of Long Term Action Plan • Improved Data Sharing and Data Quality between Partner Agencies <p>Enforcement :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Fixed Penalty Notices including adequate data collection and recording procedures <p>Reassurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent Environmental Visual Audits linked to PACT areas 		<p>Relevant National Indicators: NI 195 Improved Street Cleanliness NI 196 (fly-tipping) NI 33 arson incidents.</p>

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
B4 – Alcohol Related Crime	<p>Links to the night-time economy (NTE), main issues are disorder, assaults and damage after consuming alcohol. Key times are pub/club closing times. Key area is the town centre and main routes into housing areas. There are also links to domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersal Strategy <p>Intelligence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment of Licensed Premises • Improved Data Sharing with PCT • Regular Analysis of NTE Data • Method of Defining Alcohol Related Crimes <p>Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Fixed Penalty Notices including adequate data collection and recording procedures <p>Reassurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Partnership Work to Reduce Crime linked to the NTE • Effective Use of Town Centre CCTV 		<p>Relevant National Indicators: NI 39 alcohol harm related hospital admissions NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem</p>

Summary and Recommendations for Worcestershire

The Worcestershire priorities for the Community Safety Strategic Assessment are as follows:

- Dealing with crime committed by re-offenders
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Youth issues
- Public reassurance
- Monitoring performance

The PIER table below shows brief information about each priority along with broad recommendations for Community Safety Partnerships, and links with the new NI performance framework.

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
W1 – Dealing with crime committed by re-offenders	<p>Significant proportion of crimes in Worcestershire are known to be committed by minority of offenders. Following large reduction of crime across the County (28.2% reduction since 2003/04) the most effective means to continue reducing crime (particularly acquisitive crime) is to target the prolific offenders, either through the PPO scheme or other re-offending programmes.</p>	<p>Prevention: PPO/Information sharing</p> <p>Intelligence: PPO/Information Sharing</p> <p>Enforcement: PPO</p> <p>Reassurance:</p>		<p>NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision (LAA)</p> <p>NI 19 – Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders</p> <p>NI 16 – Serious acquisitive crime rate</p> <p>NI 30 – Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders</p>

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
W2 – Alcohol Related Violent Crime	<p>Problems associated with alcohol abuse are not restricted to violence in Worcestershire. For example, alcohol fuelled vandalism and criminal damage features in each district in a variety of ways. However – the issue of alcohol related violence (either associated with the NTE and/or domestic abuse) may benefit from a more general Countywide approach, as the causal factors associated with alcohol related violence tend to be similar in each CDRP.</p>	<p>Prevention: Promote responsible drinking Intelligence: Licensed Premises Risk Assessment, Coordination of Domestic Abuse Services Enforcement: FPNs for irresponsible drinking. License review for licensed premises who sell to the intoxicated. Reassurance: Promoting “good” licensed premises and accreditation schemes.</p>		<p>NI 20 – Assault with injury crime rate (LAA) NI 39 – Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates (LAA) NI 41 – Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem (contributes to NI 17 – perceptions of anti-social behaviour, which is in the LAA) NI 32 – Repeat incidents of domestic violence</p>

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
W3 – Youth issues	<p>Youth related ASB has been identified across Worcestershire as a priority issue for community safety partnerships. Often – lack of activities and/or places to go is cited as being a causal factor, particularly among harder to reach groups or those who may more readily engage in ASB.</p>	<p>Prevention: establish diversionary activities. Intelligence: Coordinating activity to meet the greatest need Ensuring effective communication between partner agencies responsible for delivery of youth activities. Enforcement: Underage drinking/proxy sales/parental attitudes to alcohol. Reassurance: Working with complainants to build tolerance and community cohesion.</p>		<p>NI 17 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (LAA) NI 21 – Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police (LAA) NI 39 – Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates (LAA) NI 22 – Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area. NI 110 – Young people’s participation in positive activities.</p>

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
W4 – Public reassurance	New performance framework places great emphasis on reassuring the public about community safety issues and improving perceptions of areas	<p>Prevention: N/A</p> <p>Intelligence: Develop socio-economic/deprivation profile of Worcestershire. Intelligently target and tailor messages to specific communities.</p> <p>Enforcement: N/A</p>		NI 17 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (LAA)
		<p>Reassurance: Strategic guidance on producing effective reassurance. Consistency across Worcestershire. Ensuring messages and communication is joined up.</p>		NI 21 – Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police (LAA)

Priority	Key Findings	Broad Recommendation	Action(s)	Measure(s)
W5 – Monitoring Performance	Due to changes in performance frameworks, it is not so straight forward to monitor partnership performance.	<p>Prevention: N/A</p> <p>Intelligence: Formal reporting to full partnerships, NWSOSP Board, and link with Safer Communities Board Performance Group.</p> <p>Production of forecasting model to enable effective judgement of performance, including potential use of proxy measures for attitudinal and perception data.</p> <p>Enforcement: N/A</p> <p>Reassurance: Use performance reporting as basis for communicating success to local residents.</p>		All LAA NIs

Appendix 1: Community Safety National Indicators

From 2008, community safety partnerships have a number of new performance frameworks against which to operate. At the national level, the new Public Service Agreements, PSA 23 – Make Communities Safer and PSA 25 – Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs, came into being in April 2008. At the same time, the police performance framework was replaced with the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS), and the Best Value Performance framework for local authorities was replaced by the National Indicators (NIs). There exists significant overlap between indicators within these performance frameworks, and the following is a list of national indicators (NIs) appropriate to community safety partnerships. The first list shows those NIs that are contained within the 2008-2011 Local Area Agreement (LAA). The second list contains all other relevant NIs.

Worcestershire LAA 2008-11 – Performance Indicators for Community Safety

NI 2 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision
NI 20 Assault with Injury crime rate
NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and the police
NI 39 Alcohol - harm related hospital admission rates
NI195a Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter)

National Indicators for local authorities and local authority partnerships

NI 15 Serious violent crime PSA 23
NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime PSA 23
NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour PSA 23
NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision PSA 23
NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders PSA 23
NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate PSA 25
NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police PSA 23
NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area
NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration
NI 26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence PSA 23
NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police
NI 28 Serious knife crime rate
NI 29 Gun crime rate PSA 23
NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders
NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence PSA 23
NI 33 Arson incidents
NI 34 Domestic violence – murder PSA 23
NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism PSA 26
NI 36 Protection against terrorist attack PSA 26
NI 37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area
NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate PSA 25
NI 39 Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm PSA 25

- NI 40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment PSA 25
- NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem PSA 25
- NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem PSA 25
- NI 43 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody
- NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals
- NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment
- NI 46 Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation
- NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- NI 49 Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks)

Further information about the National Indicators can be found on the Communities and Local Government website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicator>

Information on the PSA and national Community Safety issues can be found on the Home Office Crime Reduction website:

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/crimereduction020a.pdf>

Appendix 2: Data Sources

The following is a list of data sources used in the 2008/09 Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessments.

- West Mercia Constabulary Strategic Assessments & CRIMES/OIS data
- Worcestershire Trading Standards Strategic Assessment & proxy sales data
- Herefordshire and Worcestershire Fire and Rescue Service Strategic Assessment/Strategic Document – Service Delivery Plan 2008/09
- Worcestershire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Worcestershire SMAT Alcohol Needs Assessment & Substance Misuse Strategy
- Worcestershire Economic Assessment
- North West Public Health Observatory Report
- Community Safety Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan 2007/08
- Worcestershire PCT data
- West Midlands Ambulance Service data
- Priority Mapping – HW Fire & Rescue Service
- Local Authority Environmental data – flytipping/abandoned cars/graffiti
- ENCAMS Local Environmental Quality Reports
- WMC Crime & Safety Survey
- Citizens Panel / BVPI General Satisfaction Survey
- PPO Reports
- Youth Offending Service Data
- PACT priorities – West Mercia Constabulary
- NI 195 Transect Survey Results
- Safer Roads Partnership Data
- Schools, Health, Education Unit
- Worcestershire Research and Intelligence Unit

Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

ABH	Actual Bodily Harm
AFZ	Alcohol Free Zone
APACS	Assessments of Police and Community Safety
ARZ	Alcohol Restriction Zone
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
BCS	British Crime Survey
BDC	Bromsgrove District Council
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CLG	Communities and Local Government
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CYP	Children and Young People
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan
DPPO	Designated Public Place Order
FPN	Fixed Penalty Notice
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GOWM	Government Office West Midlands
HO	Home Office
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured (Road Traffic Collisions)
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MHDC	Malvern Hills District Council
NI	National Indicator
NTE	Night Time Economy
NWSCSP	North Worcestershire Shadow Community Safety Partnership
PACT	Partners and Communities Together
PAT	Problem Analysis Triangle
PIER	Prevention, Intelligence, Enforcement, Reassurance
PND	Public Notice for Disorder
PRG	Performance Reward Grant
PSA	Public Service Agreement
RBC	Redditch Borough Council
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SA	Strategic Assessment
SARA	Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment

Appendix 3: Glossary

SCB	Safer Communities Board
SMAT	Substance Misuse Action Team
SWCSP	South Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership
WCC	Worcestershire County Council
WCDC	Worcester City District Council
WDC	Wychavon District Council
WFDC	Wyre Forest District Council
WMC	West Mercia Constabulary
WP	Worcestershire Partnership
YISP	Youth Inclusion Support Program
YOS	Youth Offending Service

Appendix 4: Acknowledgements

Jocelyn Anderson – Chief Officer, Worcestershire Rape and Sexual Assault Referral Centre

Richard Arthur – Intelligence Analyst, West Mercia Constabulary

Stan Baker, Crime Risk Manager, West Mercia Constabulary

Debbie Baker-Price – Health Improvement Co-ordinator, Worcestershire PCT

Mike Bell – Head of Street Scene & Community Services, Bromsgrove District Council

Claire Bloss – Principal Research Analyst, Worcestershire County Council

Joe Brazier – Intelligence Analyst – West Mercia Constabulary

Sally Carpenter - Hereford & Worcester Fire & Rescue Service

Dave Clee – Safer Roads Team Leader, Worcestershire County Council

Bridget Cooper - Children's Services, Worcestershire County Council

James Cooper – Community Safety Project Officer, Redditch Borough Council

Dave Evans – Children's Services, Worcestershire County Council

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Clive Griffiths – West Mercia Constabulary

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Kathryn Hebbert – Community Safety and Partnerships Officer, Wyre Forest District Council

Sue Horrobin – Waste Manager, Redditch Borough Council

Bev Houghton – Community Safety Manager, Redditch Borough Council

Elena James – Change Management Analyst, West Mercia Constabulary

Jude Langton – Community Safety Coordinator , Safer Worcester

Anne Mann – North Worcestershire Manager, Youth Offending Service

Phillipa McDonald – Principal Research Officer, Worcestershire County Council

Hollie Phillips – Intelligence Analyst, West Mercia Constabulary

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David Pritchard – Hereford & Worcester Fire & Rescue Service

Kate Ray – Programme Lead, Communities and Alcohol, Worcestershire SMAT

Guy Revans – Head of Environmental Services, Redditch Borough Council

Angie Rich – Community Safety Coordinator, Malvern Hills

Graham Rocke – Community Safety Manager, Bromsgrove District Council

Appendix 4: Appendix 4: Acknowledgements

Cameron Russell – Public Health Information Analyst, Worcestershire PCT

Dave Shaw – Inspector, Bromsgrove Police, West Mercia Constabulary

Gordon Stovin – Principal Intelligence Analyst, Force Intelligence Bureau, West Mercia Constabulary

Jane Thomas – Arrowside Clinic, Alexandra Hospital

Launa Walker – Programme Manager, South Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership

Simon Wilkes – Trading Standards, Worcestershire County Council

Katherine Woakes – Intelligence Analyst, West Mercia Constabulary

Annex Ba – Prioritisation

In order to prioritise the themes for further investigation within this document, a prioritisation matrix was used to identify the main themes. These themes were selected on the basis of how much they contribute (on a scale of one to four) a number of criteria, including volume of crime/incident, level of performance, trend, seriousness, and public concern. For Bromsgrove, the results were as follows:

Figure 1: Prioritisation Matrix of Community Safety Themes in Bromsgrove, September 2008

Type	Volume	Performance	Trend	Seriousness	Public Concern	PESTELO	TOTAL
Assaults	1	1	1	3	2	3	11
Criminal Damage	4	2	3	2	3	4	18
Domestic Burglary	1	1	1	3	3	3	12
Acquisitive Crime	1	1	1	3	2	2	10
Litter	3	2	2	2	2	2	13
Fires	1	1	1	3	2	2	10
ASB - Youth	4	3	3	2	3	3	18
ASB - Alcohol	4	3	3	3	3	3	19
Road Traffic Collisions	1	1	1	3	2	2	10
Alcohol Related Harm/Disorder	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Sexual Offences	1	1	1	4	1	1	9

Key: 1= little cause for Concern, 2=Slight cause for concern, 3=significant cause for concern, 4=high cause for concern.

From the table above, there are a number of concerns in Bromsgrove that appear to be of similar priority. Since some of the issues are known to overlap, the following four priority themes were identified.

- Criminal Damage
- Litter
- ASB – Youth
- ASB – Alcohol
- Alcohol Related Violent Crime (combines assaults and alcohol related disorder)

Annex B1 – Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour

1. Issue

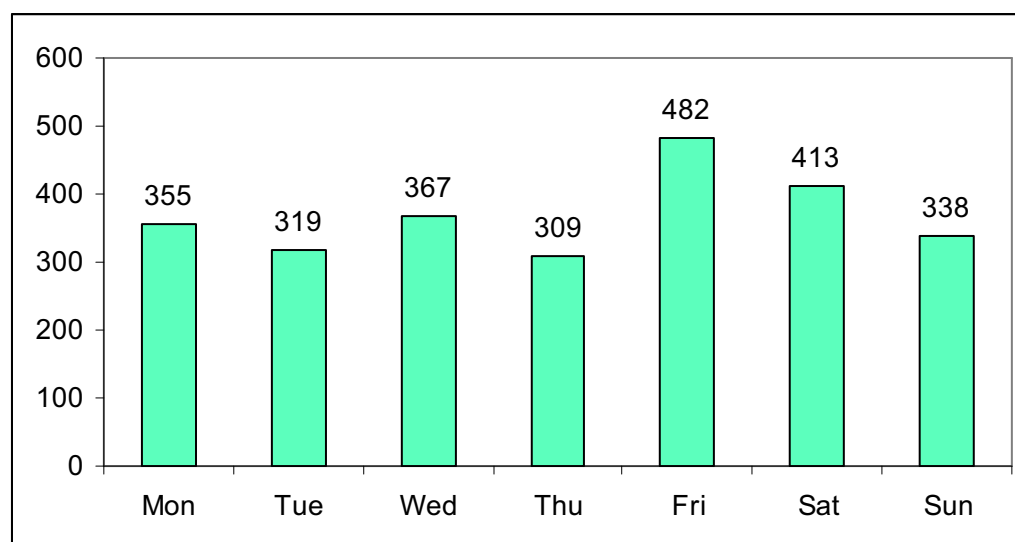
Anti-social behaviour is recorded on the Operational Information System maintained by West Mercia Constabulary. Reports are logged based on all '999' calls and calls to the non-emergency number, with the call taker assigning the incident to a relevant category. The total number of anti-social behaviour incidents is defined as those recorded with an AS (Anti-Social Behaviour) code, under the various categories. Reports can also be created by Police Officers and Staff, but initial reports of anti-social behaviour are not always investigated or verified. Volumes of reported anti-social behaviour are likely to be affected by an individual calling about the same issue a number of times; several individuals reporting the same issue; the police and other agencies proactively encouraging the reporting of anti-social behaviour; under reporting due to high tolerance or fear of repercussions.

Problem Profile

A total of 5091 ASB incidents were reported in Bromsgrove District between August 2007 and July 2008⁸. Of those, 2388 or 47% were flagged up as being youth related by a key word search of the log text⁹

Temporal Analysis

Figure 1: Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour by Day, August 2007 to July 2008



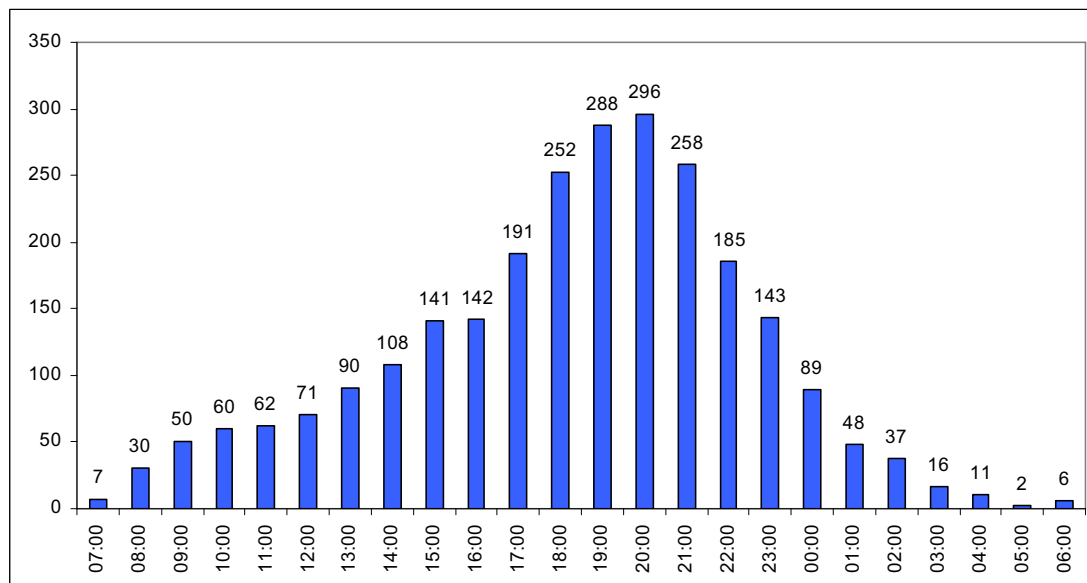
Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Over the last year, youth related ASB incidents have been most common on a Friday. During the school holidays, the weekend increase in incidents is much less pronounced than during term time, leading to a fairly even spread over the days of the week when looking at the year as a whole.

⁸ Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

⁹ (key words: youth, young, kid, child, boy, girl, lad, yth)

Figure 2: Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour by Hour, August 2007 to July 2008

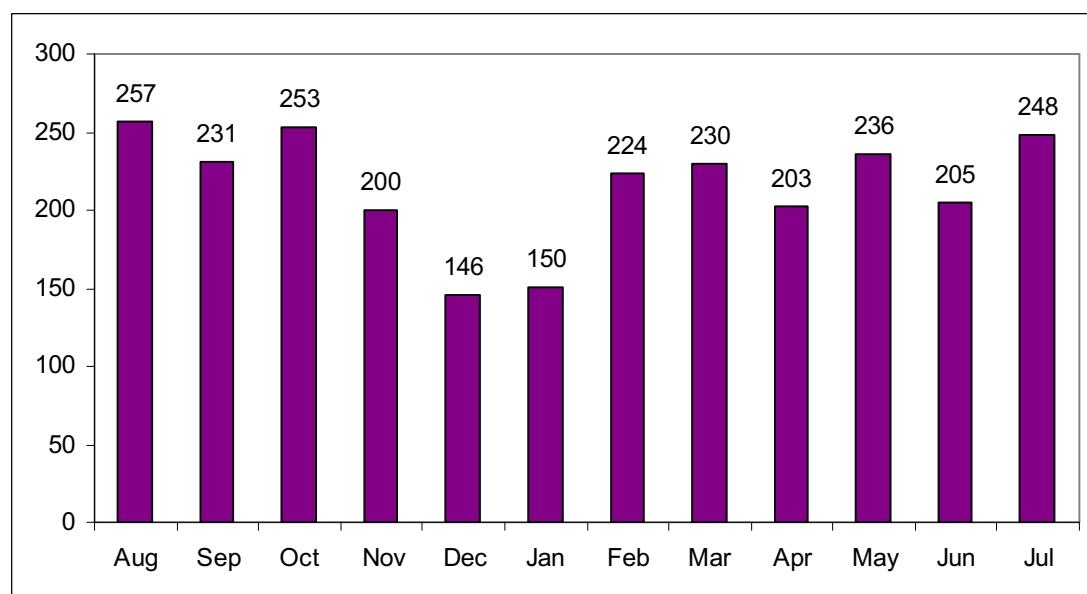


Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The peak time for incidents is between 8 and 9 p.m. Almost half of all incidents (n=1094 or 42%) occur between 6 and 10 p.m.

Again, this pattern varies depending on the time of year, with an earlier peak in incidents through the winter months, and more incidents late in the evening and into the early morning through the summer.

Figure 3: Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour in Bromsgrove, August 2007 to July 2008

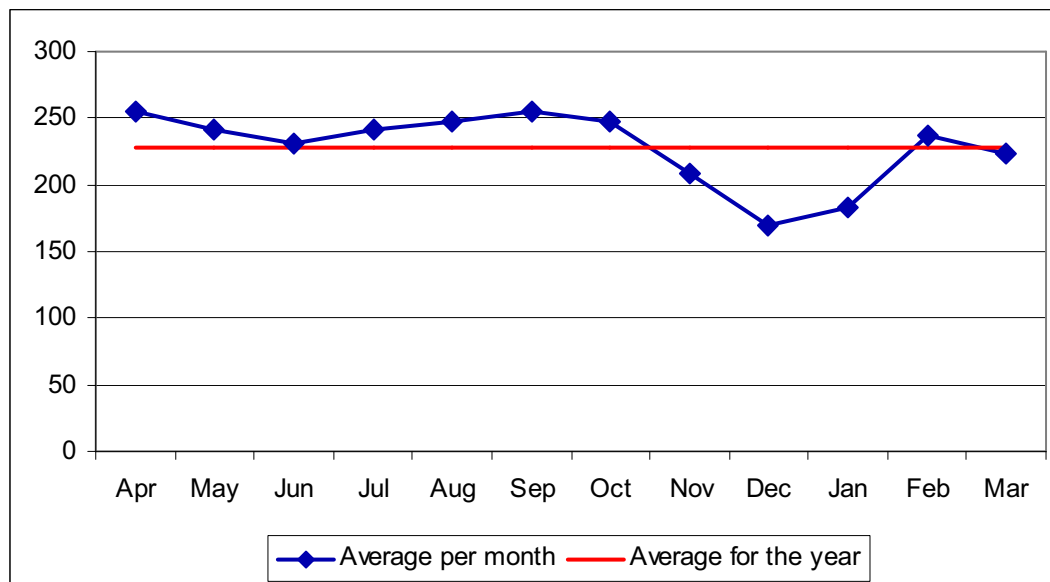


Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

During the last 12 months, youth related ASB peaked in August 2007 at 257 incidents, with notable high points in October 2007 (n=253) and July 2008 (n=248) in

keeping with the seasonal trend of the last few years (high frequency in spring/summer, lower in winter).

Figure 4: Average number of youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per month (data range: April 2006 - August 2008)



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The seasonal trend in terms of youth related ASB follows much the same pattern as that of ASB as a whole, showing the strength of the influence youth related incidents have on total recorded ASB. Incidents are highest in number in April, remaining above the average for the year through to October. After Halloween, the number of incidents per month drops quickly to the low point in December, beginning to climb again after January.

The Influence of School Holidays

Due to the high volume of youth related incidents in Bromsgrove, the pattern of total ASB over the course of the year is highly influenced by the school holidays. Over the last two financial years (2006/07 and 2007/08) the average number of youth related ASB incidents per week in Bromsgrove increased during the holidays on average by 5 incidents per week, a 12.5% increase compared to term time.

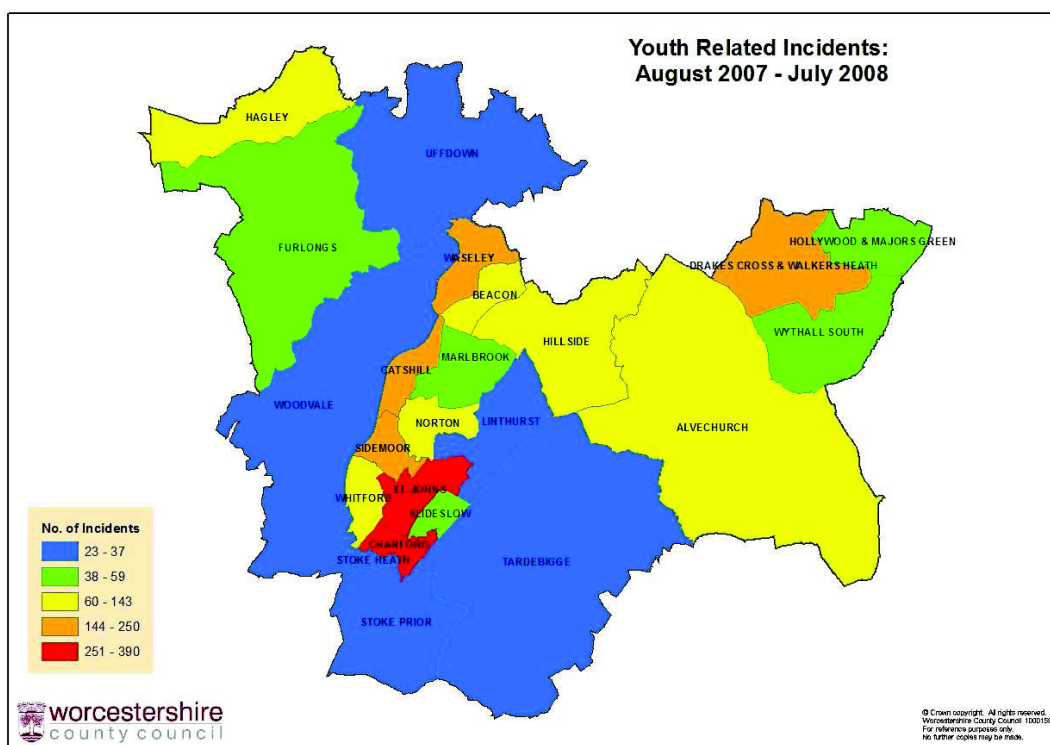
The comparative increase is greatest during the Easter Holidays, averaging 19 incidents per week more than term time, an increase of 48%.

It is important to note that patterns in ASB, especially those reported to be related to young people in the school holidays, can be greatly influenced by the weather. The number of reports of nuisance gatherings is likely to be greater in hotter and drier weather.

Geographical Analysis

Anti-social behaviour incidents are allocated to a ward by plotting the grid co-ordinates as logged in OIS database using ArcGIS, and therefore the number of incidents per ward is only as accurate as the easting and northing given.

Figure 5: Youth Related ASB Incidents by Ward, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Figure 6: Number of Youth-related ASB Incidents per ward, August 2007 to July 2008 – Top 10 Wards

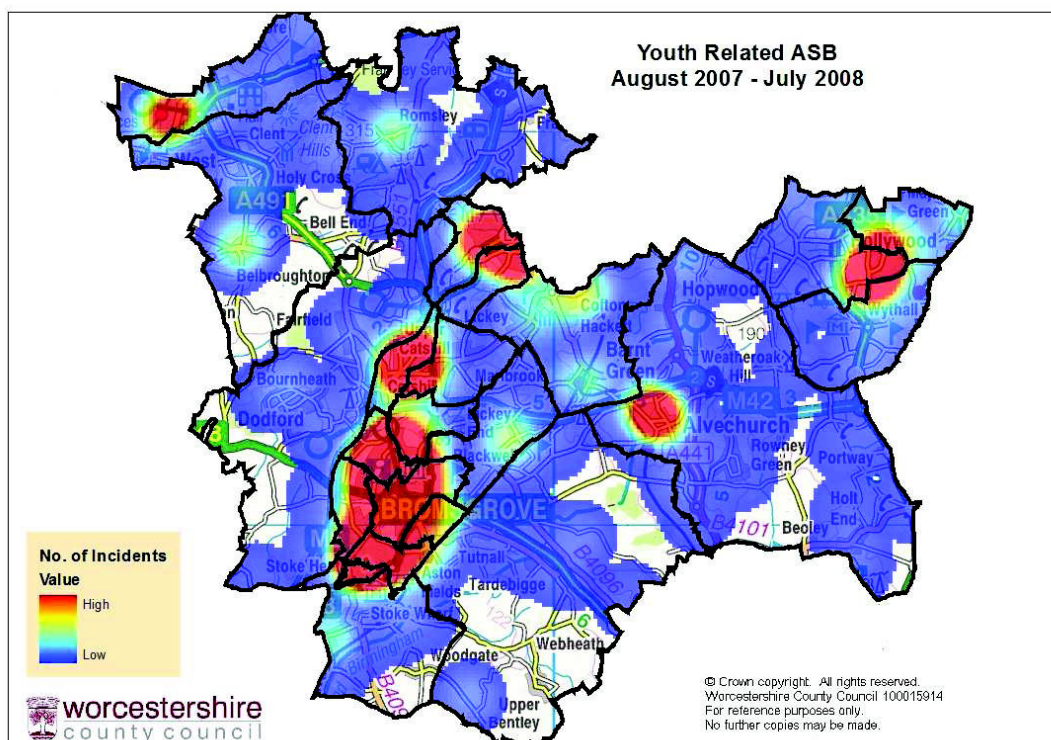
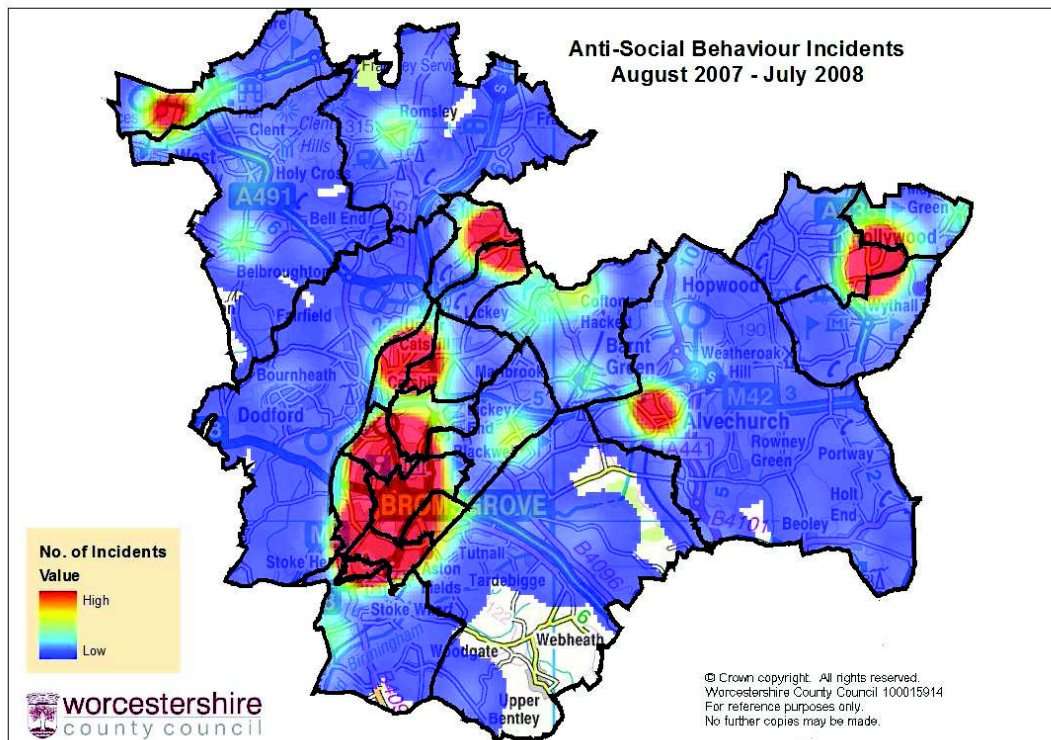
Ward	No. Incidents
St Johns	390
Charford	337
Sidemoor	250
Waseley	216
Catshill	186
Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	177
Alvechurch	143
Beacon	96
Hagley	96
Whitford	91

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

As with total ASB, St Johns is the ward where most youth-related incidents were recorded, closely followed by Charford. 66% of all incidents were recorded within the top 7 wards (30% of the wards in the District).

Bromsgrove Annex B1: Youth-related anti-social behaviour

Figure 7: Anti-Social Behaviour Location of Incidents (by Hotspot) – Total ASB and Youth-related Incidents



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The similarities between the size and intensity of total ASB and youth related ASB hotspots indicate just how much influence over total incidents recorded youth related incidents have. Thus, by specifically targeting youth behaviour, and perceptions of the behaviour of young people, the Partnership will be able to make significant alterations to the pattern of ASB recording within the District.

The hotspot maps in figure 7 reveal the specific localities where youth related ASB is an issue. These include Bromsgrove town including Sidemoor, Charford, Whitford and Stoke Heath areas as well as the villages of Catshill, Alvechurch, Rubery, Hagley and Wythall.

NB: Many reports of anti-social behaviour are made straight to the local registered social landlord (e.g. Bromsgrove District Housing Trust) or to the Neighbourhood wardens. Therefore, potentially a significant number of incidents do not get recorded in Police OIS system, hence a problem profile based solely on incidents recorded by the Police may not tell the complete story.

Categories of Anti-Social Behaviour

Figure 8: Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour by Category, August 2007 to July 2008.

ASB Category	No. of Incidents	Percentage
Nuisance - Rowdy Behaviour	1855	77.68%
Vehicle Related Nuisance	363	15.20%
Nuisance Neighbours	95	3.98%
Fireworks	27	1.13%
Street Drinking	27	1.13%
Harassment Incident	20	0.84%
Substance Misuse	1	0.04%
Total	2388	

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Over three-quarters (n=1855 or 78%) of youth related incidents were recorded as rowdy behaviour, compared to 59% of total ASB in the same time period. This equates to 66% of total rowdy behaviour complaints in the District that were youth related. This is clearly, therefore, the category where the partnership can have the most influence when attempting to reduce the number of ASB reports logged.

Interestingly, youth related incidents also account for 65% of total fireworks reports, and 63% of street drinking, as opposed to just 42% of vehicle related nuisance.

July 2008 Snapshot

Since rowdy behaviour accounts for such a large proportion of total ASB it is necessary to examine individual reports for a perspective on specific types of behaviour. To complete this analysis for the study period August 2007 to July 2008 (a total of 2826 records in Bromsgrove) was considered to be too time-consuming for this assessment. Consequently, the decision was made to conduct a “snapshot” analysis of incidents recorded during July 2008 across the County. In Bromsgrove, there were 586 ASB reports in July 2008, of which 322 were categorised as nuisance-rowdy behaviour.

The snapshot analysis was undertaken using the same methodology for all districts in Worcestershire, in order for it to be possible for the results to then also be used to draw comparisons between different areas.

Figure 9: Perpetrators of rowdy behaviour in North Worcestershire, July 2008

Perpetrator	Bromsgrove	Redditch	Wyre Forest	North Worcs.
Adult	11.2%	13.1%	15.6%	13.5%
Unknown	34.2%	51.1%	33.5%	38.9%
Youth	54.7%	46.3%	50.9%	50.7%

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

As figure 9 shows, in July 2008, Bromsgrove recorded the highest proportion of incidents with youth perpetrators of the North Worcestershire Districts with 55% of incidents compared to 46% in Redditch, 51% in Wyre Forest and 51% in North Worcestershire as a whole.

Figure 10: Type of behaviour reported, July 2008

Type of Behaviour	Bromsgrove	Redditch	Wyre Forest	North Worcs.
Gathering	18.63%	11.82%	16.28%	15.68%
Criminal Damage	16.15%	4.47%	11.63%	10.89%
Verbal abuse & threats	15.53%	18.85%	16.51%	16.90%
Misc	14.29%	12.46%	17.91%	15.21%
Violence	9.01%	15.02%	13.72%	12.68%
Stone Throwing	7.76%	8.63%	1.63%	5.54%
Intimidation	4.66%	1.92%	4.19%	3.66%
Football/sports	3.73%	1.92%	2.56%	2.72%
Noise	3.73%	7.03%	6.51%	5.82%
Banging on doors	2.48%	4.79%	5.81%	4.51%
Unknown	2.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%
Fires	1.86%	2.88%	0.93%	1.78%

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Bromsgrove also recorded a higher proportion of incidents related to gathering, criminal damage/vandalism and football/sports in July than any other North Worcestershire district. These types of incidents are generally regarded as the types of behaviours commonly linked to youth perpetrators, therefore implying that there is a greater youth-related ASB problem in Bromsgrove than other Districts. Also, stone throwing, another behaviour synonymous with youths, accounted for 7.76% of rowdy behaviour reports in July 2008 in Bromsgrove, compared to just 1.63% in Wyre Forest and a North Worcestershire average of 5.54%.

When looking specifically at the youth related incidents in Bromsgrove in July 2008 (see figure 10), the most common cause for complaint was gathering youths, followed by incidents related to damage being caused, or the threat of damage being caused.

Figure 11: Type of behaviour reported, Youth-related Incidents only, July 2008

Type of Behaviour	No. of Incidents	Percentage
Gathering	54	30.68%
Criminal Damage	35	19.89%
Verbal abuse & threats	20	11.36%
Stone Throwing	17	9.66%
Football/sports	12	6.82%
Miscellaneous	10	5.68%
Violence	8	4.55%
Noise	7	3.98%
Intimidation	5	2.84%
Banging on doors	4	2.27%
Fires	4	2.27%
Total	176	

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Miscellaneous includes:

- 4 instances of concern for the safety of the youths involved in ASB
- 3 incidents where youths were trespassing on private property
- An incident when alcohol was seized from an underage drinker, and one reporting underage drinking in a licensed premise.
- An incident of theft

Figure 12: Location of Incidents, July 2008

Where	Bromsgrove	Redditch	Wyre Forest	North Worcs.
Street	32.92%	34.19%	21.86%	28.83%
Dwelling	25.78%	23.32%	21.63%	23.38%
Open Space	15.22%	5.75%	13.26%	11.64%
Public Building	15.22%	18.85%	18.84%	17.75%
Licensed Premise	6.83%	4.79%	3.72%	4.98%
Unknown	3.42%	13.10%	19.30%	12.68%
Other	0.31%			0.09%
Transport	0.31%		1.40%	0.66%

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Figure 12 highlights again the effect of the high frequency of youth related incidents in Bromsgrove. The district has a comparatively high proportion of incidents that occur in open spaces – 15% compared to just 6% in Redditch and an average across North Worcestershire of 12%. The actual amount of open spaces and parks may be a factor in this, but the trend also highlights again that one of the major issues in Bromsgrove at the moment is youths gathering. Incidents in open spaces and recreation areas are more likely to be those associated with youths, as more adult based incidents such as neighbour nuisance or drunken behaviour associated with the night time economy are more likely to occur in residential streets, or streets in the town centre.

Figure 13: Location of Youth-related Incidents, Bromsgrove, July 2008

Location of Incidents	Total	Percentage
Street	59	33.52%
Dwelling	42	23.86%
Open Space	40	22.73%
Public Building	29	16.48%
Licensed Premise	3	1.70%
Garage	1	0.57%
Transport	1	0.57%
Unknown	1	0.57%
Total	176	

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

By far the most youth related incidents took place in the street, either in residential or commercial areas. 24% took place in or just outside dwellings, and 23% were in open spaces.

2. Justification

Local Concerns

Partners and Communities Together (PACT)

It is not always clear from the category description titles under which PACT issues are recorded whether or not they were linked to young people. Furthermore, some issues raised at meetings could fall into a number of categories, and so youth related issues may not always be recorded in the "Youth Related" category. In order to establish a more accurate assessment of the number of youth-related issues, all records were examined in greater detail. The results are presented in figure 14. PACT represents the views of only those residents who take the time to attend meetings and therefore the sample size may skew findings.

Figure 14: Issues related to youth ASB raised at Bromsgrove PACT Meetings, August 2007 to July 2008

Category	Description	No. of issues
Anti-social Behaviour	Inappropriate gathering in public places	30
	Other	21
	Noise: Swearing and Shouting	3
	Noise: Vehicles (e.g. Exhausts/revving)	2
	Fireworks Being Set Off	1
Criminal Damage	Vandalism/Graffiti	21
Alcohol Related	Under age Drinking (Supply to Under 18s)	8
	Drunken Disorder	4
	Street Drinking	5
Youth Related	Youths Inappropriate Gathering	4
	Lack of youth facilities	4
Vehicle Related	Mini Mopeds/Vehicles Cruising	7
	Boy Racers	3
Drugs/Substance Misuse	Drug Use	1

Source: West Mercia Constabulary, September 2008

Youth related issues have been raised a total of 106 times in PACT meeting across the District over the last year, accounting for 36% of the total number of issues raised. Youth issues seem to be most prominent in:

- St Johns – gathering outside food outlets, in Sanders park etc. prompting complaints about littering and noise, especially after school.
- Sidemoor – loitering gangs of youths at a number of locations across the ward
- Charford – ASB, damage and mini mopeds.
- Catshill – Lingfield Walk and racecourse area.
- Alvechurch – where specific mention of the lack of youth facilities led to the implementation of a new Multi-Use Games Area facility. Nuisance behaviour, noise and feeling of intimidations causing by gangs of people were the main issues of concern.
- Waseley – where a complaint of youths drinking on Rednal Hill Lane led to an application for an Alcohol Free Zone.

BVPI Survey 2006/07

3 of the 23 wards in Bromsgrove District identified activities for teenagers as the top priority for improvement in their area. These were Alvechurch, Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath and Charford.

British Crime Survey (BCS) 2007/08:

Of the 7 strands of ASB used in the British Crime Survey 2007/08 to indicate perception of ASB, the one which respondents are most concerned about nationally is teenagers hanging around on the street, with 31% of people stating that this was a problem.

Citizens Panel June 2008

47% of Bromsgrove respondents said that availability of activities for teenagers was poor or very poor in their area, 6.5% more than the average for the County. Furthermore, 55% of residents in Bromsgrove said that the quality of existing activities for teenagers was poor or very poor, compared to a 31.7% Worcestershire average.

People or groups in the street making others feel intimidated was thought to be a minor problem by 50% of Bromsgrove residents, compared to an average of 45.6% in the county, and 13.2% thought it was a major problem. Only 25.6% of residents did not think it was a problem.

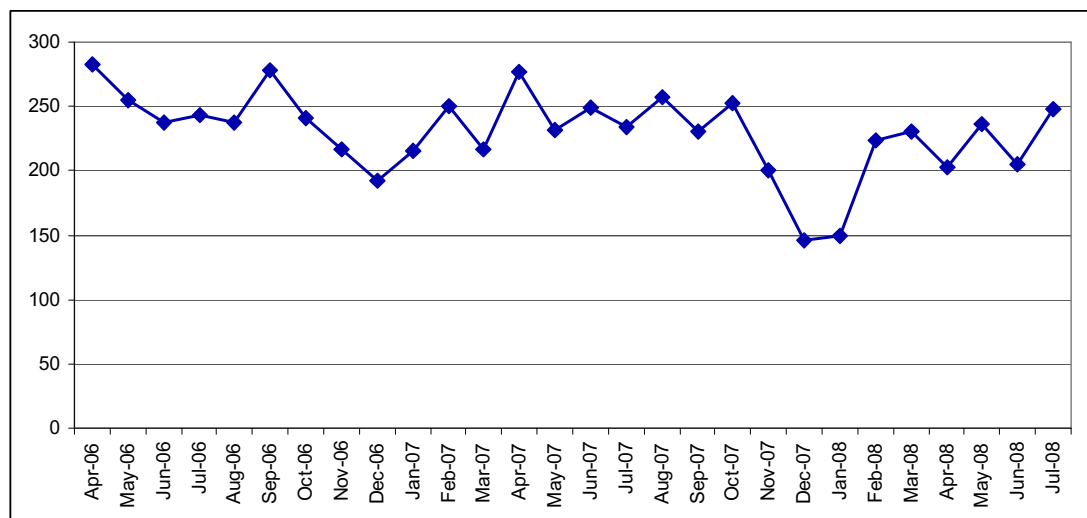
West Mercia Crime & Safety Survey 2008

70% of respondents agreed that groups of people loitering or hanging around in public places was a problem in their local neighbourhood, and 30% thought that this was one of the 3 issues which should be addressed first across the District, an increase on the 25% of residents in the 2007 survey.

64% of residents agreed that the use of fixed penalty notices to tackle anti-social behaviour would be an effective approach.

Trend

Figure 15: Youth Related Incidents per month, April 06 to July 08



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

So far this year total ASB has fluctuated month on month, varying between a lower higher number of incidents than the same months in 2007. During June 2008, the number of incidents was particularly low, and in July it was comparatively high. As the pattern of ASB is linked to the weather, in warmer months, more people spend time outside, and remain outdoors later into the evening, prompting complaints of noise nuisance. In wetter weather, residents tend to stay inside or in sheltered areas so they are not as likely to be noticed by the complainants.

Youth related ASB clearly follows a seasonal pattern with lows in the winter months compared to highs through the spring and summer. In the current financial year, from April to July, the number of youth related ASB incidents was 15% lower than the same period in 2007/08 suggesting a decreasing trend.

Tasking Priorities

ASB has been the main subject or an incorporated feature in CDRP Tasking 7 times since April 07, and was the main focus of every meeting from April to August 2008. It is therefore clearly a recurring issue affecting a range of partners.

Youth ASB, specifically related to Sanders Park on a Friday evening, has been raised at Tasking a number of times in recent months, and as a result, the neighbourhood wardens have assisted the police in combating this issue.

Risk

As the new LAA and PSA targets set for the partnership are more focused on perceptions of ASB, not tackling problem could lead to those targets not being reached, with possible financial implications.

Though youth related ASB may currently be associated with the less serious types of crime and disorder, there is a potential for the young people perpetrating the behaviour today to progress on to more serious crimes in the future. Therefore, early

intervention and distraction from potentially criminal activities could help in the long run to reduce crime.

Other Factors – PESTELO Analysis

The redevelopment of Bromsgrove town centre, and of the former MG Rover site at Longbridge, could bring additional facilities for young people in the area, thus helping to reduce ASB levels.

Bromsgrove has an ageing population: the proportion of the population aged 60 or over has increased since the 2001 census by 2.27%¹⁰. The proportion of the population aged 19 or below has also increased, though only by 0.05%. With over 60's and under 19's already accounting for almost half of the population of the District, further increases could lead to an enhancement of existing issues and lack of community cohesion. Any further increase in the younger population could put further strain on the limited resources available for young people in the area.

The redevelopment of the old motor works at Longbridge also brings with it the potential for a high number of affordable housing sites in the District. Current plans are to build 1,450 new houses in the area. However, the current economic situation raises questions as to whether these houses will even be built, and if they are, whether or not the more expensive end of the housing stock will be sold.

The provision of £10,000 by GOWN to be used for street lighting bids could provide a key opportunity to improve the lighting situation in Sanders Park and other ASB hotspots across the District. Furthermore, improvement of the quality of CCTV equipment across Bromsgrove may help to deter young people from gathering in key areas.

Merged services between Bromsgrove and Redditch councils, beginning with the merge of the Community Safety Teams, could lead to a change in the way the partnership is able to operate. Specifically, this could affect the way the Neighbourhood Wardens operate and the amount of time they are able to spend helping to tackle ASB in person around the District.

Limited funding and resources can present a significant risk to the outcomes related to youth ASB, as outreach and youth work and implementation of youth facilities can be effective yet expensive.

3. Adding Value

Multi-agency meetings are already frequently taking place at South Bromsgrove High School with great effect. This type of meeting could be rolled out and used in all the High Schools in the District. This would help the partnership to present a unified approach to youth ASB between schools, youth services, sports development, Neighbourhood Wardens, Police etc.

Through the partnership, all agencies can utilise intelligence to target their services where the need is greatest, and work together to ensure that all areas are covered. For example, working together and ensuring that all partners are aware of activities being run by other agencies is vital, so that if, for example, the Police are running sport activities for youths in Charford, the District Council can target another area.

¹⁰ Source: ONS mid-2007 estimates (www.worcestershire.gov.uk/research)

There is an opportunity for partners to work together to instigate improved data quality and information sharing protocols. The partnership has links to several data analysts, whose skills can be utilised to provide guidance to a range of partners in order to improve the quality of the data they record and therefore the reports they produce.

There is currently a gap in terms of the strategic priorities of individual partners. All agencies have protocols to follow and targets to reach. Issues arise where these targets vary, making it difficult to present a partnership approach to problem solving. For example, County Youth Services have targets in their business plan based on certified outcomes of work they undertake with young people. These can be met by inclusion of young people on courses such as the Duke of Edinburgh award. However, this type of interaction with young people, though beneficial, has a limited capacity in terms of the number of young people it can reach. The strategic priority for the Community Safety Partnership is to reduce youth related ASB, and many of the recommendations in this assessment focus on providing facilities and activities that reach a wide range of young people of varying ages, with a range of interests, in order to affect the trends in large gatherings. Therefore, if the youth service were to engage in this process, they would not be continuing to work towards their own targets and risk not meeting them. In order to provide a joint response to ASB and youth issues, it is essential that the strategic priorities of all agencies involved follow the same ethos, so each partner is able to aid the resolution of highlighted issues without the risk of not hitting their business plan targets.

4. Measuring Effectiveness

There are a number of indicators in the new performance framework which measure perceptions of ASB. There is a target to reduce the percentage of people in the survey area who think ASB is a problem. Subsections of this survey question will allow us to identify areas where work is most needed to reduce youth related ASB and improve perceptions.

Public perceptions of youth ASB will be measured through the Place Survey and the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, as well as monitoring under National Indicators:

- NI 17 - perceptions of anti-social behaviour.
- NI 21 – Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 27 – Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by local council and police.

The level of incident reporting can also be monitored through OIS ASB logs, as well as through the number of incidents reported to Neighbourhood Wardens, BDHT and through PACT.

5. What Can We Do

Recommendations for partnership planning are made following the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to classify initiatives/actions into prevention, intelligence, enforcement, reassurance (PIER).

Prevention

Diversionsary Activities – Provision of a range of activities including things that will appeal to a wide range of interests. Sports based activities are wide-spread and very

well received across the district already. To reach a broad range of young people, it may be necessary to provide additional activities following different themes in order to reach those young people who do not wish to participate in sports.

Improved youth services and youth facilities – for example an increase provision of youth club nights and outreach work, give young people a place to go without the imposition of a structured activity.

Intelligence

Intelligence-led targeted youth support - Use of data analysis to target youth support in hotspot areas, and continual monitoring to ensure it remains effective in the area where it is most needed.

Improve the quality of the available data –

Police OIS recording: assess the possibility of adding an age field to report logs, even if it was just “youth” or “adult” in relation to the perpetrator or complainant.

Recording of incidents by other agencies: establish a data sharing protocol with BDHT and Neighbourhood Wardens, including a regular agreement to provide updates. Ensure that the data captured is informative and accurate by assessing the current recording systems.

Alignment of Strategic Priorities between Partner Agencies - Ensure that the strategic priorities of partners are aligned so that all agencies are able to engage in a unified approach to solving the problem, whilst still able to hit their own individual targets.

Enforcement

Use of Fixed Penalty Notices for Anti-Social Behaviour – ensure that useful data is collected and stored to aid the work towards achieving a holistic profile of ASB in the District by increasing available data sources.

Reassurance

Community Cohesion Strategy – tackling perceptions between older and younger age groups by use of existing initiatives like the Silver Hoodies, as well as implementation of more community based projects.

Public Education and Publicity Campaigns – advertisement of the definition of anti-social behaviour and provision of alternative routes to incident reporting to ensure that the data stored by Operational Information System is accurate.

Education – Work closely with schools and youth groups to inform young people of the definition of ASB and help to discourage unacceptable behaviour.

Annex B2 – Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour

1. Issue

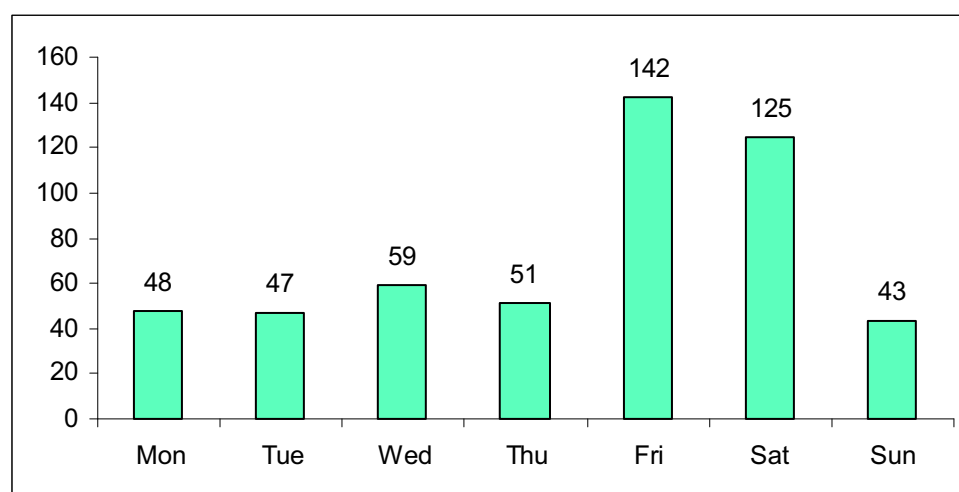
Anti-social behaviour is recorded on the Operational Information System maintained by West Mercia Constabulary. Reports are logged based on all '999' calls and calls to the non-emergency number, with the call taker assigning the incident to a relevant category. The total number of anti-social behaviour incidents is defined as those recorded with an AS (Anti-Social Behaviour) code, under the various categories. Reports can also be created by Police Officers and Staff, but initial reports of anti-social behaviour are not always investigated or verified. Volumes of reported anti-social behaviour are likely to be affected by an individual calling about the same issue a number of times; several individuals reporting the same issue; the police and other agencies proactively encouraging the reporting of anti-social behaviour; under reporting due to high tolerance or fear of repercussions.

Problem profile

A total of 5091 ASB incidents were reported in Bromsgrove District between August 2007 to July 2008¹¹. Of those, 515, or 10%, were flagged up as being linked to alcohol by a key word search of the log text¹², or by having taken place within a licensed premise.

Temporal Analysis

Figure 1: Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour by Day, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Note: Where incidents took place between midnight and 5 a.m. they have been attributed to the previous day.

In a similar pattern to that of total ASB, alcohol related incidents peak over the weekend. However, this pattern is much more pronounced when only looking at

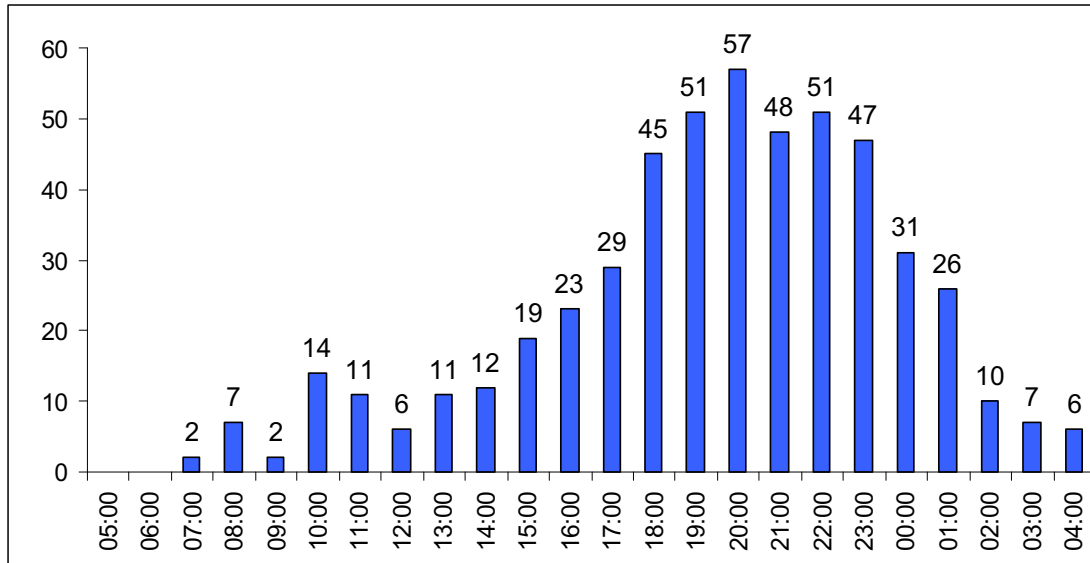
¹¹ Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

¹² Key words: Drink, drunk, alcohol, intoxicated, public house, licensed premise, wine, beer, vodka, lager, spirit.

Bromsgrove Annex B2: Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour

those incidents linked to alcohol consumption. Friday night seems to be the peak night for disorder.

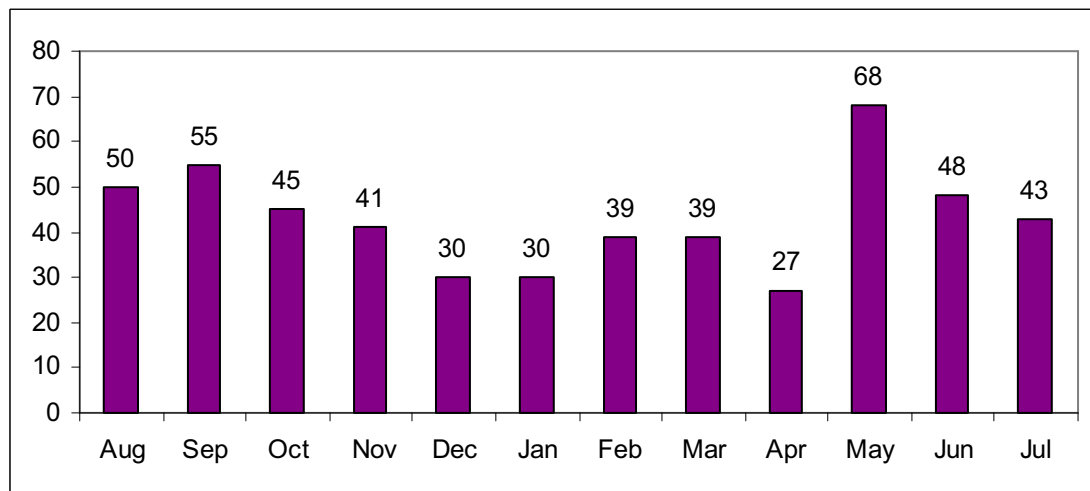
Figure 2: Alcohol- related Anti-Social Behaviour by Hour, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The peak incident time is 8 p.m. with reports still being logged through to 4 a.m. 40% of incidents occur between 7 and 11 p.m.

Figure 3: Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour in Bromsgrove, August 2007 to July 2008



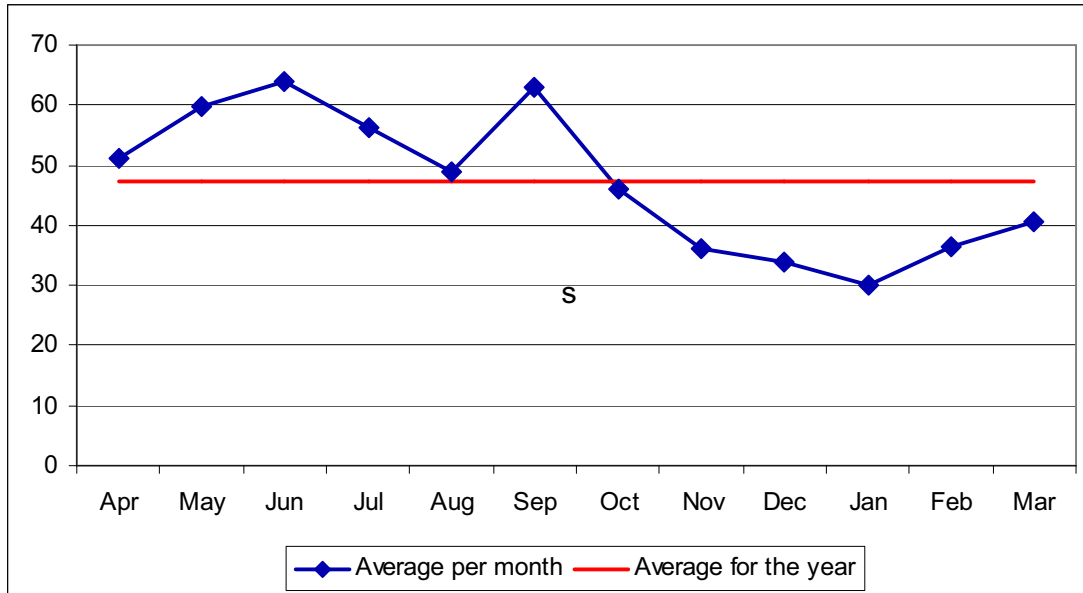
Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

May 2008 was “provisionally the warmest May in series back to 1914 for the UK”¹³ so there was an increase in the number of reports of noise and rowdy behaviour disturbing residents as customers sat out in the beer gardens of public houses.

¹³ (Source: http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/ukweather/year_review/)

Seasonal Trend

Figure 4: Average number of Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per month (Data Range: April 2006 – August 2008)

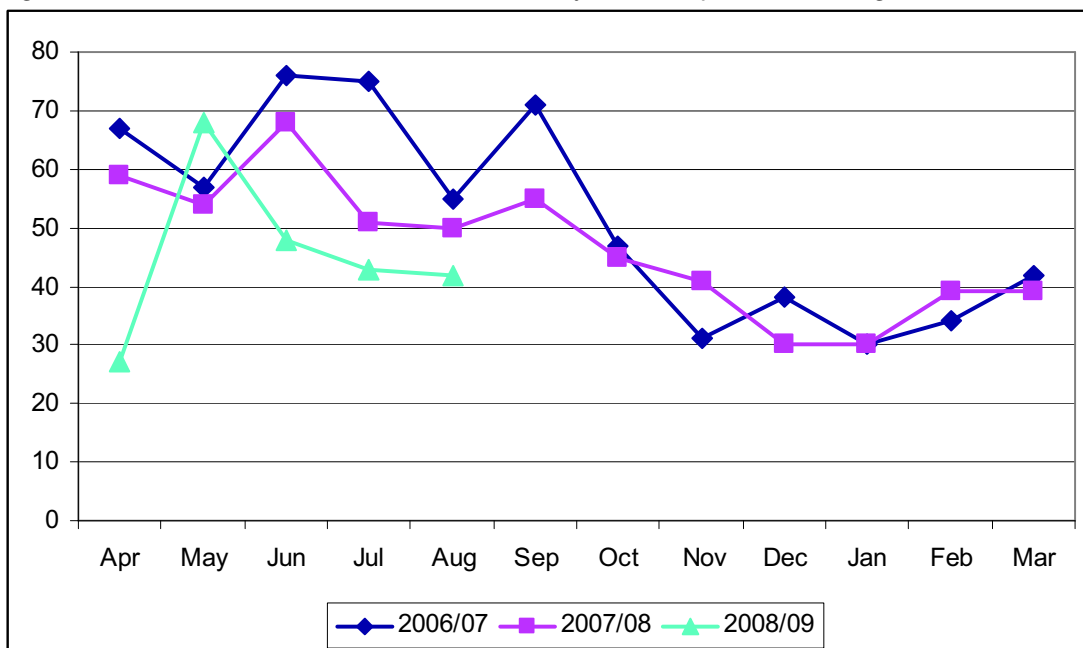


Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Alcohol related ASB follows the same pattern as that of total ASB: above average from April through to September, and below average through the winter.

As figure 5 shows, this pattern has varied slightly year on year.

Figure 5: Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour by month, April 2006 to August 2008.



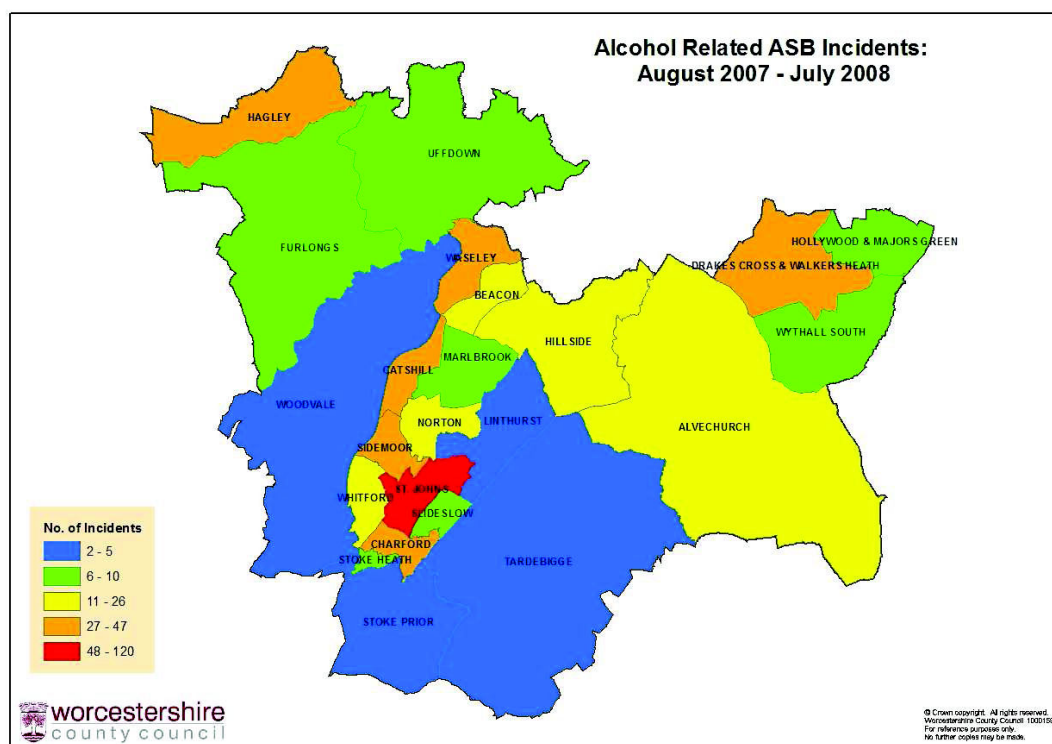
Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Spikes in June and July in 2006 can be linked to the European football cup.

Geographical Analysis

Anti-social behaviour incidents are allocated to a ward by plotting the grid co-ordinates as logged in the OIS database using ArcGIS, and therefore the number per ward is only as accurate as the easting and northing given.

Figure 6: Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Ward, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Figure 7: Number of Alcohol-related ASB Incidents per ward, August 2007 to July 2008 – Top 10 Wards

Ward Name	No. of Incidents
St Johns	120
Charford	47
Sidemoor	43
Waseley	39
Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	37
Hagley	31
Catshill	30
Beacon	26
Hillside	23
Whitford	17

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

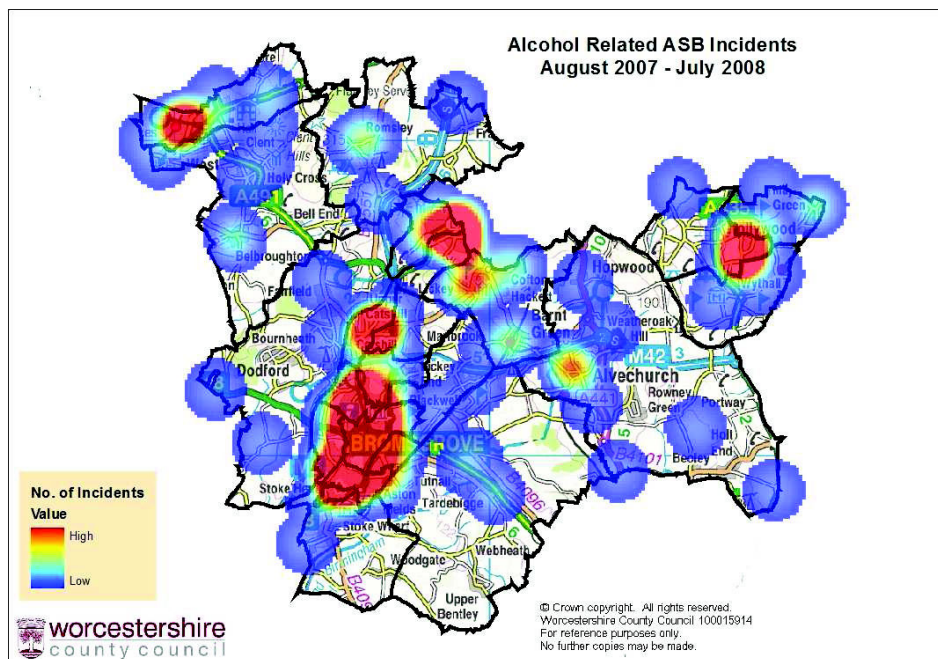
St Johns is by far the ward where the most alcohol related incidents occur. Reports there account for 24% of the total alcohol related incidents, which is unsurprising as it covers the town centre and not only contains the main pubs and club for the District, but also Sanders Park where there are known to be issues relating to youths drinking.

Interestingly, Hagley is the 6th ranked ward in terms of number of alcohol-related ASB incidents, but is not typically ranked that highly in terms of total ASB. 24 out of the 31 incidents recorded in Hagley were to do with youths gathering with alcohol – suggesting this is an issue which may not have been covered to the appropriate extent by the partnership.

Hillside does not feature in the top 10 wards for ASB as a whole, but is the 9th ranked ward for alcohol related ASB. This is mainly due to instances of youths gathering and drinking on the Lickey Hills.

In the town centre, most incidents are related to adults and the night time economy, though there are also issues to do with underage drinkers in Sanders Park. In the more rural wards, most alcohol related ASB is linked to young people gathering in open spaces and drinking.

Figure 8: Location of Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (by Hotspot)

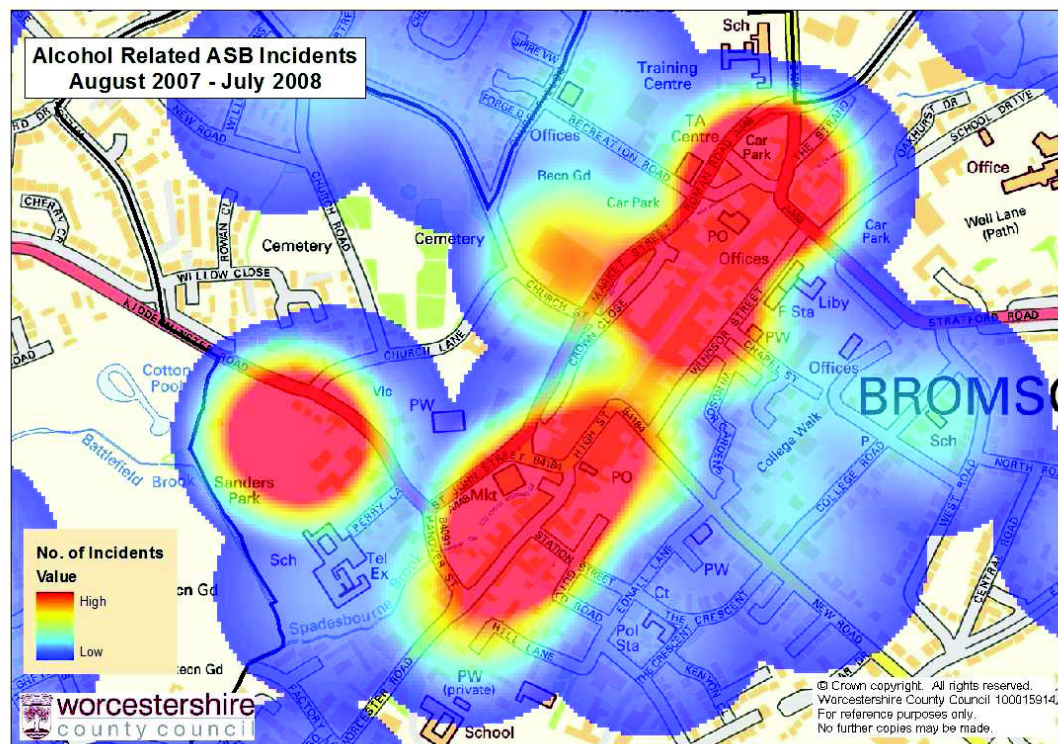
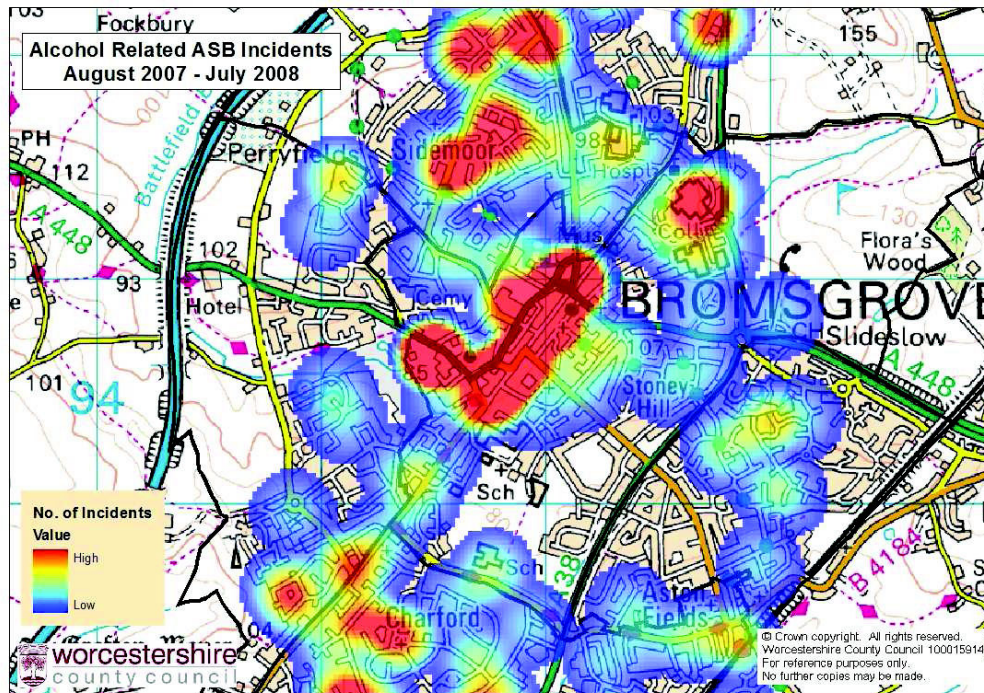


Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Figure 8 shows again the emphasis on Bromsgrove Town centre as the hotspot for alcohol related ASB. It also indicates that there are issues around Rubery, Wythall, Catshill (Lingfield Walk) and Hagley.

Bromsgrove Annex B2: Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour

Figure 9: Location of Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (by Hotspot) – Focus on Bromsgrove Town Centre



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

When focusing in on the town centre, it is clear that there is a distinct separation between the 2 main incident areas:

- The night time economy areas at either end of the high street
- Sanders Park where underage youths gather.

Categories of Anti-Social Behaviour

Figure 10: Alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour by Category, August 2007 – July 2008.

ASB Category	No. of Incidents	Percentage
Nuisance Rowdy Behaviour	410	79.61%
Street Drinking	41	7.96%
Vehicle Related Nuisance	20	3.88%
Nuisance Neighbours	17	3.30%
Noise Nuisance	7	1.36%
Malicious Communications	6	1.17%
Hoax Call to the Emergency Services	5	0.97%
Harassment Incident	4	0.78%
Environmental Nuisance	4	0.78%
Fireworks	1	0.19%
Total	515	

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Almost 80% of all alcohol-related ASB is logged as rowdy behaviour, followed by around 8% as street drinking. The sum of all other ASB categories account for less than 13% of total alcohol-related ASB.

Problems with data: the use of a key word search is not an entirely accurate and precise method of ensuring all alcohol related incidents are captured. Mis-spelled words, use of other words not included in the key words list, and the use of key words in relation to incidents that are not linked to alcohol may lead to inaccuracies.

With ASB logs, it is sometimes very difficult to define information on the victims and offenders because the log in itself is a measure based on opinion rather than proved fact. Therefore it is difficult to make an assessment based on the profile of perpetrators and complainants. However, it is important to remember that that the offender and victims of alcohol related ASB are sometimes one and the same, especially where young people are concerned. There is a need to tackle the health issues arising from alcohol abuse as well as the ASB issues.

Of the 525 alcohol related incidents between August 2007 and July 2008, 54% were youth related. There is a fairly even split in alcohol related incidents between those that are linked to youths gathering to drink alcohol (usually in the parks and open spaces of the district), and those incidents related to adults and the night time economy (mainly in the town centre causing for concern related to noise late at night, rowdiness and drunken disorder, litter associated with food outlets, and sanitation issues associated with urinating and vomiting).

July 2008 Snapshot

Since rowdy behaviour accounts for such a large proportion of total ASB it is necessary to examine individual reports for a perspective on the specific types of behaviours. To complete this analysis for the study period August 2007 to July 2008, a total of 2826 records in Bromsgrove, was considered to be too time-consuming for this assessment. Consequently, the decision was made to conduct a “snapshot” analysis of incidents recorded during July 2008 across the County. In Bromsgrove,

Bromsgrove Annex B2: Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour

there were 586 ASB reports in July 2008, of which 322 were categorised as nuisance-rowdy behaviour.

The snapshot analysis was undertaken using the same methodology for all districts in Worcestershire, in order for it to be possible for the results to then also be used to draw comparisons between different areas.

Figure 11: Location of Incidents, July 2008

Where	Bromsgrove	Redditch	Wyre Forest	North Worcs
Street	32.92%	34.19%	21.86%	28.83%
Dwelling	25.78%	23.32%	21.63%	23.38%
Open Space	15.22%	5.75%	13.26%	11.64%
Public Building	15.22%	18.85%	18.84%	17.75%
Licensed Premise	6.83%	4.79%	3.72%	4.98%
Unknown	3.42%	13.10%	19.30%	12.68%
Other	0.31%			0.09%
Transport	0.31%		1.40%	0.66%

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

A higher proportion of total incidents took place in public houses in Bromsgrove than in other districts: 6.83% of rowdy behaviour incidents in July compared to an average of 4.98% in North Worcestershire.

Also, 15.22% of offences in Bromsgrove took place in open spaces compared to a North Worcestershire average of 11.64%, thus providing further supporting evidence of the 2 strands to alcohol-related ASB in the District.

Figure 12: Number and proportion of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents that were alcohol-related, July 2008

	Bromsgrove	Redditch	Wyre Forest	North Worcs.
No. Incidents	55	47	62	164
Percentage of Total	17.08%	15.02%	14.42%	15.40%

Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

In July 2008, Bromsgrove recorded the highest proportion of incidents related to alcohol of the North Worcestershire Districts with 17.1% of incidents compared to 15.0% in Redditch, 14.4% in Wyre Forest and 15.4% in North Worcestershire as a whole.

Based on the detailed analysis of alcohol-related rowdy behaviour incidents in July:

- 47% of the perpetrators were youths, 22% were adults – again highlighting the split between the night time economy and the gathering of underage drinkers in open spaces.
- Most incidents related to gatherings, so it seems the issues related to youths in parks are most common. There were a high number of incidents which fell into the miscellaneous category, including things such as: 4 incidents where alcohol was seized from youths, 5 where drunken perpetrators refused to leave premises, and 3 issues related to concern for safety.

2. Justification

Local Concern

Partners and Communities Together (PACT)

It is not always clear from the category description titles under which PACT issues are recorded whether or not they were linked to alcohol. Furthermore, some issues raised at meetings could fall into a number of categories, and so alcohol related issues may not always be recorded in the "Alcohol Related" category. In order to establish a more accurate assessment of the number of alcohol-related issues, all recorded were examined in greater detail. PACT represents the views of only those residents who take the time to attend meetings and therefore the sample size may skew findings.

Figure 13: Alcohol-related issues raised at Bromsgrove PACT meetings, August 2007 to July 2008

Category	Description	No. of times raised
Alcohol Related	Drunken Disorder	17
	Underage Drinking (supply to under 18s)	8
	Street Drinking	6
ASB	Inappropriate gathering in public places	2
	Noise: Vehicles (exhausts/revving)	1
Youth Related	Youths Inappropriate Gathering	1

Source: West Mercia Constabulary, September 2008

Roughly 12% (n=35) of all issues raised at PACT meetings across the District between August 2007 and July 2008 were alcohol related.

Alcohol related drunken disorder has been mentioned twice in St Johns PACT over the last year. The main cause for complaint is gatherings of pub and club goers in and around Hanover Street and Worcester Road, leading to issues with noise disturbing residents, as well as litter and hygiene issues relating to urine and vomit. As a result of these problems being raised at PACT, the local Crime Risk Manager has been tasked to conduct an initial investigation into gating the passageway on Hill Lane.

The situation at Hanover Place highlights an important issue associated with the night time economy which is not always immediately obvious. It is common practice for customers of licensed premises to purchase food from the various late night take away premises before leaving the town centre in the early hours of the morning. This provides not only a place where people from different social groups have cause to gather together, which can lead to tensions and assaults, but also can subsequently create a significant mess in terms of litter from food packaging. This not only affects the look of the areas, especially an issue for local residents, but also impacts on the services of the District council, as they have to allocate time and resources to make the streets clean again. Ultimately, this source of litter and detritus could affect the local area scores for NI 195.

Citizens Panel June 2008

People or groups in the street making others feel intimidated was thought to be a minor problem by 50% of Bromsgrove residents in the June 2008 Citizens Panel

Bromsgrove Annex B2: Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour

Survey, compared to an average of 45.6% in the county, and 13.2% thought it was a major problem. Only 25.6% of residents did not think it was a problem.

Furthermore, 54% of Bromsgrove participants thought that drunk people or people drinking in the streets was a problem in the area, be it major or minor, compared to an average of 45.6% of people across Worcestershire.

British Crime Survey 2007/08

The British Crime Survey 2007/08 indicates that nationally only 18% of people report incidents of drunk or rowdy behaviour (Upson, 2005).

Furthermore, of the 7 strands of ASB used in the British Crime Survey 2007/08 to indicate perception of ASB, people being drunk or rowdy in public places was the 5th most likely to be thought of as an issue by respondents, with 25% of people stating that this was a problem. Therefore, it seems that alcohol-related incidents are generally not the type of ASB with which people are most concerned nationally, though evidence from other surveys suggests the issue is thought to be a more serious problem in Bromsgrove.

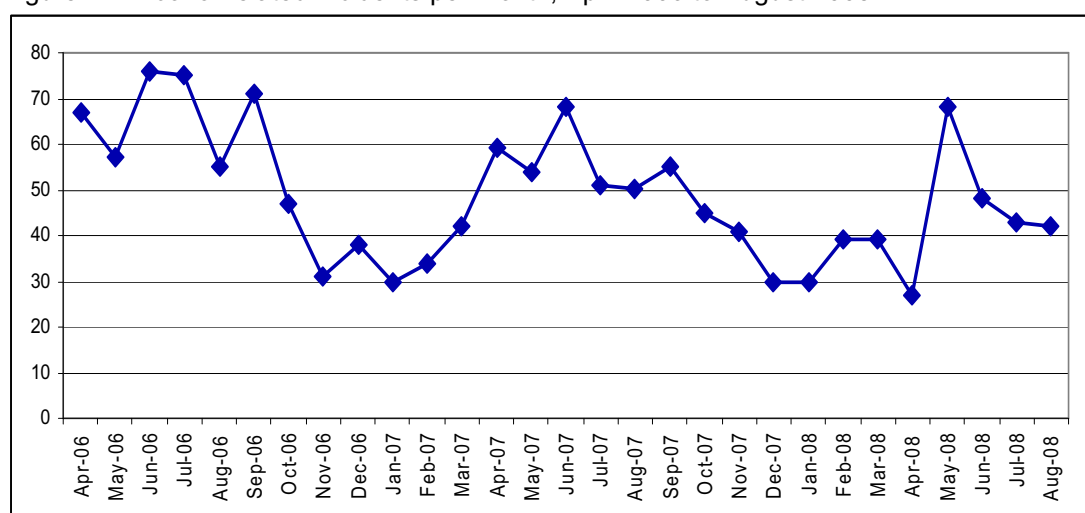
West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey 2008

67% of respondents agreed that under-age drinking was a problem in their local neighbourhood, with 55% thinking people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a problem. Under age drinking was also the 3rd ranked issue to feature in residents opinions of which problems should be addressed first, with 24% of people listing it in their top 3, an 8% increase on the previous year. Only 14% of respondents thought that people being drunk or rowdy in public places should be tackled first of all the issues listed, but this is an 8% increase on the proportion of respondents placing the issue within their top 3 in the 2007 survey.

64% of residents agreed that the use of fixed penalty notices to tackle anti-social behaviour would be an effective approach. 73% agreed that this approach should be used to tackle drinking in an alcohol free-zone, and 70% for under-age drinking.

Trend

Figure 14: Alcohol-related Incidents per month, April 2006 to August 2008



Source: Operational Information System, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

It seems that the number of alcohol-related incidents in Bromsgrove has been following a decreasing trend over the last few years – with an uncharacteristically large jump to 68 incidents in May 2008.

In the current financial year, from April to July, the number of alcohol related ASB incidents was 19% lower than the same period in 2007/08 suggesting the decreasing trend is still continuing despite the anomaly during May.

Tasking Priorities

Anti-social behaviour has been the main subject or an incorporated feature in CDRP Tasking 7 times since April 07 and was the main focus of every meeting between April and August 2008. It is therefore clearly a recurring issue for all partners.

Specifically, alcohol related ASB was the main theme of May 2008 Tasking, and crime and disorder in the town centre was the lead theme in October 2007.

Risk

The risks associated with not tackling alcohol related disorder in the district include the obvious risk of the number of alcohol-related incident reports increasing, as well as the risk of a potential increase in the perceived problem, which could lead to the Partnership not reaching its targets for reduction over the next few years. However, alcohol related ASB also comes with significant health risks. An increase in alcohol consumption could lead to an increase in alcohol related admissions to hospitals and even deaths. Alcohol related youth ASB could also have significant sexual health risks. Youth related alcohol abuse can also impact on achievement in school, which can have a long term effect on employment prospects.

At present, anecdotally, the perception of Bromsgrove town centre during the evening is a negative one. The public seem to feel it is an unpleasant place to be filled with rowdy, drunken people. Similarly, there are many parks around the District, including Sanders Park and Lingfield Walk, which have a reputation as places where young people gather and drink alcohol. As a consequence, other residents avoid the area.

Other Factors – PESTELO Analysis

The redevelopment of Bromsgrove town centre will stretch as far as the main night time economy areas on the High Street and Worcester Road. Spending money on improving the area may create a sense of ownership and local pride meaning that people are less likely to damage and deface it, but there is also an additional risk to the investment and money spent on the redevelopment.

The CCTV cameras in the town centre have recently been upgraded and now provide a much better quality of picture. This improvement will act as an additional deterrent to causing disorderly behaviour within the sight of CCTV operatives. It also gives the control room operators a better view when disorder is taking place, enabling them to better help to direct the Police to key areas.

The credit crunch could lead to increased financial pressure on low income households, which can result in an increase in alcoholism as a means of escape. This could then increase the disorder in the town centre related to excessive alcohol consumption.

The introduction of the use of Fixed Penalty Notices to be issued by Bromsgrove District Council Staff will increase the speed and volume for dealing with complaints of alcohol-related ASB. FPN records will also aid the intelligence base with which the partnership has to work in order to gain a more holistic view of ASB across the District.

3. Adding Value

There is an opportunity for partners to work together to instigate improved data quality and information sharing protocols. The partnership has links to several data analysts, whose skills can be utilised to provide guidance to a range of partners in order to improve the quality of the data they record and therefore the reports they produce. For example, there is an opportunity to interview the people causing issues in Sanders Park, trace their details back to their home life and look for common ground and help to identify factors that can be tackled to change behaviour by a range of agencies.

4. Measuring Effectiveness

Public perceptions of ASB will be measured through the Place Survey and the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, as well as monitoring under National Indicator 17: perceptions of anti-social behaviour. Though not included in the new LAA, NI 41: perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour, will also be monitored at a County level through the Place Survey.

The level of incident reporting can also be monitored through OIS ASB logs as well as through the number of incidents reported to Neighbourhood Wardens, BDHT and through PACT, though improvements in recording of incidents by a variety of partners would improve the accuracy of this measure.

5. What Can We Do

Recommendations for partnership planning are made following the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to classify initiatives/actions into prevention, intelligence, enforcement, reassurance (PIER).

Prevention

Exit strategy for licensed premises – Good practice examples include: staggered leaving times, selling food in the pubs/clubs while people are drinking up to prevent issues at the food outlets, giving out lollipops to well behaved patrons (as used during Operation Christmas Presence), selling soft drinks only for an hour or so before the final closing of the premises to give people the opportunity to leave the premises over a longer period of time rather than large groups leaving at the same time.

Alcohol education with input from a range of partners – Schools package delivering education in terms of alcohol abuse, sexual health, the danger of alcohol consumption etc. “Off the shelf” packages are available, contact should be made with schools to discuss the capacity and opportunity to deliver such initiatives.

Clean streets agreement with food outlets – The implementation of an agreement between the food outlets to make an effort to reduce the amount of litter from food packaging outside premises. Suggestions include provision of litter picking

equipment to the food outlets; the staff can then make regular trips to maintain cleanliness at the front of their premises. Incentives can take the form of awards for clean streets to go to premises signed up to the agreement, with the possibility of FPNs for littering acting as a deterrent to customers making the mess.

Town centre EVA – an assessment targeting litter levels (it may be necessary to make an assessment on a Saturday or Sunday morning) as well as looking for any items that could potentially be used as missiles. The result would then be a public cleanup involving the local residents as well as Partners.

Intelligence

Risk assessment of licensed premises - conduct an assessment of the current and historic situation and provide the partnership with regular updates on the situation (e.g. a quarterly or monthly quick update on the latest data). Include both town centre disorder and the reported problems in open spaces. Ensure that seasonal differences are accounted for. Use historic data to try to predict future peak times.

Risk Assessment: drinking in open spaces, including good practice research, comparisons to other areas, youth consultation and full assessment of underlying issues

- Assessment as to what activities young people would like to be provided in the area to discourage them from gathering with alcohol.
- Comparisons to other areas, e.g. why other areas with parks and open spaces are not having the same problems;
- Address the underlying issues through research and intelligence gathering on the background of the young people who area gathering. There are links between social background, home life, school attainment etc and the use of alcohol. Gathering information on the type of young people gathering in the park, as well as further research into studies conducted around underage drinking, could help the partnership to better understand the problem. However, given that issues, especially when it comes to drinking in parks, tend to increase rapidly in the summer and die off in the winter, it may be necessary to defer this research until next summer.

Improve data quality and data sharing protocols. - Improved data quality and collection protocols: the definition of alcohol related ASB is a contentious issue and it is not always clear cut which incidents are linked to alcohol. Inclusion of an alcohol “flag” for all incidents may be of use, but it would need to be a mandatory requirement for all OIS logs. This may still provide problems though, as it is not always clear whether or not an incident has involved alcohol. Data sharing with other agencies, especially ambulance and A&E data would also be beneficial.

Enforcement:

Use of Fixed Penalty Notices including adequate data collection and recording procedures - including issuing FPNs for proxy sales, parents allowing their children to drink, drunken disorder etc. Ensure that when FPNs are used, data is collected and stored effectively, and this information may be useful for future assessment of the issue, as well as for monitoring performance.

Incorporate appropriate conditions into licensing agreements of town centre premises – where problem premises have been identified, the use of additional conditions in licensing agreements can help to ensure improvements are made.

Reassurance:

High Visibility Presence at key times in the town centre - this does not just have to be police presence, it can include taxi marshals, street wardens, door staff etc. The presence of more capable guardians helps members of the public to feel safe when walking around the town centre. It also provides the opportunity for immediate response to incidents, and the intervention in incidents before they escalate.

Targeted underage and proxy sale campaign, including messages to parents who provide alcohol for young people. - Public education and publicity campaigns – possibly linked to existing SMAT or Trading Standards Campaigns – to set guidelines, promote acceptable behaviour and reassure the public. Also, gather intelligence as to the premises providing alcohol to under-age youths for a crack down.

Public education and publicity campaigns including focus on alcohol, and well as general healthy living themes – a more positive take on the public message to encourage healthy lifestyles in general including exercise, diet and the effect of alcohol. If a healthier lifestyle was adopted by parents, this may lead to an influence on the health of younger people. There are many positive implications in terms of weight, fitness, alcohol, healthy eating (e-numbers) and smoking, all of which may impact on ASB issues.

Annex B3 – Criminal Damage

1. Issue

Problem Profile

Criminal damage accounts just under a quarter of all criminal offences in Bromsgrove District – 23% between August 2007 and July 2008. (Source: iQuanta) and so is the highest volume crime type in the District.

Criminal Damage Category

Figure 1: Criminal Damage by Type, August 2007 to July 2008

Type of Damage	Bromsgrove		North Worcestershire	Worcestershire
	Total	Percentage		
To a Vehicle	221	47.17%	42.20%	43.96%
To Other Property	138	20.13%	19.26%	19.67%
To a Dwelling	567	18.39%	22.04%	20.30%
To a Non-Dwelling	242	11.48%	12.94%	12.90%
Arson	37	3.08%	4.04%	3.50%
Total	1202			

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

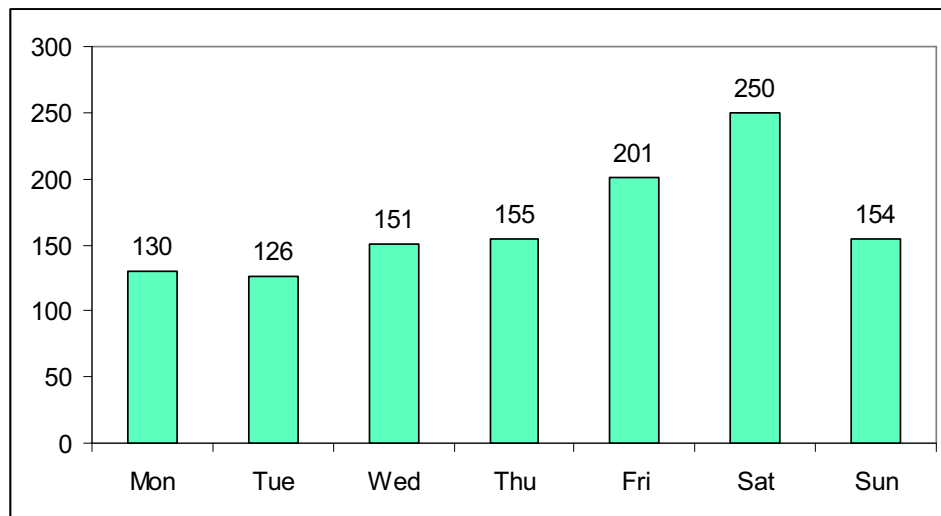
The proportion of criminal damage offences that is made up of damage to a vehicle (almost half of all damage offences) is greater in Bromsgrove than any other Worcestershire District. Criminal damage to a vehicle most commonly consists of damage to or removal of wing mirrors or windscreen wipers, scratched paintwork or dented body work, smashed windows or windscreens, or damage to tyres including slashing. This type of damage is the most likely to be experienced in a spate of offences of the same type, e.g. 17 cars had their tyres damaged in one night in the Charford area in September 2007.

Criminal damage to other property accounts for just over 20% of damage offences in Bromsgrove, compared to a North Worcestershire average of 19.26%. This type of damage is likely to be linked to young people, and consists of damage to fences and public property such as signs and bus stops, including graffiti. Fences are particularly targeted where they border alleyways, with the damage often taking the form of graffiti. This is an indication that the levels of criminal damage in Bromsgrove have slightly stronger links to the younger population than in other areas.

Criminal damage to both dwellings and non-dwellings is most likely to be damage to windows, or window or door frames, commonly caused by thrown stones or bricks.

Temporal Analysis

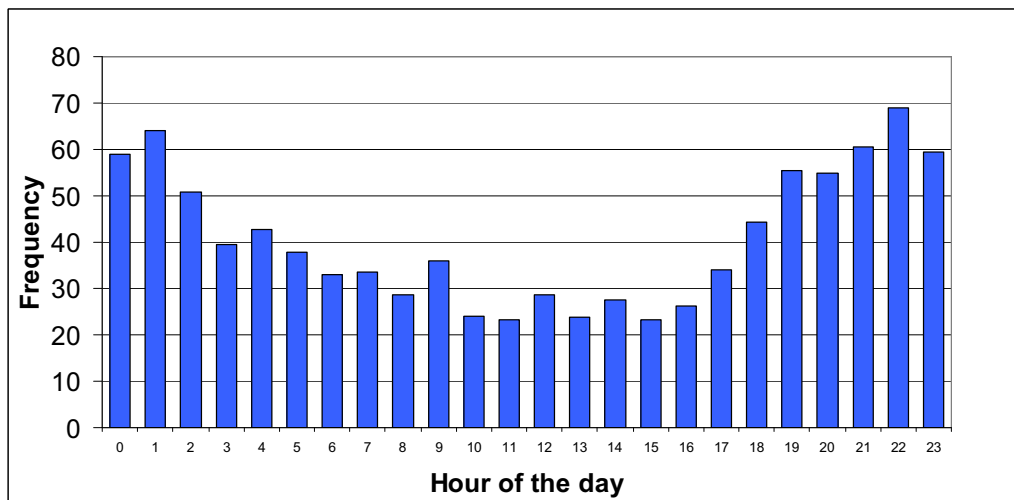
Figure 2: Criminal Damage Offences by Day, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Most offences occur over the weekend with the peak day on Saturday.

Figure 3: Criminal Damage Offences by Hour, August 2007 to July 2008



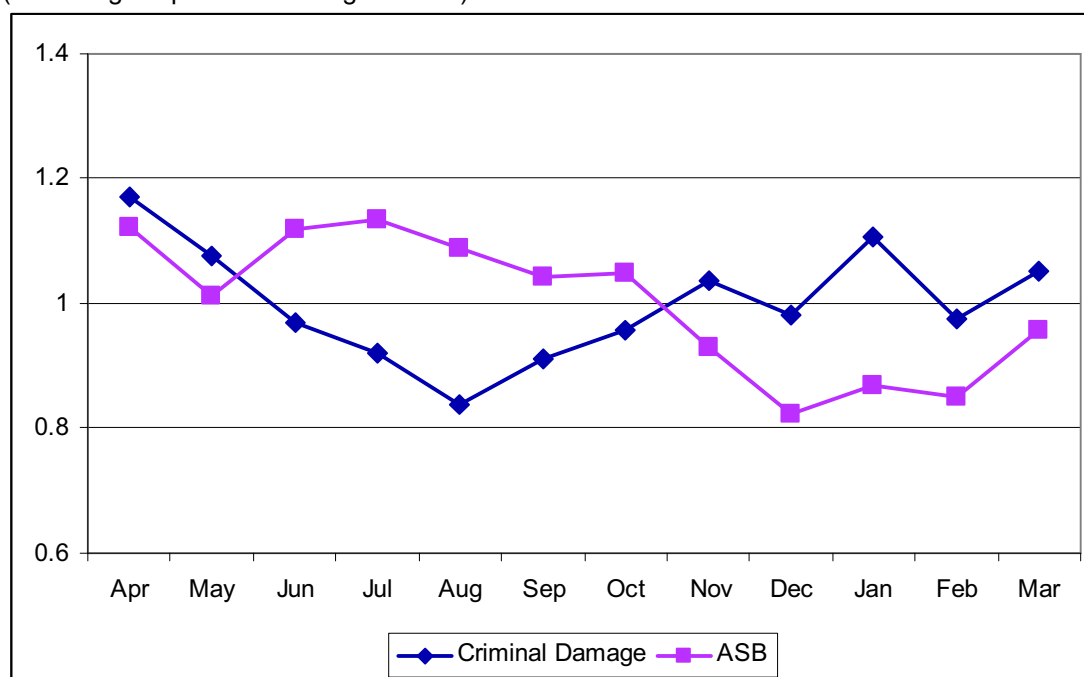
Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Most offences occurred over night with the peak around 10 p.m. There are clear links between increased offending and the hours of darkness.

Around half of all offences took place over the course of an hour or less, with all others over a longer time period.

Seasonal Trend

Figure 4: Seasonal Trend Criminal Damage and ASB – 1 represents the average for the year (data range: April 2006 to August 2008)



Source Damage: *CRIMES*, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Source ASB: Operational Information Systems, West Mercia Constabulary

Criminal Damage offending is most frequent in April, with offence number also above average in May, November, January and March. Conversely, the seasonal pattern of ASB is also high in April, but then remains high through the summer months, decreasing after October to low levels through the winter. The trends, as displayed in figure 4 almost mirror each other around their respective average trend lines. This can be explained by the theory that the majority of both ASB incidents and criminal damage offences are being caused by the same people. Through the summer months, as young people spend more time outside, more incidents of ASB are reported as the culprits are more visible, incidents may get reported before they escalate to a point when damage is caused. Through the increased hours of darkness in the winter months, gathering youths become less visible and so it is possible that any damage or graffiti caused under the cover of darkness is not discovered until the next day, rather than being prevented by increased daylight.

Also, the limitation of natural surveillance by increased darkness makes it easier to commit criminal damage, hence the winter increase, with ASB incidents decreasing in volume in November, almost as soon as the clocks go back.

Victims and Offenders

Figure 5: Age of Criminal Damage Offenders and Victims, August 2007 to July 2008

Age Group	Accused	Victim	Total
10-14	6		6
15-19	42	28	70
20-24	9	55	64
25-29	6	53	59
30-34	4	68	72
35-39	3	116	119
40-44	4	121	125
45-49	6	96	102
50-54		87	87
55-59		72	72
60-64		60	60
65-69		38	38
70-74		33	33
75-79		16	16
80-84		15	15
85-89		5	5
90+		3	3
Unknown		5	5
Total	80	871	951

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Most offenders (53%) were aged between 15 and 19 years. However, it is important to note that of a total of 1202 offences between August 2007 and July 2008, offenders were only identified in 80 offences. The age of victims is more varied, with most aged between 35 and 50 years.

36% of the 80 known offenders (n=29) lived in Charford ward.

Repeat Victims and Offenders

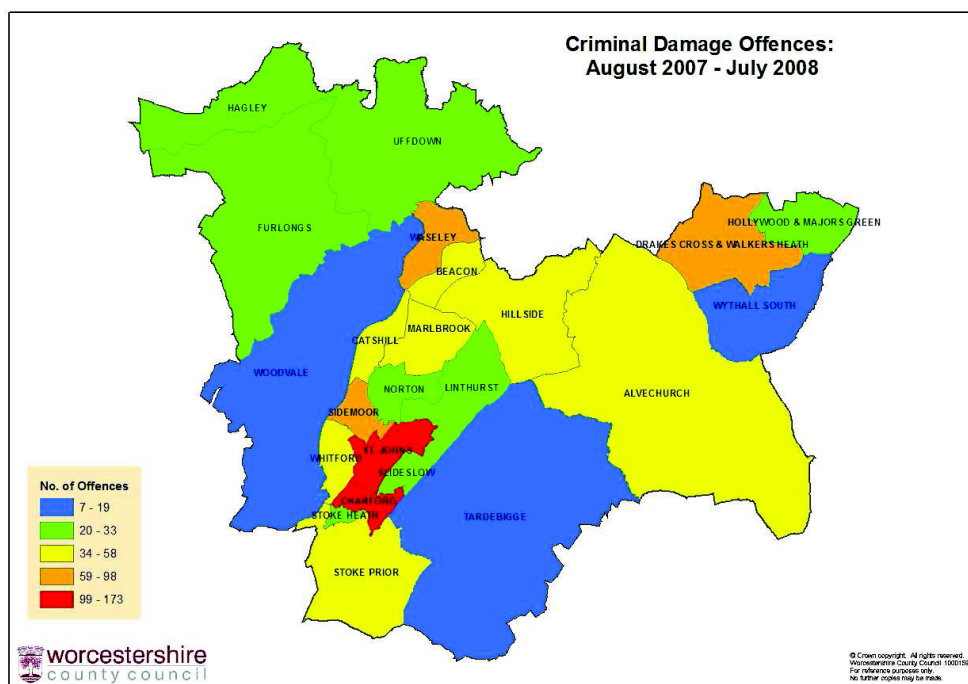
41% of offences were committed by just 9 offenders, one of whom had committed 10 damage offences in the 12 month period studied.

Just over 10% of victims had experienced more than one criminal damage offence in the between July 07 and August 08.

Geographical Analysis

Offences are assigned to a ward for mapping purposes using the grid reference as stated in the offence recorded in the location field.

Figure 6: Criminal Damage Offences by Ward, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Figure 7: Number of Criminal Damage Offences per Ward, August 2007 to July 2008 – Top 10 Wards

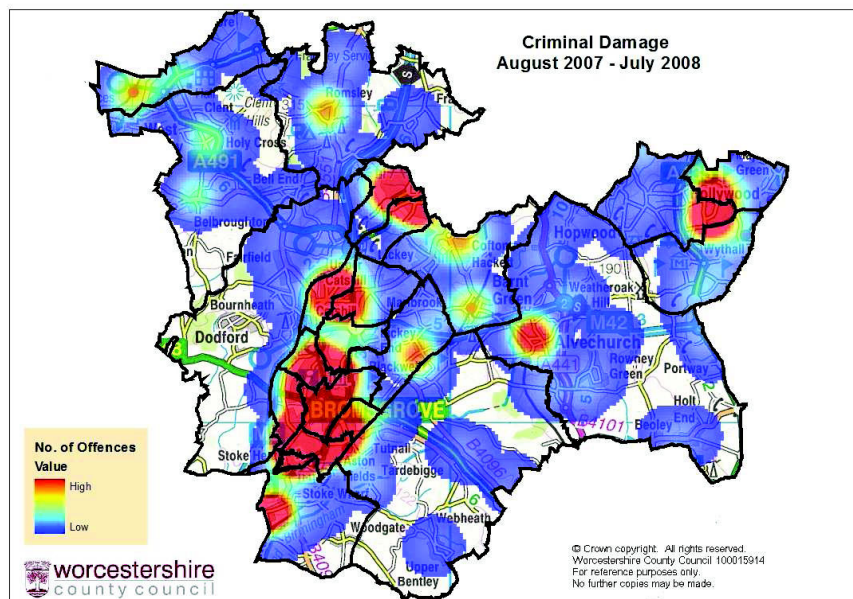
Ward	Total	Percentage	ASB Rank
St John's	173	14.82%	1
Charford	172	14.74%	2
Waseley	99	8.48%	4
Sidemoor	66	5.66%	3
Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	63	5.40%	5
Catshill	60	5.14%	7
Alvechurch	54	4.63%	6
Stoke Prior	52	4.46%	18
Hillside	44	3.77%	11
Marlbrook	44	3.77%	13

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

More damage offences were recorded in St John's ward (covering Bromsgrove Town Centre) than any other, closely followed by Charford. As the third ranked ward (Waseley) recorded over 42% fewer offences than the top 2 ranking wards, it is clear that Charford and St John's dominate the number of criminal damage offences in the District.

Criminal damage is often said to be closely linked geographically to deliberate fires and anti-social behaviour. Figure 8 shows that the top 7 wards in terms of volume of criminal damage and ASB are the same, but with a few slight changes in the order. Stoke Prior is the 8th ward in terms of frequency of damage offences (Aug 07 – Jul 08), but does not suffer from high levels of ASB. Stoke Prior experienced a spate of criminal damage to a vehicle offences in December 2007 when 17 offences were recorded, compared to an average of just 3 per month for the rest of the 12 month period. In Hillside, there were a number of damage offences in Barnt Green and Cofton Hackett, but these villages again do not experience high levels of ASB.

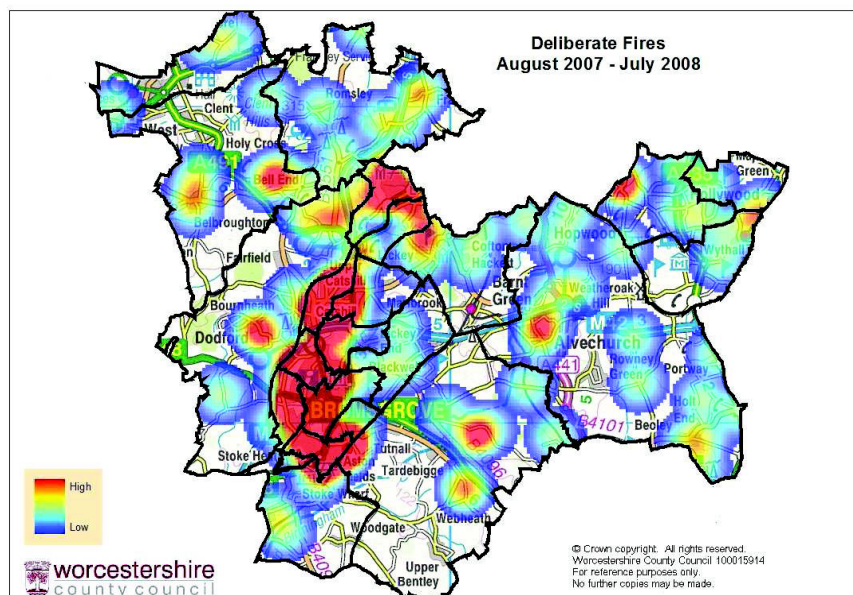
Figure 8: Criminal Damage Location of Offences (by Hotspot)



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The above map shows the “hotspot” analysis of criminal damage offences between August 07 and July 08. Further to figure 6, this indicates that offences are clustered around Bromsgrove town itself, reducing in intensity further away from the town centre. Offences also seem to focus on the more urban areas of the district, the town and village centres, including Catshill, Rubery, Alvechurch and Wythall. Criminal Damage offences are more limited in the large rural expanses of the District.

Figure 9: Deliberate Fire Location of Incidents (by Hotspot)



Source: Hereford & Worcestershire Fire & Rescue Service, August 2008

As figures 8 and 9 show, the links between deliberate fires and criminal damage offences can also be seen most strongly in the urban areas of Bromsgrove, with incidents clustering around Bromsgrove Town, including the wards of St Johns, Charford, Sidemoor and Catshill. In these areas, incidents are most likely to be refuse/container, derelict building, and tree/fence/lamp fires. However, it is important

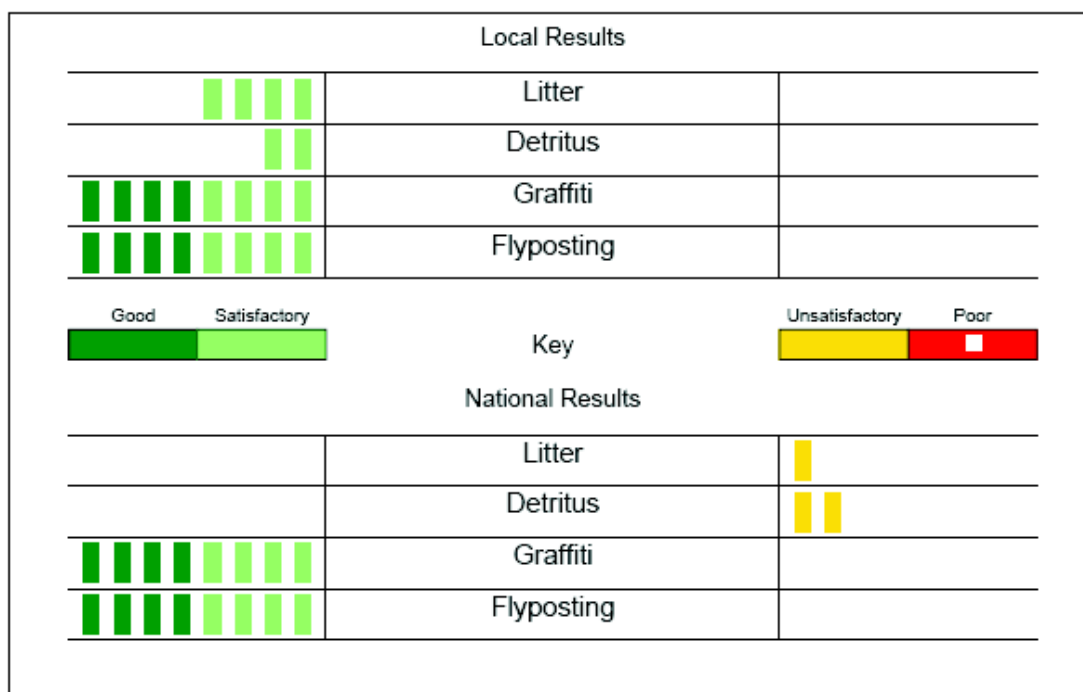
to note that deliberate fires are also common in the more rural areas of Bromsgrove district where more grass and heath land fires tend to occur.

Environmental Data

Criminal Damage is also known to have close links with environmental crime. Studies show that areas with high levels of flytipping, litter and detritus are more likely to attract further criminal damage and graffiti. If an area appears to be run down, people are more likely to damage it further. The following section outlines the current issues in Bromsgrove related to environmental crime.

National Indicator 195, included in the Worcestershire LAA 2008, is a measure of street and environmental cleanliness including levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting.

Figure 10: Bromsgrove District Council NI 195 Survey Tranche 1 Results, including National results



Source: NI195 Report September 2008

Figure 10 indicates that Bromsgrove District Council is performing excellently in terms of graffiti and fly-posting, in keeping with the national average with results of Good in both areas.

Results for litter locally are at the top end of satisfactory, compared with a national result of unsatisfactory.

The local results for detritus place the District towards the middle of the satisfactory category, which, compared to a national result towards the middle of the unsatisfactory category, is a positive result.

Figure 11: Bromsgrove District Council NI 195 Survey Tranche 1 Results by Land Use Type

Land Use	Litter	Detritus	Combined	Graffiti	Fly-posting
All Areas	6%	16%	11%	2%	0%
Main Retail and Commercial	4%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Other Retail and Commercial	0%	7%	4%	0%	0%
Higher Obstruction Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Obstruction Housing	0%	40%	20%	0%	0%
Low Obstruction Housing	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%
Industry and Warehousing	3%	9%	6%	0%	0%
Main Roads	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%
Rural Roads	1%	31%	16%	0%	0%
Other Highways	25%	37%	31%	13%	0%
Recreation	9%	0%	4%	1%	0%

Source: NI195 Report September 2008

Figure 11 can be used to identify the land use types in most need of attention in terms of levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting – the lower the percentage, the better the score.

Areas for Improvement:

- Litter: “other highways” (including lay-bys, bridleways etc), main roads, recreation areas main retail and commercial areas.
- Detritus: medium obstruction housing¹⁴, other highways, rural roads and main roads.
- Graffiti: Despite excellent scores, there is room for improvement around main roads.
- Fly-posting: 0% result for all land use types – an indication of the excellent job done by the neighbourhood wardens of the area.

Flytipping

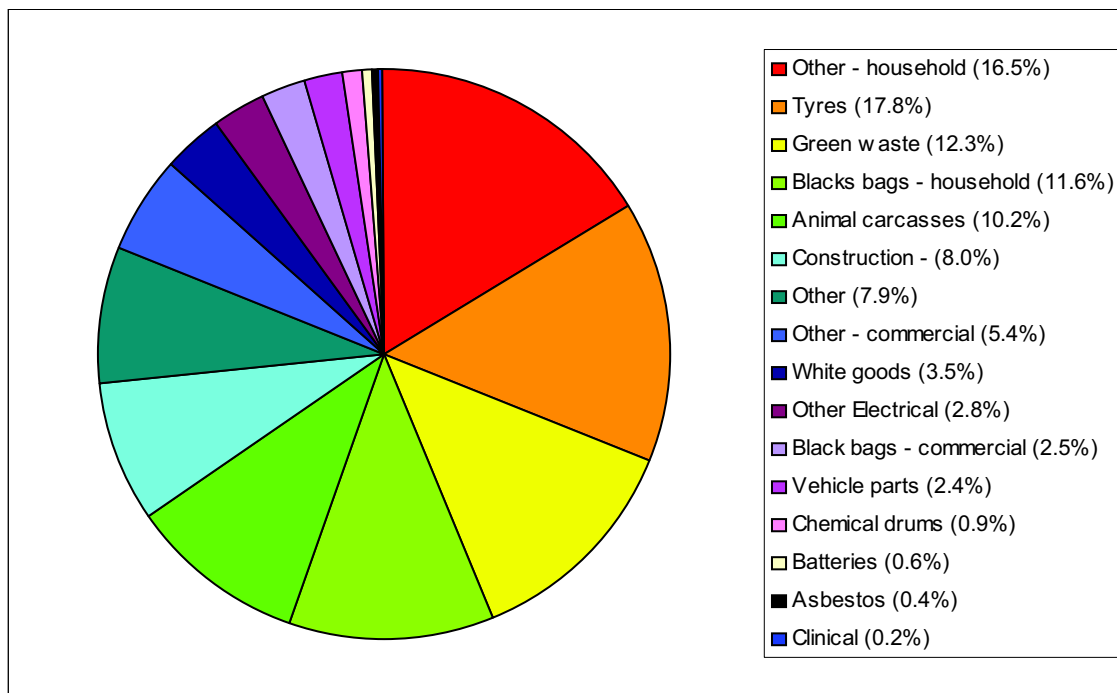
National Indicator 196 measures improved street and environmental cleanliness including flytipping. A total of 1723 instances of flytipping were reported to and attended by the Bromsgrove District Council Depot between August 2007 and July 2008. (Source: Depot Flytipping Record)

In 14 cases nothing was found at the described location, giving a total of 1709 flytipping instances attended where the items were removed by the Depot.

In 66% of cases, the load could fit into a small van or car. There were 29 instances where a significant amount of items had been tipped, requiring multiple loads for removal.

¹⁴ Observation based on the potential obstruction by on street parking (Source: Defra website)

Figure 12: Flytipping by Type, August 2007 to July 2008



Type	Total	Type	Total
Other - household	282	White goods	60
Tyres	252	Other Electrical	48
Green waste	210	Black bags - commercial	43
Blacks bags - household	199	Vehicle parts	41
Animal carcasses	174	Chemical drums	16
Construction	136	Batteries	11
Other	135	Asbestos	6
Other - commercial	92	Clinical	4
		Total	1709

Source: Bromsgrove District Council Depot Flytipping Record

Of a total of 1709 recorded incidents, the most common type of material removed was “household-other” (n=282) which includes household items other than items in black bags or electrical goods. This can also include mattresses etc. Tyres are the second most commonly fly-tipped material (n=252), the cause of which is likely to be linked to the fact that highways are by far the most common location for flytipping.

Figure 13: Location of flytipping, August 2007 to July 2008

Location	Total	Percentage
Highways	1377	80.57%
Footpath/ bridleway	238	13.93%
Council Land	40	2.34%
Back Alley	23	1.35%
Watercourse	12	0.70%
Private Residential	7	0.41%
Other 1	7	0.41%
Commercial/ Industrial	3	0.18%
Agricultural	2	0.12%
Total	1709	

Source: Bromsgrove District Council Depot Flytipping Record

The vast majority of flytipping was located on or adjacent to Highways – 81%, followed by bridleways (14%). Other location types only account for around 5.5% of flytipping between August 2007 and July 2008.

Flytipping is most common in the rural areas of the District, with comparatively very few reports in the more urban areas. Of those in Bromsgrove town itself, most reports were in the St Johns area, followed by Charford, Catshill and Sidemoor. It is important to note that in the more high density housing areas, many flytipping incidents are reported directly to the local Registered Social Landlord (in most cases Bromsgrove District Housing Trust) and so are not recorded by the District council database.

In terms of the rural areas, though the area field in the data provided was slightly ambiguous, it seems that slightly more incidents of flytipping were reported in the north-eastern section of the District, specifically around Wythall and Hollywood, and the Woodvale/Uffdown, areas including a significant number of reports around Romsley, Frankley, Fairfield, and Wildmoor. There were also a significant number of reports in the ward of Tardebigge, and many of these were located along the Bromsgrove Highway. The ward of Alvechurch was also the location of a significant number of incidents.

2. Justification

Local Concern

Partners and Communities Together (PACT)

It is not always clear from the category description titles under which issues at PACT meetings are recorded whether or not the problem was associated with criminal damage. Furthermore, some issues raised at meetings could fall into a number of categories, and issues linked to criminal damage may not always be recorded in the “Criminal Damage” category. In order to establish a more accurate assessment of the number of criminal damage and environmental issues, all records were examined in greater detail. PACT represents the views of only those residents who take the time to attend meetings and therefore the sample size may skew findings.

Figure 14: Issues related to Criminal Damage and Environmental Issues raised at Bromsgrove PACT Meetings, August 2007 to July 2008

Category	Description	No. of Issues
Environmental	Other	31
	Poor Road Conditions	12
	Rubbish/Litter	11
	Overgrown Vegetation	4
	Dog Mess	3
	Street Lighting	1
	General Appearance of Area	1
	Problems with Drains	1
Criminal Damage	Vandalism/Graffiti	21

Source: PACT Database, West Mercia Constabulary, September 2008

Environmental Issues are clearly a key concern to the residents of Bromsgrove District as they have featured in 29% of all issues raised at PACT meetings over the last year.

Examples include:

- Complaints about the frequency and effectiveness of rubbish collections
- Issues surrounding overgrown alleyways
- Dog mess
- Poor road and footpath conditions
- Reporting of run down nature of areas.

Citizens Panel May 2008

35% of Bromsgrove residents questioned in the May 2008 Citizens Panel survey said they felt the quality of street lighting was good or very good in the District, but 37.7% said they thought it was average.

35.6% thought the cleanliness of the area was poor or very poor, a more negative response than the Worcestershire average of 27.5%.

British Crime Survey (BCS) 2007

The British Crime Survey 2007/08 reports that 30% of victims of vandalism have suffered more than one offence, making it the second most likely crime to be a repeat victim of, after Domestic Violence.

Also, of the 7 strands of ASB used in the British Crime Survey 2007/08 to indicate perception of ASB, rubbish or litter lying around and vandalism, graffiti and other damage were the second and third ranked issues that respondents thought to most be a problem, with 30% and 27% of people stating that this was a problem respectively.

West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey 2008

56% of respondents in the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey stated that they had felt fearful of vandalism or damage to their property in the last 12 months. This is 27% more than the residents who stated they had been worried about the same thing in the 2007 survey.

56% of respondents agreed rubbish or litter lying around was a problem in their local neighbourhood, with 51% thinking dog mess was a problem, and 50% thinking vandalism, graffiti and other damage was. In the 2008 survey, 17% of people would put vandalism, graffiti and other types of damage in their top 3 issues to be dealt with first, compared to 23% in 2007 – suggesting the situation is improving. However, 13% of people would tackle rubbish and litter lying around as one of the top 3 in 2008, an increase of 6% compared to the previous survey.

8.4% of the residents surveyed had experienced some form of vandalism or damage to property (including car) over the last 12 months, almost doubling the 2007 figure. It was the crime type that the most people had experienced in the survey. 42% of those people did not report the crime, indicating that there is a potential under-representation of incidents in the police recorded data, and strengthening the case for using a wide range of data sources to assess the situation in terms of criminal damage.

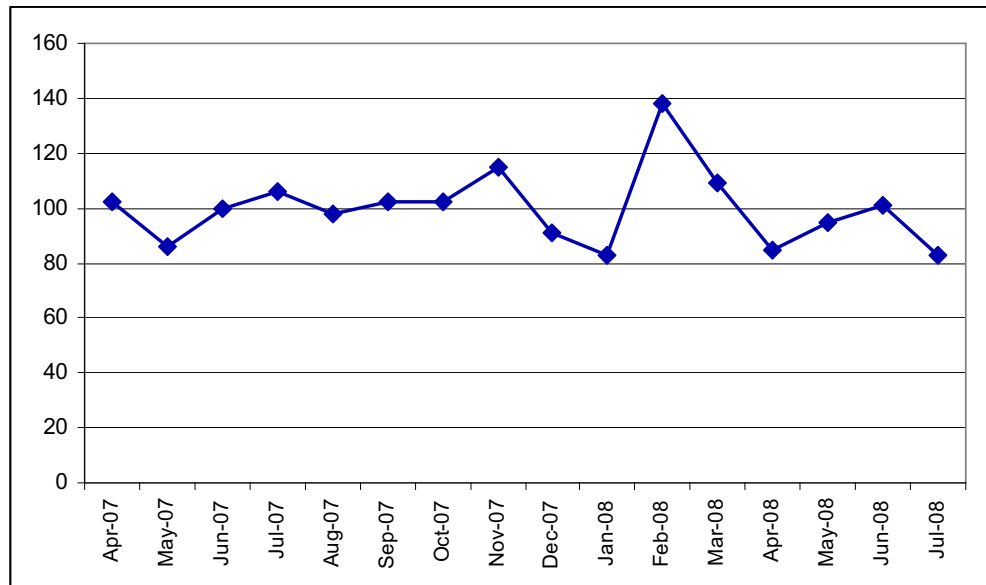
64% of residents agreed that the use of fixed penalty notices to tackle anti-social behaviour was an effective approach. 79% agreed that this approach should be used

Bromsgrove Annex B3: Criminal Damage

to tackle flytipping, 78% agreed with its use for dog fouling or litter, and 75% agreed with using FPNs for graffiti. Fewer people agreed to this approach being used for fly-posting or unauthorised distribution of free printed material, 57% and 52% respectively.

Trend

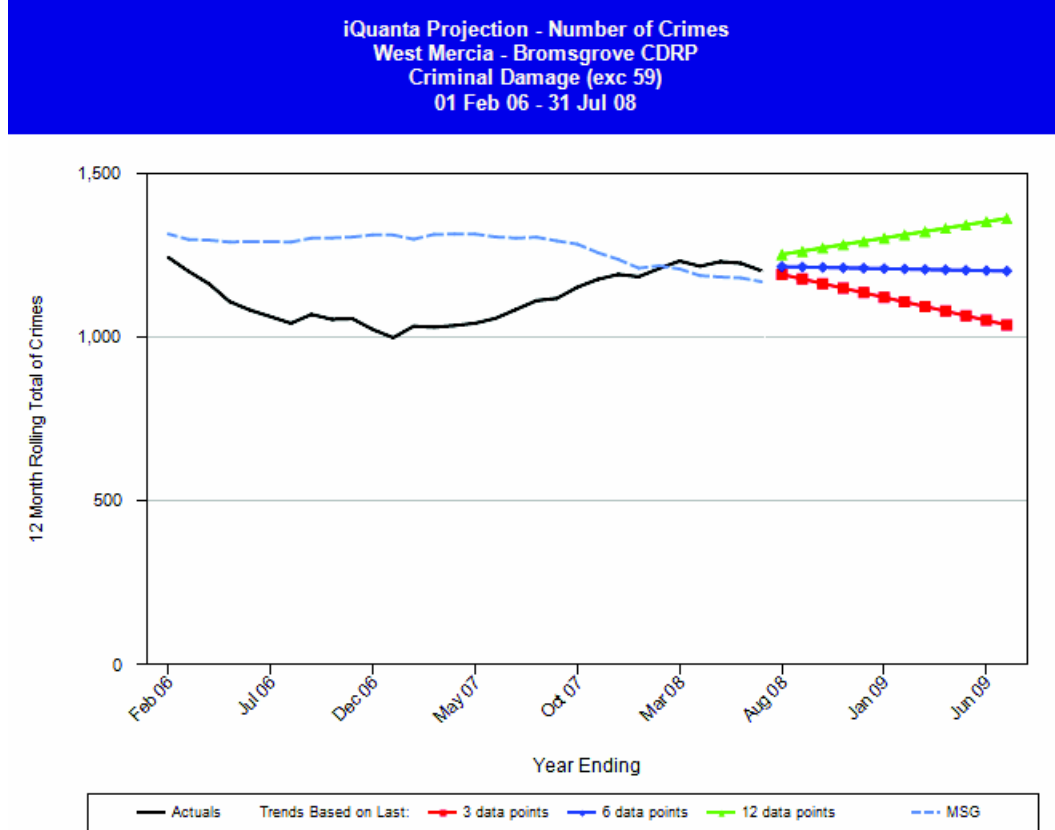
Figure 15: Criminal Damage Offences per month, April 2007 to July 2008



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Since April 2007, the number of damage offences per month in Bromsgrove has fluctuated with a high point at 138 offences in February 2008 (Source: iQuanta), followed by a low of just 83 offences in April 2008.

Figure 16: Criminal Damage Offences per Month, February 2006 to July 2009 (Projected)



(Source: iQuanta)

According to figure 16, based on the last 3 data points, the number of damage offences per month is set to decrease in the coming months, however, based on the last 12 data points, there is a predicted increasing trend.

After a year on year decrease in figures from 2003/04 to 2005/06, the relative change in the number of criminal damage offences over the last financial year was an increase of 19.7% compared to 2006/07. This resulted in the Partnership not hitting the targets for 07/08 reduction. However, this did not impact on the target reduction in BCS crime. (Source: iQuanta)

In the other districts of Worcestershire, reduction in criminal damage was much greater, with an 18% reduction in South Worcestershire, 23% in Wyre Forest and 33% in Redditch since 2003/04.

Tasking Priorities

Criminal damage has repeatedly been raised in CDRP Tasking throughout the last year, featuring six times since June 07. Despite many resulting actions from meetings, the number of damage offences each month continued to increase, leading the Partnership to miss the target reduction of 17.5%. This highlighted the need for a long term strategy, and as a result, a 3 year rolling action plan for ASB and Criminal Damage was instigated and is now in place.

Success of Tasking themes over the year

In January Tasking, the increasing number of criminal damage offences month on month compared to the previous year indicated that Bromsgrove would not reach it's

target of 17.5% reduction since 2003/04 by the end of the financial year. Therefore, the following actions were instigated:

- Increased high visibility Police patrols at the key times for damage.
- Utilise probation services for the quick clean up of graffiti and other damage.
- Other actions were longer term e.g. adopt a box, blanket graffiti policy.

In February 2008, damage to a motor vehicle was raised at tasking as it makes up more than half of all criminal damage in the District, and overall damage figures were still off target. Despite lengthy discussions on the issue, there were few action points set to tackle the immediate criminal damage to a vehicle problem as a result of February Tasking.

Consequently, the number of offences did not reduce significantly, and continued to be much higher in the months following the meeting than the same period a year before. This highlights the need for responsive and effective tasking – which has been worked on in the last few months.

Crime and Disorder during the Easter Holidays was the theme of March Tasking, as it was found that many crime types and ASB peak during the holidays, which leads to April or March being the peak month of the year seasonally. A correlation has been found between levels of ASB, damage and vehicle crime and the dates on which Easter weekend and the school Easter holidays fall. Vehicles are targeted at local beauty spots in rural areas and items are often taken from them whilst their owners are enjoying the country parks.

As a result, Police teams and fire crews patrolled the local beauty spot car parks throughout the holidays and specifically over the Easter weekend to spot vulnerable vehicles and give out safety advice. Also, the Sports Development (BDC) schedule of diversionary activities was sent round to all partners. This led to the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported during the Easter Holidays being 27% lower than the previous year. Furthermore, the number of criminal damage offences in the school holidays fell by 15% compared to the previous year, and by 46% compared to the same period in 2005. There was only 1 vehicle crime reported in the entire Bromsgrove district during the Easter Bank Holiday weekend in 2008 whilst police and fire service staff were patrolling and giving out advice, a 91% reduction on the number of offences the previous year. As a consequence, the number of vehicle crimes reported in the Easter Holidays as a whole fell by 49% compared to 2007.

This clearly demonstrates the immediate results that can be seen as a product of Partnership Tasking when Partners engage in the process.

Risk

Further increases in the levels of criminal damage would not only have cost implications in terms of financing their clean up, but also severely affect perceptions in the District. Vandalism tends to be a very visible crime, and damaged property can lead to people feeling less safe in the area, as well as having a negative effect on attracting businesses/residents/tourists to the area. There is also a potential risk in terms of increasing the cost of home and car insurance – especially relevant to Bromsgrove as it has such a high proportion of vehicle damage.

Damage is a low level crime mainly committed by young offenders, thus there is potential for offenders to start at this level and progress to more serious crimes as they get older. There is a need for offender management and intervention processes to educate young people and prevent increases in more serious crime in future years.

Other Factors – PESTELO Analysis

As most damage is thought to be caused by young people, an increase in the population under the age of 25 in the District could increase instances of criminal damage. Between the 2001 census and ONS mid-2007 population estimates there was a 0.05% increase in the proportion of the population aged 0-19 in Bromsgrove.

The possible development of a graffiti tagging database for joint use and access by the Police, Neighbourhood Wardens, District Council etc, would aid the detection of graffiti offences, especially in helping to identify where multiple offences have been committed by one person. This would ultimately act as a deterrent. CCTV improvements and expansion of coverage began in September 2008 and will also help to aid convictions and deter further crimes. Tasking of mobile CCTV through Tasking meetings can be used to target hotspot areas.

Bromsgrove District Council is currently in the process of instigating the use of Fixed Penalty Notices for offences, to be given out by District Council Officers such as Neighbourhood Wardens. If FPNs can be used for environmental crimes and graffiti offences, this may have an impact on the number of offences in the District. There is also the potential for the use of conditional cautioning, the condition being that the offender repairs the damage caused, or a sort of restorative justice whereby the offender must clean up the damage as a punishment.

The implementation of merged services between Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Councils is starting with the combining the 2 current Community Safety Teams. This may result in structure changes, and staff changes affecting the capacity for projects to be run by community safety. Bromsgrove District Council Community Safety Team have also begun a bid for 2 more main stream neighbourhood wardens, the merged Community Safety Team with Redditch Borough Council may affect the operational side of the team.

3. Adding Value

The Partnership is already undergoing a substantial amount of work to combat criminal damage through the Damage and ASB Action Plan, but due to the widespread nature of the problem, there is a need for a joined up approach. Especially where youth related activities are concerned, it is important for Partners to communicate with each other to ensure that work is not repeated, and that all areas in need are covered. This has already begun by the instigation of the Youth Provision Group.

As has been proved by the outcomes of Tasking meetings over the last 12 months, a rapid response to issues by partners can have an immediate affect on the levels of criminal damage, especially where preventative measures are concerned. Long term projects need to be well managed and maintained through the partnership, and there is a need and an opportunity for further engagement in the process from all partners. It is essential that the partnership uses the resources it has in terms of the range of agencies involved to work together on long term projects.

4. Measuring Effectiveness

There is no target this year for criminal damage in the LAA, but the links to Environmental factors are clear, so NI 195 Improved Street Cleanliness applies, and

196 (fly-tipping). Also, NI 33 arson incidents as these contribute towards the overall criminal damage numbers.

The effectiveness of outcome focused tasking can also be measured on a month by month basis by outlining the issue the resulting actions were intended to tackle, and monitoring it's trend and progress.

5. What Can We Do

Recommendations for partnership planning are made following the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to classify initiatives/actions into prevention, intelligence, enforcement, reassurance (PIER).

Prevention

Graffiti Management Policy, including graffiti database – partnership procedure for the fast removal of graffiti from around the district. In order to be successful, we must have buy in from all property owners, a reporting system and a confirmed method for clean up. The incorporation of a criminal damage database would also help to aid detections.

Education Strategy - schools packages, could also be used in youth clubs etc. Subject matter could include “what is criminal damage” and the consequences of actions including the cost of criminal damage, victim awareness and consequences of actions such as how a criminal conviction for damage to affect later life.

Diversionsary Activities - Criminal damage is strongly linked to ASB caused by lack of activities for young people. Link with youth ASB Actions to provide a wide range of youth activities and facilities across the district to reach as broad a spectrum of young people with a range of interests as possible.

Intelligence

Outcome Focused CDRP Tasking and Effective Management of Long Term Action Plan - targeted long term actions to specific areas monitored constantly, EVAs etc where specific problems continue to occur. As the long term action plan is already in place, we need to ensure that actions are carried over and continue into the following year. Short term fixes can be made by putting a stronger emphasis on the results of tasking meetings, i.e. more action points, more relevant actions and pro-active action points. We know when the key times are for damage throughout the year, and so this should be planned into the tasking schedule to attempt short term fixes in the preceding months. Also, we know we get spates of damage from time to time. These should be brought to tasking as part of the short term reactive process. For example, this was done after a spate of damage to a vehicle in Charford last year. Partner agencies were asked to help with intelligence gathering, especially those working out in the community. Also, actions were put in place linked to trying to educate young people as to the consequences of their actions via an assembly at South Bromsgrove High School: what constitutes criminal damage, what are the potential consequences if they were convicted, i.e. impact on jobs, housing etc.

Improved Data Sharing and Data Quality between Partner Agencies - Improved data sharing with BDHT, Wardens, BDC environmental service (flycapture). Instigation of a formal data sharing process, maybe a monthly or quarterly data provision from Depot, BDHT, Wardens, Hub data etc. Further improvements can also be made in terms of quality of the data provided, especially when it comes to geo-coding – the

Hub are able to give grid co-ordinates in their service requests – this process could be more widely used, and depot/warden/BDHT data could be expanded to include the ward or postcode where damage/environmental issues have been reported for easier data manipulation.

Enforcement

Use of Fixed Penalty Notices - The use of Fixed Penalty Notices for fly-tipping, and conditional cautioning for graffiti and minor damage. It would be essential to include effective and detailed recording procedures so that data collected as a result of FPNs can then be used to aid future intelligence.

Reassurance

Frequent EVAs linked to PACT areas – Regular (annual or bi-annual) EVAs in PACT areas and miniature versions of the Hope 08 clean up. If local support could be counted on, this would need minimal input from the Partnership, but would go a long way towards helping with community reassurance.

Annex B4 – Alcohol Related Crime, The Night-time Economy

1. Issue

Alcohol related offences are defined as those which have been flagged up by the Police with the AI (Alcohol Involved) incident marker, or where the MO field of the crime report includes one or more of the following key words:

drink, drunk, alcohol, intoxicated, public house, licensed premise, wine, beer, vodka, lager, spirit.

Problem Profile

Alcohol related crime accounted for 16% of all crime in Bromsgrove between August 2007 and July 2008. Alcohol related offences account for 40% of violent crime and 8% of criminal damage.

Alcohol Related Crime by Category

Figure 1: Alcohol-related crime by Type, August 2007 to July 2008

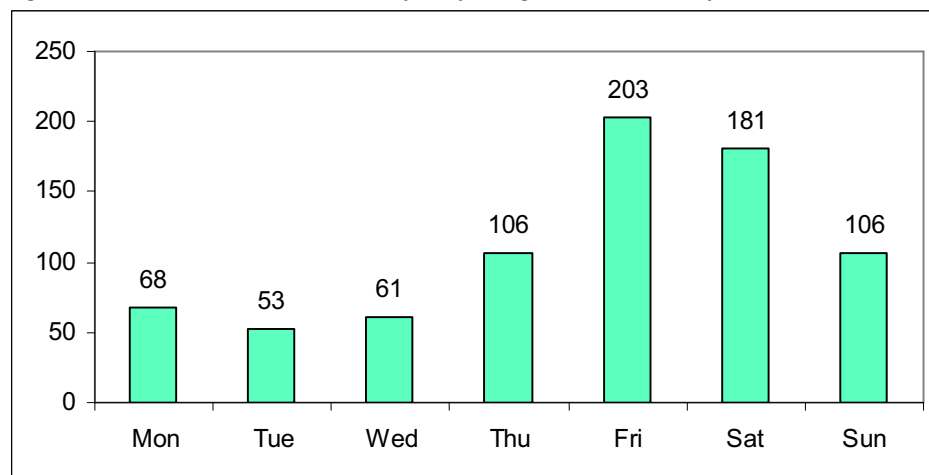
Crime Type	No. of Offences	Percentage
Violent Crime	305	39.20%
Theft	122	15.68%
Criminal Damage	95	12.21%
Disorder	79	10.15%
Vehicle Crime	33	4.24%
Burglary	31	3.98%
Drugs	26	3.34%
Possession of Weapons	20	2.57%
Robbery	6	0.77%
Total	778	

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Alcohol related crime in Bromsgrove is dominated by violent crime, theft, criminal damage and disorder offences. The theft offences are predominantly “theft – other” offences located in pubs whereby items have been taken from people, for example mobile phones taken from handbags left on tables or on the back of chairs. Theft offences also included shoplifting offences where the items stolen were alcohol. As this profile focuses on alcohol related crime linked to the night time economy, the emphasis will be on violent crime, criminal damage and disorder offences.

Temporal Analysis

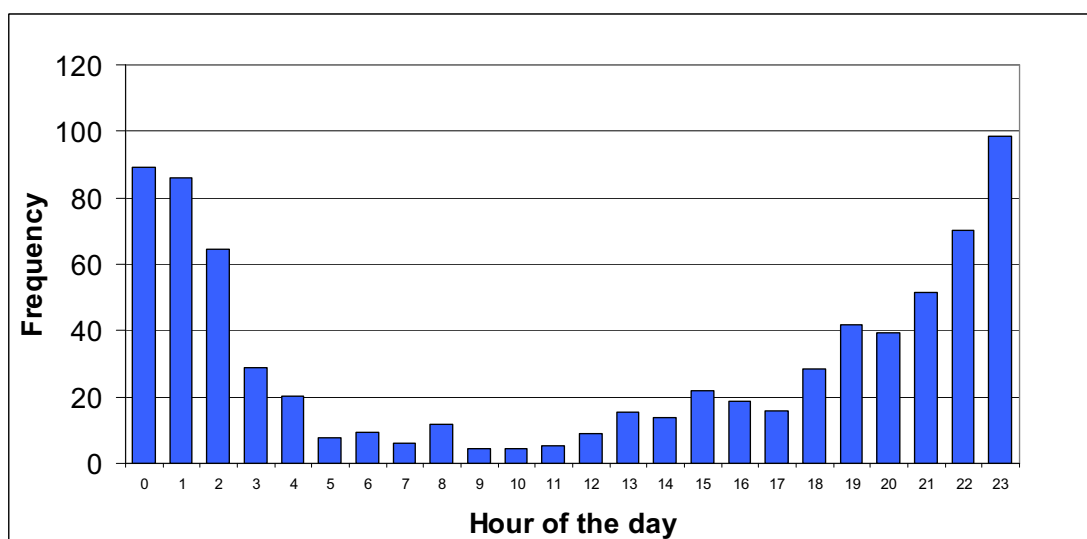
Figure 2: Alcohol Related Crime by Day, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Alcohol-related offences occur mainly over the weekend, with the peak on Friday evening.

Figure 3: Alcohol-related crime by Hour, August 2007 to July 2008

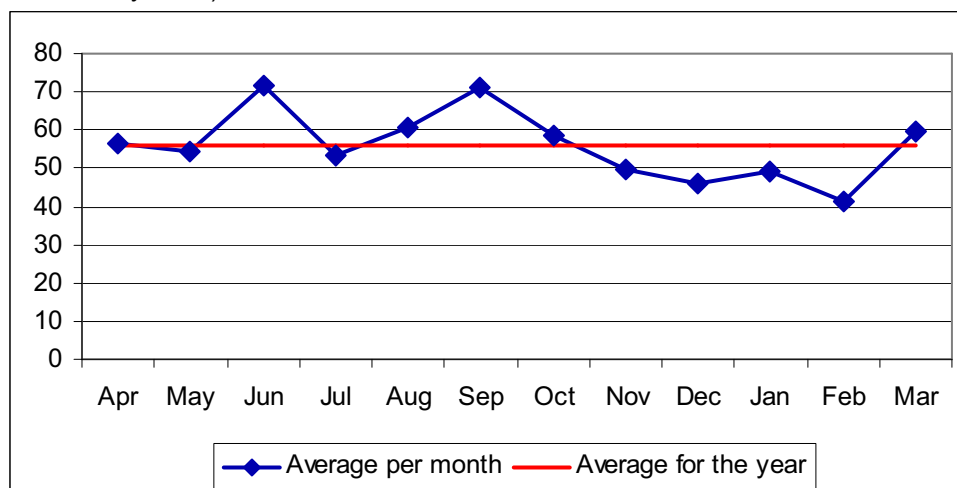


Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

76.1% of all offences took place between 7 p.m. and 4 a.m. with very few offences at any other time of the day. The peak time for offending is between 11 p.m. and midnight, with the volume of offences remaining high through to 2 a.m. There is therefore a correlation between peak offence times and the times when people leave the pubs and clubs, and either go to food outlets or begin to make their way home, thus highlighting the need for an exit strategy for licensed premises.

Seasonal Trend

Figure 4: Average number of Alcohol-related Criminal Offences per month (data range: April 2006 to July 2008)



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The seasonal trend in terms of alcohol related crime shows high numbers of offences in June and September. However, as the above graph is based on a period of 28 months, it has included 2 major football tournaments – the World Cup 2006, and Euro 2008. Though the 2008 tournament did not have a great influence on alcohol related crime due to the UK not having a qualifying team, Germany 2006 may have had an influence on these figures.

Alcohol related crime is slightly higher through the summer months than the winter with warm weather encouraging more people to go out drinking. Also, in any substantial holiday periods, alcohol consumption increases.

Victim and Offenders

Figure 5: Age of Alcohol-related crime Offenders and Victims, August 2007 to July 2008

Age Group	Accused	Victim	Total
5-9		2	2
10-14	1	7	8
15-19	36	61	97
20-24	68	105	173
25-29	23	49	72
30-34	23	41	64
35-39	19	63	82
40-44	18	50	68
45-49	11	51	62
50-54	1	24	25
55-59	4	26	30
60-64	2	10	12
65-69	2	5	7
70-74		5	5

75-79		1	1
85-89		2	2
Total	210	502	712

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Most offenders are aged between 20 and 24 years old, with a high number of offenders also in the 15-19, 25-29 and 30-34 age categories. The vast majority of victims were also aged between 20 and 24.

One in three offenders were aged between 20 and 24, as were one in five victims.

An estimated 17.2% of the adult population in Bromsgrove are estimated to be binge drinkers (8 or more units of alcohol, 6 or more for women on their heaviest drinking day in the last week), which is the lowest proportion of the Districts in Worcestershire. Worcester has the highest at 18.2%.

The same is true in terms of Harmful drinking (drinking above “sensible” levels and experiencing harm, or 22-55 units per week for men, 15-35 per week for women) with an estimated 3.7% of the adult population, compared to 5.0% in Worcester, 4.8% in Wyre Forest, 4.7% in Redditch and 3.9% in Malvern Hills and Wychavon.

However, Bromsgrove has the second highest proportion of drinkers in the county that are estimated to be involved in hazardous drinking (drinking recognised “sensible” levels but not yet experiencing harm, or 22-50 units of alcohol per week for males, 15-35 units per week for females). 20.4% in Bromsgrove, second only to Worcester at 20.6%.

Source: North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO) data gathered from SMAT Alcohol Needs Assessment.

Figure 6: Home Ward of Victims and Offenders of Alcohol-related Crime, August 2007 to July 2008

Home Ward	Accused	Victim	Total
CHARFORD	41	56	97
WHITFORD	27	42	69
SIDEMOOR	20	35	55
ST. JOHNS	13	41	54
CATSHILL	12	23	35
HOLLYWOOD & MAJORS GREEN	8	24	32
MARLBROOK	5	26	31
NORTON	8	21	29
WASELEY	6	21	27
UFFDOWN	4	20	24

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

89% of victims and offenders were from Bromsgrove District Wards, with more from Charford than any where else, and a high number also from Sidemoor and Whitford.

98% of nominals were from within Worcestershire, with only 2% travelling in from out of the County.

Repeat Victims and Offenders

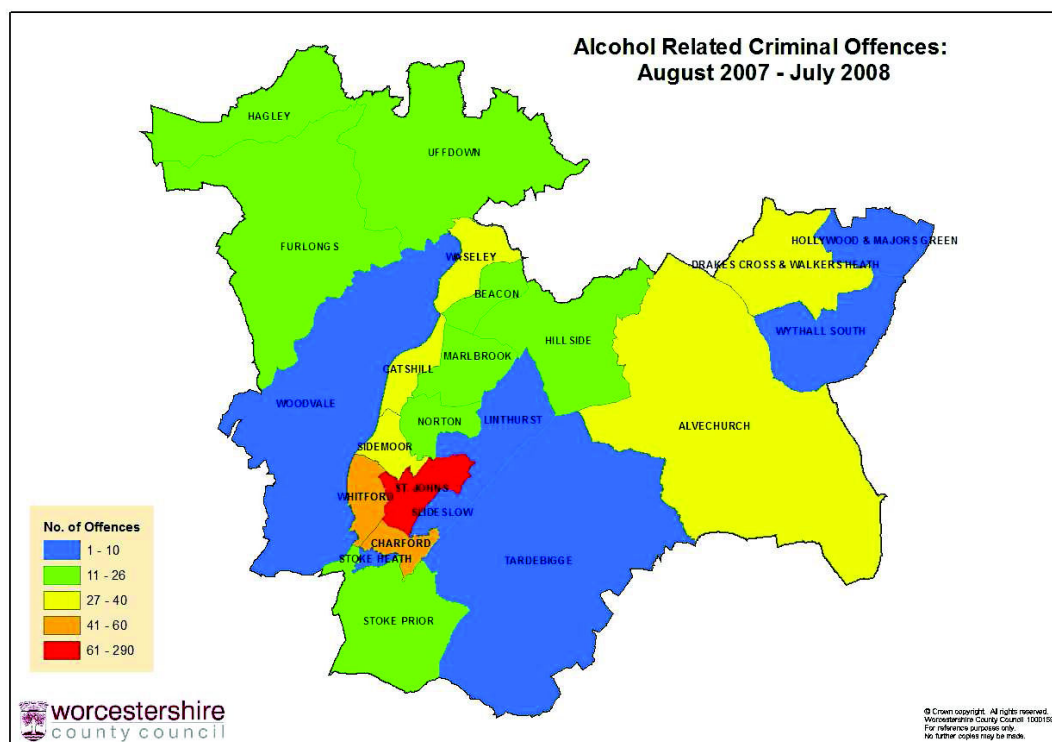
Of a total 502 incidents of alcohol related crime where a victim had been identified, 8 nominals had also been an offender.

Of a total 158 separate offenders, 35 had committed more than one alcohol related crime in the 12 month study period, with 22% of the total offenders committing 41% of all alcohol related crimes.

There were also 35 repeat victims.

Geographical Analysis

Figure 7: Alcohol-related Offences by Ward, August 2007 to July 2008



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Figure 8: Number of Alcohol-related Criminal Offences per Ward, August 2007 to July 2008 – Top 10 Wards

Ward	Total	Percentage
St Johns	289	37.15%
Charford	62	7.97%
Whitford	57	7.33%
Sidemoor	40	5.14%
Waseley	39	5.01%
Alvechurch	36	4.63%
Catshill	30	3.86%
Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	30	3.86%
Marlbrook	26	3.34%
Furlongs	25	3.21%
Total	778	

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

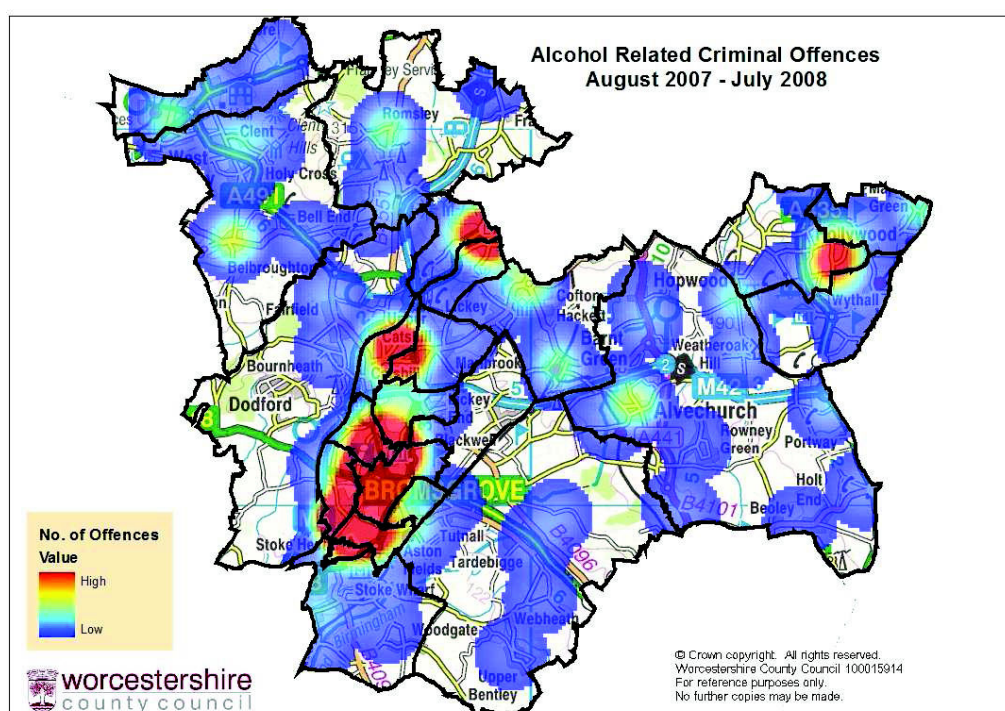
37.15% of all alcohol related criminal offences took place in St Johns ward – Bromsgrove Town Centre. Offences consist predominantly of violent crime (36.3%),

disorder (17.3%) and theft (22.49%), in the form of shoplifting of alcohol and theft other whereby items were taken from bags or pockets when in the town centre.

Domestic Abuse accounted for 18% of total alcohol related criminal offences. Instances of domestic abuse were most common in Charford (25 offences), where offences mainly occurred within or outside homes, followed by St Johns (23 offences) where incidents between partners and relatives happened mainly in or outside licensed premises. Domestic abuse also strongly influenced alcohol related crime in Sidemoor (15 offences), Whitford (13 offences) and Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath (8 offences).

65% of the total alcohol related crime took place in the wards that make up Bromsgrove Town (Charford, Whitford, Sidemoor, Catshill, Norton, Slideslow and St Johns)

Figure 9: Alcohol-related Crimes Location of Offences (by Hotspot)

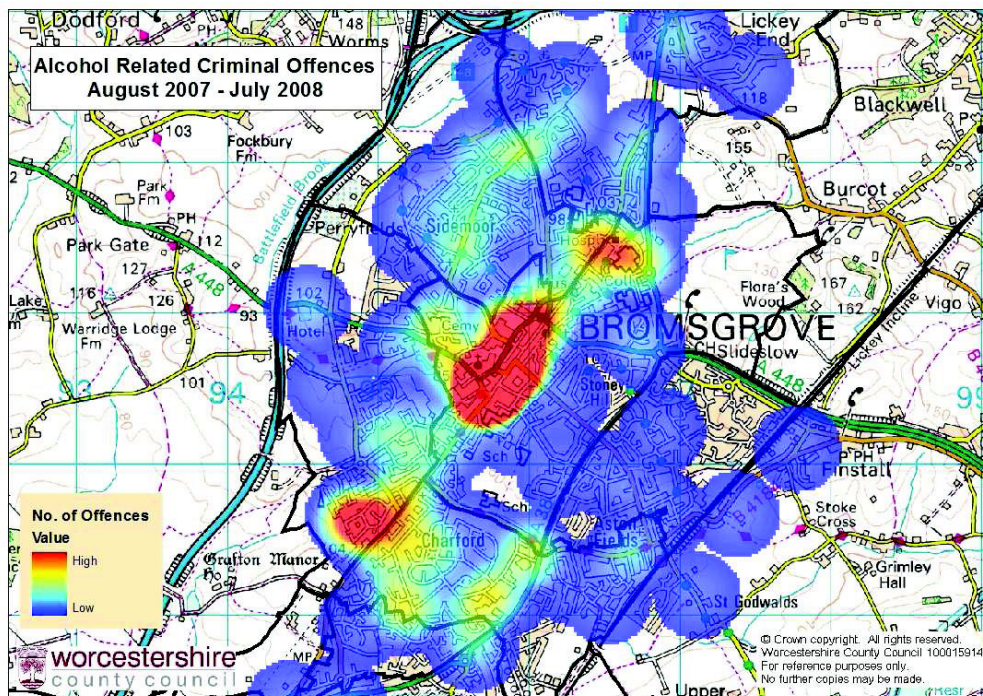


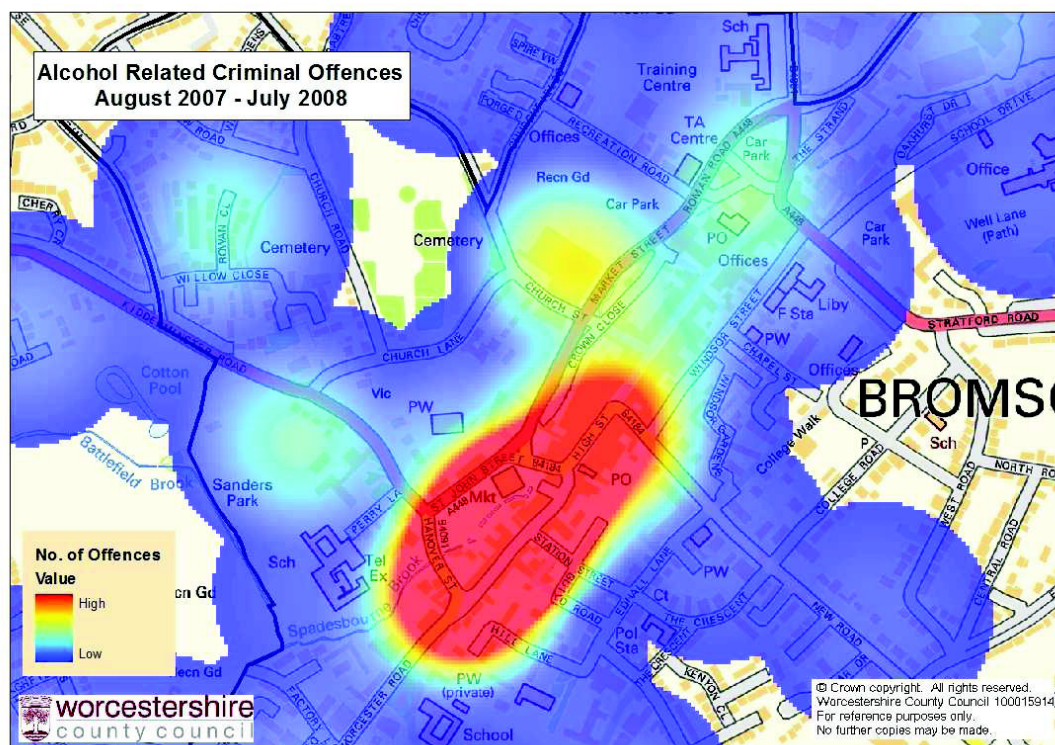
Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

The above map shows the “hotspot” analysis of alcohol related criminal offences between August 2007 and July 2008. Offences are very much focused on the main urban area of Bromsgrove town with very few taking place in other areas, and virtually none in the more rural parts of the district. It is clear that the main problem area is the Bromsgrove Town centre and surrounding housing areas. Additional hotspots can be found in Wythall, Catshill and Rubery.

Closer analysis of the location of alcohol related crimes in the town centre reveal offences are focused on quite a small area of the town.

Figure 10: Alcohol-related Crimes Location of Offences (by Hotspot) – Focus on Bromsgrove Town Centre





Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008.

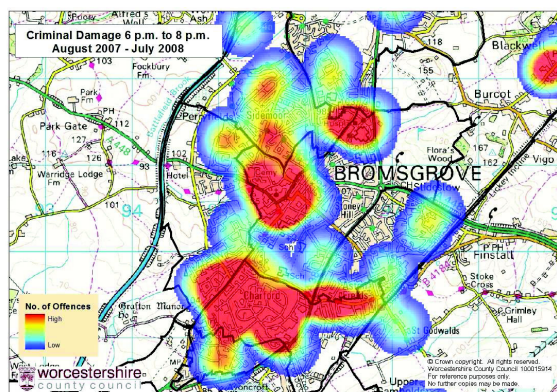
It is clear from figure 10 that alcohol related crime in the town centre is very localised around the southern end of the High Street and the northern part of Worcester Road.

Premises located within this area include: Love 2 Love, The Dog and Pheasant, The Golden Cross, The Rousler and Charlie's Kebabs.

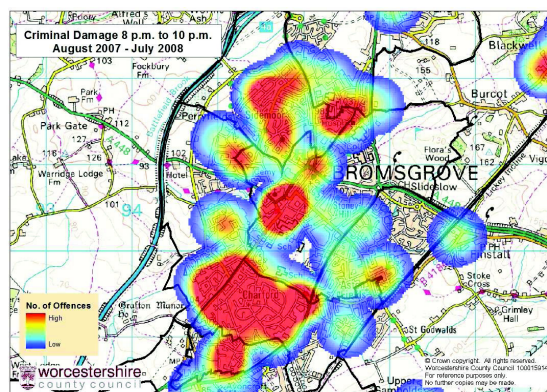
Though violent crime is the most commonly recorded type of alcohol related crime in all wards across the District, other crimes types show a more significant amount of variation based on location and time. In the wards surrounding Bromsgrove town centre, where the majority of residents of the town live, the proportion of alcohol related crime that is made up of criminal damage is significantly higher than in the town centre itself. Specifically, there is a pattern of increasing damage as you move away from the town centre in the early hours of the morning. It is thought that this is caused by people walking home after a night out drinking alcohol.

Figure 11: Criminal Damage Offences Location (by Hotspot) over Time

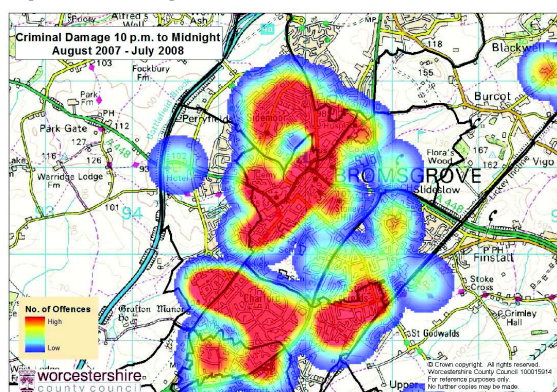
Bromsgrove Annex B4: Alcohol related crime, the night-time economy



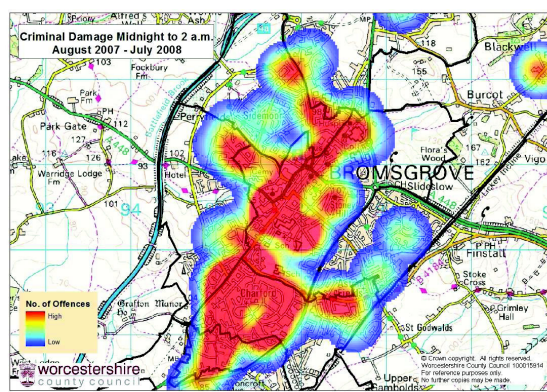
6 p.m. to 8 p.m.



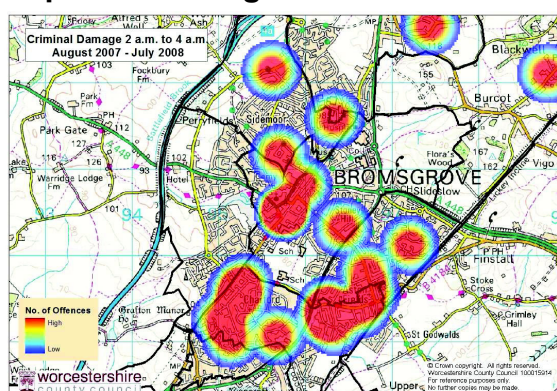
8 p.m. to 10 p.m.



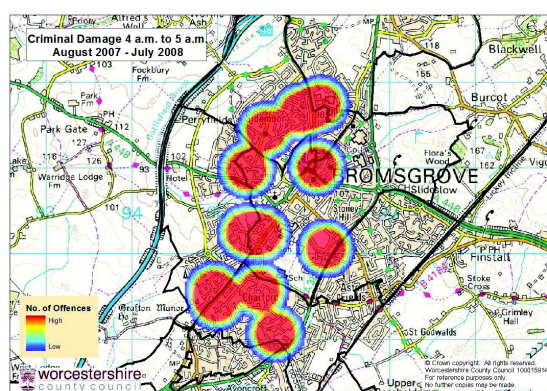
10 p.m. to Midnight



Midnight to 2 a.m.



2 a.m. to 4 a.m.



4 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

As the above maps show, criminal damage peaks in the town centre between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. The intensity of the hotspot in the town centre decreases after 2 a.m. and offences further a-field increase. Key offending locations and times, especially for violent crime, damage and disorder, take place when people congregate outside pubs and clubs when queuing for taxis or food. As time progresses into the early hours of the morning, offenders begin to walk home, and damage occurs along the main routes from the town centre to the residential areas, as well as a small proportion of violent crime. With an efficient and low cost means of getting people home more quickly, the risk of offenders being tempted to damage property along their walking route is removed, and this type of offending is reduced.

Also, with effective management of people as they leave the licensed premises, the number of offences in the town centre between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. could be reduced.

The below information is taken from a study of licensed premises across the county. One or two super output areas were chosen for each of the main towns in Worcestershire. Criminal offences including assaults, criminal damage, robbery and disorder offences, occurring within the vicinity of licensed premises in these areas between April 2006 and 24 August 2008 were studied. Records were limited to crimes occurring between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. to assess the crimes that are related to the night time economy.

Figure 12: Licensed Premises analysis of town centre area (Bromsgrove), Number of Criminal Offences between April 2006 and 24th August 2008

Premises	In then out	Inside	Not linked - outside / unknown	Outside & linked	Total
Love 2 Love	17	31	24	9	81
The Dog and Pheasant	3	16	15	2	36
The Golden Cross	3	8	18	1	30
Rousler	2	5	5	2	14
The Black Cross		1	10		11
The Red Lion			2		2
The Wishing Well			1		1
Total	25	61	75	14	175

Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Definitions:

Inside: There is a clear indication that the offence occurred inside the premises and no indication that it continued outside

In then out: There is a clear indication that the offence began inside the premises and then moved outside (e.g. through the continuation of a dispute or fight) OR that someone involved in the offence was ejected and then the offence occurred
Key Words: Ejected, Escorted off the premises, Previous altercation inside

Outside and Linked: There is a clear indication that the offence occurred whilst an individual involved was queuing, refused entry or immediately after having left (not being ejected) OR a member of staff (usually door supervisor) is actively involved in the offence. Do not include offences where the door supervisor is being threatened/abused from a distance unless these result in conflict. Code these offences as "Outside but not linked / unknown"
Key words: Queue, Refused entry, Door supervisor intervened

Not linked - Outside but not linked / unknown: The offence occurs outside the premises but is incidental to it (e.g. an offence has occurred in the street outside the premises whilst an individual involved has been walking by and the premises name has been used as a landmark to report the offence) OR there is no indication as to the location of the offence in the MO field.

Love to Love (previously known as Aura and Euphoria) is clearly the hotspot premises in terms of the number of offences reported in the vicinity. Analysis of all the town centres in the County placed Love to Love second out of all licensed premises in the study area which included super output areas from all towns in Worcestershire.

Between 01 August 2007 and 31 July 2008, there were 48 alcohol related criminal offences where the location was stated to be Love 2 Love, 33 at the Dog and Pheasant, and an additional 25 recorded on Worcester Road, and 58 at various premises on the High Street.

41% of the violent crime and Public Order offences on Worcester Road were flagged up by the police as Stranger violence – where the victim and the offender were not known to each other before the incident.

Alcohol related to unemployment: those who were unemployed had slightly higher levels of drinking above sensible levels and binge drinking than the working population (SMAT Needs Assessment). People on higher incomes are more likely to drink above sensible levels and to binge drink than those on lower incomes. An individual with low socio-economic status is likely to suffer more harm (through factors such as poorer nutrition, financial problems, less secure employment) than somebody of higher status who is drinking the same amount (Source: London Health Observatory briefing on alcohol Choosing Health 2006)

2. Justification

Local Concern

Partners and Communities Together (PACT)

It is not always clear from the category description titles under which PACT issues are recorded whether or not they were linked to alcohol. Furthermore, some issues raised at meetings could fall into a number of categories, and issues linked to alcohol may not always be recorded in the “Alcohol Related” category. In order to establish a more accurate assessment of the number of alcohol related issues, all records were examined in greater detail. PACT represents the views of only those residents who take the time to attend meetings and therefore the sample size may skew findings.

Figure 13: Issues linked to Alcohol-related Crime raised at Bromsgrove PACT meetings, August 2007 to July 2008.

Category	Description	No. of Issues
Alcohol Related	Drunken Disorder	17
	Underage Drinking (supply to under 18s)	8
	Street Drinking	6
ASB	Inappropriate Gathering in Public Places	2
	Noise, Vehicles (e.g. exhausts/revving)	1
Youth Related	Youths Inappropriate Gathering	1
Total		35

Source: West Mercia Constabulary, September 2008

Roughly 12% of all issues raised at PACT meetings across the District between August 2007 and July 2008 were alcohol related.

Alcohol related drunken disorder has been mentioned twice in St Johns PACT over the last year, with specific issues surrounding gatherings of pub and club goers in and around Hanover Street and Worcester Road. The issues stressed are the noise levels which disturbs residents, and the resulting litter and hygiene issues relating to urine and vomit. These issues are more strongly linked to alcohol ASB than actually crime.

West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey 2008

42% of respondents in the 2008 West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey stated that they had felt fearful of drunken people causing them a problem in the last 12 months. This is 20% more than the residents who stated they had been worried about the same thing in the 2007 survey.

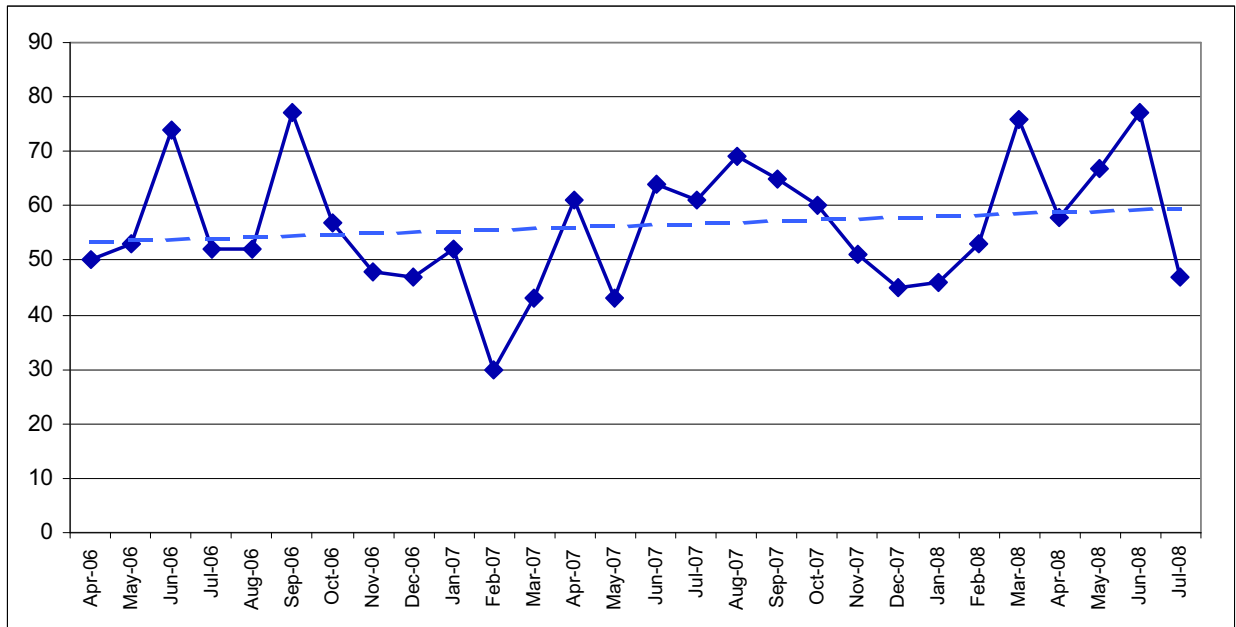
45% of respondents agreed that alcohol-related violence was a problem in their local neighbourhood, but only 8% stated that they thought this was one of the 3 issues that should be addressed first across the District.

The proportion of respondents who had been the victim of an assault in a public place was just 1.1%, but 59% had not reported the crime to the police.

48% of respondents agreed to the use of Fixed Penalty Notices to tackle noise from licensed premises.

Trend

Figure 14: Alcohol-related criminal offences per month, April 2006 to July 2008



Source: CRIMES, West Mercia Constabulary, August 2008

Alcohol related crime has followed a fluctuating pattern since April 2006 with notable high point with 76 offences in June 2006 and 77 in September 2006. Recently, though still greatly variable month on month, the trend seems to be an increasing one, with an average of 62 offences per month in the first 4 months of 2008/09 compared to a 57 offence average in the same period a year before – a 8.7% increase.

What is clear from the above graph is the influence of the various policing operations such as the one which took place in the winter of 2007. During operation Christmas Presence, messages related to responsible drinking and staying safe on a night out were widely advertised across the District. Lollipops were also handed out to well-behaved people as they left pubs and clubs. In addition to this operation, as a result of initial discussions at October CDRP tasking, a temporary taxi rank was set up in

the town to ensure that people were able to get home quickly and safely, and therefore reduce the number of incidents in the town centre.

Tasking Priorities

Alcohol related violent crime was the focus of Tasking in May 2008, and the town centre was the main issue of focus in October 2007 leading to the implementation of a temporary taxi rank ready for the festive season, and the opening up of links with the Taxi Association.

Risk

Offenders and victims of alcohol-related crimes may end up at the door of all other agencies if situations are allowed to progress. For example, following alcohol consumption on a night out, people may end up injuring themselves in which case they would go to A&E, or they may assault someone then be arrested and enter into the criminal justice system possibly ending up with Probation Services. Conviction for offences could lead to a problem with employment leading the offender to the council for benefits advice, or to BDHT for housing advice. If we tackle the problems at the start, early on, it may reduce resource implications further down the line, thus, freeing up more resources to deal with a wider range of people and problems.

With a large sum of money to be invested in the redevelopment of the town centre, it is essential that the night time crime issues are tackled to encourage more people to visit the town on an evening and make the most of the new facilities. Also, as almost 10% of the alcohol related criminal offences in St Johns were criminal damage, it is important to tackle this issue before the redevelopment to ensure the town centre remains a pleasant place to be.

Other Factors – PESTELO Analysis

The regeneration of Bromsgrove Town Centre covers the main night time economy hotspot areas. One option that is being explored as a part of the project is the promotion of cafes and restaurants in the town centre in order to simulate the night time economy. One of the sustainability options in the BDC Issues and Options report outlines an objective to “reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour” Bromsgrove Town Centre Issues and Options Report (Source: <http://bromsgrove.whub.org.uk/home/bdc-issuesandoptions.pdf>). Another highlighted objective is to ensure that crime is kept at a low level by extending CCTV coverage in the town centre and designing out crime. Therefore, steps are being taken to ensure that the development process does not do anything to antagonise the current situation with regards to crime and the night time economy.

An increase in the population of both residents and visitors to the town centre due to redevelopment could lead to an increase in the level of crime if the situation is not managed properly.

Migration and immigration issues could increase the ethnic diversity of the local population which could potentially lead to increased tensions within the community and an increase in alcohol related, racially motivated violent crime.

CCTV improvements were completed in September 2008 to improve the quality of images of the cameras in Bromsgrove, hopefully resulting in an increase in the usefulness of the cameras to aid detections. Also, better quality imaging will allow the CCTV staff to identify people who have been flagged up as potential offenders, or as serial offenders.

The current issues relating to the credit crunch could potentially lead to further pressures at home for many residents of Bromsgrove town, which may cause an increase in domestic assaults related to alcohol abuse. It could also lead to an increase in alcohol abuse as a result of depression or stress.

3. Adding Value

The Partnership has already implemented a number of initiatives to help to tackle the issue of alcohol related crime in Bromsgrove, including the implementation of a taxi rank in the town centre. However, the existing relationships between the agencies of the CSP provide an opportunity to improve on not only the existing measures but to build on new methods of tackling the problems through partnership working. There is currently a gap in potential delivery of projects in terms of the engagement from a range of Partners, with the local policing teams, District Council and Neighbourhood Wardens leading on the majority of existing initiatives. When it comes to the health and risk issues surrounding alcohol related crime, additional engagement would be beneficial.

Improved data sharing with ambulance and A&E services would improve the understanding of alcohol related crime and allow outcomes to be based on a broad understanding of the underlying issues

4. Measuring Effectiveness

The new LAA contains an indicator which can be used as a proxy measure for alcohol related violent crime: NI 39 – Alcohol Related Hospital Admission Rates.

Other potential measures include: overall % of crime that is alcohol related; criminal damage offences, especially those occurring in the early hours of the morning leading away from hotspot drinking areas; alcohol related violent crimes; level of criminal offences and incidents in and around licensed premises.

5. What Can We Do

Recommendations for partnership planning are made following the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to classify initiatives/actions into prevention, intelligence, enforcement, reassurance (PIER).

Prevention

Dispersal Strategy - taxi rank, exit strategy for night-clubs. For example see Bar Entertainment & Dance Association (BEDA) dispersal policy guidance.

Intelligence

Risk Assessment of Licensed Premises - Licensed premises work. Risk assessment of all licensed premises – more in depth analysis of the issues at Love to Love and the Dog and Pheasant.

Improved Data Sharing with PCT – including ambulance and A&E Data.

Regular analysis of the NTE – quarterly report to tasking on number of linked offences in town centre premises – this can then be used for performance monitoring.

Method of Defining Alcohol Related Crimes – Improved method of defining which offences were related to alcohol.

Enforcement

Used of Fixed Penalty Notices - It would be essential to include effective and detailed recording procedures so that data collected as a result of FPNs can then be used to aid future intelligence.

Reassurance

Effective Use of Town Centre CCTV - especially with the new improved technology.

Promotion of Partnership Work to Reduce Crime linked to the NTE – Media relations, press releases, promotional events. Advertising reduction in violent offences that resulted from the taxi rank, promotion of the work of the Partnership.

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Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Plan 2008 - 2011 2009 Refresh

Keeping Bromsgrove Safe ... and feeling safe



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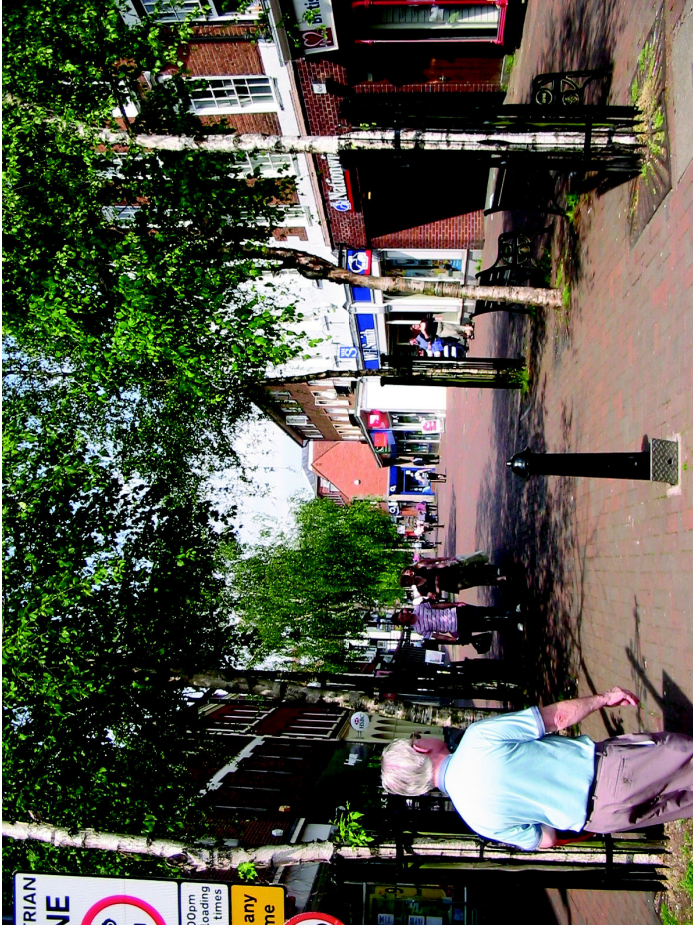
Introduction

The review of the Crime and Disorder Act and Partnership Working has introduced a requirement for Community Safety Partnership to produce a strategic assessment and partnership plan. These will replace the three year audit and Crime and Disorder Strategy. This document is the Partnership Plan for Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership and covers the period from 2008-2011. This plan is reviewed and amended annually to align itself with current priorities set out in the annual Strategic Assessment; this year the Partnership Plan has undergone its first review to become the strategic plan for year two within its three year life span.

This plan has had a complete overhaul in relation to the 2008/09 version. This is due to the change in local priorities set out in the Strategic Assessment. There has also been a change in how Community Safety Partnerships will be performance measured with new a new set of National Indicators and Local Area Agreements.

The Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership was formed as a direct response to the Crime and Disorder Act to deliver a sustainable reduction in crime and fear of crime within local communities. It brings together five responsible authorities and a range of co-operating organisations to meet the requirement of the act and achieve the partnership vision of making Bromsgrove a safe place to live, work and visit.

Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership meets quarterly to discuss national drivers and set strategic direction for the partnership. The group monitors performance against priorities and targets, and allocate funding and resources to partnership activities. The group also receives regular updates from the Crime and Disorder Partnership Tasking Group.



Bromsgrove's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Tasking Group, is the delivery arm to the partnership. The purpose of this group is to deliver the actions within this plan against the priorities identified in the strategic assessment. It will also respond to emerging issues that may arise. The CDRP Tasking Group will meet monthly and bring together responsible authorities and welcome the support of cooperating members.

The main body of this document will set out the countywide and local priorities for 2009-2010, as identified by the Strategic Assessment; an outline of actions will be set out against each priority. This year there will be an additional focus for the partnership to improve communication and engagement with the Bromsgrove communities; this will hopefully be clearly evident throughout this plan.



Vision

The vision of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership is “to improve the quality of life to make Bromsgrove a safer place to live, work and visit.”

This vision is underpinned by the following:

- To address the wider causes of crime and fear of crime
- To encourage community cohesion
- To reduce alcohol related harm
- To identify opportunities to reduce substance misuse
- To promote a community where domestic abuse and the fear of domestic abuse is not tolerated
- To promote a community where hate crime is unacceptable and those victims of hate crime are supported
- To provide effective, strategic leadership generating effective partnership working
- To deliver measurable outcomes
- To develop BCSP to become a forward looking partnership with a strategy that tackles the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to crime and disorder.



District Profile



Covering an area of 83.9 square miles, Bromsgrove District is a mixture of urban and rural communities, with the Clent and Lickey Hills providing a dividing line from the industrial West Midlands. The town of Bromsgrove accounts for just over a third of the total population of the District, with other population clusters in the towns of Hagley, Rubery and Wythall.

The District is served by railway lines and major roads including the M5 running north and south, the M42 and M40 to the east with further links to the M6 north. The area has a predominantly rural and agricultural appearance, but also supports a varied economy based on a range of small and medium sized businesses.

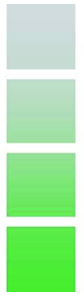
Demographics

The Bromsgrove District population has experienced growth from 87,800 in 2001 to 92,300 based on mid-2007 estimates. This is an increase of 4,500, roughly 5%. Based on ONS projections, the population of Bromsgrove is likely to remain fairly similar in the next few years, and then decline slightly over time.

The largest increases in the population of Bromsgrove for 2001-07 can be seen in the 15-19 and 60-64 age groups, increasing by 1,100 and 1,300 people respectively within this time-period. In contrast, the 30-34 age groups showed a decrease of around 1,100.

Despite the projected decrease in total population in future years, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures predict there will be large increases in the over 60 population of the district with a total increase of 8,400 by 2026. In comparison, projections suggest the corresponding decrease will be felt most strongly in the age brackets 30-45 and 5-19 years, totalling an 8,000 and 2,600 decreases respectively.

Ethnicity



Ethnicity figures from 2006 show that 94.8% of the population of Bromsgrove are White, including 92.1% White British, and 2.2% Other White/Irish. That leaves only 5.2% of the population from other ethnic backgrounds. The largest ethnic group within the District is the Indian group, which constitutes 1.2% (1,100) of the total population.

Migration

Between 2001 and 2006 Bromsgrove has been experiencing net gains in population year on year, with an increase of, on average, roughly 500 people per year. This is largely due to internal migration, with a net loss on average due to international migration.

Deprivation

Based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007, there are 2 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Bromsgrove, one in Charford and one in Sidemoor that are in the top 30% most deprived SOAs nationally. However, Bromsgrove also contains the least deprived areas in Worcestershire, including Barnt Green, The Oakalls and Harwood Park area, The Forelands area and Hagley. Unemployment in Bromsgrove is currently at about 2.4%¹ (December 2008), a figure that has been steadily rising for the last 12 months, but is below average for the County.



Partner Roles



Bromsgrove
District Council
www.bromsgrove.gov.uk

Bromsgrove District Council (BDC) is a responsible authority under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Council is fully committed to partnership working in tackling anti-social behaviour, crime, and disorder. BDC has adopted a coordinated common approach and performance standards in responding to anti-social behaviour across the council. There is a commitment to embed Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act in the Council to exceed our statutory obligations and to deliver enforcement activities in accordance with corporate priorities. Regular contributors to the CDRP Process from Bromsgrove District Council include the following departments:

- Community Safety & Neighbourhood Wardens
- Licensing
- Sports Development
- Parks and Recreation
- Street Cleansing and Grounds Maintenance
- CCTV and Lifeline
- Environmental Health

West Mercia Police is totally committed to the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership. *West Mercia Constabulary* is represented at the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group by Bromsgrove's Chief Inspector and by Bromsgrove's Local Policing Inspector at the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Tasking Group. Resources are committed to Partnership activities as necessary.



Worcestershire
Primary Care Trust

Worcestershire Primary Care Trust recognises the importance of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership in improving the health and wellbeing by working on the safety agenda across a broad range of issues. The PCT is actively engaged in particular areas which have a high impact on health, namely reducing alcohol-related harm, tackling domestic violence, and substance misuse. In all these areas effective action can only be achieved through effective partnership working.



HEREFORD & WORCESTER
HWFR
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Hereford and Worcester Fire and Rescue is fully committed to Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership. Full support is given to the function of the Partnership through attendance at both the strategic and tasking groups by a senior officer.



West Mercia Police Authority is an independent body, made up of 17 members including local councillors, magistrates and local people. Their role is to set the policing budget and priorities taking into account the view of local people.

The Police Authority is a statutory partner of the Community Safety Partnerships. At its annual meeting the Police Authority appoints a named member to act as a representative at each of the Community Safety Partnerships for the coming year. Members report back to the Police authority through the inclusivity and engagement panel.



Worcestershire County Council (WCC) is fully committed to the Bromsgrove Community Safety agenda. Lead officers from Children's Services, Education, Youth Offending Services and Trading Standards are represented at the strategic and tasking groups and bring a range of resources to the Partnership table. WCC are committed to ensuring that preventative activities are available for young people within the district of Bromsgrove to divert them from crime and disorder. WCC will support the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership to enable young people and their families to enjoy life and to make a positive contribution to their community. Regular contributors to the CDRP Process from Worcestershire County Council include the following departments:

- Trading Standards
- Highways
- Youth Support
- Targeted Youth Support
- Research and Intelligence

Other Co-operating organisations include:

- Worcestershire Substance Misuse Action Team
- West Mercia Probation Trust
- Bromsgrove District Housing Trust
- West Mercia Crown Prosecution Service
- British Transport Police
- London Midland Trains



- Representative from the Voluntary Organisations
- All other Social Landlords

Performance Matters

There are a number of performance measures and requirements that drive and guide the work of the Partnership, at a national, regional, County-wide and District level. The following outlines some of these drivers and how they affect the work of the CDRP.

National Drivers

Key National drivers to combat crime and disorder are:

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998;
- Police and Justice Act 2006;
- Public Service Agreements; and
- National Indicators.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

This legislation placed a duty on local authorities and police authorities to form Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder. Section 17 of the act places a duty on local and police authorities to consider the crime and disorder implications of their activities, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

Section 15 of the Crime and Disorder Act also gives provisions for disclosure and sharing of information in any case it is necessary or expedient for the purpose or provision of the Act.

Police and Justice Act 2006

The partnership provision of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 has been amended in the Police and Justice Act 2006 to make Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships more effective at tackling crime, anti-social behaviour, behaviour that adversely affects the environment and substance misuse (drugs & alcohol) within communities.



Schedule 9 of the act expanded the scope of section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to include anti-social behaviour, behaviour that adversely affects the environment, and substance misuse (including drugs and alcohol). Schedule 9 also enables the Home Secretary to introduce regulations regarding the working of CDRPs and CSPs. As a result of this a framework of national minimum standards were introduced which included a set of 6 hallmarks for effective partnership working. They are:

- Empowered and effective leadership
- Intelligence-led business processes
- Effective and responsive delivery structures
- Community engagement
- Visible and constructive accountability
- Appropriate skills and knowledge

Schedule 9 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 also strengthened the duty of partners to share depersonalised information for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder as set out in section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The regulations outlined a minimum data set that CDRPs will be legally obliged to share, including whom it should be shared with and in what format.

Public Service Agreements (PSA)

PSAs set out the governments priorities and measures of success for both the public and practitioners. The two key PSAs for 2008-11 for crime reduction and community safety are; PSA23: make communities safe; and PSA25: reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs.

National Indicators (NIs)

Part of the new performance frameworks for local areas this year are a set of 195 National Indicators which will be used to monitor performance in a range of areas. NIs have been derived from PSAs. The National Indicator set provides a clear statement of the Government's priorities for delivery by local councils and partners. NIs provide clarity about the balance between national and local priorities and also present a robust performance framework, all of which form a basis for the Local Area Agreement (LAA). There are a total of 37 Indicators in the Community Safety remit, of which 7 have been adopted through the Worcester Local Area Agreements and make up the 'Communities that are safe and feel safe' thematic block. More information on these specific indicators is provided under Local Performance Frameworks.



Local Performance Framework

Since April 2008, a new set of national indicators for use in monitoring CDRP performance have been introduced. The National Indicator set and the Association of Police and Community Safety (APACS) frameworks have established a new set of indicators for which Community Safety Partnerships are responsible. Locally, the most significant of these are the indicators that are contained within the 2008-2011 Worcestershire LAA, but there are a number of other indicators that will need to be taken into consideration.

Figure 1: 2008-2011 LAA Indicators and Targets (where applicable)

Target	Baseline	08-09	09-10	10-11
NI 2: Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood		Deferred		
NI 17: Perceptions of ASB		Deferred		
NI 18: Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision		Deferred		
NI 20: Assault with injury rate	7.12 per 1,000*	7.12	7.00	6.91
NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about ASB & crime by the local council and police		Deferred		
NI 39: Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates	1,245 per 100,000**	+ 8% (1,518)	+ 3% (1,564)	- 2% (1,533)
NI 195: Improved street & environmental cleanliness (litter)	11%*	10%	9%	8%



* 2007/08 baseline
** 2006/07 baseline

A countywide Safer Communities Performance Group has been established in Worcestershire, and they will report on the performance of each of the CDRPs up to the Safer Communities Board (the community safety theme group of the upper tier LSP – the Worcestershire Partnership).

The following information provides further detail on the LAA National Indicators, including how they are measured and how often they will be reported on.

Indicators NI 2 (Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood), 17 (Perceptions of ASB), and 21 (Dealing with local concerns about ASB & crime by the local council and police) are fairly self explanatory and can be established by questioning residents regarding their neighbourhood and local area. As perception measures, performance is difficult to predict, and can be affected by a wide range of factors. Specifically, these indicators will be measured using the new Place Survey, which is a biennial resident survey that has replaced the Best Value Satisfaction Survey. NI 17 and 21 will also be monitored nationally through the British Crime Survey. The first results from the Place Survey will be available in early 2009, so targets have not been set for these indicators. In Bromsgrove, the biennial residents' survey conducted by the District Council can be used as an interim measure and indicator of performance against NI 2, 17, and 21. This will be a valuable resource for use in the years between place surveys.

NI 18: Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision provides the rate of proven re-offending of all offenders on the probation caseload over the relevant quarter. An offence is counted as a proven re-offence if it is committed within three months of the end of the quarter and is proven by conviction or caution within six months of the end of the quarter, regardless of where that offence occurred. These time delays mean that the data required to measure NI 18 will not be available until 2009, so the target and baseline setting for this indicator has been deferred. All offenders on the probation caseload and aged 18 or over at the end of each quarter are included in the analysis.

Performance against NI 20 (Assault with injury rate) will be monitored by a quarterly report produced at a county level and filtered down to individual CDRPs. The figures will be taken from police recorded crimes information on iQuanta. This indicator is a proxy measure for alcohol related violence offences.



NI 39 (Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates) measures the rate of alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population using Hospital Episode Statistics. In order to aid Partnerships to develop and target interventions, there is a wealth of supporting analysis to help when planning actions to change the rate of admissions available from the Local Alcohol Profiles from the NWPFO.

NI 195 (Improved street & environmental cleanliness (litter, graffiti, detritus and fly-posting) is measured as the percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, graffiti, detritus and fly-posting that falls below an acceptable level. Monitoring takes place quarterly through surveys along transects throughout the District.

The National Indicator set also includes a further 30 Indicators that are contained within the remit of Community Safety.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 15 – Serious Violent Crime rate | 36 – Protection against terrorist attack |
| 16 – Serious Acquisitive Crime rate | 37 - Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area |
| 19 – Proven rate of re-offending by young offenders | 38 – Drug related (class A) offending rate |
| 22 – Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for behaviour of their children in the area | 40 – Drug users in effective treatment |
| 23 – Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity | 41 – Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem |
| 24 – Satisfaction with the way Police and local Council dealt with ASB | 42 – Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem |
| 25 – Satisfaction of different groups with the way Police and local Council dealt with ASB | 43 – Young people in Youth Justice System receiving conviction in court and sentenced to custody |
| 26 – Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence | 44 – Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals |
| 27 – Understanding of local concerns about ASB and crime issues by the Local Council and Police | 45 – Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment and training |
| 28 – Serious Knife Crime rate | 46 – Young offenders access to suitable accommodation |
| 29 – Gun Crime rate | 47 – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents |
| 30 – Re-offending rate of Prolific and Priority Offenders | 48 – Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents |
| 32 – Repeat incidents of domestic violence | 49 – No. primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks |
| 33 – Arson Incidents | |
| 34 – Domestic Violence – Murder | |
| 35 – Building resilience to violent extremism | |



196 – Improved street and environmental cleanliness (fly-tipping)



These indicators will be monitored on a quarterly basis (where possible) and reports will be made at Full Partnership meetings to specifically monitor Bromsgrove CDRP performance. Where indicators are, or are likely to become, off target the issue will be referred to the tasking group for further investigation into the causes of the dip in performance, and the instigation of an appropriate response. However, it is important to note that a number of these indicators are based on crime rates, and therefore give the partnership the opportunity to tackle issues outside of the Partnership Plan priorities. Therefore, the above list of indicators gives an example of the wide ranging nature of the work in which CDRPs can, and are likely to, become involved in.



Strategic Assessment Summary

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to identify strategic priorities for Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership which are evidence based and intelligence-led. Furthermore, the document enables the Partnership to plan activity for 2009/10 through the production of the Partnership Plan. The Strategic Assessment is also the first step in enabling the appropriate measures of success, and identifying how these measures relate to local and national performance measures, particularly the LAA.

In contrast to the crime focus of the 2007 Strategic Assessment, the 2008 document focuses on issues that strongly influence public perception and fear of crime. As such, performance against the priorities is harder to measure than simply reductions in volume of crime. The change in themes from the 2007 Strategic Assessment is representative of a change in the targets that the Partnership is now working towards, in terms of the Local Area Agreement (LAA) and Public Service Agreements (PSA). Due to the volume of reduction in all crime types across the county, it is difficult to achieve sustained improvement on current position. Furthermore, the public continue to indicate that they feel crime is an issue in their local area. As a consequence, targets leaning towards tackling perceptions and disorder are more appropriate.

Worcestershire-wide Priorities

There were a number of issues identified through the writing of Strategic Assessments for the four Worcestershire CDRPs that are appropriate for a county-wide steer on their resolution, either due to them having underlying causes that cross cut all 6 Districts, where a county-wide approach would assist in the resolution of the issue, or simply where a problem has been identified as a priority in all for Partnership areas.

PRIORITY 1: Dealing with crimes committed by re-offenders (including PPOs and other persistent offenders)

Total crime throughout the county has reduced substantially over the last few years. The remaining low levels of crime, particularly acquisitive crime, are increasingly committed by a small number of persistent offenders, such as the Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs). During 2007/08, 4% of all known offenders committed almost 20% of total offences for which an offender was identified. By tackling these dominant offenders, Partnerships will be able to have a greater influence on the low levels of crime across the county.



PRIORITY 2: Alcohol-related Violent Crime

Across Worcestershire approximately half of all violent crime in town centres is alcohol related, and a similar proportion of domestic abuse can be linked to alcohol. The Worcestershire Substance Misuse Action Team (SMAT) recently produced a county-wide alcohol needs assessment, the findings of which can be used to set strategic priorities around alcohol related violence for all Worcestershire CDRPs.

PRIORITY 3: Youth Issues

Anti-social behaviour specifically associated with young people has emerged as a priority in all Districts across Worcestershire in the 2008 Strategic Assessments. A Worcestershire wide strategic priority recognising the importance of youth issues in relation to ASB has been recommended as a result, with specific focus on raising awareness of youth activities provided by partner organisations, and how these can be distributed most effectively. Of particular importance will be the need to develop an efficient means of communication between partner agencies to ensure that the intelligence and local knowledge that exists within the CDRPs can be incorporated into all appropriate service delivery, to address the issue of youth ASB and improve the quality of residents' lives.

PRIORITY 4: Public Reassurance

In Worcestershire, the community safety measures in the new 2008-2011 LAA are more focussed on assessing residents' perceptions about how issues are dealt with, and less about reducing numbers of crimes, as has been the case in the past. The reduction in criminal offences over recent years has not been mirrored by a reduction in the fear of crime amongst Worcestershire residents. There is a need for a significant shift in emphasis towards improving quality of life for residents as they see it, and ensuring that people are aware when improvements are made. Central to this would be a strategy around communicating success and providing reassurance to members of the public.

PRIORITY 5: Monitoring Performance

As the new performance frameworks have a greater emphasis on utilisation of a range of data sources, such as surveys, as opposed to the monthly crime data used in previous years, monitoring Partnership performance in the coming year will be challenging. It is expected that in order for effective monitoring of performance, each CDRP will need robust methods to determine whether the initiatives being delivered are having a positive impact. It is recommended that evaluation and forecasting be considered as a countywide strategic priority.



Bromsgrove Priorities

PRIORITY 1: Youth Related ASB

Almost half of all reported ASB incidents in Bromsgrove August 07-July 08 were youth related. By specifically targeting youth behaviour and perceptions of the behaviour of young people, the partnership will be able to make significant alterations to the pattern of ASB recording in the District. Though no specific targets exist for the partnership in terms of reduction in incidents of ASB, National Indicator 17: Perceptions of ASB, included in the Worcestershire LAA, will be monitored throughout the County.

The high volume of youth related reported ASB incidents is thought to be due to a combination of a lack of tolerance and a negative perception of young people from residents in the District, and a lack, or a perceived lack, of youth based activity provision.



The number of youth related incidents recorded in the financial year to date has been slightly lower than during 2007/08, suggesting a decreasing trend. However, the issues related to youth ASB in the district appear to have become more locally focused, for example issues in Sanders park through the summer months of 2008 have pushed the total number of ASB incidents in St John's ward to be 32% higher than the previous year. So despite an apparent overall decreasing trend in number of incidents, localised problems seem to be on the increase.

There is also some evidence to suggest that in some areas, the problem is significantly under reported and so the issue may be a lot more widespread than suggested in the Police recorded ASB figures alone.

PRIORITY 2: Criminal Damage – links to environmental crime

Criminal damage accounts just under a quarter of all criminal offences in Bromsgrove District – 23% between August 2007 and July 2008, and so is the highest volume crime type in the District. The category is dominated by damage to a vehicle, accounting for around half of all offences, followed by “other” damage, often including graffiti and damage to fences.





Criminal damage is strongly linked to ASB in terms of geographical and temporal distribution. Criminal damage tends to occur more through the autumn and winter months, taking over from ASB which is more dominant during the spring and summer. Most offenders of criminal damage are aged under 25, therefore offences are strongly linked to perpetrators of youth-related ASB. There are also strong links to environmental crime, as run-down areas, often suffering with graffiti, litter, fly tipping and detritus, tend to attract further damage. Damage is also associated with deliberate fires. Environmental crime and criminal damage are key drivers for perceptions of ASB, a measure included in the new performance framework

After a year on year decrease in the number of offences recorded from 2003/04 to 2005/06, the relative change in the number of criminal damage offences over the last financial year was an increase of 19.7% compared to 2006/07. This resulted in the Partnership not hitting the targets for 07/08 reduction. Though this did not impact on the target reduction in BCS crime, iQuanta predicts damage will continue to increase in Bromsgrove over the coming year.

Though there is no target for criminal damage reduction in the current LAA, Environmental crime can be measured through NI 195 Improved Street Cleanliness, and 196 (fly-tipping). NI 33 arson incidents is also relevant arson contributes towards the overall criminal damage.

PRIORITY 3: Alcohol-related ASB

The profile of alcohol related ASB in the District is split into 2 halves:

1. Town centre issues: rowdy behaviour caused by people leaving licensed premises, disturbing local residents with associated noise, litter and sanitation issues. The problems mainly occur on weekend evenings/nights. Almost a quarter of all alcohol related ASB incidents take place in St Johns ward, hence there is a strong focus on the town centre.
2. Youth related Issues – Young people gathering in open spaces and on streets across the District to drink alcohol. This leads to issues with underage sales, proxy sales, health issues (personal safety, alcohol sickness, sexual health) and has a huge impact on public perceptions



of young people, ASB and recreation areas. The behaviour is most common on Friday nights between 7 and 11 p.m.

Overall, alcohol related incidents account for roughly 10% of total ASB reports in Bromsgrove District based on current recording methods. It is likely that this figure is actually much higher in reality. The problem seems to be more apparent in Bromsgrove than in other districts of North Worcestershire. Alcohol related incidents strongly influence the public perception of ASB and the reputation of the town centre and open spaces in the District, as well as having an impact on the resources of a range of partners, including PCT, education services, youth services, and Environmental Services.

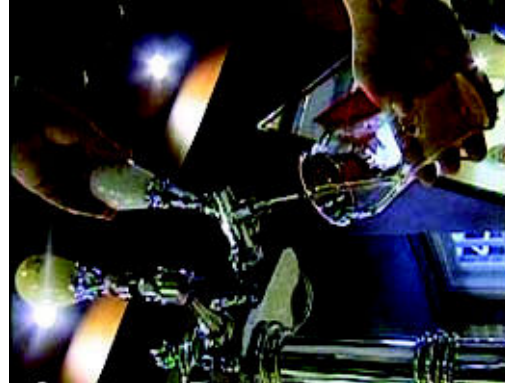
The number of alcohol-related incidents in Bromsgrove has been following a decreasing trend over the last few years. In the current financial year, from April to July, the number of alcohol related ASB incidents was 19% lower than the same period in 2007/08. However, based on a number of surveys, it seems that residents in the District are increasingly concerned about drunk people being rowdy in public places and under-age drinking.

The Partnership currently has no specific target for alcohol related ASB, but public perceptions of ASB will be measured through the Place Survey and the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, as well as monitoring under National Indicator 17: perceptions of anti-social behaviour. Though not included in the new LAA, NI 41: perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour, will also be monitored at a County level through the Place Survey.

PRIORITY 4: Alcohol-related Crime – the night time economy

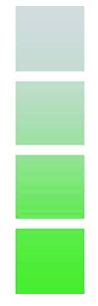
Alcohol related crime accounted for 16% of all crime in Bromsgrove between August 2007 and July 2008. Alcohol related offences account for 40% of violent crime and 8% of criminal damage. Violent crimes tend to occur where people gather after leaving clubs and pubs, especially where they are waiting for food. Most criminal damage offences occur in the same areas, but also along the main routes from the town centre to the residential areas. Most offenders and victims are aged between 20 and 24 years of age, with home addresses in Charford, Whitford and Sidemoor, but most victims of violent crime did not know the offender. The peak day for offences to occur is Friday, with most incidents between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. Offences are more frequent in holiday seasons, both during the winter and the summer, and are also affected by sporting events.

The trend in terms of alcohol related crime in Bromsgrove District seems to be an increasing one, with an average of 62 offences per month in the first 4 months of 2008/09



compared to a 57 offence average in the same period a year before – a 8.7% increase. The pattern of offending is strongly influenced by policing operations such as Operation Christmas Presence.

The new LAA contains an indicator which can be used as a proxy measure for alcohol related violent crime: NI 39 – Alcohol Related Hospital Admission Rates.



Local Delivery Plans

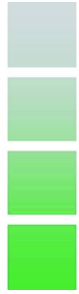
The following action plans outline briefly the planned work and initiatives for the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership during 2009/10. Further detail on each action point will be outlined in the CDRP Actions Plans which will run throughout the coming year and be the drivers for all actions and discussions at the monthly tasking meetings. These actions were established during the Partnership Away Day on 16th January 2009.

Actions are structured under the four priorities identified in the Bromsgrove Strategic Assessment, as well as under the 5 Worcestershire-wide priorities that will have a county level strategic steer.

During the Away Day, a number of actions were also established which cross cut the various priorities, and some which can be included in action plans separate to the 4 main priorities. These actions will constitute the additional work of the partnership during 2009/10 and have also been outlined in the following section.

County Wide Action Plans

Priority: Dealing with crimes committed by re-offenders (including PPOs and other persistent offenders).	
Findings from Strategic Assessment A significant proportion of crimes in Worcestershire are known to be committed by the minority of offenders. Following large reduction of crime across the County (28.2% reduction since 2003/04) the most effective means to continue reducing crime (particularly acquisitive crime) is to target the prolific offenders, either through the PPO scheme or other re-offending programmes.	
Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive progress against the LAA included NI 18, as well as against NI 16 (Serious acquisitive crime) and, to a lesser extent, the other crime related NIs. • CDRP ownership/involvement in the management of PPOs, taking advantage of the multi-agency setting to ensure serial offenders receives appropriate interventions. 	
Action	Agency / Officer
Bromsgrove CDRP representatives to regularly attend JAG and PPO Strategic Level groups	CDRP Analyst, Tasking Chair



Level of re-offending to be monitored through NI Performance Management Reports	CDRP
<p>Priority: Alcohol related violent crime</p> <p>Findings from Strategic Assessment Problems associated with alcohol abuse are not restricted to violence in Worcestershire. For example, alcohol fuelled vandalism and criminal damage features in each district in a variety of ways. However – the issue of alcohol related violence (either associated with the NTE and/or domestic abuse) may benefit from a more general Countywide approach, as the causal factors associated with alcohol related violence tend to be similar in each CDRP.</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced number of recorded alcohol-related violent crime offences across Worcestershire • Positive progress against NI 39 – Alcohol related hospital admissions, and NI 15 – Serious Violent Crime. <p>(from SMAT Alcohol Needs Assessment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of sensible drinking and a change in the culture of drinking to get drunk • Improvement in the regulation and management of the Night Time Economy (NTE) to reduce alcohol related harm. • Tackle alcohol-related Domestic Abuse <p>Bromsgrove contribution to alcohol related violent crime is covered in the above Priority 4: Alcohol-related crime action plan.</p>	



Priority: Youth issues	
Findings from Strategic Assessment Youth related ASB has been identified across Worcestershire as a priority issue for community safety partnerships. Often – lack of activities and/or places to go is cited as being a causal factor, particularly among harder to reach groups or those who may more readily engage in ASB	
Outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer Young People at risk from alcohol • More Children and Young People participating in positive activities, particularly those living in targeted hotspot areas and/or from targeted groups. • More Children and Young People participating in decision making giving their views on the local area • More Children and Young People with a positive attitude towards diverse communities. 	
Bromsgrove contribution to youth related violent crime is covered in the above Priority 1: Youth-related ASB plan.	
Also, a county-wide steer on provisions for young people in the District will be taken from the Children and Young Peoples plan, which includes a number of actions relative to the issues experienced in Bromsgrove, including:	
Children and Young Peoples Plan Action	Bromsgrove Specific Action
Joint programme with Trading Standards for targeting underage sales	Analyst provision of local data and related intelligence
Develop clear pathways for all Young People involved in alcohol related ASB or crime, focusing implementation in ASB hotspots including St Johns, Charford and Sidemoor.	Links to the Skills audit, referral process in Tasking
Develop an agreed range of recommended teaching resources on alcohol awareness for dissemination to school prior to alcohol awareness week, encourage take up.	CDRP link to these agreed resources and encourage take up, offer assistance with local delivery.
Implementation of national strategy to improve guidance to parents and Young People on safe drinking.	CDRP to pull down national campaigns and encourage local implementation.
Increase the number of vulnerable young people living in hotspot areas who are taking part in positive activities in their local area, particularly in holiday times,	
Improve the provision of information on positive activities available to Children, young people and families.	



Priority: Public reassurance	
Findings from Strategic Assessment New performance framework places great emphasis on reassuring the public about community safety issues and improving perceptions of areas	
Outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive performance against all perception based National Indicators • Improved number of residents who feel safe in their neighbourhood/District 	
Action	Agency / Officer
Communications Action Plan to be monitored through Tasking (see communications section)	CDRP Tasking Chair

Priority : Monitoring performance	
Due to changes in performance frameworks, it is not so straightforward to monitor partnership performance.	
Outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive progression against performance measures • Wide-ranging awareness of performance measures and what they mean to the partnership • Effective and efficient response by CDRPs when performance indicators go “off target”. 	
Action	Agency / Officer
Performance to be regularly monitored through quarterly reports	CDRP Chair
Use the guidance produced by CDRP Analysts County-wide to create a protocol for performance monitoring and management of any emerging risk of going off target.	CDRP Analyst
Maintain a presence at the Safer Communities Board Performance Group as it develops.	CDRP Chair



Bromsgrove Priorities

Priority 1: Youth Related ASB	
<p>Findings from Strategic Assessment (What is the problem we are addressing?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of recorded ASB incidents that are reported to be perpetrated by youths. • Must address the perpetrators of true youth ASB <i>and</i> the perception issues associated linked to a lack of tolerance and understanding between age groups, promoting intergenerational community cohesion. 	
<p>Outcome (what do we want to achieve?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased youth engagement in existing youth provision. • Increased awareness amongst young people of existing provisions. • Identification of gaps in current delivery provisions. • Reduced numbers of reported ASB incidents linked to young people • Improved and more positive public perception of young people in the district • Progress towards NI 17 – Perceptions of ASB, and NI 21 – Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by local council and police. 	
<p>Action</p> <p>Increase awareness amongst young people of existing provision through promoting the use of Plug and Play amongst young people, parents/guardians and providers.</p> <p>Identify and make provisions to fill gaps in the current delivery of youth services that directly contribute towards partnership priorities through the allocation of partnership resources.</p> <p>Increase the level of intervention to young people who are the most persistent and prolific offenders of ASB.</p> <p>Encourage an improved and more positive public perception of young people in the district.</p> <p>Implement CDRP responses to current emerging issues of youth related ASB within specific neighbourhoods and or times of year.</p>	<p>Lead Agency</p> <p>WCC Youth Support</p> <p>CDRP Tasking Group</p> <p>, Youth Offending Service</p> <p>CDRP Communication Sub-Group</p> <p>Various CDRP Tasking Partners</p>



Priority 2: Criminal Damage and Environmental Crime	
Findings from Strategic Assessment (What is the problem we are addressing?)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High volume of criminal damage offences across the district • Specifically damage to cars, damage caused by young people and linked to anti-social behaviour including graffiti, 	
Outcome (what do we want to achieve?)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the volume of Criminal Damage offences • Reduction in reported incidents of graffiti • Community that feel more confident about their neighbourhood and are proud of their area • A well presented district with good progress towards the NI 195 target against street cleanliness. 	
Action	Lead Agency
Support the delivery of a multi-agency approach in tackling Criminal Damage	BDC Community Safety Team
Reduce the opportunity by making it harder to commit criminal damage	BDC Community Safety Team
Reduce the incentives for committing criminal damage, to reduce the likelihood of offences	BDC Community Safety Team
Reduce offenders by, working with those who have offended or are likely to offend.	BDC Community Safety Team



Priority 3: Alcohol Related ASB	
<p>Findings from Strategic Assessment (What is the problem we are addressing?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowdy behaviour in the town centre on weekend evenings. • Young people gathering with alcohol across the District but specifically in parks and open spaces creating significant health issues and endangerment, as well as intimidating other residents. <p>Please note, the actions detailed in Priority 4: Alcohol-related Crime will also influence alcohol related ASB, and so actions can be thought of as cross-cutting the two priorities.</p>	
<p>Outcome (what do we want to achieve?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in number of alcohol related ASB incidents • Increased feeling of safety in the town centre area in the evening, measured through community surveys and especially the Place survey • Progress towards NI 17 – Perceptions of ASB, and NI 21 – Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by local council and police. • A reduction in youth and alcohol related ASB incidents especially through the summer in Sanders Park. 	
Action	Lead Agencies
Improve the regulation of the Night Time Economy (NTE) to reduce alcohol related harm	POLICE, DISTRICT LICENSING, CDRP
Plan the development of a night time economy	LOCAL AUTHORITY
Raise awareness of safe and sensible alcohol consumption amongst young people	HEALTHY SCHOOLS PARTNERSHIP, PCT, SMAT, CHILDREN'S SERVICES
Provide alcohol related support and treatment to young people	SMAT, CHILDREN'S SERVICES, PCT, YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE
Raise parents/carers awareness of the risks associated with young people's drinking	PCT, CHILDREN'S SERVICES
Tackle under age sales	TRADING STANDARDS, POLICE, DISTRICT LICENSING, CDRP, SMAT, PCT



Tackle underage drinking in public spaces	YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE, POLICE, CHILDREN'S SERVICES, POLICE
Identify children and young people at risk of harm from alcohol misuse and referring them to relevant bodies	PCT, CHILDREN'S SERVICES, SMAT
Target parents whose drinking is causing risk to the wellbeing of children	SMAT, WCC

Priority 4: Alcohol Related Crime	
Findings from Strategic Assessment (What is the problem we are addressing?)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol related violent and public order offences in the town centre on weekend evening. Domestic violence related to alcohol consumption. Criminal damage offences in the town centre and along the main routes to housing areas <p>Please note, the actions detailed in Priority 3: Alcohol-related ASB will also influence alcohol related crime, and so actions can be thought of as cross-cutting the two priorities.</p>	
Outcome (what do we want to achieve?)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced number of recorded alcohol-related violent crime offences across Worcestershire Positive progress against NI 39 – Alcohol related hospital admissions, and NI 15 – Serious Violent Crime. 	
Action	Lead Agencies
Tackle Drink Driving	ROAD SAFETY PARTNERSHIP, SMAT, CDRP
Tackle alcohol related domestic abuse/violence	DA COORDINATOR, SMAT
Prevent accidental fires and fire related injuries	WCAT, H&W FIRE & RESCUE
Tackle sexual violence and harassment linked to alcohol use.	PCT, SMAT, CDRP



Additional Work for the Partnership

Area of Work	Action	Owner
<p>Skills Audit</p> <p>An action suggested at the January Partnership Away Day outlined the production of a skills audit to ultimately create an Agency directory for use by all partners, and potentially to be rolled out County-wide.</p>	<p>Create Agency Directory, though co-ordinated by the Community Safety Team, it would be up to individual agencies to provide relevant information, such as agency name, contact, outline of service area and basic remit</p> <p>A more detailed breakdown of the remit and capabilities of all Partners on the CDRP for use solely within the partnership.</p> <p>Intelligence sources database: again, solely for use within the Partnership, compiling information on who are the experts in each service area – for example, if additional knowledge is needed on a certain subject area, who can we go to for additional information. This could be linked to geographical area, area of work, and could be linked to a discussion board.</p>	<p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>CDRP Chair, CDRP Analyst</p> <p>Community Safety Team, CDRP Analyst</p>
<p>Community Cohesion</p> <p>Definition of neighbourhood areas, we currently have a number of cross-cutting boundaries dividing up the district (wards, beat areas, neighbourhoods, perceived neighbourhoods). Defining areas of interest or neighbourhood areas is sometimes difficult.</p>	<p>Assess the possibility of defining neighbourhoods. Is it already being undertaken through the Place Survey of BDC bi-annual residents' survey? Could a question be included showing a map and asking the resident to draw on the areas they feel they belong to? Example: Northfield District Community Cohesion Strategy.</p>	<p>Bromsgrove Local Strategic Partnership</p>



Full Partnership and Tasking Review

The Partnership is currently in the process of conducting a review of the Tasking Process, leading onto a review of the Full Partnership. Though the final report has yet to be released, a number of the resulting recommendations are already being actioned to improve processes and to ensure that the Partnership is working within the Hallmarks set by Central Government.

Some of these actions, which will be taking place throughout 2009/10, are outlined below.

Tasking Review

- Data Audit – including a thorough look at all the data available to the Partnership from various agencies, the quality of the data, and data sharing protocols on a large scale.
- Increased evaluation of the success Tasking Projects, especially in terms of value for money.
- Use of long, medium and short term action plans, and an increased focus on the outcomes (actions) of each meeting.
- Formalise the process for agenda and priority setting through the year using the CDRP year long action plans.
- Improve relationships with partner agencies, and ensure membership of the CDRP is appropriate and effective.
- Improve communications between partners between meetings – possibly through the use of a Partnership website.

Full Partnership

One recommended action regarding improving the efficiency of Full Partnership meetings is to timetable the issues to be discussed over the course of the year. There are a number of issues arising for which a partnership stance and decision on how to go forward is needed. These will be looked at based on formal reports for consideration at the Full Partnership Meetings over the next 2 years. Topics suggested so far include:

- Graffiti Walls
- Use of Fixed Penalty Notices
- Restorative Justice
- DPPOs (Alcohol Free Zones)
- Dispersal Strategies for the Night Time Economy
- Links to Planning and Licensing Committees and protocols
- CCTV



Risk Register

In developing this risk register, we have adopted the following matrix

Likelihood	Impact
High	Critical
Significant	Major
Medium	Marginal
Low	Low

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Control	Risk Owner
A Risk is any event likely to adversely affect the ability of the project to achieve the defined objectives.	A description of the likelihood of the risk eventuating	A description of the impact on the project if the risk eventuates.	A brief description of any actions that should be taken to prevent the risk from happening and in the event that the risk occurs, any actions that should be taken to minimise its impact.	Identify those responsible for managing the risk identified.
Failure to achieve the current Local Area Agreement (2008-11) targets	Major (3)	Significant (3)	Regular monitoring and evaluation of performance through the partnership strategic group. Feedback local performance to the Safer Communities Board Performance Group. Ensure resources are used appropriately, proportionally and based on intelligence based evidence.	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Group Chair of CDRP Tasking Group CDRP Tasking Group
Loss or reduction of external community safety funding streams	Critical (4)	Significant (3)	Ensure that a strong link is maintained with the Safer Communities Board to ensure that Bromsgrove CSP is well represented	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group



				Explore all funding opportunities for the mainstreaming of key posts Implement projects that are sustainable or develop an exit strategy for partnership projects	Community Safety Team CDRP Tasking Group
Increase in public perceptions of crime and safety.	Major (3)	High (4)		Regular engagement with local communities to identify neighbourhood concerns. Develop a coordinated communication and engagement plan/strategy to address public reassurance. This should include pro-active and reactive communications.	All Partners Communication and Community Engagement Sub - Group
Unexpected crime types/issues emerge that have not been accounted for within the Partnership Plan.	Marginal (2)	Medium (2)		Ensure new emerging issues are raised at tasking for consideration, and appropriate interventions put in place.	CDRP Tasking Group
Changes in key staff/project officers	Major (3)	Medium (2)		Ensure all progress on partnership activities/initiatives are documented and sufficient handovers take place.	Community Safety Team
Changes in legislation could lead to a change in focus for the partnership	Critical (4)	Low (1)		Ensure the strategic group are informed of any emerging changes in legislation that may impact upon the Community Safety agenda. Advice from relevant legal departments may be needed.	Community Safety Team Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group.
Changes in government could lead to different	Major (3)	Low (1)		Ensure BCSP remain political aware of	Community Safety Team



<p>priorities/focus for CDRPs/CSPs</p>	<p>A change of priorities/targets within partner agencies, and/or a reduction in resources/funding/staff may result in failure to assist in the delivery of the Partnership Plan.</p>	<p>Major (3)</p>	<p>Significant (3)</p>	<p>local/national influences on Community Safety, and keep all members informed. Ensure that the partnership Plan is monitored and resourced through the BCSP Strategic Group. Re-prioritise actions within the partnership plan accordingly if necessary Encourage 'buy in' to the partnership plan at a strategic level</p>		<p>Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Strategic Group</p>
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Community Engagement Strategy

Putting our customers at the heart of all we do is crucial. Only if we do this can we provide an excellent service that will meet the needs of our customers. It is important that we develop ways and increase opportunities for our communities to engage with us, encouraging and empowering more people to grasp these opportunities and take an active part in assisting the Community Safety Partnership in setting priorities and tackling community safety issues within their own community.

There are many different terms and definitions which describe the levels of public participation from the traditional view of sharing information with people to helping people transform their lives and bring about change in their communities. The four levels of engagement are often identified as:

- **Informing:** Providing public information about what is going on
- **Consulting:** Asking for public feedback about services and policies
- **Involving and Collaborating:** Involving the public through out the process, understanding and taking on board considerations and concerns and collaborating with the community in every aspect of the decision-making process.
- **Empowerment:** helping people to develop the skills that will enable them to take control of their communities and services

This year our aim is; 'To improve the range and effectiveness of how we inform and consult with our communities.' For the third year of this plan, and the subsequent plan, our aim will be for: 'Greater participation and empowerment by people within their community to work in collaboration with the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership to achieve our aim, to make Bromsgrove a safer place to live, work and visit.'

This year we will concentrate on strengthening our lines of communication with our communities. This will set the foundation for us to evolve our community engagement strategy for next year; developing opportunities to involve and collaborate with our community and ultimately explore ways to empower communities to make Bromsgrove a safe place to be.

Below is an outline of some key methods of engagement we intend to develop; a CDRP Community Engagement Sub Group will be established to monitor these actions and coordinate all communication on tasking and partnership matters:



Informing Communities		
Greater Involvement with PACT Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance from a Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership representative at priority areas. Feedback to residents the success of work undertaken by the partnership in dealing with concerns raised through PACT. 	Community Safety Team Senior Officers Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
Improved use of BCSP pages on Bromsgrove District Council Web Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular updates to be provided including declaring emerging issues raised at Tasking, success stories and other relevant information 	Community Safety Team BCSP Community Engagement Sub-Group
Utilising elected members as a link to their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Community Safety updates on the fortnightly BDC members update publication. 	Community Safety Team
Increase communications specific to young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute information through Neighbourhood Wardens at drop-In sessions operated at Secondary schools during lunchtimes. Develop key messages for young people to be shown on Plasma screens within schools. Investigate the feasibility to invest in youth notice boards at key locations within the District. Disseminate information and resources for young people through the annual HIGH 5 event. 	Neighbourhood Wardens Community Support Officers Community Safety Team CDRP Tasking Community Safety Team Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
Better use of local newspapers and publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a communication plan to coordinate community safety press releases amongst the BCSP. Establish a regular feature/column within a local newspaper to communicate community safety key messages and raise the profile of BCSP. 	BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group CDRP Tasking Chair CDRP Analyst
Addressing the Fear of Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design a Reassurance communication plan. Household leaflet drop with local 	BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group



	reassurance information in areas with highest fear of crime levels.	Community Safety Team
Better coordination of partnership and tasking communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a CDRP Community Engagement Sub Group. • Creation of a long-term Communication Plan 	BCSP Community Engagement Sub Group

Consulting Communities

Improved use of BCSP pages on Bromsgrove District Council Web Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the feasibility of including a topic discussion board on the public web site. • Publish the draft 2009/2010 Strategic Assessment for public comment for designing reviewing the Partnership Plan. 	Community Safety Team CDRP Analyst
Improved Consultation with Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and use WCC's Plug and Say once operational. • Investigate existing channels of communication with young people through partners to consult on community safety concerns and fear of crime. • Gather views and information through Neighbourhood Wardens at drop-In sessions operated at Secondary schools during lunchtimes, and Youth PACT. 	WCC Youth Support Community Safety Team Community Safety Team Neighbourhood Wardens Local Policing Teams
Use of Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey • West Mercia Fear of Crime Survey • BDC Place Survey 	CDRP Analyst

As previously mentioned in the third year of the Partnership Plan we will build on the success of the actions outlined in the 'informing Communities' and 'Consulting Communities' by developing strategies to Involve and Collaborate with Communities and to Empower Communities. Some of the actions that these strategies may include are:



- To involve and collaborate with Neighbourhood Area Committee's to feed information into the tasking process and help priorities BCSP priorities and resources at a local level. This would be applicable to those areas which are priority areas for BCSP that also have an established Neighbourhood Area Committee.
- To involve and collaborate with Neighbourhood Watch Committees and Resident Associations.
- To involve and collaborate with residents through the creation of a CDRP Residents Panel.
- To involve and collaborate with young people through the creation of a CDRP Youth Sub Group.
- To empower members of the community by identifying and developing through training and support 'community safety advocates'.
- To empower members of the community by creating a system for community members to forward innovative ideas to tackle local community safety concerns and receive the necessary support to implement worthwhile ideas.

Community Engagement & Communication Sub Group

A CDRP Community Engagement & Communication Sub Group will be created to coordinate all aspects of communication and community engagement on behalf of the Partnership and Tasking Group. This Sub Group will have several responsibilities:

Partnership Plan: The group will monitor and implement the actions set out in the Partnership Plan with regards to Community Engagement; this includes investigating potential actions for the third year review of the Partnership Plan to increase community involvement and empowerment.

Communication Plan: The group will create a long term (12 month) communication plan to offer reassurance to communities. This will be coordinated in line with predicated trends for crime, ASB and disorder. The communication plan will also include reassurance messages to address fear of crime and raise the awareness of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership within communities. The communication plan will then be monitored and a 6 month version will be updated each month. A monthly detailed communication plan will be updated each month directly from the 6 month plan. This sub group will monitor these plans and report to the CDRP Tasking group accordingly.

Emerging Issues: The Sub Group may be required to develop communications in direct response to emerging issues which cannot be foreseen and programmed into the communication plan before hand.

Special Events & Projects: It may be necessary to develop and deliver a special events communication plan for specific events and projects on behalf of the BCSP.



Internal Communications

At Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership we recognise the importance of communication lines for effective partnership working; this is why this year we will be aiming to develop communication to partners which in turn may aid communication amongst partners. Some of the actions we will be exploring this year are set out below:

Internal Communications		
Access to Partnership Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of all relevant partnership and tasking documentation to be made available on the Community Safety internal portal on BDC web site. 	Community Safety Team
Consultation with Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion boards to be set up on Community Safety internal portal on BDC web site to forward views and opinions 	Community Safety Team
Partnership Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Community Safety internal portal to be made available to a wide range on employees within each agency as possible. 	Community Safety Team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimonthly internal newsletter (electronic) to be distributed amongst partnership 	Community Safety Team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit to be carried out amongst partnership to measure awareness of the Community Safety Partnership and set a bench mark. 	CDRP Analyst
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of information on Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership amongst internal communications and intranets. 	Community Safety Team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a Community Safety Partnership Directory 	Community Safety Team
Communication Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of general Community Safety email address for wider internal use. 	Community Safety Team



Equalities Statement & Assessment

“Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership is dedicated to equality and values diversity within the community. The Partnership will at all times strive to use communication and engagement methods which are inclusive of the whole community.”

During 2009/10 the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership will conduct an equality impact assessment; this will be published in the Community Safety Partnership Plan – 2010/11 update.

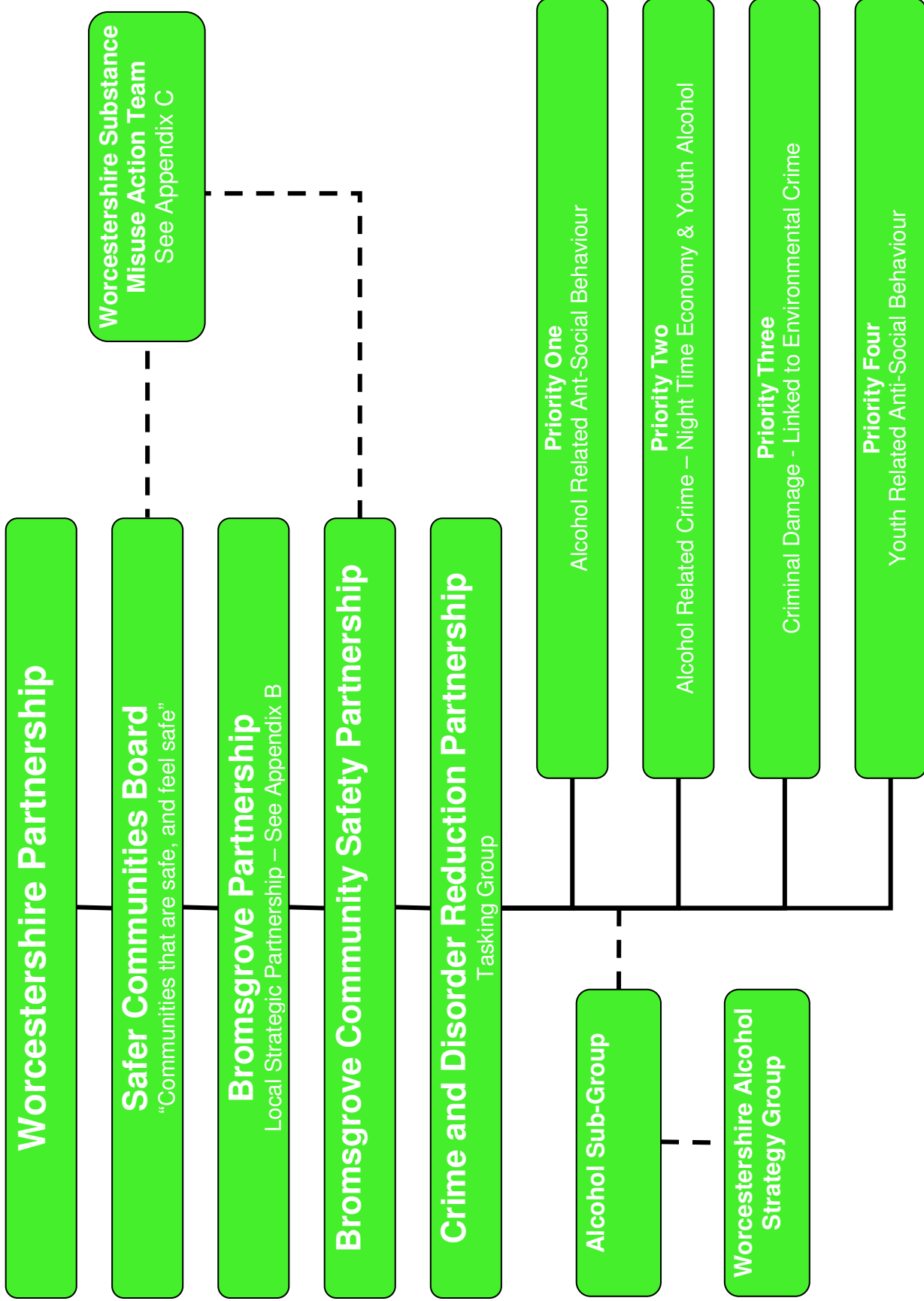
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For more information on the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Plan and the work of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership, please contact:

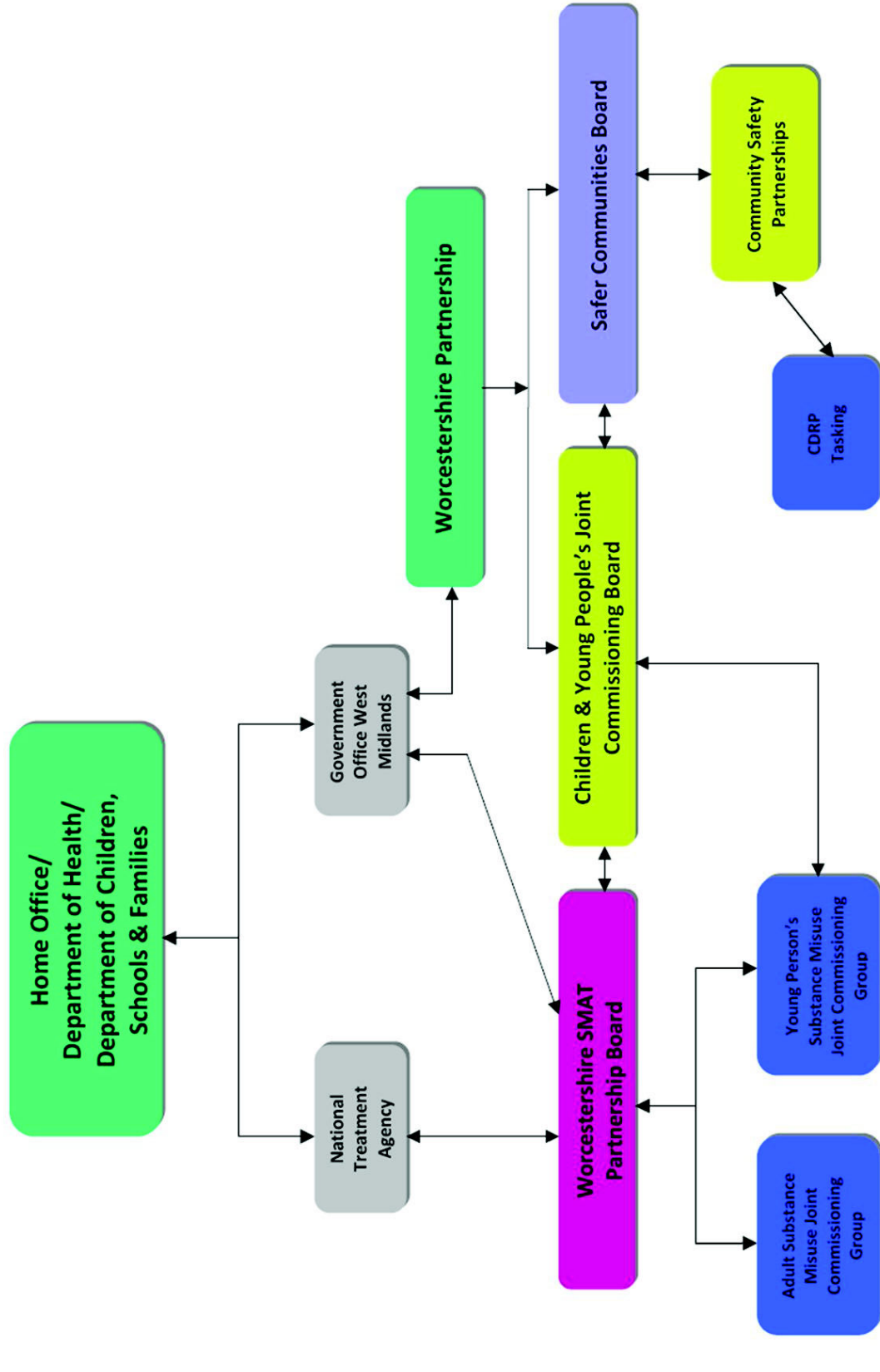
Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
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Bromsgrove B60 1AA
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Appendix A: Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Structure



Appendix B: Worcestershire Drug and Alcohol Team (DAAT) Structure
 (Formerly known as Worcestershire Substance Misuse Action Team - SMAT)



Appendix C: Community Safety Abbreviations (used in this document)

BCSP	Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
SOA	Super Output Area
ONS	Office of National Statistics
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivations
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
WCC	Worcestershire County Council
BDC	Bromsgrove District Council
SMAT	Substance Misuse Action Team
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PACT	Partners and Communities Together (Meetings)
NAC	Neighbourhood Area Committees



Agenda Item 7

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

19 OCTOBER 2009

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

BROMSGROVE PROFILE

Responsible Portfolio Holder	Cllr. Roger Hollingworth, Leader of the Council
Responsible Officer	Hugh Bennett Assistant Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 To ask the Board to consider the attached Bromsgrove Profile (Appendix 1).

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That the Board considers the Bromsgrove Profile and refers items to Overview and Scrutiny or to Cabinet or commissions a further piece of work for the Board itself.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The new Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) regime for local government requires councils to gather intelligence on their locality and assess what are the most pressing issues. The identified issues should then become priorities of the Council or the Local Strategic Partnership, depending on who the lead organisation is for responding to the identified issue.
- 3.2 As part of the work on updating both the Council Plan and the Sustainable Community Strategy, the Council commissioned the production of a Bromsgrove Profile, which as the name suggests, provides a profile of the District against six themes.
- 3.3 The Profile was recently discussed at the CAA Member Briefing and some examples given of the information it contains. The Profile contains useful information on population projections, which has led to the Task and Finish exercise on Older People, alcohol related admissions to hospitals which has risen sharply over the last decade, school performance tables, health profiles by wards, crime profiles by ward and so on. The Profile provides a useful source document for any policy maker.
- 3.4 The Board is asked to consider the Profile and identify any issues arising, which it may wish to refer to Overview and Scrutiny, Cabinet or undertake some work itself.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 No financial implications.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 No legal implications.

6. COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Profile provides a back drop to all the Council's objectives.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

Corporate Risk Title	Link to Profile
KO2: Effective corporate leadership	Profile helps set strategic direction.
KO7: Effective partnership working	Profile helps set strategic direction.
KO8: Effective communications (internal and external)	Profile helps set strategic direction.
KO19: Effective Business and Performance Management	Profile helps set strategic direction.
KO20: Effective Customer Focused Authority	Profile helps set strategic direction.

8. CUSTOMER IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The Profile provides detailed information about the Profile of our residents (our customers') age, behaviour, health etc.

9. EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 As above.

10. VALUE FOR MONEY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 The more the Council and its partners target spending on the key issues in the District, the more effective we should be.

11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Procurement Issues: None.
Personnel Implications: None.
Governance/Performance Management: None.
Community Safety including Section 17 of Crime and Disorder Act 1998: None.
Policy: None.
Environmental: None.

12. OTHERS CONSULTED ON THE REPORT

Portfolio Holder	No
Chief Executive	No
Executive Director (Partnerships and Projects)	No
Executive Director (Services)	No
Assistant Chief Executive	Yes
Head of Service	No
Head of Financial Services	No
Head of Legal & Democratic Services	No
Head of Organisational Development & HR	No
Corporate Procurement Team	No

13. **WARDS AFFECTED**

13.1 All wards.

14. **APPENDICES**

14.1 Appendix 1 Bromsgrove Profile.

15. **BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

15.1 The full Improvement Plan for August can be found at www.bromsgrove.gov.uk under meetings Minutes and Agendas. A hard copy is also left in the Members' Room each month.

CONTACT OFFICER

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Tel: (01527) 881400.

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Bromsgrove Profile

The report is structured around the 6 blocks of the LAA, including the priorities and national indicators which sit within each block. Additional data sources have also been used where appropriate.

Author: Emily Humphreys
Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Analyst

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1 Introduction

This document has been prepared by the Research and Intelligence Unit, Worcestershire County Council, on behalf of Bromsgrove Partnership. The report is designed to:

- Collate and present evidence relating to the 6 blocks in Worcestershire's Local Area Agreement (LAA)
- Provide, where possible, ward level and sub-ward level analysis of relevant indicators and data sets
- Provide some analysis on projections under each objective
- Present conclusions and areas for focus based on available data sets

Caveats apply to many of the data sets and should be acknowledged when drawing conclusions.

2 Background

Background analysis to inform examination of data in subsequent chapters including:

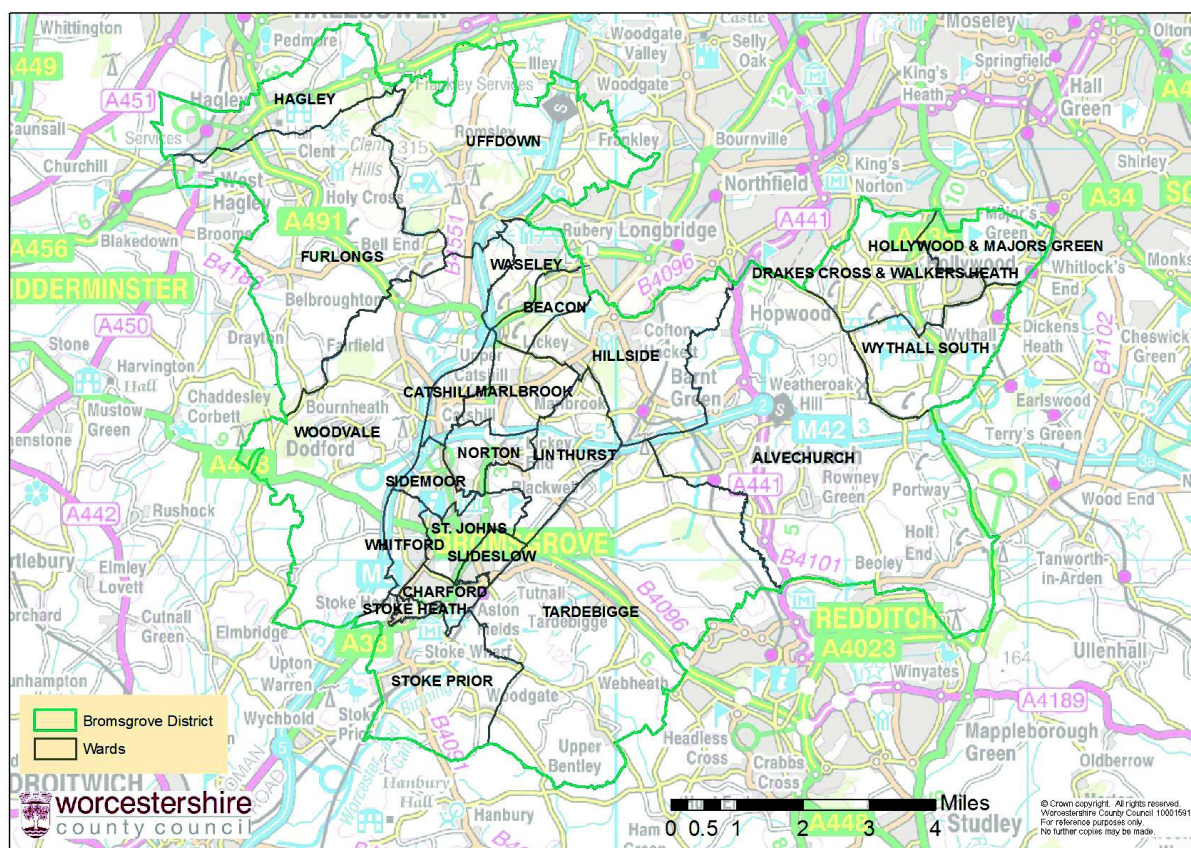
- Location
- Population Structure
- Population Projections
- Overall Index of Deprivation
- Acorn 2009 Classification

2.1 Location

Covering an area of 83.9 square miles, Bromsgrove District is a mixture of urban and rural communities, with the Clent and Lickey Hills providing a dividing line from the industrial West Midlands. The town of Bromsgrove accounts for just over a third of the total population of the District, with other population clusters in the towns of Hagley, Rubery and Wythall.

The District is served by railway lines and major roads including the M5 running north and south, the M42 and M40 to the east with further links to the M6 north. The area has a predominantly rural and agricultural appearance, but also supports a varied economy based on a range of small and medium sized businesses.

Figure 2.1 Location of Bromsgrove



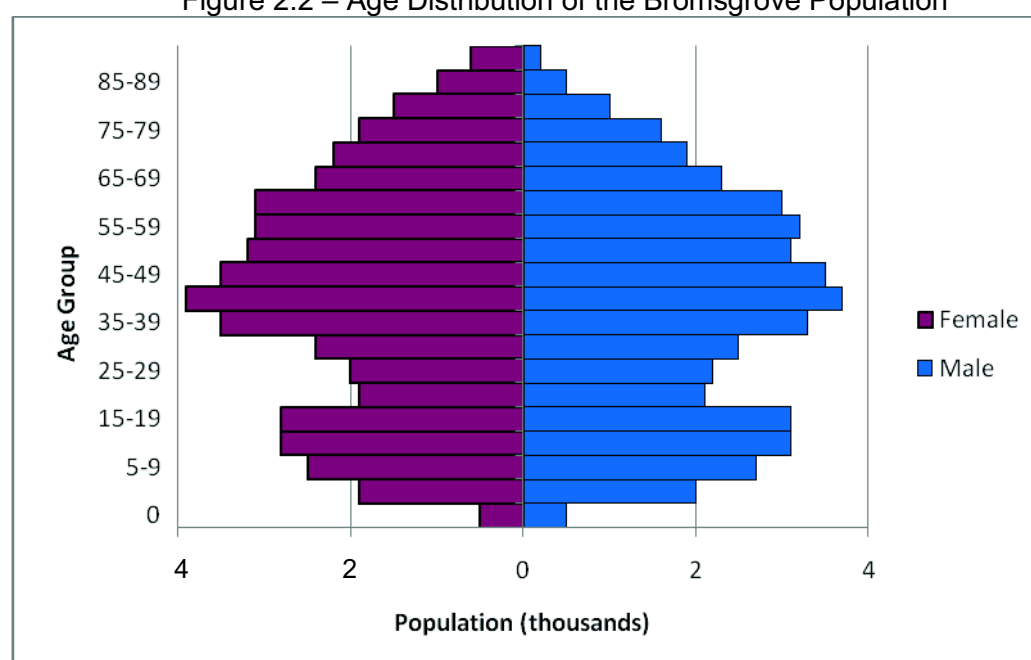
The above map shows the Bromsgrove District boundary as well as the ward boundaries. The following report contains analysis focused mainly on District level

performance, with additional breakdown of data by ward and Super Output Area (SOA) where appropriate.

2.2 Population

The current population of Bromsgrove District is estimated (by mid-2007 ONS estimates) to be 92,300. There is a fairly even split between male and female inhabitants with 50.6% female and 49.4% male.

Figure 2.2 – Age Distribution of the Bromsgrove Population



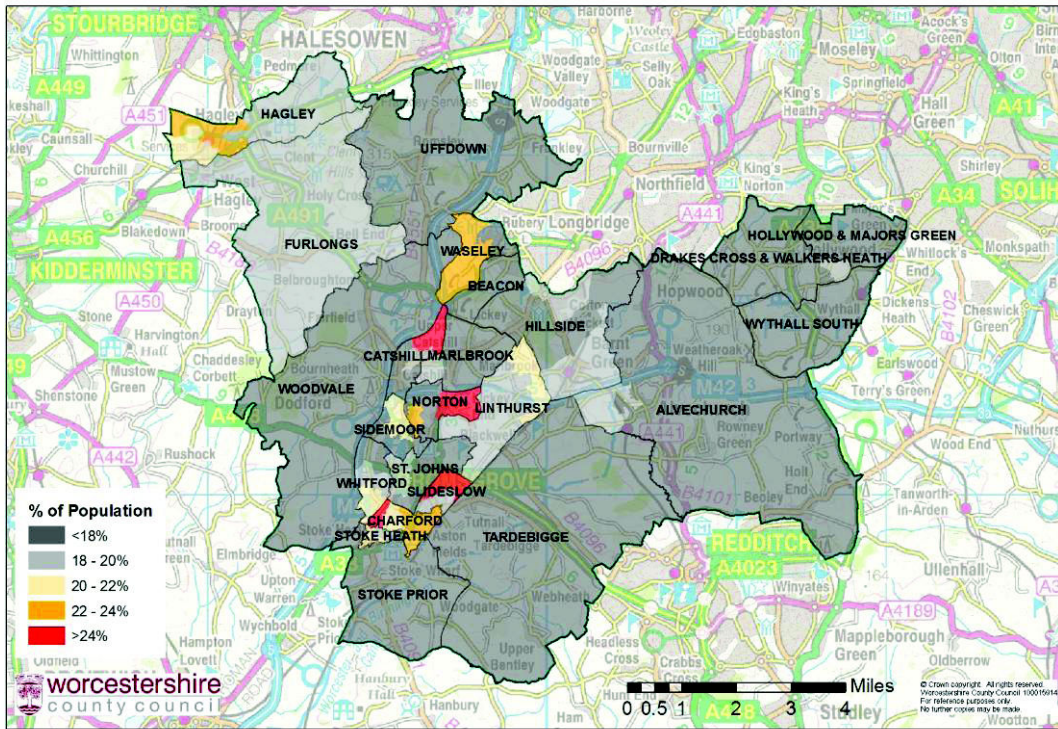
Source: ONS 2007 mid-year estimates, Research & Intelligence Unit, Worcestershire County Council.

The greatest proportion of Bromsgrove residents is aged between 35 and 64. The District is known to have an ageing population, and has slightly more people aged over 40 than the average for the County as a whole. This older population is predominantly female: 16% of the male population of Bromsgrove are aged over 65, as opposed to 21% of the female population.

Areas with a higher proportionate 0-15 year old population, as demonstrated in figure 2.3, tend to be on the larger housing areas of the district. Areas where more than 24% of the population are aged 15 or under include: the Austin Road area of Charford; the northern section of Catshill; the Oakalls area of Slideslow ward; and Lickey End.

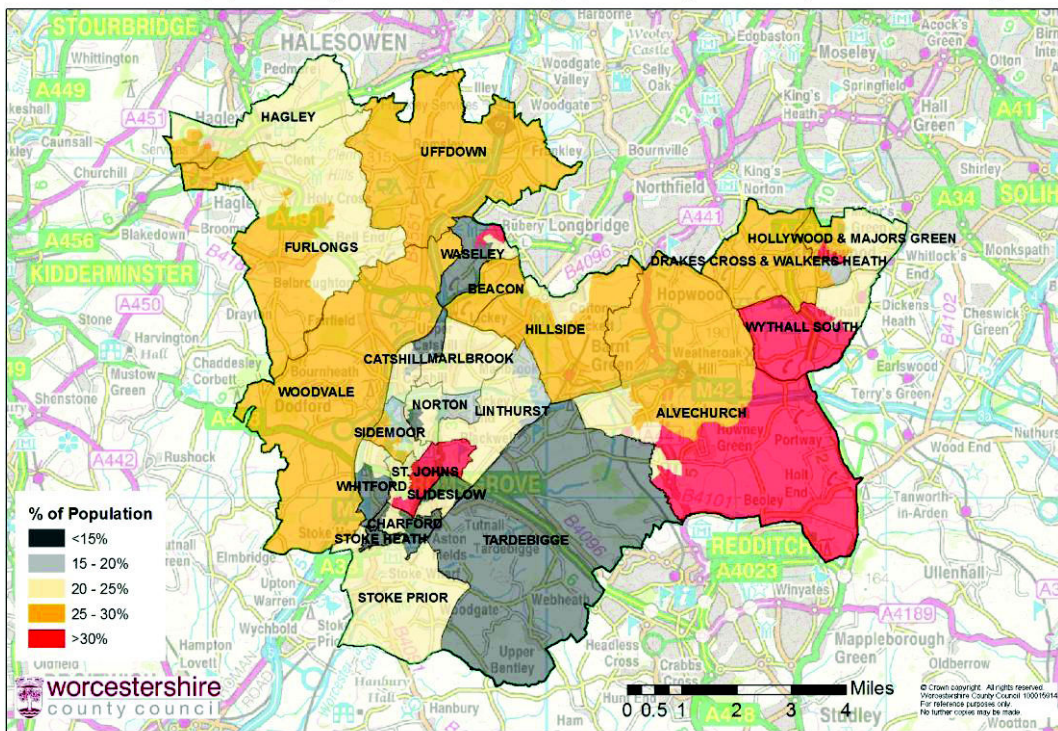
As figure 2.4 shows, the areas with the highest concentration of older residents are: the rural parts of Alvechurch ward (around Rowney Green and Beoley); the Wythall Green area; West Hollywood; the Waseley Road area of Rubery. Also, a large section of Bromsgrove Town Centre has a high concentration of older residents. This can be attributed to the number of sheltered accommodation and retirement flats in the area including such properties as Brook Court, Windsor Gardens and Housman Court.

Figure 2.3 - % of the population aged 0 – 15 years.
 % of population aged 0 - 15 years (mid-2007 estimate)



Source: Mid-2007 population Estimates (ONS)

Figure 2.4 - % of population aged 60+ (females) and 65+ (males)
 % of female population aged over 60, and male population aged over 65 (mid-2007 estimate)



Source: Mid-2007 population Estimates (ONS)

93% of Bromsgrove residents are White British, or White Irish. Of the remaining 7% of the population, the ethnic group with the largest population size is White Other (1.5%), a group including people of Eastern European origin. 5.2% of the population is from other ethnic minority groups, one of the lowest proportions of Worcestershire's 6 districts.

2.3 Population Projections

The below population projections are based on information provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). They estimate the future changes in population based on current and recent trends.

Table 2.1 Population projections by age, 2007 - 2026

Age Group	Thousands								% Change
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	
0-9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.4	-15.2%
10-19	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.1	10.8	9.8	9.8	9.3	-21.8%
20-29	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.4	-10.8%
30-39	11.8	11.2	10.7	10.2	9.9	8.3	8.1	8.6	-27.1%
40-49	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.8	13.0	10.5	9.0	-38.4%
50-59	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.7	13.5	14.0	12.3	-3.9%
60-69	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.4	12.3	13.9%
70-79	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	9.3	10.6	10.6	41.3%
80+	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	6.0	7.2	9.0	87.5%
Total	92.3	92.1	91.7	91.4	91.1	89.6	88.2	87.1	-5.6%

Source: ONS projections - Research and Intelligence Unit Worcestershire County Council

Table 2.1 suggests that the population of Bromsgrove will begin to decline year on year from 2008 onwards. The biggest decreases will be seen in the 40-49 age category. Despite the overall decreasing trend, it is predicted that the population aged 60 and over will, in fact, increase substantially. Currently, roughly 20% of the population are aged over 65, and this proportion is set to rise to around 30% by 2026. This trend is likely to be caused by both increased life expectancy and the improved health of older people in the District.

This increasing aging population may have a significant impact on policy and planning for the District, with specific regard to community safety, health and the strength of communities.

For example, based on 2001 Census data, there are around 14,628 people living in the District with a Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI), representing 16.7% of the total population. As older age groups have a greater propensity to have LLTI, and the older population is set to increase further still in the coming years, this could have a significant impact on resources in Bromsgrove. Though the District does not have the highest proportion of people with LLTI in the county, Bromsgrove has seen the one of the largest proportionate increases since 1991.

2.4 Migration

Change in the structure of the population is also affected by migration, both internal and international.

Table 2.2 - Migration for Worcestershire 2001 - 07

Area	Migration Type	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Bromsgrove	Internal	1,200	1,200	900	600	700	800
Worcestershire	Migration	2,800	3,000	2,500	1,800	1,400	1,100
Bromsgrove	International	-200	-200	0	100	-100	-200
Worcestershire	Migration	-1,400	-700	-800	400	200	400
Bromsgrove	Total	1,000	1,000	900	700	600	600
Worcestershire	Migration	1,400	2,300	1,700	2,200	1,600	1,500

Source: Research Unit, Worcestershire County Council

Since 2001/02, net migration in Bromsgrove has been positive year on year. Internal migration has the biggest impact, most likely because of the rural nature of the District, with good transport links to Birmingham making it the ideal location for higher paid long distance commuters. The rate of internal migration does not appear to be slowing, and with 2,100 dwellings (105 per annum) planned over the next 20 years as part of phase 2 of the Regional Spatial Strategy Revision, the population structure of the District is likely to see some changes.

National Insurance registrations in respect of non-UK nationals give an indication of the level of migrant workers entering the District.

Table 2.3 - National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations in respect of non-UK nationals, 2002/03-2007/08

Local Authority	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Bromsgrove	80	100	140	180	200	160
Worcestershire	1,150	1,1220	2,240	3,630	3,720	3,570

Source: DWP, 2008, National Insurance Recording System

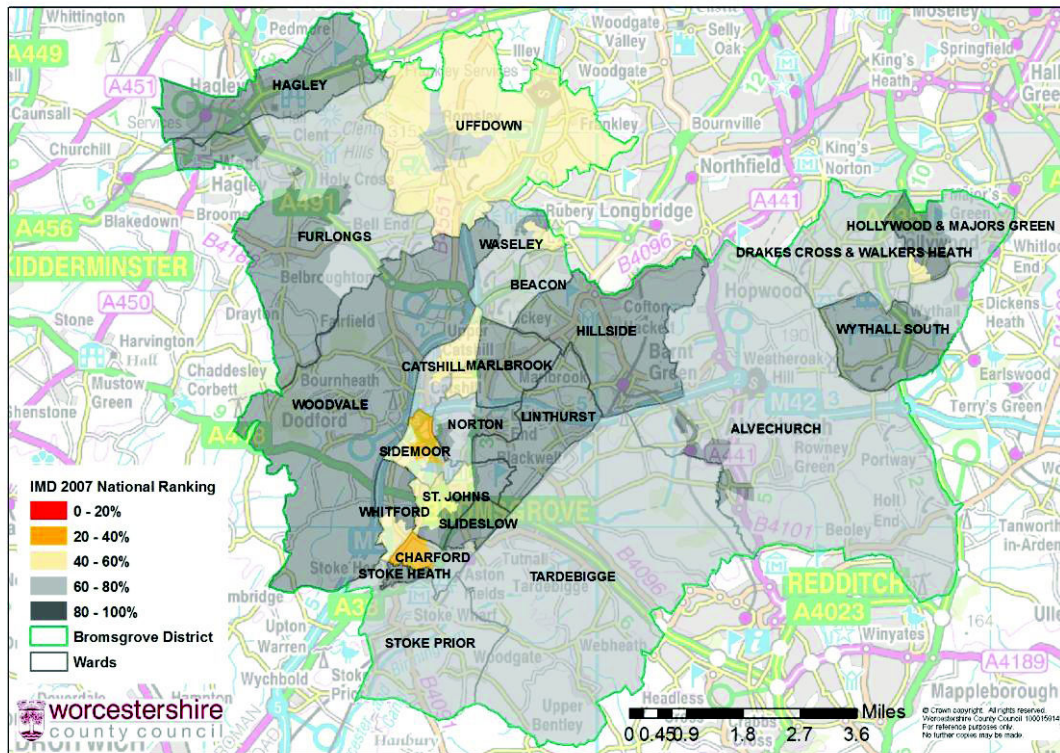
Bromsgrove has the lowest level of NINo registrations in Worcestershire, and the rate appears to be slowing with a 20% reduction in registrations from 2006/07 to 2007/08. In 2007/08 there were 900 National Insurance Registrations in Redditch, 950 in Wychavon and 970 in Worcester City. In 2007/08, in Worcestershire as a whole, Polish nationals represent more than half of all new registrations, and nationals from the Slovak Republic account for 9.0%.

2.4 Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation were produced in 2007 by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The Indices is a measure of deprivation for every Super Output Area and local authority area in England. It combines a number of indicators across seven domains (Income, Employment, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment deprivation and Crime) into a single deprivation score and rank for each area.

Figure 2.5 demonstrates the overall Index of Deprivation for Bromsgrove by Super Output Area (SOA) level, presented in terms of proportionate ranking against the national average.

Figure 2.5 – IMD 2007 National Ranking by SOA



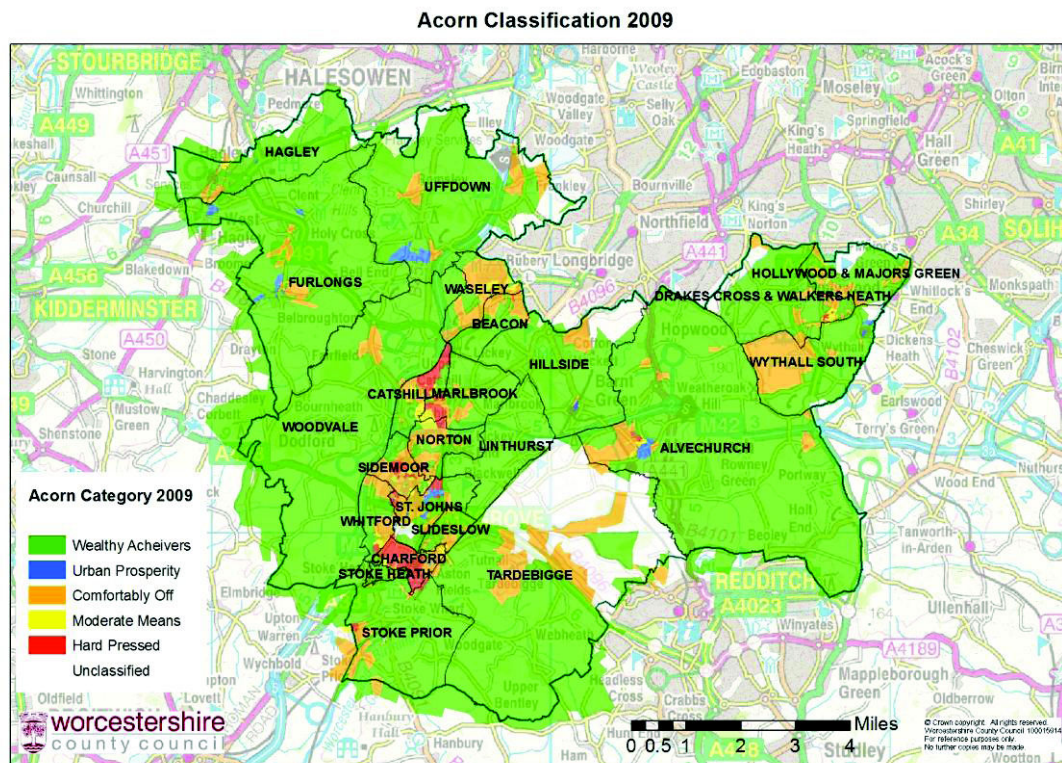
Source: IMD 2007

Though there are no SOAs within the District that fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally, areas of Sidemoor and Charford wards are within the top 20-40%. These areas, the King Georges area of Sidemoor and Austin Road area of Charford, are the most deprived SOAs in Bromsgrove. In fact, there are a number of areas in Bromsgrove that fall within the *least* deprived 20% of SOAs across the country, highlighting that the District is overall fairly affluent. The top 3 *least* deprived SOAs are: The Oakalls; West Hagley (Newfield Road); and the Sandhills area of Barnt Green.

2.5 Acorn 2009 Classification

Acorn classifications provide a geo-demographic breakdown of postcode areas to help us to understand neighbourhoods.

Figure 2.6 - Acorn 2009 Classification by post code area



Source: Acorn 2009

A quick glance at the above map immediately identifies the Charford ward as the most “hard pressed” in the District with very little colour showing within the ward other than red. Sidemoor also stands out as the most predominantly orange ward in the District. Though this does indicate a “comfortably off” population, in a District that is dominated by wealthy achievers, this does highlight the area as one of the worst off wards. There are other pockets of “hard pressed” residents around the district, most notably in Catshill and Marlbrook, and the King George Close area of Sidemoor.

2.6 Setting the context – Summary

- The greatest proportion of Bromsgrove residents are in the age groups 35-59.
- Younger population is especially concentrated in housing estate type areas such as Charford and the Oakalls.
- Older population is concentrated in more rural areas in the east of the District, as well as in the various retirement and sheltered accommodation complexes in the town centre.
- Bromsgrove has a less ethnically diverse population than other Districts in Worcestershire with a 92% White British population.
- Bromsgrove also has the lowest rate of National Insurance Number Registrations in the County.
- The population of Bromsgrove is projected to decrease by 5% between 2007 and 2026.
- However, an increase is projected in the older age groups of 60-69 (14%), 70-79 (41%) and 80+ (88%).
- No areas in Bromsgrove fall within the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England, however there is still significant variation in the level of deprivation across the district.
- Based on both the IMD and Acorn Classification, Charford stands out as being the most deprived or worst off area of the District, with additional pockets of greater need in areas of Catshill and Marlbrook, and Sidemoor.

3 Communities that are safe and feel safe

The priorities and relevant National Indicators (NI) for the LAA Theme Block "Communities that are safe and feel safe" are:

"To continue to improve community safety and build confidence in communities"

- NI 2 Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood
- NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
- NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision
- LI 4 (formerly NI 20) Assault with injury rate
- NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness

"To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol"

- NI 39: Alcohol-harm related hospital admissions

Supplementary data sets providing additional information related to this theme block include:

- Bromsgrove District Council Corporate Performance Indicators, 2008/09
- Recorded Crime (Police iBase System)
 - Alcohol related criminal offences
 - Total Crime and BCS Crime
 - Criminal Damage
 - Vehicle Crime
 - Domestic Burglary
- The Citizens Panel November 2008
- West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey
- Police Recorded OIS ASB logs
- Bromsgrove District Council Quality of Life Residents Survey

3.1 LAA Priority: "To continue to improve community safety and build confidence in communities"

3.1.1 NI 2 Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood

This indicator is measured using the Place Survey. The baseline for Worcestershire of 61.8% was calculated using the 2008/09 survey, and the target for improvement for the County has been set at an increase to 63.4%.

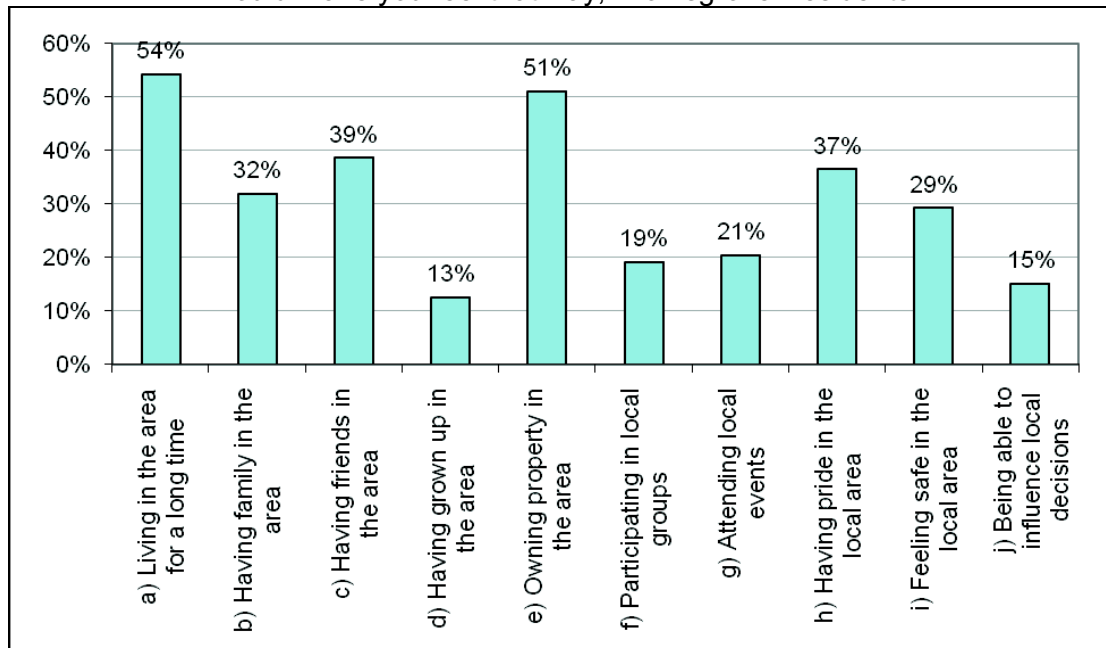
The Bromsgrove result for NI 2 from the 2008/09 Place Survey was 61.4%. This is 0.4% lower than the County average, and places Bromsgrove as the third ranked District within the County after Malvern Hills (70.2%) and Wychavon (67.3%). However, performance in Bromsgrove was substantially better than that of Redditch (54.6%) and Worcester City (55.0%), and just 0.4% higher than the Wyre Forest score of 61.0%.

It is possible to dissect this data down to a ward level, however it must be noted that as this survey data is defined down to a smaller geographical area, the sample size of residents becomes very small and so confidence intervals for the data become very large. This means that the data, though available, is less statistically significant.

It is possible however, to say that Whitford is the Ward where least residents feel they belong to their neighbourhood, but that is the only statement that can be made with any confidence.

3.1.2 Additional data set: Citizens Panel November 2008

Figure 3.1: Question 21 – what makes you feel like you belong to your area, or what would make you feel that way, Bromsgrove Residents



Source: Citizens Panel, November 2008

Living in an area for a long time and owning a home in the area are clearly the main aspects that make residents feel they belong to an area. Though these are not

aspects that can be easily affected by partners working towards improving scores for NI 2, it is possible to encourage home ownership through the provision of affordable homes (as in NI 155). A vast number of factors affect residents' decision to live in the area for a long time, such as aesthetics, crime rates and amenities, many of which are covered in the current LAA performance framework, and as such are things that the Bromsgrove Partnership are working towards influencing. Having pride in the area and feeling safe in the area were also recognised by 37% and 29% of residents respectively, and around a fifth of respondents felt that attending local events would help the feeling of belonging. These factors provide areas for focus for additional activity to improve NI 2 scores.

The current Citizens Panel for Worcestershire has a sample size per district of only around 200 people. Unfortunately, this is not enough to be able to provide any meaningful analysis at a sub-district level. From November 2009 onwards, a county-wide Citizens Panel will be established, with a target response level of 1000 people per District enabling ward level analysis.

3.1.3 NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

The Worcestershire baseline from the 2008/09 Place Survey is 14.4% of people who perceive anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area, with a target reduction to 13.3% by 2010/11.

In the Bromsgrove District, 12.3% of residents perceive anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area (Place Survey 2008/09), well below the County average score. As with NI 2, Bromsgrove scores were better than those of Redditch (21.1%) and Worcester City (14.7%), and were also lower than the Wyre Forest score of 19.1%. Only Malvern Hills and Wychavon Districts out-performed Bromsgrove with 8.9% and 10.8% respectively.

Again, there are statistical significance issues when trying to identify the areas of greatest need in terms of perceptions of ASB. Below is a very rough indication of the 10 wards with the greatest perceived ASB problem:

Hollywood & Majors Green, Hillside, Catshill, Slideslow, Marlbrook, Waseley, Charford, Sidemoor, Alvechurch and Hagley.

It can be noted that these wards are not necessarily the areas where ASB reporting is most frequent. Some of the wards in the above list are actually some of the more affluent areas of the district, and it can be said that ASB perceptions are strongly affected by the levels of tolerance of residents, and what is thought to be acceptable behaviour by people in their local area.

3.1.4 NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision

This indicator measures the percentage of adult offenders (aged 18 and over) on the probation caseload who are proven to have re-offended within three months from the month the snapshot was taken, compared with the predicted re-offending rate. No data is currently unavailable on this national indicator.

The baseline for Worcestershire is a predicted rate of 9.76%, with a target for a 7.77% reduction by 2010/11.

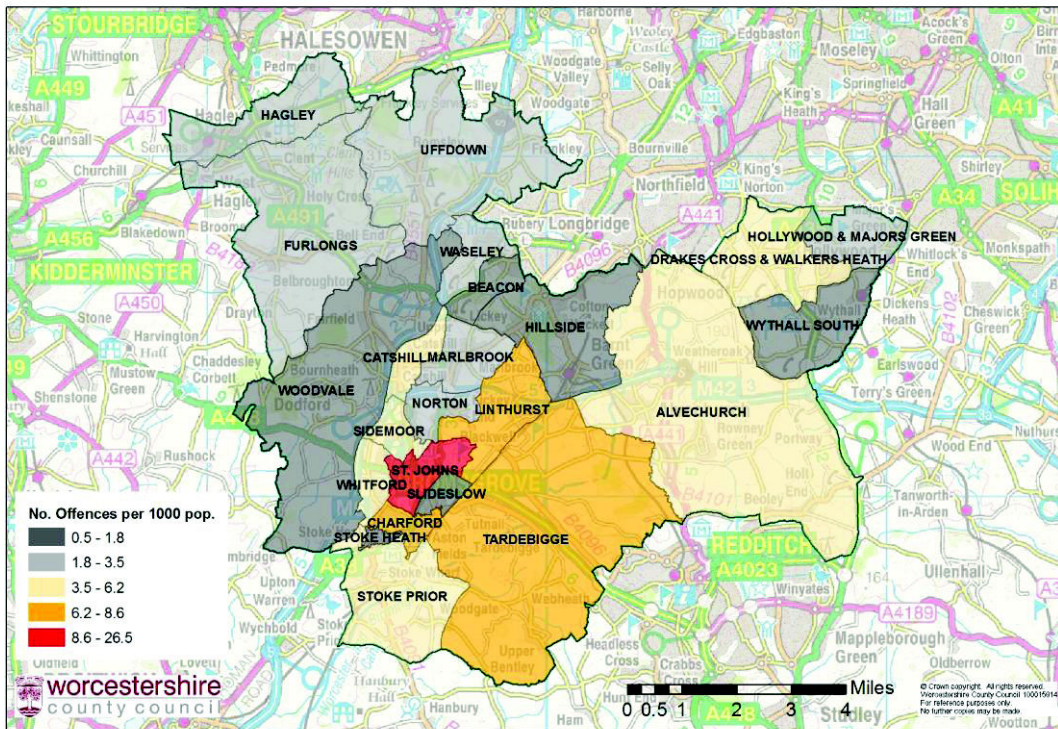
3.1.5 LI 4 (formerly NI 20) Assault with injury crime rate

The Worcestershire baseline is set at 5.83 assault with injury offences per 1000 population (2008/09), with a target reduction to 5.77 per 1000 by 2010/11.

The rate of assault with injury offences in the Bromsgrove CDRP area during 2007/08 was 4.67 offences per 1000 population, almost 40% below that of both Redditch (7.72) and Wyre Forest (7.56), and also lower than the South Worcestershire rate of 5.07 per 1000 population. This places Bromsgrove with LI 4 2008/09 performance almost 20% lower than the County average, and well on target for reductions by the end of the LAA in 2010/11.

Figure 3.2 – Assault with Injury Rate, 2008/09 by Ward.

NI 20 - Assault with Injury Rate, April 2008 - March 2009



Source: Police Recorded Crimes

It is clear that the ward of St Johns, covering Bromsgrove town centre, is the main hotspot for assault with injury. As figure 3.2 represents the assault rate per 1000 population in each ward, the town centre hotspot is further exaggerated due to a low resident population. In fact, during 2008/09 there were a total of 120 assault with injury offences in the ward, which equates to an average of 2 per week. Most offences were linked to alcohol, occurring within or outside licensed premises.

Charford too is highlighted as having a high LI 4 rate in figure 3.2, but in contrast to St Johns, is also one of the most densely populated areas of the District. Offences here are also likely to be linked to alcohol, but it is also important to recognise domestic abuse as a contributory factor. The wards of Linthurst and Tardebigge are highlighted as having a high rate for LI 4, however this is likely to be due to a high number of offences recorded at the Uplands Children's home in Linthurst, and at the prisons located in Tardebigge.

Overall assault with injury rates are low in Bromsgrove compared to the rest of the County. Attention should be focused on the town centre, specifically the night time economy. Hotspot premises within Bromsgrove town centre include Love 2 Love nightclub, the Dog and Pheasant and the Golden Cross. The Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership are aware of these alcohol-crime hotspots, and are working towards improvements as a part of the 2009/10 Partnership Plan priority around alcohol crime and disorder.

3.1.6 NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police

The Worcestershire baseline from the 2008/09 Place Survey is 26.2% of people who agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area, with a target increase to 31.2% by 2010/11.

Bromsgrove Place Survey results for 2008/09 indicated that 27.8% of residents agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour in their area. This places Bromsgrove as the third ranked District within Worcestershire in terms of NI 21 performance, beaten only by Wychavon (28.5%) and Worcester City (27.9%), and well below the County average. Wyre Forest had the lowest NI 21 score at 21.4%, followed by 24.8% in Redditch and 26.0% in Malvern Hills.

Again, there are statistical significance issues when trying to identify the areas of greatest need in terms of the perception of how the council and Police are dealing with ASB and crime. Below is a very rough indication of the top 10 wards where attention could be focused:

Marlbrook, Waseley, Sidemoor, Slideslow, Charford, Whitford, St Johns, Stoke Prior, Furlongs and Woodvale.

3.1.7 NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness

This national indicator is monitored on a quarterly basis by transects though the district to identify levels of coverage in terms of graffiti, fly-posting, litter and detritus. Areas are given a percentage score relating to the level of cover in each category.

The Worcestershire baseline from 2007/08 for NI 195 was set at 11% of transects in the County surveyed below acceptable standard. The target for reduction is 1% per year, with a final outcome of 8% by 2010/11.

The official year end 2008/09 performance for NI 195 in Bromsgrove was a score of 2%, far surpassing the target of 5% of areas surveyed below the acceptable standard. Bromsgrove was one of only 3 Districts within Worcestershire to have met 2008/09 targets along with Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

Studies show that areas with high levels of flytipping, graffiti, litter and detritus are more likely to attract further criminal damage and graffiti. If an area appears to be run down, people are more likely to damage it further.

Recent NI 195 transect data indicates that Bromsgrove District Council is performing excellently in terms of graffiti and fly-posting, in keeping with the national average

with results of Good in both areas. Results for litter locally are satisfactory, compared with a national result of unsatisfactory. The same is true for detritus.

Table 3.1: Bromsgrove District Council NI 195 Survey Tranche 1 Results by Land Use Type

Land Use	Litter	Detritus	Combined	Graffiti	Fly-posting
All Areas	6%	15%	11%	2%	0%
Main Retail and Commercial	9%	4%	6%	3%	1%
Other Retail and Commercial	2%	14%	8%	2%	0%
Higher Obstruction Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Obstruction Housing	2%	19%	11%	0%	0%
Low Obstruction Housing	4%	12%	8%	1%	0%
Industry and Warehousing	6%	9%	8%	0%	0%
Main Roads	7%	12%	10%	0%	0%
Rural Roads	1%	32%	17%	0%	0%
Other Highways	16%	24%	20%	5%	0%
Recreation	6%	10%	8%	7%	0%

Source: NI195 Report 2008/09 Tranches 1, 2 and 3.

Table 3.1 can be used to identify the land use types in most need of attention in terms of levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting – the lower the percentage, the better the score.

Areas for Improvement:

- Litter: other highways (including lay-bys, bridleways etc), main roads, recreation areas main retail and commercial areas.
- Detritus: rural roads, other highways, and medium obstruction housing¹.
- Graffiti: Despite excellent scores, there is room for improvement around recreation areas and other highways.
- Fly-posting: 0% result for all land use types except main retail and commercial – an indication of the excellent job done by the neighbourhood wardens of the area.

Furthermore, the 2008/09 year end results from the Bromsgrove District Council Corporate Performance Indicator set show that performance has been well above the target outturn in all 4 areas. Levels of fly-tipping are also monitored through the corporate PIs, and have hit the year end target.

¹ Observation based on the potential obstruction by on street parking (Source: Defra website)

Table 3.2 - number of monitored locations which fall below acceptable level

Ref	Description	Target	Outturn
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - graffiti	5.00	2.00
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness -litter	13.00	6.00
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - detritus	20.00	15.00
NI 195	Improved street & environmental cleanliness - fly posting	1.00	0.00
NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - fly tipping	2	2

Source: Bromsgrove District Council Corporate Performance Indicators, 2008/09

3.2 LAA Priority: *"To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol"*

3.2.1 NI 39 Alcohol-harm related hospital admissions

This indicator is a measure of alcohol admissions per 100,000 population using Hospital Episode Statistics. The current LAA includes not a reduction target, but a target to minimise the expected increase in alcohol-related admissions by March 2011. This includes both alcohol specific and alcohol attributable hospital episodes.

Table 3.3 – Worcestershire Baseline and Targets

Year	Admissions per 100,000 population	
Baseline (2007/08)	1423	
2008/09	1,518	Target
2009/10	1,605	
2010/11	1,652	

Source: Worcestershire LAA 2008/11

The Worcestershire rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions is consistently lower than regional and national rates, but has been subject to noticeable increases in the last 6 years.

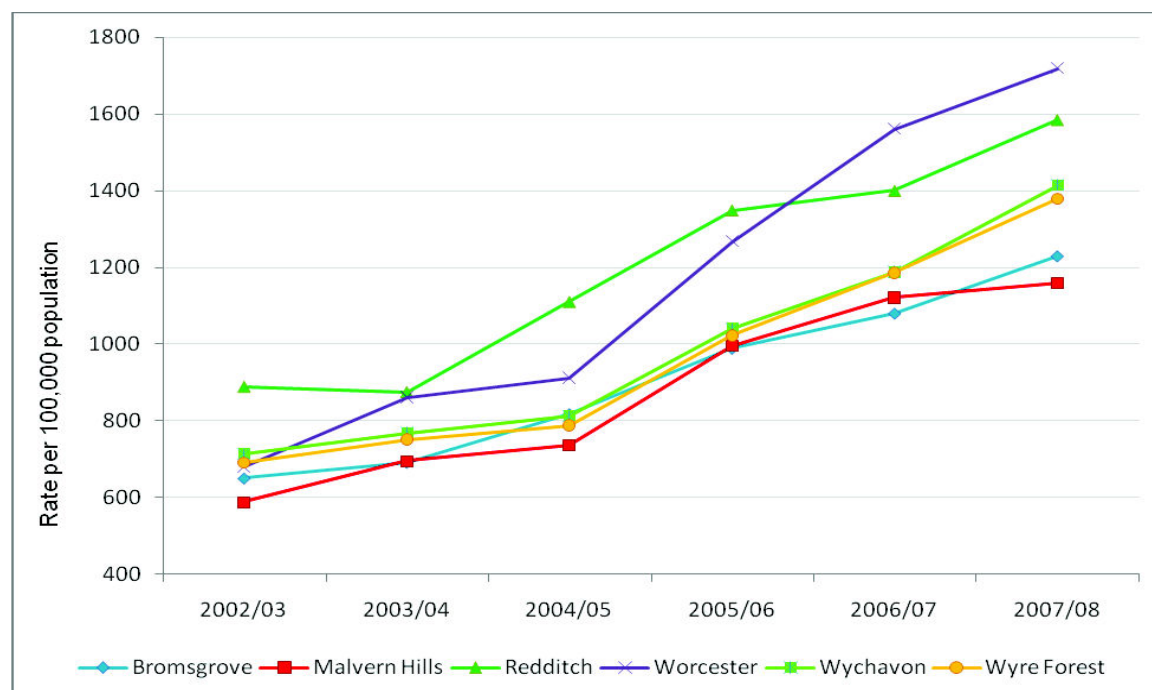
Table 3.4: Rate of alcohol-related admissions per 100,000 population, 2002/03 to 2007/08

	2002/03	2007/08	Change	Regional Rank (2007/08)
Bromsgrove	650	1,229	89%	17
Malvern Hills	588	1,158	97%	24
Redditch	889	1,584	78%	8
Worcester City	679	1,718	153%	5
Wychavon	714	1,414	98%	11
Wyre Forest	691	1,379	100%	13
Worcestershire	701	1,423	103%	10

Source: North West Public Health Observatory, 2009. Note: Regional rank is based on 34 local authorities (where 1 is the highest) and 17 PCT areas.

As figure 3.4 demonstrates, Bromsgrove has one of the lowest rates in the county for NI39, and has also experienced one of the lowest rates of increase since 2002/03 at 89%, in line with the regional average. Over the course of the last 6 years, Bromsgrove has experienced a steady increase with no periods of particularly high or low increase rates, unlike the other Districts in the county which have seen much more variation in year on year rates of increase.

Figure 3.3: Yearly rates of alcohol-related admissions per 100,000 population

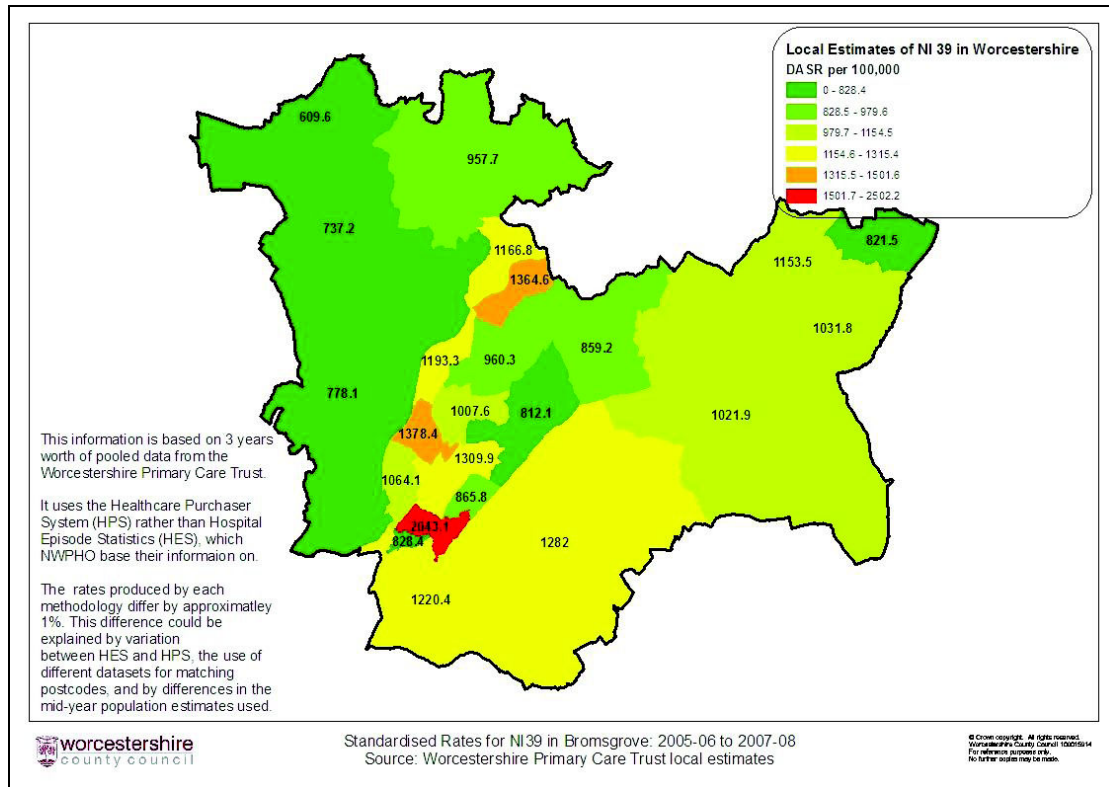


Source: North West Public Health Observatory, 2009

The following information is based on local estimates produced by Worcestershire PCT. Although the rates are based on the methodology used by the North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO), the rates produced locally differ from those produced by the NWPHO by approximately 1%.

The difference of 1% is not significant, and means that the local estimates can be used to reliably investigate specific wards that experienced disproportionate rates of alcohol-related admissions.

Figure 3.4: Standardised rates for NI 39 in Bromsgrove



The ward of Charford experienced the 4th highest pooled rate of admissions in the county for the period 2005/06 to 2007/08, but is the only ward in the District within the top 10 wards County-wide.

Table 3.5: Top 3 wards with the highest rate of alcohol-related admissions, by district, Pooled Standardised Rate 2005/06 to 2007/08

District	Top 3 Wards	Rate per 100,000
Bromsgrove	Charford Sidemoor Beacon	2043.1 1378.4 1364.6

Source: Local Estimates, Worcestershire PCT (2009)

Other areas for focus within the District include Sidemoor and Beacon.

3.2.2 Additional data set: Alcohol related crime

Alcohol related crime accounts for 12% of total crime in the Bromsgrove District (Total Crime 2008/09) and is a current priority for the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership. The wards most affected by alcohol related crime are shown below:

Table 3.6 – Top 5 wards alcohol-related crime 2008/09

Ward Name	Total alcohol-related crimes 2008/09
St Johns	240
Whitford	49
Charford	44
Alvechurch	37
Catshill	36

Source: Police Recorded Crime, iBase

390% more alcohol related offences occurred in St Johns than the number 2 ranked ward of Whitford, in large part due to the focus of the night-time economy in the town centre.

3.3 Additional Theme Block Data

3.3.1 Crime Data

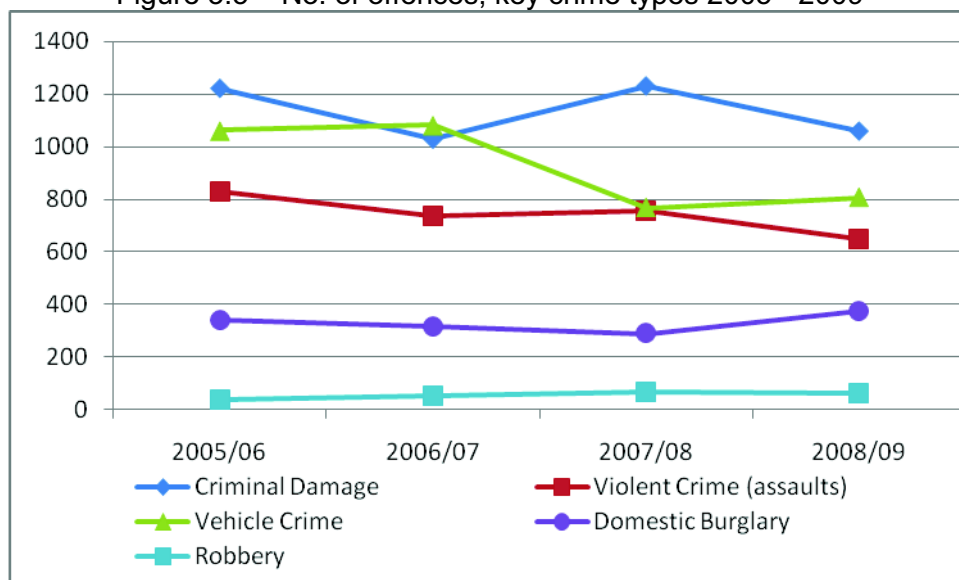
Bromsgrove is known to be a low crime area. As table 3.7 shows, over the last 4 years, total crime has reduced by 8.5%, and BCS Comparator crime by 12.7%. Of the BCS Comparator crime categories, the greatest decrease over the last 4 years was seen in vehicle crime, a drop of almost 24%. Similarly, violent crime (including assault with injury, assault without injury and most serious violence) has reduced by 21.8%.

Table 3.7 – Recorded Crime Figures, Bromsgrove

Offence Category	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change 2005/06 - 2008/09
Total Crime	5855	5774	5158	5357	-8.5%
BCS Comparator Crime	3544	3273	3271	3095	-12.7%
Criminal Damage	1223	1029	1232	1060	-13.3%
Violent Crime (assaults)	830	736	756	649	-21.8%
Vehicle Crime (including interference)	1060	1081	768	807	-23.9%
Domestic Burglary	340	316	290	375	10.3%
Robbery	39	52	67	61	56.4%

Source: iQuanta

Figure 3.5 – No. of offences, key crime types 2005 - 2009

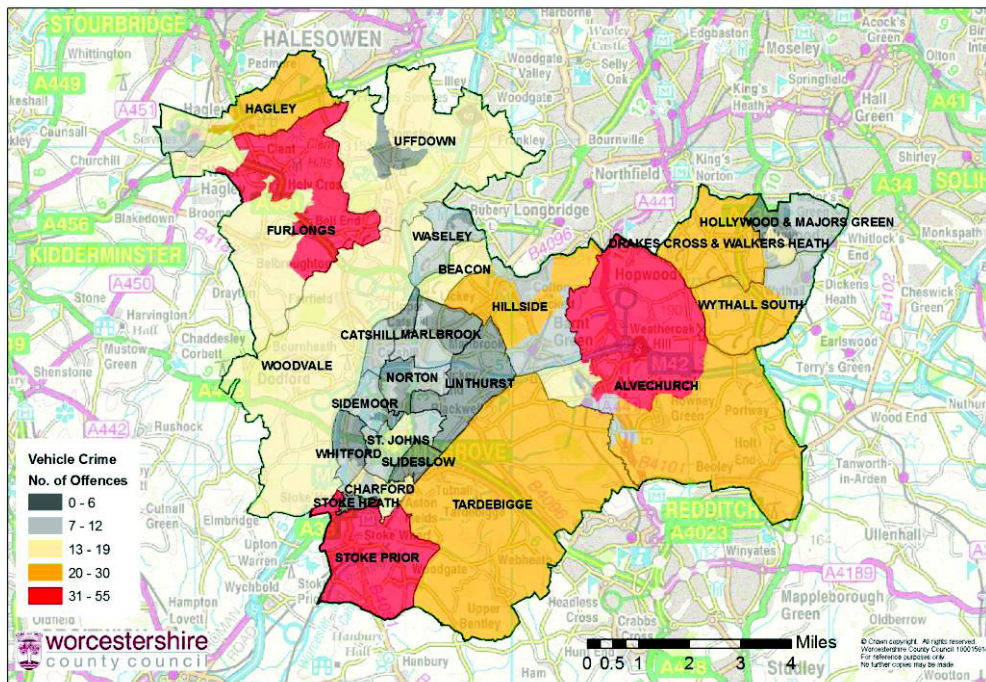


Source: iQuanta

The crime types represented in the above chart have followed differing trends over the last 4 years. Most notably, after a three year steady decline in Domestic Burglary, the number of offences rose by over 29% in the last 12 month period, a fact which is solely responsible for the overall 10% increase. Vehicle crime has also increased slightly in the last 12 months, however this follows a dramatic decrease in the frequency of offences between 2006/07 and 2007/08, creating a low level of offending. In contrast, during 2007/08 the volume of criminal damage offences in the District rose to surpass the level of the previous 2 years, but has since declined again.

The following figures show the distribution of criminal offences in Bromsgrove by ward, with specific focus on Vehicle Crime, Domestic Burglary and Criminal Damage.

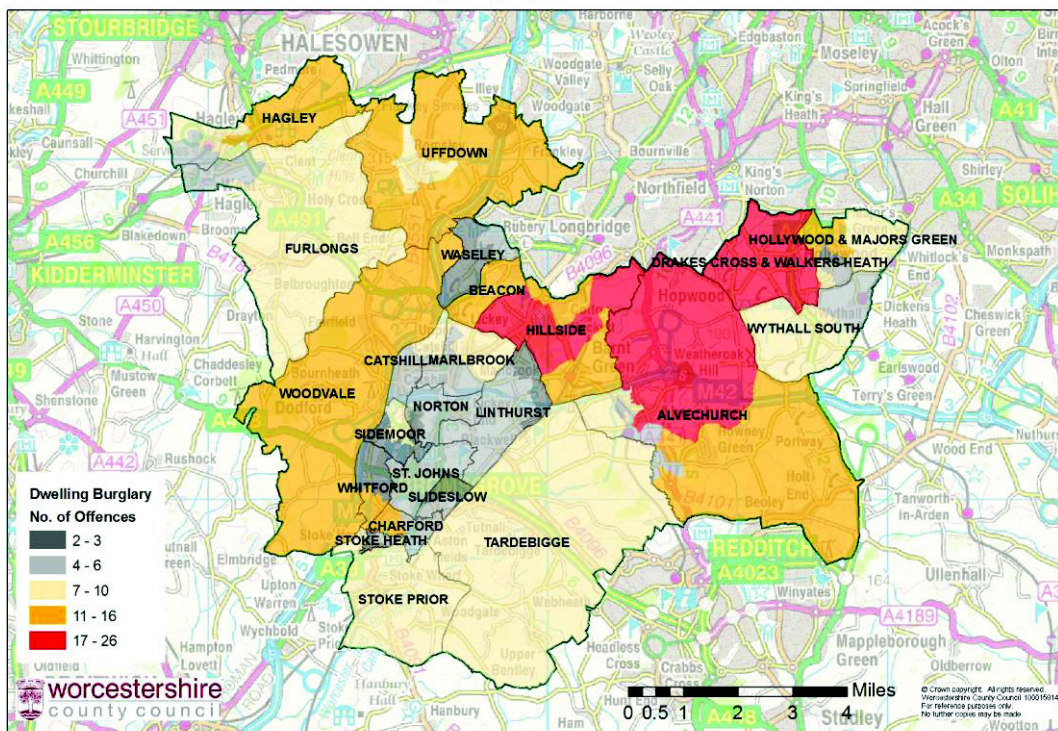
Figure 3.6 - Vehicle Crime by SOA 2008/09
 Vehicle Crime (excluding Vehicle Interference) Offences 2008/09



Source: Police Recorded Crime, CRIMES

Vehicle crime is most prevalent in the District in the more rural areas. Very few theft from motor vehicles, or theft of motor vehicle offences occur in the more urban areas, with virtually no offences taking place in the town centre car parks. Hotspot locations over the last year include the Lickey Hills, the Clent Hills and the service station at Hopwood near Alvechurch.

Figure 3.7 - Dwelling Burglary by SOA 2008/09
 Dwelling Burglary Offences 2008/09



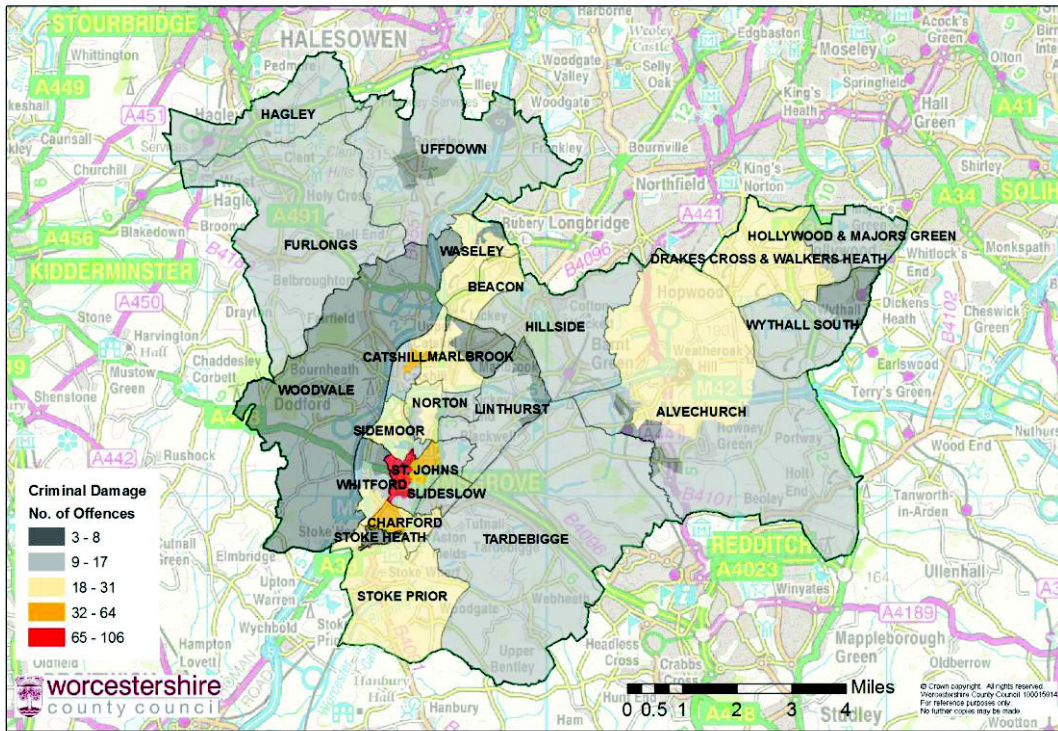
Source: Police Recorded Crime, CRIMES

Domestic burglary is the only crime type to show a significant increase in recent months in the Bromsgrove District. Target areas tend to be the more rural locations of the District, with many car key offences occurring, where houses are broken into in order to access the keys to vehicles which are then removed. The more affluent, isolated areas of the District are where more burglary offences occur, with the excellent transport links making Bromsgrove a target car key offences.

Burglary is also the issue that Bromsgrove residents are most fearful of based on the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey 2008 and 2007, and is therefore an area where public confidence and “feeling safe” could be addressed.

Though there are no targets in the current LAA for acquisitive crime, it is a national indicator that will be monitored in the coming years, as well as a top priority likely to be focused on by the Community Safety Partnership for 2010/11.

Figure 3.8 - Criminal Damage by SOA 2008/09
Criminal Damage Offences 2008/09

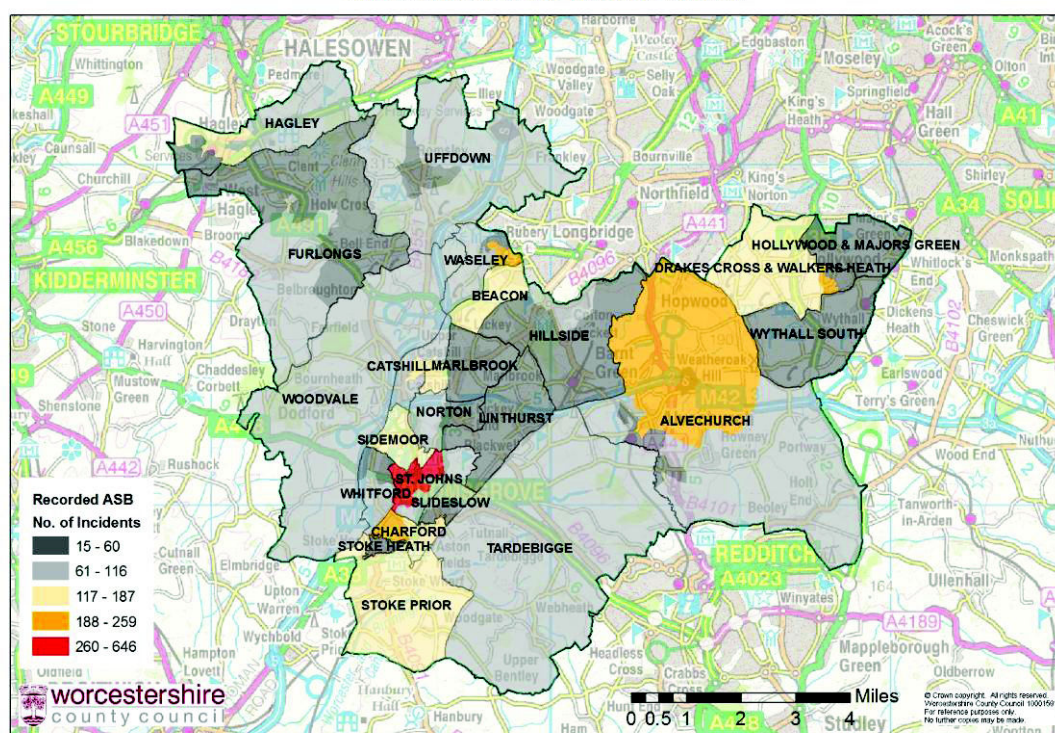


Source: Police Recorded Crime, CRIMES

Criminal Damage is most prevalent in the ward of St Johns, followed by areas of Charford and Catshill. The main type of damage caused in the district is damage to motor vehicles including damaged windscreen wipers, wing mirrors, and windows. This crime type has strong links to NI 195, as well as to trends and patterns in ASB.

3.3.2 Anti-social Behaviour Data

Figure 3.9 – Anti-social Behaviour by SOA, 2008/09
Anti-social Behaviour Incidents 2008/09



Source: Police OIS ASB Recording System

Anti-social behaviour incidents are recorded in the Police OIS recording system.

ASB Hotspot areas include:

- Bromsgrove Town Centre: Sanders Park, Asda
- Charford: Austin Road
- Sidemoor: King Georges area
- Catshill: The Dock, Lingfield Walk
- Rubery: St Chads Park, Callowbrook Open Space, New Road, alleyways
- Hagley: Recreation Ground, Train Station
- Wythall: Drakes Cross
- Alvechurch: Swan's Length

Issues across the District are dominated by reports relating to young people, specifically in parks and open spaces. Common behaviours include rowdiness, damage to property, abusive language, feelings of intimidation in residents and stone throwing. Youth related anti-social behaviour, and associated issues, are a target priority for the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership during 2009/10.

The prevalence of complaints concerning youths has a huge impact on levels of perceived ASB in the district and as such can affect responses relating to National Indicators 2, 21 and 17.

3.3.3 West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey

The following information is based on the 2008 Annual Crime and Safety Survey. The survey was posted to a random selection of 4,689 residents during July 2008. An additional online survey of young people aged 10-16 was undertaken in October 2008 and these results were reported separately. A sample of 1,199 residents successfully completed the survey, achieving a response rate of 26%.

Though the raw data from this survey is available making it possible to disseminate this information down to a ward level, the confidence intervals are so large that the results would not be statistically significant. What follows is a summary of the data on a District basis.

Headline findings:

- 49% of residents think the police are doing a good or excellent job, with 37% of these people stating that they felt this because they live in a low crime area.
- A significant proportion (44%) of Bromsgrove residents completing the survey had heard of PACT and 7% had attended a PACT event or completed a PACT survey.
- However, residents in 2008 felt significantly less able to influence local decisions, less involved in decisions that affect changes in their area and less well informed about crime and disorder in their neighbourhoods than in 2007.
- The following issues were identified by residents as the worst problems in their neighbourhood: Speeding traffic, groups of people loitering around in public places, under-age drinking, indicating that these types of ASB are common in the District, and that associated issues should be addressed.
- However, the crimes which residents fear the most are: house burglary (57%), vandalism or damage to property (56%), having car broken in to (47%), therefore tackling these issues may help to improve public confidence.
- In general, 80% of residents have felt fearful about the possibility of any crime happening to them in the last 12 months, a significant increase on the 2007 figure (56%). However, the proportion claiming to feel less safe in their neighbourhoods compared with 12 months ago has remained at a similar level (14% v 15%).
- Anti-social behaviour is considered to be a problem in 21% of residents' neighbourhoods, with 46% stating that it has a major or slight impact on the quality of life in the neighbourhood.
- 14% of respondents said they had been a victim of crime, 2% less than in 2007. The most commonly experienced crime was vandalism or damage to property (8.4%), followed by house burglary (3.1%). This ties in well with the crimes that residents are most fearful of. The wards with the highest experience of crime were Whitford, Charford and Beacon. However, the wards where the fear of crime is highest were Waseley, Catshill and Beacon.
- 45% of residents felt the scale of illegal drug misuse was not a serious problem in their neighbourhoods; a significant increase over 2007 (40%).

3.3.4 Bromsgrove District Council Quality of Life Survey 2008

In the 2008 Bromsgrove Quality of Life Resident Survey, 95% of respondents agreed that parents should take more responsibility for their teenage children and 77% agreed that young people would cause less trouble if there was more for them to do. Furthermore, 62% felt threatened by young people hanging around on streets.

However, it is important to also note that 57% felt that young people are generally law abiding and well mannered and 35% agreed the young people get unfair media coverage. It seems that opinions are mixed though as 17% also agreed that young people are always involved in antisocial behaviour.

The main issues thought to be causing the perceived high levels of youth ASB were said to be a lack of activities for young people, alcohol and a lack of strong role models. Intergenerational tolerance, community cohesion and perceptions of young people should also be addressed when tackling ASB.

Main issues thought to be a problem by residents:

- Speedy/noisy motorists (54% big or fairly big)
- Underage drinking (38%)
- Vandalism (29%)

These issues are very similar to those in the West Mercia Crime and Safety Survey, and again this highlights that youth alcohol issues in the District are a key concern for residents.

Affect of crime on daily life

Respondents were asked whether crime and ASB has an impact on their life. 5% said that it impacted their life a great deal, and a third (33%) said that it slightly impacted their life. Just over half (51%) said that it hardly ever impacted their life and around one in ten (11%) said that it never impacted their life.

People from different backgrounds

Only a small proportion of the sample disagreed (7%) while 43% agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together. A significant proportion of the sample did not give an opinion (38% neither agreed or disagreed and 12% answered 'Don't know').

Do you feel you belong in you local area?

Aligning almost exactly with NI 2 Place Survey results, 65% of residents said that they felt they belong in their local area. Only 8% said that they did not really feel as if they belong in their local area, and 2% said that they did not feel like they belong at all.

3.4 Section Summary

- Fewer people feel they belong to their neighbourhood in Bromsgrove than the County average.
- Suggested factors making people feel part of their area are having pride, feeling safe and attending local events in the area.
- Fewer people feel there is an ASB problem in their area than the county average, and more residents also agree that the police and local authority are successfully dealing with ASB.
- Bromsgrove performance is also excellent for NI 195 – street cleanliness.
- General NI 39 (alcohol-related harm hospital admissions) performance is well above county averages, however Charford ward falls in the top 10 wards county wide based on 2005/06 to 2007/08 data and so is a target area, as are Beacon and Sidemoor, though they do not fall into the top 10 county-wide.
- Bromsgrove is a low crime area, with LI 4 performance well below county average. High volume or increasing trend crime types are: criminal damage, domestic burglary (specifically in rural areas) and vehicle crime
- ASB is a key concern for residents of the District, especially linked to young people. A key area to tackle is alcohol related youth disorder, and perceptions of youths in the District.
- Residents highlight underage drinking, groups of people hanging around and speeding traffic as the worst problems in the District, but are also fearful of house burglary, vehicle crime and vandalism.

4 A better environment for today and tomorrow

The priorities and relevant National Indicators (NI) and Local Indicators (LI) for the LAA Theme Block "a better environment for today and tomorrow" are:

"To maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, reuse, recycling and composting and recovery"

- NI 193 Municipal waste land filled

"To improve flood mitigation measures and improve drainage"

- NI 188 Adapting to Climate Change
- LI 1a All vulnerable areas identified, integrated flood risk management plans developed and implemented
- LI 1b Improved flood warning system in place at parish level

"To increase energy efficiency and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable resources"

- NI 186 Per capita CO₂ emissions in the Local Authority area

Supplementary data sets providing additional information related to this theme block include:

- Eco-footprint information
- Abandoned vehicle record
- Parks and Open Spaces data
- Fly-tipping record
- Bromsgrove District Council Corporate Performance Indicators, 2008/09

This theme is one of the more difficult to provide data for as most NI data is at a county level and is not accurate to a ward or sub-ward level.

4.1 LAA Priority – "To maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, reuse, recycling and composting and recovery"

4.1.1 NI 193 Municipal waste land filled

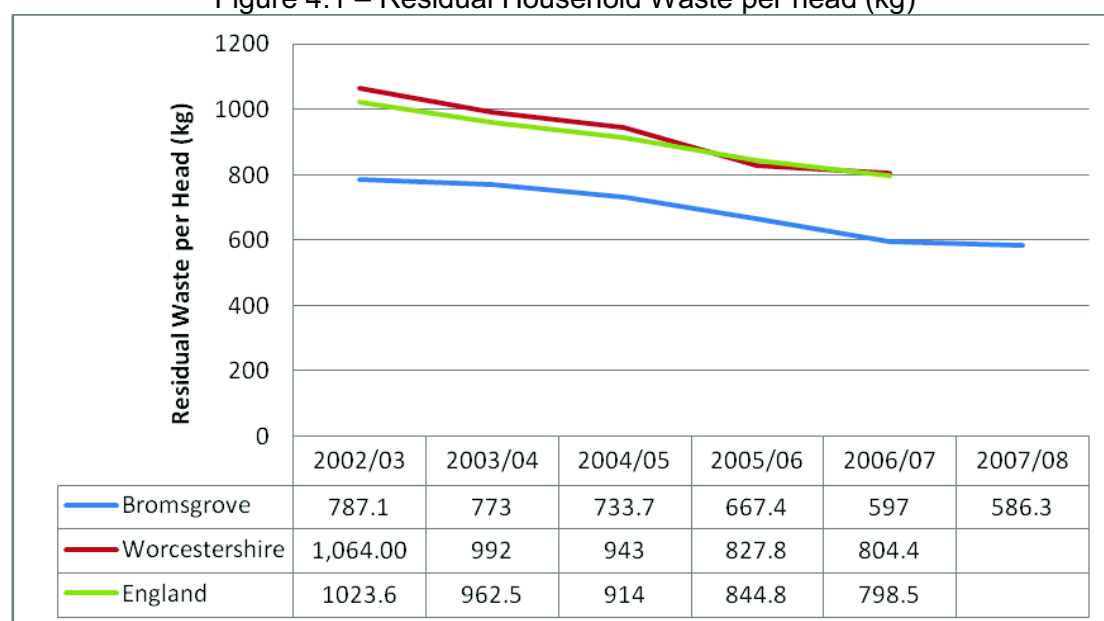
The Worcestershire baseline for NI 193 has been set at 57% of produced waste that has been land filled, based on data from 2006/07. The targets for reduction have been set at yearly rates as follows:

- 2008/09 – 53%
- 2009/10 – 51%
- 2010/11 – 48%

No data is currently available on this national indicator to measure performance at a County, District or sub-district level. However, the following information provides an indication of the level of waste produced per household, and the percentage recycled and composted, though data is not available at a sub-ward level.

4.1.2 Residual House Waste

Figure 4.1 – Residual Household Waste per head (kg)

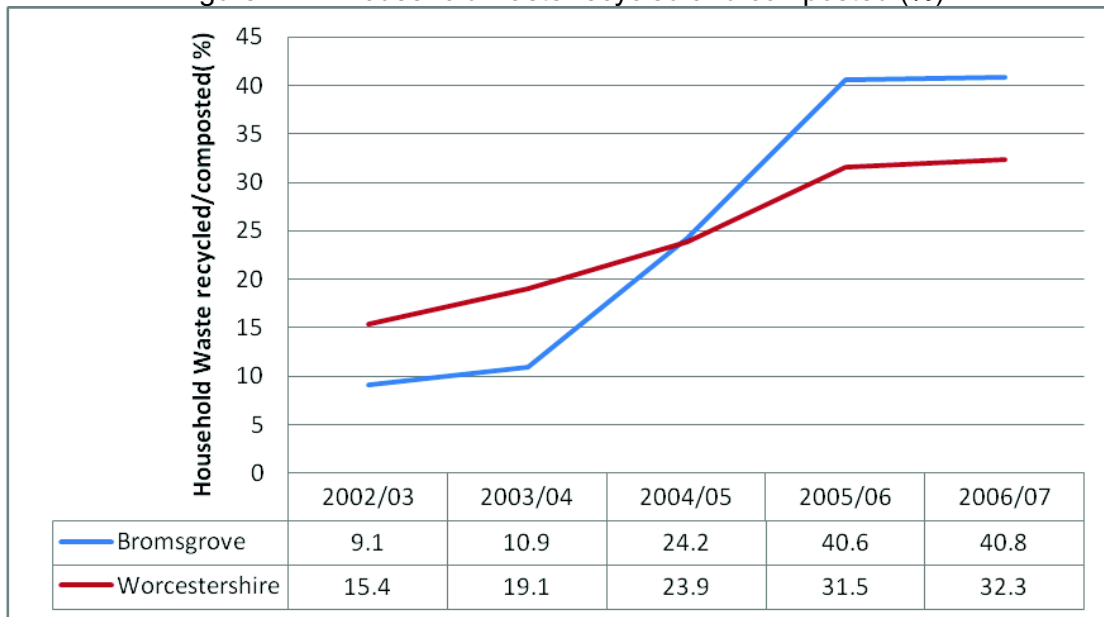


Source – FTI Area Profiles

- The volume of residual household waste per head in Bromsgrove has decreased year on year to the 2007/08 level of 586.3 kg per head.
- Kilograms per head within the District have been recorded at consistently below the averages for both Worcestershire and England.

4.1.3 Household Waste Recycled and Composted

Figure 4.2 – Household waste recycled and composted (%)



Source – FTI Area Profiles

- The proportion of household waste recycled and composted has increased year on year to the 2006/07 level of 40.8% in Bromsgrove, with most notable increase from 2003/04 to 2005/06.
- Though from 2002 to 2004 a smaller proportion of waste was recycled or composted in Bromsgrove than in the County average, since 2004/05 performance has been above that of Worcestershire, and the percentage difference between the county and district figures seem to be increasing annually.

This would indicate that the proportion of waste going to landfill from the District is reducing, and positive progress is being made towards NI 193 targets.

4.2 LAA Priority – "To improve flood mitigation measures and improve drainage"

4.2.1 NI188 Adapting to climate change

The indicator measures progress on assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities, and incorporating appropriate action into local authority strategic planning. The risks and opportunities might include: flooding; heat waves; changing patterns of disease, impact on local ecosystems; and changing demand for and scope to grow new crops; reduction in heating bills and increased tourism. Performance is measured based on which level has been obtained by the area.

The Worcestershire and District baselines as of 2007/08 for NI 188 is a score of level 0. The target for future performance is for all Districts and County to achieve level 1 by 2008/09, Districts to achieve at least level 1 and County level 2 by 2009/10, and all Districts to achieve at least level 2 and County level 3 by 2010/11

The 2008/09 Worcestershire target for NI 188 was a score of Level 1. Level 1 indicates that the Authority has made a public commitment to identify and manage climate related risk. It has undertaken a local risk-based assessment of significant vulnerabilities and opportunities to weather and climate, both now and in the future. It can demonstrate a sound understanding of those not yet addressed in existing strategies and actions (e.g. in land use planning documents, service delivery plans, flood and coastal resilience plans, emergency planning, community risk registers/strategies etc). It has communicated these potential vulnerabilities and opportunities to department/service heads and other local partners and has set out the next steps in addressing them.

Worcestershire performance against NI 188 in 2008/09 was a score of level 1 meaning progress towards this indicator is assessed as “green” and on target.

In Bromsgrove, the 2008/09 NI 188 target was to achieve a level 1 grading. Unfortunately, this target was missed with a result of level 0, indicating that the authority has not assessed and managed climate risks and opportunities, or incorporated appropriate action into local authority strategic planning. There are currently actions in progress to ensure that the target is met by the end of year 2 of the LAA (2009/10). In fact, all District Councils in Worcestershire, with the exception of Wyre Forest, missed their target for this year and achieved a Level 0 grading for NI 188.

4.2.2 LI 1a All vulnerable areas identified, integrated flood risk management plans developed and implemented

LI 1b Improved flood warning system in place at parish level

The Worcestershire baseline for both of these Local Indicators is 0, with targets for improvement as follows:

- 2008/09 – 5% of total
- 2009/10 – 50% of total
- 2010/11 – 100% of total

No current performance data is available at a County or District Level.

4.3 LAA Priority - *"To increase energy efficiency and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable resources"*

4.3.1 NI 186 Per capita CO₂ emissions in the Local Authority area

This NI is reported on annually and there is a significant time lag in the data being released by Defra. The latest data available is for 2006, when Worcestershire produced 7.3 tonnes of CO₂ per capita. The target for reduction by 2010/11 is 9% from this baseline. The breakdown of target reductions can be seen in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 – Worcestershire LAA Target Reductions in CO₂ (tonnes) per capita, yearly breakdown

Baseline (2005)	Reduction targets:		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
7.2 tonnes per capita	3.0% (2.4% from national measures, 0.6% from local measures)	6.0% (4.7% from national measures, 1.3% from local measures)	9.0% (7.1% from national measures, 1.9% from local measures)

Source: Worcestershire LAA 2008/11

Based on 2006 data, 6.3 tonnes of CO₂ per capita was produced in Bromsgrove, placing the District in equal second ranking with Worcester City, second only to Wyre Forest with an emissions score of 6.2 tonnes per capita. Performance in Bromsgrove was substantially better than that of Redditch (7.3), Malvern Hills (7.8) and Wychavon (9.3), and than the County average of 7.3 tonnes per capita.

Table 4.2 - Experimental CO₂ Emissions 2006 NI 186

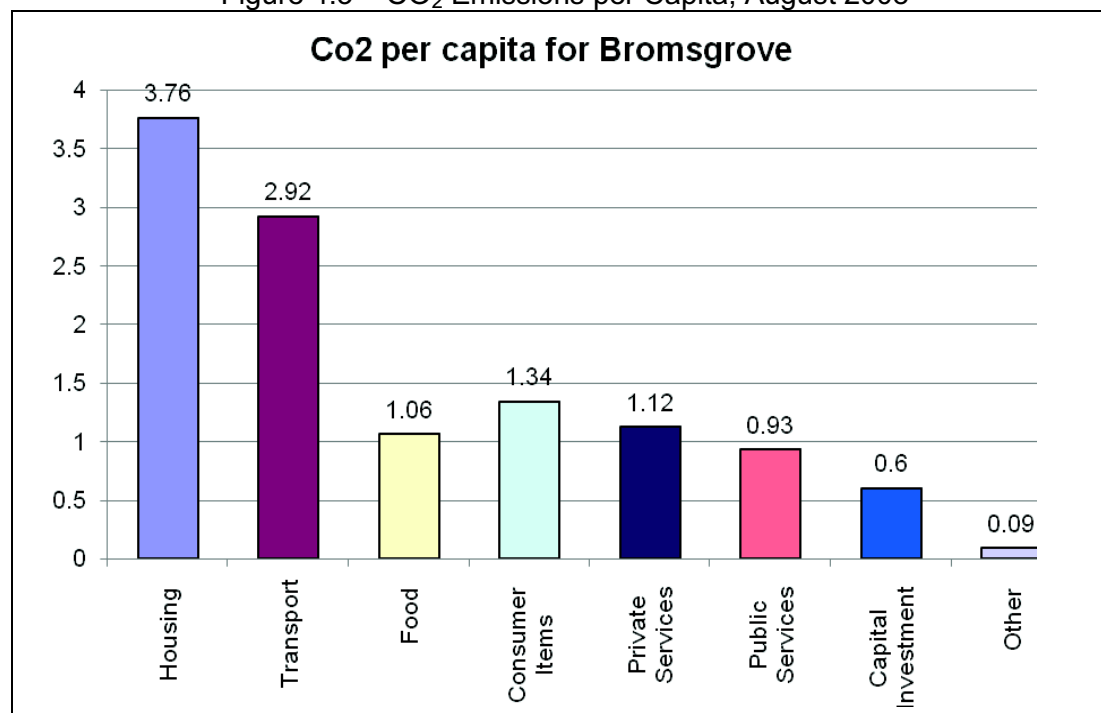
Local Authority	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total	Per capita emissions (t)
Bromsgrove	154	251	173	577	6.3
Worcestershire	1,635	1,431	962	4,027	7.3

Source: Defra

Though overall CO₂ emissions in Bromsgrove are lower than most other areas of the County, emissions solely from domestic sources are among the highest of all the Districts within Worcestershire. Bromsgrove also produces a high rate of CO₂ from road transport compared to other Worcestershire districts, most likely because of the large sections of the M42 and M5 which dissect the area.

The following data on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions was calculated using a tool from the Stockholm Environment Institute as part of the Research and Energy Analysis Programme (REAP). This provides information about the tonnes of CO₂ that are thought to be emitted by each district and provides data by sector i.e. housing, transport etc.

Though not an official measure of NI 186, the following data can be used to provide more up to date information on CO₂ emissions in Bromsgrove.

Figure 4.3 – CO₂ Emissions per Capita, August 2008

Source: REAP

Table 4.3 – August 2008 Bromsgrove and County Figures by emission type

Type	County	Bromsgrove
Housing	3.76	3.76
Transport	2.83	2.92
Food	1.04	1.06
Consumer Items	1.32	1.34
Private Services	1.11	1.12
Public Services	0.93	0.93
Capital Investment	0.60	0.6
Other	0.09	0.09
Total CO₂ tonnes per Capita	11.67	11.67

Source: REAP

As is true of all Districts within Worcestershire, most CO₂ in Bromsgrove is produced from Housing, followed by Transport. All other categories produced substantially less CO₂. Per capita emissions, though in line with the County average, seem to have increased by 85% since 2006, significantly more so than per capita emissions in the County as a whole.

4.4 Additional Theme Block Data

4.4.1 Abandoned vehicle record

The number of abandoned vehicles reported to Bromsgrove District Council is recorded by Depot Services. Levels are generally fairly low with 9 in March 2009, and just 3 in April. Abandoned vehicles are also recorded through the Police OIS ASB recording system, again, a total of just 74 during 2008/09 provides an average of 6 per month. Reports are most likely to originate from the more rural areas of the District – 2008/09 records were dominated by vehicles in Alvechurch ward.

Table 4.4 – Abandoned Vehicles recorded through Police OIS logs

Ward Name	Total
Alvechurch	14
Furlongs	5
St Johns	5
Waseley	5
Catshill	4
Charford	4
Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	4
Hagley	4
Hillside	4
Stoke Prior	4
District Total	74

Source: Police OIS ASB Recording System

There is evidence to suggest some abandoned vehicles are linked to criminal activity, such as theft of motor vehicles.

In 2008/09 98.8% of all abandoned vehicles reported to Bromsgrove District Council were investigated within 24 hours, which was well above the target of 95%. 9 vehicles were reported in March 2009, of which 8 required moving and were removed within 24 hours of legal entitlement.

4.4.2 Parks and Open Spaces

Sanders Park has been awarded the Green Flag national standard (for parks and green spaces in England and Wales) for the past 3 years, showing the excellent standard of the open space.

Table 4.5 - % residents satisfied with parks and open spaces (DCLG)

Area	2000/01	2003/04
Bromsgrove DC	54	71
Worcestershire CC	69	69
England	63	72

Source – FTI Area Profiles

The percentage of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces in the District rose from 54% in 2000/01 to 71% in 2003/04. This is higher than the County average of 69% but just short of the national figure of 72%. Unfortunately, no more recent statistics are available.

4.4.3 Fly - tipping

In 2008/09, 1429 reports of fly-tipping were made to BDC Depot. Of these, 100% were removed within the target timescale.

In depth analysis of fly-tipping record data from August 2007- July 2009, shows that the most common type of material removed was "household-other" (n=282) which includes household items other than items in black bags or electrical goods. This can also include mattresses etc. Tyres are the second most commonly fly-tipped material (n=252), a fact that is potentially linked to 'highways' being by far the most common location for flytipping.

The vast majority of flytipping was located on or adjacent to Highways – 81%, followed by bridleways (14%). Other location types only account for around 5.5% of flytipping between August 2007 and July 2008.

Fly tipping reported to the BDC Depot is most common in the rural areas of the District, with comparatively very few reports in the more urban areas. Of those in Bromsgrove town itself, most reports were in the St Johns area, followed by Charford, Catshill and Sidemoor.

In terms of the rural areas, though the location field in the data provided was slightly ambiguous, it seems that slightly more incidents of flytipping were reported in the north-eastern section of the District, specifically around Wythall and Hollywood, and the Woodvale/Uffdown, areas including a significant number of reports around Romsley, Frankley, Fairfield, and Wildmoor. There were also a significant number of reports in the ward of Tardebigge, and many of these were located along the Bromsgrove Highway. The ward of Alvechurch was also the location of a significant number of incidents.

It is important to note that fly-tipping occurring in Bromsgrove District Housing Trust (BDHT) housing areas is generally reported straight to the trust, and dealt with by their team. Therefore, levels of fly-tipping in urban areas, such as Charford, may well be higher than the BDC Depot recorded data suggests.

4.4.4 Bromsgrove Corporate Performance Indicators

Table 4.6 – Bromsgrove Environmental Corporate Performance Indicator Outturn
2007/08

Ref	Description	Target	Est. Outturn	March 09 Comments
LPI Depot	% animal/debris cleared within timescales	95.00	100.00	36 animals reported and removed within timescale

Bromsgrove District Council is also responsible for the removal of animal/debris around the District and in 2008/09 the depot cleared 100% of reported problems within the allocated time scale.

4.5 Section Summary

- Bromsgrove residents generally produce a low level of waste, a high proportion of which is recycled and composted.
- The level of CO₂ produced in the District is generally low, though production from Domestic and Transport sources is fairly high, and has increased in recent years from the 2006 baseline for measuring NI 186
- Fly-tipping reported to BDC is cleaned up quickly.

5. Economic success that is shared by all

The priorities and relevant National Indicators (NI) for the LAA Theme Block "economic success that is shared by all" are:

"To promote economic growth and enable the economy in targeted sectors and location"

- NI 166 Average earnings of employees in the area
- NI 171 VAT registration rate

"To remove barriers to employment and improve skills in education, employment and training"

- NI 163 Working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher
- NI 117 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- NI 152 Working age population claiming out of work benefits

Supplementary data sets providing additional information related to this theme block include:

- Census 2001
 - Proportion of the population qualified to level 4 or 5
 - Proportion of the population with no qualifications
- Floor target area profiles for education, employment
- DWP benefit claims
- ONS Annual Population Survey – levels of employment and unemployment
- IMD Sub-domains for employment and income deprivation
- Average weekly household total income estimate, April 2001 to March 2002

5.1 LAA Priority – "To promote economic growth and enable the economy in targeted sectors and locations"

5.1.1 NI 166 Average earnings of employees in the area

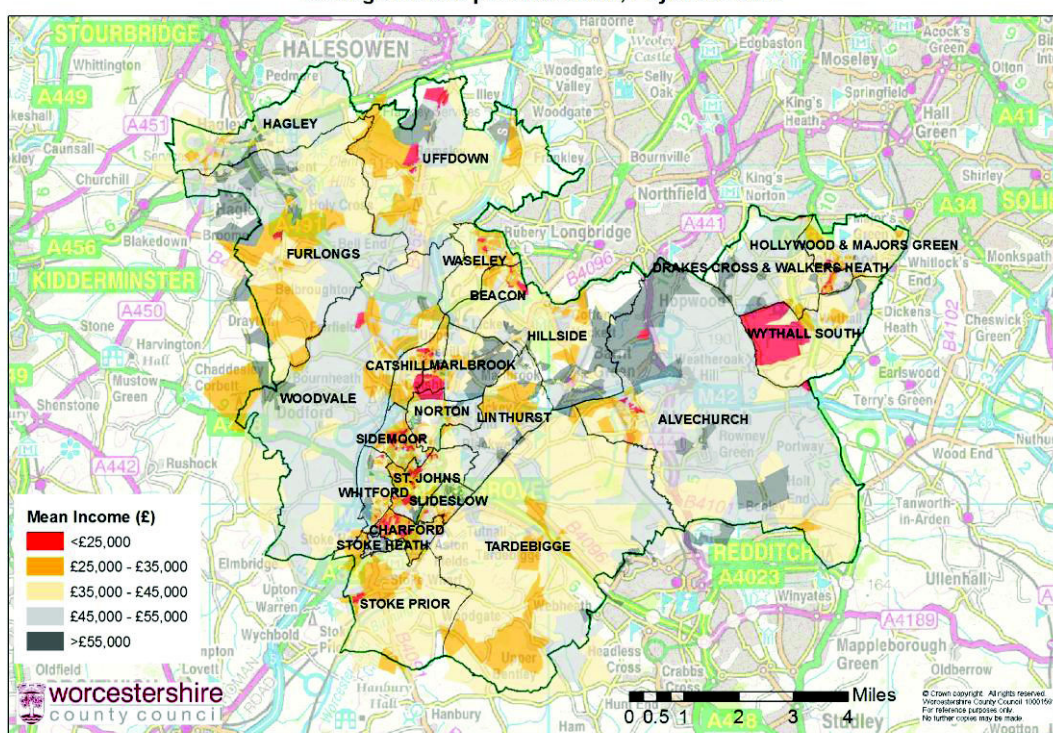
Data specifically related to performance in terms of this National Indicator is not currently available at a District or sub-district level.

However, the most recent data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings states that the Bromsgrove District median gross weekly pay for full time workers on a workplace basis, as defined in NI 166, is £406.2 (2008). This is slightly lower than the national average of £479.10, and the West Midlands regional figure of £448.9.

Though not an official measure of NI 166, the following data can be used as an indication of income in Bromsgrove.

Figure 5.1 – Average Income per Household, £'s per Annum

Average Income per Household, Paycheck 2009



Source: Paycheck 2009

Table 5.1 - Mean annual income, Worcestershire Districts

Area	Mean Income
Bromsgrove	£39,642
Malvern Hills	£35,891
Redditch	£35,958
Worcester	£34,759
Wychavon	£37,460
Wyre Forest	£33,754
Worcestershire	£36,251

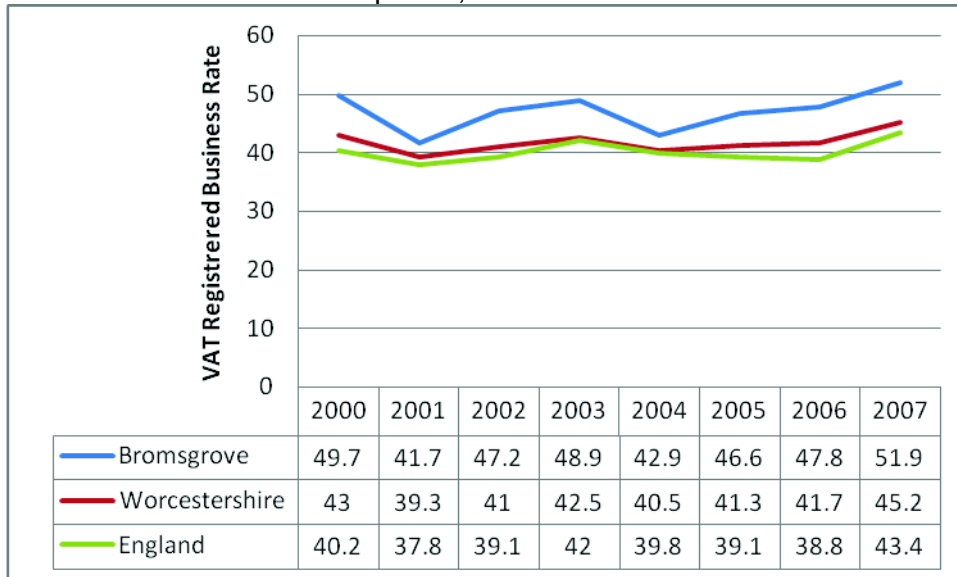
Source: Paycheck 2009

Average earnings in Bromsgrove are the highest of all the Worcestershire Districts, almost 10% higher than the average for the County. However, there are areas within the District where annual income per household is less than £25,000. These areas are predominantly in Bromsgrove town including sections of Charford, Sidemoor, Catshill/Marlbrook and St Johns wards. Figure 5.1 also shows a large low income area in Wythall South, though as this is a low population area, it may be that a small number of low income households have skewed the average figures. There are additional areas of low income in Rubery, Romsley, and Hunnington.

It is important to note that NI 166 is a measure of earnings on a workplace basis, rather than on a residence basis as in the above Paycheck data. The combination of the two data sets outlined above indicates that though high earners are living in the area, the wages of those working within the District are lower, on average, than elsewhere in the county. Thus NI 166 may be an area for focus in Bromsgrove.

5.1.2 NI 171 VAT registration rate

Figure 5.2 - VAT Registered Businesses 2007, the proportion of VAT registrations per 10,000 adults



Source – FTI Area Profiles

The number of VAT Registered Businesses in Bromsgrove, though fluctuating, has been consistently higher than both the County and National rates since 2000. This indicates an above average level of new enterprises and business start ups in the District. It is likely that more recent figures may show a decline due to the national recession.

Table 5.2 – VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry, net change

Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 : Agriculture; Forestry and fishing	0	5	0	5	-5	5
2 : Mining and quarrying; Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 : Manufacturing	0	-20	-5	10	0	-5
4 : Construction	0	15	10	20	20	15
5 : Wholesale, retail and repairs	-5	10	-15	25	0	10
6 : Hotels and restaurants	0	5	15	5	10	10
7 : Transport, storage and communication	5	-10	5	0	5	10
8 : Financial intermediation	5	5	-5	5	5	-5
9 : Real Estate, renting and business activities	60	80	50	60	50	90
10 : Public administration; Other community, social and personal services	10	-15	5	-5	5	-5
11 : Education; health and social work	0	0	5	0	5	10
Column Total	75	75	65	125	95	135

Source: Nomis

In 2007, the following industry types have experienced more VAT registrations than deregistrations in Bromsgrove District, indicating economic growth:

- Real Estate, renting and business activities (with a net change of +90)
- Construction
- Wholesale, retail and repairs
- Hotels and restaurants
- Transport, storage and communication
- Education; health and social work
- Agriculture; Forestry and fishing

5.2 LAA Priority – *"To remove barriers to employment and improve skills in education, employment and training"*

5.2.1 NI 163 Working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher

The most up to date information on NI 163 comes from the 2007 Annual Population Survey (APS). The data has been provided by DUIS and may differ from figures quoted by NOMIS.

Worcestershire Baseline: 70% of working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher.

The targets for NI 163 are as follows:

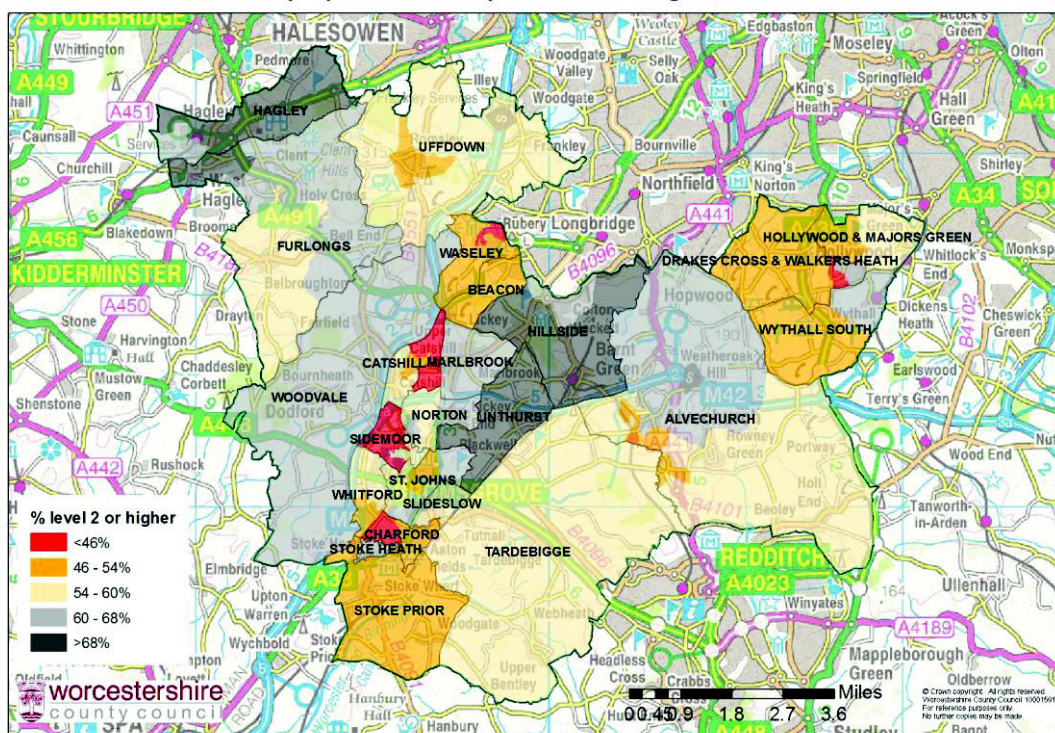
- 2008/09: +2%
- 2009/10: +5%
- 2010/11: +9%

Current target status for Worcestershire in terms of NI 163 is set as "green". Currently, 71.3% of the working age population are qualified to at least level 2 or higher. Performance in Bromsgrove is above the Worcestershire average at 75.8%. This figure also places Bromsgrove above Wyre Forest (59.8%), Wychavon (68.8%), Worcester City (75.7%) and Redditch (70.7%). In fact, the District is second only to

Malvern Hills, where 81.3% of the working age population are qualified to at least level 2 or higher.

NI 163 will be collected on an annual basis and the information disseminated to a County level. This annual information is not available at a sub-district level, however the 2001 census gives us some indication of the areas within the District where the number of people with level 2 qualifications or higher is lowest.

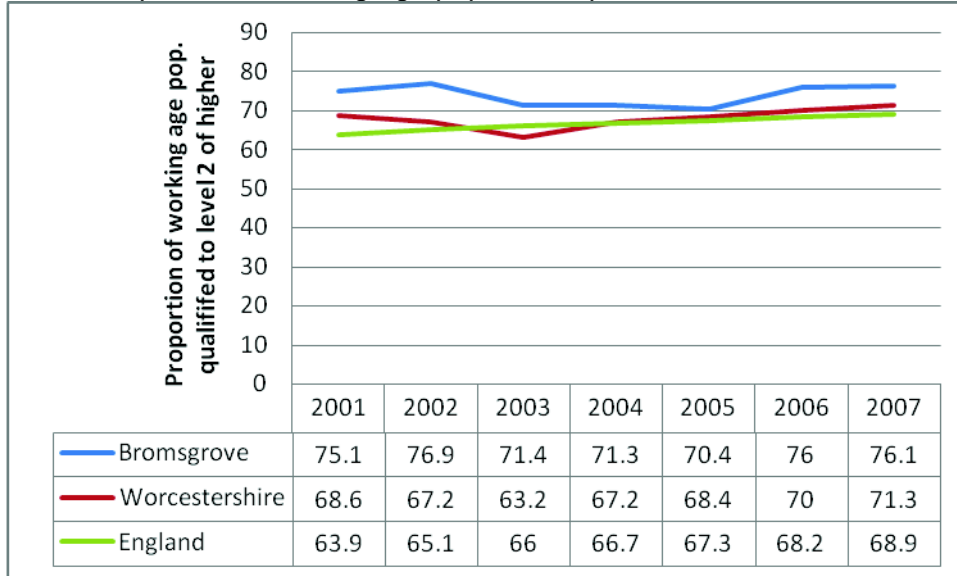
Figure 5.3 - % of people with level 2 qualifications or higher by SOA
 % of people with level 2 qualifications or higher, census 2001



Source – Census 2001

As figure 5.3 shows, in 2001, there were parts of Charford, Sidemoor, Waseley, Marlbrook, Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath and Catshill where fewer than 46% of residents had level 2 qualifications of higher.

Figure 5.4 - Proportion of working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher



Source – FTI Area Profiles

Figure 5.4 shows the percentage of the working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher, as opposed to Figure 5.3 which shows the proportion of the total population. It is clear that the qualification level of the working age population of Bromsgrove has been increasing since 2005 when the figure was at a low of 70.4%. In 2006 and 2007, the proportion surpassed the 2001 level of 75.1%.

The areas where the greatest proportion of residents are educated to level 2 or higher are: Hagley; the Barnt Green area of Hillside; and the around Blackwell in the ward of Linthurst.

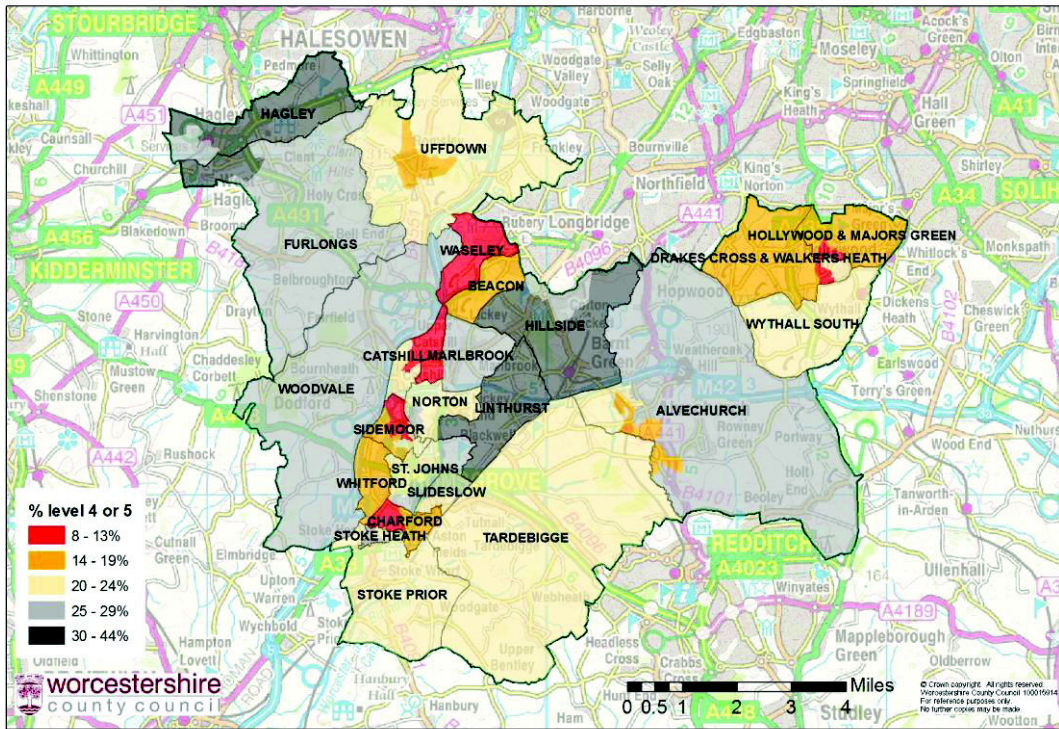
From figure 5.5 it is also apparent that these are the wards where the greatest proportion of residents have qualifications to level 4 or 5. Similarly, the areas where the smallest proportion of residents have level 4 or 5 qualifications are also the same as those where qualification to level 2 or higher is lowest: Charford, Sidemoor, Waseley, Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath.

The following information, though not specifically linked to a National Indicator can be used to indicate the level of qualifications in the District.

As figure 5.5 shows, the proportion of the population with level 4 or 5 qualifications is lowest in the Waseley ward as a whole, and sections of Catshill, Marlbrook, Drakes Cross, Sidemoor and Charford.

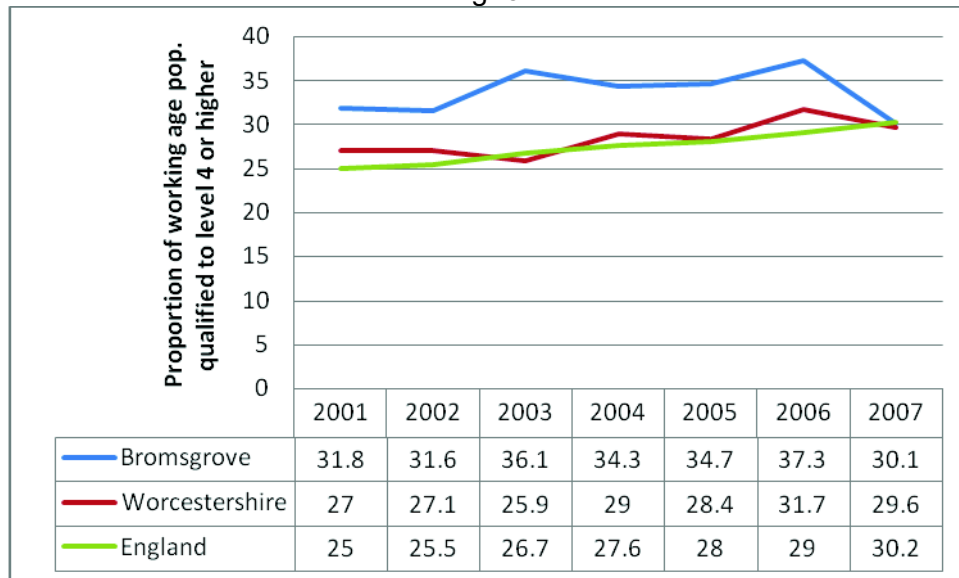
Figure 5.5 – percentage of population with level 4 or 5 qualifications.

% of people with level 4 or 5 qualifications, Census 2001



Source – Census 2001

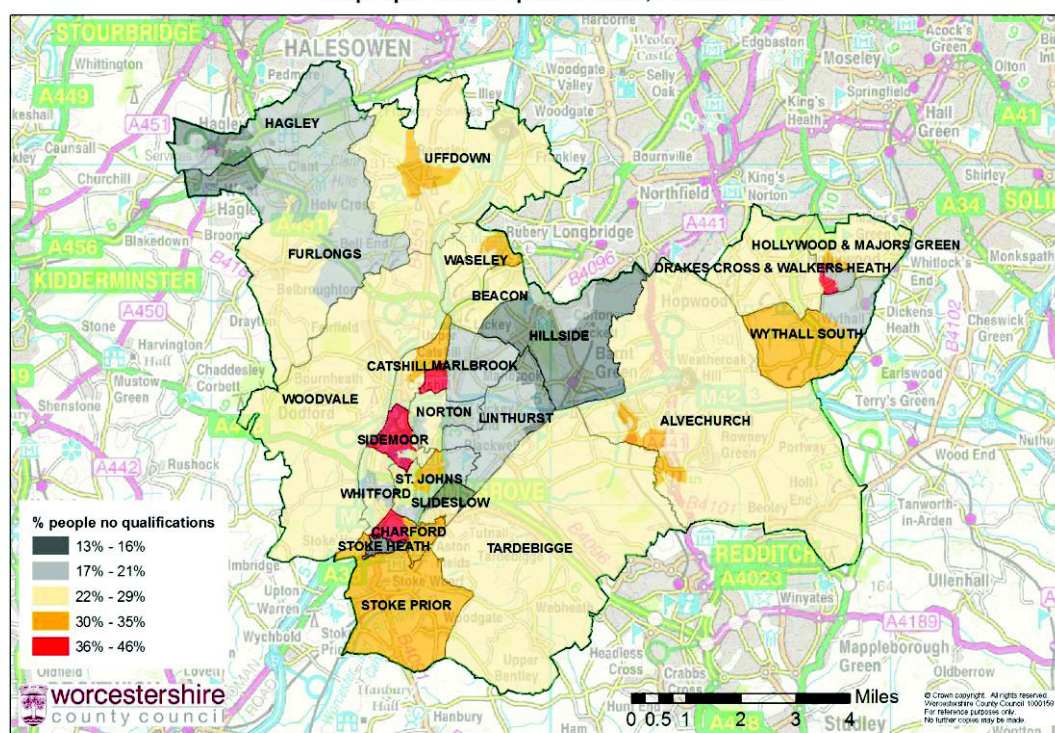
Figure 5.6 – Proportion of working age population qualified to at least level 4 or higher



Source – FTI Area Profiles

The proportion of the population qualified to level 4 or 5 in Bromsgrove has followed a fluctuating pattern since 2001, with, most recently, a drop from 37.3% of the working age population in 2006 to just 30.1% in 2007. Despite previously maintaining a qualification level well above national and County averages, this drop has actually placed the District below the England average.

Figure 5.7 – percentage of population with no qualifications.
 % of people with no qualifications, Census 2001



Source: Census 2001

Again, the areas where the highest proportion of the population have no qualifications based on the 2001 census are unsurprisingly the same as those areas where least people were qualified to level 2 or above. This then confirms that the areas of greatest deprivation in terms of lack of qualifications are Sidemoor, Austin Road area of Charford, the Poets area of Catshill and sections of Drakes Cross in Wythall.

Table 5.3 – Proportion of population with no qualifications

Qualification Level	Bromsgrove (number)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	15,700	29.0	24.6	28.6
NVQ3 and above	27,300	50.3	42.0	46.4
NVQ2 and above	39,800	73.4	61.1	64.5
NVQ1 and above	47,100	87.0	75.4	78.1
No qualifications	4,200	7.8	17.0	13.1

Source – Nomis web – ONS Annual Population Survey

The overall proportion of people with no qualifications in Bromsgrove District is substantially lower than both regional and national averages at just 7.8% compared to 17.0% and 13.1% respectively. Furthermore, the percentage of the population qualified to levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 is also much higher than the regional and national averages.

5.2.2 NI 117 – 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)

The baseline for NI 117 in the Worcestershire LAA is set at 4.7% of 16-18 years olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). County-wide reduction targets are as follows:

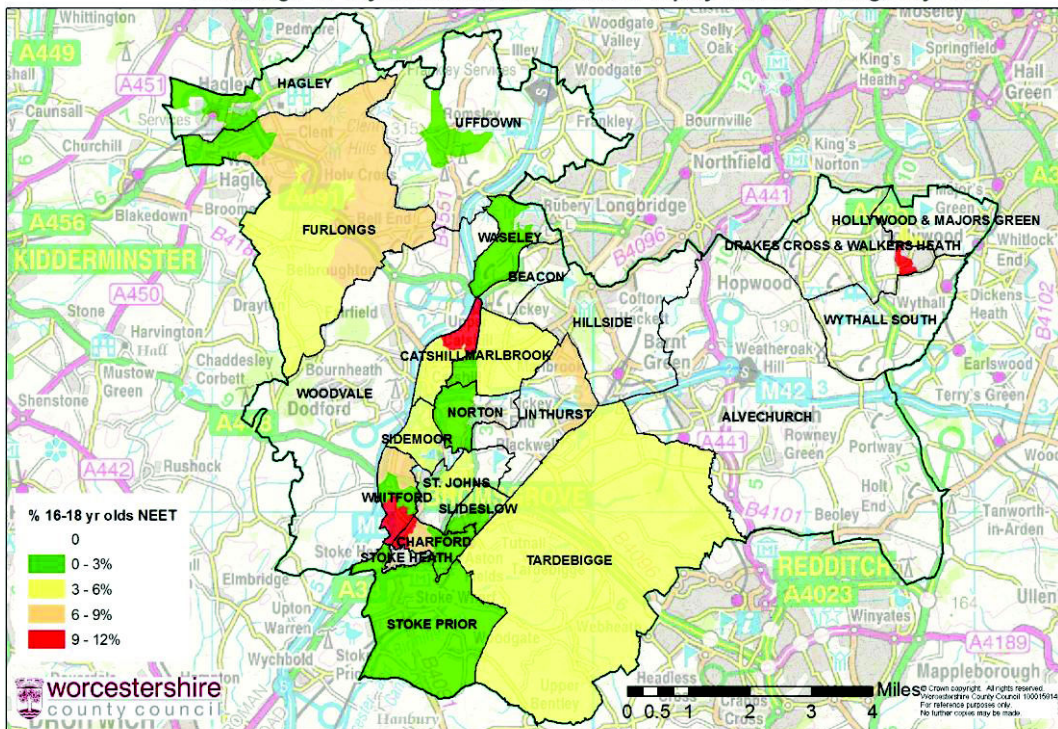
- 2009/10: 4.6% (0.1% reduction)
- 2010/11: 4.4% (0.2% reduction)

In the Bromsgrove District as a whole, based on data from May 2008, 2.6% of the 16-18 year old population are NEET. This is well below the County average of 4.7%, indicating that Bromsgrove is not a priority area for the County in terms of NI 117.

The distribution of the NI 117 scores by SOA, as shown in figure 5.8, indicates that the areas where the highest proportion of 16-18 years olds are NEET are parts of Charford, Whitford, Catshill and Drakes Cross.

Figure 5.8 – NEET proportion by SOA

Percentage 16-18 year olds Not in Education Employment or Training, May 2008



Source: NEET Score, May 2008

In fact, table 5.4 shows that it is actually part of Drakes Cross which has the highest proportion of the 16-18 year old population NEET, at 10.9%. This is closely followed by Upper Catshill (10.4%).

Table 5.4 – Top 10 Bromsgrove SOAs, NEET Score, May 2008

SOA Code	SOA Name	Ward	NEET Score (%)	NEET Rank
E01032133	Drakes Cross	Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	10.9	1
E01032129	Upper Catshill	Catshill	10.4	2
E01032174	Fox Lane	Whitford	9.4	3
E01032131	Charford area, Austin Road	Charford	9.2	4
E01032136	Clent & Bell End	Furlongs	8.7	5
E01032175	Perryfields	Whitford	8.2	6
E01032132	Charford	Charford	7.9	7
E01032149	Barnt Green	Linthurst	7.4	8
E01032159	Part of Sidemoor, Melbourne Road	Sidemoor	5.5	9
E01032167	Tardebigge	Tardebigge	5.1	10

Source: NEET Score, May 2008

When looking at NI 117 in terms of Wards rather than SOAs, as in table 5.5 below, the outcome is slightly altered. Though the worst SOAs are located within the wards of Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath, Catshill, and Whitford, in fact the ward with the *overall* highest NEET rate is Charford. Whereas the other wards with high scoring SOAs have small pockets where the NEET level is high, 2 of the 3 SOAs in Charford ward are in the top 10 ranked SOAs in the District.

Table 5.5 - NEET by Ward (Top 10) May 2008

Ward Name	NEET (no.)	NEET (% of 16-18 pop.)
Charford	12	6.98%
Catshill	8	6.72%
Whitford	8	5.30%
Tardebigge	3	5.08%
Furlongs	4	4.65%
Linthurst	2	4.65%
Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	5	4.63%
Sidemoor	5	3.31%
Marlbrook	3	2.97%
Stoke Prior	1	2.13%

Source: NEET Score, May 2008

5.2.3 NI 152 Working age population claiming out of work benefits

The baseline for NI 152 in the Worcestershire LAA is set at 9.2% of the working age population claiming out of work benefits, based on data from May 2007. County-wide reduction targets are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 9.0%
- 2009/10 – 8.9%
- 2010/11 – 8.4%

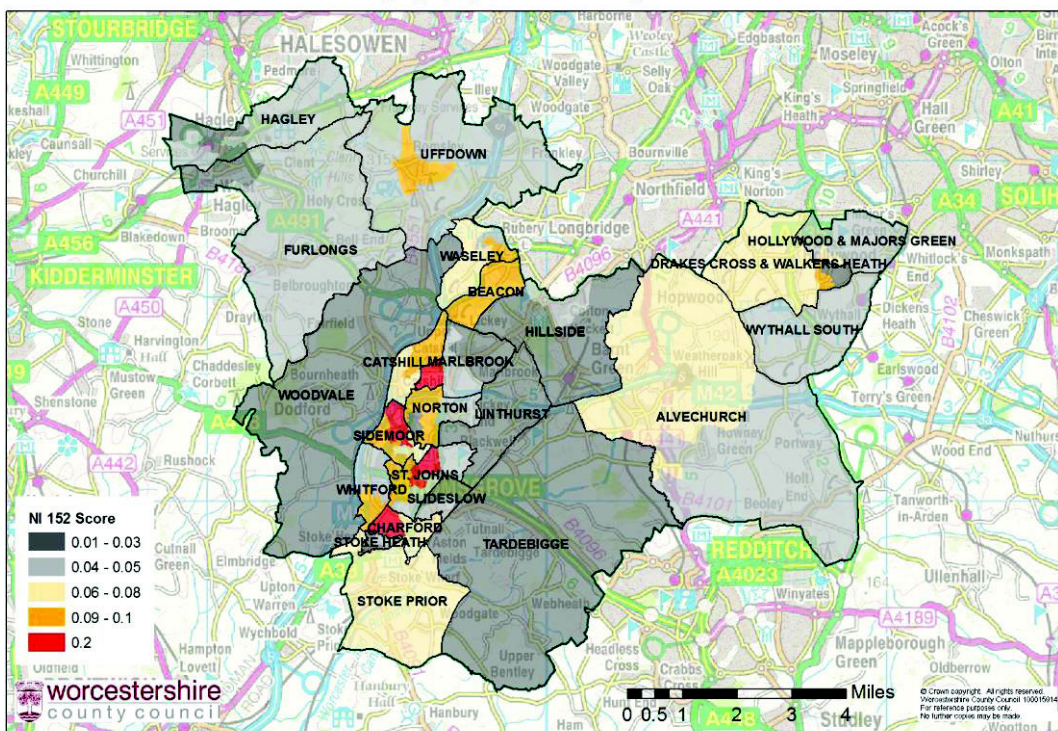
Latest performance figures refer to November 2007 to August 2008. Due to current economic conditions, the percentage of working age people claiming out of work benefits is expected to increase in the coming years. The continuing economic downturn and the consequential rise in claimant count means it is unlikely the current LAA target will be achieved based on available data.

In fact, the latest performance report on NI 152 indicates County performance is off target at 9.00% (Red status). District breakdown of performance figures is as follows:

- Bromsgrove: 11.1%
- Malvern Hills: 8.3%
- Redditch: 10.1%
- Worcester: 13.2%
- Wychavon: 12.4%
- Wyre Forest: 9.3%

Bromsgrove performance is 2.1% better than the county average. The breakdown of NI 152 by SOA can be seen in figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8 – working age population claiming out of work benefits
 NI 152 - Working age population claiming out of work benefits



Source: NOMIS

It is clear that Charford and Sidemoor wards contain the largest high scoring areas within the district in terms of NI 152. There are also high scoring SOAs in the wards of St Johns, Sidemoor and Marlbrook.

Table 5.6 – NI 152 by SOA

SOA Code	SOA Name	Ward	NI 152 Score	Rank
E01032131	Charford Area, Austin Road	Charford	0.18	1
E01032132	Charford	Charford	0.17	2
E01032157	North Bromsgrove High School Area	St Johns	0.16	=3
E01032161	Part of Sidemoor, King George's Close	Sidemoor	0.16	=3
E01032152	Part of Catshill, Barley Mow Lane	Marlbrook	0.14	5
E01032133	Drakes Cross	Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	0.12	6
E01032168	Romsley	Uffdown	0.11	=7
E01032174	Fox Lane	Whitford	0.11	=7
E01032126	Eachway	Beacon	0.1	=9
E01032128	Part of Upper Catshill, Gibb Lane	Catshill	0.1	=9
E01032129	Upper Catshill	Catshill	0.1	=9
E01032156	St Johns Middle School Area	St Johns	0.1	=9
E01032159	Part of Sidemoor	Melbourne Road	0.1	=9

Source: NOMIS

In fact, as table 5.6 shows, the SOAs that make up the main housing areas of the Charford ward are the first and second ranked areas of the District in terms of NI 152 scores, with between 17 and 18% of the working age population claiming out of work benefits. The North Bromsgrove High School area of St Johns ward is the third ranked, though it must be said that the working age population in this area is small, potentially skewing the figures. In Sidemoor, the King George Close area is ranked fourth across the District with a score of 16%, and the Barley Mow Lane area of Catshill, Drakes Cross, Romsley and Fox Lane (Whitford) SOAs all have scores higher than 0.1, or 10%.

The trend in terms of NI52, based on quarterly figures from 2007 to 2008, is fairly stable in Bromsgrove with little variation, but a general decreasing trend. (Source FTI Area Profiles)

5.3 Additional Theme Block Data

5.3.1 Benefit Claimants and Unemployment Data

Though not formally linked to National Indicators, the following data sets give an indication of the economic status of Bromsgrove District.

Table 5.7 - Working age client group – key benefit claimants (August 2008)

Benefit	Bromsgrove (number)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Claimants	4,610	8.4	15.8	14.2
Job Seekers	740	1.3	3.2	2.4
Incapacity Benefits	2,230	4.0	7.2	7.0
Lone Parents	4440	0.8	2.2	2.0
Carers	410	0.7	1.3	1.1
Others on income related benefits	150	0.3	0.5	0.5
Disabled	490	0.9	1.1	1.0
Bereaved	140	0.3	0.3	0.3
Key out-of-work benefits	3,560	6.5	13.1	11.9

Source – Nomis web – DWP benefit claimants – working age client group

The level of benefit claimants in Bromsgrove (8.4% of the working age client group) is well below both the national and regional averages. The most commonly claimed benefit is incapacity benefit, accounting for almost half of all claimants in the District.

Table 5.8 - Employment and Unemployment (Oct 2007 – September 2008)

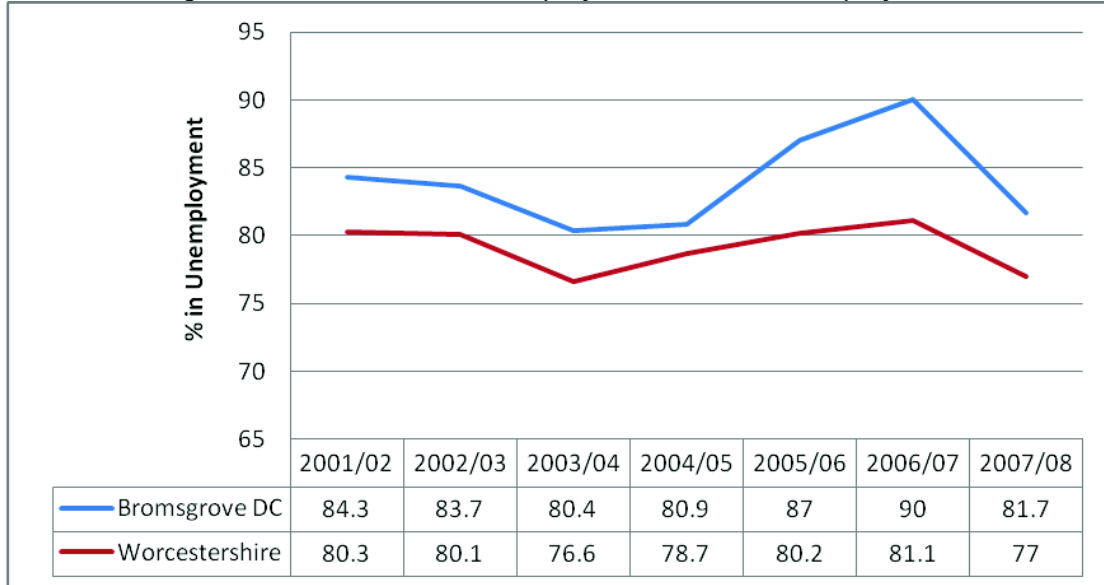
All People	Bromsgrove (number)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically Active	49,000	87.9	76.9	78.8
In employment	47,000	83.9	72.0	74.5
Un Employed	1,900	3.9	6.2	5.3

Source – Nomis Web – ONS Annual Population Survey

The overall unemployment level in Bromsgrove is 2.3% lower than the regional average and 1.4% lower than the national figure.

Bromsgrove also has a higher rate of employment in the 50-69 age group with 65.1% in employment based on 2004/05 figure (FTI Area Profiles) and a rate of increase 3% greater than that of the county as a whole from 2001/02.

Figure 5.9 - Trend Overall employment rate, % in employment



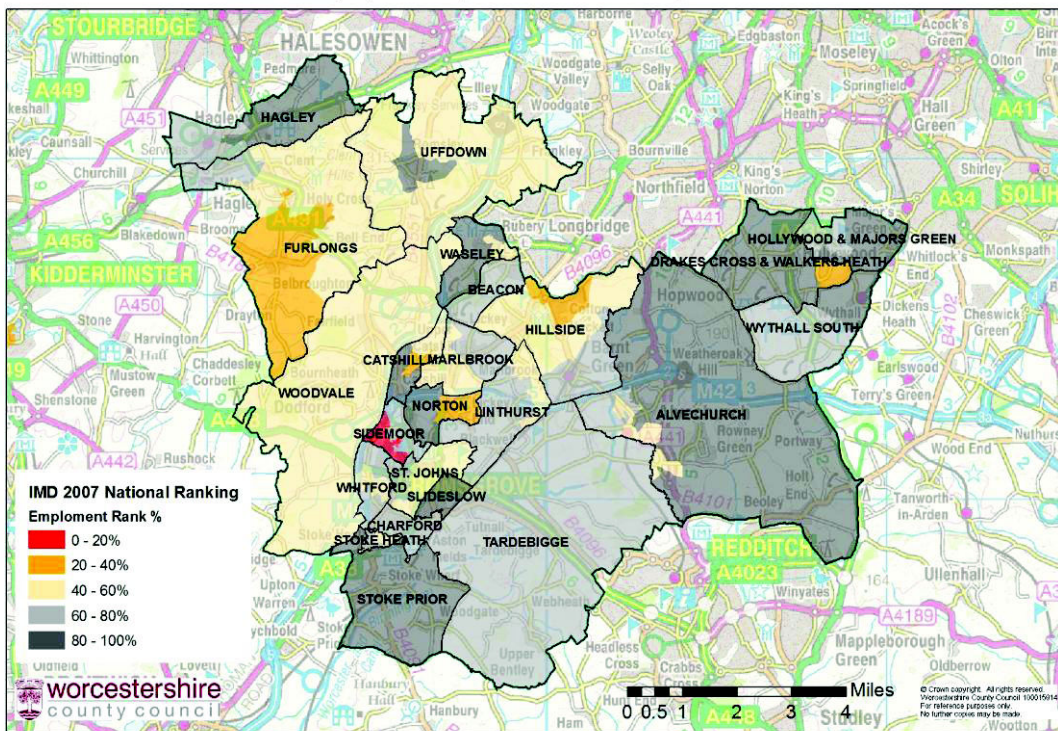
Source – FTI Area Profiles

Despite increasing to 90% in 2006/07, the overall employment rate in Bromsgrove dropped to 81.7% in 2007/08 and has since declined further in line with county and national trends.

5.3.2 IMD Sub-Domains for Employment and Income Deprivation

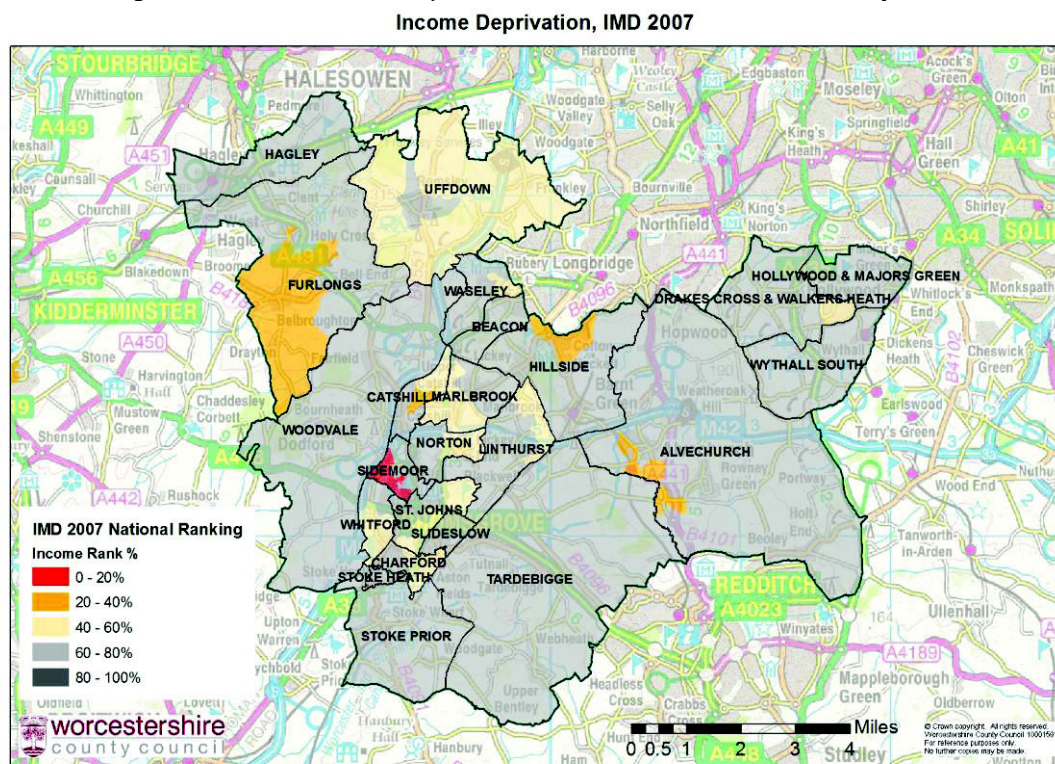
Figure 5.10 – Employment Deprivation Sub-Domain IMD 2007, by SOA.

Employment Deprivation Sub-domain, IMD 2007



Source: IMD 2007

Figure 5.11 – Income Deprivation Sub-Domain IMD 2007, by SOA.



Source: IMD 2007

The IMD sub-domains for both income and employment deprivation highlight the King Georges area of Sidemoor as an area for concern with rankings in the top 20% nationally. Catshill and the Belbroughton area of Furlongs Ward are also highlighted in both sub-domains as being in the top 20-40% nationally.

5.4 Section Summary

- In most areas of study, the economic status of Bromsgrove District is well above regional and national averages, however, it is important to note that the current economic climate is likely to have a severe impact on current and future trends, and a downturn can be expected.
- Mean annual income is the highest in the county on a residential basis, though areas of low income do exist, and mean income is below average on a workplace basis.
- The level of qualifications is higher than County and national averages, though areas with low qualification levels include Charford, Sidemoor and Catshill. Furthermore, the level of NEET 16 – 18 year olds is highest in Charford, Catshill and Whitford wards.
- Levels of unemployment area below county averages, and most out of work benefit claimants live in Charford, Sidemoor and Catshill.
- Locally, areas of greatest need for improvement based on multiple economic data sets are: Sidemoor (specifically the King Georges area), Charford, Drakes Cross and parts of Catshill.

6. Improved health and wellbeing

The priorities and National Indicators (NI) for the LAA Theme Block "improved health and well-being" are:

"To support and improve the leading of healthy lifestyles and wellbeing of adults and children and young people"

- NI 8 Adult participation in Sport
- NI 56 Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6
- NI 112 Under 18 conception rate
- NI 123 16+ smoking rate prevalence

"To improve the quality of life and independence of older people and those with long term illness"

- NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases under 75
- NI 133 Timeliness of social care packages
- NI 142 Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living
- LI 6 (formerly NI 146) Adults with learning disabilities in employment
- LI 7 (formerly NI 150) Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment

Supplementary data sets providing additional information related to this theme block include:

- Bromsgrove District Council Quality of Life Residents Survey 2008
- Floor target area profiles for health
- Health Acorn
- Life Expectancy
- Mortality Rates
- Infant Mortality
- Health Profile for Bromsgrove (North West Public Health Observatory)
- Citizens Panel November 2008

6.1 LAA Priority - *"To support and improve the leading of healthy lifestyles and wellbeing of adults and children and young people"*

6.1.1 NI 8 Adult participation in sport

This indicator is measured using the Active People Survey, and assesses the percentage of adults who participate in sport at least 3 days a week for 30 minutes. The Worcestershire Baseline is set at 21.7% (based on the 2005/06 survey). The target for County-wide reduction is 25.7% by 2010/11

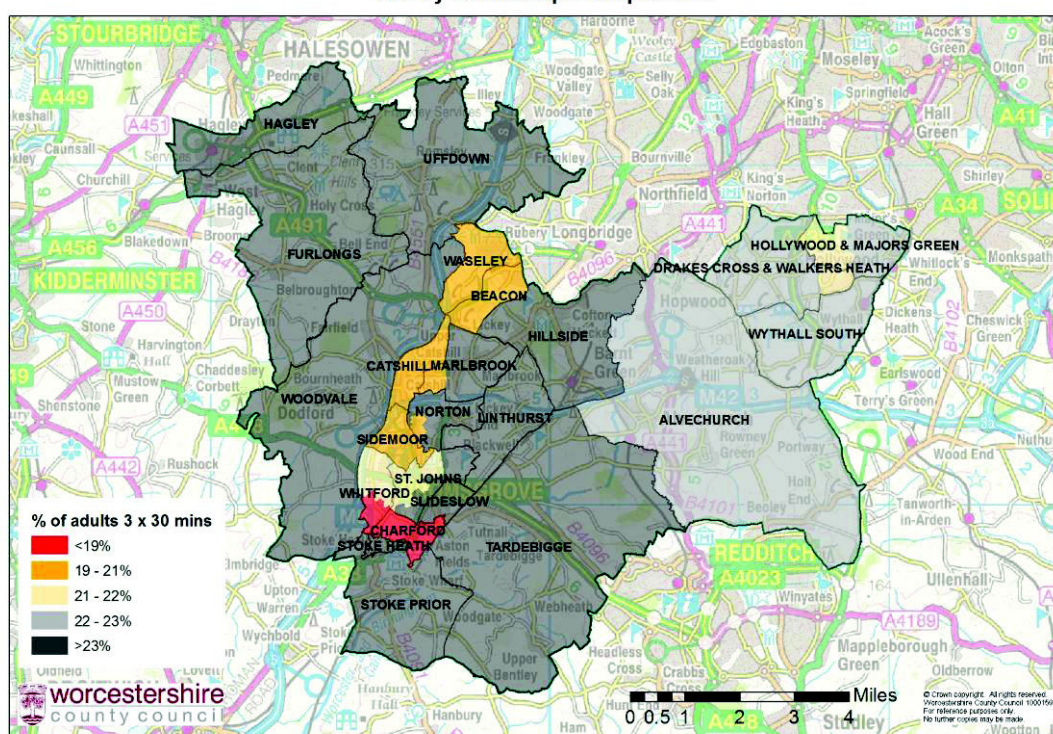
Participation rates for active recreation and sport are much higher amongst younger people than older people. Male participation rates are also higher than those of females. Worcestershire has higher than regional and national participation rates for the majority of the age categories, especially the younger age groups.

NI 8 data is not available at a ward or sub-ward level as the survey is conducted by Sport England, who have not released the data. However, in the District as a whole, the NI 8 score for 2007/08 was 22.2%. Participation in sport to the level required by NI 8 is greatest in Bromsgrove in the male 16-24 age group, and lowest in those aged 65 or over. The level of participation in sport in Bromsgrove is above the county, regional and national averages of 21.5%, 19.3% and 21.0% respectively. Performance for this NI is also amongst the best in the County, second only to Malvern Hills (23.3%) and Worcester City (23.0%).

Supplementary data release by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in June 2009 provided additional supporting information for NI 8 between survey years. The data refers to a rolling 12 months to April 2009, and Bromsgrove shows a 3.2% increase in participation compared to the 2005/06 baseline. The district score is 3.1% above Worcestershire as a county, and 4.1% above the national average, and Bromsgrove is the only district in Worcestershire to have shown such an increase in participation.

Data from the Active people survey 2005/06 (baseline year) is available at middle layer SOA level. Though the boundaries do not exactly align with ward boundaries, this data can be used to highlight areas of greatest need in terms of NI 8.

Figure 6.1 - % of adults participating in 30 min of sport 3 times a week by Middle Layer Super Output Area
NI 8 by Middle Super Output Area



Source: 2005/06 Active People Survey

Fewer than 19% of respondents in the Charford area participate in sport for 30 minutes three times a week.

6.1.2 Bromsgrove Residents Quality of Life Survey 2008

In the 2008 Bromsgrove Residents Quality of Life Survey, 20% of respondents described themselves as very active (participate in 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity more than five times a week). Slightly lower than the Active People survey result. However, a further 42% described themselves as reasonably active; (participate in 30 minutes of activity five times a week). 30% claimed to be not very active (participate in 30 minutes of activity less than 5 times a week)- and the remaining 8% admitted to being inactive. Generally speaking, older respondents were less active than younger respondents.

All respondents were asked what could be done to help them be more active, and were given a list of possibilities. 39% of respondents said that cheaper entry fees to leisure centres would help them to be more active, 35% thought there more should be done to promote the countryside, 31% felt that there should be more information about walks etc. This provides an indication of the type of initiatives that would work towards improving NI 8 scores in the District.

Lack of time was the reason given by most respondents preventing them from participating more in sports/activities on offer in the District, followed by cost (34%) and lack of choice (21%). Presumably the Council and its partners will not be able to respond due to the fact that a lack of time is the main barrier, but the issues of cost and choice are factors that the Council and partners can have some control over.

6.1.3 NI 56 Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6

The 2006/07 Worcestershire baseline for NI 56 is set at 15.2% of year 6 children that are obese. The targets for reduction are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 15.3%
- 2009/10 – 15.4%
- 2010/11 – 15.5%

Based on 2005/06 figures, there are a number of areas in the District where more than 20% of children are overweight including Linthurst ward, Alvechurch, Hollywood, Cofton Hackett, parts of St Johns, Slideslow, Waseley and Whitford wards.

Table 6.1 - Year 6, 2007-08 data by Area

Area	Overweight	Obese	Overweight & Obese
Bromsgrove	13.20%	15.30%	28.50%
Malvern Hills	15.10%	13.50%	28.60%
Redditch	13.00%	19.30%	32.30%
Worcester	15.60%	14.80%	30.40%
Wychavon	15.40%	15.40%	30.80%
Wyre Forest	14.70%	20.90%	35.60%
Worcestershire	14.50%	16.80%	31.30%
West Midlands	14.50%	19.60%	34.10%
England	14.30%	18.30%	32.60%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme

The level of childhood obesity in Bromsgrove is below that of the County, at 15.3% of Year 6 children (aged 10-11 years), compared to 16.8% in Worcestershire. The District figure is also well below both regional and national averages. Furthermore, the proportion of children in Year 6 who are overweight is also well below County, regional and national figures for 2007/08. In fact, Bromsgrove has the lowest percentage of children who are overweight or obese of the 6 Worcestershire Districts.

6.1.4 NI 112 Under 18 conception rate

The Worcestershire baseline for NI 112 is 35.1 conceptions under 18 per 1000 females aged 15-17 (based on 1999 data)

Target reductions for the County are:

- 2008/09 – 29.4 (2008 data)
- 2009/10 – 26.1 (2009 data)

Based on the most current information available, none of the 23 Bromsgrove Wards feature in the top 12 wards in the county identified as the hotspots for focus for the Teenage Pregnancy Unit (TPU) at Worcestershire County Council. This does not mean that there are no problems in Bromsgrove, just that numbers of teenage conceptions is extremely low compared to the rest of the County, as figure 6.4

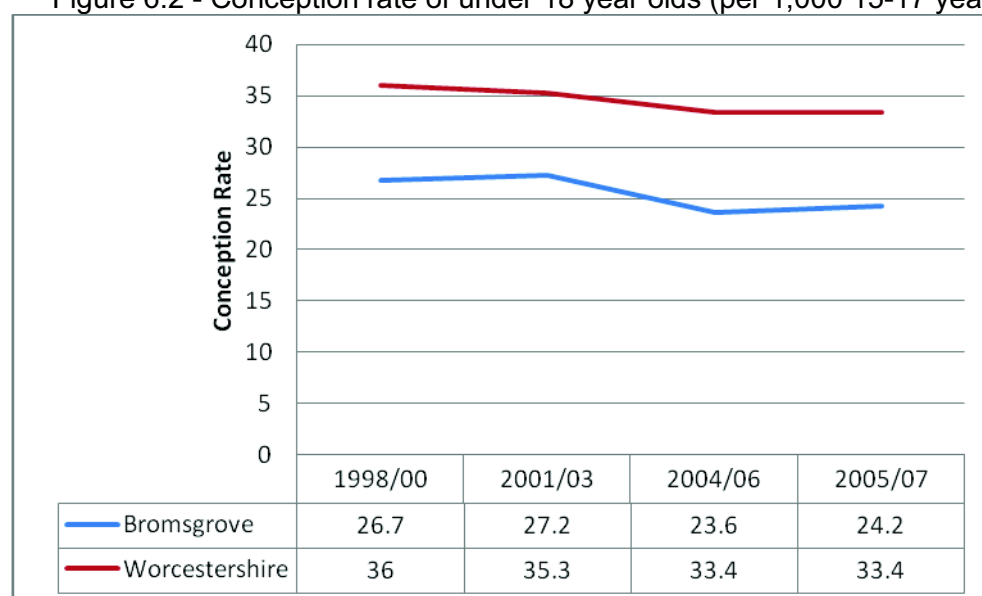
shows. Data is available at a ward level, however, in Bromsgrove, the number of conceptions per ward becomes so low that there is a risk of being able to identify individuals. In fact, the most current data shows that in almost half of wards, there were no conceptions, and in the majority of wards there were fewer than 10. There is also a slight problem with the data in that the count is generally of where a young parent lives after the birth, not where they lived at the time of conception. Therefore, areas with a high level of social housing are likely to show an increased rate with young mothers being housed there after birth. With this in mind, the following should be used only as an indication.

The current top wards in the Bromsgrove District in terms of number of under 18 conceptions are:

Charford, Waseley, Sidemoor, Marlbrook

The TPU also identify a number of schools as having catchment areas encompassing target areas. South Bromsgrove High School has been in this list of schools in the past, but is no longer, thus indicating positive performance in relation to under 18 conception rates in the area.

Figure 6.2 - Conception rate of under 18 year olds (per 1,000 15-17 years olds)



Source – FTI Area Profiles

Teenage conception rates have declined in Bromsgrove since 1998/00 by 9%, and have consistently been below both County and National levels.

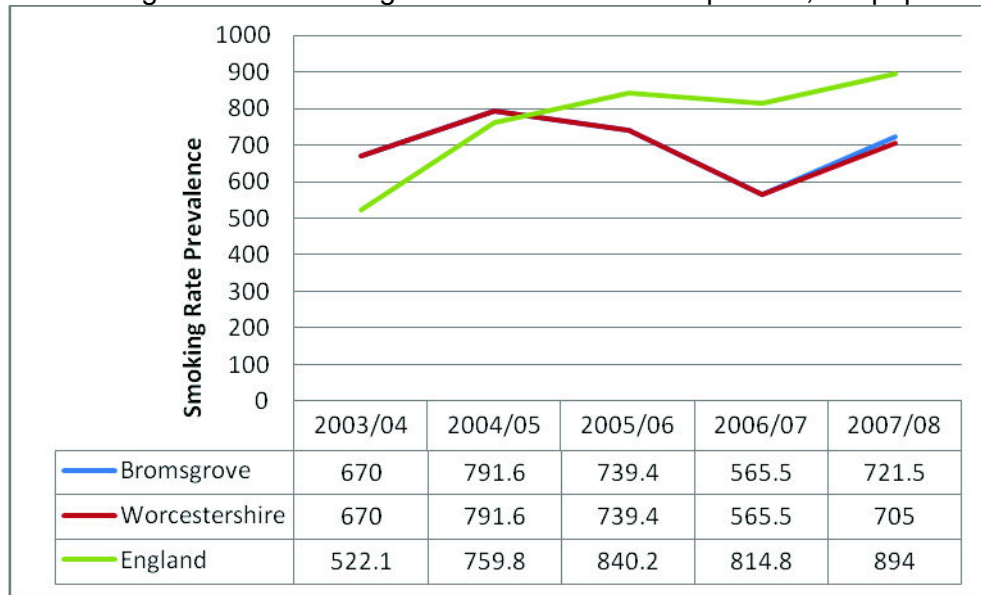
6.1.5 NI 123 16+ smoking rate prevalence

The current Primary Care Trust (PCT) proxy indicator for NI 123 is the rate of self-reported 4-week smoking quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 or over. The Worcestershire baseline rate is set as 681 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (3 year average 2004/07). Improvement targets for the County are as follows:

- 2008/09 - 682
- 2009/10 - 682
- 2010/11 - 682

Good performance is typified by an increasing rate over time.

Figure 6.3 – Smoking Rate Prevalence - rate per 100,000 population



Source – FTI Area Profiles

As figure 6.3 shows, the smoking prevalence rate in Bromsgrove has been increasing since 2006/07, indicating positive performance, but is still lower than the national average rate of 894, thus improvement is necessary. The 2007/08 District rate of 721.5 is, however, slightly above the county rate 705. The seemingly negative performance trends could be explained by a low base level of smokers in the District. In the West Midlands as a whole fewer people smoke than the national average², and rates in Worcestershire are even lower. Fewer smokers within the County and District provide fewer potential quitters, thus the potential for positive progress against a measure of quitting rates is lower.

Further information is available from the 2008 Bromsgrove Residents survey, where around 9 in 10 respondents (87%) were non-smokers. Respondents aged over 75 were the least likely to smoke (98% did not smoke).

In response to the question “what would help you to stop smoking” 37% of residents stated that there is nothing that the Council and its partners could to reduce the amount they smoke, and 22% saying that they did not know. However, around a quarter (24%) said that more support through their GP would help.

In addition, according to the Department of Health Profile for Bromsgrove 2009, the estimated percentage of adults who smoke and deaths due to smoking in the District are less than average.

² Source: Cancer Research Smoking Statistics 2005

6.2 LAA Priority – “To improve the quality of life and independence of older people and those with long term illness”

6.2.1 NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75

The Worcestershire LAA baseline for NI 121 is set at 69.15 deaths from all circulatory diseases per 100,000 under 75.

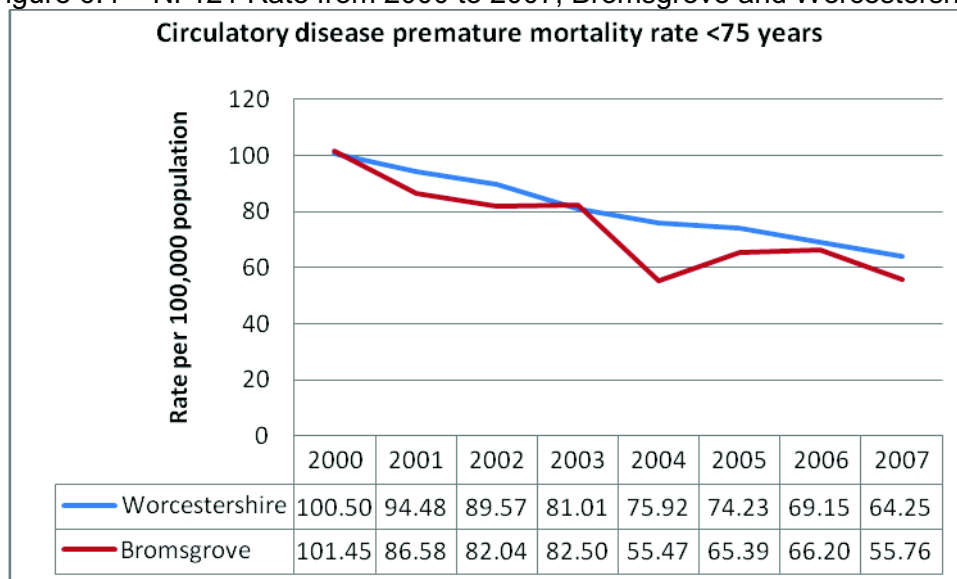
The rates for reduction are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 66.73
- 2009/10 – 64.34
- 2010/11 – 62.03

The latest performance figures indicate a Worcestershire rate of 69.21 (three year average 2005/07), which, compared to the 2008/09 target of 66.73, is slightly off target.

In Bromsgrove, the 2005/07 rate is calculated at 62.45 per 100,000 under 75. This is well below the county average, and also below the rates of Redditch (79.60), Worcester (85.20) and Wyre Forest (75.66).

Figure 6.4 – NI 121 Rate from 2000 to 2007, Bromsgrove and Worcestershire



Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD)

Calculations from the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD) show that Bromsgrove NI 121 rates have been consistently below that of the county for all but one of the 8 year period from 2000 to 2007.

Data from the Public Health Information Analyst for NHS Worcestershire indicates that, based on pooled data from 2003-2007, the mortality rate from circulatory disease under 75 is higher in Beacon and Charford than the county average.

6.2.2 NI 133 Timeliness of social care packages

This NI is linked to acceptable waiting times for delivery of care packages following assessment. It measures the percentage of new clients aged 65+ for whom the time from completion of assessment to provision of services in the care package is less than or equal to 4 weeks.

In Worcestershire, the baseline based on 2007/08 is set at 85%, with target improvement as follows:

- 2008/09 – 87%
- 2009/10 – 89%
- 2010/11 – 92%

No data is available at a district level.

6.2.3 NI 142 Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living

This indicator is a measure of the proportion of people who are supported to establish and maintain independent living in the county.

Worcestershire Baseline: 97.52%

Target for improvement:

- 2008/09 – 98.01%
- 2009/10 – 98.01%
- 2010/11 – 98.02%

No data is available at a district level.

6.2.4 LI 6 (formerly NI 146) Adults with learning disabilities in employment

Target setting on this indicator has been deferred. The NI has been converted to local target (LI 6) due to lack of national data.

The Worcestershire baseline is set at 3.1% (2008/09) with targets for improvement as follows:

- 2009/10 – 4.8%
- 2010/11 – 6.3%

No data is available at a district level.

6.2.5 LI 7 (formerly NI 150) Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment

Target setting on this indicator has been deferred. The NI has been converted to local target (LI 7) due to lack of national data.

The Worcestershire baseline is set at 539 (2008/09) with improvement targets as follows:

- 2009/10: +5%
- 2010/11: +5%

No data is available at a district level.

Data on- the adult and community services national indicators is quite difficult to obtain at a sub-county level. However, a number of other data sets can be used to identify problem areas within this LAA priority.

6.3 Additional Theme Block Data

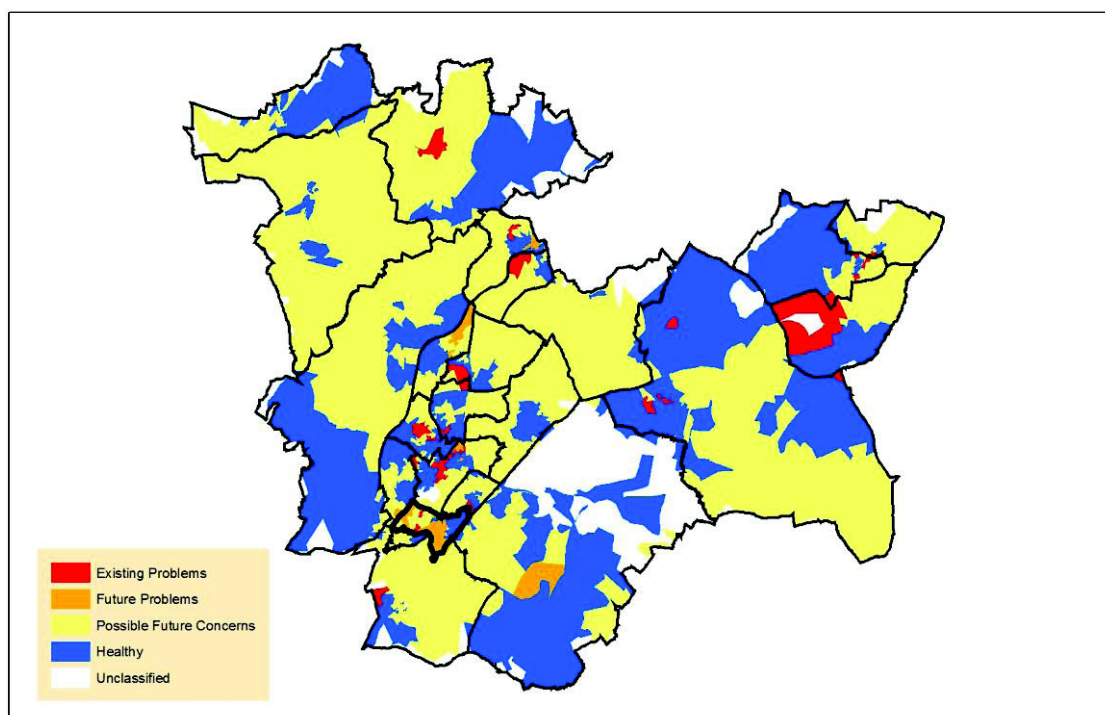
6.3.1 Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables

Over a quarter of adults in Bromsgrove eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables according to the Health Profile for Bromsgrove from the Department for Health.

In the 2008 Bromsgrove Residents Quality of Life Survey, over a quarter of respondents (28%) claimed that they had eaten the recommended 5 or more portions the previous day.

6.3.2 Health Acorn 2008

Figure 6.5: Health Acorn 2008 Classification by Postcode area for Bromsgrove.



Health Acorn 2008 Classification: Bromsgrove

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Source: Health Acorn

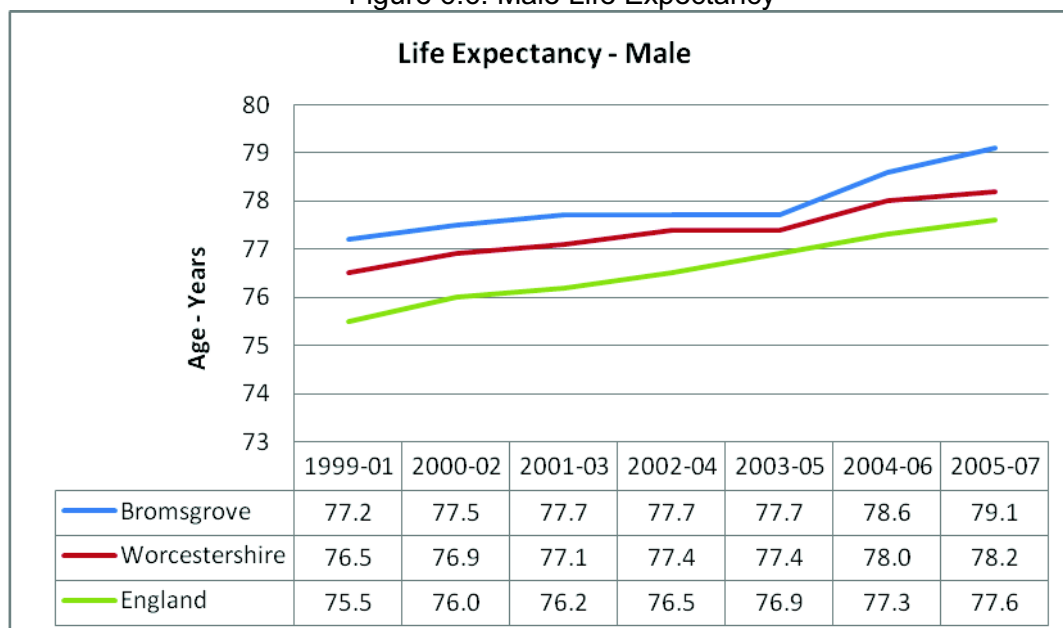
It seems that the least healthy area in Bromsgrove in terms of Health Acorn is near to Wythall, with a large red area indicating Existing Problems. However, this area is largely rural with a low population, which may mean that a small area of poor health has created this pattern. When comparing this map to a population density map of the District, discrepancies such as this become apparent.

It is clear from the population distribution across the District that Sidemoor contains the largest area of Health Acorn classification "existing problems" within a densely populated ward, with a population of 4,500 or above. Other areas of current concern include sections of Rubery, the Poets area of Catshill, and the centre of St Johns ward. Furthermore, future problems are predicted in areas of Charford, Catshill and Rubery.

6.3.3 Life Expectancy and Mortality Rates

Life expectancy and mortality rates are unavailable at a sub-district level, but can be used to further identify any possible health concerns affecting the District as a whole.

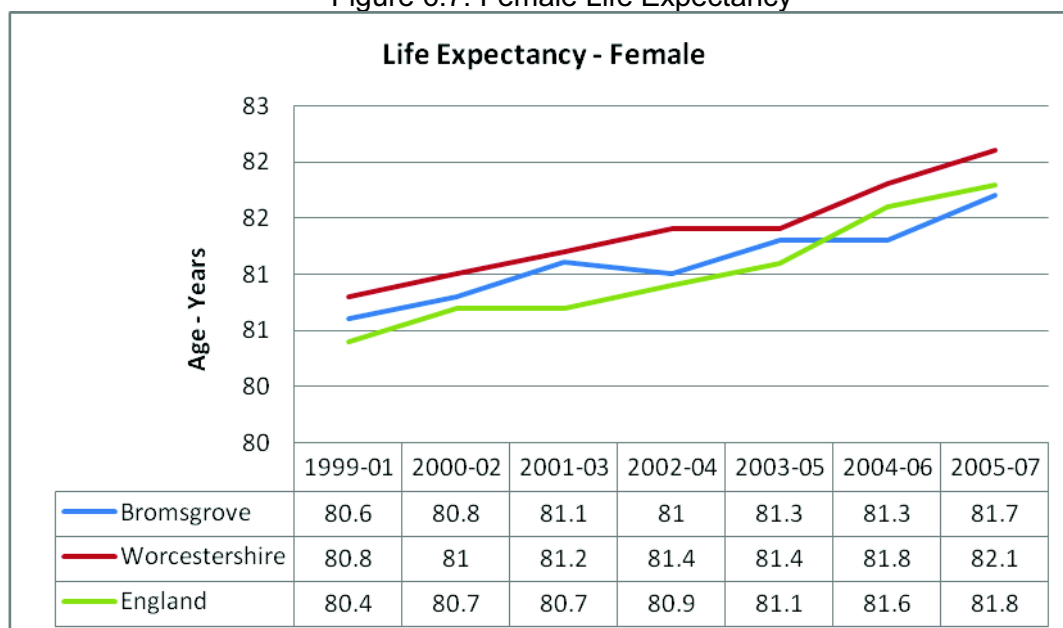
Figure 6.6: Male Life Expectancy



Source: FTI Area Profiles

Male life expectancy has been consistently both following an increasing trend, and showing above average performance in the Bromsgrove District compared to Worcestershire and national averages since 1991/01. The latest figures show male life expectancy at 79.1 years.

Figure 6.7: Female Life Expectancy

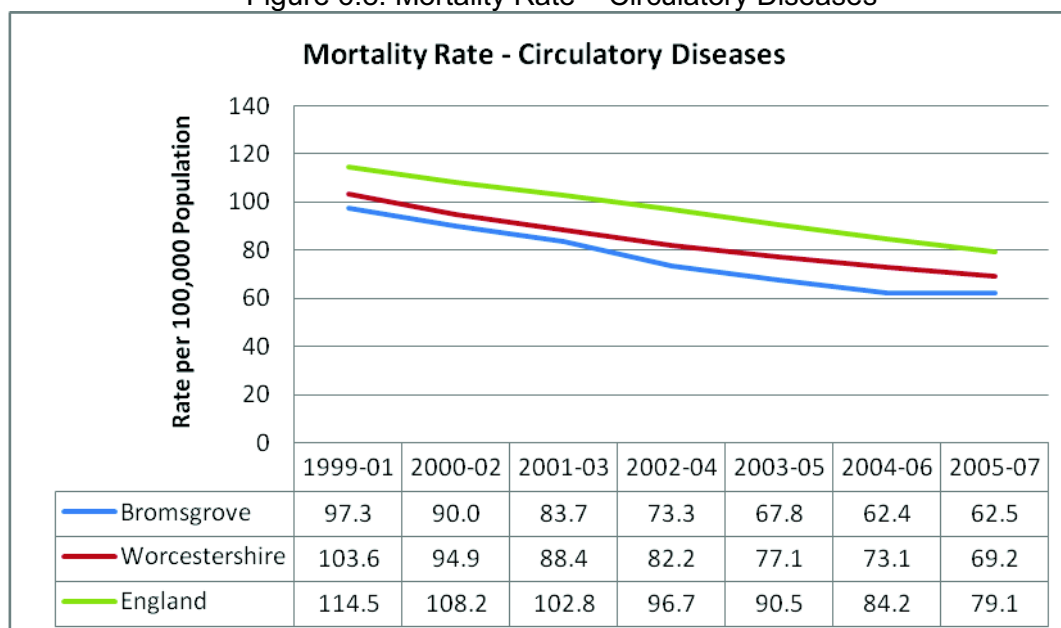


Source: FTI Area Profiles

Performance in terms of female life expectancy is not as positive, with Bromsgrove figures currently slightly below both national and county averages at 81.7 years based on 2005/07 data. However, the difference between District and National figures equates to just 0.1 years, and to County just 0.4 years, therefore not a significant difference.

Overall life expectancy is significantly lower than the national average of 78.5 years (2000-04) in Sidemoor and St Johns (Health Profile for Bromsgrove, DoH).

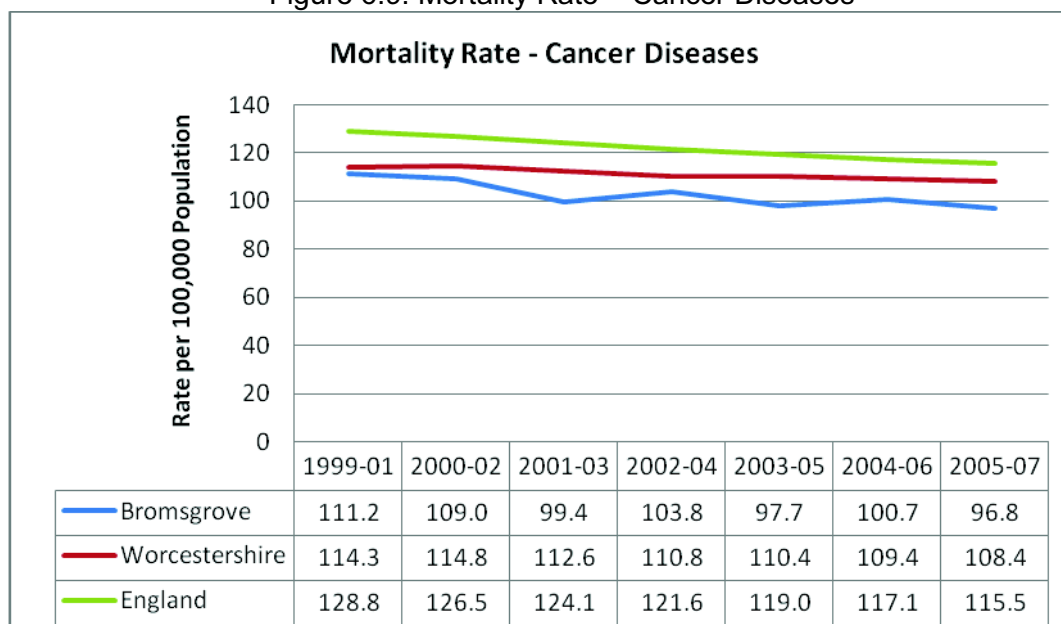
Figure 6.8: Mortality Rate – Circulatory Diseases



Source: FTI Area Profiles

Mortality rates from circulatory diseases have been declining in Bromsgrove, in line with County and National trends since 1999/01. The rate in Bromsgrove has been consistently lower than that of the county and the country, currently standing at 62.5 per 100,000 population. The rate of decline has slowed in more recent years, with a very slight increase between 2004/06 and 2005/07.

Figure 6.9: Mortality Rate – Cancer Diseases

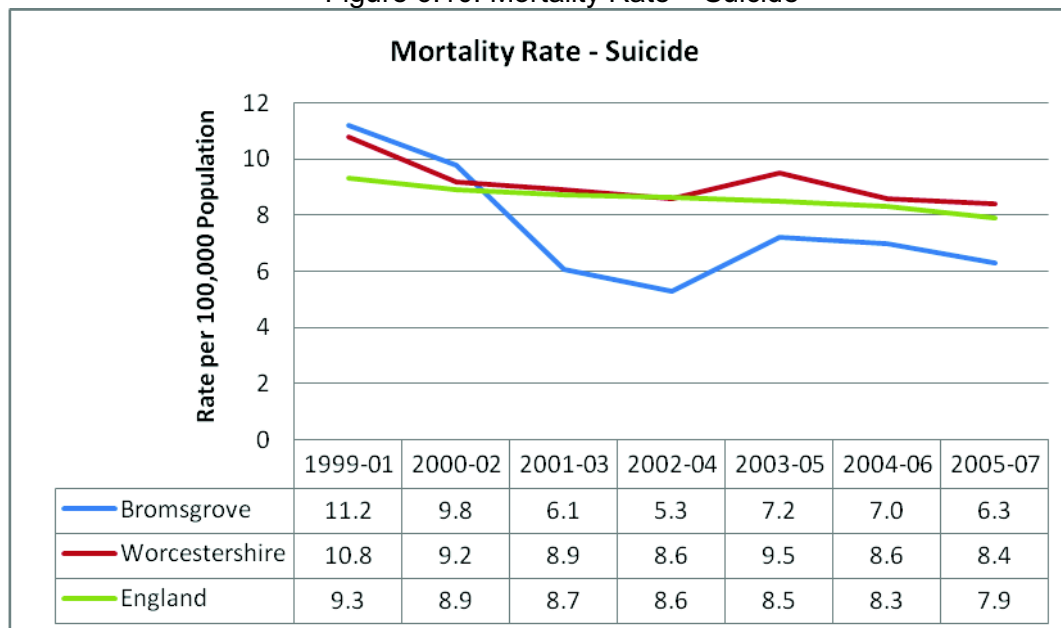


Source: FTI Area Profiles

The mortality rate in terms of cancer diseases has followed a different pattern to that of Worcestershire and England since 1999, fluctuating between 111.2 and the current low of 96.8 per 100,000 population. Despite these fluctuations, the rate has

consistently been lower than that of the county and the country, though the various increases and decreases make it difficult to predict where the trend may head next.

Figure 6.10: Mortality Rate – Suicide



Source: FTI Area Profiles

Despite suicide mortality rates above the county and national averages in 1999/01, the rate in Bromsgrove has since dropped to a low of 5.3 per 100,000 population in 2002/04, after which rates increased further before dropping down again to just 6.3 in 2005/07.

6.3.4 Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate per 1000 persons in Bromsgrove (January 03 – December 2005), is 6.1³. This places the District with the third highest rate in County after Redditch (7.4) and Wyre Forest (7.1). The West Midlands regional average is 6.8.

6.3.5 Binge Drinking

The North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO) has estimated numbers of hazardous, harmful and binge drinkers for every local authority in England (available from <http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/regions.htm>).

The estimates are based on self-reported consumption from the Health Survey for England, Hospital Episodes Statistics, mortality data and mid-2005 population estimates. It should be noted that the estimates probably understate the extent of problem drinking because they are partly based on self-report (ie through the Health Survey for England).

³ Source: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Table 6.2 - NWPFO synthetic estimates of hazardous, harmful and binge drinking in adults

Local Authority	Binge Drinking		Hazardous Drinking		Harmful Drinking	
	%	number	%	number	%	number
Bromsgrove	17.2	12,642	20.4	15,092	3.7	2,752
Malvern Hills	17.3	10,524	19.0	11,667	3.9	2,413
Redditch	18.1	11,436	19.3	12,222	4.7	2,973
Worcester	18.2	13,723	20.6	15,669	5.0	3,828
Wychavon	17.4	16,501	19.6	18,713	3.9	3,702
Wyre Forest	18.1	14,559	19.2	15,533	4.8	3,856
Worcestershire Totals		79,385		88,896		19,524

Source: NWPFO

The level of binge and harmful drinkers in Bromsgrove is the lowest in the county, however the level of hazardous drinkers (20.4%) is actually one of the highest in the County, second only to Worcester City (20.6%).

Furthermore, based on the Schools Health Education Unit (SHEU) lifestyle survey of secondary schools in 2007, year 8 and year 10 pupils in Worcestershire were much more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than the corresponding age groups in the rest of England.

6.3.6 Health Profile for Bromsgrove 2009 (Department of Health)

Based on the Health Profile for Bromsgrove from the Department of Health 2009, the health of the people of Bromsgrove is generally better than the England average. Physical activity in children is the one indicator which is worse than the England average

Bromsgrove performance is significantly better than the England average for the following indicators in the summary:

- Deprivation
- Children in Poverty
- GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) in English and Maths
- Violent crime
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Obese children
- Children's tooth decay (at age 5)
- Teenage pregnancy (under 18)
- Adults who smoke
- Over 65s "not in good health"
- Incapacity benefit for mental illness
- Hospital stays for alcohol related harm
- Drug misuse
- People diagnosed with diabetes
- Life expectancy – male
- Deaths from smoking
- Early deaths – heart disease and stroke
- Early deaths – cancer

In addition, in terms of alcohol indicators (from NWPFO alcohol profiles for England):

- alcohol specific mortality – males, alcohol related recorded crimes, harmful drinking national rank 29 are significantly better than England average.
- However, employees in bars and alcohol specific hospital admissions (under 18) are significantly worse than England average.

6.3.7 Citizens Panel November 2008

Figure 6.11 - Question 22 responses: Which three of the following Health and Well-being issues do you consider to be the most important for the County Council and PCT to address?

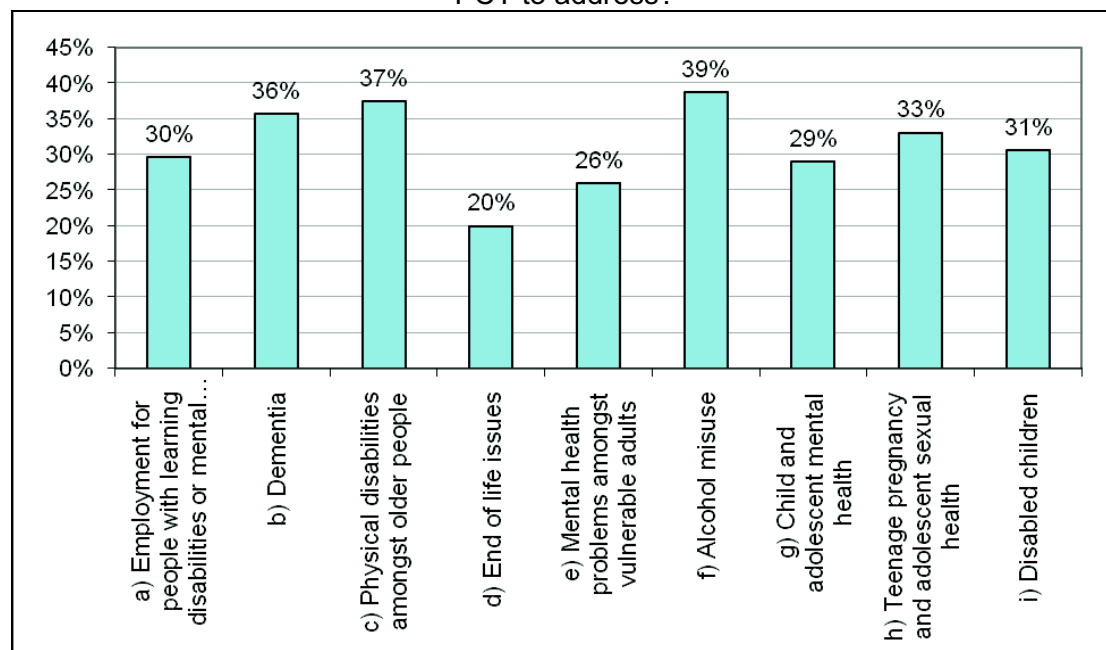


Figure 6.10 provides some guidance as to which health issues Bromsgrove residents consider to be the most important for the County Council and PCT to address. 39% of residents in Bromsgrove stated that alcohol misuse was most important, with 37% citing physical disabilities amongst older people, and 36% saying dementia was the important issue. This ties in well with the issues highlighted in the Health Profile for Bromsgrove, and emphasises the need for local focus on mental health and alcohol issues.

6.4 Section Summary

- Bromsgrove residents are generally healthier than county averages, with a fairly high number participating in sport.
- Childhood obesity and overweight levels are well below county, regional and national averages according to local data, but the Health Profile for Bromsgrove 2009 suggests that physical activity in children is significantly below the national average.
- Smoking rate prevalence performance is not as positive, the rate of self reported 4-week smoking quitters is below the national average, but this is likely to be due to a low level of smokers within the District overall providing less potential for high quitting rates.
- Female life expectancy in the District is below both county and national averages, but by only 0.4 and 0.1 years respectively – not a significant problem.
- Alcohol consumption is also a key focus area, with hazardous drinking, and alcohol specific hospital admissions (under 18) standing out as the worst performing areas. Alcohol misuse is also the issue which most resident feel needs addressing by the council and PCT.

7 Meeting the needs of children and young people

The priorities, National Indicators (NI) and Local Indicators (LI) for the LAA Theme Block "meeting the needs of children and young people" are:

"To ensure all children and young people have the opportunity to participate in positive activities"

- LI 5 (formerly NI 54) Services for disabled children
- NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities
- LI 2 Children who have experienced bullying

Supplementary data sets providing additional information related to this theme block include:

- Department for Children and Families School Performance Tables
- Average point score for pupils at key stages 2, 3 and 4
- School Absence Data
- Floor target area profiles for education

7.1 LAA Priority – “To ensure all children and young people have the opportunity to participate in positive activities”

7.1.1 LI 5 (formerly NI 54) Services for disabled children – average number of disabled children accessing short breaks

Target setting on this indicator has been deferred. The NI has been converted to local target (LI 5) due to lack of national data.

The Worcestershire baseline is set at 233 (2008/09) with targets for improvement as follows:

- 2009/10 – 280
- 2010/11 – 500

No data is available at a district level.

7.1.2 NI 110 Young people’s participation in positive activities

The Worcestershire baseline for NI 110 is set at 72.2% of young people participating in positive activities. The targets for improvement are as follows:

- 2009/10 – 77.8%
- 2010/11 – 83.3%

No data is available at a district level.

7.1.3 LI 2 Children who have experienced bullying

The Worcestershire baseline for LI 2 is set at 35% of children who state they have experienced bullying based on the TellUs2 Survey.

Targets for reduction are as follows:

- 2008/09 – unchanged
- 2009/10 – improvement of 1% (34%)
- 2010/11 – improvement of 2% (33%)

The sample size of the TellUs2 survey is not sufficient for meaningful data to be provided at a District level.

District and sub-district data is currently unavailable for the national indicators in this section. However, the following data sets will help to assess the areas where the needs of children and young people are greatest.

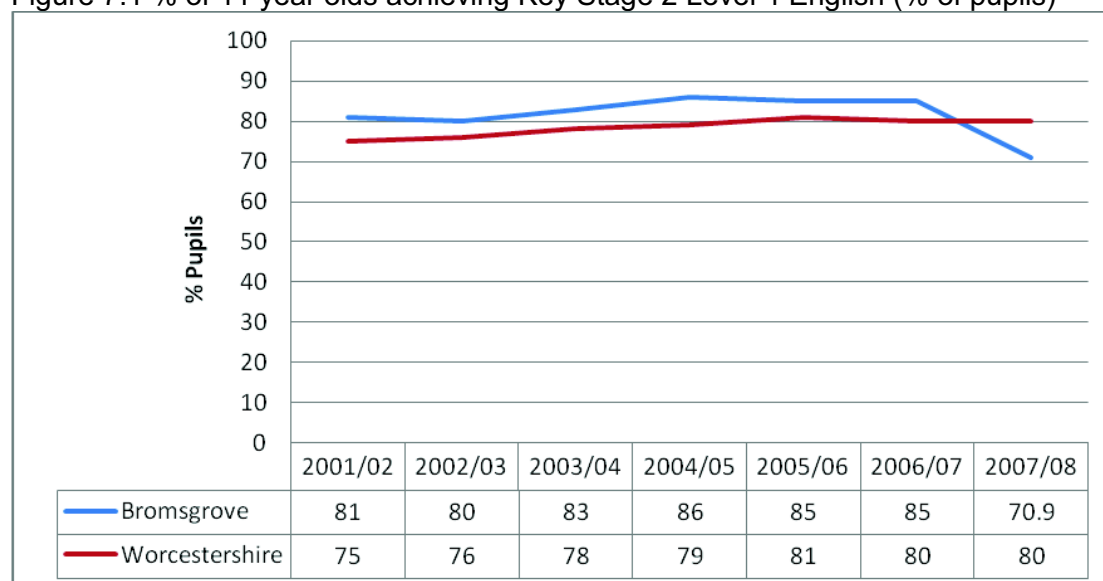
7.2 Additional Theme Block Data

7.2.1 School Performance Key Stage 2

For full School Performance Tables, see Appendix 1.

- The best performing school at Key Stage 2 in English during 2008 was Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School, and the worst performance was in Parkside Middle School, Catshill.
- The best performing school at Key Stage 2 in Maths during 2008 was Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery, and the worst performance was again in Parkside Middle School, Catshill.
- The best performing schools at Key Stage 2 in Science during 2008, with 100% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above, were Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery and Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School. Clent Parochial Primary School performed worst with just 88% of pupils achieving level 4 or above.
- At Key Stage 2, overall performance was best in Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School, and at Parkside Middle School, performance was generally low.

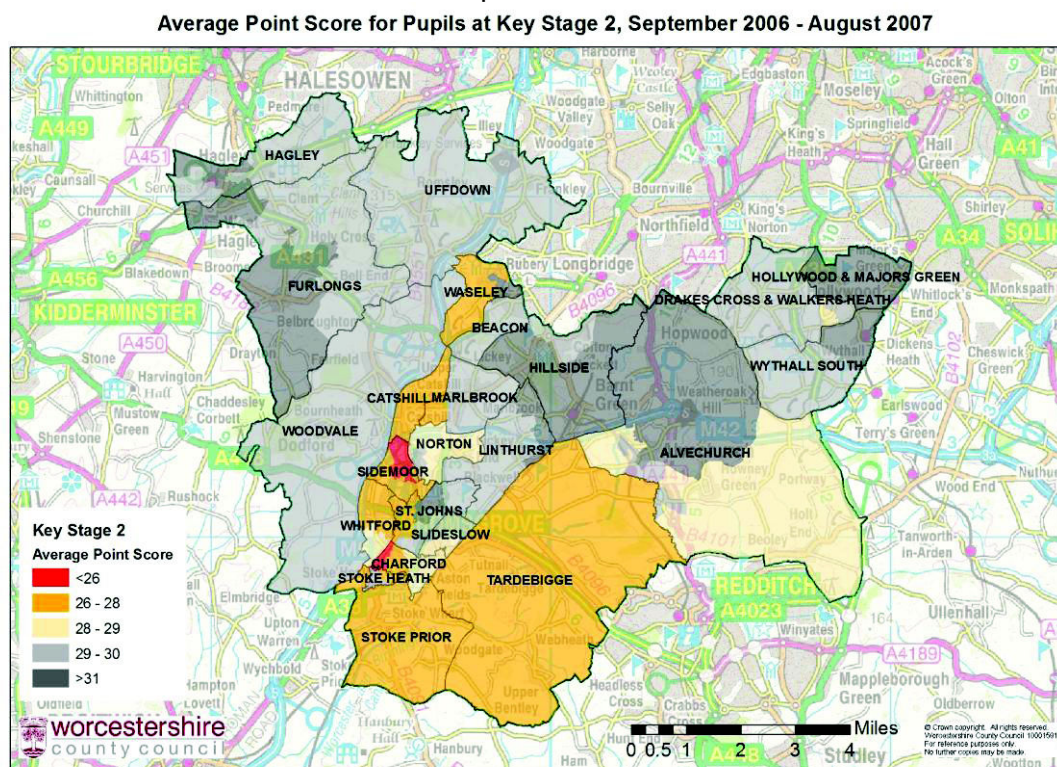
Figure 7.1 % of 11 year olds achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 English (% of pupils)



Source FTI Area Profiles

The percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 in English has been declining since 2004/05 with just 70.9% in 2007/08, almost 10% lower than the county average. In all other years, Bromsgrove has outperformed the County so this drop highlights a possible area to target resources.

Figure 7.2 – Average point score for pupils at Key Stage 2, by SOA based on home postcode



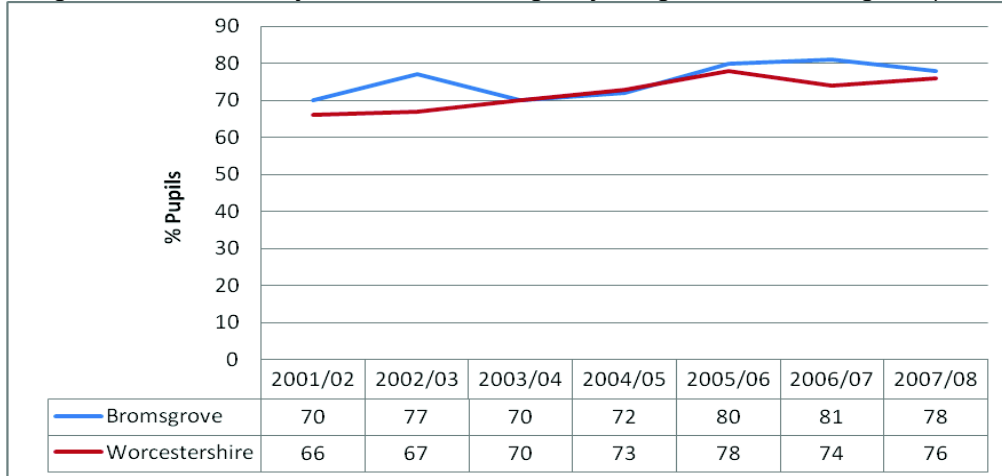
Source: DCSF

The SOAs where the average point score of pupils is lowest at Key Stage 2 are in Sidemoor and Charford. The highest scoring pupils, on average, live in the Haybridge High School area of Hagley (30.8), Wythall South (31), and in the North Bromsgrove High School area of St John's (31.3, though the number of Key Stage 2 Pupils living in this area may be low, which may skew figures).

7.2.2 School Performance Key Stage 3

The percentage of pupils achieving level 5 or above in English, Maths and Science, was highest at Hagley Catholic High School, and lowest in North Bromsgrove High School

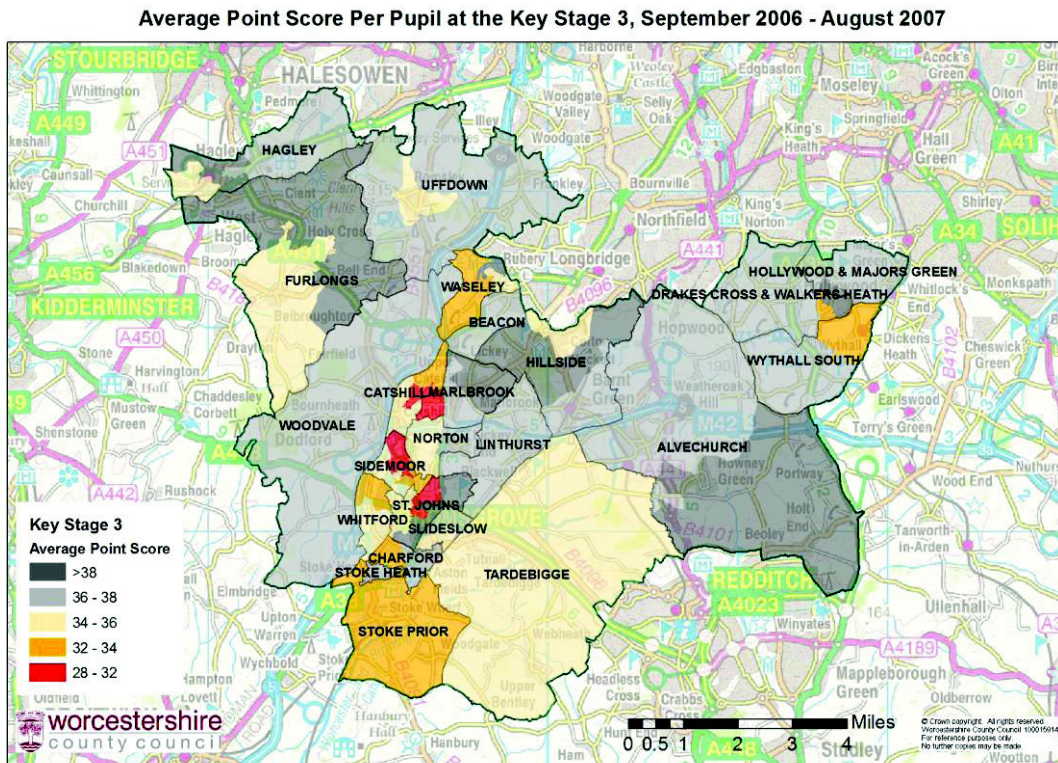
Figure 7.3 - % of 14 year olds achieving Key Stage 3 Level 5 English (% of pupils)



Source FTI Area Profiles

The percentage of pupils achieving level 5 in English at Key Stage 3 has generally been higher in Bromsgrove than the County average, though the trend has been one of decreasing scores in recent years.

Figure 7.4 - Average point score for pupils at Key Stage 3, by SOA based on home postcode



Source: DCSF

The average point score for pupils at Key Stage 3 in 2006/07 was lowest in the King Georges Close area of Sidemoor (average score=28.7), followed by the North Bromsgrove High School area of St Johns (30.2) and the Barley Mow Lane area of Catshill (30.6). Average scores were highest in the Clent and Bell End area of Furlongs (40.1), the Woodrush area of Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath (39.9) and

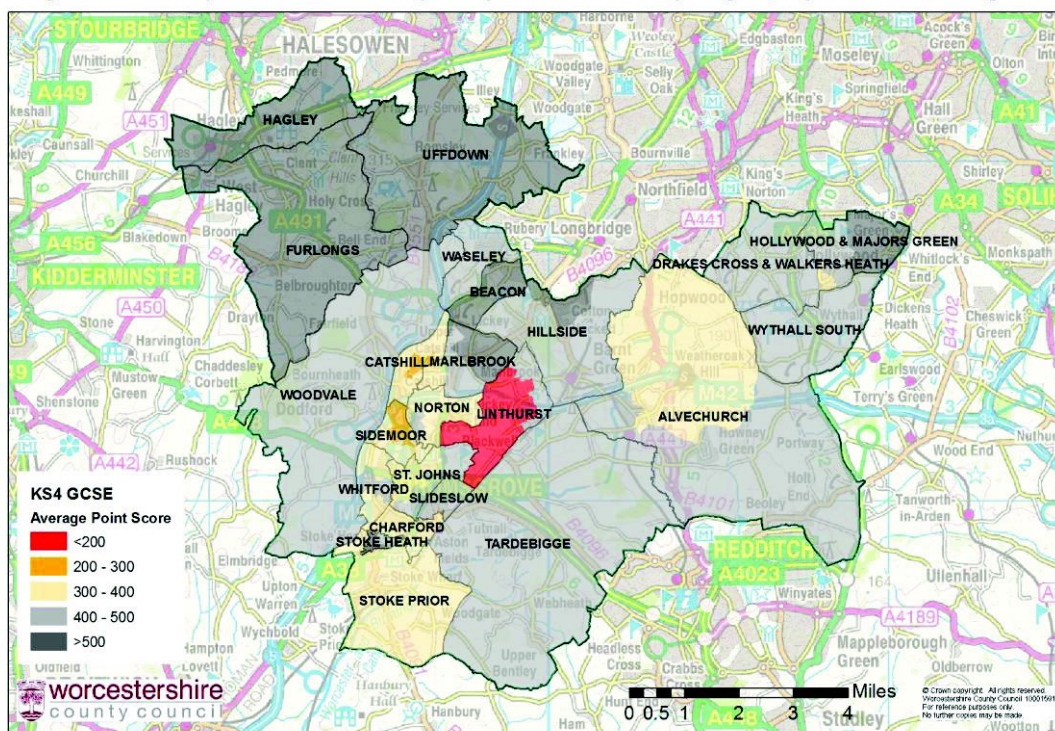
in West Hollywood (39.9). It seems that performance was highest in the more rural areas of the District.

7.2.3 School Performance Key Stage 4 (GCSE)

Unsurprisingly, the proportion of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A* to C in 2008 was highest at The Bromsgrove School, a private school in Bromsgrove town centre. Haybridge High School was a close second with 95% of pupils performing to this level. The worst performance was in North Bromsgrove High School, a pattern consistent with scores at Key Stage 3.

Figure 7.5 - Average GCSE and equivalent point score per pupil, by SOA based on home postcode

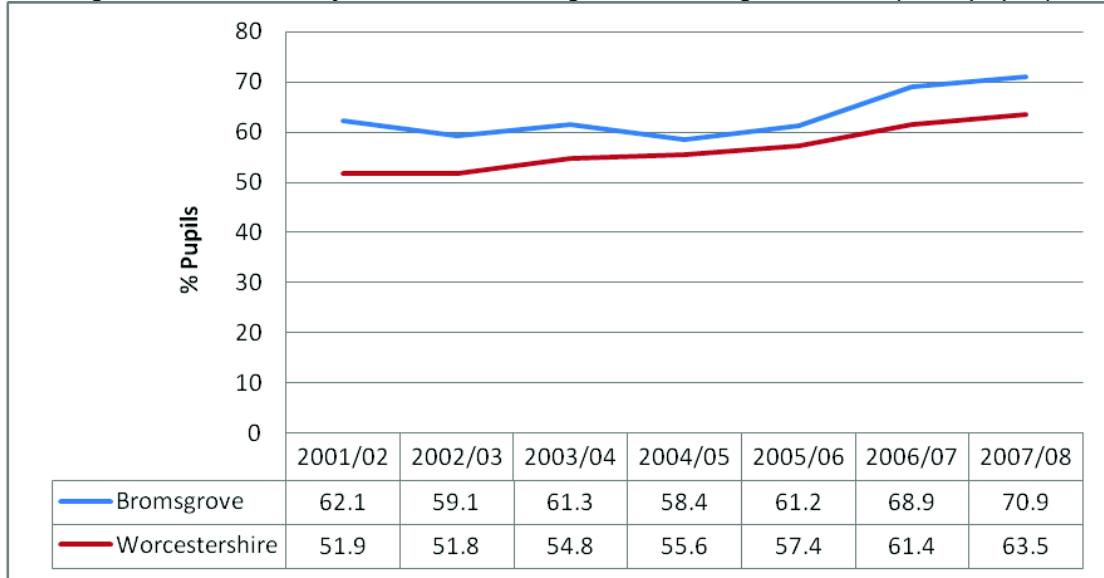
Average GCSE and Equivalent Point Score per Pupil at the end of Key Stage 4, September 2006 - August 2007



Source: DCSF

The average point score of pupils at Key Stage 4 is actually lowest in the Blackwell area of Linthurst Ward. This is most likely due to the location of the Upland Children's Home which may have skewed the figures. Areas of Sidemoor and Catshill also show low performance with scores between 200 and 300.

Figure 7.6 - % of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C (% of pupils)



Source FTI Area Profiles

A greater proportion of pupils achieved 5 or more GCSEs A*-C grade in 2007/08 in Bromsgrove than the County average, 70.9% versus 63.5% in Worcestershire. The trend in terms of the average score has been an increasing one since 2004/05.

The spatial distribution of poor pupil performance at all stages seems to be linked to deprivation, with higher scores in the more rural and affluent areas.

7.2.4 School Absence Data 2008

Table 7.1 – School absence data, primary schools 2008.

Primary Schools	% of half days missed due to	
	Overall Absence	Persistent Absence
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	4.6%	1.7%
Aston Fields Middle School	5.0%	2.7%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	3.9%	0.6%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery	3.2%	0.0%
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	6.1%	2.9%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	6.3%	4.6%
Clent Parochial Primary School	3.7%	0.0%
Hagley Primary School	4.3%	0.2%
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	4.9%	1.5%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	4.3%	0.6%
Lickey Hills Primary School	4.8%	0.8%
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School	3.6%	0.7%
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	4.6%	1.9%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	4.7%	1.2%

Source: DCFS

Both overall absences and persistent absence were greatest in Parkside Middle school during 2008, 6.3% and 4.6% respectively. Persistent absence was also 2.9%

in Catshill Middle School and at 2.7% at Aston Fields Middle School. In all other Primary School in the District, persistent absence was less than 2%, and in Belbroughton CofE Primary School, it was 0%.

Table 7.2 – School absence data, secondary schools 2008.

Secondary Schools	Maintained mainstream schools only	
	overall absence	persistent absence
Bromsgrove School	-	-
Hagley Catholic High School	5.6%	2.5%
Haybridge High School and Sixth Form	4.9%	2.0%
North Bromsgrove High School	9.0%	9.6%
South Bromsgrove Community High School	7.3%	6.8%
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	7.4%	4.9%
Woodrush Community High School	5.9%	3.2%
Chadsgrove School	-	-

Source: DCFS

In secondary schools, absence was worst in North Bromsgrove High School (9.6% persistent absence) followed by South Bromsgrove High School (6.8%). Waseley Hills High School also had a fairly high absence rate (comparative within Bromsgrove District) at 4.9%. Absence was lowest in Haybridge High School with 2.0% persistent absence.

Again it seems that absence is more prevalent in more urban areas, and less so in the more rural and affluent catchment areas.

Average secondary school persistent absence for the District is around 4.8%. This is only just below the County average of 4.9%, but well below the national average of 6.7%. North and South Bromsgrove High Schools have secondary school persistent absence rates well above both County and National averages.

7.3 Section Summary

- School performance is generally of a high standard throughout the district, though Key stage 2 English scores have recently fallen below the county average.
- The spatial distribution of poor pupil performance at all stages seems to be linked to deprivation with higher scores in more affluent areas, and lower scores in areas such as Charford, Catshill and Sidemoor.
- Levels of persistent absence in secondary school children are fairly high in the District, especially in North and South Bromsgrove High Schools.

8 Stronger Communities

The priorities, relevant National Indicators (NI) and Local Indicators (LI) for the LAA Theme Block "stronger communities" are:

"To improve accessibility by addressing congestion and improving public transport"

- NI 169 Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered
- NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport

"To provide decent and affordable housing that meets the diverse needs of Worcestershire"

- NI 154 Net additional homes provided
- NI 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)
- NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with low energy efficiency rating

"To reduce levels of inequality within the community"

- NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty
- LI 3 Successful new claims generated for pension credit, attendance allowance and disability living allowance (as a percentage of population of pensionable age)

Supplementary data sets providing additional information related to this theme block include:

- Bromsgrove District Council Corporate Performance Indicators, 2008/09
- Census 2001 – Older persons without central heating
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) – from IMD 2007
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) – from IMD 2007
- Floor target area profiles
- Bromsgrove District Council Quality of Life Residents Survey
- IMD Sub-domains, distance to services (Primary School, Food Store, GP and Post Office) – IMD 2007

8.1 LAA Priority – “To improve accessibility by addressing congestion and improving public transport”

8.1.1 NI 169 Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered

The Worcestershire baseline for NI 169 is set at 11.02% of non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered (based on 2007/08 outturn). The county-wide targets for improvement are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 9.8%
- 2009/10 – 8.9%
- 2010/11 – 8.4%

No data is currently available at a District or sub-district level.

8.1.2 NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport

The Worcestershire baseline for NI 175 is set at 93%. The county-wide targets for improvement are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 93%
- 2009/10 – 93%
- 2010/11 – 94%

Though not specifically linked to a National Indicator, the following information can be used to give an indication of access to services and facilities.

Table 8.1 - Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) (% of working age people)

Area	2005	2007
Bromsgrove	79.3	83.2
Worcestershire	81.1	85.1
England	82.8	87.6

Source: FTI Area Profiles

The proportion of working age people with access to employment by public transport is actually lower in Bromsgrove than both the County and National averages at 83.2%. This is perhaps due to the rural nature of a large portion of the District. The percentage of people with access to employment by transport has actually increased from 2005 to 2007 by 36.9%.

8.2 LAA Priority – “To provide decent and affordable housing that meets the diverse needs of Worcestershire”

8.2.1 NI 154 Net additional homes provided

The baseline for Worcestershire for NI 154 is 1910 net additional homes provided each year. The targets for the current LAA are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 1830
- 2009/10 – 1830
- 2010/11 – 1830

In 2008/09, 1494 net additional homes were provided within Worcestershire, 18% less than the target. In Bromsgrove, 135 net additional homes were provided, the lowest figure of all Districts in Worcestershire, and considerably lower than the rate in previous years. . A single cause cannot be identified for the fall in the total this year.

8.2.2 NI 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)

The NI 155 baseline for Worcestershire (based on HSSA 06/07 outturn) is 316. Target for improvement in over the next 3 years are as follows:

- 2008/09 – 345
- 2009/10 – 380
- 2010/11 – 450

During 2008/09, 542 affordable homes were delivered in the County, well above the target for the year. In Bromsgrove, production of affordable homes was also well above the target of 80 at 145. This is because schemes originally planned for completion in the previous year were completed instead in 2008/09. Also, because of the economic climate, a scheme granted permission as market housing prior to the moratorium was converted to affordable housing.

Performance was well above target in other Districts including Malvern Hills, Worcester City, and Wychavon. However, in Redditch, only 10 affordable homes were provided against a target of 31.

Table 8.2 – Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)

Local Area	2006/07	2007/08
Bromsgrove	40	30
Worcestershire	370	390

Source – FTI Area Profiles

Table 8.2 shows that the number of affordable houses delivered in Bromsgrove during 2006/07 and 2007/08 was substantially less than the 2008/09 figure of 80, suggesting that progress towards NI 155 is on target.

Table 8.3: Bromsgrove District Council Corporate Performance Indicators, 2008/09 outturn

Reference	Planning & Environment	Target	Outturn	Comments from relevant department
NI 156	Number of households occupying temporary accommodation	34	13	We continue to meet the Government target of 34 clients in TA by 2010. This is due to the excellent prevention work carried out which has seen the number of preventions rise from 76 in 2006/7 to 172 in 2008/9. Due to the economic situation and the reopening of the former Gateway refuge as self contained TA for clients suffering from domestic abuse, we are mindful that there may be a slight increase in 2009/10. However as we currently have a very low base number (13) we are confident that we will continue to meet this target

The target for the number of households occupying temporary accommodation was also exceed, at just 13. The reason for this excellent performance is stated as being the increase in the number of preventions during 2008/09.

8.2.3 NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with low energy efficiency rating

This indicator measures the proportion of households on income related benefit for whom an energy assessment has been carried out, and whose SAP rating meets the standard (e.g. SAP rating of below 30)

The Worcestershire baseline has been set at a 10.68% of households with a SAP rating below 35. Targets for improvement relate to a decrease in the proportion of households with a SAP rating below 35, and an increase in those with a SAP rating above 65.

Table 8.4 – NI 187 Worcestershire Targets

	Baseline	2009/10	2010/11
SAP below 35	10.68%	9.18%	7.68%
SAP above 65	36.73%	38.23%	39.73%

Source: Defra

Table 8.5 - 2008/09 NI 187 Performance

District	SAP below 35	SAP above 65
Worcestershire	9.99%	36.52%
Bromsgrove	8.77%	36.11%
Malvern Hills	16.33%	27.37%
Redditch	6.32%	30.33%
Worcester City	8.04%	32.81%
Wychavon	12.08%	36.92%
Wyre Forest	8.42%	35.59%

Source: Defra

As table 8.5 shows, the proportion of households with a SAP rating below 35 in Bromsgrove is well below the County average at 8.77%. The proportion of households with a SAP rating above 65 in Bromsgrove is actually lower than the County average, so this could be an area for improvement.

8.3 LAA Priority – “To reduce levels of inequality within the community”

8.3.1 NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty

The Worcestershire baseline for NI 116 is set at 13.9% of children living in poverty. The targets for reduction in this figure are as follows:

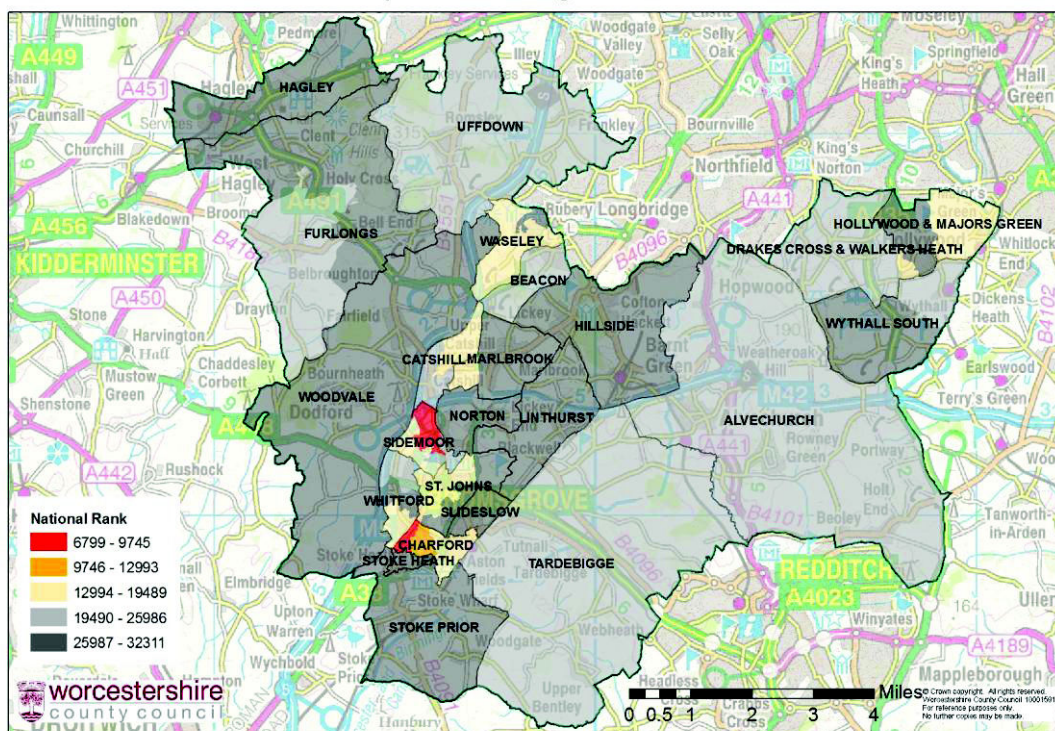
- 2008/09 13.9%
- 2009/10 13.0%
- 2010/11 12.0%

The actual measure of this indicator is calculated using data from the Department of Works and Pensions (DWP) and no data is currently available even at a County level.

The indices of multiple deprivation has a sub-domain measuring income deprivation affecting children (IDACI), which is a measure of the percentage of children in each SOA that live in families that are income deprived. This data set can be used to give some indication of areas that contain the most children affected by poverty, but it is **not** a measure for NI 116.

Some information on the IDACI is given below.

Figure 8.1 – IDACI National Rank by SOA in Bromsgrove
Income Deprivation Affecting Children National Rank



Source: IMD 2007

Table 8.6 – IDACI by SOA, Top 10 Bromsgrove SOAs, with national ranking

LSOA	Ward	SOA Name	National Rank	National %	Bromsgrove SOA Rank
E01032131	Charford	Charford Area, Austin Road	6799	30	1
E01032161	Sidemoor	Part of Sidemoor, King George's Close	7817	30	2
E01032132	Charford	Charford	11283	40	3
E01032152	Marlbrook	Part of Catshill, Barley Mow Lane	13446	50	4
E01032129	Catshill	Upper Catshill	14002	50	5
E01032130	Charford	Aston Fields	14560	50	6
E01032159	Sidemoor	Part of Sidemoor, Melbourne Road	14981	50	7
E01032128	Catshill	Part of Upper Catshill, Gibb Lane	14996	50	8
E01032156	St Johns	St John's Middle School Area	15788	50	9
E01032172	Waseley	Windmill Avenue, Rubery	16838	60	10

Source: IMD 2007

Areas in Charford and Sidemoor dominate the top 10 SOAs in terms of IDACI. In fact, the Austin Road area of Charford, and the King Georges Close area of Sidemoor are ranked in the top 30% of SOAs national for this indicator.

8.3.2 LI 3 Successful new claims generated for pension credit, attendance allowance and disability living allowance

The Worcestershire baseline for LI 3 is 2309 (3 year mean from 2005) with a target of 2700 to be met by 2010/11.

No data is currently available at a District level.

8.4 Additional Theme Block Data

8.4.1 Older persons without central heating (Census 2001)

Though not officially linked to a National Indicator, the following information can be used to indicate the District position compared to county averages in terms of older people living with fuel poverty issues.

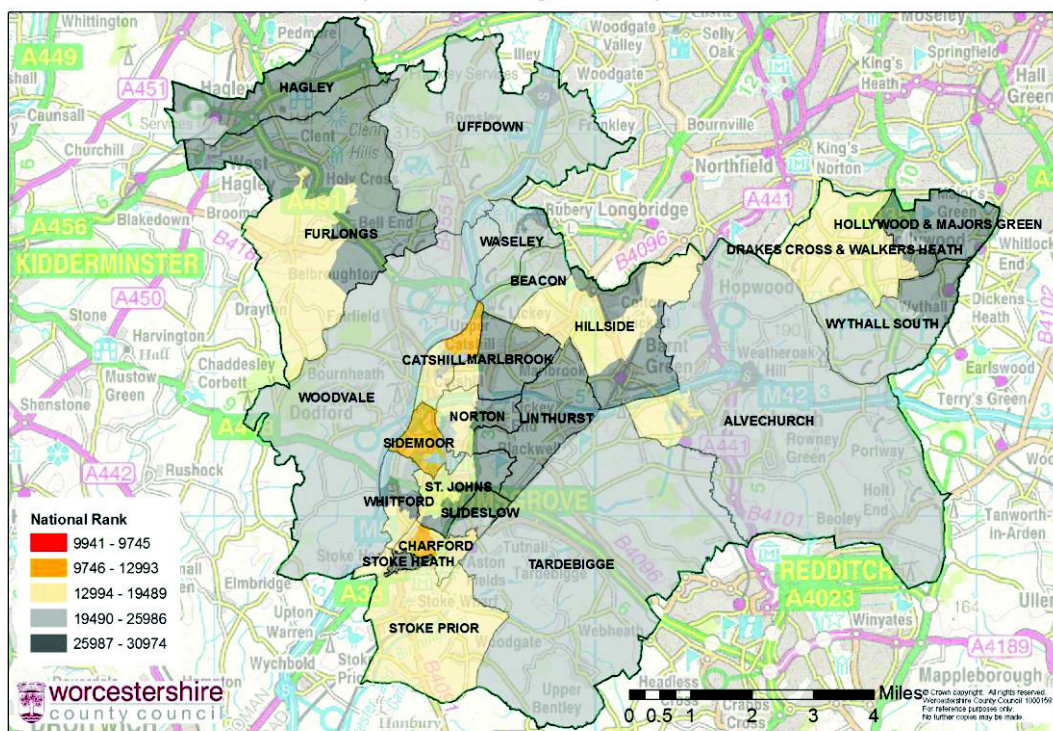
Based on the 2001 census, 5.6% of the population aged over 65 in Bromsgrove, 6.2% of those over 75, and 6.7% of those aged over 85 were without central heating. This figures are well below the county averages of 6.8% of over 65 years olds, 7.4% of over 75, and 7.8% of the over 85 population.

8.4.2 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDACI)

The indices of multiple deprivation has a sub-domain measuring income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP). This data set can be used to give some indication of areas that contain the most older people affected by poverty, but it is **not** a measure for LI 3.

Figure 8.2 – IDAOP National Rank by SOA in Bromsgrove

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People National Rank



Source: IMD 2007

Table 8.7 – IDAOP by SOA, Top 10 Bromsgrove SOAs, with national ranking

LSOA	Ward	SOA Name	IDAOP Rank (National)	National %	Bromsgrove SOA Rank
E01032132	Charford	Charford	9941	40	1
E01032161	Sidemoor	Part of Sidemoor, King George's Close	10265	40	2
E01032129	Catshill	Upper Catshill	11052	40	3
E01032159	Sidemoor	Part of Sidemoor, Melbourne Road	12079	40	4
E01032133	Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	Drakes Cross	13089	50	5
E01032124	Alvechurch	Withybed Green	13242	50	6
E01032157	St Johns	North Bromsgrove High School Area	13498	50	7
E01032131	Charford	Charford Area, Austin Road	14077	50	8
E01032156	St Johns	St John's Middle School Area	14402	50	9
E01032134	Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath	Headley Heath	15107	50	10

Source: IMD 2007

As with the IDACI, Sidemoor and Charford, dominate the top 10 most deprived wards, but no SOAs actually fall within the top 30% nationally. In fact, only 4 SOAs across the District fall within the top 40% nationally, including 2 in Sidemoor Ward.

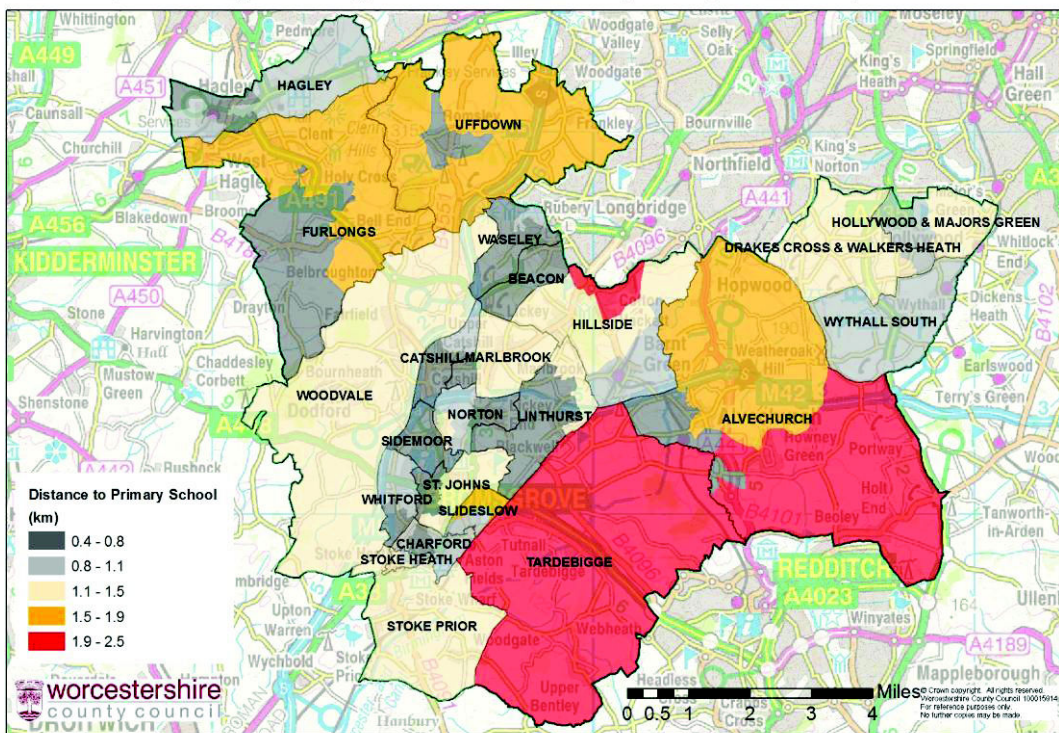
8.4.3 Bromsgrove Residents Quality of Life Survey 2008

Results from the 2008 survey indicate that the majority of residents (61%) felt that the Council should be doing more to help older residents to live in their homes for longer. 35% felt that community transport services and concessionary fares would help improve the lives of older people. Benefits advice (27%) and good neighbour schemes and meals on wheels (also 27%) were also thought to be good initiatives.

8.4.4 Access to Services (IMD 2007)

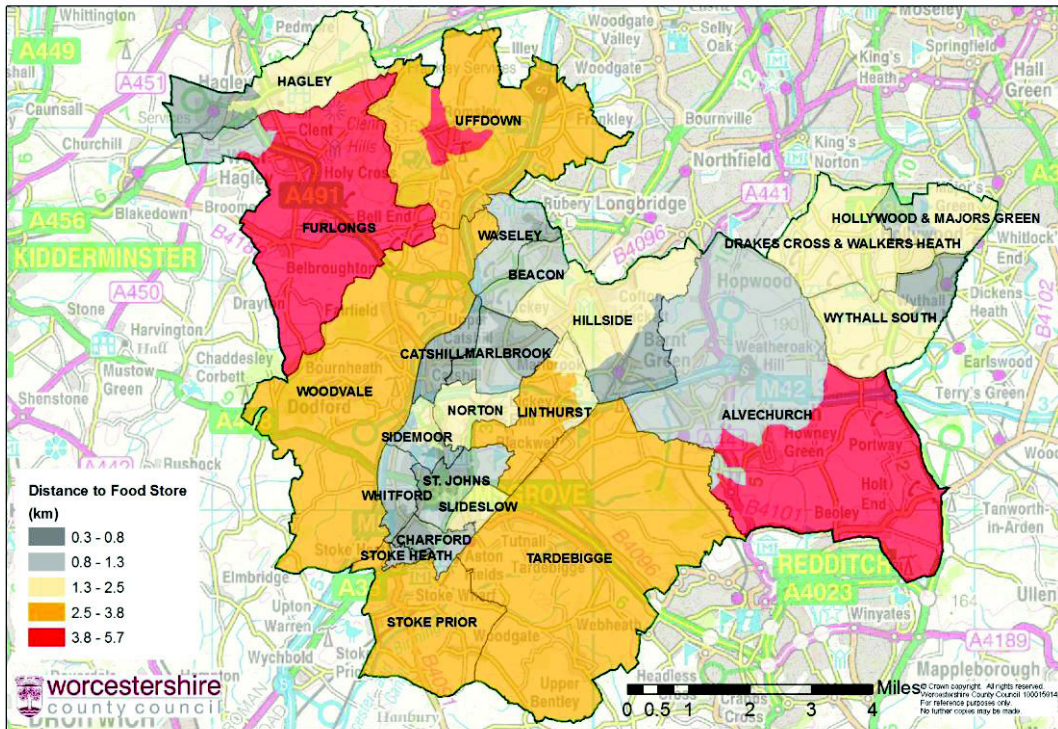
The following data is from the IMD 2007, and related to the road distance to nearest services including GP Practice, food store, primary school and Post Office.

Figure 8.3 –Average Distance to Primary School
Population weighted average road distance to Primary School, Indices of Deprivation 2007



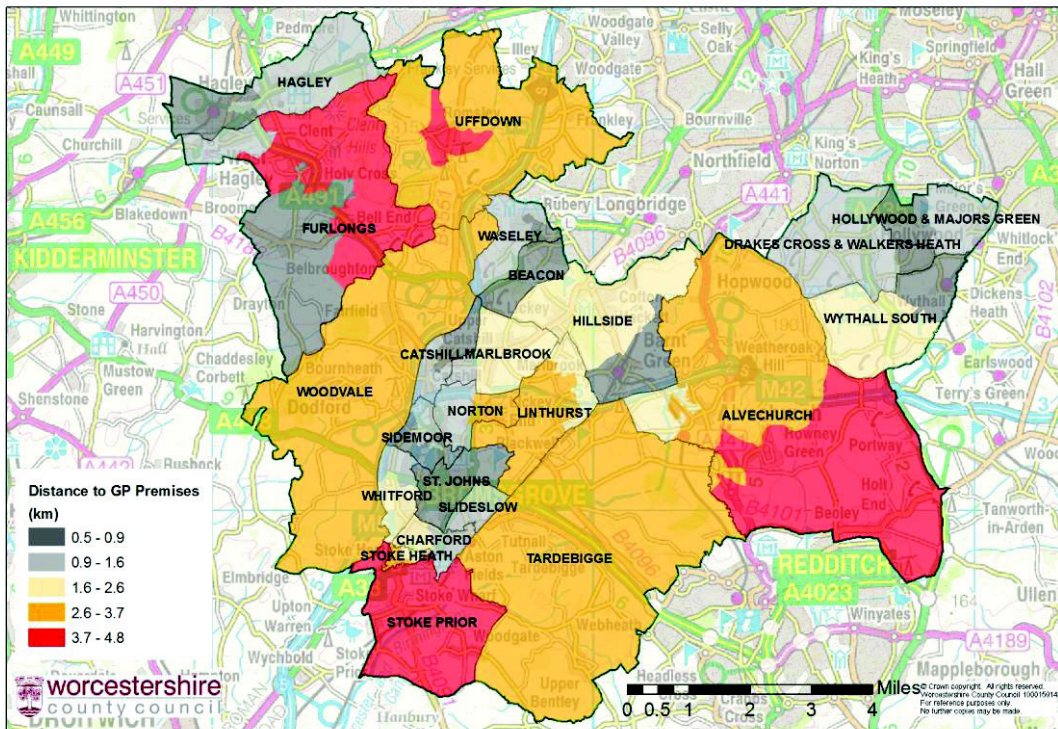
Source: IMD 2007

Figure 8.4 – Average Distance to Food Store
Population weighted average road distance to Food Store, Indices of Deprivation 2007



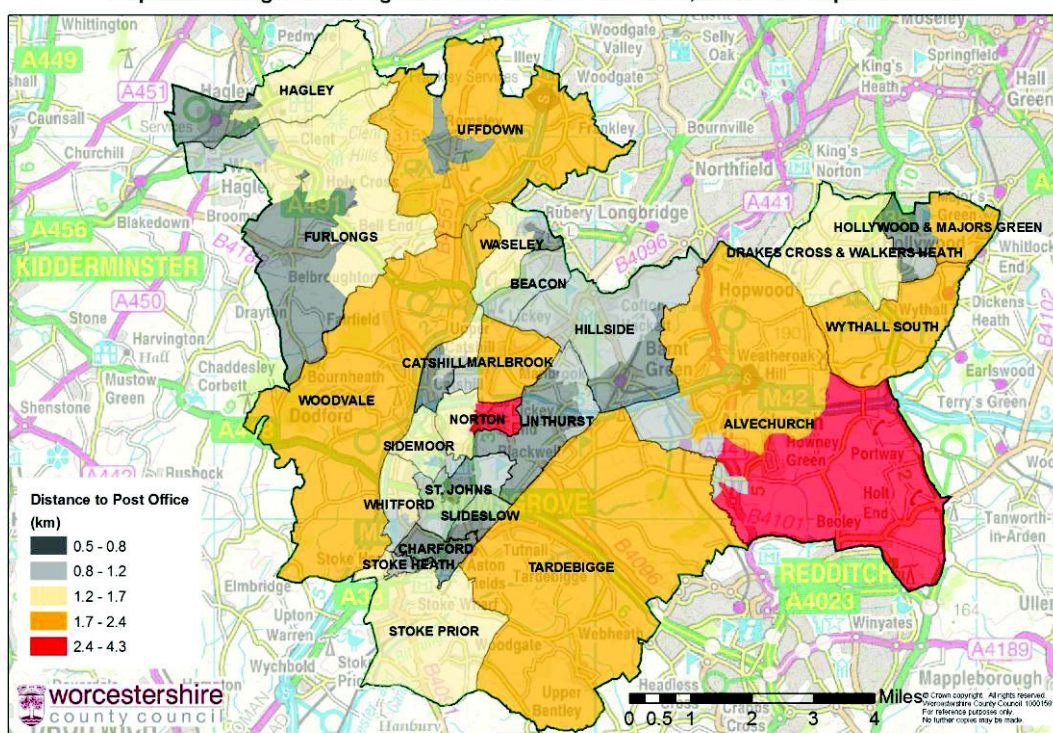
Source: IMD 2007

Figure 8.5 – Average Distance to GP Premises
Population weighted average road distance to GP Premises, Indices of Deprivation 2007



Source: IMD 2007

Figure 8.6 – Average Distance to Post Office
Population weighted average road distance to Post Office, Indices of Deprivation 2007



Source: IMD 2007

- Parts of Alvechurch, Tardebigge and Hillside are the least accessible (by road) to a primary school.
- Furlongs, Uffdown, Stoke Prior and Alvechurch wards contain the SOAs least accessible to a GP Practice
- Distance to a food store is greatest from SOAs in Furlongs, Alvechurch and Uffdown, where the journey can be up to 5.7 kilometres.
- SOAs in Alvechurch and Norton are the furthest from a Post Office

Nearly 40% of areas in Worcestershire are ranked within the top 20% most deprived nationally in terms of distance to key services, mainly in Wychavon and Malvern Hills, due to the mainly rural nature of the county.

8.5 Section Summary

- Access to services is a slight issue in the area with a lower than county and national average proportion of working age people with access to employment by public transport.
- Furthermore, there are large areas of the rural sectors of the District where the distance to key services is over 2 km, thus improved transport links may be necessary.
- Income deprivation affecting children is high in Charford and Sidemoor, as well as income deprivation affecting older people.

Appendix 1

Table A1 - Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English (Key Stage 2)

School	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	92%	94%	94%	90%	90%
Aston Fields Middle School	82%	86%	86%	84%	77%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	63%	72%	72%	89%	80%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery		95%	95%	100%	90%
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	80%	81%	81%	84%	89%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	70%	88%	88%	78%	74%
Clent Parochial Primary School		100%	100%	94%	88%
Hagley Primary School		95%	95%	93%	94%
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	80%	72%	72%	88%	88%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	88%	93%	93%	87%	92%
Lickey Hills Primary School	83%	91%	91%	86%	94%
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School		95%	95%	96%	100%
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	80%	84%	84%	84%	83%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	93%	91%	91%	97%	98%

Source: DCSF

Table A2 - Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Maths (Key Stage 2)

School	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	91%	87%	87%	86%	0.84
Aston Fields Middle School	73%	78%	78%	75%	0.73
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	59%	48%	48%	74%	0.9
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery		86%	86%	100%	0.95
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	76%	79%	79%	80%	0.84
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	71%	75%	75%	77%	0.68
Clent Parochial Primary School		81%	81%	59%	0.88
Hagley Primary School		91%	91%	92%	0.9
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	77%	78%	78%	90%	0.86
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	73%	87%	87%	75%	0.95
Lickey Hills Primary School	79%	82%	82%	81%	0.85
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School		95%	95%	88%	0.95
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	76%	71%	71%	76%	0.82
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	88%	77%	77%	97%	0.9

Source: DCSF

Table A3 - Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Science (Key Stage 2)

School	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	99%	97%	97%	29.7	98%
Aston Fields Middle School	90%	93%	93%	28.2	92%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	97%	72%	72%	28	97%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery		100%	100%	30.7	100%
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	85%	85%	85%	27.9	91%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	83%	93%	93%	28.4	94%
Clent Parochial Primary School		100%	100%	28.2	88%
Hagley Primary School		98%	98%	30.1	92%
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	88%	93%	93%	29.4	97%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	93%	93%	93%	28.6	95%
Lickey Hills Primary School	94%	95%	95%	28.9	97%
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School		100%	100%	30.1	100%
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	94%	89%	89%	28.4	89%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	95%	91%	91%	30.7	94%

Source: DCSF

Table A4 - Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 5 or above in English (Key Stage 3)

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hagley Catholic High School	87%	90%	88%	92%	92%
Haybridge High School and Sixth Form	80%	75%	91%	87%	84%
North Bromsgrove High School	60%	68%	71%	72%	66%
South Bromsgrove Community High School	76%	78%	81%	79%	85%
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	63%	75%	86%	83%	81%
Woodrush Community High School	67%	67%	91%	94%	81%

Source: DCSF

Table A5 - Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 5 or above in Maths (Key Stage 3)

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hagley Catholic High School	87%	90%	83%	88%	92%
Haybridge High School and Sixth Form	90%	87%	95%	93%	91%
North Bromsgrove High School	73%	75%	72%	79%	73%
South Bromsgrove Community High School	80%	86%	81%	83%	83%
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	67%	76%	84%	82%	77%
Woodrush Community High School	77%	78%	82%	88%	82%

Source: DCSF

Table A6 - Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 5 or above in Science (Key Stage 3)

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hagley Catholic High School	88%	88%	81%	89%	90%
Haybridge High School and Sixth Form	88%	80%	87%	88%	87%
North Bromsgrove High School	70%	66%	70%	72%	65%
South Bromsgrove Community High School	83%	83%	86%	86%	87%
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	76%	70%	84%	79%	75%
Woodrush Community High School	71%	71%	76%	88%	83%

Source: DCSF

Table A7 - Percentage of Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C (Key Stage 4)

School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bromsgrove School	76%	81%	95%	97%	97%	98%
Hagley Catholic High School	70%	74%	69%	73%	76%	79%
Haybridge High School and Sixth Form	86%	94%	92%	89%	98%	95%
North Bromsgrove High School	44%	53%	45%	53%	54%	51%
South Bromsgrove Community High School	62%	63%	64%	65%	64%	68%
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	54%	51%	54%	55%	86%	85%
Woodrush Community High School	58%	56%	46%	55%	70%	81%

Source: DCSF

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BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD

19 OCTOBER 2009

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT BOARD PROPOSED PROGRAMME 2009/10

Responsible Member	Councillor – Kit Taylor, Performance Management Board Chairman
Responsible Head of Service	Hugh Bennett -Assistant Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report sets out the agreed work programme for 2009/10.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 It is recommended that:

- i. The Board considers the programme.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 The Board now has an established programme for work, which links to the integrated financial/performance management cycle operated by the Council. This cycle will produce the usual run of reports, but the Board has an opportunity to consider including additional reports on areas it wishes to focus on.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 The proposed new timetable links to the financial planning cycle.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 No legal implications to the report.

6. CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Board's programme applies to all the Council's objectives.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1 The Board has previously expressed an interest in risk management. This falls under the remit of the Audit Board; however, PMB can make recommendations to this Board or Cabinet on issues around risk management identified through its work.

8. CUSTOMER IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The Board will receive customer complaints data during 2009/10 as part of the quarterly integrated financial and performance reports.

9. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Procurement Issues N/A
Personnel Implications N/A
Governance/Performance Management N/A
Community Safety including Section 17 of Crime and Disorder Act 1998 N/A
Policy N/A
Environmental N/A
Equalities and Diversity N/A

10. OTHERS CONSULTED ON THE REPORT

Portfolio Holders	Via E-Mail and at PMB.
Chief Executive	Via e-mail.
Corporate Director (Services)	Via e-mail.
Assistant Chief Executive	Yes
Head of Service	Via e-mail.
Head of Financial Services	Via e-mail.
Head of Legal & Democratic Services	Via e-mail.
Head of Organisational Development & HR	Via e-mail.
Corporate Procurement Team	No

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – PMB Work Programme 2009/10

12. BACKGROUND PAPERS

2008/09 PMB Work Programme.

CONTACT OFFICERS

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Tel: (01527) 881430

Proposed Performance Management Board Work Programme 2009/10

Date	Agenda Item
Apr 09	<p>TRAINING SESSION</p> <p>Period 11 09/10 Performance Report (distributed only, no meeting)</p> <p>Period 11 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 2 progress report (distributed only, no meeting).</p>
May 09	<p>Period 12 09/10 Integrated Finance & Performance report</p> <p>Period 12 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 2 progress report</p> <p>VFM Licensing Review (agreed with Chairman to delete this item).</p> <p>Outturn and Targets Report.</p> <p>Customer Access Strategy.</p> <p>PMB Work Programme.</p> <p>Quarterly Recommendation Tracker.</p>
Jun 09	<p>Period 1 09/10 Performance Report</p> <p>Period 1 Improvement Plan 2009/2010 Mark 4</p> <p>CPA Report and Direction of Travel</p> <p>PMB Work Programme</p>
Jul 09	<p>Period 2 09/010 Performance Report</p> <p>Period 2 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4</p> <p>Annual Financial and Performance Report 2008/2009.</p> <p>Local Neighbourhood Partnerships Business Case (deferred to September)</p> <p>Quarterly Recommendation Tracker.</p> <p>PMB Work Programme</p>

Aug 09	No meeting.
Sep 09	<p>Period 4 09/10 performance report</p> <p>Period 4 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4 progress report</p> <p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Council Plan 2010/2013 Part 1</p> <p>Place Survey</p> <p>Community Safety Partnership (deferred to October)</p> <p>PMB Work Programme</p>
Oct 09	<p>Period 5 09/10 Performance Report.</p> <p>Period 5 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4 progress report.</p> <p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Bromsgrove Profile.</p> <p>Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>Work Programme.</p>
Nov 09	<p>Quarter 2 09/10 Integrated Finance & Performance report.</p> <p>Period 6 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4 progress report.</p> <p>Community Strategy Annual Report 2008/09.</p> <p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Community Strategy 2010/2013.</p> <p>Data Quality Strategy 6 Month Update (proposed move to September to create space for Profile and Place Survey).</p> <p>Quarterly Recommendation Tracker</p> <p>PMB Work Programme.</p>
Dec 09	<p>Period 7 09/10 Performance Report.</p> <p>Period 7 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 3 progress report.</p> <p>Annual Artrix Performance Report</p> <p>What is Excellence?</p>

	<p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Spatial Project Benefits Review</p> <p>2008/2009 Predicted Outturn for Corporate Indicators.</p> <p>PMB Work Programme.</p>
Jan 10	<p>Period 8 09/10 Performance Report</p> <p>Period 8 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4 progress report.</p> <p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Local Neighbourhood Partnership Review</p> <p>Quarterly Recommendation Tracker</p> <p>PMB Work Programme.</p>
Feb 10	<p>Quarter 3 09/10 Integrated Finance & Performance report.</p> <p>Period 9 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4 progress report.</p> <p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Performance Management Strategy Annual Update</p> <p>6 Month Review of Data Quality Strategy.</p> <p>PMB Work Programme.</p>
Mar 10	<p>Period 10 07/08 Performance Report.</p> <p>Period 10 09/10 Improvement Plan Mark 4 progress report.</p> <p>Shared Services Highlight Report</p> <p>Staff Survey Results (if undertaken)</p> <p>Housing Strategy Action Plan Update and Housing Inspection Action Plan.</p> <p>Council Plan 2010-2013.</p> <p>PMB Work Programme 2010/2011.</p>

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