

Essex Police and Crime Panel

14:30	Thursday, 12 December 2013	Committee Room 2, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex
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Quorum: 5 Membership

Councillor Malcolm Buckley
Councillor Graham Butland
Councillor Chris Hossack
Councillor Godfrey Isaacs
Councillor Bob Shepherd MBE
Councillor Tim Young
Councillor Gary Waller
Councillor John Jowers
Councillor Paul Sztumpf
Councillor Penny Channer
Councillor Jo McPherson
Councillor Tony Cox
Councillor Peter Halliday
Councillor Angie Gaywood
Councillor Robert Chambers

Ann Haigh

Representing

Basildon Borough Council (Vice-Chairman)
Braintree District Council
Brentwood Borough Council
Castle Point Borough Council
Chelmsford Council
Colchester Borough Council
Epping Forest District Council
Essex County Council
Harlow District Council
Maldon District Council
Rochford District Council
Southend Borough Council
Tendring District Council
Thurrock Borough Council
Uttlesford District Council

Co-opted Member

For information about the meeting please ask for:

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Essex County Council

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Part 1

(During consideration of these items the meeting is likely to be open to the press and public)

		Pages
1	Apologies and Substitution Notices The Secretary to the Panel to report receipt (if any)	
2	Minutes of the meeting held on 22 October 2013	5 - 16
3	Declarations of Interest Members are invited to declare any interest in any item on the agenda. Members may still declare an interest in an item at any time prior to its consideration.	
4	Questions to the Chairman from Members of the Public The Chairman to respond to any questions relevant to the business of the Panel from members of the public.	
5	The Police and Crime Commissioner One Year On	
6	Reports from the Police and Crime Commissioner	
6a	Performance update	17 - 94
6b	Financial Update	95 - 108
7	Part Night Lighting	109 - 168
8	Training	169 - 172
9	Forward Look	173 - 174
10	The Police and Crime Commissioner's Conference 29 November 2013	

- 11 **The Government Response to the Home Affairs Select Committee Report, Police and Crime Commissioners:** 175 - 178
- 12 **The Police and Crime Commissioner to update the Panel on On-going Issues (if any)**
- 13 **Dates of Future Meetings**
- 14 **Urgent Business**
To consider any matter which in the opinion of the Chairman should be considered in public by reason of special circumstances (to be specified) as a matter of urgency.

Exempt Items

(During consideration of these items the meeting is not likely to be open to the press and public)

To consider whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of an agenda item on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as specified in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 or it being confidential for the purposes of Section 100A(2) of that Act.

In each case, Members are asked to decide whether, in all the circumstances, the public interest in maintaining the exemption (and discussing the matter in private) outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

- 15 **Urgent Exempt Business**
To consider in private any other matter which in the opinion of the Chairman should be considered by reason of special circumstances (to be specified) as a matter of urgency.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ESSEX POLICE AND CRIME PANEL HELD AT COUNTY HALL, CHELMSFORD, ON 22 OCTOBER 2013

Present:

Councillor

Terri Sargent
Chris Hossack
Godfrey Isaacs
Bob Shepherd
Tim Young
Gary Waller
John Jowers
Paul Sztumpf
Penny Channer
Jo McPherson
Lynda McWilliams
Gerard Rice
Robert Chambers
Kay Odysseos

Representing

Basildon Borough Council
Brentwood Borough Council
Castle Point Borough Council
Chelmsford City Council
Colchester Borough Council
Epping Forest District Council
Essex County Council (Chairman)
Harlow District Council
Maldon District Council
Rochford District Council
Tendring District Council
Thurrock Borough Council
Uttlesford District Council
Independent Member

Apologies for Absence

Malcolm Buckley with Terri Sargent as his substitute	Basildon Borough Council
Graham Butland	Braintree District Council
Tony Cox	Southend Borough Council
Peter Halliday with Lynda McWilliams as his substitute	Tendring District Council
Angie Gaywood with Gerard Rice as her substitute	Thurrock Borough Council

The following Officers were in attendance throughout the meeting:

Colin Ismay, Governance Team Manager, Essex County Council, Secretary to the meeting

Paul Warren, Chief Executive, Rochford District Council

Nick Alston, the Essex Police and Crime Commissioner and Lindsay Whitehouse his Deputy were in attendance throughout supported by the following officers from his Office:

Susannah Hancock, Executive Director

Charles Garbett, Treasurer;

and by Chief Inspector Ed Wells.

1. Minutes

The minutes of the meetings held on 1 August 2013 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

2. Declarations of Interest

Councillors Jowers and McPherson declared a personal interest as members of Safer Essex. Councillor McPherson also declared an interest in item 7 (Progress on Allocating Community Safety Grants 2013/14) as being employed by a recipient of a grant. Councillors Isaacs, McWilliams and Waller declared a personal interest as a Chairman of a Community Safety Partnership and Councillor Hossack as a Vice-Chairman. Councillor Young declared a personal interest as Vice-Chairman of the Essex Probation Trust Management Board.

3. The Evolve Programme

As an article on the Evolve Programme had recently featured in the Colchester Gazette the Chairman asked the Commissioner if he wished to make a statement on the matter. The Commissioner explained that Essex Police must find further savings to its budget. As a key part of this process, Essex Police has launched the Evolve Programme with the aim of designing and delivering a policing model which is flexible and sustainable, allowing Essex Police to provide the best possible policing services for the years to come.

The amount of money that Essex Police receives from Central Government is forecast to reduce by £16 million over the next three years. Alongside this, over the following three years, the Force anticipates cost pressures in the region of £20 million a year. Essex Police is required to make efficiency savings of around 3-3.5 per cent of total budget in each of the next three years, with a reduction in total budget of £36 million a year by March 2017. The Commissioner and the Chief Constable have agreed a set of principles which will help shape this work.

The Commissioner considered that the Chief Constable had made a thoughtful response to the challenge and was involving officers in the process. The Commissioner will make sure the Chief Constable is abiding by the principles as he develops his proposals.

It was agreed that an update on the Evolve programme would come to the next meeting.

4. Appointment of Independent Members

The Chairman updated the Panel on the process for appointing the two independent members. From a field of 18 five candidates were interviewed by Councillors Jowers and Young. They had a difficult task making a decision from an excellent shortlist all with a wealth of valuable experience to bring to the role. As a result the two positions of Independent Member have been offered to John Gili-Ross and Kay Odysseos, subject to references, and the Panel received a brief outline of their careers to date.

On behalf of the Panel the Chairman welcomed Kay Odysseos to her first meeting.

Resolved:

That, subject to references, John Gili-Ross and Kay Odysseos be confirmed as the two Independent Members of the Essex Police and Crime Panel.

5. Reports from the Police and Crime Commissioner: (a) Performance Report; (b) Progress on allocating Community Safety Grants 2013/14; and (c) Finance Update

The Panel considered report (EPCP/15(a)/13) by the Commissioner providing the first picture of performance across the indicators being used to understand performance and delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, with trend data from April 2011 and basic commentary about volumes and changes over the period to date.

Commentary was provided for each of the Areas of Focus to help give context, and included summaries of key actions in hand or planned. The Areas of Focus covered were:

- Reducing Domestic Abuse
- Supporting Victims of Crime
- Reducing Youth Offending and all types of Re-offending
- Tackling the consequences of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and Mental Health issues
- Improving Road Safety
- Improving Crime Prevention.

The two Areas of Focus not included were 'Increasing efficiency in policing through collaborative working and innovation' and 'Ensuring local solutions meet local problems'. The first (Increasing efficiency) will be covered in a report to the next meeting. The second (Ensuring local solutions) is an underlying principle across all eight areas.

It is proposed that the performance information is refreshed to inform future Panel meetings as follows:

Panel meeting date	Performance for period up to
12 December 2013	End October.
29 January 2014	End November – exceptions only.
20 February 2014	End December 2013 (Q3)
19 June 2014	End March 2014 (Q4) – Linked to Annual Report.

Also attached with the report were the Essex Police Monthly Performance Update for August 2013 and the Essex Police Performance Summary April – August 2013.

The Commissioner introduced his report and invited Members to comment on the format and approach, identifying any aspects where further clarification or information was required. He paid tribute to the advice and assistance his Office

had received from Gill Butterworth, Senior Policy and Strategy Officer, Essex County Council.

The Commissioner explained that obtaining data that is reliable is complex particularly relating to Youth offending and re-offending. He added that obtaining the information on Youth re-offending was leading to helpful and challenging discussions. He commented that producing the report had raised questions around measuring the effectiveness of crime prevention.

The following points were made during the ensuing debate.

- Page 4 of Appendix 1 Domestic abuse solved rate: Councillor Waller questioned the relevance of the information related to the domestic abuse solved rate when it is known who committed the offence. The Commissioner responded that the incidents are recorded but may not lead to a conviction as the victim may not want to proceed. The Chairman commented that this emphasised the importance of the work being done on prevention. The Commissioner commented that in his view the Chief Constable needed to be prepared to pursue a prosecution even if the victim was unwilling.
- Page 4 of Appendix 1 Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse: Councillor Channer questioned why the indicator was under development where repeat incidences would imply repeat offenders and asked if comparative data was available. The Commissioner responded that Crime data was provided by the Police in which he had reasonable confidence whilst offender data came from a number of sources. Repeat victims are at greater risk and so are treated carefully by the Police. It is not always the same offender involved in repeat incidences and the first priority of the Police is to the victim rather than the offender. Councillor Isaacs commented that it was important to get the information across to the Public. The Commissioner agreed saying that the information was in the public domain but reducing it to simple messages is difficult. The Chairman commented that the Panel had a role in this as interpreters of the performance information provided.
- Pages 15 – 19 of Appendix 1 Tackle consequences of alcohol and drug abuse, and mental health issues: in relation to drug abuse, Councillor Hossack asked about the success in terms of criminal activity. He considered that it was all about treatment and the information was showing that more people were engaging in effective treatment but fewer were leaving treatment in a planned way. The Commissioner commented that it was important to avoid as far as possible the criminalisation of young people. The Serious Crime Directorate for Kent and Essex had been very successful in dealing with drug dealers and there was now room to tackle local dealers. The Deputy Commissioner added that drugs tests taken on arrest show 28% of those arrested are abusing drugs. The Drug Action Team is taking forward actions to reduce this figure. Those undertaking interventions are leaving early as there is not a residential intervention available in Essex. Work is underway to tackle this. At the end of the day it is difficult in many cases to relate the crime directly to drug abuse. The Panel asked if in future the performance report could include information on drugs possession and drug related arrests to show police activity in this area. This was agreed.

- Pages 3 and 11 of Appendix 1: in response to a question from Councillor Sargent it was explained that figures for individual districts were contained in the performance information provided by the Essex Police.
- Page 13 of Appendix 1 Percentage of adult offenders who go on to reoffend: in response to a question from Councillor Young the Commissioner replied that he was up-to-date and aware of the consequences of the Government's proposals for the Probation Service and paid tribute to the work of the Essex Probation Service. He anticipated that there will be more probation care for those leaving early from short sentences. The Chairman paid tribute to Mary Archer, Chief Executive of Essex Probation Service.
- Page 27 of Appendix 1: Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job: The Chairman asked if there were plans to improve the figure of 59.5%. The Commissioner responded that the percentage of people feeling safe outside in their local area was a more important indicator. The Chief Constable wants people to feel safe and needs to get the facts out. The Chairman referred to societal change and the need for some context when presenting the evidence. The Commissioner responded that it was crucial to build confidence in the integrity of the Police.
- Page 15 of Appendix 1 Tackle consequences of alcohol and drugs abuse, and mental health issues: In response to a question from Councillor Rice concerning the Commissioner's views on the decriminalisation of certain drugs, the Commissioner responded that he was not an expert on the matter and was confident that the Police deal with street offences well. He considered that a lot of drugs are desperately dangerous and there is no such thing as a safe drug. He was equally worried about tackling the effects of and reducing alcohol-related crime. He was not persuaded that there was any advantage in legalising something that caused people real harm. The Chairman commented that this matter was the subject of national legislation.
- Page 5 of Appendix 1 number of domestic abuse offences: Councillor Chambers commented that the rise in the number of domestic abuse cases reflecting the National interest generated in the matter was in fact a positive sign as it showed that people had more confidence in reporting it to the Police, but it was important to get the right message across to the public and to maintain confidence in the performance of the Police as the figure could give the wrong impression. The Commissioner endorsed Councillor Chambers' comments in relation to reporting of domestic abuse and other crimes: he wanted to see more reporting of crime generally. The Chairman commented that it was important for the Panel to be able to interpret the statistics presented to it. Councillor Sztumpf commented that three or more cases reported has the potential to prevent three or more deaths so it is important that incidences are reported.
- Page 3 of Appendix 1 Number of incidents of domestic abuse: Councillor McPherson referred to the figures relating to Southend and asked if there were any figures relating to ethnic breakdown. The Commissioner responded that there is reluctance in some ethnic minority communities to report incidences of abuse.
In response to a question from Councillor Channer relating to the reasons for a seasonal increase in domestic abuse, the Commissioner responded that it could be down to issues such as the weather, children being off school, long-evening drinking in relation to watching sporting events.

The relevance of indicators will continue to be kept under review and in particular as part of the refresh of the Police and Crime Plan for 2014/15. The Chairman clarified that the Panel was happy with the way the information was presented to them. Paul Warren undertook to convey some points of detail direct to the Commissioner.

The Panel considered report EPCP/15(b)/13 by the Treasurer to the Commissioner providing a half-year update on the progress in allocating community safety grants.

In total £2.893m of grant money is available to the Commissioner to allocate during 2013/14. At the last meeting it was reported that £2.845m was allocated in the 2013/14 revenue budget for community safety funding. The increase of £48k is due to further force resources that have been classified as community grants.

The progress to date made by the Commissioner in allocating funds was shown in Appendix 1 to the Report. In total, £1.087m of grant monies has been spent and a further £1.422m either expected to be paid or agreed in principle. This amounts to over 86% of grant monies 'allocated' by 30 September. Any funds not allocated by the end of the financial year will be carried forward into 2014/15.

The report provided a summary against each separate fund within the total sum of grant monies available:

The Commissioner's Office has worked with partners to put arrangements in place to ensure that the processes involved are transparent and comply with all legislative requirements. It is, however, acknowledged that improvements can be made drawing upon feedback received, such as the timescales allocated to the different parts of the decision making cycle and engagement with Community Safety Partnerships and other partners, to ensure that next year's practice builds upon the experiences of the first year.

The Commissioner commented that whilst there were some disappointed people who did not receive grants, his Office had tried to be both fair and transparent in decision-making. The Office would draw on lessons learnt from this year to make improvements for next year.

The Panel considered report EPCP/15(c)/13 by the Treasurer to the Commissioner providing:

- a financial summary of the force revenue and capital position at the end of month 5 (end of August)
- information on progress made in recruiting the Office staff to support the work of the Commissioner
- an update on comparison with the Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces.

The Force implemented SAP, a resource enterprise computer system for a wide range of support services in April this year. This was a major conversion and the quality of data is improving as the year progresses. Nevertheless, a cautionary

approach has been taken in the interpretation of data until all of the normal teething problems associated with the use of the new system are resolved. Financial forecasts for 2013/14 are therefore liable to more than the usual fluctuation during this transitional year.

At its last meeting the Panel received an analysis of the budget of the Commissioner's Office and how it compared with the office of the former Police Authority. The report provided the Panel with an up-to-date analysis of current year spending on the Office.

The MSG of forces has been updated by the Home Office to include 2011 census data. This has resulted in Cambridgeshire, Devon and Cornwall and Kent leaving and Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Sussex joining. An updated comparison of the costs of the Office with the new MSG was given in the report.

2013/14 Revenue Budget

The Month 5 forecast outturn was shown at Appendix A to the report along with the reserves at Appendix B. In summary, the total forecast expenditure is £272m, a net underspend of £2.3m against the budget. The main variations are as follows.

Police Officers Pay

Under-spending on police officers pay is £5.3m as the number of officers leaving the force has been higher than anticipated. Officer outflows in the first months of the year have significantly exceeded initial forecasts. At the beginning of August the Police Officer strength was 3,238 full time equivalents (FTEs). The original budget was based on 3,338 FTEs and a Reform savings target of £3.045m. Whilst this has enabled additional financial savings to be generated both the Commissioner and Chief Constable are aware of the challenges that this position can have on front line policing.

The forecast underspend assumes that there will be no change in recruitment plans.

Police Officer overtime is forecast to overspend by £0.3m.

PCSOs

PCSO pay is forecast to underspend by £1.1m due to unfilled vacancies.

Police Staff

Police staff overtime is forecast to overspend by £0.57m. The main areas are Force Control Room and Crime and Public Protection.

III Health Retirements

There is a forecast overspend of £0.4m due to the number of retirements exceeding budget.

Estates Improvement Programme

A backlog of essential repairs across the estate has been compiled and an improvement programme of works prepared. The cost of this programme is

£2.2m. An analysis of these essential works is currently being undertaken in order to distinguish between capital and revenue works and ensure that the capital works are complementary to the estates capital programme.

Athena Software

This is a collaborative agreement with six other forces to establish a new shared technology platform in four key areas; intelligence, investigation, managing offenders and preparing files for court. The programme has been delayed and has reached a critical phase for the delivery of software. The latest forecast indicates an overspend of £0.8m

2013/14 Capital Programme

Forecast capital expenditure has reduced by £1.4m from £9.2m to £7.8m following a review of the spending profile for a number of projects. Much of the slippage in payments is due to fall into 2014/15.

The current capital reserves were outlined in table 1.

Capital income constitutes home office grant (£2.3m) and capital receipts (£3.2m). Only one house has been sold during the year to date (£0.22m) and only one other disposal is in the pipeline (£0.185m). The forecast income for the year is currently being assessed.

There is no anticipated capital funding problem in 2013/14 but a new strategic approach for estates is being prepared and the need for greater use of technology identified for review. The financial demands emanating from these two strategic areas of work are likely to be significant and the Panel will be kept up-to-date with these developments.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Staff consultation on the new Office structure was completed in early September and all new positions advertised. It is expected that the new team will be in place by the New Year. This is, however, later than anticipated earlier this year and therefore a forecast underspend of £198,000 results.

The above expenditure forecasts are being carefully monitored as there will be some fluctuation as start dates for new staff are determined and professional fees for legal work associated with a range of matters, including preparation for the Stage 2 transfer of staff are undertaken.

OPCC budgets for each PCC area for the revised group were shown in the report. In comparison with other similar forces, the PCC's budget provision remains the lowest on a per capita basis although it is acknowledged that, as with any comparison with other Force areas, there are difficulties in comparing like with like.

When introducing the report the Commissioner commented on the underinvestment in estates and IT and the need to look 5 – 10 years ahead.

The following points were made during the ensuing debate.

- In response to a question from Councillor Rice the Commissioner explained that the underspend of £1.1m on the PCSO budget equated to 40 vacant posts. This was in response to the risk of hiring new PCSOs when numbers may need to be reduced in the light of the budget savings needed. He explained that there will be one PCSO per ward. Resources will be directed to the areas of greater need. Councillor Rice then asked in the light of the financial situation would he encourage the Chief Constable to enter into joint funding arrangements with local authorities. The Commissioner responded that the Chief Constable would not be entering into joint funding in the future although he would welcome local authorities funding PCSO post to provide additionality. It was agreed to look at this matter again at the next meeting.
- Councillor Young referred again to the article in the Colchester Gazette relating to the Evolve Programme and the remarks contained in the article attributed to Mark Smith, Chairman of the Joint Branch Board of the Essex Police Federation predicting the end of Neighbourhood Policing. These remarks did not correspond with the Commissioner's views. Councillor Young asked what was the Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's relationship with the Federation. The Commissioner responded that the relationship is fine. It is for the Chief Constable to manage Essex Police and he meets with the Federation regularly. He went on to say that he understood the Federation's concerns: it is difficult for the Chief Constable to meet the spending targets set; he will protect neighbourhood policing as far as possible and he cares about response times but it will be tough for him to achieve the required savings. The Commissioner did not know how far Police Officer numbers will reduce: it could fall below 3,000. At the moment the Chief Constable is still recruiting. The Chairman added that the impact on response times would be crucial.
- Councillor Sargent commented that PCSOs do a splendid job and the public like to see them on patrol. To lose them would be a step backwards. Local authorities have budget issues of their own and are not able to find the funding for PCSOs.
- In response to a question from Councillor Rice regarding the overspend of £0.8m on Athena software, the Treasurer to the Commissioner responded that this has been caused by delays in implementation. He undertook to bring better information to a future meeting of the Panel. The Commissioner added that he was not happy about the roll out of IT systems in Essex. Athena was a difficult project with the Contractor having missed a crucial deadline.
- In response made by Paul Warren the Commissioner undertook to bring a report back to the Panel on the Estates Strategy at a future meeting.

6. Training

The Panel considered a report (EPCP/16/13) by the Secretary to the Panel setting out what might be available to the Panel by way of training to help it carry out its role, to be financed by the provision made available by the Home Office for member allowances.

Contact has been made with a Consultancy that has done or is doing learning and development sessions with panels where the panels, like the Essex Panel, have completed a round of carrying out the statutory functions and are thinking about how to add value when scrutinising the Commissioner.

These sessions are tailored to the needs of the panels concerned, but essentially they give time to allow the panel members to reflect on the past year and think about what went well, what could have gone better and what challenges have been thrown up in the course of their work, before going on to have conversations about how to tackle those challenges and develop their work. The Consultancy provides examples of what other panels are doing to assist thinking, whilst recognising the strengths that the panel has that can be built on. A final session captures learning points and provides a basis for action planning.

The County Council has been doing some work with the Development Director of South East Employers to deliver training with the aim of increasing members' understanding of the role of scrutiny in supporting and enabling transformation and improvement activity. This is something that could be adapted to meet the needs of the panel and its relationship with the Commissioner.

It makes sense to maximize the benefit of the training by organising events for all members. However, there are conferences specifically aimed at panel members that may be of benefit.

The Chairman referred to a piece of research being undertaken by Ed Hammond of the Centre for Public Scrutiny into the work of Police and Crime Panels to which he had contributed. He felt there was advantage in obtaining some parallel experience given the lack of clarity around the police and crime panels' remit.

Resolved:

- (1) That the Secretary to the Panel make arrangements to develop a joint training session with the Consultancy along the lines outlined above.
- (2) That Panel Members be encouraged to attend appropriate training events having first consulted with the Secretary to the Panel.

7. Planning the Business of the Panel

The Panel considered a report (EPCP/17/13) by the Secretary to the Panel concerning the development of the Panel's forward plan of work and meetings.

The Panel agreed the business proposed for the meetings currently scheduled. In addition it was agreed to invite the Chief Constable to a future meeting to report back on his initial experience in the role and to bring an item on part night lighting to a future meeting within the parameters specified in the report, namely the questioning to be around whether the Commissioner is satisfied that the Chief Constable is able to influence where lights are left on and to judge any operational impact and the impact on criminal activity. The focus of any paper and discussion will not be on the original decision to implement part-night lighting

as this was a matter for the County Council, but rather on the impact on policing and crime.

8. The Police and Crime Commissioner's Conference

The Deputy Commissioner updated the Panel on the Commissioner's Conference being held on 29 November at Colchester which will provide a review of the first year and look at the following matters:

- support to victims of crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Youth Offending

The aim is to encourage partnership working and networking amongst participants.

9. Update on On-going Issues

The Commissioner provided the Panel with a brief update on the following on-going issues he wished to bring to its attention:

- Police integrity and ethics: the Commissioner has undertaken some communication on this issue. He believes that Commissioners are not mentioned enough in connection with this issue and he has asked his Deputy to lead on this area of work. He sees a need for an Independent Police Complaints Commission to provide a good system for dealing with complaints in which the Commissioner needs to be involved. The Commissioner can help preserve the integrity of the Police through his oversight.
- Stage 2 Transfer Plan: The Commissioner is looking to establish a Strategic Policing Board which will have a non-executive element with potentially a Finance Committee and an Ethics and integrity Committee under the Board. He wants to help the Police to see themselves as the public sees them. The aim is for this to be operational by April next year.

Chairman
12 December 2013

Essex Police and Crime Panel	EPCP/018(a)/13
Date: 12 December 2013	

Police and Crime Plan: Performance Report

Report by the Police and Crime Commissioner to the Panel

Enquiries to: Susannah Hancock (Executive Director): 01245 291613

susannah.hancock@essex.pnn.gov.uk

Purpose of report and background

The purpose of this report is to provide the Panel with updated information on progress in delivering the intentions behind the Police and Crime Plan. This includes updated commentary on the key actions in hand or planned for each of the Areas of Focus, and information to the end of October for the range of selected indicators (Appendix 1).

A report has been included to show headlines on drug seizures, possessions and drug related arrests, in response to a request from the Panel for information on police activity in this area (Appendix 2).

The relevance of indicators will continue to be kept under review and in particular as part of the refresh of the Police and Crime Plan for 2014/15.

As a reminder, the Areas of Focus covered are:

- Reducing Domestic Abuse
- Supporting Victims of Crime
- Reducing Youth Offending and all types of Re-offending
- Tackling the consequences of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and Mental Health issues
- Improving Road Safety
- Improving Crime Prevention

The two Areas of Focus not included within this report are 'Increasing efficiency in policing through collaborative working and innovation' and 'Ensuring local solutions meet local problems'. The first (Increasing efficiency) is covered in the Financial Update report along with financial performance. The second (Ensuring local solutions) is an underlying principle across all areas.

The impacts from some of the projects that have been supported by the Community Safety Fund this year, as reported in the Mid Year Monitoring returns, are summarised in Appendix 3.

Future reporting:

The intention is to move to quarterly reporting and it is proposed that the performance information contained in this report is refreshed to inform future Panel meetings as follows:

Panel meeting date	Performance for period up to
20 February 2014	End December 2013 (Q3)
19 June 2014	End March 2014 (Q4) – Linked to Annual Report.

Recommendations:

- Panel members are invited to consider the content of this report, identifying any aspects where further clarification or information is required.

Attachments:

Appendix 1: PCC Police and Crime Plan Performance Report

Appendix 2: Headline drug data – seizures and possession

Appendix 3: Community Safety Funding Update: Examples of Impact

For reference only:

Appendix 4: Essex Police Performance Update, October 2013

Appendix 5: Essex Police Performance Summary, April-October 2013

PCC Police and Crime Plan Performance Report*Data as at end October 2013***Reduce Domestic Abuse**

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of incidents of domestic abuse
- Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse
- Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse (under development)
- Domestic abuse solved rate

Context:

Work to reduce domestic abuse remains a top priority for the PCC and his Office, and for the Chief Constable. The PCC and Chief Constable led a Domestic Abuse Summit in July 2013, bringing partners together to review the issues involved and agree an approach to solving these. The Commissioner now chairs the Domestic Abuse Strategy Board and is leading on an ambitious programme of work across police, social care, health and the voluntary sector to tackle domestic abuse at the highest level. Real progress is now being made.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- Three new Joint Domestic Abuse Triage Teams are in place with involvement from Essex Police and social care, and expanded teams with wider partner representation will be in place by the end of December as part of phased progression to a multi-agency hub type model. There is now a clear strategic vision and ambition for the partnership response across police and councils, including the voluntary sector.
- The Domestic Abuse Strategy Board has agreed an implementation plan and related set of business cases. This will ensure that partners are working to a shared set of objectives and that funding is secured to deliver on what is an ambitious programme of work. The plan includes the further development of the Joint Domestic Abuse Triage teams including the involvement of health and housing, the piloting of a range of domestic abuse professionals and interventions in health settings, work in relation to early intervention and prevention and the development of effective perpetrator programmes offered at earlier stages in the process.
- £581,831 of funding has been made available so far in 2013/14 by the PCC to support the reduction of domestic abuse and to provide support to those who experience it.
- A joint Domestic Abuse Commissioning Group is being established, bringing together partners from the Office for the PCC, ECC, Southend, Thurrock, Probation and Health to jointly commission support services to victims of domestic abuse. This will include the development and expansion of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) programme.
- The Chief Constable has led on a substantial review of operational processes and procedures around domestic abuse to make them more effective, ensuring that resources are more effectively deployed against risk.

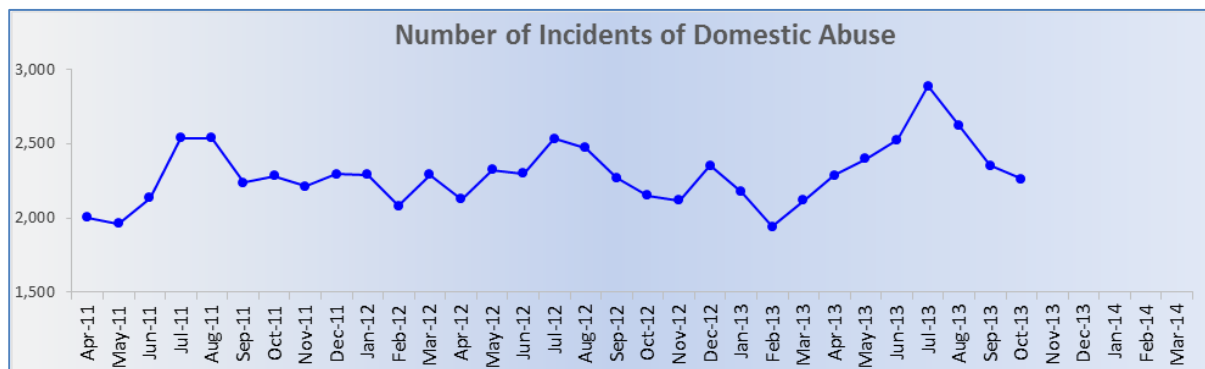
- A number of significant domestic abuse health developments have taken place over the past quarter. Safer Places have secured national lottery funding to place specialist domestic abuse professionals in Maternity and Accident and Emergency services at Princes Alexandra Hospital; an independent report has been commissioned on the benefits of health partner engagement in the shared triage of domestic abuse incidents and disclosures; domestic abuse training for Health Visitors is now being taken forward.

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £581.8k for the following:

- *£260.5k to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Supporting Victims' section.)*
- *£92.4k for the Community Budget pilot in Basildon & Braintree, where increased support will be placed around victims of domestic abuse.*
- *£88k for the Sexual Assault Referral Clinic (SARC)*
- *£50k to the DAISY project to provide awareness training, support and advice to medical staff and midwives.*
- *£27.62k to Basildon's Women's Aid to increase the level of qualified domestic abuse support in the multi-agency domestic abuse Hub*
- *£26.48k to Colchester and Tendring Women's Refuge to place an IDVA trained domestic violence support worker in the multi-agency domestic abuse Hub (MASH).*
- *£33.5k to Braintree, Castle Point, Colchester, Epping, Rochford, Southend and Uttlesford CSPs for domestic abuse awareness and training projects, including £3.3k for the 'Cut it Out' campaign in Braintree.*

Reduce Domestic Abuse: Performance data

Number of incidents of domestic abuse



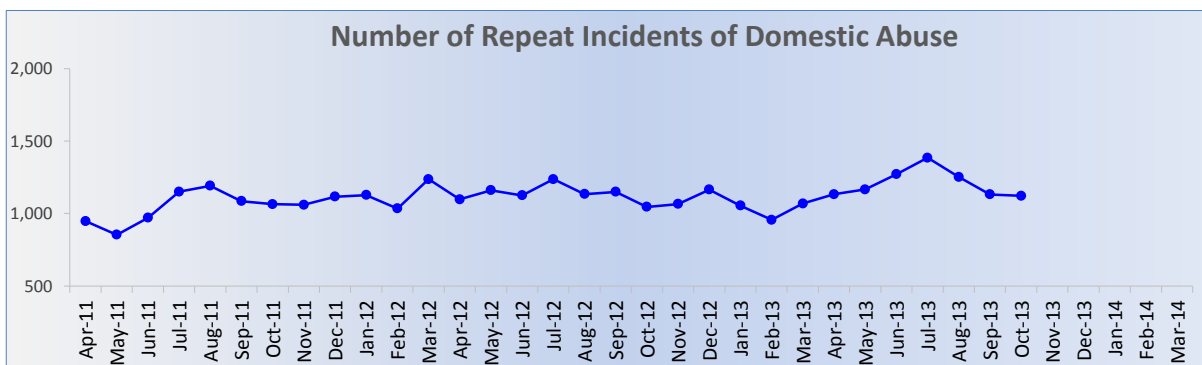
Source: Essex Police

It is accepted that the number of incidents reported to Essex Police is likely to rise as people are encouraged to report domestic abuse. This indicator is therefore included to provide context.

The number of incidents reported during 2011/12 and 2012/13 were similar, with 26,876 and 26,942 respectively. The 2012/13 figure equates to around 15.6 reported incidents per 1,000 head of population in Essex¹.

The number for the period April to October 2013 is 17,337, representing an increase of 7.0% (1,128 incidents) from the comparable period in 2012. A change in recording definition from April 2013² is likely to have contributed to increased numbers and there is also a seasonal trend for higher numbers of reported incidents in the summer months.

Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse

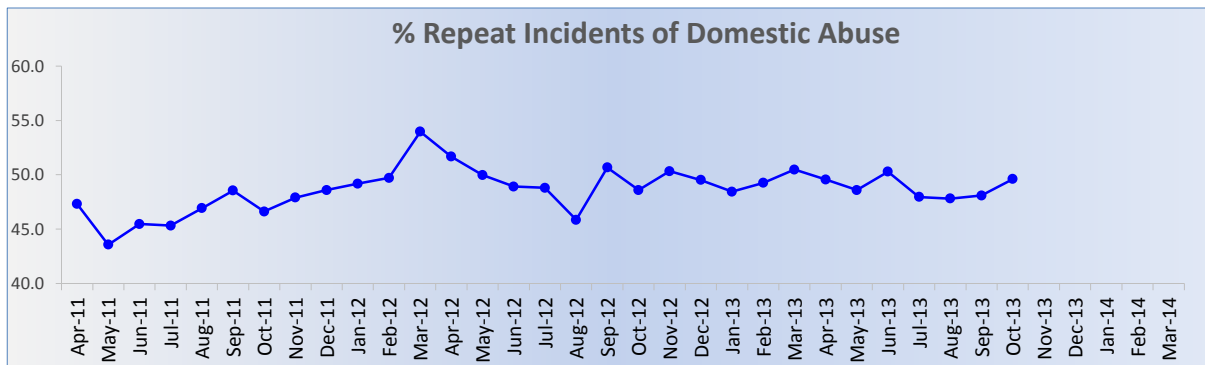


Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat incidents reported during 2011/12 were 12,841 compared with 13,277 during 2012/13, an increase of 3.3% (436 incidents). The number for April to October 2013 is 8,461, against 7,951 for the same period the previous year, an increase of 6.4% (510 incidents).

¹ ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2010 – 1,737,994 for Essex, Southend and Thurrock

² National ACPO definition (Home Office Circular 003/2013) of domestic abuse was adopted by Essex Police in April 2013. This changes the age at which a person is recorded as being a victim of domestic abuse (from 15 to 16) and widens the relationships that are seen as domestic. For example, incidents between siblings are now included.



Source: Essex Police

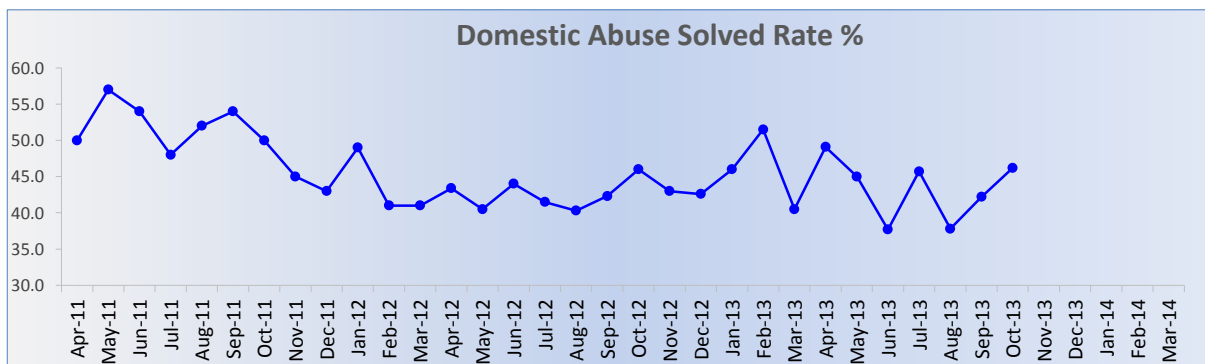
The percentage of repeat domestic abuse incidents each month has remained relatively stable, indicating that the number of reported repeat incidents has increased in proportion to the rise in the overall number of incidents reported.

Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse

Essex police are working with key stakeholders to finalise appropriate measure(s) to reflect the work being done to prevent offenders repeatedly committing domestic abuse.

Domestic abuse solved rate

The following information relates to domestic abuse incidents that have been classified as a crime. Whilst the headline indicator covers the solved rate³, contextual information is also provided on solved rates for different levels of risk, and the level and type of offences attributed to domestic abuse.



Source: Essex Police

The underlying trend appears to be downward. The solved rate for April to October 2013 however was 43.5%, against 42.4% for the same period the previous year - an increase of 1.1% points.

The following table provides more insight into the number and nature of offences, and solved rates relating to high and medium level risk:

³ The total number of domestic abuse offences which have had an outcome in a given period, divided by the total number of Domestic Abuse offences multiplied by 100.

	April-Oct 2012	April-Oct 2013	Change
Total domestic abuse offences	5,240	5,550	+5.9%
Solved rate overall	42.4%	43.5%	+1.1% points
High risk domestic abuse offences	913	1,134	+24.2%
High risk solved rate	53.1%	56.9%	+3.8% points
Medium risk domestic abuse offences	2,818	3,066	+8.8%
Medium risk solved rate	41.4%	41.5%	+0.1% points

The table below⁴ provides an indication of how domestic abuse features across crime types other than 'violence against the person'. The level of risk may be lower in some cases, but it is interesting to see how domestic abuse issues feature in a range of policing situations.

DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL CRIME

Data relates to period from 01/04/2013 to 31/10/2013

CRIME TYPE	TOTAL OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A % OF ALL CRIME	DOMESTIC OFFENCES %
Violence against the person	11133	4185	7.2%	75.5%
Public Order	2217	324	0.6%	5.8%
Possession of weapons	522	7	0.0%	0.1%
Sexual Crime	1095	187	0.3%	3.4%
Robbery	646	8	0.0%	0.1%
Theft	16619	156	0.3%	2.8%
Vehicle offences	7284	35	0.1%	0.6%
Burglary	7704	39	0.1%	0.7%
Arson and criminal damage	8169	524	0.9%	9.4%
Drug offences	2348	1	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	691	79	0.1%	1.4%
GRAND TOTAL	58428	5545	9.5%	100%

⁴ 'Domestic offences' is any crime with a 'domestic abuse' tag in Police records.

Data is available for 2011/12 and 2012/13, but changes in definition from April 2014 make comparisons difficult.

Support Victims of Crime

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of repeat victims of crime
- Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime with:
 - Making contact with the police
 - Action taken by the police
 - Being kept informed of progress
 - Treatment of staff
 - Overall service

Context:

From October 2014, funding for the majority of victims services is being devolved from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to PCCs. This presents a significant opportunity to better understand and respond to the needs of victims in Essex, through the commissioning of targeted services that meet local need. We are working with partners, including the voluntary sector, in the development of a commissioning framework and with colleagues in the Eastern Region to explore opportunities for the joint commissioning of some of the victim referral and assessment processes.

MOJ funding to PCCs will now also include funding for restorative justice services. Restorative Justice enables offenders to repair some of the harm caused to victims and to make an apology. It also gives the victim an opportunity to explain to the offender about the impact of the crime on them and their families. Delivered effectively, and with the victim at the centre, restorative justice can deliver positive outcomes for victims in terms of satisfaction, and offenders in terms of reducing reoffending.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- Victim services forum meetings have been held by the OPCC, bringing together representatives from a range of victims groups, to inform the PCC's work programme.
- At least £487,785 of funding has been made available by the PCC to support victims of crime, and in particular support for those experiencing domestic abuse (*see also schemes funded under reducing domestic abuse which often focus on the victims*)
- Work is underway to develop a profile of victims across Essex, alongside mapping their needs. This will include seeking the views of victims and victims' organisation and will inform our commissioning specification.
- Work is also underway to map the range of services delivered to victims by Essex Police and wider partners, including the voluntary sector prior to commissioning. This will now include restorative justice services and projects.
- 'Victims' was a key topic for discussion at the recent PCC/Safer Essex Community Safety Conference. A number of key insights and ideas were collated for action.
- There are on-going changes in Essex Police operations to improve the support provided to victims of crime and witnesses. Response times and call handling have also improved.

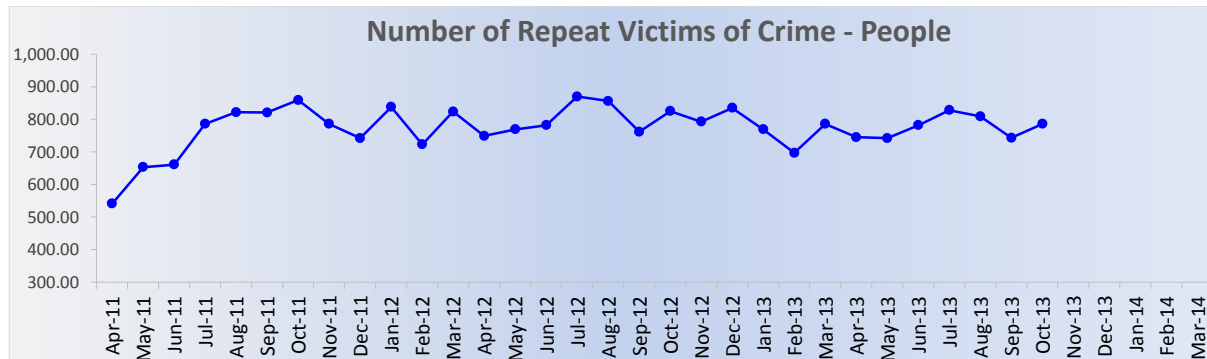
To date in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £460.8k for the following:

- *£260.5k to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Domestic Abuse' section.)*
- *£175k to the Essex/Southend/Thurrock Safeguarding Children's Board and Vulnerable Adults Protection Committee*
- *£27k to Essex Probation for research on victims' perspectives as part of the Community Budget work*
- *£18,685 to Southend Association of Voluntary Services for the pilot Safe as Houses scheme for older vulnerable people*
- *£6.6k to Epping CSP for projects to support victims of crime*

Support Victims of Crime: Performance data

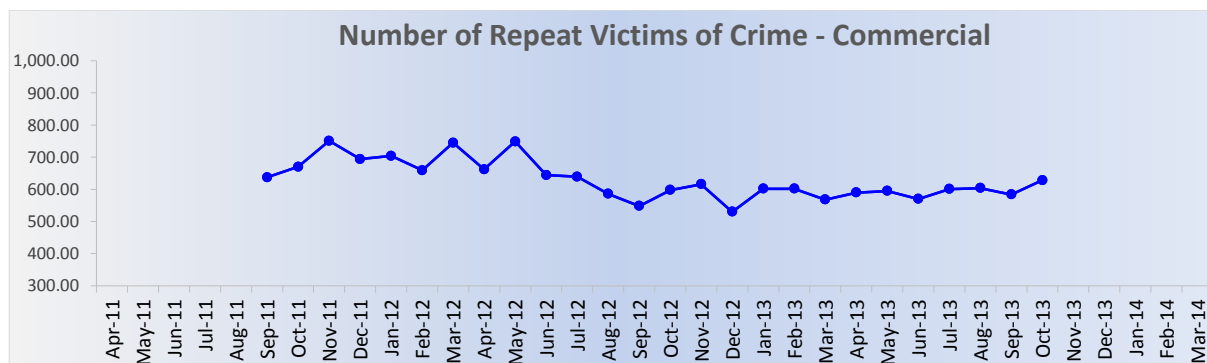
Number of repeat victims of crime

The graphs below show repeat victims of personal and commercial crime.



Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat victims (individuals) during 2012/13 was 9,493, compared with 9,056 during 2011/12, an increase of 4.8% although the levels in April-June 2011 were particularly low. The figure for April-October 2013 is 5,155, a 3.1% decrease from the comparable period in 2012 (5,321).



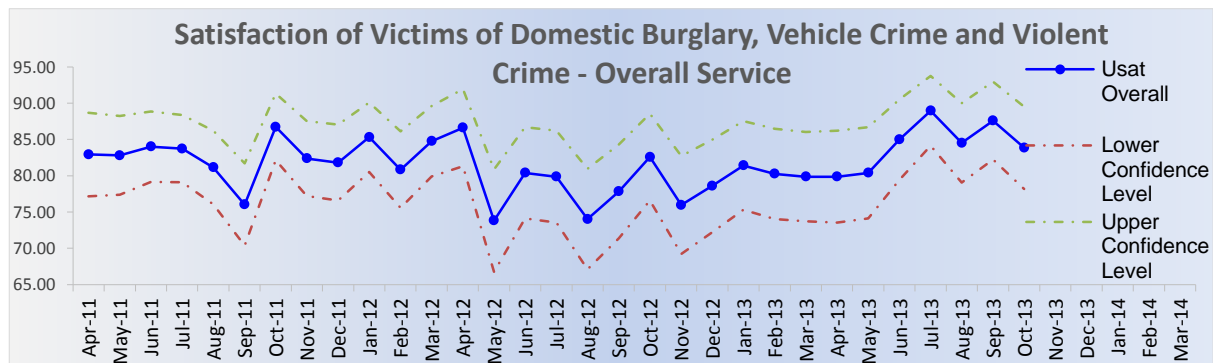
Source: Essex Police

The numbers of repeat victims of commercial crime are decreasing, with 4,064 in the period September- March 2013⁵ compared with 4,860 for the same period in 2011/12 – a decrease of 16.3%. Figures for April – October 2013 (2,141) are down by 21.1% on the same period in 2012 (2,714).

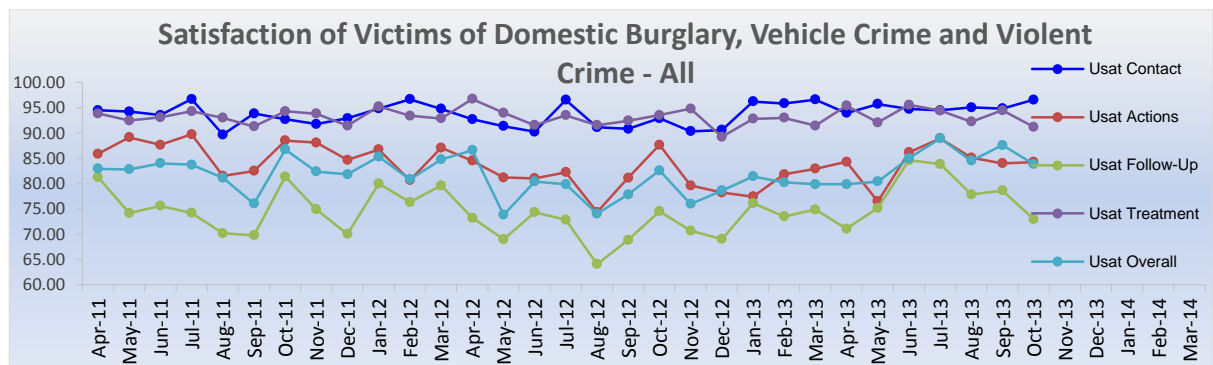
⁵ Data for April – August 2011 is unavailable

Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime⁶

The following graphs and table show satisfaction with the way in which Essex police support victims of crime, overall and for each stage of the engagement process.



Source: Essex Police



Source: Essex Police

The steady improvement indicated from the table below is considered to be due to changing operational practice within Essex Police, including providing a central co-ordination and resolution point for victims and witnesses through the Victim Care Team.

User Satisfaction	April – October 2012	April - October 2013
Making contact with the police (confidence interval) ⁷	92.3% (+/-1.9pp)	95.1% (+/-1.5pp)
Action taken by the police (confidence interval)	81.8% (+/-2.3pp)	84.3% (+/-2.2pp)
Being kept informed of progress (confidence interval)	71.0% (+/-2.7pp)	77.8% (+/-2.5pp)
Their treatment by staff (confidence interval)	93.3% (+/-1.5pp)	93.6% (+/-1.4pp)
The overall service provided (confidence interval)	79.4% (+/-2.4pp)	84.3% (+/-2.1pp)

Anecdotal feedback from the PCC's public engagement events confirms the relatively low satisfaction levels in relation to being kept informed of progress.

⁶ Data obtained by telephone survey by a third party market research company. Views are taken from a sample of 'victims' aged 16 and over between six and twelve weeks after incidents relating to domestic burglary, vehicle crime, violent crime and racist incidents. Racist incidents are excluded by Home Office in their calculation so are also excluded by Essex Police in local calculation of this indicator (but used elsewhere).

⁷ Confidence intervals get smaller the larger the dataset

Reduce Youth Offending and All Types of Re-offending

The **headline indicators** are:

- First time entrants to the youth justice system
- Percentage of offenders aged under 18 who go on to reoffend
- Percentage of adult offenders who go on to reoffend
- Re-offending rates for those under Youth Offending Service (YOS) supervision
- Re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision

Context:

The OPCC and Essex Police are major contributors to the Reducing Re-Offending Board and are maintaining a focus strong on this agenda through initiatives such as IOM (Integrated Offender Management) and support to the three Youth Offending Teams.

The Government is currently introducing a significant programme of change in relation to Probation and community supervision, through their Transforming Rehabilitation programme. The changes will commence from 2014 and will mean that a range of different providers will deliver community interventions to offenders on a payment by results basis. This includes delivering supervision to those who have served less than 12 months in prison and who, under current arrangements, do not get any supervision on release. A summary update on this is provided at Annex A.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- The PCC is the sponsor on the Essex Partnership Board for the reducing re-offending project under the Whole Essex Community Budgets programme
- The PCC is also bringing partners together to prepare for a local event in the New Year to highlight our ambitions, requirements and expectations from service providers under the Transforming Rehabilitation competition
- The OPCC has looked in more depth at re-offending rates across the county. The most recent re-offending rates show that the percentage rate of reduction in Essex is better than the national rate. Whilst adult re-offending, in percentage measurement, is relatively consistent across the county, youth re-offending shows some real variations, in particular when looking at the performance of the two unitary authority areas, Thurrock and Southend, when measured against the whole of Essex. Work has been completed to better understand and respond to these variations, in particular focusing on the relationship between the re-offending rate and the number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time. Southend run the triage system which has led to less young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time. However, this does leave a smaller number of consistent offenders which has skewed the overall re-offending rate for that cadre.
- In all £728,705 of funding has so far been made available by the PCC to help reduce reoffending and stop it happening in the first place, including contributory funding to the Youth Offending Services, and support for Community Budget work and diversionary activities.
- The Commissioner has funded a number of youth related initiatives. For example, Essex Fire and Rescue service have been commissioned to provide interventions in partnership

with the YOS. The first formal intervention took place in November. Results and outcomes will be very closely monitored to determine the success or otherwise of such funding.

- Funding has been agreed for a dedicated analyst to support the work of the IOM
- 'Youth offending' was a key topic for discussion at the recent PCC/Safer Essex Community Safety Conference. A number of key insights and ideas were collated for action.

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £728.7k for the following:

- £443.8k to the Youth Offending Services in Essex, Southend and Thurrock.
- £110k to Community Budgets to support the reducing reoffending work.
- £45.2k to Positive Futures youth engagement in Basildon and Southend
- £33.42k to Chelsea FC Foundation
- £16k to Essex Fire and Rescue to review the potential of the Firebreak scheme
- £12.6k to Basildon Borough Council for a one year pilot project involving performing art engaging with young people who are in danger of offending or committing ASB
- £10.9k to Essex Youthbuild to provide a short maintenance course to young offenders or those at risk of offending
- £10k to Wakering Young People's Community project to run activities for young people in the school holidays
- £8.55k to Essex Boys and Girls Club to deliver two diversionary boxing projects in Maldon and Uttlesford
- £6k to Witham Boys Brigade to pilot a sports engagement programme for young people
- £5.4k to ATF to provide football training sessions for ex-offenders and young offenders who have been through IOM
- £5k to the Only Cowards Carry training programme on weapons awareness
- £4k to Family Solutions West Essex to run a pilot family Boot Camp day at Lambourne End where anti-social behaviour is an issue
- £2.3k to Friends of Abandoned Dogs to provide volunteering opportunities to ex-offenders not ready for mainstream volunteering.
- £15.5k to Basildon, Southend and Thurrock CSPs for local initiatives in support of reducing offending and reoffending

Reduce Youth Offending and all types of Re-offending: Performance data

First time entrants to the youth justice system⁸

Data for youth re-offending has been presented by upper tier authority, as Youth Offending services are delivered (and supported by the Commissioner) at these levels.

	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England & Wales
	(PNC rate per 100,000 0-17 population)			
Jan-Dec 2009	1,631	667	2,012	1,257
Jan-Dec 2010	1,064	477	980	928
Jan-Dec 2011	804	448	476	712
Jan-Dec 2012	570	453	491	537
% change from 2011	-29.2%	+1.2%	+3.1%	-24.5%
% change from 2009	-65.1%	-32.1%	-75.6%	-57.3%

Source: Youth Justice Management Information System (using data from Police National Computer)

There has been a dramatic reduction in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System over past 3-4 years, which is a national trend. This is considered to be mainly due to the increased use of diversionary responses to low level crime, such as Triage and Community Resolutions.

Percentage of offenders aged under 18 who go on to reoffend

There are two different measures of youth re-offending in Essex – national figures from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), which are published two years in arrears, and data from Essex Police which is more timely with a six month time lag but does not use the official definition of proven reoffending⁹. The national data is presented below:

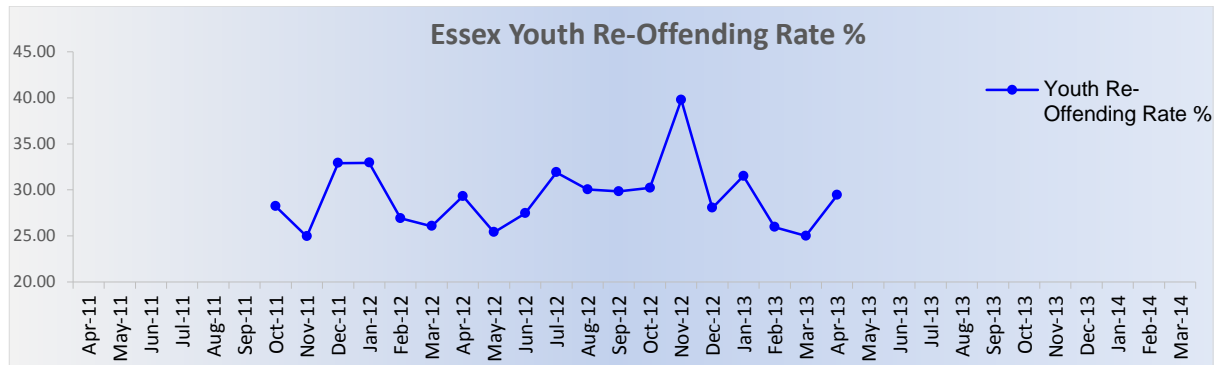
Youth Reoffending	Period/change	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England and Wales
% of offenders who reoffend	Year end Dec 2011	28.2%	48.2%	33.7%	35.9%
	Change from 2005	+0.2pp	+12.4pp	+5.3pp	+2.3pp
	Change from Dec 2010	+0.9pp	+7.6pp	0.0pp	+0.6pp
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	Year end Dec 2011	2.77	2.84	4.16	2.89
	Change from 2005	-3.2%	+5.1%	+63.2%	-0.8%
	Change from Dec 2010	+6.0%	+9.7%	+40.0%	+0.4%
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	Year end Dec 2011	0.78	1.37	1.40	1.04
	Change from 2005	-2.5%	+41.6%	+93.4%	+6.0%
	Change from Dec 2010	+9.4%	+30.3%	+40.1%	+2.1%
Average number of previous offences per offender	Year end Dec 2011	1.82	4.52	3.86	2.48
	Change from 2005	+61.1%	+215.5%	+234.8%	+54.5%
	Change from Dec 2010	+4.2%	-0.1%	+41.2%	+4.5%
Cohort size	Year end Dec 2011	2,019	170	187	74,684
	Change from 2005	-46.8%	-70.0%	-60.0%	-54.3%
	Change from Dec 2010	-21.9%	-11.5%	-36.4%	-19.8%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

⁸ Rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction and coming to the attention of the YOS per 100,000 population. Indicator included in Public Health Outcomes Framework.

⁹ The official definition is offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a reprimand or warning over a 12 month period, who went on to commit a proven re-offence within a one year follow up period or a further six month waiting period. A proven re-offence is defined as a caution (for adults), a final warning or reprimand (for juveniles), a non-custodial conviction or a discharge from custody. The data source is the extract of the Police National Computer (PNC) held by the Ministry of Justice and statistics refreshed quarterly. Essex Police data is taken from the Police CrimeFile system, is based on one month rather than twelve months and is 6 months in arrears to allow time for matching offenders to crimes.

More recent Police data (below), using the different definition, indicates a youth reoffending rate of 29.4% for the whole of Essex (April 2013)¹⁰.



Source: Essex Police

Percentage of adult offenders who go on to reoffend

As with youth reoffending, there are the different measures for adults: the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) figures, published two years in arrears, and data from Essex Police with a six month time lag but which does not use the official definition of proven reoffending¹¹.

The national information is as follows:

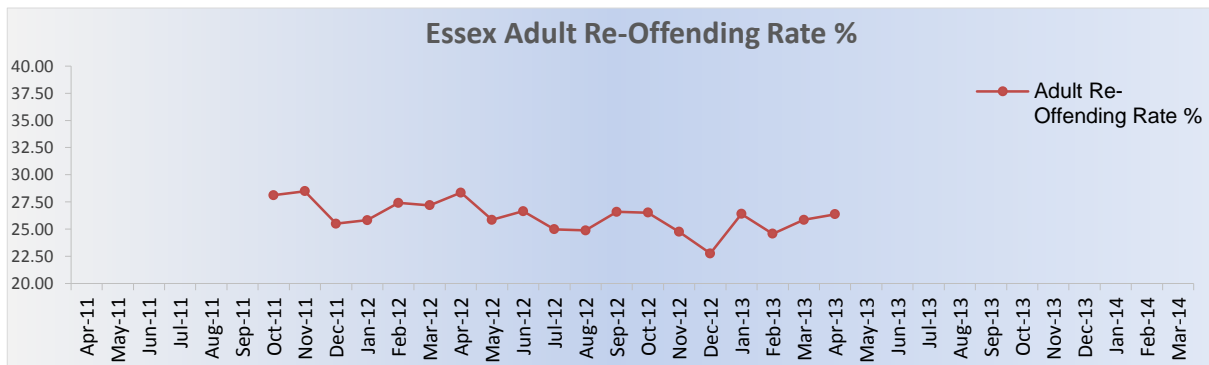
Adult Reoffending	Period/change	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England and Wales
% of offenders who reoffend	Year end Dec 2011	22.1%	24.0%	22.1%	25.5%
	Change from 2005	+1.4pp	-2.2pp	-1.4pp	+0.6pp
	Change from Dec 2010	-0.6pp	-0.8pp	-0.2pp	+0.3pp
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	Year end Dec 2011	2.90	2.98	2.66	2.91
	Change from 2005	-4.1%	+0.5%	-17.8%	-6.0%
	Change from Dec 2010	+3.0%	+8.7%	-9.4%	+1.4%
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	Year end Dec 2011	0.64	0.71	0.59	0.74
	Change from 2005	+2.2%	-8.0%	-22.6%	-3.8%
	Change from Dec 2010	+0.4%	+5.2%	-10.2%	+2.4%
Average number of previous offences per offender	Year end Dec 2011	9.85	13.02	9.27	12.74
	Change from 2005	+21.1%	-9.2%	-7.5%	+11.0%
	Change from Dec 2010	+6.9%	-2.8%	-6.3%	+4.5%
Cohort size	Year end Dec 2011	11,109	1,897	1,701	538,754
	Change from 2005	+9.7%	+14.8%	+26.4%	+1.3%
	Change from Dec 2010	-3.8%	+5.4%	+1.7%	-3.0%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

Essex Police data (overleaf) shows an adult re-offending rate of 26.4% (April 2013), with an apparent downward trend.

¹⁰ There is no apparent reason for the spike in the rate in November 2012

¹¹ See note 9



Source: Essex Police

Re-offending rates for those under YOS supervision

Data from Essex Youth Offending Service suggests that 32.9% of the cohort being supervised by the YOS reoffend within twelve months (tracking a January - March sample throughout the year)¹². This has remained fairly stable over time with 31.1% in 2010/11, 32.9% in 2011/12 and 32.9% in 2012/13. We are working with Southend and Thurrock YOS to obtain a similar data set.

It should be noted that, as a result of the significant reductions in young people coming in to the youth justice system, those who do enter and go on to reoffend become that much more challenging to work with. This means that the YOS are working with smaller numbers but with increasing complexity.

Re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision

The national MoJ figures provide information on offenders under Probation Trust supervision, on Community Orders and on Licence, i.e. released from prison.

The following table shows the position for Essex:

Adults under Essex Probation Trust supervision re-offending year ending December 2011	Community Order	Under Licence
% of offenders who re-offend	34.1%	34.0%
Average number of re-offences per re-offender	3.22	3.28
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	1.10	1.11
Number of offenders in cohort	4,031	594
% who reoffend adjusted against baseline (predicted rate)	34.8%	36.2%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

¹² The January – March cohort is tracked for a financial year, with a 3 month time lag to allow for police/court processes. Offenders under Essex YOS supervision who went on to commit a proven re-offence within a one year follow up period. This is based on the old NI19 definition. Information is supplemented by Essex YOS to include type of disposal, type/gravity of re-offence, age and looked after status.

Tackle consequences of alcohol and drugs abuse, and mental health issues

The **headline indicators** are:

- Engaging in effective alcohol and drugs treatment
- Leaving alcohol and drugs treatment in a planned way
- Prison to community – continuity of alcohol and drugs care
- Number of Night Time Economy (NTE) crimes
- Number of S136 enactments

Context:

The Department of Health estimates suggest that approximately 336,700 people aged 16 and over in Essex report that they are engaging in hazardous, harmful and dependent drinking. There are an estimated 4,668 opiate and/or crack (OCU) drug users. The drug test on arrest pilot indicates that 28% of individuals arrested in Essex are under the influence of drugs at the point of arrest. This is broadly in line with the national average.

The Commissioner is a member of the Health and Well Being Board and works closely with partners across health to progress issues in relation to health and criminal justice. This includes improved information sharing across agencies. The OPCC is also represented at the Integrated Substance Misuse Commission Group (ISMCG) and works to bring together all agencies who work in this field.

A separate update on the drug seizures and data on possessions and drug related arrests has been provided, in response to a request from the Panel for information on police activity in this area.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- £612,600 of funding has been made available by the PCC to schemes to help break the dependency on alcohol and drugs, including continued funding for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes
- Continued support for targeted activity with partners in places with a 'Night Time Economy' like Chelmsford and Colchester, Drug Testing on Arrest, RiskAvert and SOS bus, targeting places selling legal highs
- HMIC inspection in January 2013¹³ reported that Essex had a high number of detainees who suggested they had mental health issues. The Custody Commander is working with the Deputy PCC to progress strategic initiatives around mental health.
- In order to improve the range of substance misuse programmes, Essex DAAT are seeking to deliver a non-residential drugs intervention programme described as "rehab without pyjamas". The pilot is now delivering a second programme and the outcome of the evaluation of the first programme is currently being drafted. Results of this pilot will be shared as soon as they are available.

¹³ Report on an Inspection Visit to Police Custody Suites in Essex, by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (January 2013)

- In addition specialist substance misuse services are meeting with Domestic Abuse services to look at the planning and development required to deliver evidence based Perpetrator programmes, and work is still underway.
- The business case for the Alcohol Social Investment Programme has been halted due to financial challenges across some of the partners. Work is now being considered in relation to further work on the alcohol and the Night Time Economy agenda.

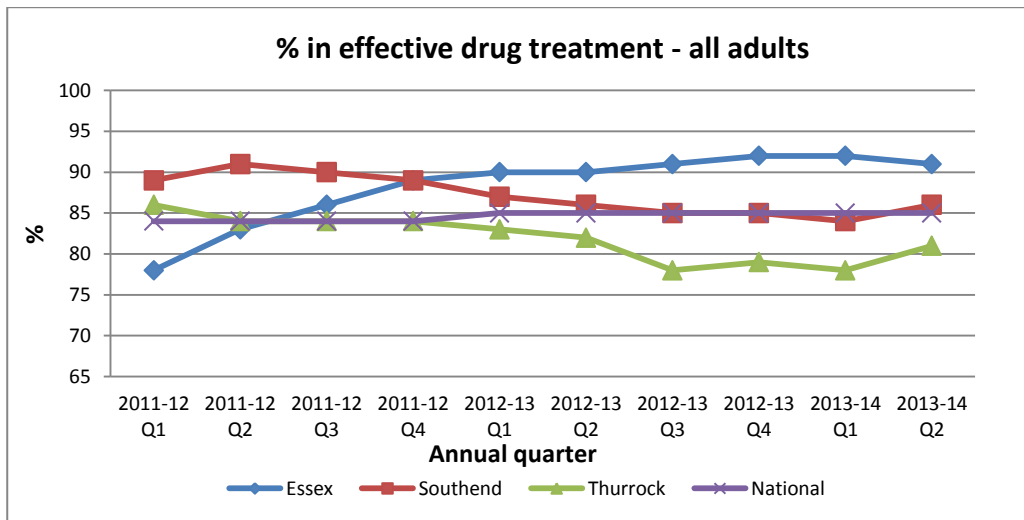
To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £626.9k for the following:

- *£502k to Essex, Southend and Thurrock for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes*
- *£59.5k to Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester, Southend, Tendring and Thurrock CSPs for local initiatives to help reduce misuse of alcohol and drugs*
- *£18k to the Essex Drug and Alcohol Abuse Team for the RiskAvert programme*
- *£16.8k to Argos/Open Road to provide training and subsequent employment for up to twelve individuals who have been through the Criminal Justice System and received treatment through the Open Road rehabilitation programme*
- *£13.7k to the Safer Chelmsford partnership for their Reducing the Strength campaign*
- *£10.9k to 57 West for programmes in Rochford and Southend*
- *£5k to the Safer Chelmsford Partnership for a research project that will consider the impact of the Night Time Economy on the emergency services*

Consequences of alcohol & drugs abuse, & mental health issues: Performance data

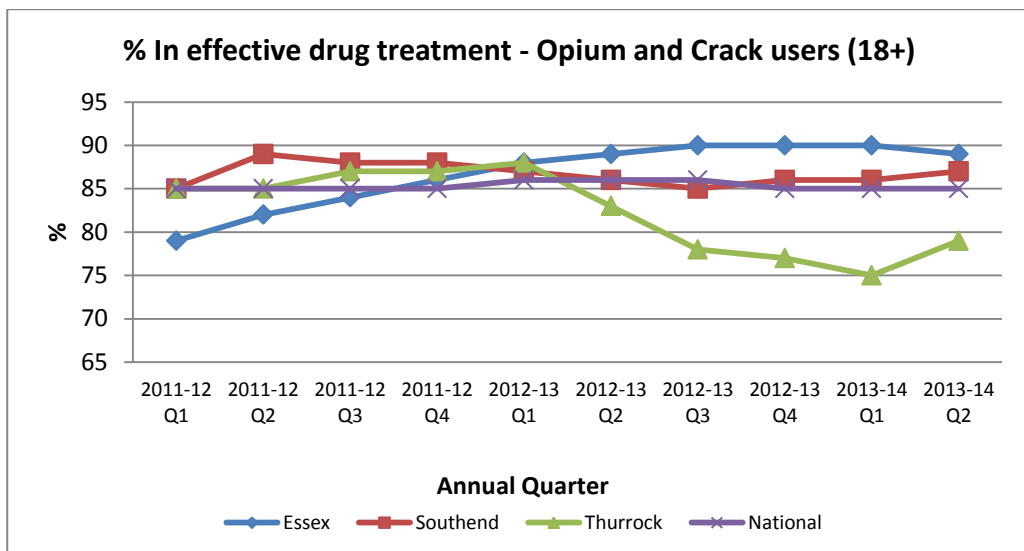
Graphs for alcohol and drugs treatment are presented by the administrative areas of Essex, Southend and Thurrock, as treatment services are provided by each upper tier authority.

Engaging in effective treatment (drugs)¹⁴



Source: Essex DAAT

There has been a steady increase in engagement with treatment in Essex from 78% to 91% over the period. This compares with a fairly stable national picture (84-85%) and a downward and apparently recovering trend for Southend (86%) and Thurrock (81%). The numbers in treatment in Q2 2013-14 were 2,820 in Essex, 789 in Southend and 390 in Thurrock. The national figure is 182,979. As volumes increase, so does the challenge for retaining the same or more proportions in effective treatment.



Source: Essex DAAT

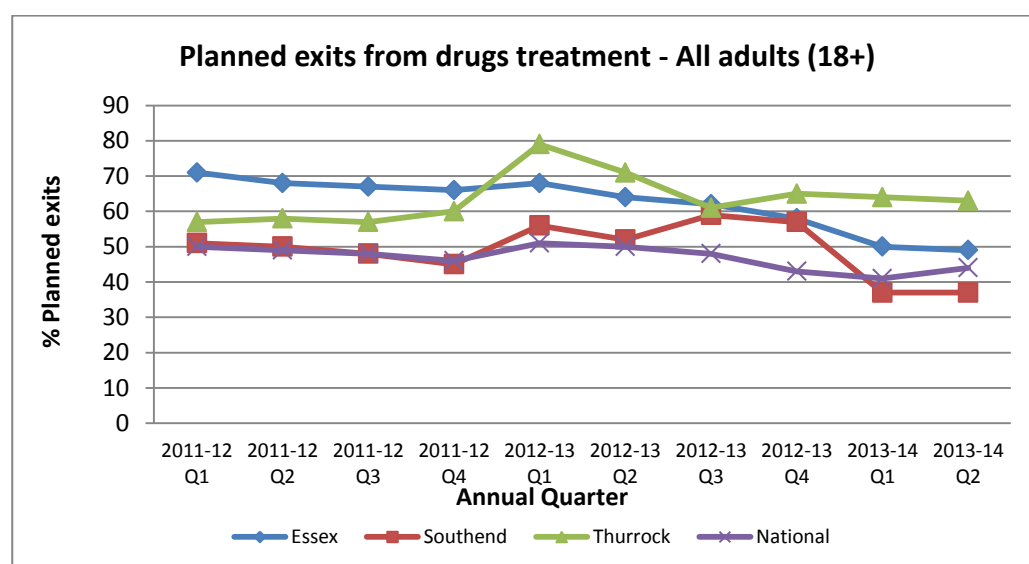
¹⁴ The number of clients entering structured treatment who engage with treatment for 12 or more weeks or discharge from treatment in a planned and agreed way prior to 12 weeks of commencing, as a % of the total number of clients entering treatment. Aged 18+ (under 18s tend to be low number, with almost no OCUs – more an issue with alcohol)

The pattern is similar for opium and crack users. There has been a steady increase in Essex from 79% to 89%, a relatively stable position nationally (85%) and in Southend (87%) and a fall in Thurrock with a recovery indicated for Q2 2013-14 (79%). Actual numbers for Q2 2013-14 were 2,049 in Essex, 581 in Southend, 212 in Thurrock and 152,114 nationally.

Engaging in effective treatment (alcohol)

Trend data for this indicator is expected to be available by March 2014, when local authorities will have their first full year of data following the transfer of public health services. For the Essex administrative area 1,918 clients were receiving alcohol treatment interventions, and this number is expected to rise with additional investment from April 2014 for criminal and non-criminal justice alcohol provision.

Leaving treatment in a planned way (drugs)



Source: Essex DAAT

The proportion has fallen in Essex (71% to 49%), Southend (51% to 37%) and nationally (50% to 44%), and risen in Thurrock (57% to 63%) over the period. 60% to 70% is considered to be a good range.

Leaving treatment in a planned way (alcohol)

Data is expected to be available at the end of 2013/14.

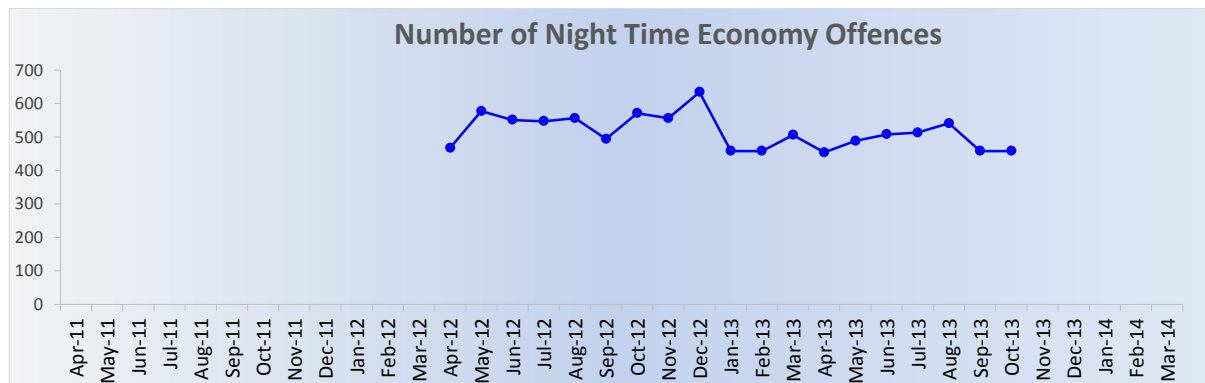
Prison to community – continuity of alcohol and drugs care¹⁵

This indicator has not been reported since Q1 2012/13 when the figure was 63%. Local data will be available from January 2014, backdated to April 2013.

¹⁵ The number of clients receiving structured treatment whilst in prison who, upon release from prison, successfully engage with the community provider

Number of Night Time Economy (NTE) crimes

A new measure to capture Night Time Economy crimes has been developed by Essex Police.¹⁶

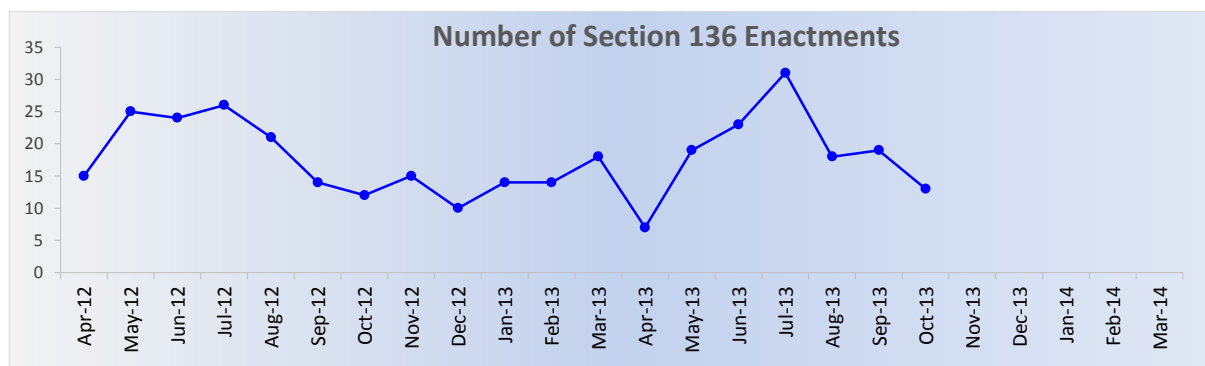


Source: Essex Police

There were 3,344 offences in the period April to October 2014, compared with 3,662 for the similar period on 2013, a reduction of 8.7%.

Number of S136 enactments¹⁷

Information on the consequences of mental health issues for crime and policing is fairly sparse. This graph has been included to indicate the number of situations where an individual's mental health leads to them being detained in custody.



Source: Essex Police

¹⁶ The measure captures offences committed between 18.00 and 06.00 and includes crime types that are most relevant to the NTE, including violence against the person, offences relating to drugs & alcohol and public order

¹⁷ Under Section 136 of the Mental health Act 1983 if a Police Officer finds in a place to which the public have access a person who appears to him/her to be suffering from mental disorder and to be in immediate need of care or control, the constable may, if they think it necessary to do so in the interests of that person or for the protection of other persons, remove that person to a place of safety (S136 Order). A person removed to a place of safety under this section may be detained there for a period not exceeding 72 hours.

Improve Road Safety

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions
 - Total
 - Motorcycle / powered two wheel vehicles
 - Young car drivers (17-25)
 - Pedestrians
 - Cyclists
 - Children and young people (0-17)
 - Drink drivers

Context:

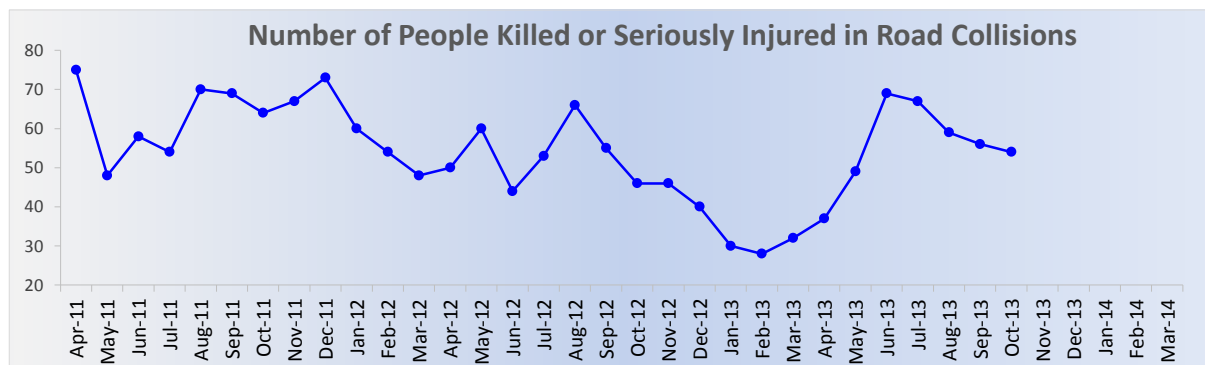
669 people were killed or seriously injured (KSI) on Essex's roads in 2012/13. Whilst the numbers of those killed or seriously injured on the road has fallen significantly since 2006, this figure is still too high. Serious road incidents are one of the highest causes of early death in Essex.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- The OPCC has engaged with the Cycle Touring Club (CTC) to promote safety of cyclists, as well as influencing and funding two new initiatives in this area.
- The PCC has joined up Essex Police road safety initiatives with Public Health England to combine health checks for HGV drivers with vehicle inspections. Drive fatigue and health incidents are thought to be major factors contributing to HGV collisions
- £15,900 of funding has been made available by the PCC for road safety initiatives

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £15.9k for the following:

- £8k to Essex County Council for Pilot scheme to increase the level of enforcement – includes: cycling on pavements/shopping centres, 'Bikeability' course and a 'Let's Look Out' campaign to raise awareness for motorists/cyclists.
- £7.9k to Uttlesford CSP for a safe driving scheme

Improve Road Safety: Performance data¹⁸**Number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions¹⁹**

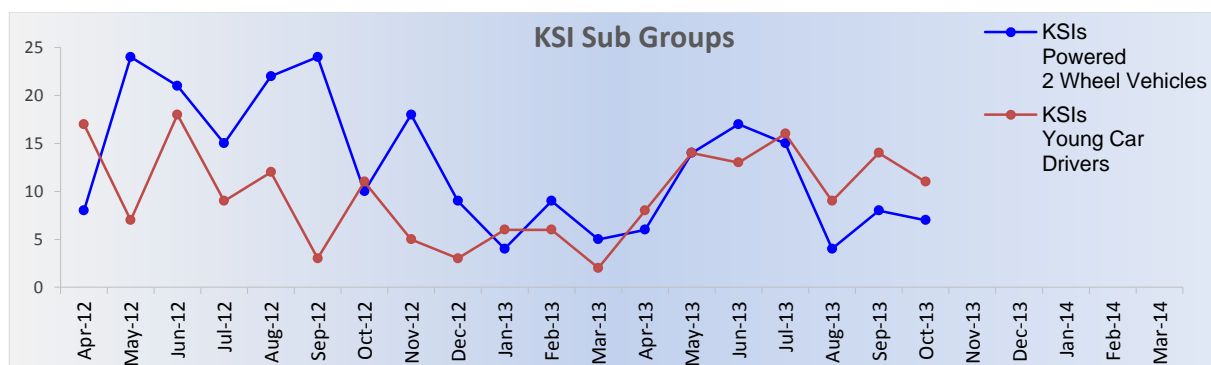
Source: Essex Police

The number of people killed or seriously injured fell from 740 in 2011/12 to 669 in 2012/13, a reduction of 9.6%. Between April and October 2013, 436 people were killed or seriously injured, a decrease of 3.1% on the same period the previous year (450).

The drop at the end of 2012 and the early part of 2013 may have been due to fewer vehicles on the roads travelling at slower speeds in the winter weather. There are apparent increases in serious injury collisions in summer months, which may be linked to the warmer weather conditions and increased amount of travel.

Numbers killed and seriously injured by mode of travel

The following graphs show trends for various modes of transport and situations²⁰



Source: Essex Police

¹⁸ Data for 2012/13 is final with the rest subject to change. Monthly data is generally extracted during the second week after the end of each period. Sub-category figures prior to June 2013 were done retrospectively and are more likely to represent the final figures.

¹⁹ **Killed:** Casualties who sustain injuries which cause death less than 30 days after the accident.

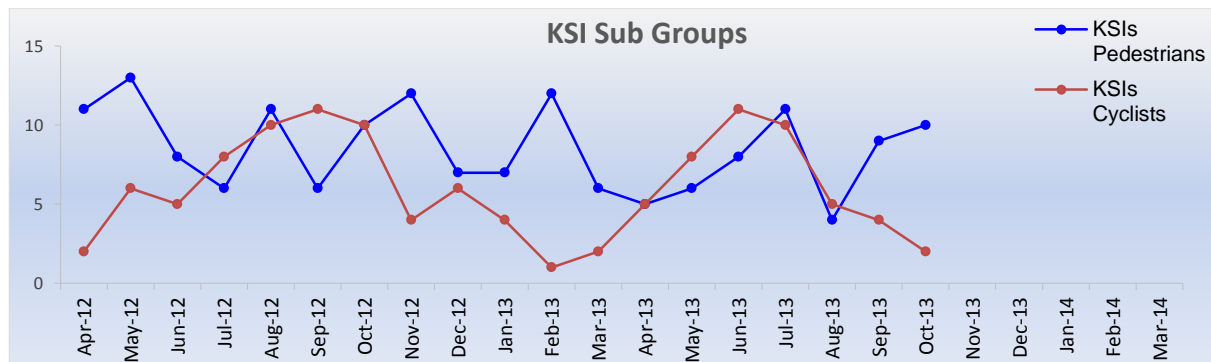
Serious injury: An injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an "in-patient", or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident. An injured casualty is recorded as seriously or slightly injured by the police on the basis of information available within a short time of the accident.

Slight injury: An injury such as a sprain (including neck whiplash injury), bruise or cut which are not judged to be severe, or slight shock requiring roadside attention (excluded from figures on KSIs).

²⁰ Where information is available. Note these figures will not sum and there will be some overlap in categories.

Motorcycle collisions involving serious injury remain a significant issue, although numbers appear to be falling. The majority occur during the week when motorcycles are used for travelling to work. There were 169 people killed or seriously injured in 2012/13, and 94 in the period April–October 2013 (compared with 124 in the corresponding period in 2012). Nationally numbers are falling for the number of motorcycle users killed (-9% from 2011 to 2012) or seriously injured (-5%), with motorcycle traffic decreasing by 2% over the same period.²¹

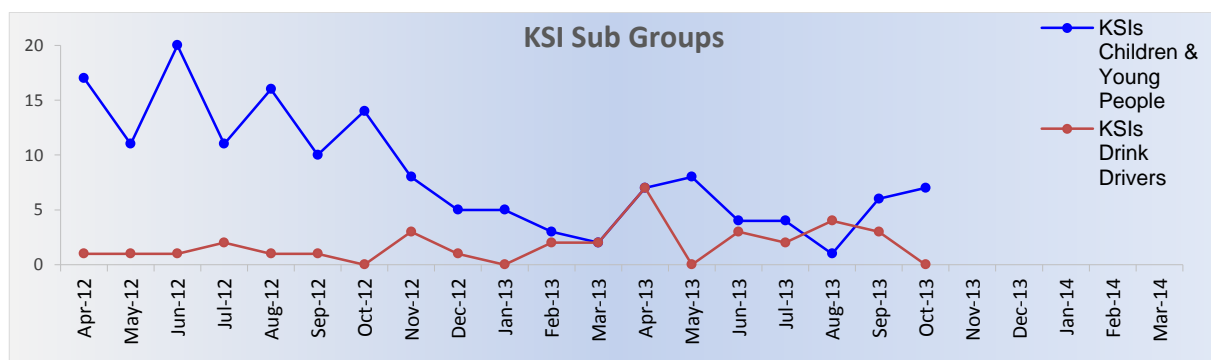
The numbers of young car drivers who were killed or seriously injured on the roads was 107 between April and October 2013, an increase from the position the previous year (77).



Source: Essex Police

Cycling road safety remains a concern, with 72 people killed or seriously injured during 2012/13. Between April–October 2013 numbers were 62 compared with 52 for the same period a year earlier.

A Department for Transport study showed the number of pedal cyclists killed nationally rose by 10% from 2011 to 2012, while the number of pedal cyclists reported to the police as seriously injured in a road accident increased by 4%. This is the eighth year that the number of seriously injured cyclist casualties has increased.²²



Source: Essex Police

122 children and young people were killed or seriously injured on the roads in Essex in 2012/13, with a hopefully improving trend.

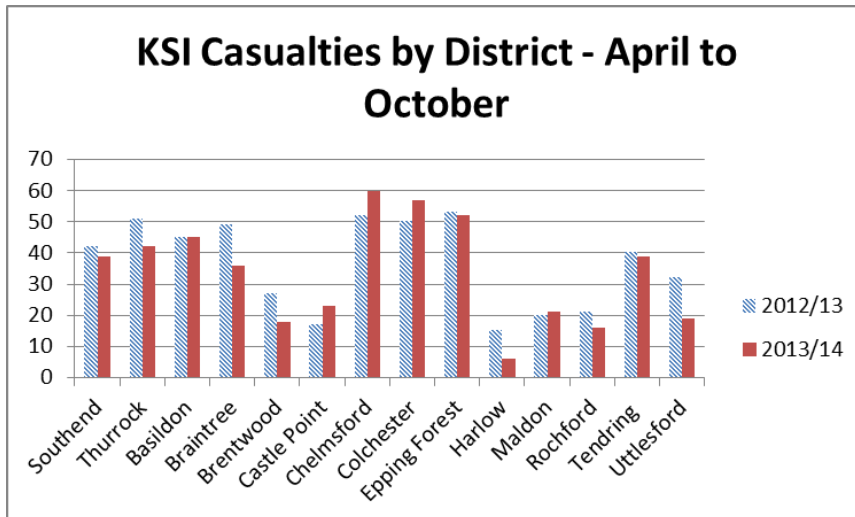
Drink driving related collisions, although relatively low, are higher than in 2012, with 24 during April – October 2014 compared with 7 the year before.

²¹ Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain: Main results 2012 (Released 27 June 2013)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208736/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2012.pdf

²² See note 20

Geographic hotspots

The following chart shows the area where people were killed or seriously injured. The distribution tends to mirror major road networks, with most occurring on A roads and unclassified roads.



Source: Essex Police

Improve Crime Prevention

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of recorded crime offences
- Solved crime rate
- Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area
- Percentage of residents feeling safe outside in their local area (day/night)
- *Percentage spend on crime prevention (to be developed)*

Context:

Crime prevention remains a high priority, with Essex Police continuing to focus their efforts on this important area.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

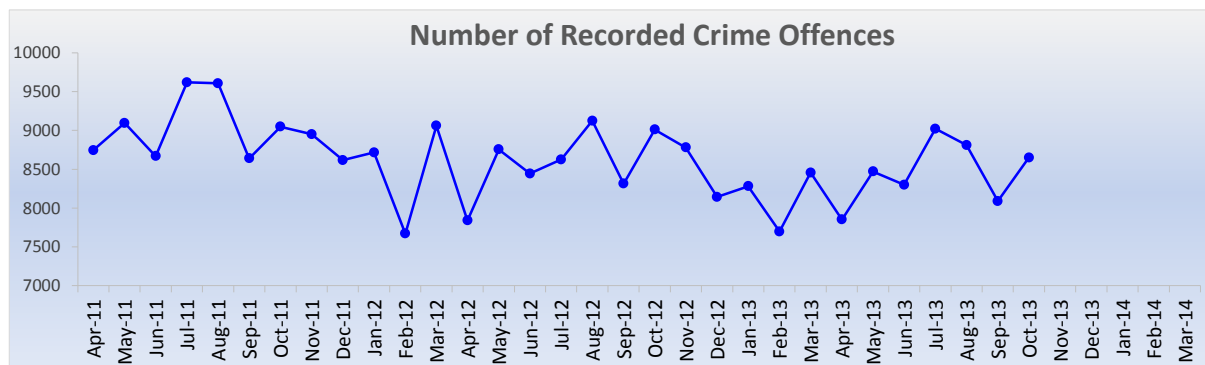
- Two successful Business crime forum meetings have been held by the OPCC. The PCC and Chief Constable have contributed to Essex Chambers of Commerce events and discussions are underway with the Federation of Small Business to conduct a major business crime survey.
- In a number of areas local business crime panels have been set up to improve police and business community communications
- Essex Police will shortly trial “predictive policing”. It is hoped that this will help further reduce crime.
- The OPCC continues to work with partners in the development of crime prevention strategies and £283,279 of funding has been made available in this area

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £283.3k for the following:

- £90k for Crimestoppers, Specials and Community Messaging System
- £75.5k to Basildon, Castle Point and Rochford, Colchester, Epping, Maldon, Southend, Tendring and Uttlesford CSPs for local crime prevention initiatives
- £53k for the Community Budget Strengthening Communities programme
- £37k from Force grants to Crimestoppers
- £10.5k to Neighbourhood Watch schemes
- £6.6K to Castle Point and Rochford Association of Voluntary Services for a Befriending Service
- £5k to Support 4 Sight project on crime prevention and road safety for the visually impaired.
- £3k for Ugly Mugs, a scheme aimed at protecting sex workers from violent offenders
- £1.25k to Saffron Walden Street Pastors
- £1k for the Redeeming Our Communities (ROC) launch in Chelmsford in November
- £0.5k for marketing material at the Rural Crime Awareness Day (November)

Improve Crime Prevention: Performance data

Number of recorded crime offences



Source: Essex Police

Recorded crime has dropped from 105,077 in 2011/2 to 100,144 in 2012/13, a fall of 4.7%. For the period April-October 2013 the figure is 58,512, down from 59,457 on the same period in the previous year.

In the year to the end of March 2013, the independent Crime Survey of England and Wales showed that overall crime fell by 9% to the lowest level since the survey began in 1981. Police recorded crime, including fraud, fell by 7%, with crime falling in every police force in England and Wales. Data released by the Office for National Statistics shows crime in Essex fell by 5% between April 2012 and March 2013. Crime in the other counties in the East of England is also down by 10%.

The following table shows the crime types that have been recorded:

Recorded crime by type:

Crime Type		# Offences - Cumulative		# diff	% diff	# Offences - Cumulative		# diff	% diff
		April 2011 to Mar 2012	April 2012 to Mar 2013			April to October 2012	April to October 2013		
ALL CRIME		105077	100144	-4933	-4.7	59457	58512	-945	-1.6
Burglary	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	7023	7883	860	12.2	4198	4091	-107	-2.5
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	6988	6371	-617	-8.8	3719	3616	-103	-2.8
	Shoplifting	9517	8897	-620	-6.5	5028	5683	655	13.0
	Other Theft and Handling	12669	12297	-372	-2.9	7681	7120	-561	-7.3
	Vehicle Crime	12250	12414	164	1.3	7316	6886	-430	-5.9
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	861	777	-84	-9.8	484	491	7	1.4
	Serious Sexual Crime	1199	1078	-121	-10.1	632	878	246	38.9
	Other Violent Crime	20835	19951	-884	-4.2	11973	12662	689	5.8
	Robbery	1159	1198	39	3.4	688	647	-41	-6.0
Criminal Damage		16540	14403	-2137	-12.9	8600	8177	-423	-4.9
Racially Aggravated Crime		779	743	-36	-4.6	458	530	72	15.7
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents		61755	56447	-5308	-8.6	35631	36366	735	2.1

Source: Essex Police

The table indicates that previous increases in recorded crime for dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and robbery are now slowing, with serious sexual crime, racially aggravated crime and shoplifting increasing. The rise in reporting of serious sexual crime could be a reflection of greater public awareness of this topic.

Solved crime rate



Source: Essex Police

The solved rate appears to be improving after a slight worsening during 2012/13 (29.8% in 2011/12 to 27% in 2012/13 – a 2.8% reduction). The rate for the period April-October 2013 is 29.7% compared with 26.35% for the same period in 2012.

Solved crime by type:

Crime Type		Solved Rate - Cumulative		% point diff	Solved Rate - Cumulative		% point diff
		April 2011 to March 2012	April 2012 to March 2013		April to October 2012	April to October 2013	
ALL CRIME		29.77	27.00	-2.77	26.35	29.68	3.33
Burglary	Burglary Dwelling (inc. attempts)	13.63	10.57	-3.06	12.48	20.88	8.4
	Burglary Other Than in Dwelling	6.47	7.24	0.77	7.56	6.53	-1.03
Theft related crime including Vehicle Crime	Shoplifting	65.68	62.40	-3.28	62.27	65.39	3.12
	Other Theft and Handling	11.87	11.04	-0.83	10.13	12.91	2.78
	Vehicle Crime	7.26	4.54	-2.72	4.84	5.18	0.34
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	42.86	37.07	-5.79	34.30	40.73	6.43
	Serious Sexual Crime	20.10	17.07	-3.03	18.83	17.08	-1.75
	Other Violent Crime	52.20	45.57	-6.63	45.06	44.66	-0.4
	Robbery	18.03	14.61	-3.42	14.39	22.26	7.87
Criminal Damage		16.95	17.08	0.13	17.19	18.33	1.14
Racially Aggravated Crime		39.41	35.94	-3.47	38.65	39.43	0.78

Source: Essex Police

The crimes with the highest solved rates are shoplifting, other violent crime, most serious violence and racially aggravated crime. The crimes with the lowest solved rate are vehicle crime and burglary other than a dwelling. Solved rates for dwelling burglary and robbery continue to show significant improvement.

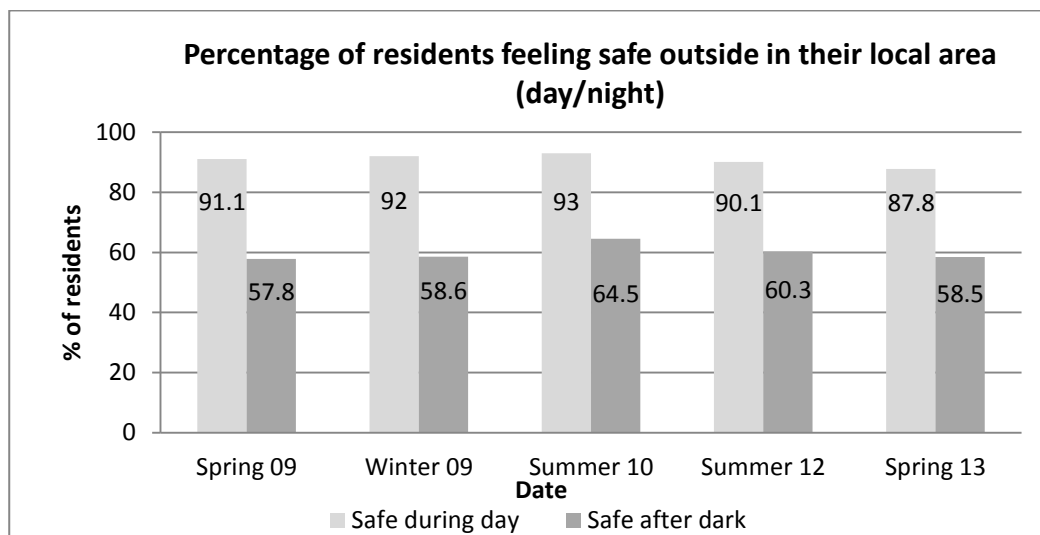
Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area



Source: Essex Police - Crime Survey for England and Wales

58.75% thought the Police were doing a good job in their area in the rolling twelve months ending June 2013. The high and low ranges reflect the degree of confidence in the results.

Percentage of residents feeling safe outside in their local area (day/night)



Source: Essex County Council Tracker Data (excludes Southend and Thurrock)²³

An analysis of the summer 2012 survey found that women feel least safe after dark (55% vs. 67% of men); with the youngest (aged under 35 years) and the oldest (aged 65+) least likely to feel safe (54% and 56% respectively).

Percentage spend on crime prevention (to be developed)

Enquiries have been made with the College of Policing, who are not aware of any recent work on measures relating to the amount of time police officers spend on crime prevention. HMIC are following up on a report 'Taking Time for Crime' (2012) with an inspection of all Forces between January and March 2014 looking at preventative policing, police attendance and freeing up police time which may provide new insights.

²³ The next Survey will be done in the New Year (2014). ECC is discussing questions with partners.

Transforming Rehabilitation Programme: Summary Update

Transforming Rehabilitation is a cornerstone of the Government's plans for reform around criminal justice and in particular reform of the Probation Service. Approximately 70% of existing Probation Service work will be contracted out to a Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) with payment based largely on payment by results. The remaining 30% of the work focussed around high risk offenders will remain with the National Probation Service.

The whole country will be divided into 21 Contract Package Areas (CPA). Essex is a CPA in its own right and is therefore not required to work in partnership with other PCCs. The number of offenders under supervision will be expanded to include all those sentenced to any period of time in custody. Currently only those sentenced to a period in excess of 12 months receive supervision in the community after their release from prison.

The contract for provision of this service will be let by the Ministry of Justice but PCCs have the opportunity to influence performance specification within their CPAs. In Essex we plan to establish a small planning committee with colleagues drawn from Essex CC, Thurrock and Southend unitary authorities, HMP Chelmsford, Essex Police Service, Essex Probation Service under the chairmanship of the Deputy PCC. This committee will draw up plans for engagement with potential service providers and set out expectations and ambitions. There will be reference to specialist advisors around the 7 rehabilitation pathways, and the Chair of Safer Essex will also be a key player in advising the planning committee. By following this path it is anticipated that there will be full engagement and consultation with organisations with knowledge and influence to bring to this exercise.

Drug data and narrative

4. Tackling Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Issues	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Data to Oct 2013 (unless stated otherwise)	Last Year	This Year	% diff.
Prosecution of Class A drug suppliers*	44	71	61.4
Possession of Class A drugs**	253	253	0.0
Possession of Class B drugs***	1794	1791	-0.2
Possession of Class C drugs****	24	12	-50.0
Possession of drugs	2071	2056	-0.7

Below are some examples of recent operations that the Serious Crime Directorate has led against individuals and organised crime groups (OCG) involved in the supply and cultivation of drugs:

- In June and July this year a total of 14 people were arrested following an investigation into the supply of cocaine on Canvey Island. Five individuals have been charged and remanded into custody, the remainder are on bail. Seizures during the operation included 1.5 kilos of unadulterated cocaine, 5 kilos of cutting agent, 50 wraps of prepared cocaine, cannabis plants at 5 different grows, £30,700 in cash and a stolen Ducatti motorbike.
- On 28th August at Basildon Crown Court a confiscation order was successfully obtained for the sum of £49,230 against an individual who was the leaseholder of premises where cannabis was being grown.
- The Serious Crime Directorate targeted an OCG involved in large scale cocaine supply in Essex. One of the defendants was sentenced in July to 15 years imprisonment after pleading guilty. In total, the OCG was sentenced to 47 years in prison. During the operation a total of 25 kilos of cocaine and £410,000 were seized.

*The number of individuals who have been shown as responsible for an outcome by means of charge or summons on offences recorded under Home Office classification 'trafficking in controlled drugs as a class A drug offence'.

** Class A drugs include Cocaine and Heroin

*** Class B drugs include Amphetamine and Cannabis

**** Class C drugs include Anabolic Steroids

Appendix 3

**Community Safety Funding Project Update:
Some examples of impact from the Mid Year CSP Monitoring returns**

Project	What doing/done	Impact
Basildon CSP (<i>Business crime</i>)	67 stores have signed up to Basildon Business Against Crime. 'This shop has zero tolerance against thieves' and 'We have our eyes on you' posters have been circulated to all stores in the Basildon Borough. Liaising with CPS and Probation regarding Disposal Orders upon conviction.	This is very early days but one order has already been secured and breached by the offender.
Braintree CSP (<i>Cut it Out campaign</i>) (£3.29k)	Two survivors of domestic abuse have been trained to work on the pilot project, which is raising awareness with hairdressers and beauty salons of the symptoms of abuse. Letters have been sent to 41 salons to gauge interest. Two awareness sessions for salon staff are scheduled for October and November.	6 salons have expressed an interest in attending the awareness training
Castle Point Association of Voluntary Services (<i>Befriending Service</i>) (£6.65k)	Scheme publicised, volunteers inducted and trained. Aim is to support vulnerable people in the community, identify safety risks such as dwelling fires, arson targets and hoarding for early intervention, and develop existing Befriending service.	Service users report being happy with the service, and several have now become volunteers.
Castle Point and Rochford CSP (<i>Sanctuary security measures</i>) (£3k)	Security improvements to homes of high risk domestic abuse victims, allowing them to remain safe in their own homes and prevent homelessness.	Improvements so far to five homes in Castle Point, one in Rochford
Colchester CSP (<i>Crucial Crew</i>) (£3k)	Event attended by 1500 children from 53 local primary schools, covering fire safety, road safety, rail safety, drugs and alcohol, internet safety and cyber bullying	Well attended and enjoyed by the children and teachers. Comments include ' <i>very educational for the children</i> ', ' <i>the best one yet</i> '.
Epping Forest CSP (<i>Prison! Me! No way!</i>) (£4k)	Delivered two awareness days to 269 pupils from two schools	Evaluation forms are awaited but from a pilot event held in March, 71% of students said they were less likely to commit a crime after attending the awareness day
Essex Youthbuild (£10.9k)	Rolling programme of 5 week taster courses in vocational construction, aimed at young offenders and other disadvantaged young people. Referrals are increasing after the summer break, with nine people on the course or about to start.	Two young people have completed the course.
Family Solutions	The Family Bootcamp day has taken place, promoting health and	Overall parents and young people reported a change in the

Project	What doing/done	Impact
<i>(Family Bootcamp)</i> (£4k)	positivity in the mind, relationships and daily living. Follow up courses on positive diversionary activity are under way.	young person's esteem and a self of achievement from the team building exercise. Young people have felt able to talk to their parents about cyber bullying and grooming, with parents able to keep control of online activity and establish boundaries. Mindfulness techniques are reported to be useful <i>"to clear minds and relax"</i> . Information on the consequences of drugs and alcohol was felt to be useful, with one parent now engaged with support for substance misuse.
Only Cowards Carry (£5k)	10 volunteers trained to deliver weapons awareness training in schools. 2,572 students from Year 6 upwards have received training. Evaluation scores from three key questions are shared with each school for review.	Feedback and support for the campaign has been overwhelming. A petition calling for weapons awareness to be added to the school curriculum is currently running at over 22,000 signatures.
RiskAvert Programme (£18k)	Year 8 students in 8 pilot schools have been assessed and started the RiskAvert programme - which aims to identify those young people who are beginning to take risks that could lead to problems and deliver targeted interventions.	The pilot will measure the distance travelled by each young person in terms of attitudinal change. Each school will be involved in the evaluation of delivery and what could be improved.
Saffron Walden Street Pastors (£1.25k)	The group has been set up, with patrols starting in September 2013. Reports are kept each night of the number of bottles, weapons and sharps recovered and the number, age and ethnicity of those in contact with – these are shared monthly with local policing team.	A little too early to tell, but the Pastors say that <i>"the people we have met have been very receptive and responsive and willing to engage with us and local businesses, and other agencies have been very supportive"</i> .
Southend Association of Voluntary Services (Safe as Houses) (£18.7k)	10 trained volunteers are in place, with visits starting from the start of September averaging 16 a week. The visits help provide accurate information on crime prevention, safety and security with older people and vulnerable communities. 28 victims of crime have been visited and links are being made with Victims Support. Links are also being made with PCSOs so some future visits can be targeted at hotspot areas identified by the police.	So far 23 fire safety referrals, 5 Neighbourhood Watch referrals, 1 safeguarding referrals have been made, 33 Messages in a Bottle have been issued and 4 mobility scooters tagged.
Thurrock CSP (Honour based abuse)	Hosted three events for front line workers to promote awareness of forced marriage. Over 150 people attended.	The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is promoting the approach as best practice
Uttlesford CSP (Motorwise) (£7.9k)	576 Year 11 pupils from all senior schools in the district attended an event on motor vehicles, driving and the consequences of driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol and excess speed.	Evaluations are positive – one pupil said <i>"this day has made me value my life and everyone else's. It has made me realise that a split second decision can change the fate of so many people. I will think before I act"</i>
Wakering Young People's Community	Ran an Activity Project three days a week throughout the school summer break for children and young people aged 4 - 16 (1,402 in all)	Families and carers feeling supported and better able to cope with problems created by long periods of school holiday.

Project	What doing/done	Impact
Project (<i>Summer Activities Project</i>) (£10k)		Great Wakering Parish Council Clerk: <i>"Our perception is that nuisance and petty crime caused by young people in the village over the holiday period was much reduced over previous years. I have had some ten people who have called into the office who have remarked on what a quiet period it has been."</i>
Witham Boys' Brigade and Girls Association (<i>Stadium in the Street</i>) (£6k)	Targeted 5 week afternoon trial at the Bramble Road estate to engage young people and the police through sport. Intention to resume the initiative in February/March with engagement sessions in intervening months.	Six young people listed as NEET engaged in the programme, one of whom has applied to become a volunteer to support further work in the area. Residents expressed their thanks for thinking of the young people in the area and providing them with <i>"something to do"</i> .

Essex Police

Performance Update

October 2013

<u>Areas of Focus</u>	<u>Page</u>
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Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

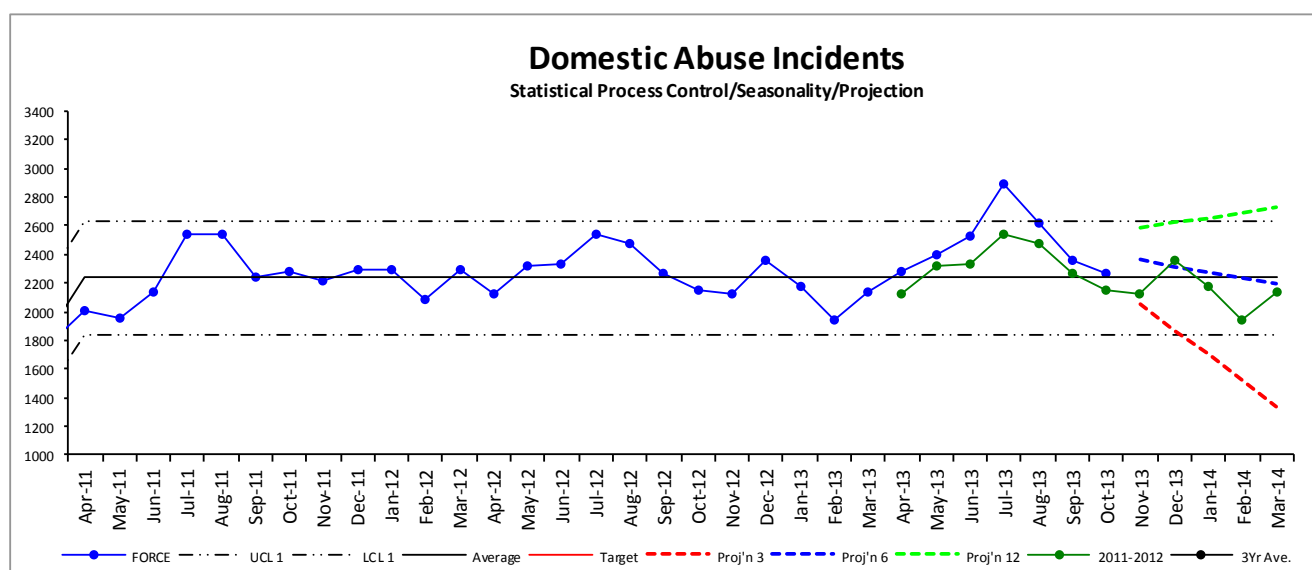
1. Reducing Domestic Abuse

Performance Information

1. Reducing Domestic Abuse Data to Oct 2013 (unless stated otherwise)	Cumulative Last Year	Cumulative This Year	Cumulative Better/ Worse % or % pt. diff.	Yr on Yr diff. Improved/ Worsened since Sept 2013
Number of domestic abuse incidents	n/a	17337	n/a	n/a
Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse	n/a	8629	n/a	n/a
Number of domestic abuse offences	n/a	5541	n/a	n/a
Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse	Measure under development: exploring the most informative way to calculate re-offending			n/a
Domestic abuse solved rate	42.4%	43.5%	1.1	Improved (0.1% pt.)
Number of prosecutions for domestic abuse without the victim	Process put in place to capture data.			n/a

The National ACPO definition of domestic abuse was adopted by the force in April 13. Adopting the national definition changes the age at which a person is recorded as being a victim of domestic abuse to 16 years old and widens the relationships that are seen as domestic (for example, incidents between siblings are now included in the new national domestic abuse definition). Due to this change it would be misleading to compare 2013-14 data with figures for 2012-13.

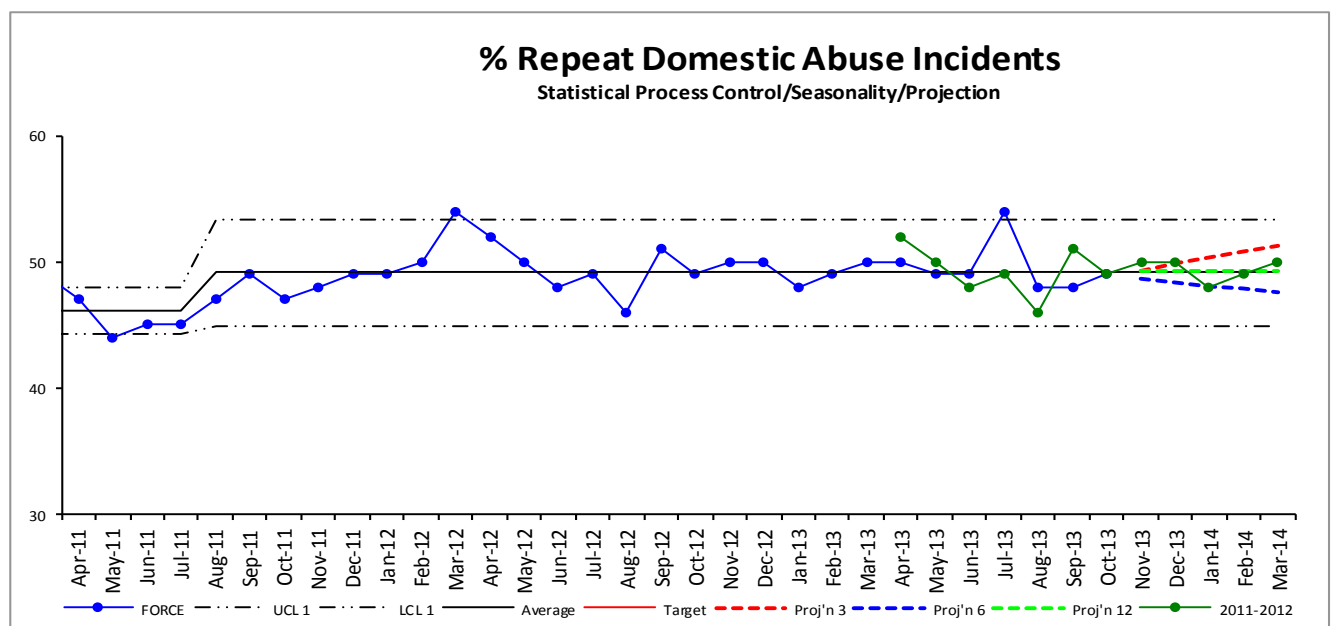
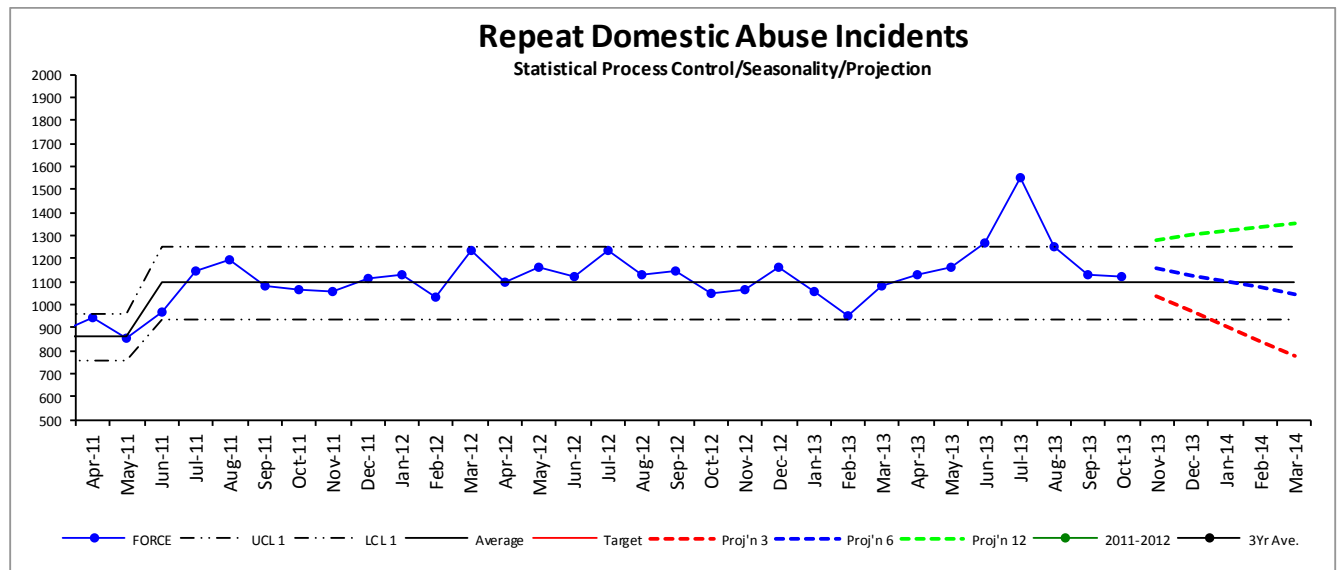
Management Information





Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

1. Reducing Domestic Abuse





Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

2. Supporting Our Victims of Crime

Performance Information

2. Supporting our Victims of Crime Data to Oct 2013 (unless stated otherwise)	Cumulative Last Year	Cumulative This Year	Cumulative Better/ Worse % or % pt. diff.	MSF Ranking	Yr on Yr diff. Improved/ Worsened since Sept 2013
User Satisfaction - Making contact with the police	92.3%	95.1%	2.8	8	Improved (0.2% pt.)
Confidence interval	1.9%	1.5%			
User Satisfaction - Action taken by the police	81.8%	84.3%	2.5	6	Worsened (-1.0% pt.)
Confidence interval	2.3%	2.2%			
User Satisfaction - Being kept informed of progress	71.0%	77.8%	6.8	8	Worsened (-1.4% pt.)
Confidence interval	2.7%	2.5%			
User Satisfaction - Their treatment by staff	93.3%	93.6%	0.3	7	Worsened (-0.4% pt.)
Confidence interval	1.5%	1.4%			
User Satisfaction - The overall service provided	79.4%	84.3%	4.9	8	Worsened (-0.7% pt.)
Confidence interval	2.4%	2.1%			
Emergency incidents attended within standard (90% attended within 15 mins in urban areas or 20 mins in rural areas)	84.2%	91.6%	7.4	n/a	Worsened (-0.5% pt.)
Emergency calls answered within standard (90% within 10 seconds)	90.4%	93.3%	2.9	n/a	Worsened (-1.1% pt.)
Ensure that the average waiting time for a person calling our switchboard (non- emergency calls) is no more than 15 seconds	11	8	-3	n/a	Same

The Essex Most Similar Group (MSG) consists of Avon & Somerset, Derbyshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Sussex. These are the new groupings.

The user satisfaction MSG ranking is for the 12 months to June 2013.

MSF ragging - green is better than the MSG average, red is worse and black is the same as the average.

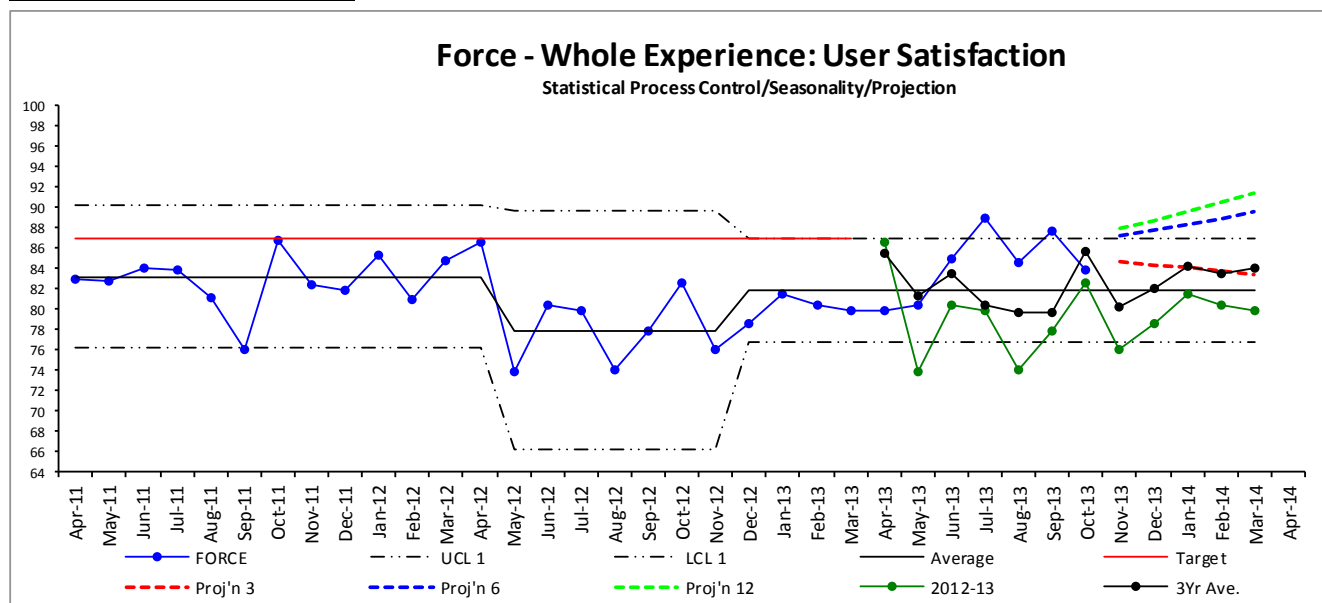
User satisfaction is measured using feedback from a sample of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime victims.



Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

2. Supporting Our Victims of Crime

Management Information





Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

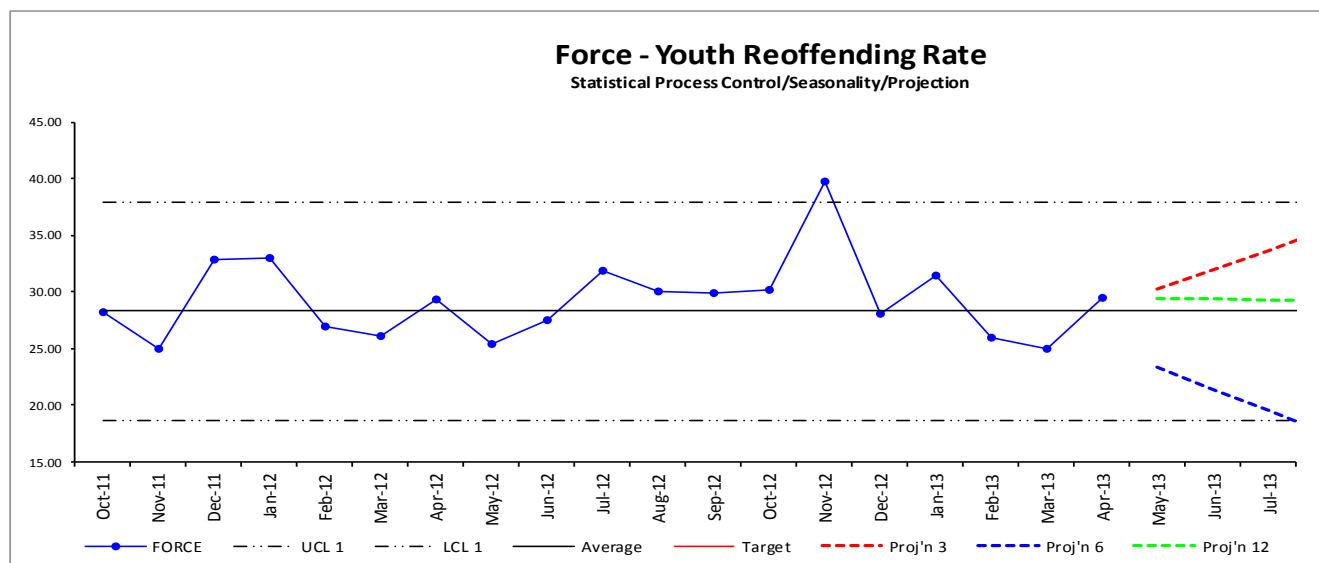
3. Reducing Youth Offending and Re-offending in General

Performance Information

3. Reducing Youth Offending and Reoffending in General Data for April 2013	Monthly Last Year	Monthly This Year	Monthly Better/ Worse % or % pt. diff.	Yr on Yr diff. Improved/ Worsened since March 2013
The number of youth offenders	365	299	-18.1	Improved (-1.2% pt.)
The number of adult offenders	1538	1661	8.0	Worsened (13.8% pt.)
The number of youth offenders who re-offend	107	88	-17.8	Worsened (2.4% pt.)
The number of adult offenders who re-offend	436	438	0.5	Worsened (10.9% pt.)
Youth re-offending rate	29.3%	29.4%	0.1%	Worsened (1.2% pt.)
Adult re-offending rate	28.3%	26.4%	-2.0%	Improved (-0.6% pt.)

Work is on-going to develop the most informative measures of reoffending. Specifically, the force is working with the Probation Service and other partners to develop data to inform Integrated Offender Management. Until this work is completed, for this document the data shown above are based on offender information taken from the Police CrimeFile system rather than on 'proven' reoffending data from PNC. The data are 6 months in arrears to allow time for the police to establish who the offenders are for a crime.

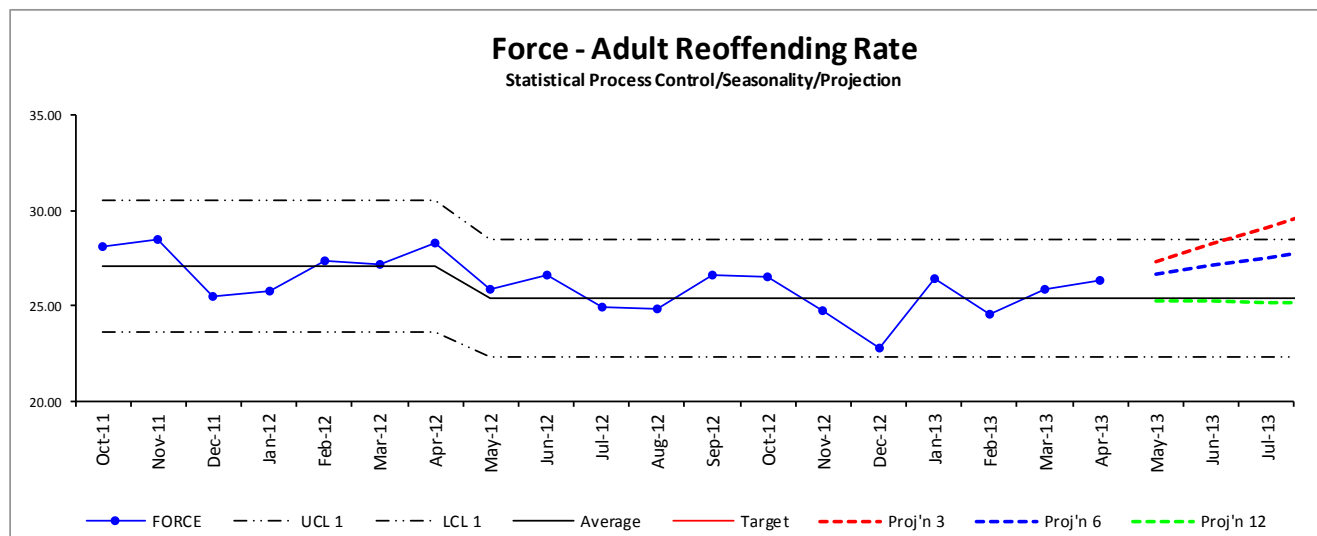
Management Information





Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

3. Reducing Youth Offending and Re-offending in General





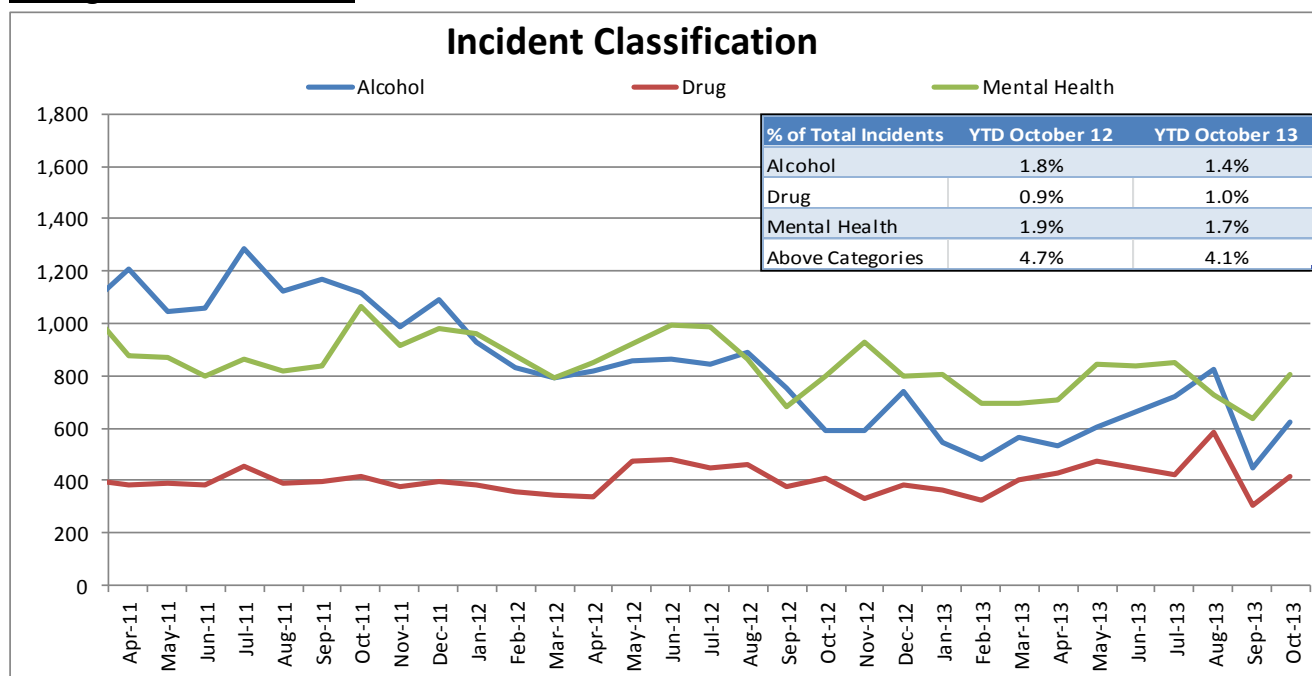
Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

4. Tackling Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Issues

Performance Information

4. Tackling Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Issues Data to Oct 2013 (unless stated otherwise)	Cumulative Last Year	Cumulative This Year	Cumulative Better/ Worse % or % pt. diff.	Yr on Yr diff. Improved/ Worsened since Sept 2013
The number of night-time economy crimes	3662	3344	-8.7	Improved (-3.4% pt.)
Prosecution of Class A drug suppliers	44	71	61.4	Improved (29.7% pt.)

Management Information



Data for April to October 2012 has been re-run and as such is not strictly comparable with April to October 2013. This is because there has been a longer period of time for the 2012 incidents to have been closed with the most appropriate qualifiers.

Incidents may contain all three qualifiers (drug, alcohol or mental health). The qualifiers used to close the incident as drug/alcohol/mental health-related can be assigned by any authorised person during the 'resulting' or 'closing' process. As a result a degree of caution has to be used whilst quoting these figures as an accurate representation of policing interaction. These figures are collated from a system that is designed for Command and Control and not one for management information.



Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

5. Improving Road Safety

Performance Information

5. Improving Road Safety Data to Oct 2013 (unless stated otherwise)	Cumulative Last Year	Cumulative This Year	Cumulative Better/ Worse % or % pt. diff.	Yr on Yr diff. Improved/ Worsened since Sept 2013
All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions	450	436	-3.1	Worsened (0.5% pt.)
KSI - Fatalities	24	27	12.5	Worsened (7.5% pt.)
KSI - Serious injuries	426	409	-4.0	Same
Number of Collisions	388	371	-4.4	Worsened (2.4% pt.)
The number of people KSI in powered two wheeled vehicles	124	94	-24.2	Worsened (4.8% pt.)
The number of young car drivers (17 - 25 years) KSI in road collisions	77	107	39.0	Improved (-8.0% pt.)
The number of pedestrians KSI in road collisions	65	62	-4.6	Worsened (2.7% pt.)
The number of cyclists KSI in road collisions	52	62	19.2	Improved (-4.6% pt.)
The number of children and young people (0 - 17 years) KSI in road collisions	99	42	-57.6	Worsened (3.6% pt.)
The number of drink drivers KSI in road collisions	7	24	242.9	Same

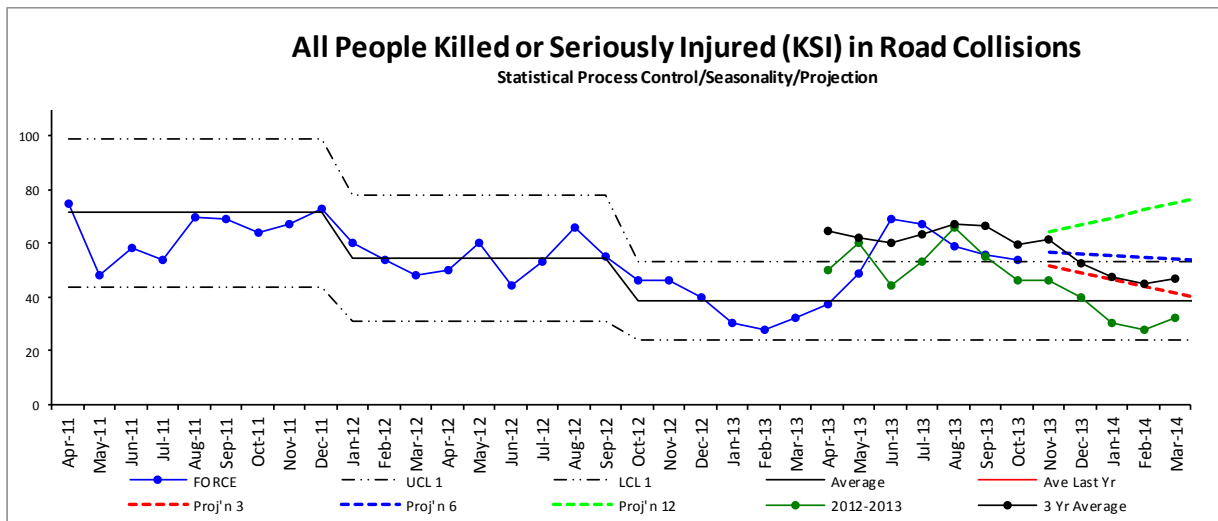
October 2013 KSI data is at 14/11/2013

Management Information



Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

5. Improving Road Safety





Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

6. Improving Crime Prevention

Performance Information

6. Improving Crime Prevention Data to Oct 2013 (unless stated otherwise)	Cumulative Last Year	Cumulative This Year	Cumulative Better/ Worse % or % pt. diff.	MSF Ranking	Yr on Yr diff. Improved/ Worsened since Sept 2013
The number of all crime offences	59457	58512	-1.6	6	Improved (-0.5% pt.)
The number of victim based crime offences	53436	52721	-1.3	7	Improved (-0.7% pt.)
The number of repeat victims of crime	5321	5155	-3.1	n/a	Improved (-0.2% pt.)
The number of repeat victims of business crime	2714	2141	-21.1	n/a	Worsened (0.8% pt.)
The solved crime rate	26.35%	29.68%	3.33	n/a	Worsened (-0.27% pt.)
The number of anti-social behaviour incidents	35631	36366	2.1	n/a	Improved (-0.4% pt.)
The % of people agreeing that the Police and Local Council are dealing with crime and ASB in this area	62.9%	58.0%	-4.9	5	Improved (0.2% pt.)
The % of people who think the Police are doing a good job in this area	62.4%	58.8%	-3.7	6	Worsened (-1.0% pt.)

The Essex Most Similar Group (MSG) consists of Avon & Somerset, Derbyshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Sussex. These are the new groupings.

The all crime MSG rankings are for the 3 months to September 2013.

The all crime solved rate MSG ranking is no longer available.

The last two measures in the table above are from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. Data and MSG rankings are for the 12 months to June 2013.

MSG ragging – green is better than the MSG average, red is worse and black is the same as the average.

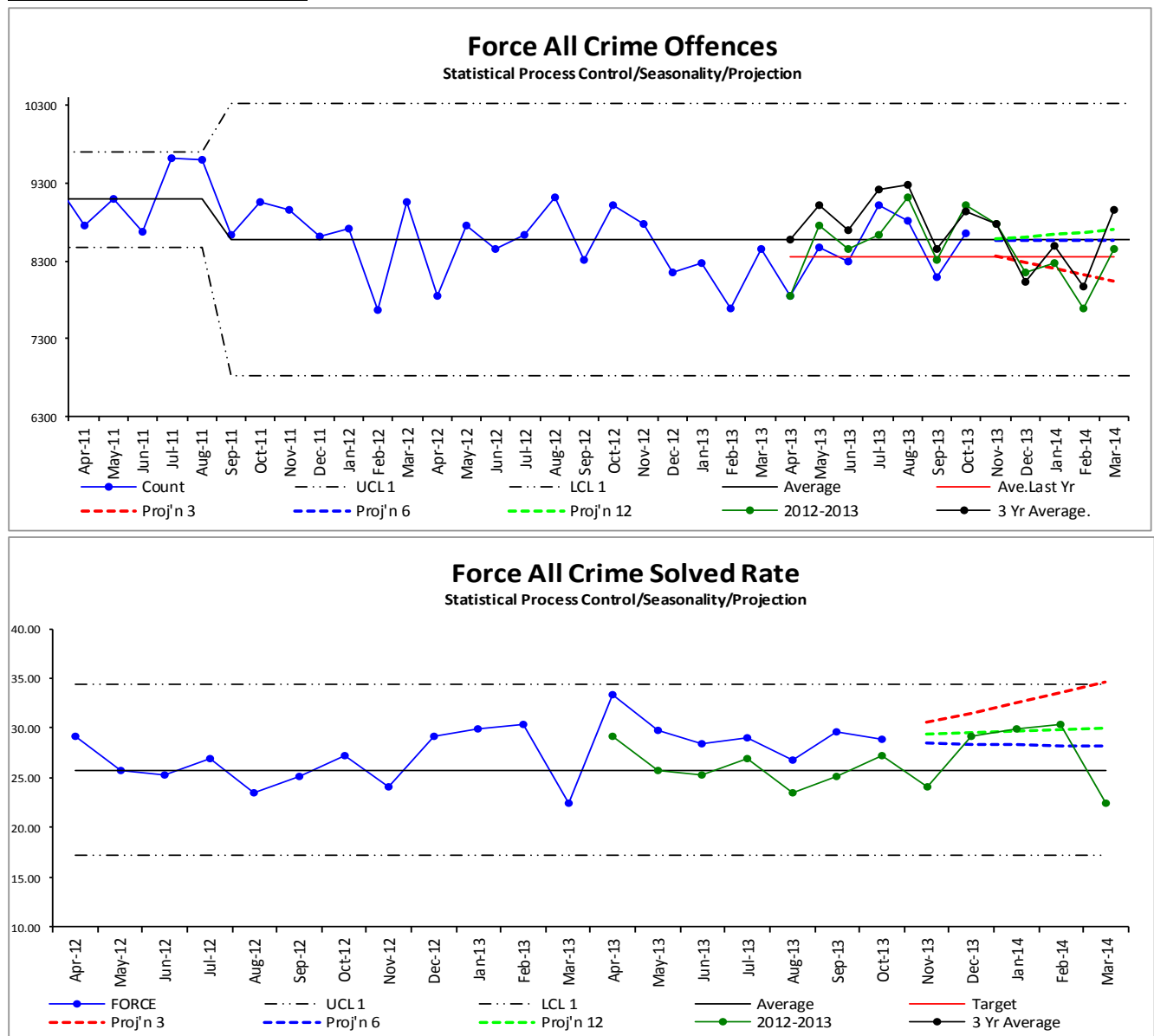
Repeat victimisation is defined as more than one criminal offence against a victim or premises within a 12 month period. This is identified on CrimeFile by the application of a marker and based on information available to the Crime Bureau at the time of input. The Performance Information Unit have identified anomalies with the application of this marker by making calculations based on a victim's name and date of birth and have therefore now used these calculations to produce figures on repeat victimisation.



Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

6. Improving Crime Prevention

Management Information

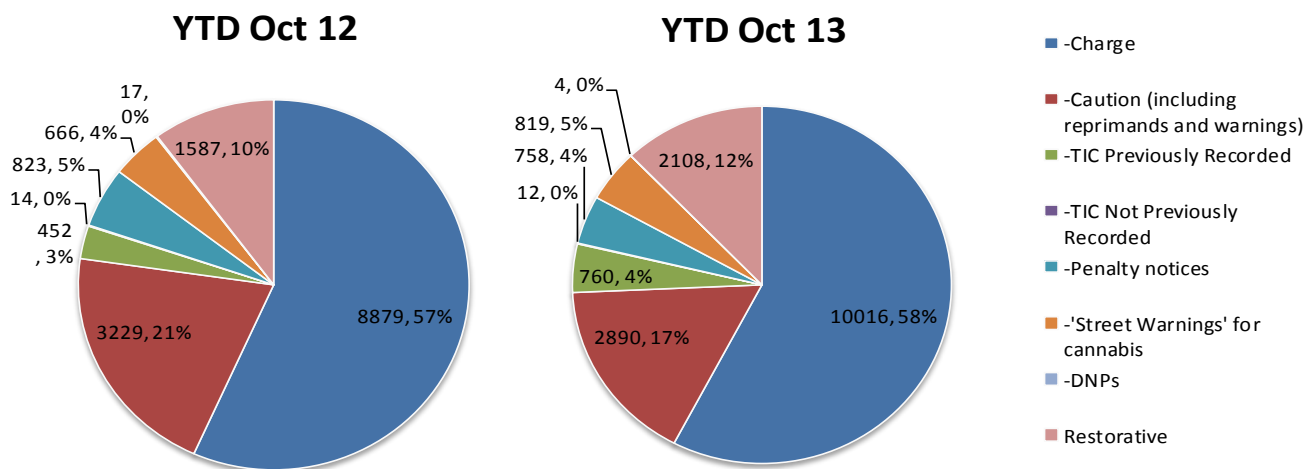


Breakdown of Offence Disposals



Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

6. Improving Crime Prevention





Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

7. Increasing Efficiency in Policing Through Collaborative Working and Innovation

Performance Information

7. Increased Efficiency in Policing Through Collaborative Working and Innovation	
Make savings of £6.633 million by 31/03/2014 (as part of our overall requirement to realise savings of £44.0 million by 2014/15)	We are on track to meet our 2013/14 savings requirement in full
Options for cash savings beyond £6.633 million	Currently being scoped under the Evolve Programme

Detailed progress is reported via the monthly Budgetary Control Report.

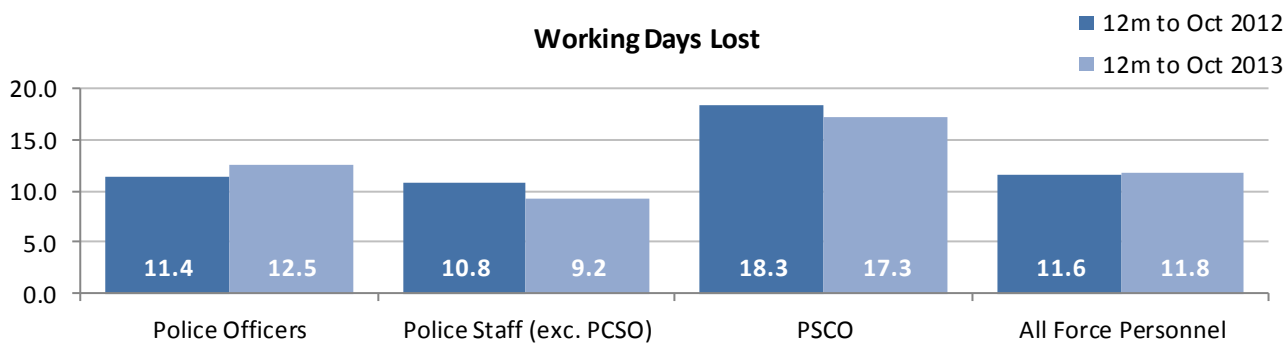


Monthly Performance Report: October 2013

8. Organisational Health

Management Information

Sickness Levels



Please note the sickness for 2013/14 is based on the cumulative sickness level projected for a full year.

Vacancy Levels

Vacancy levels will be provided in a separate update given by the Head of Human Resources (HR) each quarter.

STRATEGIC CHANGE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Essex Police Performance Summary

April - October 2013

Date: November 2013
Unit: Performance Information Unit
Contact: Michelle Eaton

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Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

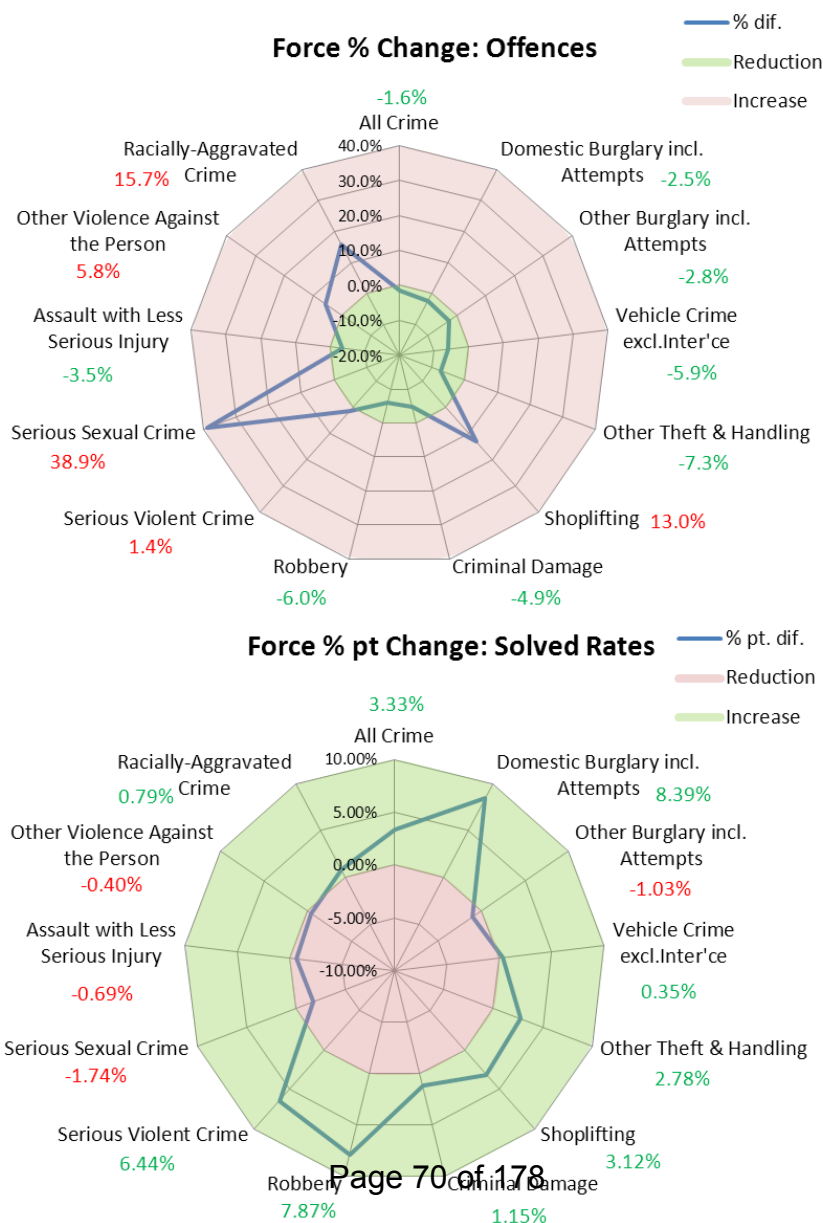
1. Introduction

This performance summary is designed to pictorially represent how individual districts are performing within each crime type.

The report includes:

- Charts to show the % difference in offences, and the % pt. difference in solved rates, in each crime type at force level, between the two periods.
- Charts to show the cumulative number of offences in each district each year, for the specified crime type, with the % difference between the two periods labelled.
- Charts to show the cumulative solved rates in each district in each year, for the specified crime, with the % point difference between the two periods labelled.
- Tables of data relating to both of the above.

2. Current Position

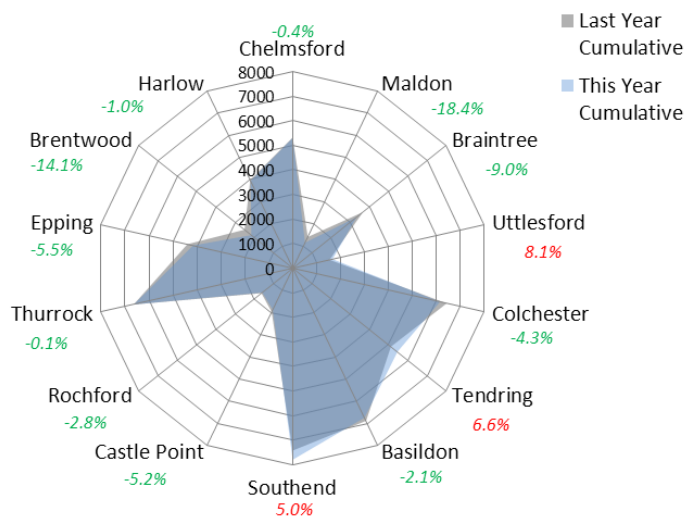




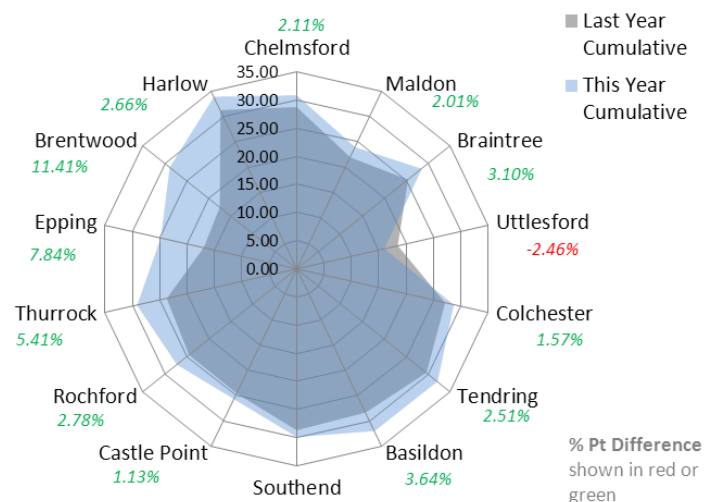
Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

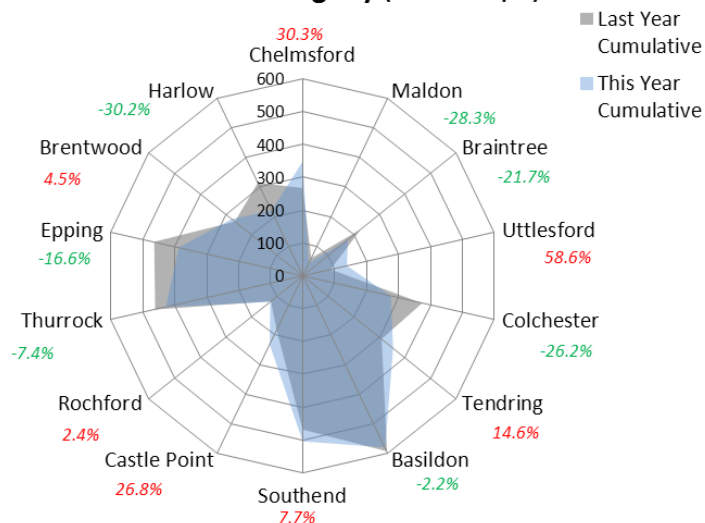
All Crime



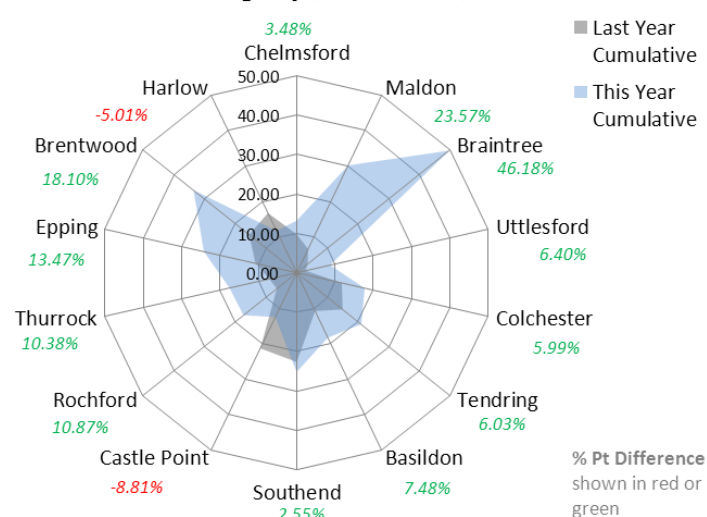
All Crime Solved Rates



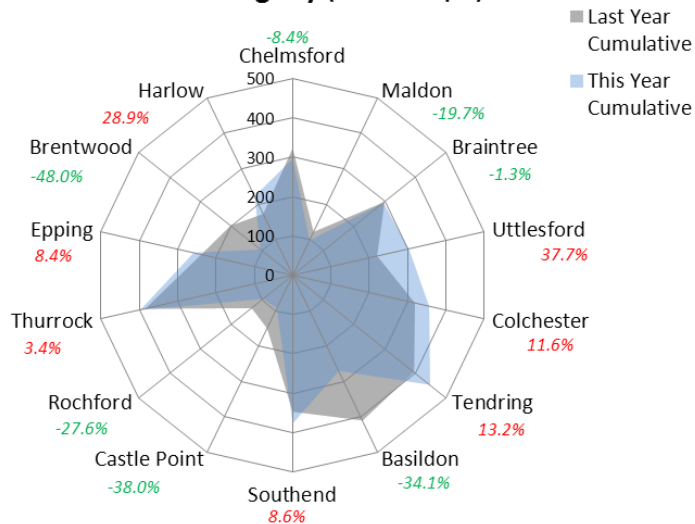
Domestic Burglary (Inc. Attempts)



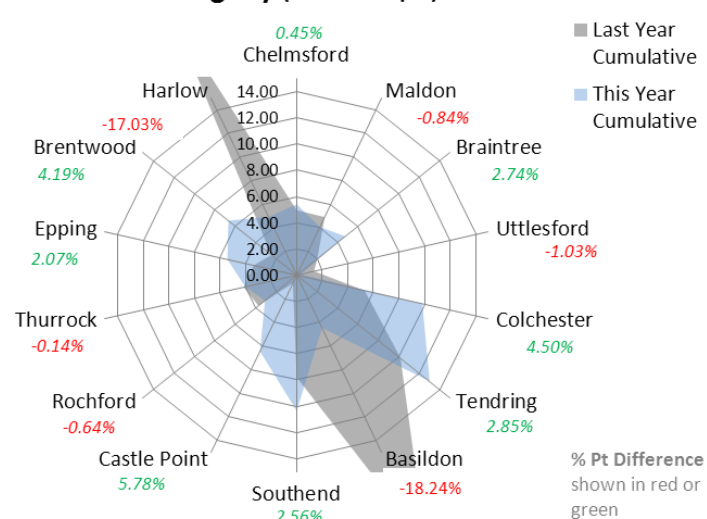
Domestic Burglary (Inc. Attempts) Solved Rates



Other Burglary (Inc. Attempts)



Other Burglary (Inc. Attempts) Solved Rates

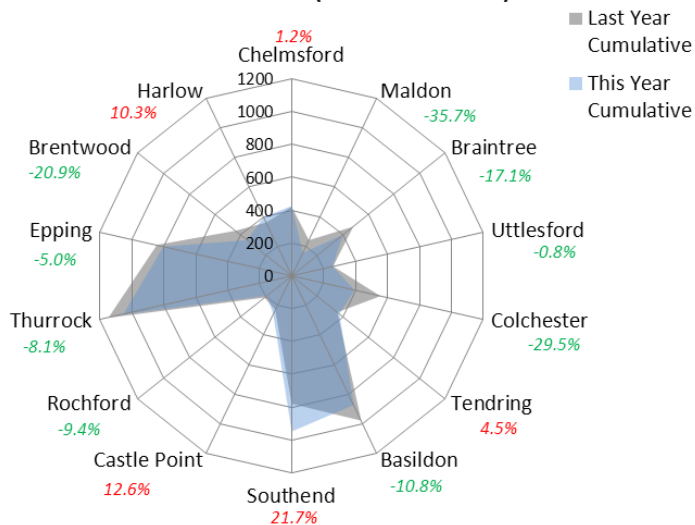




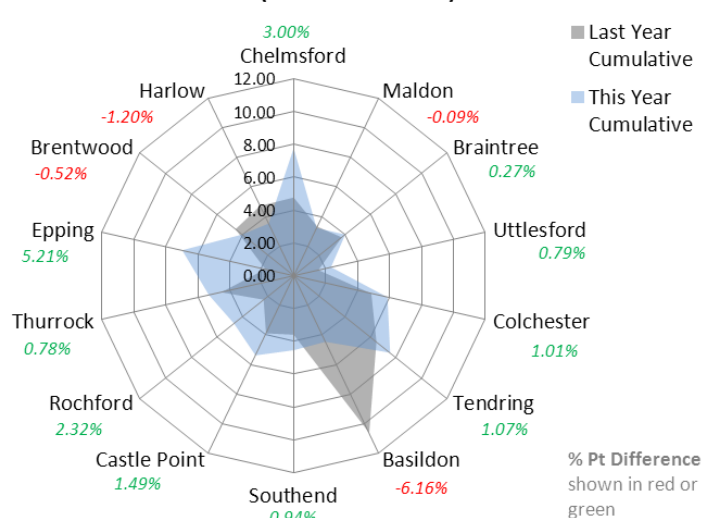
Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

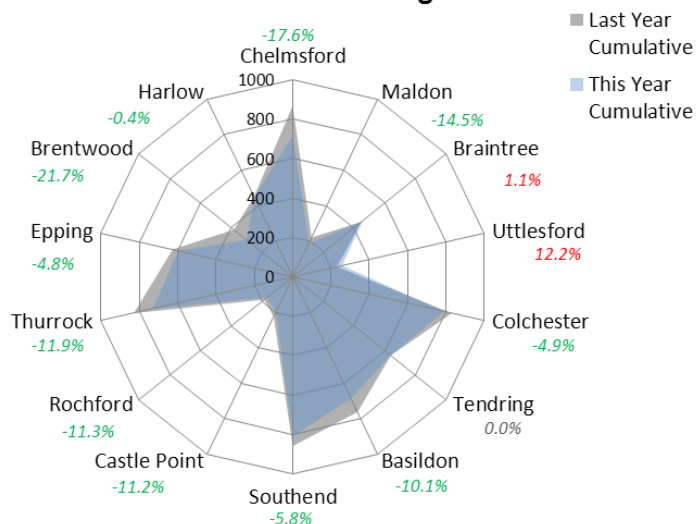
Vehicle Crime (Excl. Interference)



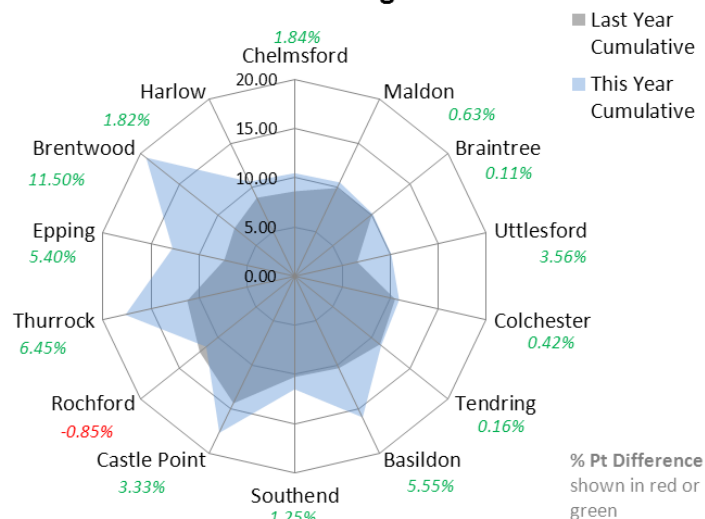
Vehicle Crime (Excl. Interference) Solved rates



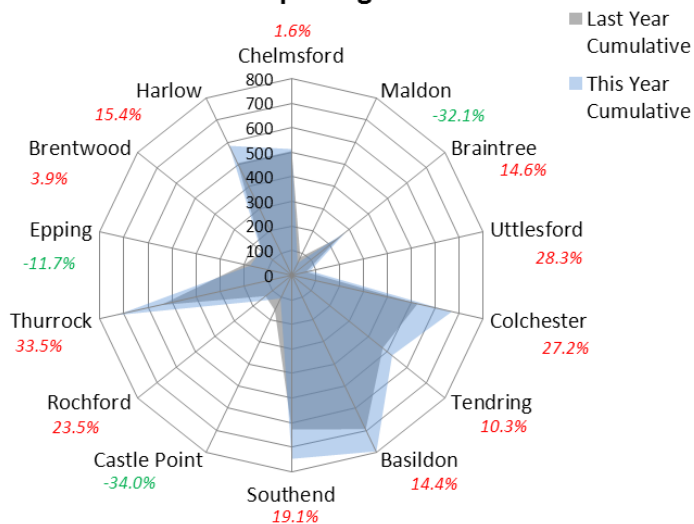
Other Theft & Handling



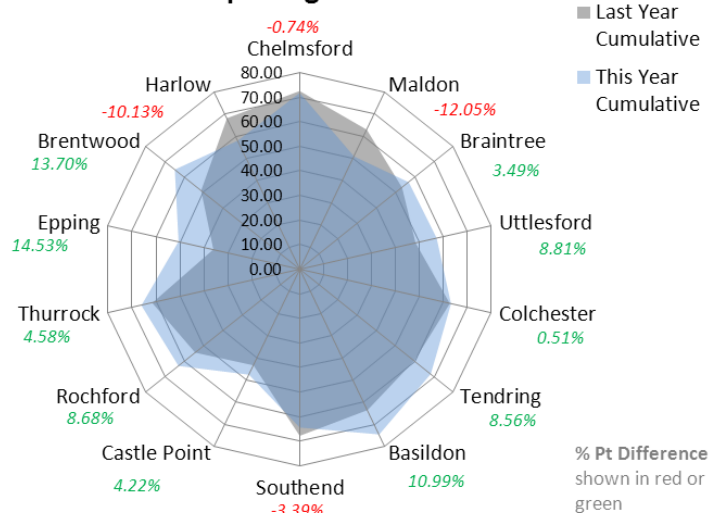
Other Theft & Handling Solved Rates



Shoplifting



Shoplifting Solved Rates

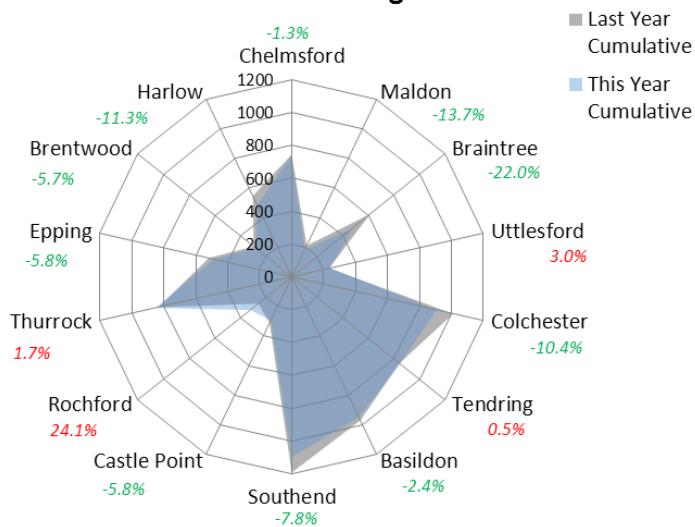




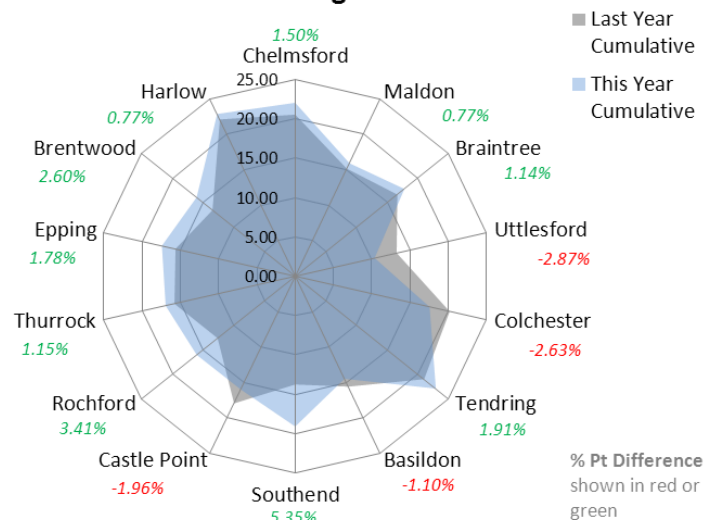
Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

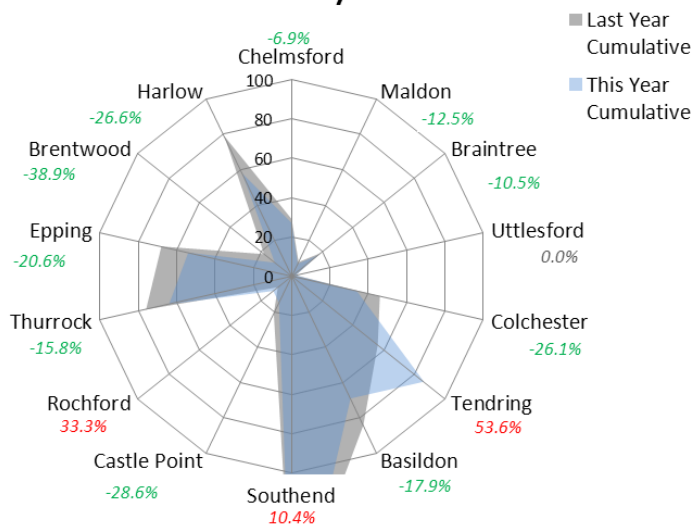
Criminal Damage



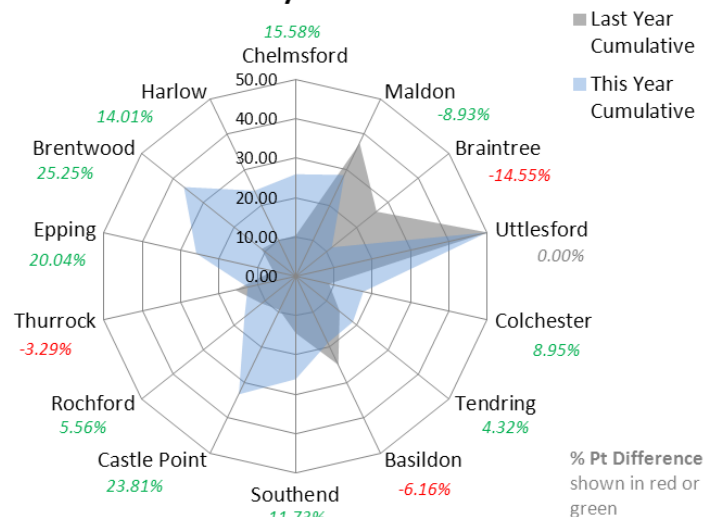
Criminal Damage Solved Rates



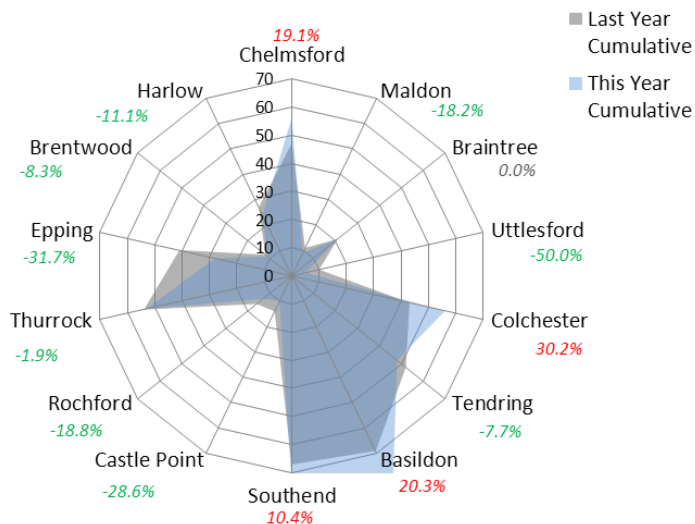
Robbery



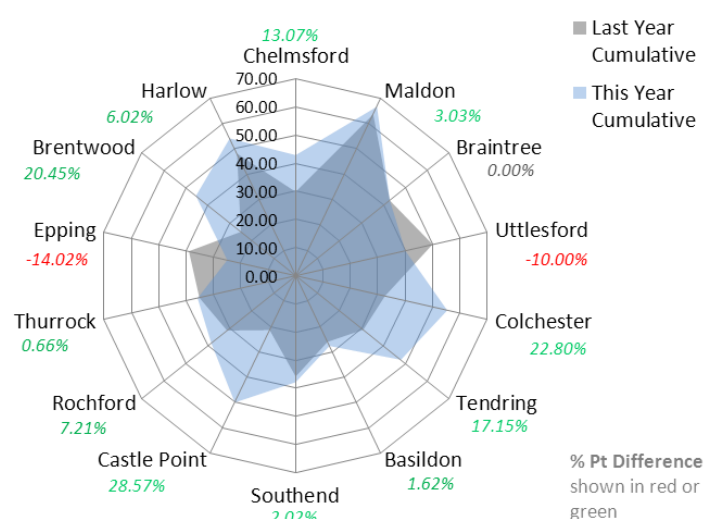
Robbery Solved Rates



Serious Violent Crime



Serious Violent Crime Solved Rates

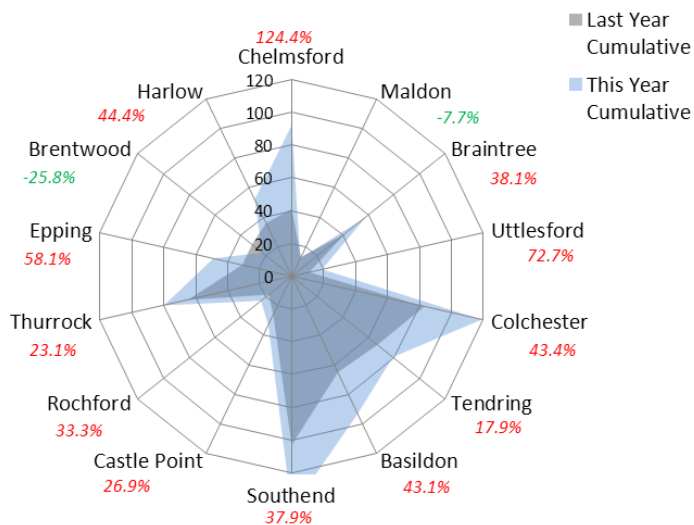




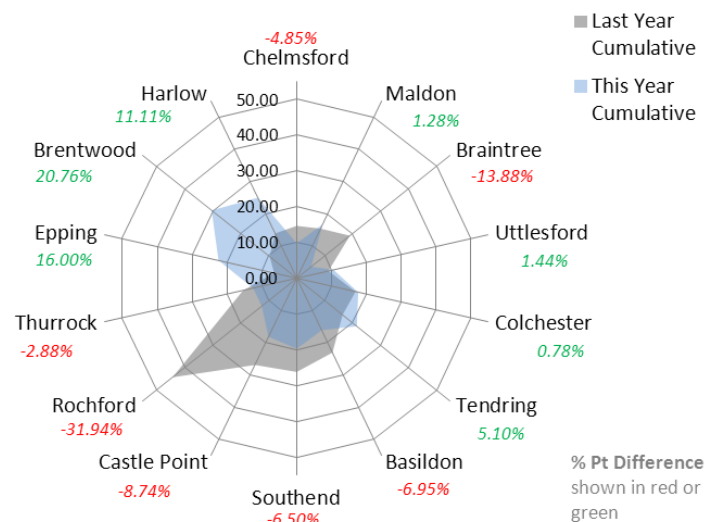
Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

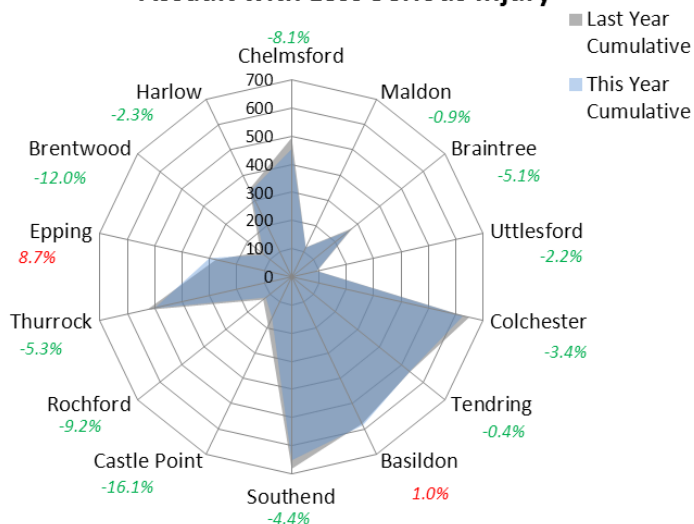
Serious Sexual Crime



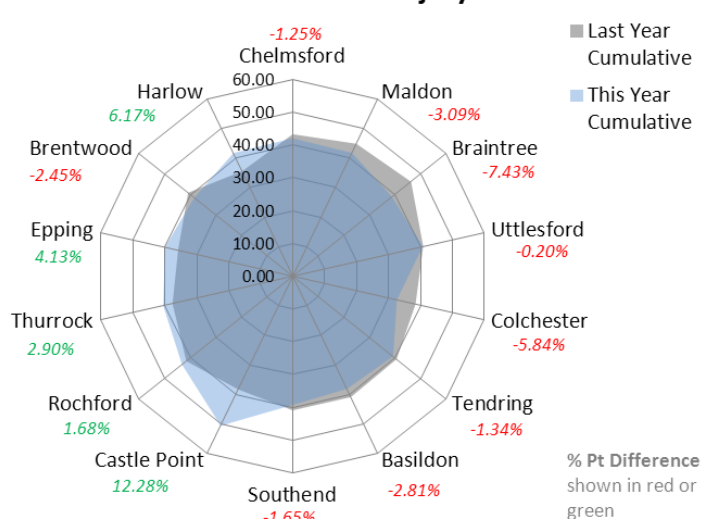
Serious Sexual Crime Solved Rates



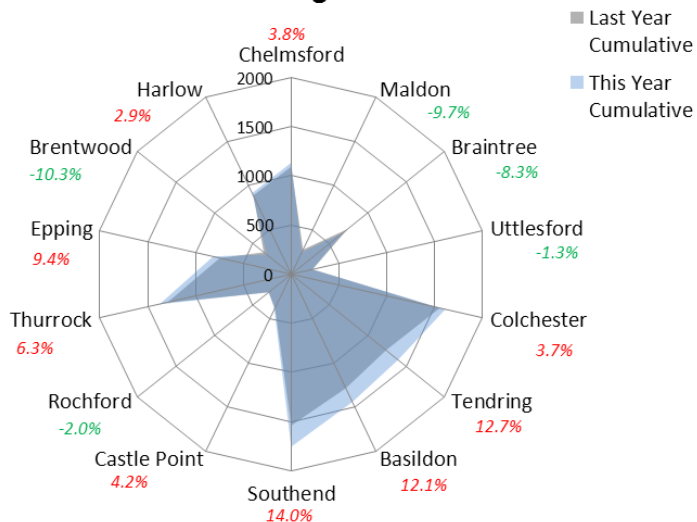
Assault with Less Serious Injury



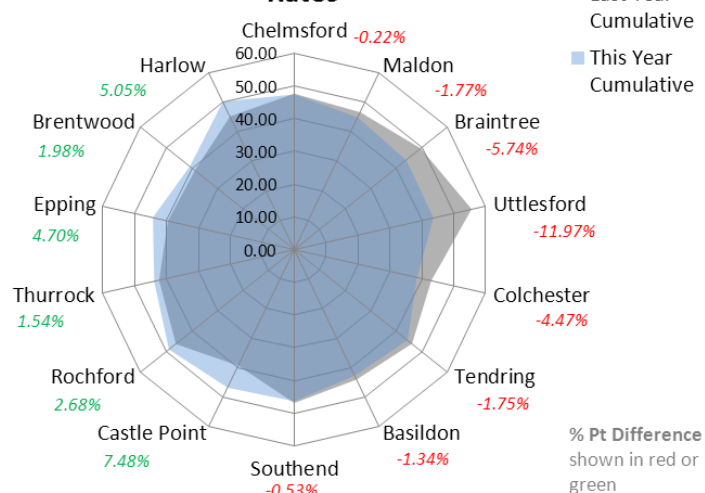
Assault with Less Serious Injury Solved Rates



Other Violence Against the Person



Other Violence Against the Person Solved Rates

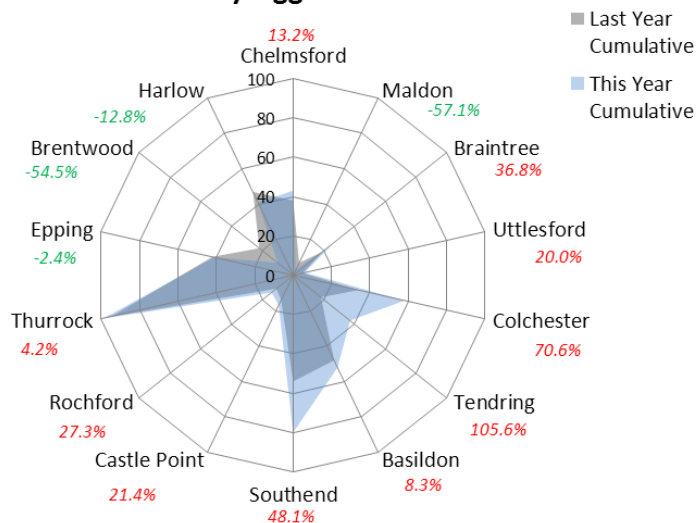




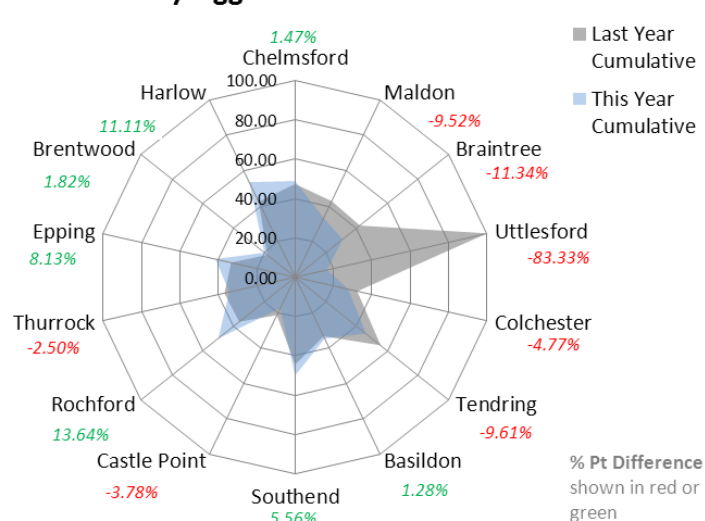
Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

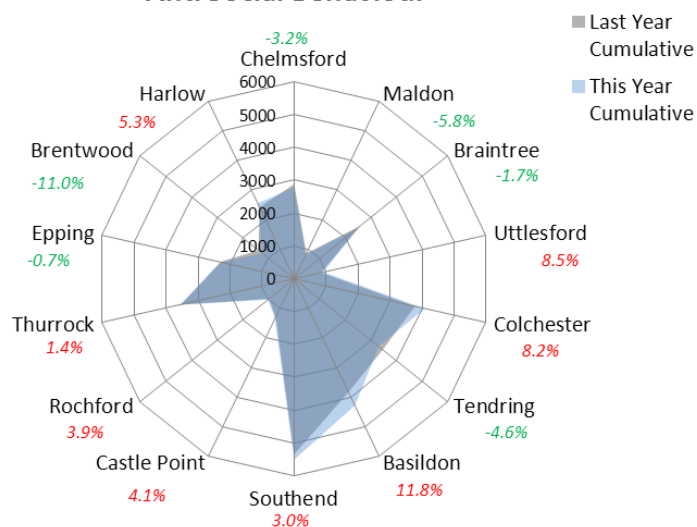
Racially Aggravated Crime



Racially Aggravated Crime Solved Rates



Anti Social Behaviour





Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Force Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	59457	58512	-945	-1.6
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	4198	4091	-107	-2.5
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	3719	3616	-103	-2.8
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	7316	6886	-430	-5.9
Other Theft & Handling	7681	7120	-561	-7.3
Shoplifting	5028	5683	655	13.0
Criminal Damage	8600	8177	-423	-4.9
Robbery	688	647	-41	-6.0
Serious Violent Crime	484	491	7	1.4
Serious Sexual Crime	632	878	246	38.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	5051	4873	-178	-3.5
Other Violence Against the Person	11973	12662	689	5.8
Racially-Aggravated Crime	458	530	72	15.7

Anti-Social Behaviour	35631	36366	735	2.1
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	15667	17367	1700	10.9
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	524	854	330	63.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	281	236	-45	-16.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	354	357	3	0.8
Other Theft & Handling	778	919	141	18.1
Shoplifting	3131	3716	585	18.7
Criminal Damage	1478	1499	21	1.4
Robbery	99	144	45	45.5
Serious Violent Crime	166	200	34	20.5
Serious Sexual Crime	119	150	31	26.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	2027	1922	-105	-5.2
Other Violence Against the Person	5395	5655	260	4.8
Racially-Aggravated Crime	177	209	32	18.1

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	26.35	29.68	3.3
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	12.48	20.88	8.4
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	7.56	6.53	-1.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	4.84	5.18	0.3
Other Theft & Handling	10.13	12.91	2.8
Shoplifting	62.27	65.39	3.1
Criminal Damage	17.19	18.33	1.1
Robbery	14.39	22.26	7.9
Serious Violent Crime	34.30	40.73	6.4
Serious Sexual Crime	18.83	17.08	-1.7
Assault with Less Serious Injury	40.13	39.44	-0.7
Other Violence Against the Person	45.06	44.66	-0.4
Racially-Aggravated Crime	38.65	39.43	0.8



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Chelmsford Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	5317	5297	-20	-0.4
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	267	348	81	30.3
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	323	296	-27	-8.4
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	420	425	5	1.2
Other Theft & Handling	869	716	-153	-17.6
Shoplifting	505	513	8	1.6
Criminal Damage	745	735	-10	-1.3
Robbery	29	27	-2	-6.9
Serious Violent Crime	47	56	9	19.1
Serious Sexual Crime	41	92	51	124.4
Assault with Less Serious Injury	494	454	-40	-8.1
Other Violence Against the Person	1093	1134	41	3.8
Racially-Aggravated Crime	38	43	5	13.2

Anti-Social Behaviour	2881	2789	-92	-3.2
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1527	1633	106	6.9
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	26	46	20	76.9
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	16	16	0	0.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	20	33	13	65.0
Other Theft & Handling	75	75	0	0.0
Shoplifting	366	368	2	0.5
Criminal Damage	153	162	9	5.9
Robbery	3	7	4	133.3
Serious Violent Crime	14	24	10	71.4
Serious Sexual Crime	6	9	3	50.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	214	191	-23	-10.7
Other Violence Against the Person	521	538	17	3.3
Racially-Aggravated Crime	18	21	3	16.7

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	28.72	30.83	2.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	9.74	13.22	3.5
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	4.95	5.41	0.5
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	4.76	7.76	3.0
Other Theft & Handling	8.63	10.47	1.8
Shoplifting	72.48	71.73	-0.7
Criminal Damage	20.54	22.04	1.5
Robbery	10.34	25.93	15.6
Serious Violent Crime	29.79	42.86	13.1
Serious Sexual Crime	14.63	9.78	-4.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	43.32	42.07	-1.2
Other Violence Against the Person	47.37	47.44	-0.2
Racially-Aggravated Crime	47.37	48.84	1.5



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Braintree Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	3653	3325	-328	-9.0
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	226	177	-49	-21.7
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	299	295	-4	-1.3
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	480	398	-82	-17.1
Other Theft & Handling	448	453	5	1.1
Shoplifting	246	282	36	14.6
Criminal Damage	613	478	-135	-22.0
Robbery	19	17	-2	-10.5
Serious Violent Crime	21	21	0	0.0
Serious Sexual Crime	42	58	16	38.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	277	263	-14	-5.1
Other Violence Against the Person	737	676	-61	-8.3
Racially-Aggravated Crime	19	26	7	36.8

Anti-Social Behaviour	2577	2533	-44	-1.7
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	927	947	20	2.2
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	8	88	80	1000.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	6	14	8	133.3
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	18	16	-2	-11.1
Other Theft & Handling	45	46	1	2.2
Shoplifting	131	160	29	22.1
Criminal Damage	102	85	-17	-16.7
Robbery	5	2	-3	-60.0
Serious Violent Crime	9	9	0	0.0
Serious Sexual Crime	8	3	-5	-62.5
Assault with Less Serious Injury	128	102	-26	-20.3
Other Violence Against the Person	365	296	-69	-18.9
Racially-Aggravated Crime	8	8	0	0.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	25.38	28.48	3.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	3.54	49.72	46.2
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	2.01	4.75	2.7
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	3.75	4.02	0.3
Other Theft & Handling	10.04	10.15	0.1
Shoplifting	53.25	56.74	3.5
Criminal Damage	16.64	17.78	1.1
Robbery	26.32	11.76	-14.6
Serious Violent Crime	42.86	42.86	0.0
Serious Sexual Crime	19.05	5.17	-13.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	46.21	38.78	-7.4
Other Violence Against the Person	49.58	43.79	-5.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	42.11	30.77	-11.3



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Uttlesford Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1539	1663	124	8.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	87	138	51	58.6
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	220	303	83	37.7
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	259	257	-2	-0.8
Other Theft & Handling	230	258	28	12.2
Shoplifting	60	77	17	28.3
Criminal Damage	234	241	7	3.0
Robbery	2	2	0	0.0
Serious Violent Crime	10	5	-5	-50.0
Serious Sexual Crime	11	19	8	72.7
Assault with Less Serious Injury	93	91	-2	-2.2
Other Violence Against the Person	223	220	-3	-1.3
Racially-Aggravated Crime	5	6	1	20.0

Anti-Social Behaviour	839	910	71	8.5
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	284	266	-18	-6.3
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	2	12	10	500.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	3	1	-2	-66.7
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	4	6	2	50.0
Other Theft & Handling	15	26	11	73.3
Shoplifting	29	44	15	51.7
Criminal Damage	31	25	-6	-19.4
Robbery	1	1	0	0.0
Serious Violent Crime	5	2	-3	-60.0
Serious Sexual Crime	1	2	1	100.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	38	37	-1	-2.6
Other Violence Against the Person	124	96	-28	-22.6
Racially-Aggravated Crime	5	1	-4	-80.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	18.45	16.00	-2.5
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	2.30	8.70	6.4
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	1.36	0.33	-1.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	1.54	2.33	0.8
Other Theft & Handling	6.52	10.08	3.6
Shoplifting	48.33	57.14	8.8
Criminal Damage	13.25	10.37	-2.9
Robbery	50.00	50.00	0.0
Serious Violent Crime	50.00	40.00	-10.0
Serious Sexual Crime	9.09	10.53	1.4
Assault with Less Serious Injury	40.86	40.66	-0.2
Other Violence Against the Person	95.61	43.64	-12.0
Racially-Aggravated Crime	100.00	16.67	-83.3



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Maldon Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1411	1151	-260	-18.4
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	60	43	-17	-28.3
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	122	98	-24	-19.7
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	241	155	-86	-35.7
Other Theft & Handling	221	189	-32	-14.5
Shoplifting	81	55	-26	-32.1
Criminal Damage	211	182	-29	-13.7
Robbery	8	7	-1	-12.5
Serious Violent Crime	11	9	-2	-18.2
Serious Sexual Crime	13	12	-1	-7.7
Assault with Less Serious Injury	116	115	-1	-0.9
Other Violence Against the Person	277	250	-27	-9.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	7	3	-4	-57.1

Anti-Social Behaviour	859	809	-50	-5.8
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	310	276	-34	-11.0
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	4	13	9	225.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	6	4	-2	-33.3
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	8	5	-3	-37.5
Other Theft & Handling	22	20	-2	-9.1
Shoplifting	51	28	-23	-45.1
Criminal Damage	32	29	-3	-9.4
Robbery	3	2	-1	-33.3
Serious Violent Crime	7	6	-1	-14.3
Serious Sexual Crime	2	2	0	0.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	52	48	-4	-7.7
Other Violence Against the Person	129	112	-17	-13.2
Racially-Aggravated Crime	3	1	-2	-66.7

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	21.97	23.98	2.0
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	6.67	30.23	23.6
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	4.92	4.08	-0.8
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	3.32	3.23	-0.1
Other Theft & Handling	9.95	10.58	0.6
Shoplifting	62.96	50.91	-12.1
Criminal Damage	15.17	15.93	0.8
Robbery	37.50	28.57	-8.9
Serious Violent Crime	63.64	66.67	3.0
Serious Sexual Crime	16.67	16.67	1.3
Assault with Less Serious Injury	44.83	41.74	-3.1
Other Violence Against the Person	46.57	44.80	-1.8
Racially-Aggravated Crime	42.86	33.33	-9.5



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Colchester

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	6429	6150	-279	-4.3
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	374	276	-98	-26.2
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	319	356	37	11.6
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	556	392	-164	-29.5
Other Theft & Handling	830	789	-41	-4.9
Shoplifting	525	668	143	27.2
Criminal Damage	1011	906	-105	-10.4
Robbery	46	34	-12	-26.1
Serious Violent Crime	43	56	13	30.2
Serious Sexual Crime	83	119	36	43.4
Assault with Less Serious Injury	648	626	-22	-3.4
Other Violence Against the Person	1551	1609	58	3.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	34	58	24	70.6

Anti-Social Behaviour	3775	4085	310	8.2
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Performance

Summary

Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1743	1764	21	1.2
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	44	49	5	11.4
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	17	35	18	105.9
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	27	23	-4	-14.8
Other Theft & Handling	87	86	-1	-1.1
Shoplifting	329	422	93	28.3
Criminal Damage	204	159	-45	-22.1
Robbery	4	6	2	50.0
Serious Violent Crime	14	31	17	121.4
Serious Sexual Crime	14	21	7	50.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	249	204	-45	-18.1
Other Violence Against the Person	666	619	-47	-7.1
Racially-Aggravated Crime	11	16	5	45.5

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	27.11	28.68	1.6
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	11.76	17.75	6.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	5.33	9.83	4.5
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	4.86	5.87	1.0
Other Theft & Handling	10.48	10.90	0.4
Shoplifting	62.67	63.17	0.5
Criminal Damage	20.18	17.55	-2.6
Robbery	8.70	17.65	9.0
Serious Violent Crime	32.36	55.36	22.8
Serious Sexual Crime	16.87	17.65	0.8
Assault with Less Serious Injury	38.43	32.59	-5.8
Other Violence Against the Person	42.94	38.47	-4.5
Racially-Aggravated Crime	32.35	27.59	-4.8



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Tending Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	5113	5451	338	6.6
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	308	353	45	14.6
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	395	447	52	13.2
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	356	372	16	4.5
Other Theft & Handling	639	639	0	0.0
Shoplifting	474	523	49	10.3
Criminal Damage	843	847	4	0.5
Robbery	56	86	30	53.6
Serious Violent Crime	52	48	-4	-7.7
Serious Sexual Crime	67	79	12	17.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	540	538	-2	-0.4
Other Violence Against the Person	1237	1394	157	12.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	18	37	19	105.6

Anti-Social Behaviour	3456	3298	-158	-4.6
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1512	1749	237	15.7
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	46	74	28	60.9
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	40	58	18	45.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	23	28	5	21.7
Other Theft & Handling	71	72	1	1.4
Shoplifting	283	357	74	26.1
Criminal Damage	177	194	17	9.6
Robbery	8	16	8	100.0
Serious Violent Crime	16	23	7	43.8
Serious Sexual Crime	11	17	6	54.5
Assault with Less Serious Injury	219	211	-8	-3.7
Other Violence Against the Person	570	618	48	8.4
Racially-Aggravated Crime	10	17	7	70.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	29.57	32.09	2.5
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	14.94	20.96	6.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	10.13	12.98	2.8
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	6.46	7.53	1.1
Other Theft & Handling	11.11	11.27	0.2
Shoplifting	59.70	68.26	8.6
Criminal Damage	21.00	22.90	1.9
Robbery	14.29	18.60	4.3
Serious Violent Crime	30.77	47.92	17.1
Serious Sexual Crime	16.42	21.52	5.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	40.56	39.22	-1.3
Other Violence Against the Person	46.08	44.33	-1.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	55.56	45.95	-9.6



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Southend

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	7417	7791	374	5.0
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	468	504	36	7.7
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	347	377	30	8.6
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	779	948	169	21.7
Other Theft & Handling	859	809	-50	-5.8
Shoplifting	627	747	120	19.1
Criminal Damage	1192	1099	-93	-7.8
Robbery	173	191	18	10.4
Serious Violent Crime	67	74	7	10.4
Serious Sexual Crime	103	142	39	37.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	682	652	-30	-4.4
Other Violence Against the Person	1538	1754	216	14.0
Racially-Aggravated Crime	54	80	26	48.1
Anti-Social Behaviour	5348	5509	161	3.0

Performance Summary

Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	2127	2329	202	9.5
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	106	127	21	19.8
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	27	39	12	44.4
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	28	43	15	53.6
Other Theft & Handling	88	93	5	5.7
Shoplifting	425	481	56	13.2
Criminal Damage	164	210	46	28.0
Robbery	25	50	25	100.0
Serious Violent Crime	24	28	4	16.7
Serious Sexual Crime	27	28	1	3.7
Assault with Less Serious Injury	279	256	-23	-8.2
Other Violence Against the Person	721	813	92	12.8
Racially-Aggravated Crime	24	40	16	66.7

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	28.68	29.89	1.2
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	22.65	25.20	2.5
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	7.78	10.34	2.6
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	3.59	4.54	0.9
Other Theft & Handling	10.24	11.50	1.3
Shoplifting	67.78	64.39	-3.4
Criminal Damage	13.76	19.11	5.3
Robbery	14.45	26.18	11.7
Serious Violent Crime	35.82	37.84	2.0
Serious Sexual Crime	26.21	19.72	-6.5
Assault with Less Serious Injury	40.91	39.26	-1.6
Other Violence Against the Person	46.88	46.35	-0.5
Racially-Aggravated Crime	44.44	50.00	5.6



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Castle Point Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1973	1871	-102	-5.2
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	183	232	49	26.8
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	150	93	-57	-38.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	231	260	29	12.6
Other Theft & Handling	223	198	-25	-11.2
Shoplifting	159	105	-54	-34.0
Criminal Damage	312	294	-18	-5.8
Robbery	21	15	-6	-28.6
Serious Violent Crime	14	10	-4	-28.6
Serious Sexual Crime	26	33	7	26.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	193	162	-31	-16.1
Other Violence Against the Person	381	397	16	4.2
Racially-Aggravated Crime	14	17	3	21.4

Anti-Social Behaviour	1296	1349	53	4.1
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	485	481	-4	-0.8
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	39	29	-10	-25.6
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	1	6	5	500.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	9	14	5	55.6
Other Theft & Handling	32	35	3	9.4
Shoplifting	69	50	-19	-27.5
Criminal Damage	56	47	-9	-16.1
Robbery	2	5	3	150.0
Serious Violent Crime	3	5	2	66.7
Serious Sexual Crime	7	6	-1	-14.3
Assault with Less Serious Injury	74	82	8	10.8
Other Violence Against the Person	150	186	36	24.0
Racially-Aggravated Crime	3	3	0	0.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	24.58	25.71	1.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	21.31	12.50	-8.8
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	0.67	6.45	5.8
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	3.90	5.38	1.5
Other Theft & Handling	14.35	17.68	3.3
Shoplifting	43.40	47.62	4.2
Criminal Damage	17.95	15.99	-2.0
Robbery	9.52	33.33	23.8
Serious Violent Crime	21.43	50.00	28.6
Serious Sexual Crime	26.92	18.18	-8.7
Assault with Less Serious Injury	38.34	50.62	12.3
Other Violence Against the Person	40.37	46.85	7.5
Racially-Aggravated Crime	21.43	17.65	-3.8



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Rochford Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1631	1586	-45	-2.8
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	124	127	3	2.4
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	134	97	-37	-27.6
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	213	193	-20	-9.4
Other Theft & Handling	186	165	-21	-11.3
Shoplifting	136	168	32	23.5
Criminal Damage	261	324	63	24.1
Robbery	9	12	3	33.3
Serious Violent Crime	16	13	-3	-18.8
Serious Sexual Crime	18	24	6	33.3
Assault with Less Serious Injury	130	118	-12	-9.2
Other Violence Against the Person	296	290	-6	-2.0
Racially-Aggravated Crime	11	14	3	27.3

Anti-Social Behaviour	981	1019	38	3.9
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	400	433	33	8.3
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	8	22	14	175.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	5	3	-2	-40.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	5	9	4	80.0
Other Theft & Handling	23	19	-4	-17.4
Shoplifting	74	106	32	43.2
Criminal Damage	33	52	19	57.6
Robbery	1	2	1	100.0
Serious Violent Crime	5	5	0	0.0
Serious Sexual Crime	8	3	-5	-62.5
Assault with Less Serious Injury	54	51	-3	-5.6
Other Violence Against the Person	137	142	5	3.6
Racially-Aggravated Crime	4	7	3	75.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	24.52	27.30	2.8
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	6.45	17.32	10.9
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	3.73	3.09	-0.6
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	2.35	4.66	2.3
Other Theft & Handling	12.37	11.52	-0.9
Shoplifting	54.41	63.10	8.7
Criminal Damage	12.64	16.05	3.4
Robbery	11.11	16.67	5.6
Serious Violent Crime	31.25	38.46	7.2
Serious Sexual Crime	12.50	12.50	-31.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	41.54	43.22	1.7
Other Violence Against the Person	46.28	48.97	2.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	36.36	50.00	13.6



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Basildon

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	6889	6746	-143	-2.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	593	580	-13	-2.2
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	410	270	-140	-34.1
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	979	873	-106	-10.8
Other Theft & Handling	761	684	-77	-10.1
Shoplifting	695	795	100	14.4
Criminal Damage	969	946	-23	-2.4
Robbery	84	69	-15	-17.9
Serious Violent Crime	69	83	14	20.3
Serious Sexual Crime	65	93	28	43.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	579	585	6	1.0
Other Violence Against the Person	1285	1440	155	12.1
Racially-Aggravated Crime	48	52	4	8.3
Anti-Social Behaviour	3826	4277	451	11.8

Performance

Summary

Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1952	2157	205	10.5
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	64	106	42	65.6
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	93	12	-81	-87.1
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	104	39	-65	-62.5
Other Theft & Handling	79	109	30	38.0
Shoplifting	442	593	151	34.2
Criminal Damage	151	137	-14	-9.3
Robbery	21	13	-8	-38.1
Serious Violent Crime	18	23	5	27.8
Serious Sexual Crime	15	15	0	0.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	237	223	-14	-5.9
Other Violence Against the Person	566	615	49	8.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	16	18	2	12.5

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	28.34	31.97	3.6
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	10.79	18.28	7.5
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	22.68	4.44	-18.2
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	10.62	4.47	-6.2
Other Theft & Handling	10.38	15.94	5.6
Shoplifting	63.60	74.59	11.0
Criminal Damage	15.58	14.48	-1.1
Robbery	25.00	18.84	-6.2
Serious Violent Crime	26.09	27.71	1.6
Serious Sexual Crime	23.08	16.13	-6.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	40.93	38.12	-2.8
Other Violence Against the Person	44.05	42.71	-1.3
Racially-Aggravated Crime	33.33	34.62	1.3



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Thurrock Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	6642	6633	-9	-0.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	462	428	-34	-7.4
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	385	398	13	3.4
Vehicle Crime excl.Inter'ce	1148	1055	-93	-8.1
Other Theft & Handling	829	730	-99	-11.9
Shoplifting	546	729	183	33.5
Criminal Damage	837	851	14	1.7
Robbery	76	64	-12	-15.8
Serious Violent Crime	54	53	-1	-1.9
Serious Sexual Crime	65	80	15	23.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	529	501	-28	-5.3
Other Violence Against the Person	1296	1378	82	6.3
Racially-Aggravated Crime	95	99	4	4.2

Anti-Social Behaviour	3530	3581	51	1.4
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1577	1934	357	22.6
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	33	75	42	127.3
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	16	16	0	0.0
Vehicle Crime excl.Inter'ce	52	56	4	7.7
Other Theft & Handling	93	129	36	38.7
Shoplifting	336	482	146	43.5
Criminal Damage	132	144	12	9.1
Robbery	12	8	-4	-33.3
Serious Violent Crime	19	19	0	0.0
Serious Sexual Crime	10	10	0	0.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	199	203	4	2.0
Other Violence Against the Person	549	605	56	10.2
Racially-Aggravated Crime	35	34	-1	-2.9

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	23.74	29.16	5.4
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	7.14	17.52	10.4
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	4.16	4.02	-0.1
Vehicle Crime excl.Inter'ce	4.53	5.31	0.8
Other Theft & Handling	11.22	17.67	6.5
Shoplifting	61.54	66.12	4.6
Criminal Damage	15.77	16.92	1.2
Robbery	15.79	12.50	-3.3
Serious Violent Crime	35.19	35.85	0.7
Serious Sexual Crime	15.38	12.50	-2.9
Assault with Less Serious Injury	37.62	40.52	2.9
Other Violence Against the Person	42.36	43.90	1.5
Racially-Aggravated Crime	36.84	34.34	-2.5



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Epping

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	4396	4156	-240	-5.5
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	465	388	-77	-16.6
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	238	258	20	8.4
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	844	802	-42	-5.0
Other Theft & Handling	626	596	-30	-4.8
Shoplifting	197	174	-23	-11.7
Criminal Damage	518	488	-30	-5.8
Robbery	68	54	-14	-20.6
Serious Violent Crime	41	28	-13	-31.7
Serious Sexual Crime	31	49	18	58.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	276	300	24	8.7
Other Violence Against the Person	745	815	70	9.4
Racially-Aggravated Crime	42	41	-1	-2.4

Anti-Social Behaviour	2303	2286	-17	-0.7
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Performance

Summary

Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	746	1031	285	38.2
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	50	94	44	88.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	8	14	6	75.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	15	56	41	273.3
Other Theft & Handling	46	76	30	65.2
Shoplifting	71	88	17	23.9
Criminal Damage	81	85	4	4.9
Robbery	4	14	10	250.0
Serious Violent Crime	16	7	-9	-56.3
Serious Sexual Crime	2	11	9	450.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	99	120	21	21.2
Other Violence Against the Person	295	361	66	22.4
Racially-Aggravated Crime	14	17	3	21.4

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	16.97	24.81	7.8
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	10.75	24.23	13.5
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	3.36	5.43	2.1
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	1.78	6.98	5.2
Other Theft & Handling	7.35	12.75	5.4
Shoplifting	36.04	50.57	14.5
Criminal Damage	15.64	17.42	1.8
Robbery	5.88	25.93	20.0
Serious Violent Crime	39.02	25.00	-14.0
Serious Sexual Crime	31.47	22.45	-9.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	35.87	40.00	4.1
Other Violence Against the Person	39.60	44.29	4.7
Racially-Aggravated Crime	33.33	41.46	8.1



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Harlow Performance Summary

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	3984	3946	-38	-1.0
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	315	220	-95	-30.2
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	173	223	50	28.9
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	360	397	37	10.3
Other Theft & Handling	452	450	-2	-0.4
Shoplifting	506	584	78	15.4
Criminal Damage	547	485	-62	-11.3
Robbery	79	58	-21	-26.6
Serious Violent Crime	27	24	-3	-11.1
Serious Sexual Crime	36	52	16	44.4
Assault with Less Serious Injury	346	338	-8	-2.3
Other Violence Against the Person	890	916	26	2.9
Racially-Aggravated Crime	47	41	-6	-12.8

Anti-Social Behaviour	2422	2550	128	5.3
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Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	1246	1339	93	7.5
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	53	26	-27	-50.9
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	38	11	-27	-71.1
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	17	14	-3	-17.6
Other Theft & Handling	40	48	8	20.0
Shoplifting	345	339	-6	-1.7
Criminal Damage	121	111	-10	-8.3
Robbery	8	14	6	75.0
Serious Violent Crime	13	13	0	0.0
Serious Sexual Crime	5	13	8	160.0
Assault with Less Serious Injury	123	141	18	14.6
Other Violence Against the Person	402	460	58	14.4
Racially-Aggravated Crime	20	22	2	10.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	31.28	33.93	2.7
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	16.83	11.82	-5.0
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	21.97	4.93	-17.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	4.72	3.53	-1.2
Other Theft & Handling	8.85	10.67	1.8
Shoplifting	68.18	58.05	-10.1
Criminal Damage	22.12	22.89	0.8
Robbery	10.13	24.14	14.0
Serious Violent Crime	48.15	54.17	6.0
Serious Sexual Crime	13.89	25.00	11.1
Assault with Less Serious Injury	35.55	41.72	6.2
Other Violence Against the Person	45.17	50.22	5.0
Racially-Aggravated Crime	42.55	53.66	11.1



Strategic Change Management Department: Performance Summary

Essex Police Performance Summary: April - October 2013

Brentwood

Offences	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	2511	2157	-354	-14.1
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	265	277	12	4.5
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	202	105	-97	-48.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	440	348	-92	-20.9
Other Theft & Handling	383	300	-83	-21.7
Shoplifting	154	160	6	3.9
Criminal Damage	297	280	-17	-5.7
Robbery	18	11	-7	-38.9
Serious Violent Crime	12	11	-1	-8.3
Serious Sexual Crime	31	23	-8	-25.8
Assault with Less Serious Injury	142	125	-17	-12.0
Other Violence Against the Person	358	321	-37	-10.3
Racially-Aggravated Crime	22	10	-12	-54.5
Anti-Social Behaviour	1396	1243	-153	-11.0

Performance

Summary

Outcomes	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year # Difference	Year on Year % Difference
All Crime	440	624	184	41.8
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	41	93	52	126.8
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	5	7	2	40.0
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	20	14	-6	-30.0
Other Theft & Handling	30	58	28	93.3
Shoplifting	79	104	25	31.6
Criminal Damage	40	45	5	12.5
Robbery	2	4	2	100.0
Serious Violent Crime	3	5	2	66.7
Serious Sexual Crime	3	7	4	133.3
Assault with Less Serious Injury	58	48	-10	-17.2
Other Violence Against the Person	139	131	-8	-5.8
Racially-Aggravated Crime	4	2	-2	-50.0

Solved Rates %	Last Year Cumulative	This Year Cumulative	Year on Year % Point Difference
All Crime	17.52	28.93	11.4
Domestic Burglary incl. Attempts	15.47	33.57	18.1
Other Burglary incl. Attempts	2.48	6.67	4.2
Vehicle Crime excl. Inter'ce	4.55	4.02	-0.5
Other Theft & Handling	7.83	19.33	11.5
Shoplifting	51.30	65.00	13.7
Criminal Damage	13.47	16.07	2.6
Robbery	11.11	36.36	25.3
Serious Violent Crime	25.00	45.45	20.5
Serious Sexual Crime	4.61	30.43	20.8
Assault with Less Serious Injury	40.85	38.40	-2.4
Other Violence Against the Person	38.83	40.81	2.0
Racially-Aggravated Crime	18.18	20.00	1.8

AGENDA ITEM 6b

Essex Police and Crime Panel	EPCP/18(b)/13
Date: 12 December 2013	

PCC Financial Update

Report by the Treasurer of the PCC to the Panel

Enquiries to Charles Garbett 01245 291612 charles.garbett@essex.pnn.gov.uk

1. Purpose of report

1.1 To provide the panel with:

- i) A financial summary of the forecast revenue and capital outturn at the end of month 7 (end of October).
- ii) A brief update on the progress made in allocating Community Safety Grant (CSG) monies.
- iii) An early indication of financial pressures that would need to be taken into account in updating the Medium Term Financial Strategy to be presented to the next meeting of this Panel.

2. Recommendation

The Panel is requested to discuss the contents of this report and comment as appropriate.

3. 2013/14 Revenue Budget

- 3.1 The month 7 forecast outturn is shown at Appendix A. In summary, the total forecast expenditure is £271m, a net underspend of £3.3m against the budget.
- 3.2 Since the last financial update report to the Panel an earmarked reserve for the Estates Presentable Plan of £2.5m has been established. To create this reserve, budget provisions of £2m have been transferred from Police Officer pay and £0.5m from the Premises budgets underspends.
- 3.3 The main variations for month 7 are Police Officers pay and overtime, PCSO pay and Athena software.

Police Officers Pay

- 3.4 Under-spending on police officers pay is now £2.5m following a budget transfer of £2.5m from police officers pay to premises for additional repairs and maintenance.
- 3.5 At the beginning of October the Police Officer strength was 3,230 full time equivalents (FTEs). The original budget was based on 3,338 FTEs at 1st April 2013 and a Reform savings target to be deducted from the pay budgets of £3.045m. The forecast number of police officers for the end of this financial year is 3,233.
- 3.6 The forecast underspend assumes that there will be no change in recruitment plans.

Police Officer Overtime

- 3.7 Police Officer overtime is forecast to overspend by £0.4m.

PCSO's

- 3.8 PCSO pay is forecast to underspend by £1.5m due to unfilled vacancies. Against an establishment of 362 FTE's the strength at the beginning of October was 311.

Athena Software

- 3.9 Work on the Athena programme is still in the critical phase. The latest forecast indicates an over spend of £0.9m for 2013/14 but this position is still subject to change and the Panel will be updated in due course.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

- 3.10 The under spend for the OPCC reported to the last meeting of the Panel of £198k on the budget of £1.15m along with the underpinning assumptions regarding the implementation of the new structure remain unchanged.

4. Community Safety Funds

- 4.1 The Month 7 forecast outturn assumes that community safety funds will be fully utilised.
- 4.2 The latest position shows that £269k from the budget of £2.8m is currently uncommitted. There have, however, been discussions with the Essex Community Foundation (ECF) with a view to placing some of the remaining funds into an endowment fund managed by ECF. This approach would facilitate the building up of a longer term approach to funding community safety and crime reduction programmes.
- 4.3 An update on any proposed use of ECF facilities will be provided to the next meeting of this Panel.

5. Future Commissioning of Victims' Services

- 5.1 The Minister of State for Policing, Criminal Justice and Victims has announced grant funding totalling £640k that would be provided to the PCC in preparation for commissioning services for victims of crime (including restorative justice services) starting October 2014.
- 5.2 These grant monies for preparation and setting up arrangements are intended to be spent by June 2014 to enable the PCC to:
 - i) Build the capacity and capability of potential providers of services for victims (including potential providers of restorative justice services) from the Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector.
 - ii) Commission restorative justice services if capacity and capability are sufficient in relation to these services.
 - iii) Prepare for local commissioning.
- 5.3 The grant monies will arrive during 2013/14 but as it is late in the year there will be some year-end flexibility to carry forward unspent monies into 2014/15. Work is now underway with partners to develop a commissioning strategy for both victims services and restorative justice.

6. Innovation Fund

- 6.1 The Government have established a national Police Innovation Fund of £50m per year from 2013/14. This is designed to support collaborative initiatives that enable more efficient, effective and modern policing for example through improved ICT and digital working.
- 6.2 In addition, there is a Precursor fund of £20m available for 2013/14. The PCC is in the process of submitting bids for this fund and for the on-going funds available.

7. 2013/14 Capital Programme

- 7.1 Forecast capital expenditure has further reduced by £1.5m from £7.8m to £6.3m following a review of the spending profile for a number of projects. Much of the slippage in payments is due to fall into 2014/15.
- 7.2 The current capital reserves are outlined in table 1 below:

Table 1: Capital Reserve Forecast

	£m
Opening balance 1 st April 2013	15.3
Capital income in year	2.8
Capital expenditure in year	(6.3)
Closing balance 31 st March 2014	11.8

- 7.3 Capital income constitutes home office grant (£2.3m) and capital receipts (£0.5m). Only one house has been sold during the year to date (£0.22m) but there is the possibility of police house capital receipts during the current financial year. The forecast of £0.5m has therefore been set at a prudent level.
- 7.4 Progress has been made on the formulation of a new estates strategy, IT strategy and fleet strategy. These are the three driving strategies for the capital programme. Although at an early stage the planned approach is to present the latest thinking at the budget and precept meeting of the PCP on 29 January in order to inform the schemes for the new capital programme.

8. Reserves

- 8.1 All reserves are highlighted in Appendix B. This shows total forecast reserves of £36.1m at 31 March 2014, however due to the past use of cash in lieu of borrowing, the cash backed reserves amount to £27m.
- 8.2 The level of forecast general reserves, at £19.7m, is used to provide essential working capital in order to avoid expensive short term borrowing and also to provide a contingency for unexpected operational demands.
- 8.3 Moreover, the reserves have been building up as a result of current under spending and this will enable the impact of financial pressures to be mitigated moving forward.

9. Financial Pressures for the Medium Term Financial Strategy

- 9.1 Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement of the Spending Round 2013 (SR2013) in June, which set out the public spending totals for 2014/15 and 2015/16, work has focussed on the consequences for Essex police. Central

government funding for Police is expected to reduce by 5.1% in real terms for 2014/15 and a further 4.9% in 2015/16.

- 9.2 More recent indications from Government suggest that the provisional grant settlement figures for individual forces being announced later this month will be for 2014/15 only and this therefore increases uncertainty for financial planning.
- 9.3 Based on latest available figures the broad consequences are that over the next three years there is likely to be a reduction of around £16m in core government grant funding and service pressures of at least £20m over the same period.
- 9.4 Further analysis of the medium term figures highlights an estimated shortfall of £8m for 2014/15 that will need to be immediately addressed both in the context of next month's budget and precept decision but also helping to address inevitable budget difficulties over the medium term.
- 9.5 The backdrop for government grant and precept levels is highlighted in Appendix C. This shows that for 2013/14 Essex Police revenue resources received from Government Grant was average but that resources from the setting of the precept were very low. Indeed, there are only three other shire forces with a 2013/14 precept lower than Essex. The Government are considering the level at which an increase in precept is deemed to be excessive and an announcement is expected later this month.
- 9.6 The Chief Constable has established a programme of work, titled EVOLVE to inform the managed reduction in budgets whilst mitigating the impact on the service. The scale of reductions over several years are extremely challenging and more so in the light of needing to invest in services that enable policing services and partnership working to reduce crime is sustainable for the future. An outline of the work of the EVOLVE programme is shown in Appendix D.
- 9.7 At the last meeting of the Panel Members requested further information on the new arrangements in place for shared funding of PCSO's. The EVOLVE team are managing this aspect and further information will be made available as the EVOLVE programme progresses.
- 9.8 The context for preparing for future budget reductions in order to ensure that the most efficient and effective services are maintained is the Police and Crime Plan. The areas of focus contained within the Plan have provided practical reference points for guiding the emphasis on policing services and the direction of support for community initiatives.

POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR ESSEX
REVENUE REPORT 2013/14 Month 7 (OCTOBER)

	Original Budget	Current Year Virements	Current Budget	Actuals to Date	Forecast Outturn	Variance - Over/ (Under) Spend £000	Comments
Employees							
Police Pay and Allowances	173,523	(3,726)	169,797	97,479	167,282	(2,515)	Main change is the transfer of £2m budget to fund Estates Presentable Plan
Operational Performance Budget	476	102	578	144	578	0	Review of spend/allocation for remaining months to be carried out with Chief Officers
Police Officer Overtime / TDA	2,979	634	3,613	2,193	4,309	696	TDA actuals have continued at increased monthly levels
Police Officer Bank Holiday Overtime	1,587	(6)	1,581	1,044	1,711	129	Forecast outturn reduced to reflect revised resourcing levels for the remaining Bank Holidays
Police Staff Pay and Allowances	58,919	1,381	60,300	34,706	60,033	(267)	Minimal change to forecast outturn.
PCSO Pay	10,079	(108)	9,971	5,059	8,490	(1,482)	Minimal change to forecast outturn.
Police Staff and PCSO Overtime	1,016	81	1,097	734	1,513	416	Overtime forecast to be reviewed next month
Police Staff Agency	208	(99)	109	281	353	243	Increase in outturn due to some contracts have been extended
Pensions (Ill Health / Medical)	4,029	(0)	4,029	3,075	4,174	145	Overspend on the monthly pensions for injury
Training	838	20	858	522	869	11	A review of training budgets to be carried out
Other Employee Expenses	793	(16)	777	280	768	(8)	The forecast for severance costs are as per the budget of £210k. Although the budget is likely to underspend from Reform savings, as a result of the Evolve programme the budget may overspend at year end.
Premises	9,591	711	10,302	5,955	10,060	(242)	Forecast outturn reduced by £2.5m as spend on Estates Presentable Plan is reviewed for the current year. £0.5m budget transferred to fund the plan.
Transport	7,913	(1,187)	6,726	3,243	6,310	(416)	Main underspends are mileage. Vehicle spares is also underspending by £95k
Supplies and Services	21,670	(634)	21,036	11,448	20,784	(252)	Main underspends are medical fees £106k and Interpreters Fees of £148k
Agency Services	3,659	2,401	6,060	2,481	6,852	792	Main overspend is Athena
Gross Operating Expenditure	297,280	(447)	296,833	168,644	294,085	(2,748)	
Income	(23,261)	(1,584)	(24,845)	(14,906)	(25,428)	(583)	Review of budget for seconded officers is on-going. Initially amendments have resulted in increase of income variance. Final figures to be reviewed for next month.
Net Cost of Services	274,019	(2,031)	271,988	153,737	268,657	(3,332)	
Interest Receivable / Payable	(294)	(0)	(294)	(202)	(190)	104	Interest forecast now updated to reflect current information. Actuals higher than forecast due to Trust fund income
Net loss/(surplus) on the disposal of fixed assets	32	0	32	(219)	23	(9)	
Net Operating Expenditure	273,757	(2,031)	271,726	153,316	268,469	(3,236)	
Capital & Other Adjustments	521	7	528	0	528	0	
Net contributions to earmarked reserves	0	(476)	(476)	0	(576)	(100)	Assumes full use of £500k revenue c/fwd into 2014/15 & £600k for Athena required from 2013/14 c/fwd (budget to be allocated)
Budget carry forwards	0	2,500	2,500	0	2,500	0	Budget set up for Estates Presentable Plan reserve
Other earmarked reserves							
Net Expenditure	274,278	(0)	274,278	153,316	270,941	(3,336)	
Contribution to/(from) General Balance	(2,705)	(0)	(2,705)	0	631	3,336	Forecast of £631k to be contributed to reserves instead of £2,705m from reserves
BUDGET REQUIREMENT	271,573	(0)	271,573	153,316	271,572	(0)	

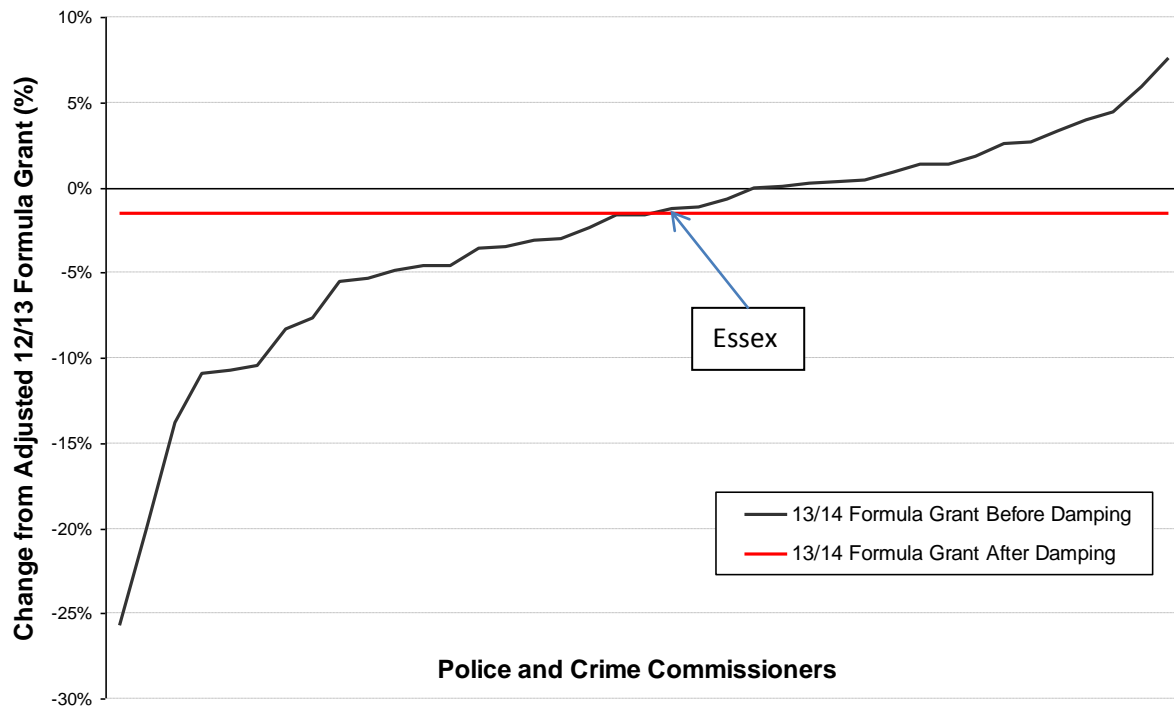
Current & Forecast Reserves

	Actual @ 31/3/13 (£m)	2013/14 Forecast Movements (£m)	Forecast @ 31/3/14 (£m)	2014/15 Forecast Movements (£m)	Forecast @ 31/3/15 (£m)	2015/16 Forecast Movements (£m)	Forecast @ 31/3/15 (£m)
Specific Revenue Reserves							
Leased Property Dilapidations Reserve Original	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
Leased Property Dilapidation & Maintenance Reserve	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4
Estates Presentable Plan	-	2.5	2.5	(2.5)	-	-	-
Support Services Project Team	0.3	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)	-	-	-
POCA income	0.6	(0.2)	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4
Specific Revenue Reserves	1.5	2.1	3.6	(2.6)	1.0	-	1.0
Carry Forwards Reserve	1.1	(0.6)	0.5	(0.5)	-	-	-
General Reserve	19.1	0.6	19.7	-	19.7	-	19.7
GR as % of net revenue expenditure	7.2%	7.4%			7.4%		7.4%
Total Revenue Reserves	21.7	2.1	23.8	(3.1)	20.7	-	20.7
Specific Capital Reserves							
Usable Capital Receipts	7.4	(0.2)	7.2	4.5	11.7	3.4	15.1
Unapplied grants & other contributions	7.1	(3.1)	4.0	0.4	4.4	2.2	6.6
Long term liabilities							
Capital Grants - receipts in advance	0.8	(0.2)	0.6	(0.6)	-	-	-
Total Capital Reserves	15.3	(3.5)	11.8	4.3	16.1	5.6	21.7
Usable Provisions							
Insurance (for known outstanding claims)	1.2	(0.7)	0.5	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(1.1)
Restructuring (for known redundancies @ 31.03)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Usable Provisions	1.2	(0.7)	0.5	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(1.1)
Grand Total	38.2	(2.1)	36.1	0.4	36.5	4.8	41.3
Internal Borrowing on past capital projects	(9.6)	0.5	(9.1)	0.5	(8.6)	0.5	(8.1)
Reserves Financed by Cash	28.6	(1.6)	27.0	0.9	27.9	5.3	33.2

2013/14 Police Precept



2013/14 Core Grant



Police and Crime Panel - Evolve Programme Brief

1.0 Background

- 1.1 On 26th June 2013 the Chancellor announced the latest Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) detailing the Government's spending plans for the next three years. These announcements, coupled with other external cost pressures, mean that Essex Police will need to identify savings in the region of £36 million by 2016/17.
- 1.2 The Chief Constable has set up a small dedicated team to work with the wider force and deliver a programme of transformational change - the Evolve Programme.
- 1.3 The previous CSR (2010) required Essex Police to save £42 million by the start of 2014/15. The force has identified these savings - 75 per cent through reductions in headcount (around 340 police officers, 100 PCSOs and 410 police staff) and the remainder through savings in non-pay budgets and business support functions such as estates, transport and IT.
- 1.4 The challenge for the Evolve Programme is to build on what has worked from the previous change programme (Reform) and seek to develop areas that have not been as effective. Finding ever more efficient working practices, making ever better use of technology and maximising the strengths of our people will be central to this.

2.0 Strategic principles

- 2.1 To inform the Evolve Programme, the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) have established the following set of guiding principles:
 - i. Remain cognisant of the need to deliver against the PCC's Police & Crime Plan to reduce crime and recognise our contribution to the national policing picture through the Strategic Policing Requirement
 - ii. Maximise the capability and visibility of the workforce in the frontline and enhance staff skills and career progression through active management of all staff matters
 - iii. Have a policing model based on critical demand, threat, harm and risk utilising national value for money benchmarking and demand profiles to underpin modelling decisions
 - iv. Ensure that the policing model recognises effective and efficient neighbourhood policing as integral to community confidence and PCSOs as an integral part of that model
 - v. Build the capability and capacity of the Special Constabulary to be able to integrate fully into the policing model
 - vi. Maximise opportunities for accessing external funding opportunities and maximise income from available sources

- vii. Exploit opportunities for further collaboration with our preferred partners Kent, in the Eastern Region and in both the public and private sector partnerships where benefits can be achieved
- viii. Through very tight budgetary control ensure that no area of business is exempt from scrutiny to find the required budget reductions and reduce unnecessary bureaucracy
- ix. Be prepared to spend and save where there are compelling business cases , in particular to identify opportunities for technology to aid productivity across service delivery

3.0 Financial Challenge

- 3.1 Given the proportion of pay costs within the organisation's total expenditure (82%), a reduction in headcount will inevitably need to be part of the Force's savings plan.
- 3.2 The amount of money that Essex Police gets from central government is forecast to reduce by £16million over the next three years. Alongside this, the force anticipates cost pressures in the region of £20million. These pressures are made up of factors which are largely beyond our control such as inflation, wage rises and National Insurance contributions.
- 3.3 In short, Essex Police is required to make savings of around 3 to 3.5 per cent of total budget in each of the next three years, with a reduction in total budget of £36million a year by 2016/17.
- 3.4 It is also right to highlight that the overall funding position for Essex Police is relatively poor. Essex is 2nd lowest nationally with a total budget of just £159/head population – by comparison the most similar group (MSG)¹ average is £168/head and the national average is £184/head. The Essex Police budget would be around £16million higher if the force was at the MSG average and £44million if at the national average².

4.0 Key work-streams

- 4.1 Currently the key work-streams are:
 - Demand management
 - Contact management
 - Neighbourhood / local policing
 - Specialist policing
 - Operational support
 - Workforce development and productivity
 - Enabling technology
 - Collaboration

¹ MSG refers to the 'Most Similar Group' of forces to Essex – namely Hertfordshire, Avon & Somerset, Hampshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Sussex and Derbyshire.

² £1million buys approximately 20 police officers

- 4.2 **Demand Management** – This work will incorporate the Force Control Room (FCR), the Switchboard, the Crime Bureau and our Response and Patrol teams. It will assess how we can best manage our incident demand and ensure we respond (where appropriate) as quickly and professionally as possible. The Evolve team will utilise a demand modelling tool that has been used to great effect by Greater Manchester Police. This will provide a detailed insight into our demand and therefore inform thinking on operating bases, shift patterns, officer numbers and fleet availability. This work should be completed by March 2014.
- 4.3 **Contact Management** - we will also review the structure, processes and IT underpinning the FCR, Switchboard and Crime Bureau. The aim is to enhance our ability to track and manage calls (especially non-emergency) and other contacts (such as emails, texts and social media) thus providing a better service to the public.
- 4.4 **Neighbourhood / local policing** – a full review of the local policing model is underway. This work includes how we use our PCSOs and how we respond to community needs against the backdrop of the current challenges. This work is closely aligned with the Public Access Strategy being developed by the PCC and Essex Police. New approaches will be designed to provide better access for the public, from face to face liaison with local officers to front counters, telephones and the internet.
- 4.5 **Specialist policing** – in addition to the development work around local policing, specialist units such as Criminal Justice and & Custody, Public Protection, Operational Policing Command and Serious Crime Directorate will be commissioned to work with Evolve (from early 2014) in reviewing their departments. Whilst Evolve will work closely with each department the responsibility for each review will remain with the relevant Command Leads.
- 4.6 **Operational Support** – further organisational reviews will be undertaken later in 2014 with the Support Services Directorate (SSD), the IT Directorate and the HQ Directorate. These will focus on ensuring we are efficient in terms of structure and quality of service. This includes an assessment of the force estate and the size and composition of the vehicle fleet.
- 4.7 **Workforce Development and Productivity** – the HR Directorate are working closely with Evolve to implement a number of initiatives to support police officers, PCSOs, Specials and police staff. One area where we can improve productivity relates to the reduction of our current sickness rates. The force is currently finalising plans to target our efforts / support towards those people absent from the organisation. HR are also focussing on workforce satisfaction and improving career development opportunities for officers and staff. The force is also currently undertaking a staff survey which will help to inform priorities in this area.
- 4.8 **Enabling Technology** – the Chief Constable and PCC have given their commitment to investing in technology where there is evidence it will make officers and staff more efficient and effective at their jobs. This will focus particularly on mobile, paperless solutions for all officers and staff. Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) for Response and Patrol vehicles are now rolled out and being

used to good effect. This will be followed by laptops for CID and NP officers (from January 2014 onwards) and therefore continue to increase the amount of time officers spend on patrol. We are also equipping a number of response officers from December with body-worn video cameras enabling them to capture what happens when they attend a domestic abuse scene, to increase the evidence captured in these investigations and help support our drive to have more successful prosecutions.

- 4.9 **Collaboration** – Essex Police remains committed to our on-going collaboration with Kent Police across IT, the Support Service Directorate and the Serious Crime Directorate. The force also remains open to wider partner / other force collaborative opportunities.

5.0 **Communication**

- 5.1 The Evolve team will work with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. A shared communications strategy has been agreed and recognises the need to communicate internally with officers and staff as well as externally with key stakeholders and the public of Essex.
- 5.2 The approach to communications will be an open and transparent. The most appropriate and timely methods of communication will be used to keep people both informed and engaged.
- 5.3 Officers and staff are being proactively briefed about the Evolve Programme (news items, blogs, face-to-face meetings). Constructive ideas and feedback are also encouraged via a comments section on the force intranet (called Talk2Evolve) which currently receives about 1000 hits a week.

Essex Police and Crime Panel	EPCP/019/13
Date: 12 December 2013	

Part-Night Lighting

Report by the Secretary to the Panel

Enquiries to: Colin Ismay: 01245 430396 colin.ismay@essex.gov.uk

Purpose of report and background

A briefing on part-night lighting was requested as a future item of business at the Panel's last meeting. It was made clear that the focus of any paper and discussion will be on the impact of part-night lighting on policing and crime and not on the original decision to implement part-night lighting as this is a matter for the County Council. Attached by way of background is a briefing paper prepared by the County Council.

The Commissioner will address the issues relating to the impact on policing and crime.

Part Night Lighting

Background Briefing Paper for the Police Crime Panel

— Produced by: Ben Sutherland ECC

Date: 26/11/13

Version: 1.0

Content

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Approval

Name of Approver	Role	Date approved
Paul Bird	Project Sponsor	25/11/2013
Keith Tovee	Business Lead	22/11/2013

1 Background

Project Summary and Policy Context

A Vision for Essex 2013-17 sets out the Council's aims of spending taxpayers' money wisely and respecting the Essex environment. The proposal to introduce part night lighting will assist with the delivery of these aims.

It is anticipated that energy costs are going to rise over the coming years putting increased pressure on the Local Authority's revenue budget. Estimates provided by our previous supplier of energy show average predicted year on year increase of 6% between 2010 and 2015. There are pressures on Essex County Council to reduce costs and ensure good environmental management. One of the Council's major areas of energy expenditure is street lighting and therefore better management of this area will reduce cost as well as energy consumption.

In 2007 the Council implemented a trial by which street lights in the Maldon and Uttlesford districts were switched off between the hours of midnight and 5am. The pilot demonstrated that there was no significant change in crime statistics or road collisions as a result of changes. In June 2011 the Cabinet agreed to purchase a system for the central management of all streetlights in Essex based on 'invest to save' principles. The Business Case highlighted that the following benefits would result from the implementation of a Central Management System ('CMS') and part night Lighting:

Financial savings: revenue savings of around £1m / year as a result of reduced energy consumption.

Environmental Benefits: Significant carbon and light pollution or 'sky glow' reductions across Essex. If the target of switching 70% of street lights to part night lighting is achieved it will reduce carbon emissions by 8,000 tonnes per year

Operational Benefits: The installation of CMS would provide notification of streetlight failure enabling a responsive maintenance service across Essex, and increased equipment lifespan. In addition the introduction of CMS will allow street lights to come on / off with greater accuracy in relation to natural light levels and lead to a more intelligent overall management of streetlights. These operational improvements will serve to improve the public perception of street lighting maintenance as a result.

The CMS is currently being installed on all lighting columns in Essex. Installation is complete on around 97% of columns across (as of 15/11/2013).

Essex County Council has made a commitment to maintain all night lighting for street lights that meet its exception criteria. These are detailed in Appendix 1.

2 Evidence Base

2.1 The National Picture

Part night lighting as a concept is not new, for example it has operated in West Sussex since the energy crisis of the 1970s.

More recently a number of other local authorities have adopted part night lighting. Examples include Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Dorset, and Bath and North East Somerset. In addition a number of local authorities are planning the introduction of part night lighting including Kent and Warwickshire.

Some of the negative experiences relating to switching off lights / part night lighting are due to the way in which roll out has been planned, managed, and the extent of the proposals. For example Milton Keynes Borough Council introduced a policy of switching off a number of street lights entirely. They switched them back on following public pressure and concern as a result of two high profile accidents. Switching lights off entirely increases savings but it means that, in winter, areas are unlit during the evening rush hour. This would be more likely to lead to an increase in accidents than the proposal in Essex where all lights will remain on other than between midnight and 5am.

2.2 Road Safety

There are few accidents between midnight and 5am and the exception criteria require lights to be lit all night where this is a recommendation of road safety engineers or where lights were originally installed as an accident prevention measure. This will minimise the risk of the lack of lighting causing accidents.

The experience in Maldon and Uttlesford is that the overall number of accidents continues to reduce overall in line with trends across Essex. The table below compares accident numbers in three districts, using Braintree as a control. It will be seen that the long term reduction in accident numbers since 2005 (before part night lighting was introduced) is very similar between the three districts, notwithstanding that Braintree had retained all night lighting during the period described.

District	Fall in accidents between 2005-7	Fall in accidents between 2005-12
Braintree	13%	37%
Maldon	28%	36%
Uttlesford	13%	38%

Source- Essex County Council Road Accident Database.

Approximately 5% of all reported accidents occur between midnight and 5am which represents 21% of the day. There is no significant impact on overall number of accidents in Maldon and Uttlesford. The following table records all accidents reported in the district in any location. It should be noted that the overall number of accidents is low and the small sample size means that changes may not be statistically significant.

	Percentage of road accidents occurring between midnight and 5am	
Year	Maldon	Uttlesford
2005	5%	5%
2006	7%	5%
2007	2%	7%
2008	7%	7%
2009	4%	8%
2010	4%	7%
2011	5%	6%
2012	4%	4%

Source- Essex County Council Road Accident Database.

Between 2005-12 only 5 accidents in Maldon and 1 in Uttlesford were recorded as having taken place between the hours of midnight and 5am in a location where streetlights were provided but were not lit at the time. None of these accidents were attributed to part night lighting.

2.3 Crime

An important consideration in the decision on implementation of part night lighting is the impact on crime. Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Council is under a legal duty to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

This is not a duty to reduce crime but a duty to take the need into account when making decisions.

The experience in Maldon and Uttlesford Districts is that the introduction of part night street lighting has not had any impact on crime. In fact crime in both areas has fallen significantly in both districts since 2005 (the year before part night lighting was introduced), in a similar way to falls in other districts. If part night lighting was responsible for an increase in crime then one would expect to see overall crime trends to be higher in districts which introduced part night lighting.

The table below shows that the largest fall in crime between 2005-6 and 2008-9 was recorded in Maldon district which experienced a slightly larger fall than Braintree, where the streetlights remained on all night. Both Braintree and Maldon experienced a higher fall in crime than the overall East of England region (17%) whereas in Uttlesford the fall in crime during this period was lower, at 5%. The lower reduction in Uttlesford seems to be a general picture where crime levels have not fallen as much as elsewhere. However, if the introduction of part night lighting was to be a contributory factor, it would be expected that crime levels in Maldon would have fallen by less than in the East of England. In fact crime

levels in Maldon fell more than in Braintree and more than in the East of England. This seems to suggest that part night lighting is not a factor which tends to increase the level of crime.

Change in levels of notifiable offences between 2005-6 and 2008-9 (Source: Office of National Statistics)	
Maldon	-20%
Uttlesford	-5%
Braintree	-19%
East of England	-17%

Since the Council's early pilot, Hertfordshire and Suffolk have also introduced part night street lighting. They have not experienced any increase in crime as a result. A report considered by the Scrutiny Committee of the Hertfordshire Police Authority in November 2011 concluded 'there is no discernible evidence that crime has increased by the strategy to reduce street lighting between midnight and 6am.' This study compared the number of offences experienced in areas where part night lighting had been introduced with the same period a year previously. The full report is provided as Appendix 2.

There is no study we have been able to find which shows any link between part night lighting and an increase in crime. Offending levels fluctuate for a large number of reasons, but no difference can be identified between crime trends in areas with part night lighting and areas with full night lighting, and there is no noticeable change in offending levels. If any change in crime levels in a particular area is identified then the County Council's adopted exception criteria make it clear that the Council will consider any requests made by Essex Police to switch particular lights back to all night lighting. It is clear that the fall in crime in Uttlesford is lower than in other districts but if that was solely as a result of the introduction of part night lighting then similar issues would be expected to have arisen in Maldon District and in other areas where part night lighting has been introduced. The fall in crime in Maldon exceeds that in Braintree District and in the East of England as a whole.

2.4 Fear of Crime

The proposals could impact on people's fear of crime. People may fear that they are at an increased risk of crime although, as illustrated above, there is no evidence that there is an increased risk. This is important because fear of crime can influence people's behaviour – for example by deterring them from going out after dark. People may also feel less safe at home.

Since 2006 the Council has undertaken regular surveys of public attitudes. The survey questions were originally prescribed by the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Council was required to carry out a postal survey of a balanced sample of residents (although each resident is randomly selected). One of the questions asked in the survey asks people if they feel safe in their own area outside after dark. Although the survey is no longer mandatory, the Council has continued to undertake it in the same format.

Area	Residents who feel safe outside after dark in their own district	% change
------	--	----------

	% in 2006	% in 2013	
Braintree	55.8%	60%	+7.6%
Maldon	49.7%	67.7%	+36%
Uttlesford	62.5%	74.7%	+19.5%
Essex	46.7%	58.5%	+25%

Source: Essex County Council – Annual Tracker Surveys for summer 2006 and spring 2013.

This shows that between 2006 and 2013 Uttlesford and Maldon districts both experienced a significant increase in people who say they feel safe after dark. Unfortunately this survey was not conducted before 2006. The survey undertaken in 2005 did ask about crime but did not ask about fear of crime so unfortunately no data on fear of crime is available.

The statistical information clearly shows that the introduction of part night lighting has had no long term impact on fear of crime. Indeed the increase in the percentage of people feeling safe outside after dark has increased in Maldon and Uttlesford more than in other areas. What the statistical information cannot show is whether or not the introduction of part night lighting had an initial short term impact on fear of crime.

If there was an impact on the fear of crime in 2006 we could expect fewer people to be affected by the introduction of part night lighting. This is because the changes in Maldon and Uttlesford in 2006 were a new policy idea at the time. There is now significantly more experience across the east of England which suggests that the introduction of part night lighting does not have any discernible impact on crime levels which can be communicated to residents in areas where part night lighting is to be introduced.

3 Police consultation and involvement

Maldon and Uttlesford 2007

As part of the Maldon and Uttlesford Part Night Lighting pilot a quarterly Joint Monitoring Group was set up. The group included representatives from the emergency services, District Councils and ECC to look at the effect part night lighting had on crime and road traffic accident statistics using base lined statistics before the start of the pilot.

These monitoring arrangements were seen as a strengthening of the mitigation measures proposed in the risk assessment of the part night lighting pilot executive decision, and used to inform the wider part night lighting roll out proposals.

A copy of the Scrutiny Committee Report produced by the Joint Monitoring Group is included as Appendix 3.

Chelmsford and Braintree 2012

An Essex County Council consultation letter was sent to and received by Chief Constable Jim Barker-McCardle on 24th July 2012. A response was sent on 26th July 2012 by Chief Inspector Tom Simons, on behalf of the Chief Constable, nominating Chief Superintendent Glenn Caton as the point of contact.

Following a telephone conversation with Chief Superintendent Caton on 7th August 2012, contact details were provided for the Borough Commanders in the Braintree District (Chief Inspector Nick Lee) and Chelmsford District (Chief Inspector Steve Ditchburn).

A meeting was held with Chief Inspector Lee on 10th August 2012 and with Chief Inspector Ditchburn on 8th November 2012, where part night lighting maps were provided on CD and issues were discussed.

No concerns were raised in the District of Braintree. In Chelmsford it was requested that the Bunny Walk and Central Park retained on All Night Lighting, both requests were accepted as meeting the exception criteria and have retained All Night Lighting.

Countywide consultation 2013

A letter inviting Essex Police take part in the countywide consultation was e-mailed on 2nd September 2013; this was responded to on 13th September 2013 by Chief Inspector Alan Cook, Staff Officer to Chief Constable, in which no objections were raised to the proposals.

4 A13 and A127 Trial

Evaluation

The Council is considering introducing part night lighting on the parts of A13 and A127 which are dual carriageway. No decision has been taken to introduce this trial, and this section sets out Officers' current thinking on a trial. It is proposed that lights at major junctions would continue to be lit.

The introduction of part night lighting has not led to an increase in accidents elsewhere in Essex (see 2.2). However, the A127 and A13 are different in character from many other roads in Essex. We have sought the advice of the Council's road safety team as to whether this different character gives rise to any concern. The statistics show that since 2008 the accident statistics for these road between midnight and 5am and other than at major junctions was follows:

	Fatal	Serious	Slight
A13	0	1	2
A127	2	2	17

The conclusion of the Road Safety team is that there is a low risk that the introduction of part night lighting on these roads (but away from major junctions) will lead to an increase in accidents.

The trial which is to be considered would run for a period of two years, from 9 December 2013 until 30 November 2015. After a period of one year the trial would be reviewed and one of the following options agreed upon:

- Agree to continue to the end of the trial period
- Abandon the trial and switch street lighting on the A13 and A127 back to all night lighting

At the end of the full two years, a further review will be conducted and one of the following options agreed upon:

- To switch street lights on the A13 and A127 to part night lighting on a permanent basis
- Abandon the trial and switch street lighting on the A13 and A127 back to all night lighting

At both review points numbers of collisions along the A13 and A127 will be reviewed against previous accident data for the same roads, views will also be sought from the emergency services.

As in the wider part night lighting roll out, Essex County Council will consider any request made by the Emergency Services to have lights switched back to all night lighting, both during and after the trial duration.

Major junctions along the A13 and A127 will remain lit all night

Appendix 1:

Exception criteria

This document describes the exception criteria used to establish whether street lights remain as all night lighting. The exception criteria were shared with consultees as part of the consultation process.

It is proposed that lights in locations meeting the following exception criteria will continue to be lit through the night.

- Sites where there are a large number of conflicting traffic movements (eg roundabouts) which are on significant routes (generally those lit by columns greater than 6m high).
- Sites where street lights are installed as a result of accident remedial measures.
- Town Centre areas where there is one or more of the following features:
 - Publicly maintain CCTV
 - High proportion of high security premises (eg banks, jewellers); areas of high crime risk;
 - High concentration of people at night such as transport interchanges, nightclubs etc.
- Main approaches to town centre areas where there is a mix of development between residential and commercial/industrial i.e. not exclusively residential.
- Sites where the police can demonstrate that there is likely to be an increase in crime if the lights are switched off during part of the night (or that there will be a decrease in crime if the lights are switched back on).
- Remote footpaths and alleys linking residential streets.
- Where there is a statutory requirement to provide lighting.

HERTFORDSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

MEETING	Hertfordshire Police Authority/ Scrutiny Committee
DATE	30 th March 2011
TITLE	Report on the review of the effects on reduced street lighting
SUBMITTED By	Assistant Chief Constable Alison Roome-Gifford

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to explain the outcome of a review conducted in relation to the reduced street lighting in certain areas of the County and whether there is any evidence to suggest that this has had an impact on criminality.

2. BACKGROUND

Concern has been expressed that the county strategy to reduce street lighting between midnight and 6am (the relevant time) may affect public safety and increase crime. This analysis has been conducted to determine whether there is any evidence to suggest that there has been a rise in crime in the areas where the street lighting has been reduced. The reduced street lighting programme is not widespread, so this analysis has focused on those CSPs that have been affected up until February 2012, which includes the following CSP:

- Broxbourne
- Watford,
- Three Rivers
- Welwyn/Hatfield – confined to Welham Green

Included in the data are those crimes that had a start and end time within the midnight to 6am as they definitely took place within the reduced street lighting time frame.

Crimes that had a start and end time outside of these times so definitely did not take place during the relevant time have been excluded from the data.

Those crimes where the timescale overlapped the relevant time (including those which may have taken place at any time over a number of days, such as a weekend) have been included in the “possibly between midnight and 6am” category.

For assaults, the time of the offence is generally very accurate, and so we can be sure which crimes took place within the relevant time. However, for burglaries and thefts, the timescales are often less precise, and so the vast majority of these will have fallen within the “possible” category.

For the purposes of comparison, we have compared the same locations with the same months for 2011/12 and 2010/11, so as to account for seasonality. It has not been practicable to include/exclude specific streets from the analysis, and so some offences which have been included in the analysis may relate to streets that have not been subject of the reduced street lighting.

3. ANALYSIS

3.1 Impact on Broxbourne CSP

De-illumination works took place between July and August 2011 across the whole CSP. Therefore, we have compared the September-February period.

Broxbourne: All Recorded Crime		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	49	65	46	49	55	47	311
	2011/12	34	38	33	43	49	38	235
	Change	-15	-27	-13	-6	-6	-9	-76
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	140	157	194	177	152	158	978
	2011/12	113	155	152	137	117	84	758
	Change	-27	-2	-42	-40	-35	-74	-220

The top table above, shows that crimes that definitely took place between midnight and 6am have decreased by 76 (24%) across this period. The lower table shows that crimes which may have occurred between midnight and 6am have also decreased, by 22 crimes or 22%.

Looking at crime types, assaults have reduced by 30 crimes, from 81 to 51 across the whole period, with most months having seen a decrease. Robberies have fallen from 12 to 1.

Burglaries definitely committed between midnight and 6am have fallen from 52 to 21; those possibly committed during these times have fallen from 307 to 141.

Thefts definitely committed between midnight and 6am have increased from 36 to 38; those possibly committed during these times have decreased from 395 to 388. However, within the theft category, there has been an increase in Theft from Vehicle.

The monthly breakdown of Theft from Vehicle is as follows:

Broxbourne: Theft From Vehicle		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	2	2		3	1	1	9
	2011/12	1	3	1	4	2	1	12
	Change	-1	1	1	1	1	0	3
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	30	14	29	33	24	33	163
	2011/12	27	58	53	33	33	24	228
	Change	-3	44	24	0	9	-9	65

Although the increase in thefts from vehicle definitely committed during the relevant time is small, it is likely that much of the increase relating to those possibly committed during this period also occurred during this time¹. The CSP did encounter a rise in a particular type of theft from vehicle during October/November, which, on the face of it, is unlikely to have been motivated by the reduced street lighting, although this cannot be ruled out. It should be noted that this type of crime has subsided since November, so even if motivated by the lack of street lighting, it has not continued. Levels during December to February are within (even slightly lower than) the monthly range of thefts from vehicle we have seen in previous years.

3.2 Impact on Watford CSP

The reduced street lighting programme was completed during November 2011 across the whole CSP. Therefore, we have compared the December-February period. The top two tables show crimes that were recorded in the whole of Watford CSP. The lower two tables exclude crimes that took place within C1A Town Centre beat.²

¹ Statistically, more vehicle crime takes place during the hours of darkness.

² We know that the street lighting in Watford has been reduced.

Watford: All Recorded Crime		Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	128	126	133	387
	2011/12	105	97	92	294
	Change	-23	-29	-41	-93
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	123	157	134	414
	2011/12	136	104	75	315
	Change	13	-53	-59	-99
Watford exc Town Centre: All Recorded Crime		Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	33	21	33	87
	2011/12	33	25	32	90
	Change	0	4	-1	3
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	84	112	102	298
	2011/12	100	86	55	241
	Change	16	-26	-47	-57

The tables show that crimes that definitely took place between midnight and 6am have decreased by 93 (24%) across this period and that crimes outside of the town centre have increased by 3 (3%). The tables also show that crimes which may have occurred between midnight and 6am have also decreased, by 99 (24%) and that crimes which may have occurred during those times outside of the town centre have reduced by 57 (19%).

Looking at crime types, assaults between midnight and 6am within the town centre have reduced by one, from 50 to 49. Assaults outside of the town centre have increased from 17 to 32. However, a review of the 32 assaults that took place outside of the town centre revealed that the vast majority took place within buildings/ dwellings, with only four taking place on the street. Of these four, two were on main roads which were likely to be illuminated; one involved the throwing of an egg at a pedestrian and the other was a stranger assault of a person outside her own property.

Burglaries definitely committed between midnight and 6am outside of the town centre have increased from 5 to 11; those possibly committed during these times have fallen from 79 to 53.

Thefts definitely committed between midnight and 6am outside of the town centre have increased from 8 to 18; those possibly committed during these times have decreased from 128 to 95. A review of the 18 thefts revealed only three that occurred in outdoor locations that may have been de-illuminated. However, there was no indication that this would have facilitated/encouraged the commission of those crimes, as the crimes appear to have taken place in business locations in the

early hours, when it is likely that even if there had been street illumination, there would not have been any witnesses. There has been a decrease in Thefts From Vehicles during this period from 68 to 47 (30%).

Impact on Hertsmere CSP

3.3 Impact on Hertsmere CSP

The reduced street lighting programme was completed during November 2011 across the whole CSP. Therefore, we have compared the December-February period. The below tables show crimes that were recorded in the whole of Hertsmere CSP.

Hertsmere: All Recorded Crime		Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	32	57	36	125
	2011/12	53	43	31	127
	Change	21	-14	-5	2
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	117	134	166	417
	2011/12	133	116	92	341
	Change	16	-18	-74	-76

The tables above show that crimes that definitely took place between midnight and 6am have increased by 2 (2%) across this period and which may have occurred between midnight and 6am have decreased, by 76 (18%).

Looking at crime types, assaults between midnight and 6am have increased by 10 from 20 to 30. However, a review of these assaults revealed that the vast majority took place within buildings/ dwellings, three taking place on the street, of which one was on a main street that was likely to be illuminated. Of the two other street offences involving strangers, one took place in Borehamwood and one in Bushey and both involved offenders under the influence of alcohol.

Burglaries definitely committed between midnight and 6am decreased from 15 to 13; those possibly committed during these times have fallen from 100 to 78.

Thefts definitely committed between midnight and 6am decreased from 24 to 14; those possibly committed during these times have decreased from 177 to 167. There has been a small decrease in Thefts From Vehicles from 94 to 92.

3.4 Impact on Three Rivers CSP

The reduced street lighting programme was completed during December 2011, therefore, we have compared the January-February period. The below tables show crimes that were recorded in the whole of Three Rivers CSP.

Three Rivers: All Recorded Crime		Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	20	27	47
	2011/12	27	7	34
	Change	7	-20	-13
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	86	125	211
	2011/12	90	60	150
	Change	4	-65	-61

The tables above show that crimes that definitely took place between midnight and 6am have decreased by 13 (28%) across this period, and those which may have occurred between midnight and 6am have decreased, by 61 (29%).

Looking at crime types, assaults between midnight and 6am have decreased from 7 to 6.

Burglaries definitely committed between midnight and 6am decreased from 12 to 3; those possibly committed during these times have fallen from 60 to 36.

Thefts (all types) which definitely committed between midnight and 6am increased from 2 to 5; those possibly committed during these times have decreased from 81 to 66. A review of the five “definite” crimes revealed that four were in street/driveway locations which may have been de-illuminated. Within the theft category, of those which possibly were committed between midnight and 6am, there has been a small increase in Thefts From Vehicles from 42 to 45.

3.5 Impact on Welwyn Hatfield CSP: Welham Green

The reduced street lighting programme was completed in Welham Green during July 2011, therefore, we have compared the August-February period. The below tables show crimes that were recorded in the beat of Welham Green (B2H).

Welham Green: All Recorded Crime		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Between midnight and 6am	2010/11	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	10
	2011/12	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	12
	Change	0	0	1	-2	1	0	2	2
Possibly between midnight and 6am	2010/11	8	4	5	17	8	5	7	54
	2011/12	14	7	6	5	2	5	7	46
	Change	6	3	1	-12	-6	0	0	-8

The tables above show that crimes that definitely took place between midnight and 6am have increased by two across this period, and those which may have occurred between midnight and 6am have decreased by eight.

Looking at crime types, assaults between midnight and 6am have increased from none to four. A review of these four crimes indicates that one was a minor assault committed in the street by a stranger following a conversation.

Burglaries definitely committed between midnight and 6am decreased from 3 to 2; those possibly committed during these times have fallen from 17 to 7.

Thefts (all types) which definitely committed between midnight and 6am saw no change from 1 to 1; those possibly committed during these times have increased from 22 to 26, owing to an increase in Thefts from Vehicles from 11 to 18. A review of Thefts from Vehicles in Welham Green shows that there was a “spike” of eleven offences in August 2011, but subsequently there have been very few thefts from vehicles, with only one in December, one in January and one in February (fewer than the previous year).

4. PROPOSALS

That the conclusion of this review is noted and used to influence any further discussions on this matter.

That should there be a significant rise in crime or a particular crime type, the reduced street lighting strategy is taken into consideration in any analysis to determine the causes.

5. HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

There is no apparent diversity, human rights or equality implications arising from the proposals set out in this report

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no apparent financial implications arising from the proposal set out in this report

7. RISK ASSESSMENT INCLUDING A SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are no apparent risks associated with the recommendations of this report.

8. CONCLUSIONS

There is no discernible evidence that crime has increased by the strategy to reduce street lighting between midnight and 0600hrs. Where there has been an increase of crime during the relevant times in some particular months, this has immediately subsided. The assumption is that if this was motivated by the reduced street lighting then the increases would have continued.

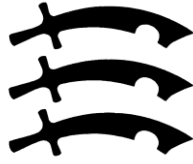
9. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Scrutiny committee note and support the findings of this review.

Author: Supt Shirley Sargent
Director of Performance



01707 354501



Essex County Council

Joint Monitoring Group Report on Part-Night Lighting Pilot in Maldon and Uttlesford Districts

Environment, Sustainability and Highways

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1. Introduction

Following on from the Cabinet decision in July 2006, a pilot took place of part night lighting on Essex County Council (ECC) owned and maintained street lights, in accordance with the agreed exception criteria. This involved 68% in Uttlesford and 76% in Maldon of the street lights being converted. The pilot did not include illuminated signs, bollards, beacons, underpasses and subways.

This work was carried out over the period between February 2007 and August 2007. It involved the replacement of the existing photocell control with a part night photocell control which identifies the middle of the night to turn the light off and 5 hours later to turn the light on again (light levels permitting).

A new type of remote monitoring system became available manufactured by Telensa; an Essex based company, based on the car tracker system, which reduces the cost for this type of system. ECC have piloted this system in the parish of Great Chesterford as an alternative to the part night photocell.

12-5am Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was the standard time used for the pilot but during British Summer Time (BST) this became 1-6am. ECC also piloted 1-5am GMT in Great Dunmow and Stebbing.

ECC also installed part night lighting on Great Chesterford Parish Council owned lights at their request.

A group was set up to monitor the progress of the part night pilot. The group which includes representatives from the emergency services, District Councils and ECC looks at the effect part night lighting has on crime and road traffic accidents statistics. These statistics were base-lined before the start of the pilot. They also consider correspondence received from members of the public and parish and town councils. It was agreed that the outcome of the quarterly meetings would be a report and recommendation on the progress of the pilot, to be undertaken after a year. These monitoring arrangements were seen as a strengthening of the mitigation measures proposed in the risk assessment of the original executive decision and should enable sufficient data and experience to be obtained fully to inform any further decisions on whether to extend the arrangements to the rest of Essex.

Uttlesford District Council and Essex Ambulance representatives did not attend any of the joint monitoring group meetings. However, the Ambulance service engaged in regular correspondence.

2. Background

In 2005 ECC revised its street lighting policy to reflect growing environmental concerns. Measures included the introduction of 'whiter light' (SON) lighting with downward reflectors for all new schemes and for replacement lighting (as opposed to the old undirected 'yellow light' (SOX) lighting) and a more rigorous approach to evaluating whether street lights are required at all on new developments.

This policy will not deliver the significant reductions in energy consumption in the short term as the replacement programme will take many years to accomplish. Consequently further changes in practice are urgently required.

ECC funds the majority of street lights across Essex, which totals about 120,000 lights and the current ECC street lighting practice, is to keep street lights on throughout the hours of darkness, regardless of where they are located. The revised street lighting practice will introduce alternative technology which will enable the light source to be switched off for part of the night.

3. Benefits

The proposals have significant environmental benefits in reducing the level of light pollution attributed to street lighting and saving energy. The annual energy consumption of the 120,000 street lights is 44 million kilowatt hours of electricity which equates to 19,000 tonnes of carbon emissions. The proposals also have sound economic benefits. Because of rising energy prices, the cost of supplying electricity for the ECC's street lights rose by 147% over 2006 levels compared to the reference price for 2009/10. There should also be benefits in the long term associated with savings in maintenance costs.

The proposal also constitutes a core component and significant contributor to the County Council corporate carbon reduction target of 10% CO₂ reduction across our estate by 2010/11. This project will enable a 5% reduction in our corporate footprint over the next 5 years, directly contributing over two thirds of the CO₂ savings required to meet the 10% corporate carbon reduction target.

The inclusion of NI 186 'per capita CO₂ reduction in the local authority area' within LAA2 signifies the need for and importance of ECC leading by example in reducing our emissions across our estate (within our core footprint components of buildings, transport and street lighting). These core components are defined in both National Indicator 185 and the Carbon Reduction Commitment (to commence in January 2010).

The complexity surrounding carbon reduction in terms of phasing, financial planning and service priorities will require progress to be achieved across all components of the footprint. Sustainable reduction and ultimately the achievement of corporate targets will not rest on one element, but on ECC's success in making progress across all areas of our carbon footprint.

4. Potential Risks

It was recognised at the outset that there were potential risks associated with the proposals which if not carefully considered and mitigated could detract from the benefits outlined above. The most significant of these was deemed to be road safety and the following measures were taken at the outset to reduce these risks.

- Only street lights will be considered for part night control. Signs, bollards, beacons and underpasses/subways will continue as full night lighting.
- At traffic accident sites, where improved lighting has been chosen as the preferred method for accident reduction, consideration will also be given to leaving these areas as full night operation.

In addition, it is generally accepted that street lighting has an important role to play in deterring crime and in ameliorating fear of crime by the public. ECC has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act to exercise its functions with due regard to their effect on crime and disorder and to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area. With this in mind, it was proposed at the outset that further exceptions to the general principle would be determined in consultation with the District/Borough Councils and the police on a district by district basis taking into account the views of Parish Councils and local organisations.

5. Public Reaction

The profile shows a majority of the correspondence was received before and during the installation, this has since decreased steadily (Table 1 page 18). There was a noticeable increase in December 2007 and January 2008 in the Uttlesford district due to a request by ECC to the parishes for their views on part night lighting. One of the parishes then forwarded this on to its residents for them to reply directly.

Whilst a number of letters, e-mails and phone calls were received, the percentage of residents corresponding about part night lighting in both districts was very low. A majority of them were complaints but compliments were received along with general enquires.

	Totals
Letters	121
E-Mails	44
Telephone	209
Total	374

The correspondence showed the main concerns were around road safety, personal safety, crime and fear of crime. This was followed by alternative suggestions for the part night pilot with the use of 1 in 2 lights being turned off being the most popular.

	%
Road & Personal Safety	25.12
Crime/Fear of Crime	23.72
Alternative Suggestions	14.42
Achieve Energy Savings	5.58
Concerns for the Elderly	6.05
Consultation Process	5.12
Selective Street	5.12
Value for Money	6.98
Other	7.89

Another major concern mentioned was the irregularity of the photocell switching times. These can range from 11:30 to 12:30 as the middle of the night is not at a permanent time in relation to GMT. It was clear from the correspondence, whether in support or against the pilot, that if ECC are saying 12 to 5 GMT then this should mean 12 to 5 GMT. This view was endorsed by the police.

In the autumns of 2007 and 2008, ECC received calls regarding the lights not coming on until 6am due to BST with day break occurring after this time. Many people who live in the Uttlesford district work at Stansted airport with the general shift pattern starting at 6am which means that they were leaving for work in the dark.

In November 2007, ECC wrote to the 54 Parish Council involved for their views of the part night pilot. ECC received feedback from 17 parishes with 11 having reservations about the pilot (Table 2 page 20).

ECC received a number of complaints as an exception was not made for New Years Eve as a number of residents were out after midnight.

6. Crime Statistics

The crime statistics were provided on a monthly basis by Essex Police. These showed the month by month crime statistics compared to the baseline data. These were broken down by police operational areas with an overall summary for each district.

Table 3 page 22 shows the total of offences for the years for both districts between 23:30 and 05:30. As Uttlesford pilot started later than Maldon, there is not a full year's data for 2008/9. However the October to March, year on year data, is shown.

Overall:

- There has been no significant change on crime statistics due to the installation of part night lighting in Uttlesford and Maldon
- Total recorded offences in Maldon for 2006/7 was 3113. This has decreased to 2661 (-14.52%) in 2007/8 and 2531 (-18.7%) in 2008/9 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 397 to 314 (-20.97%) in 2007/8 and 288 (-27.46%) in 2008/9
- Total recorded offences in Uttlesford for 2006/7 was 2967. This has decreased to 2909 (-1.95%) in 2007/8 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 396 to 346 (-12.63%) in 2007/8
- Total recorded offences in the control district (Braintree), where the street lighting has not been changed to part night; in 2006/7 was 8094. This has decreased to 7570 (-6.47%) in 2007/8 and 7605 (-6.04%) in 2008/9 with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 1135 to 1017 (-10.4%) in 2007/8 and 1055 (-7.05%) in 2008/9
- Total recorded offences in Essex as a whole (including Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock) in 2006/7 was 127862. This has decreased to 122459 (-4.23%) in 2007/8 and 117881 (-7.81%) in 2008/9 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 18095 to 15833 (-12.5%) in 2007/8 and 15726 (-13.09%) in 2008/9

Table 4 page 24 shows the year on year trend for both pilot districts, the control district (Braintree) and Essex as a whole which includes Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock. As Uttlesford pilot started later than Maldon, there is not a full year's data for 2008/9. However the October to March, year on year data, is shown.

Overall:

- Total recorded offences in Maldon for 2006/7 was 1544. This has decreased to 1238 (-19.82%) in 2007/8 and 1191 (-22.86%) in 2008/9 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 199 to 127 (-36.18%) in 2007/8 and 124 (-37.69%) in 2008/9
- Total recorded offences in Uttlesford for 2006/7 was 1441. This has increased to 1485 (3.05%) in 2007/8 and 1272 (-11.73%) in 2008/9 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 230 to 198 (-13.91%) in 2007/8 and 151 (-34.35%) in 2008/9
- Total recorded offences in the control district (Braintree) where the street lighting has not been changed to part night; in 2006/7 was 3832. This has decreased to 3775 (-1.49%) in 2007/8 and 3580 (-6.58%) in 2008/9 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 561 to 444 (-20.86%) in 2007/8 and 512 (-8.73%) in 2008/9
- Total recorded offences in Essex as a whole (including Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock) in 2006/7 was 63463. This has decreased to 59866 (-5.67%) in 2007/8 and 56605 (-10.81%) in 2008/9 since part night lighting started with offences occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 decreasing from 8813 to 7331 (-16.82%) in 2007/8 and 7384 (-16.21%) in 2008/9

The crime statistics provided for Maldon and Uttlesford districts were broken down to a level where recorded crime on a part night, all night lit or a non lit street could be assessed. As stated previously Uttlesford pilot started later than Maldon so there is not a full year's data for 2008/9. However, the following also compares the October to March year on year data.

Overall:

- Total recorded offences in Maldon, occurring on roads subject to part night lighting between 23:30 and 05:30, for 2006/7 was 183. This has decreased to 104 (-43.17%) in 2007/8 and 114 (-37.7%) in 2008/9. For October to March, offences decreased from 89 to 37 (-58.43%) in 2007/8 and 50 (-43.82%) in 2008/9
- Total recorded offences in Uttlesford, occurring on roads subject to part night lighting between 23:30 and 05:30, for 2006/7 was 93. This has decreased to 87 (-6.45%) in 2007/8. For October to March, offences decreased from 56 to 46 (-17.86%) in 2007/8 and 39 (-30.36%) in 2008/9

Table 5 page 26 shows the year on year trend for Maldon and the October to March, year on year trend, for both pilot districts.

It is the general consensus of the Essex Police District Commanders, involved in the pilot, that part night lighting has not caused any significant impact on crime.

7. Fear of Crime

The information is provided by LI 29 - People who feel safe outside after dark (LAA Pr7 7.2) formerly ECC 289/LAA. This information is collected every December and is broken down by district (Table 6 page 29).

The information shows that the percentage of people who “feel safe after dark” in 2006 for Maldon was 57%, Uttlesford 64% and the control district (Braintree) 54%. Essex, overall, was 48%. In 2007 all 3 districts and Essex, overall, saw a percentage decrease compared to the baseline data (2006). Maldon was 51%, Uttlesford 62%, Braintree 45% and Essex, overall, 45%. For 2008 all 3 districts and Essex, overall, showed an increase on the previous year data and the baseline data. Maldon was 61%, Uttlesford 67%, Braintree 57% and Essex, overall, 54%.

8. Traffic Accidents

The statistics provided to the joint monitoring group were from the Traffic and Road Safety team at County Hall. The data comes from the Essex database (ACCSMAP) of all personal injury collisions as provided by Essex Police.

The information provided showed that there has been no indication that part night lighting was a causation factor in the cause of any road collision and there have been no reported personal injury collisions on part night lit roads during the period when lights have been switched off (Table 7 page 30).

9. Emergency Services

No major operational difficulties were reported by the emergency services

10. Pilot Savings

The percentage savings, financial and CO₂, based on actual energy consumption values compared to the baseline data for the street lighting energy budget for each district were:

- Maldon 23%
- Uttlesford 18%

If this was applied across Essex it would provide a significant saving on the total street lighting energy budget which is, as previously stated, estimated for 2009/10 to be £5.3million.

11. Technology

Photocells

Photocells are factory set as standard 12-5 GMT. Other times can be factory set but due to the requirements of the unmetered supply agreements for energy procurement, other settings would still be charged at the all night rate.

The switching times relate to the middle of the night not 12:00 GMT. This means that the actual off/on times compared to GMT can vary by +/-30minutes.

Once the cell is installed changes can not be made without visiting site and changing the cell. During the pilot there were a number of cell failures which required replacements to be fitted.

Remote monitoring

Due to changes in the procedure for settlement of unmetered energy supplies as agreed by Elexon, the Balancing and Settlement Code Company (BSCCo) for Great Britain, remote monitoring systems can now be used to record the switching times of street lights. This has allowed flexibility in the programming and allows different switching times to be used. ECC would be able to change times remotely without the need to visit site. With this and the flexibility in programming a remote monitoring system would provide a more intelligent approach to part night lighting.

Other additional benefits with a remote monitoring system include:

- Additional energy savings
- Instant fault reporting – system informs the user if the light is not working, this speeds up the response times etc
- Different switching on and off times in relation to light levels (trimming) which allows additional energy savings (approximately 20-30 minutes compared to a standard photocell)

- Savings on scouting costs
- Increase interval between routine lamp changes
- Any change to lighting times would be a desktop exercise

With the system's ability to automatically detect street lights which have failed and raise these faults within the street lighting asset management system, there will be additional savings for ECC in street lighting administration costs. This automatic detection will improve the public perceived response times that ECC take to effect repairs

Over a 10 year period, the remote monitoring system is expected to generate a better return over its capital outlay per district. This is due to the additional benefits it provides compared to district savings using photocells.

The remote monitoring system future development will also allow for the control of signs, bollards, beacons and underpasses/subways and the additional benefits stated above could be realised on these lights.

The remote monitoring system will also accommodate any future changes in street lighting policy.

12. Energy

The procurement of energy on the open market is undertaken by ECC central procurement through LASER, the London and South East region central buying consortium. This enable ECC to benefit from off peak rates which will mask any additional tariff applied for part night lighting.

There has been recent interest from OFGEM for using metered tariffs in street lighting instead the unmetered tariffs currently used. Metered tariffs are often significantly lower than unmetered tariffs. Using a remote monitoring system would facilitate this requirement for future use. Photocells do not provide this option.

13. Exception Criteria

Based on the results from the pilot there is no requirement for the existing exception criteria to be changed from the original listed below:

The general presumption will be that all street lights will be altered to part night operation unless covered by these exemptions.

1. Major lit inter urban dual carriageway traffic routes
2. Conflict sites e.g. roundabouts, lit by columns greater than 6m high.
3. Sites where street lights installed for accident remedial measures

4. Town Centre type development where there is one or more of the following features:
 - a) CCTV sites
 - b) High proportion of high security premises e.g. banks, jewellers etc.
 - c) High crime risk
 - d) High concentration of people at night such as - Transport interchanges, nightclubs etc.
5. Main approaches to areas defined in 4 above where there is a mix of development between residential and commercial/industrial i.e. not exclusively residential
6. Sites where the police can demonstrate that there will be an increase in crime if the lights are switched off.
7. Remote footpaths and alleys linking residential streets
8. Where there is a statutory requirement.
9. Where the configuration of street lighting columns is considered excessive consideration is to be given to removing 1 in 2 lights with the remaining lights left on full night operation.

During the pilot there have been 2 occasions where the requirements of the exception criteria allowed the change from part night back to all night lighting to occur. These were:

- Woodlands Park Drive, Great Dunmow where road humps were installed (exception criteria 8)
- King Street, Maldon where 8 street lights were returned to all night lighting at the request of the police (exception criteria 6). The police are continuing to monitor the street to see if turning the lights back on had an effect on the crime which was occurring.

Both occasions required replacement photocells to be installed.

14. Summary

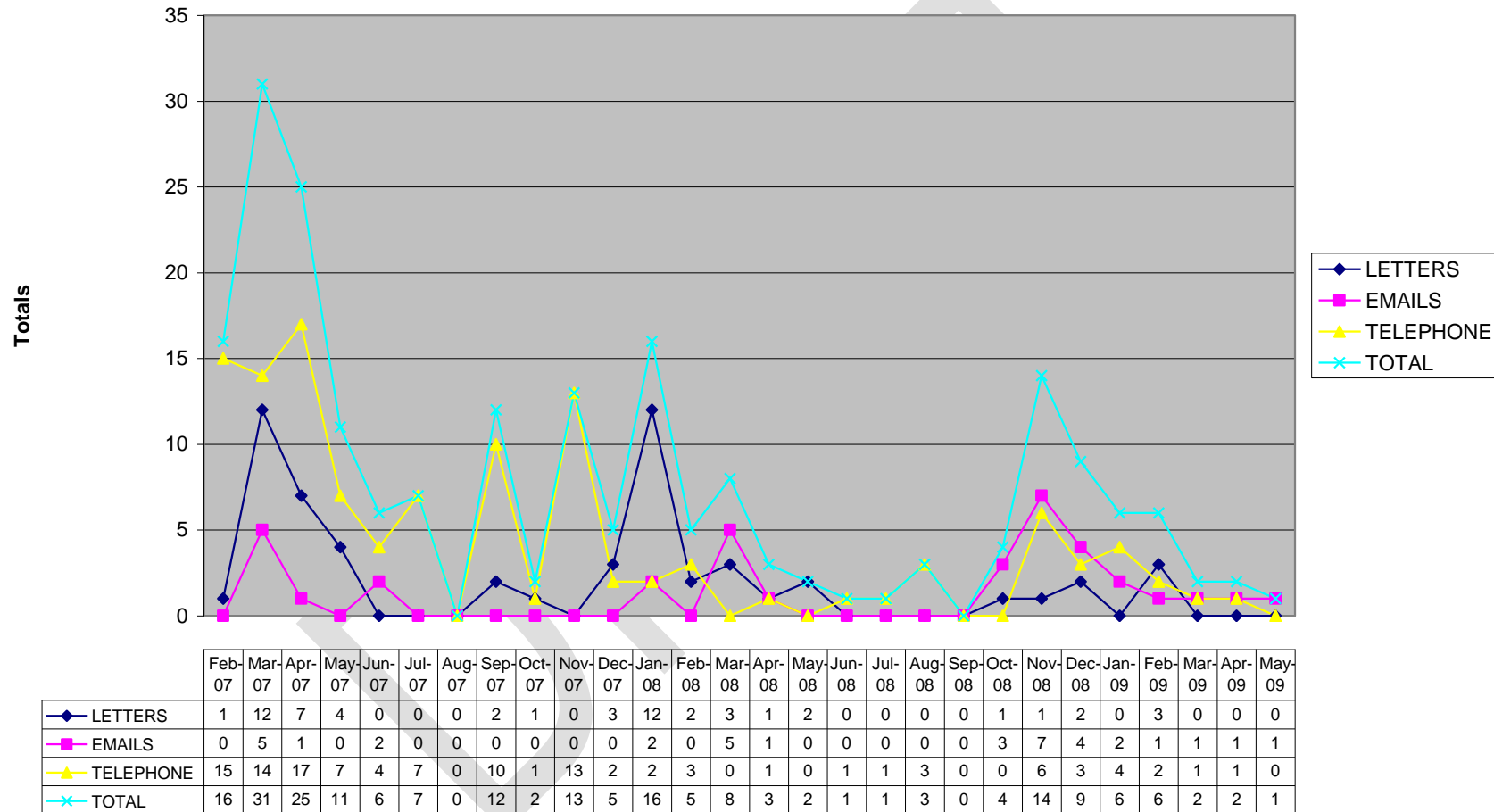
The representations of the Joint Monitoring Group agree that the introducing of part night lighting in Maldon and Uttlesford has not seen any increase in crime levels, accident statistics or any operational difficulties for the emergency services. The group did record a reduction in people who “feel safe after dark” in 2007 but this reduction was in line with results across the whole County.

Joint Monitoring Group representatives:

ECC County Road Manager	Lawrence McKeogh
ECC Principal Engineer Street Lighting	Keith Tovee
ECC Traffic & Safety Engineering Manager	Vicky Duff
Maldon DC Committee Services Manager	Stuart Jennings
Essex Police District Commander	Nick Lee
Essex Police District Commander	Joe Wrigley
Essex Fire & Rescue	Mick Osborne
Essex Fire & Rescue	Bill Seccombe
Essex Ambulance Service	Stuart Berlyn

TABLE 1

Maldon Part Night Lighting Correspondence



Uttlesford Part Night Lighting Correspondence

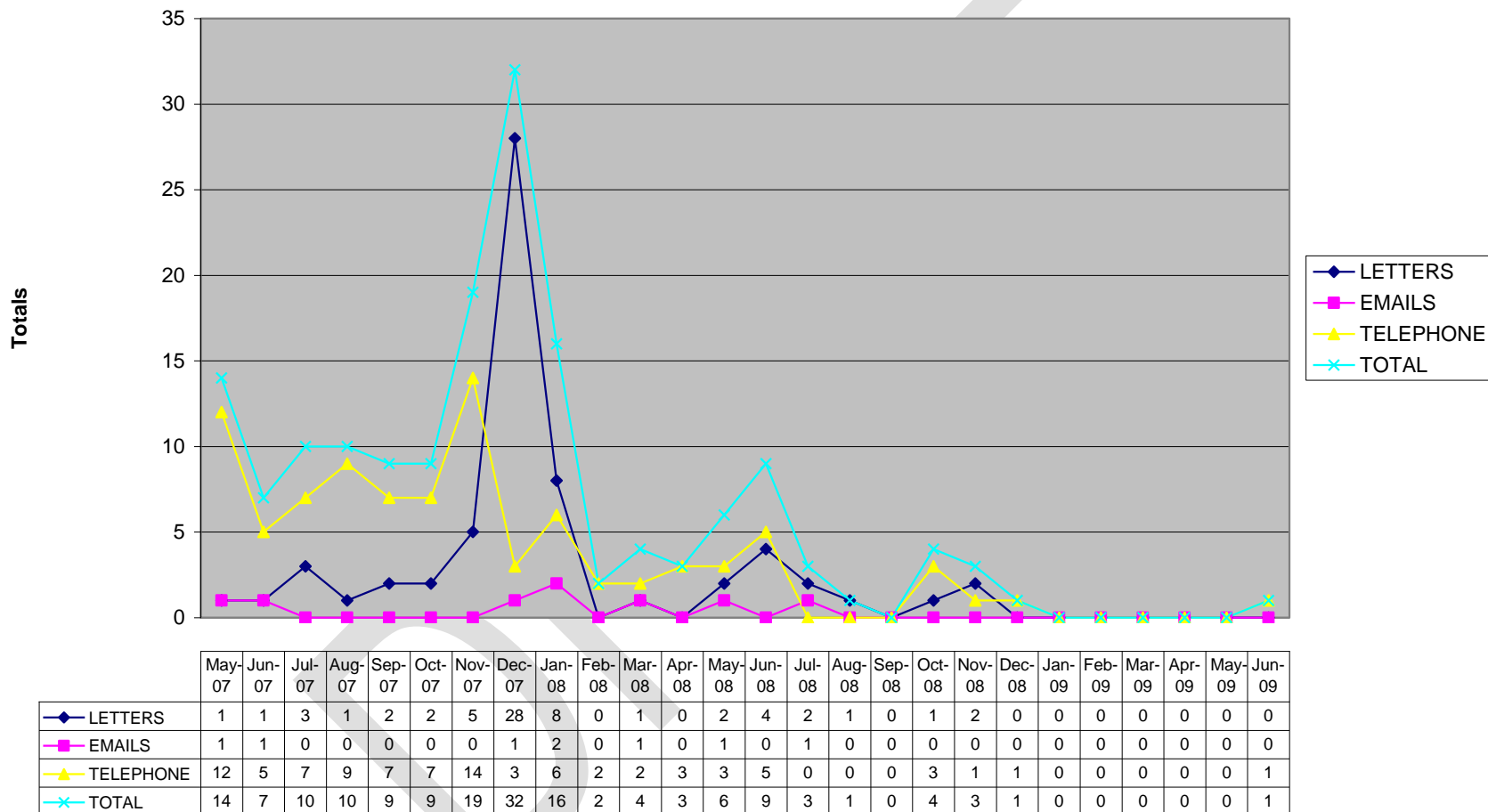


TABLE 2**RESPONSES FROM LETTER TO PARISH COUNCILS
DATED 19TH NOVEMBER 2007****MALDON DISTRICT**

PARISH	COMMENT
Ms Michelle Curtis Tollesbury PC	East of England Ambulance Trust and Community First Responders. Difficulty in locating houses in the dark. Do carry flashlights but can cause distress.
Mrs S Welham Tillingham PC	Elderly residents of Chancel Close upset. Originally asked for these three lights to be left on. In the circumstances only a few people affected.
Mrs Rackham Mayland PC	1. The lights are on at some junctions and not others. They need to be consistent. 2. Inconsistency between times. Some lights go out at 11.45 others stay on until 12.30. 3. All lights need to stay on until 1.00am to allow residents to walk home when the local bars and pubs close at 12.30.
Mrs Cheatle Althorne PC	No objection to the current trial
Miss V Banyard Tolleshunt Knights PC	Complaints from residents about pitch darkness in the village. Suggests: Knights Close should be left on. Elderly and disabled residents. Hawthorns to be left on until 1.00 am – densely populated area. Why are Brook Close lights left on as not necessary.
Clive Potter Great Totham PC	Not aware of any problems with 'part night'.

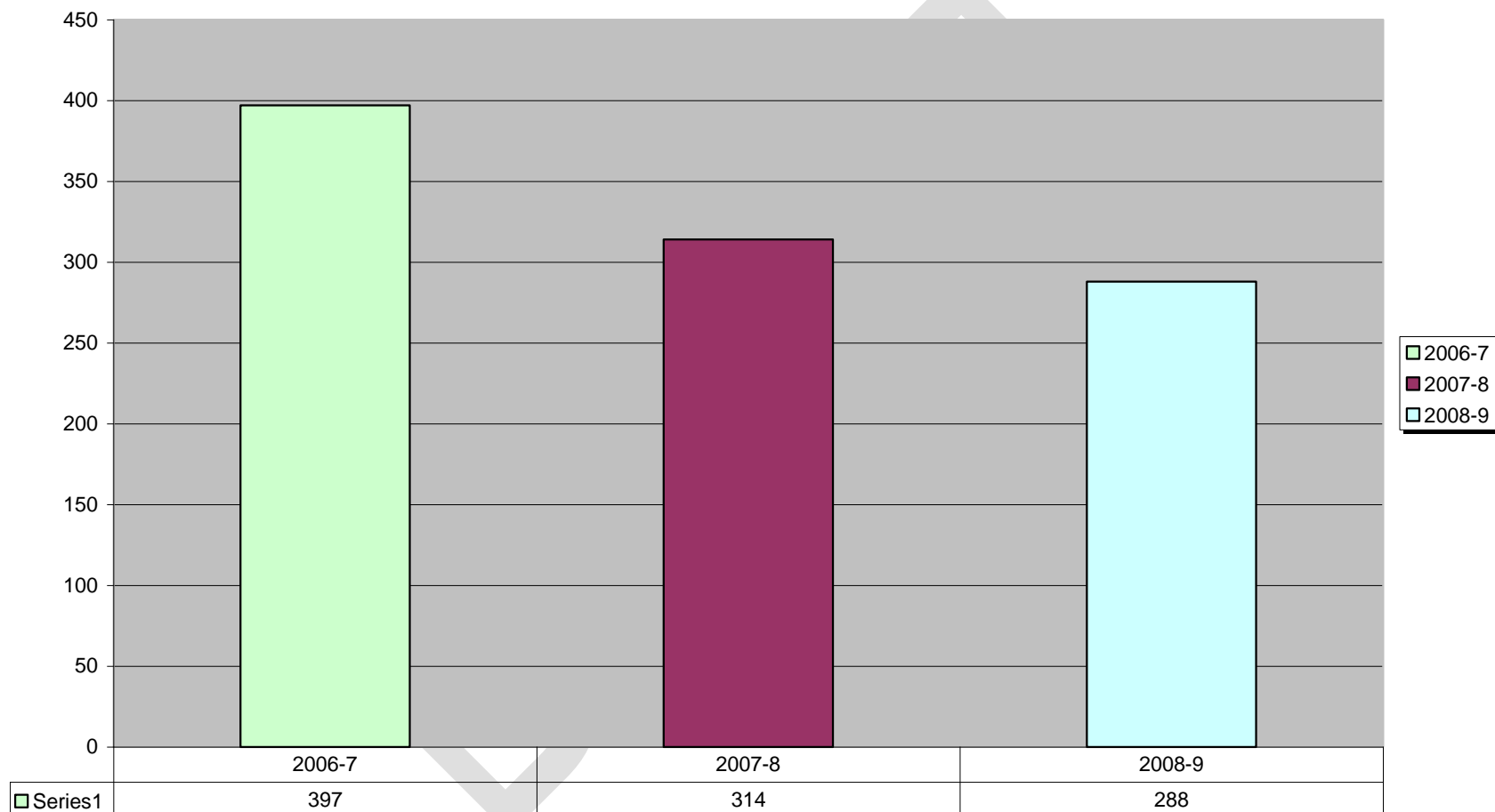
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT

Mrs C Smith Thaxted PC	Complaint regarding lights switched off at 11.35 pm. Difficulties for residents coming home from restaurants and pubs etc. PC under the impression lights were to be switched off at 1.00 am
Mr C Bartram Manuden PC	General feeling – no problems associated with the trial. No member of the public has expressed an opinion. Therefore successful in this village.
Marion McDonald Vice Chairman Wendens Ambo PC	Small village – few lights. Happy that lights on Station Road junction remain on all night operation.
Mrs R Shelley Little Canfield PC	Only lights are on roundabout over the A120. Effect on village small.
Email from Delyse Jackaman Barnston PC	PC all in favour of project. No adverse effects on the Parish as a result of lights being turned

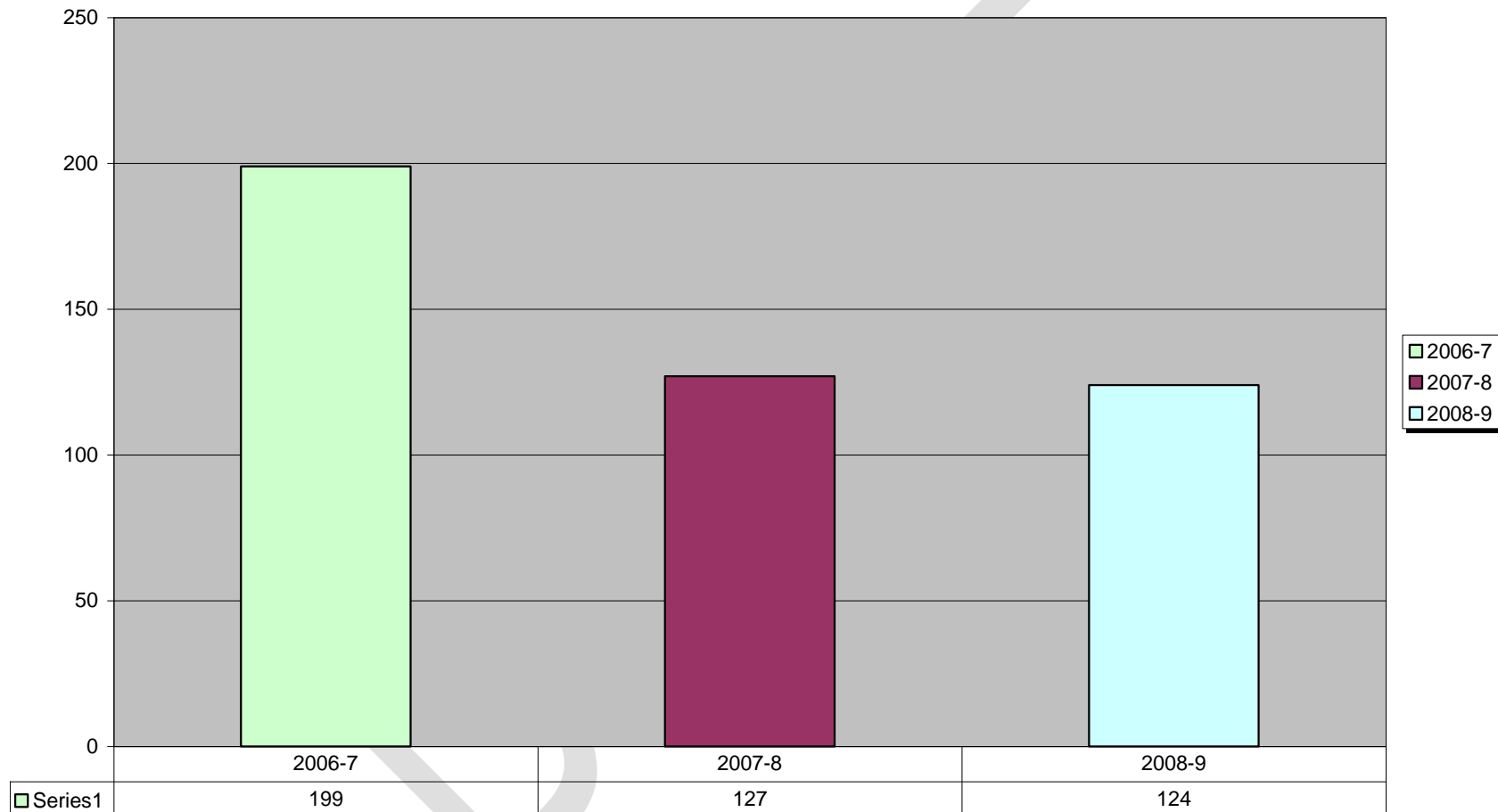
	off.
Mr M White Safron Walden Town Council	Difficult to comment as at 13 th December 07. Request for crime figures and personal injury accidents to enable TC to comment. Provided 23 January 08.
Angela Balcombe Little Dunmow PC	Main entrance road to village Baynards Ave in Oakwood Park. PC feel as main route with many parked cars the road is difficult to negotiate at night. Also, residents working shift hours feel unsafe. PC would like these lights turned back on.
Ruth Clifford Stansted PC	75% of residents opposed to the scheme. Part night scheme does nothing to allay the fear of crime. Fear of and risk of accidents high due to lack of footway maintenance. PC believes that village is irrelevant to scheme given the % of lights owned by the PC. Reiterate request to be excluded from the scheme. Renew request to take over ownership and maintenance of the ECC owned street lights in Stansted Mountfitchet excluding those on the B1383 Cambridge Road and Silver Street. With new appointment of Member for Localism, nothing more local than this.
Mrs B A Williams Elsenham PC	Concerned about lights switching off at 11.45 pm. Earlier than expected.
Mrs C Griffen Newport PC	London Road, Newport. Problems for people arriving on later trains. Suggestion for variation in switch off times or say 01.30 am. Similarly in the morning say 05.15am. Cherry Garden Lane. Problems for the Emergency Services unable to locate house to which they had been called. Also an increase in petty crime in Cherry Garden Lane estate since lighting changes were made. Confusion about GMT and BST with lights going off earlier than expected. Suggestion to use sensors to detect movement and so use as little power as possible.
Mr Owen Williams Great Dunmow TC	Request that street lighting be adjusted to ensure no lights go off before midnight. Especially at seasonal festivals (Christmas etc).

TABLE 3

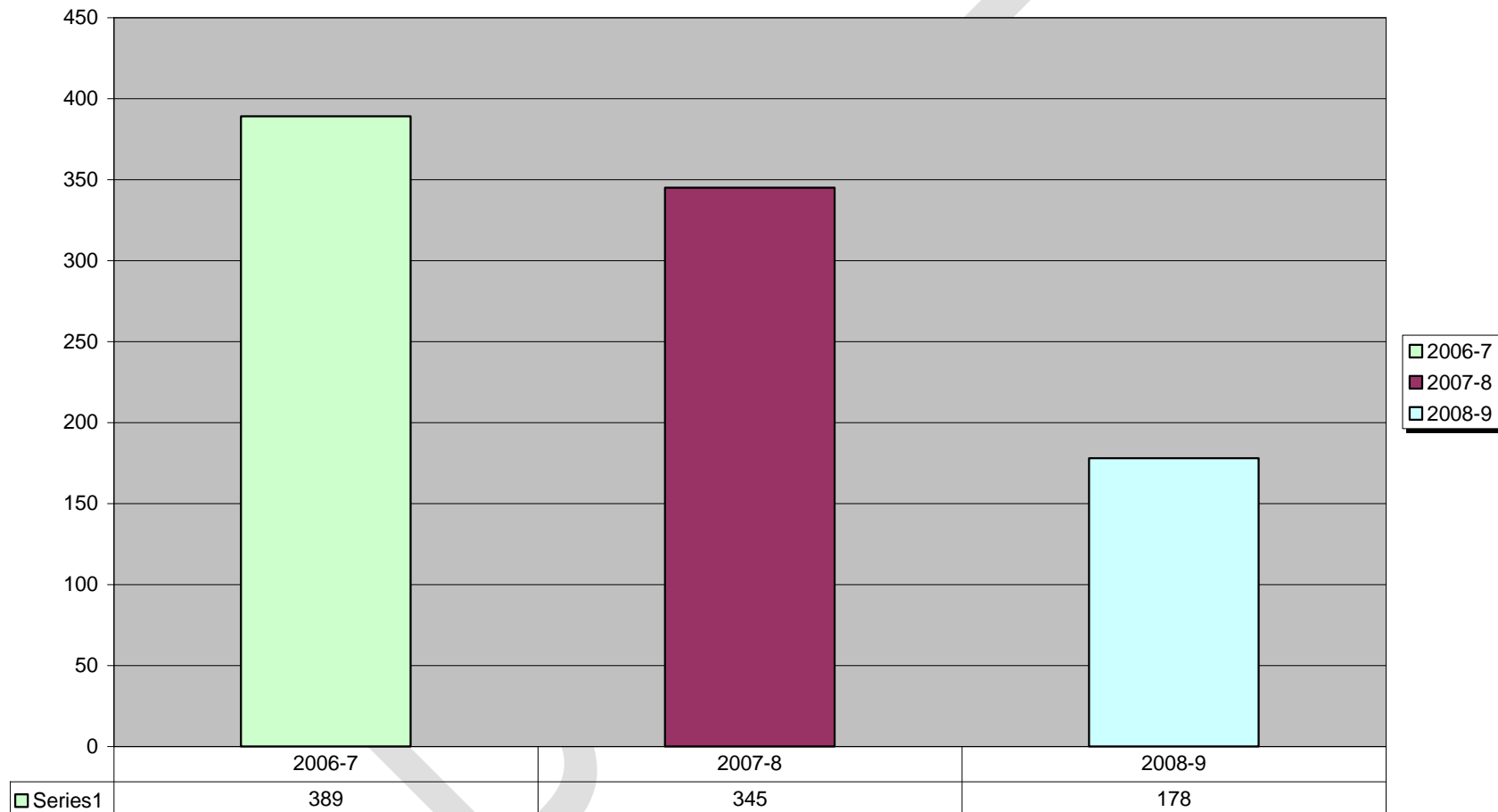
Offences in Maldon District occurring between 23:30 and 05:30



Offences in Maldon District occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 (October to March)



Offences in the Uttlesford District occurring between 23:30 and 05:30



Offences in the Uttlesford District occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 (October to March)

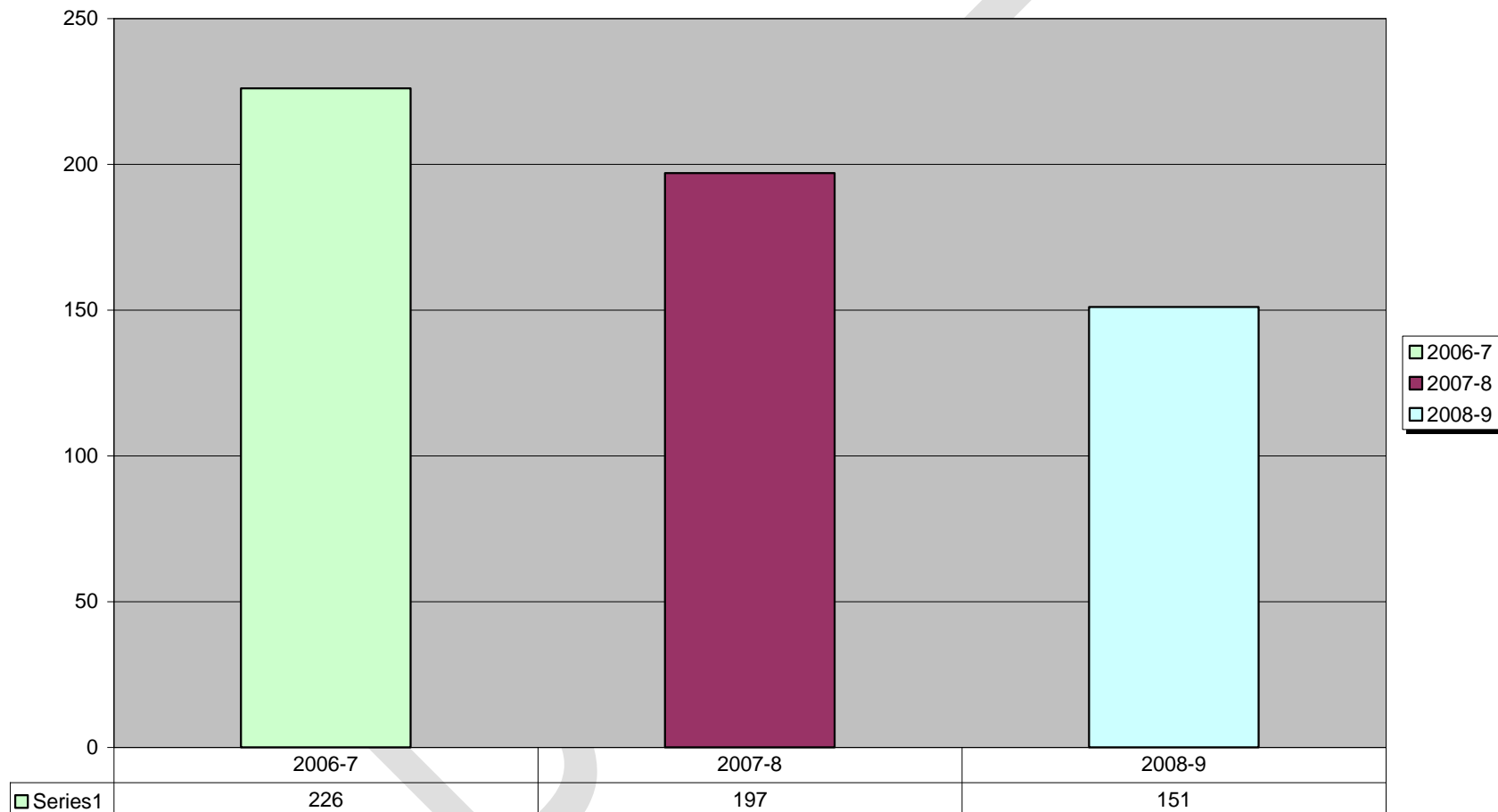
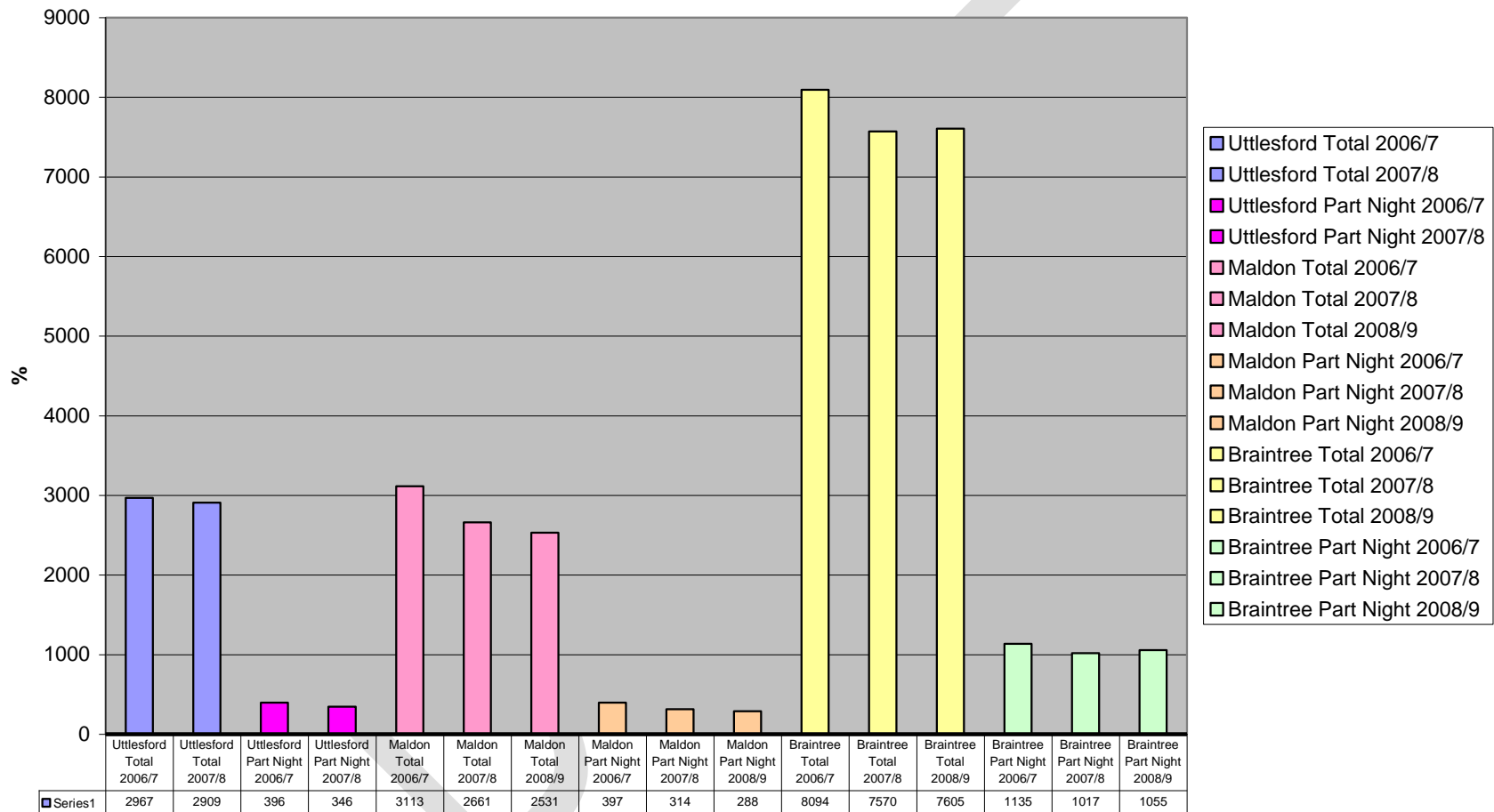
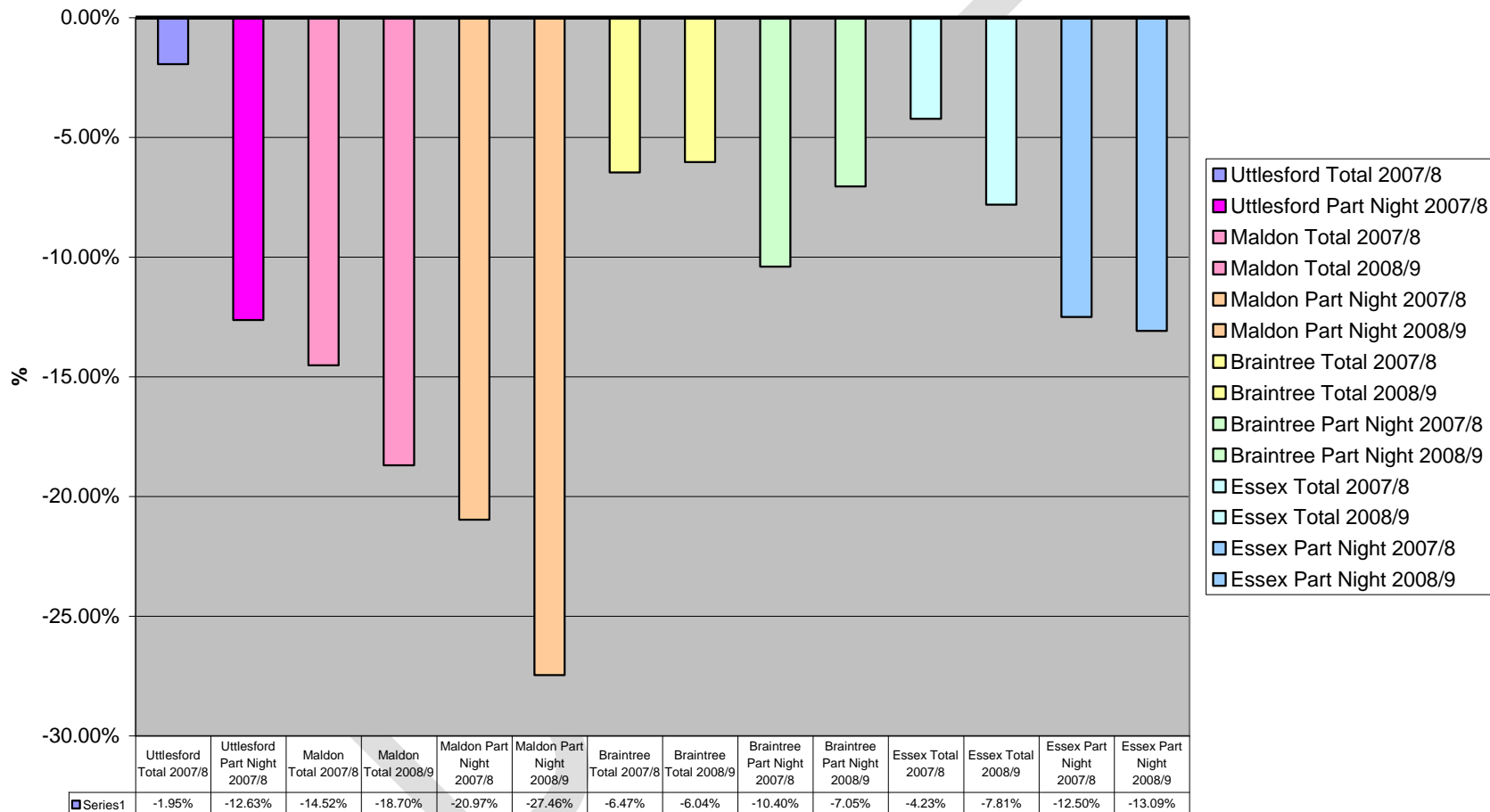


TABLE 4

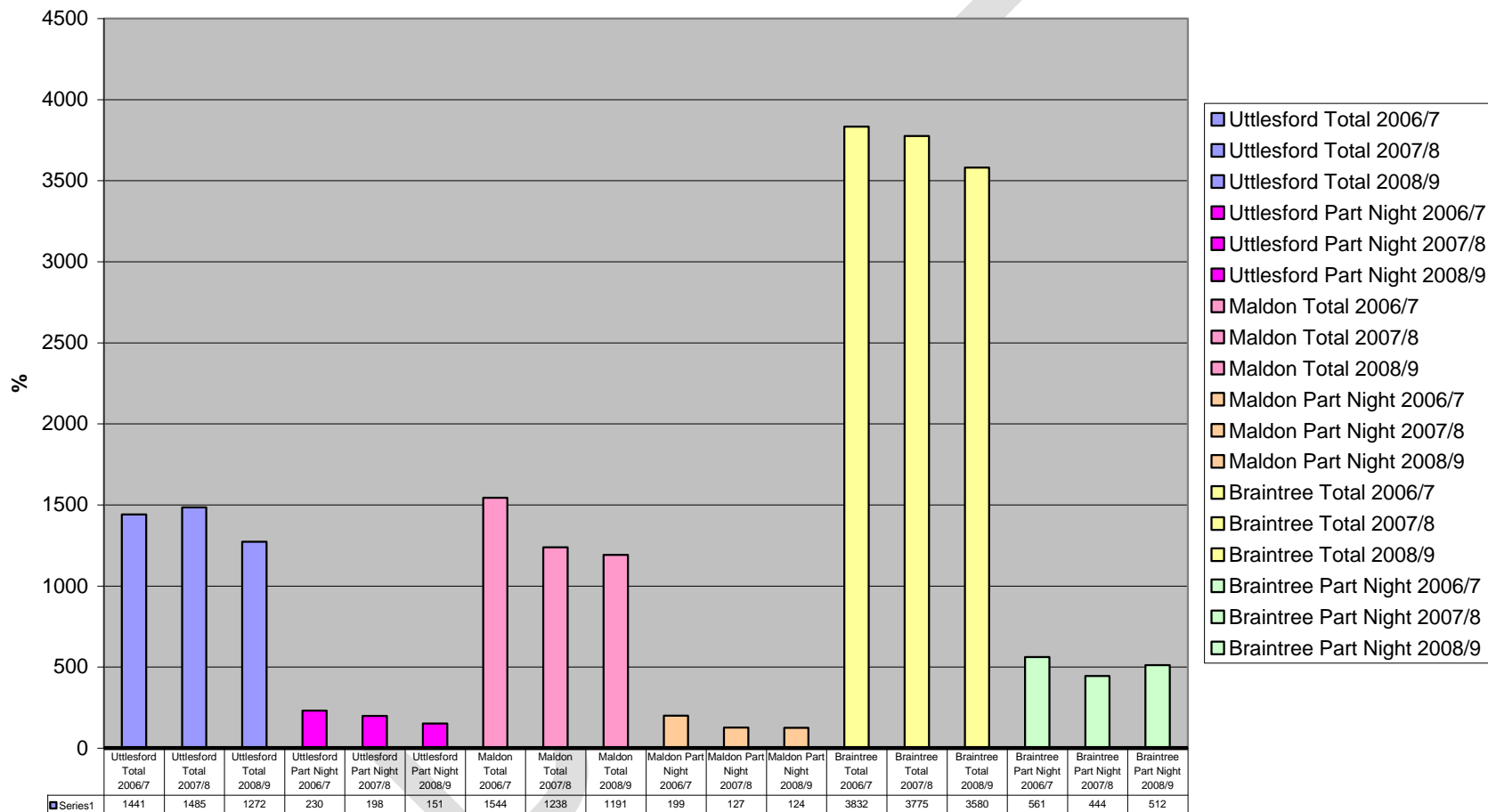
Overall Crime Year on Year for Uttlesford, Maldon and Braintree



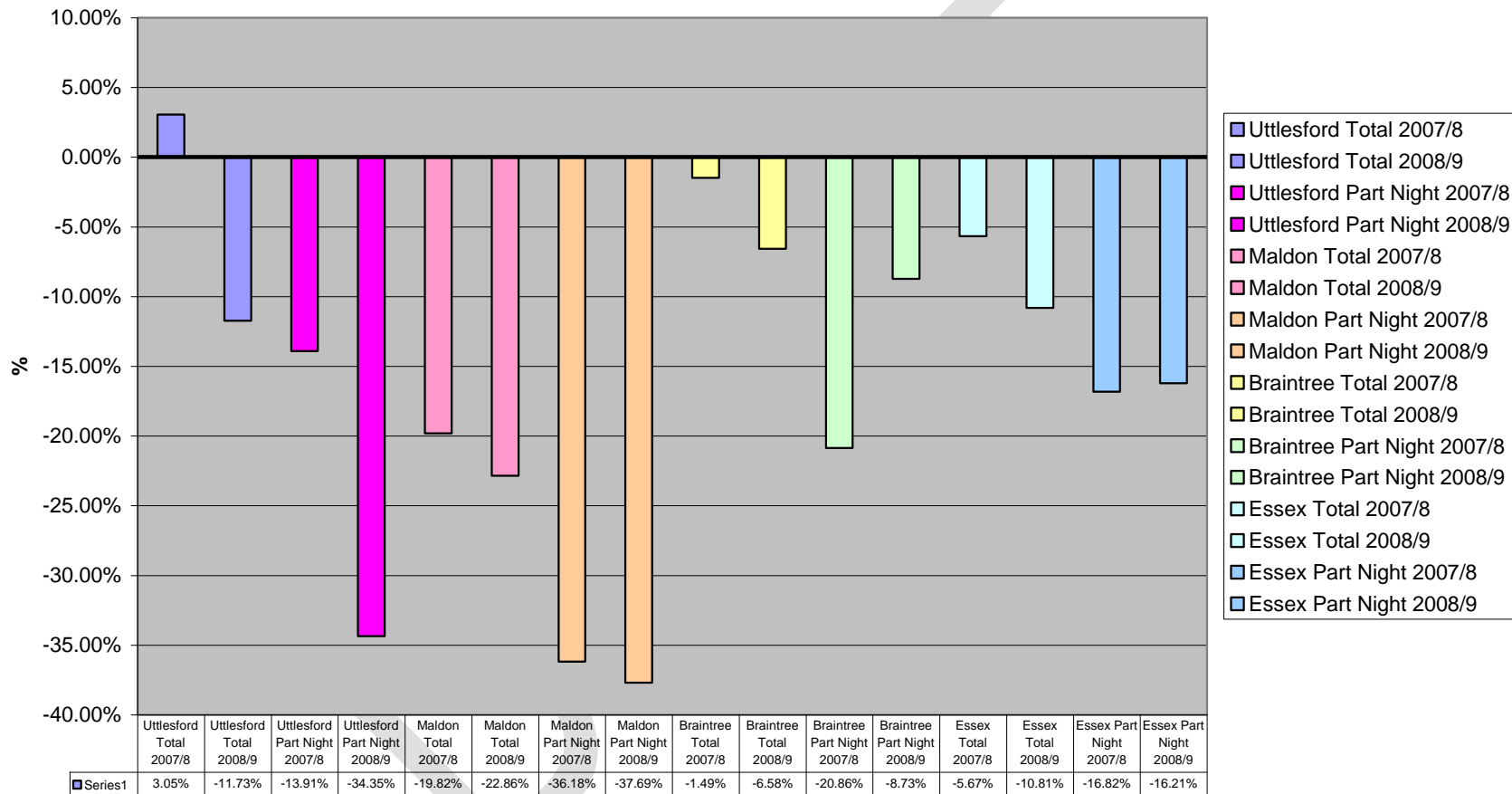
% of Overall Crime Increase Year on Year



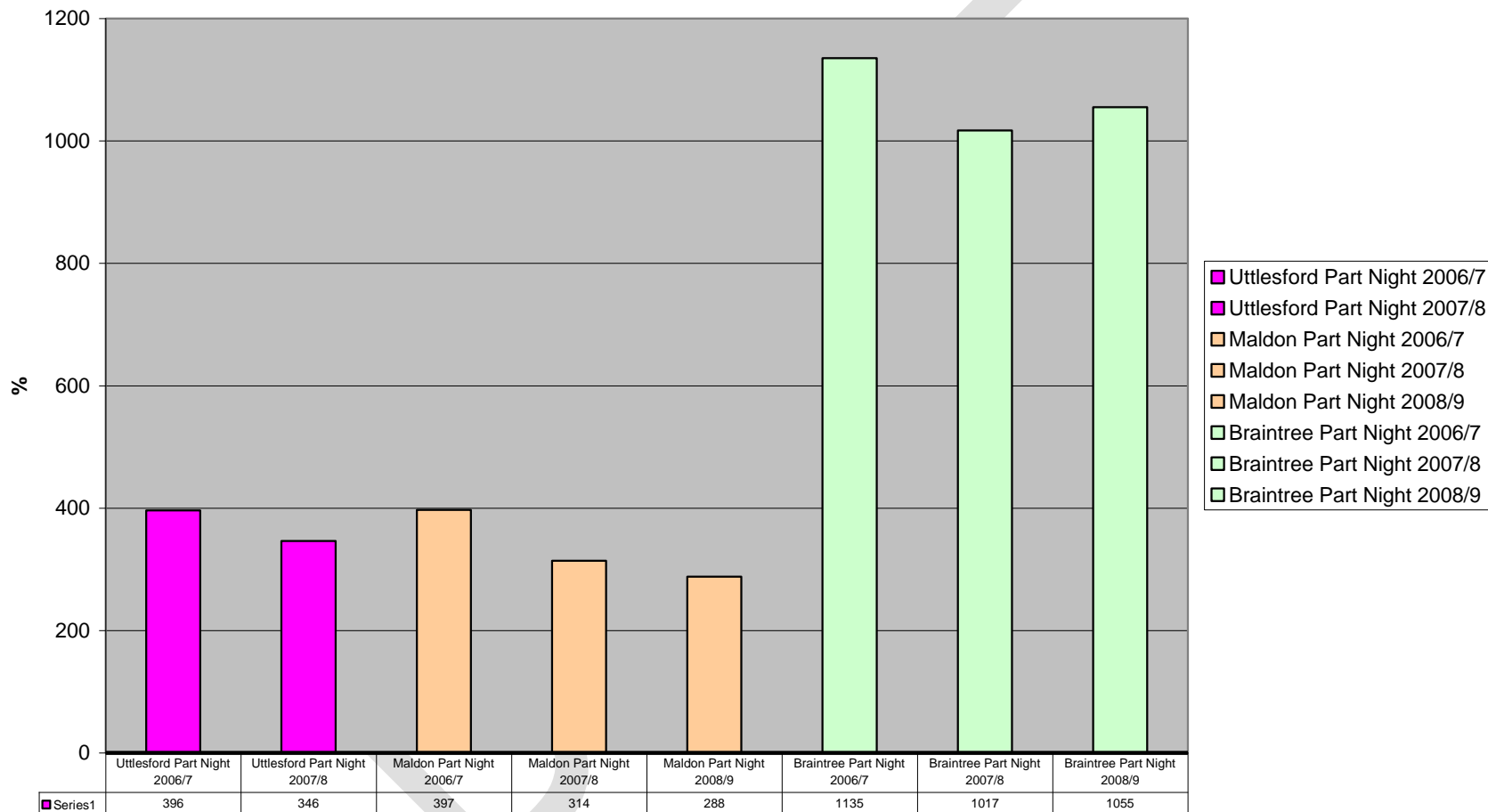
Overall Crime Year on Year for Uttlesford, Maldon and Braintree (October to March)



% of Overall Crime Increase Year on Year (October to March)



Overall Crime, Year on Year, occuring between 23:30 and 05:30 for Uttlesford, Maldon and Braintree



**Overall Crime, Year on Year, occuring between 23:30 and 05:30 for Uttlesford, Maldon and Braintree
(October to March)**

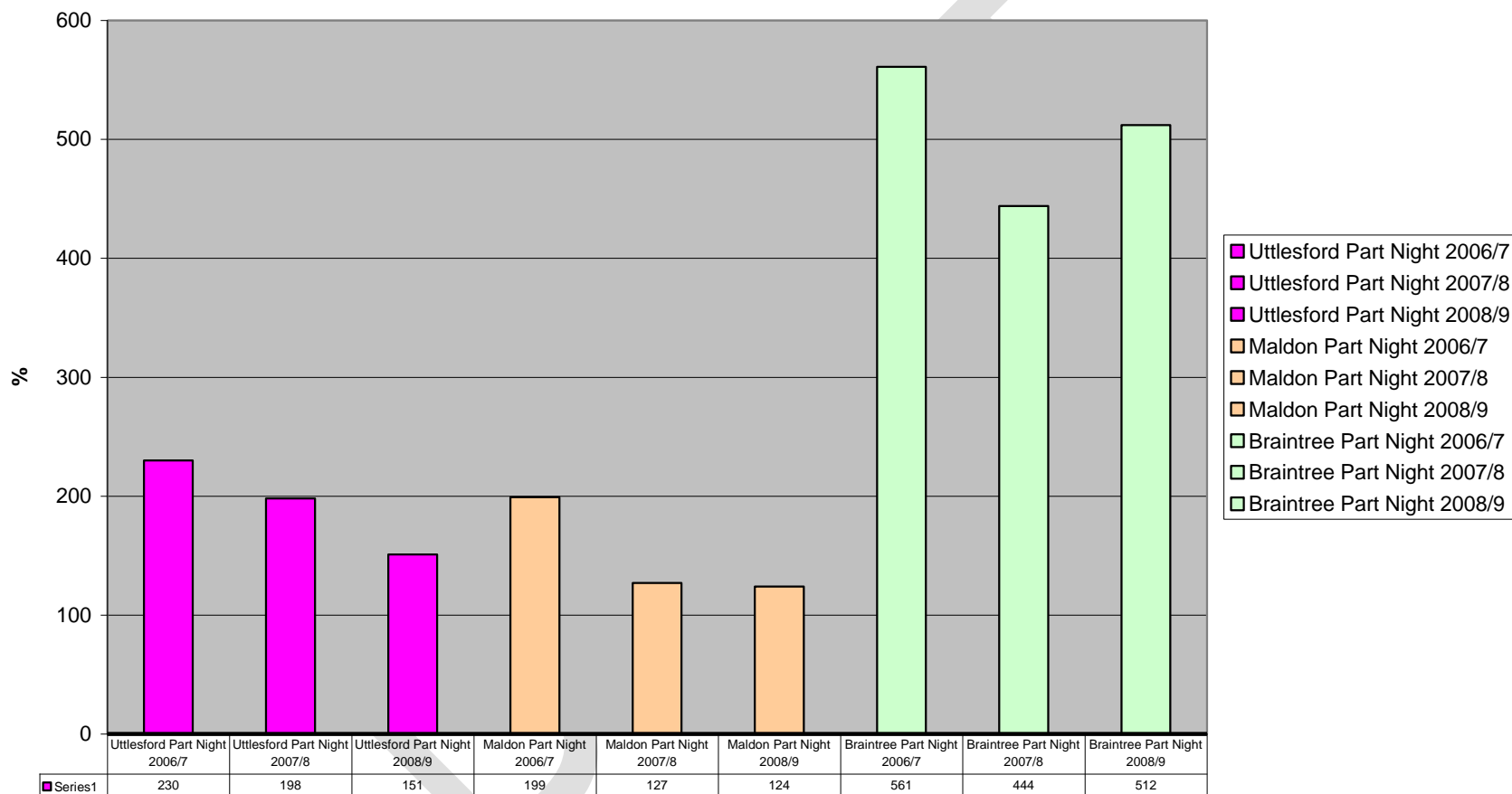
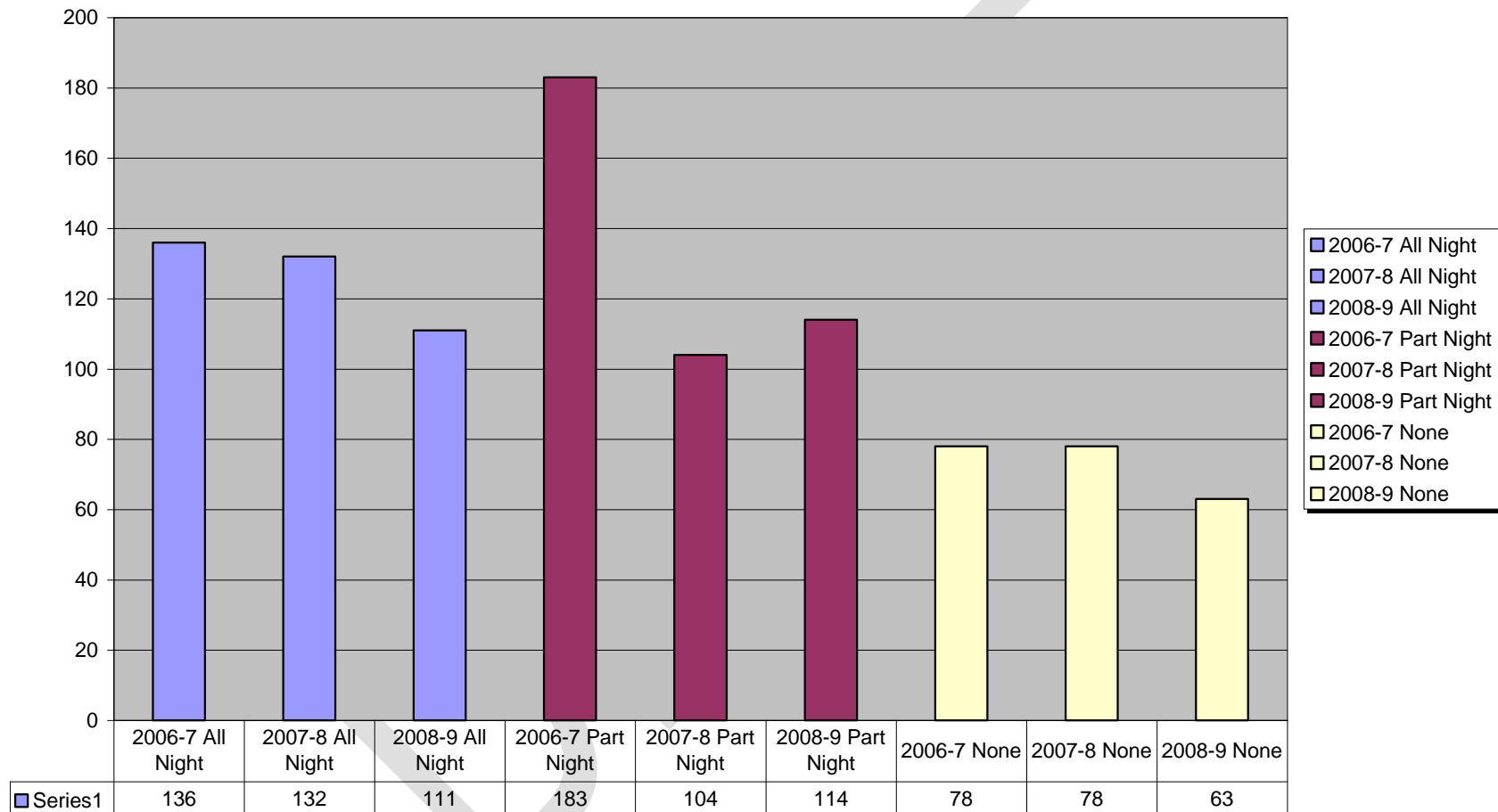
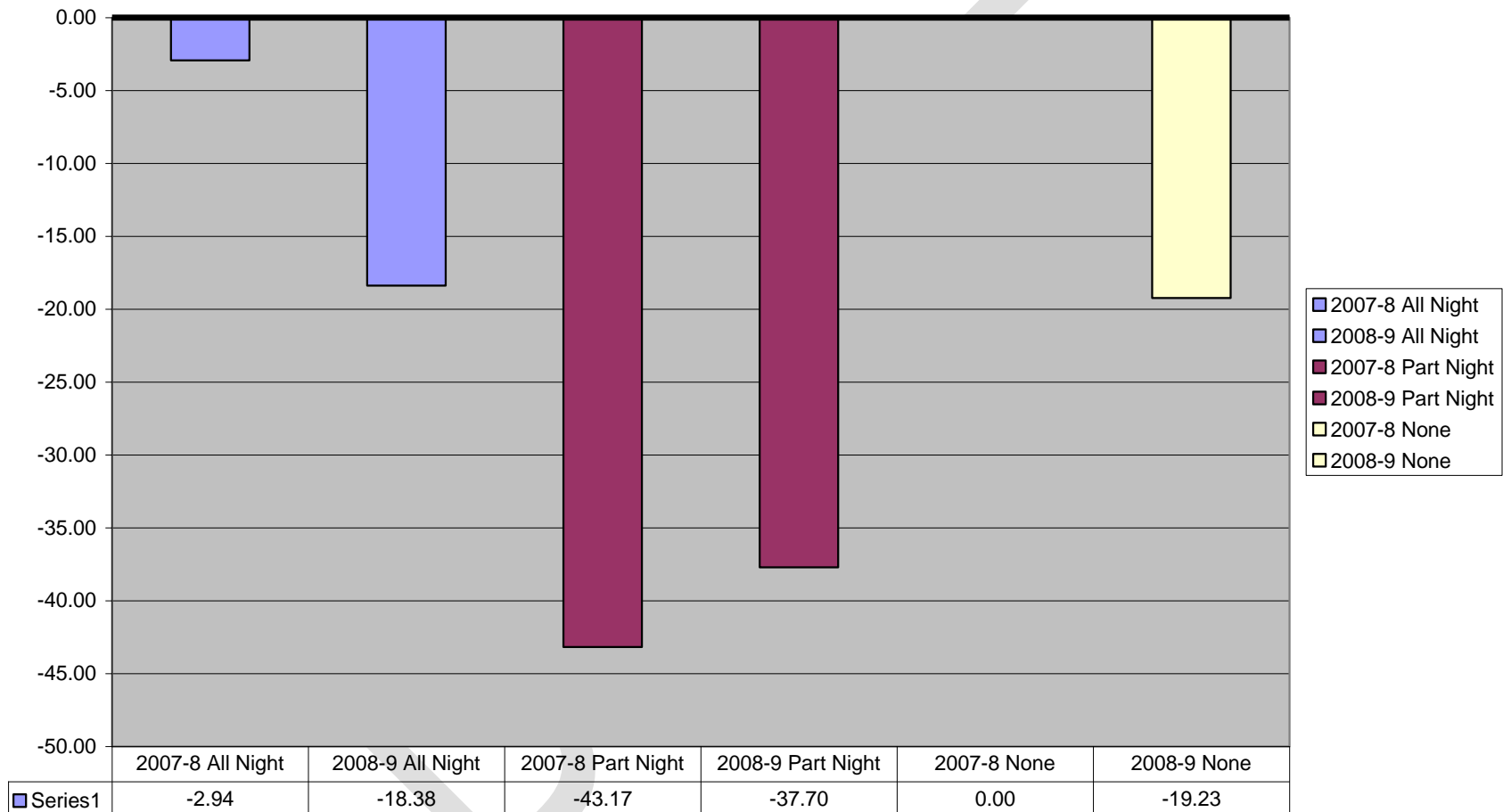


TABLE 5

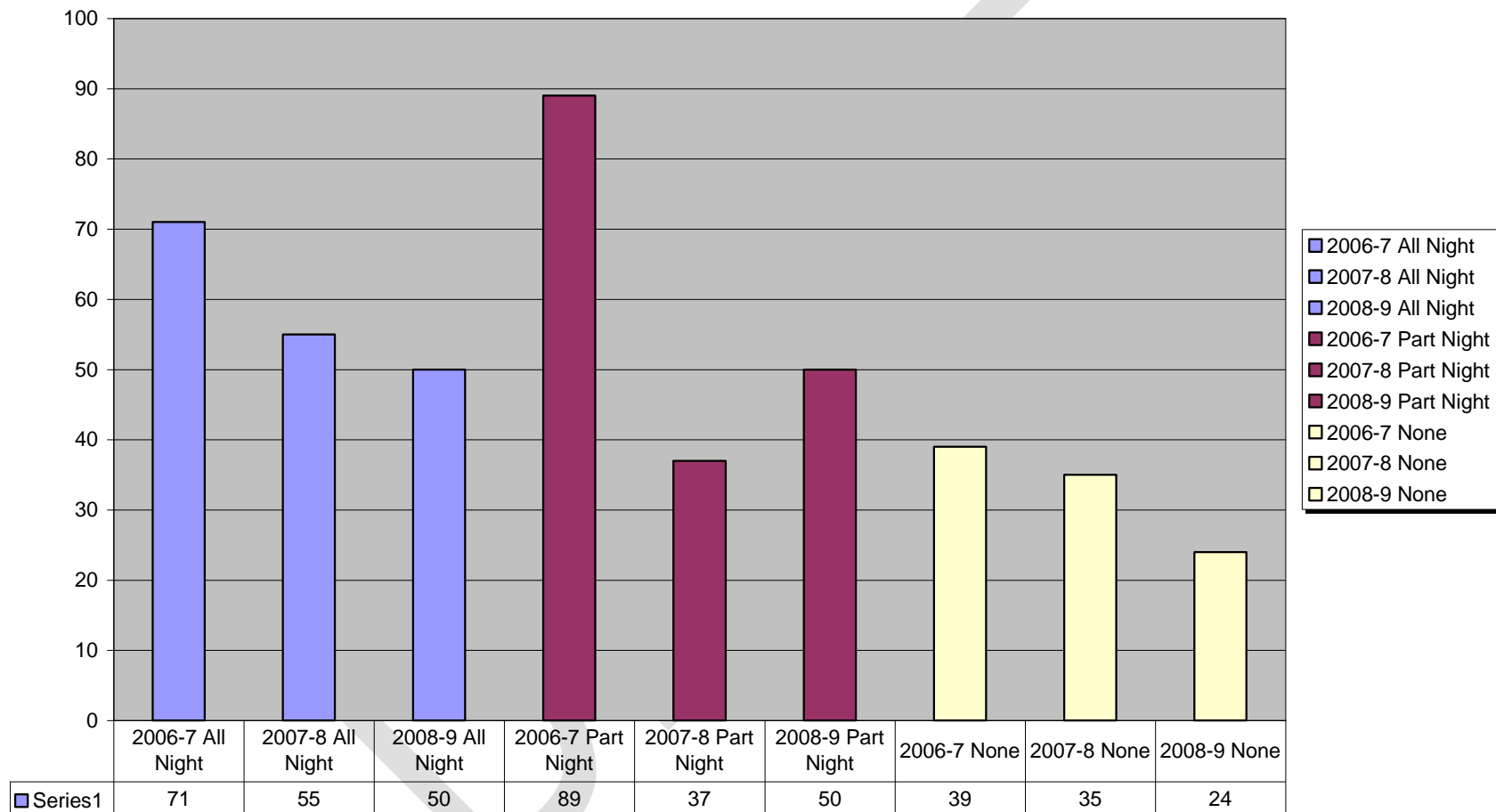
Offences in Maldon District by Lighting Type occuring between 23:30 and 05:30



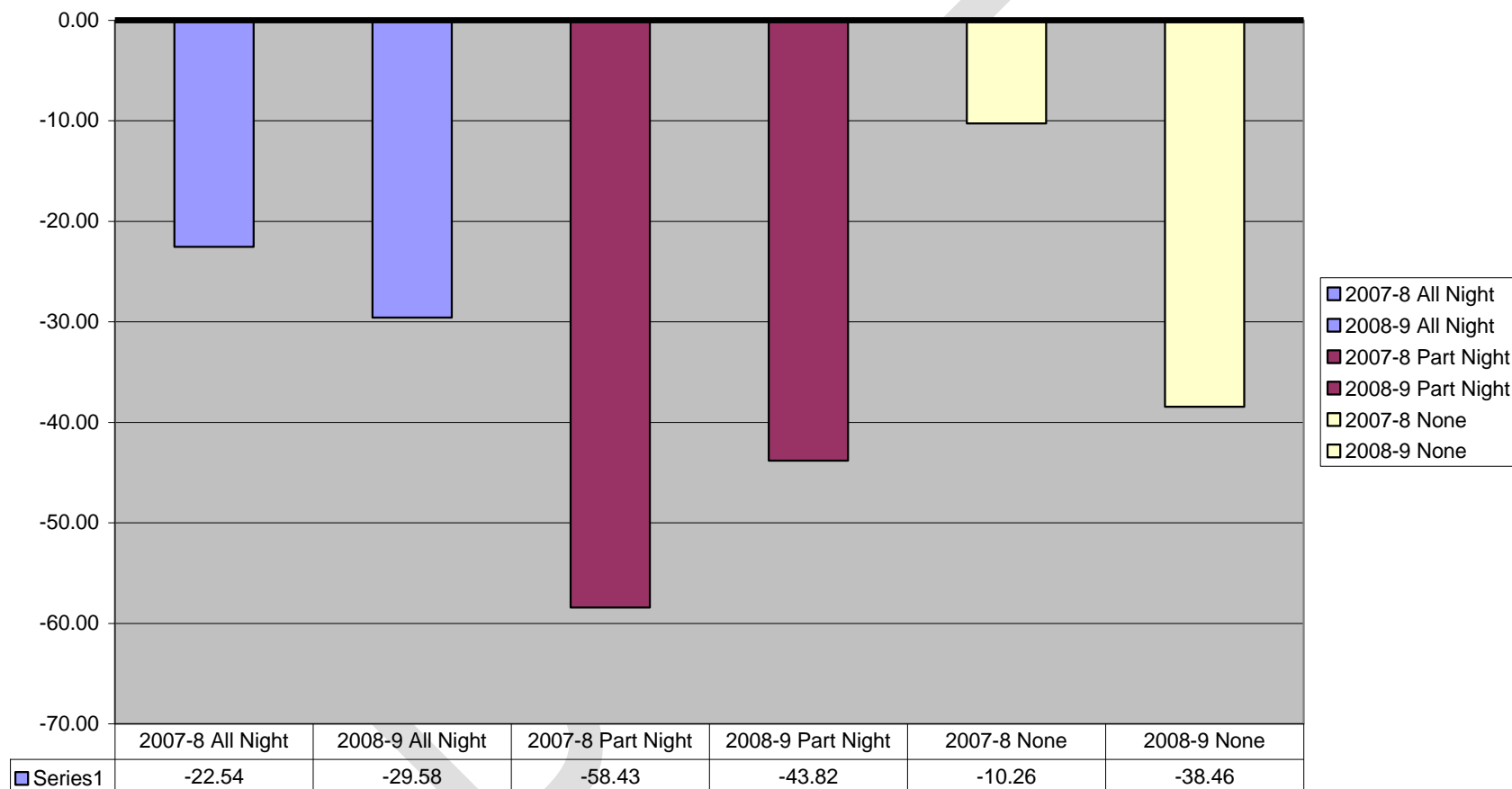
% of Offences in the Maldon District by Lighting Type occurring between 23:30 and 05:30



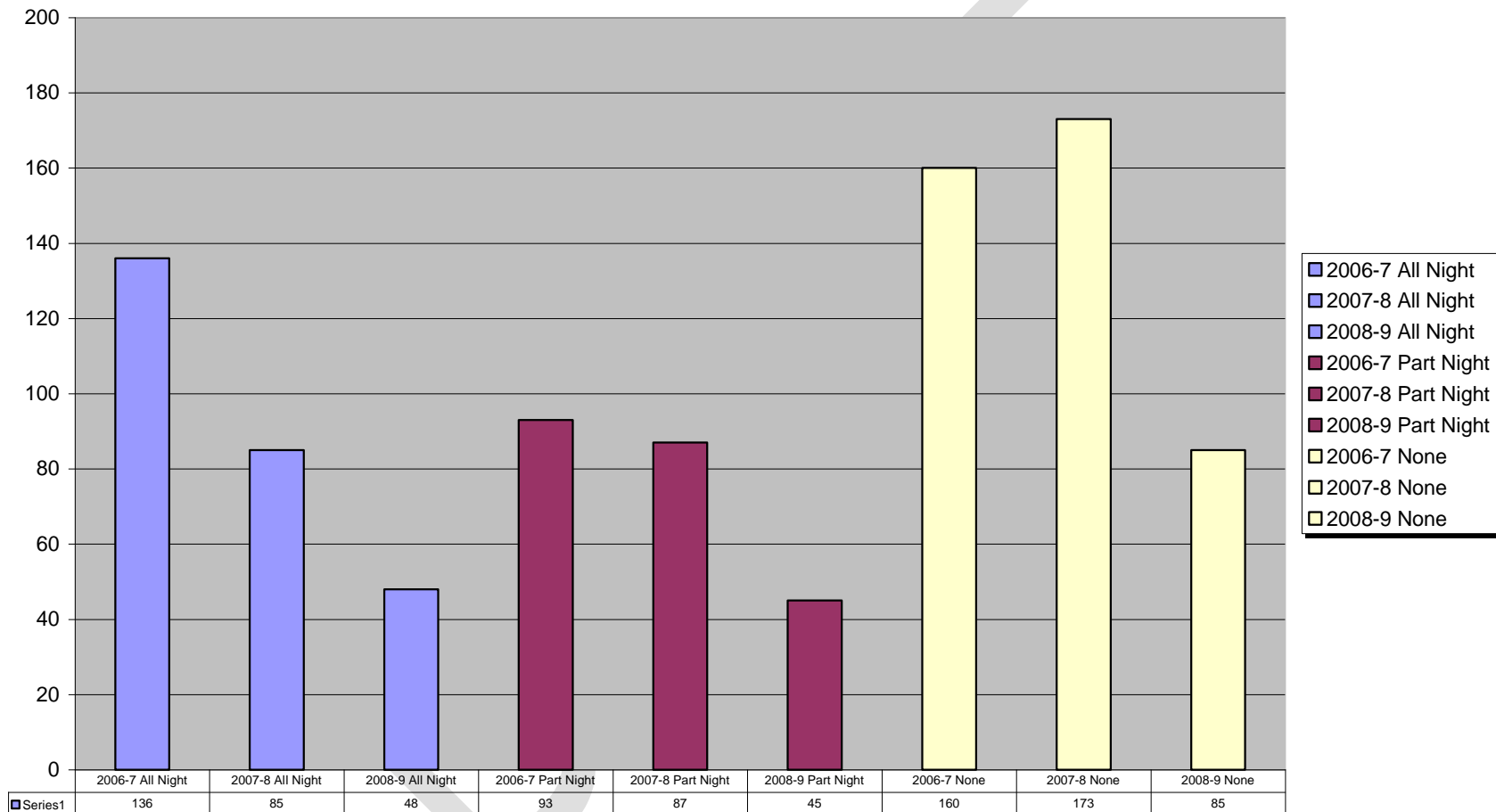
Offences in Maldon District by Lighting Type occuring between 23:30 and 05:30 (October to March)



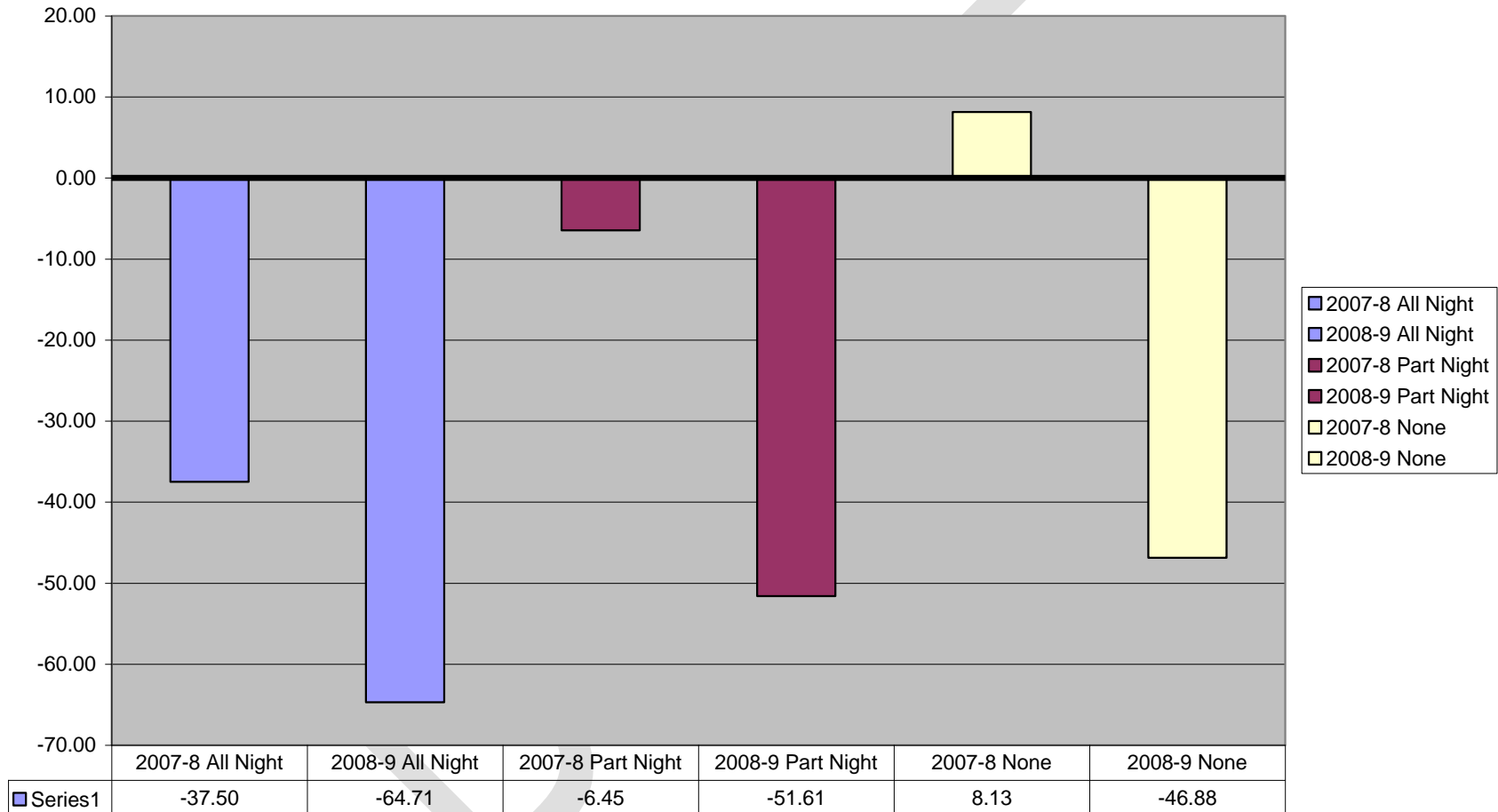
**% of Offences in the Maldon District by Lighting Type occurring between 23:30 and 05:30
(October to March)**



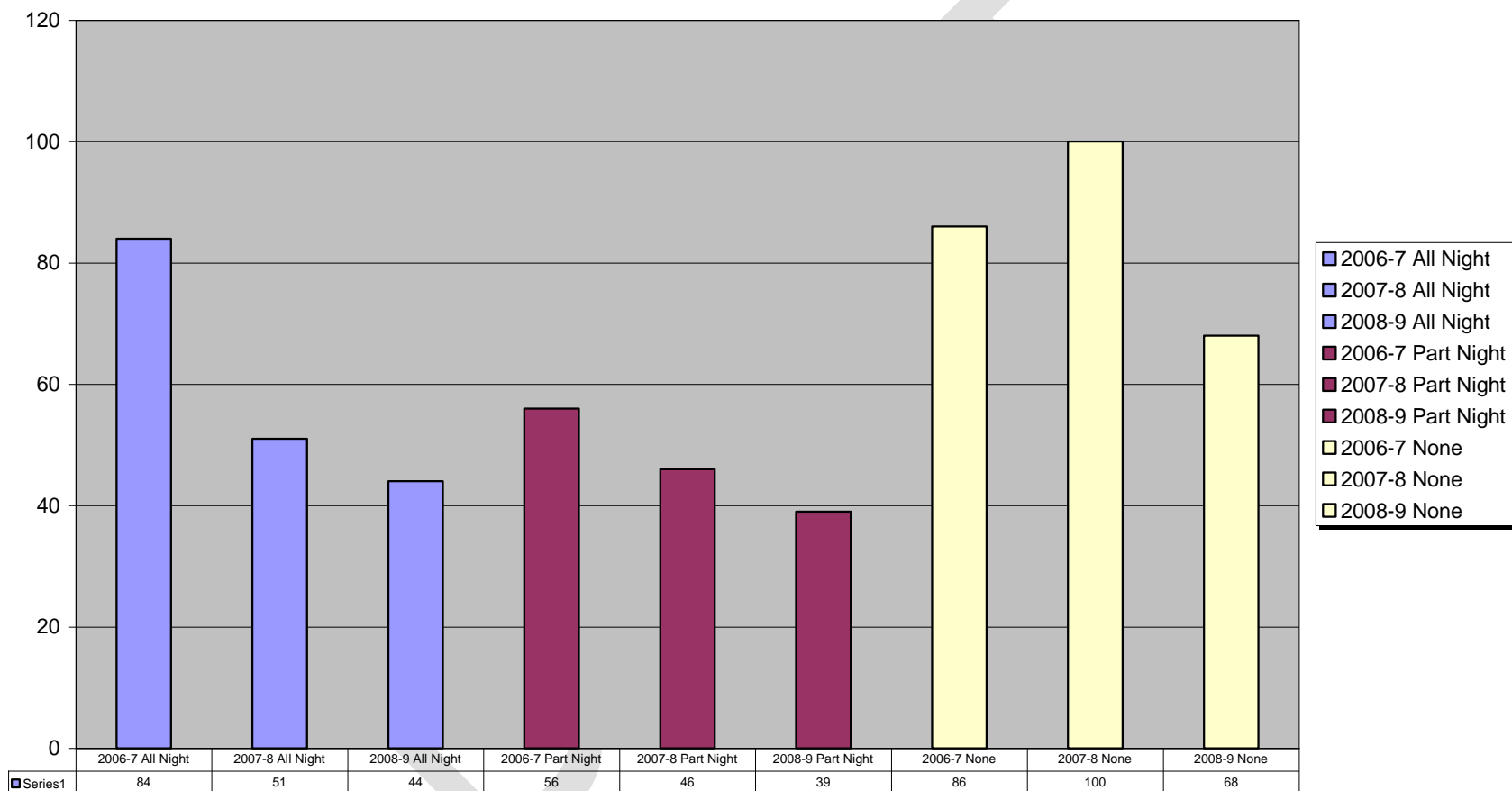
Offences in the Uttlesford District by Lighting Type occurring between 23:30 and 05:30



% of Offences in the Uttlesford District by Lighting Type occurring between 23:30 and 05:30



Offences in the Uttlesford District by Lighting Type occurring between 23:30 and 05:30 (October to March)



**% of Offences in the Uttlesford District by Lighting Type occurring between 23:30 and 05:30
(October to March)**

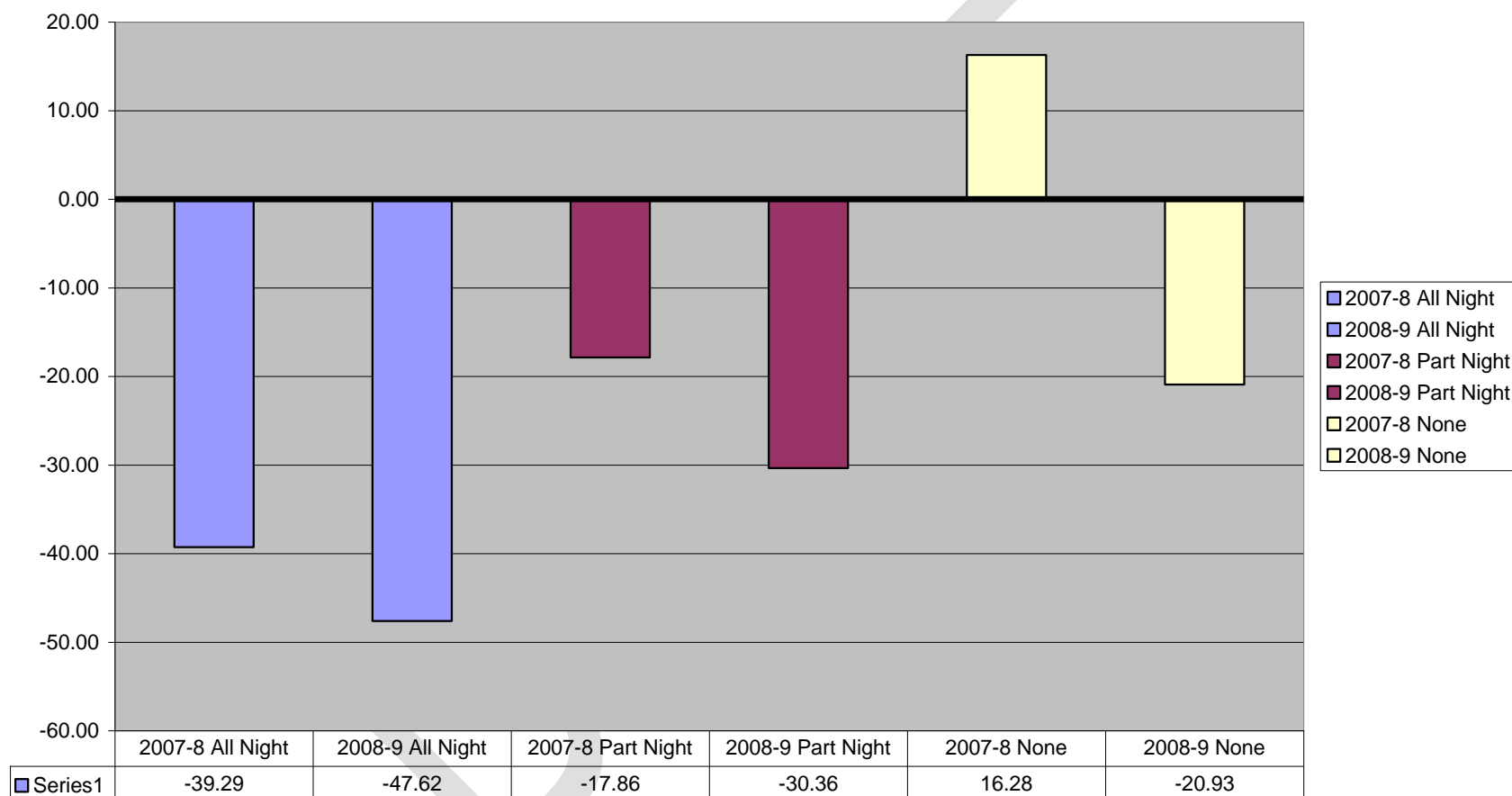


TABLE 6

Fear of Crime - % who feel safe after dark - LAA Pr7 7.2 (previously ECC289/LAA)

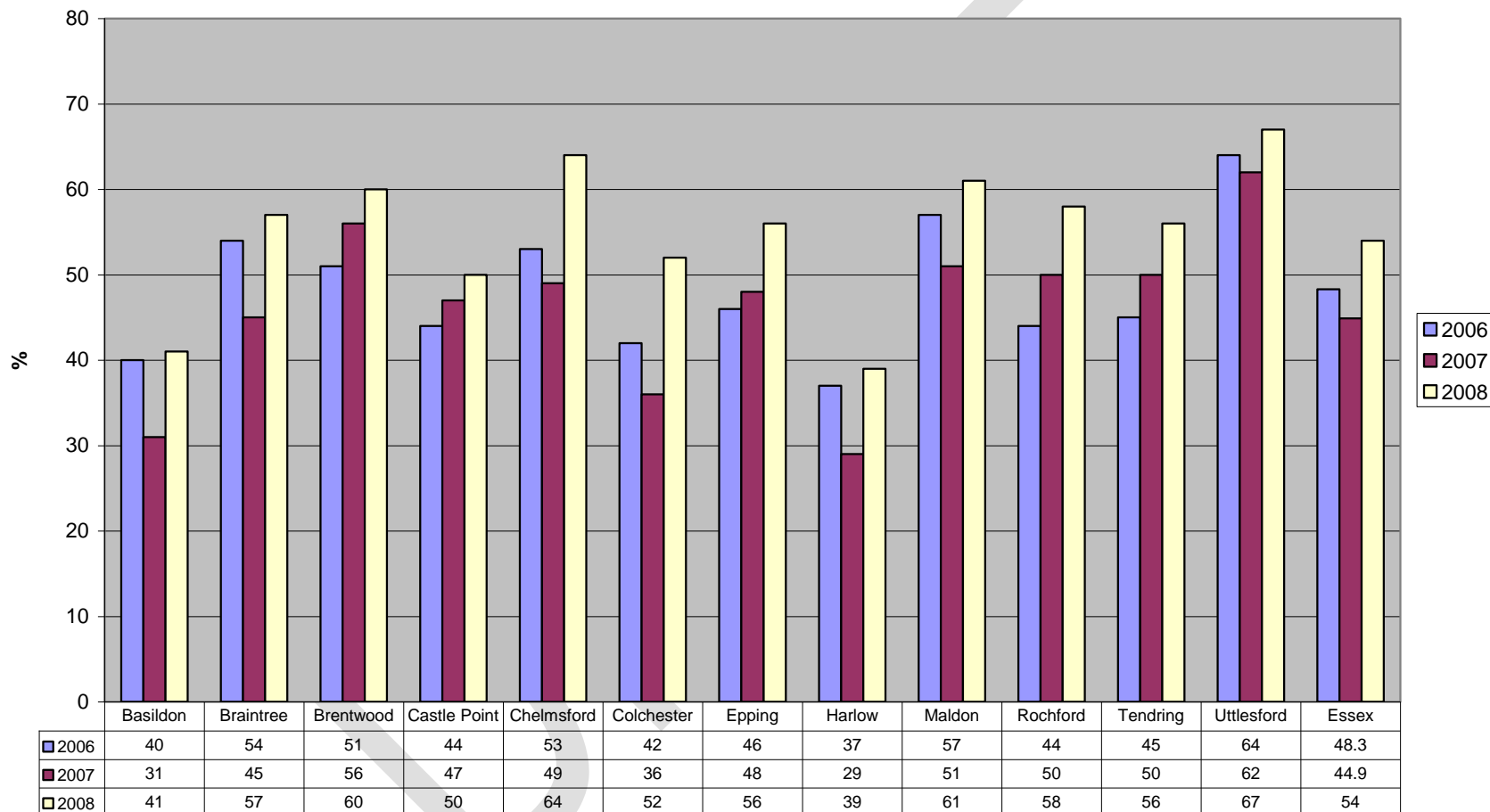
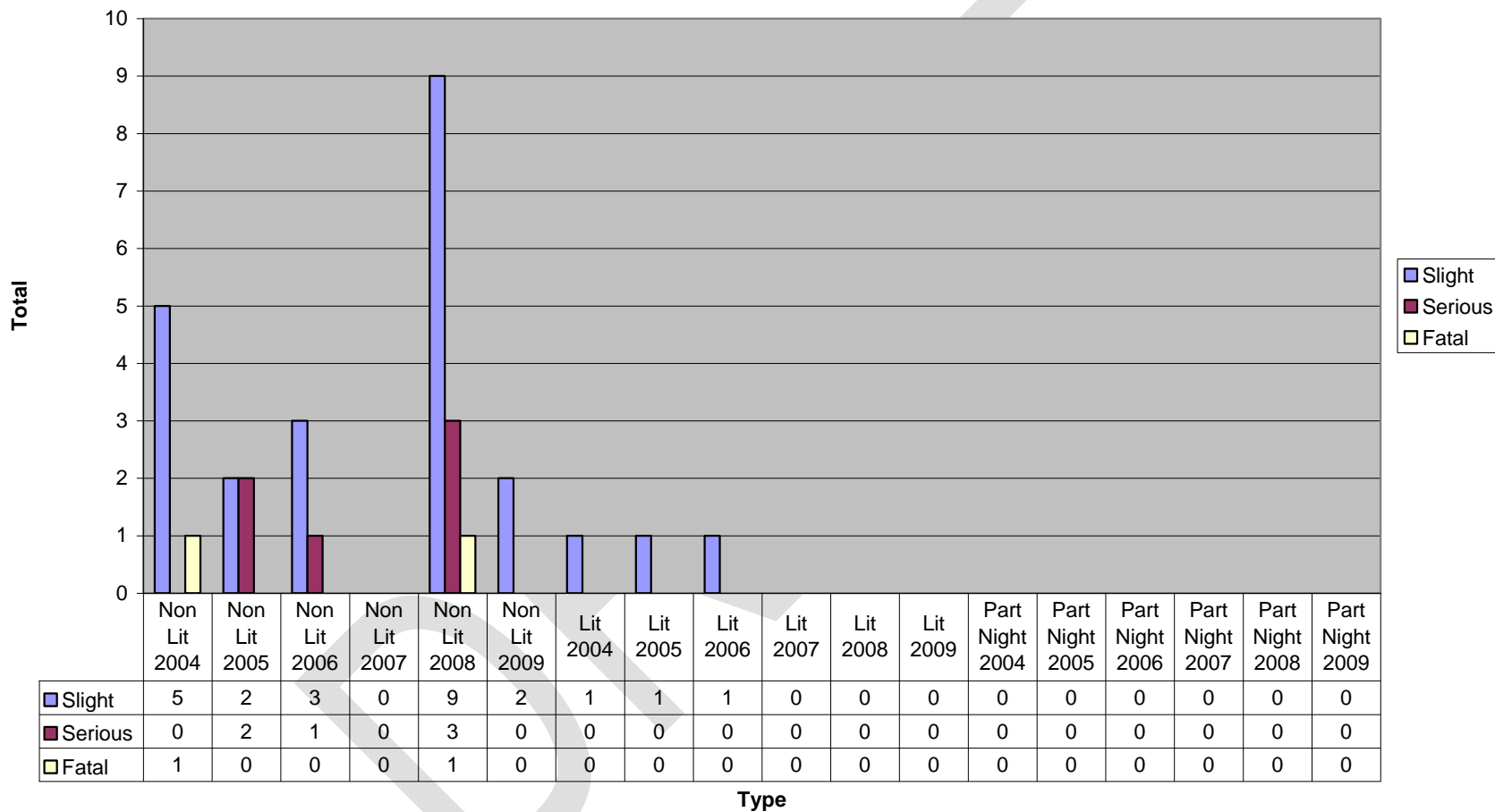
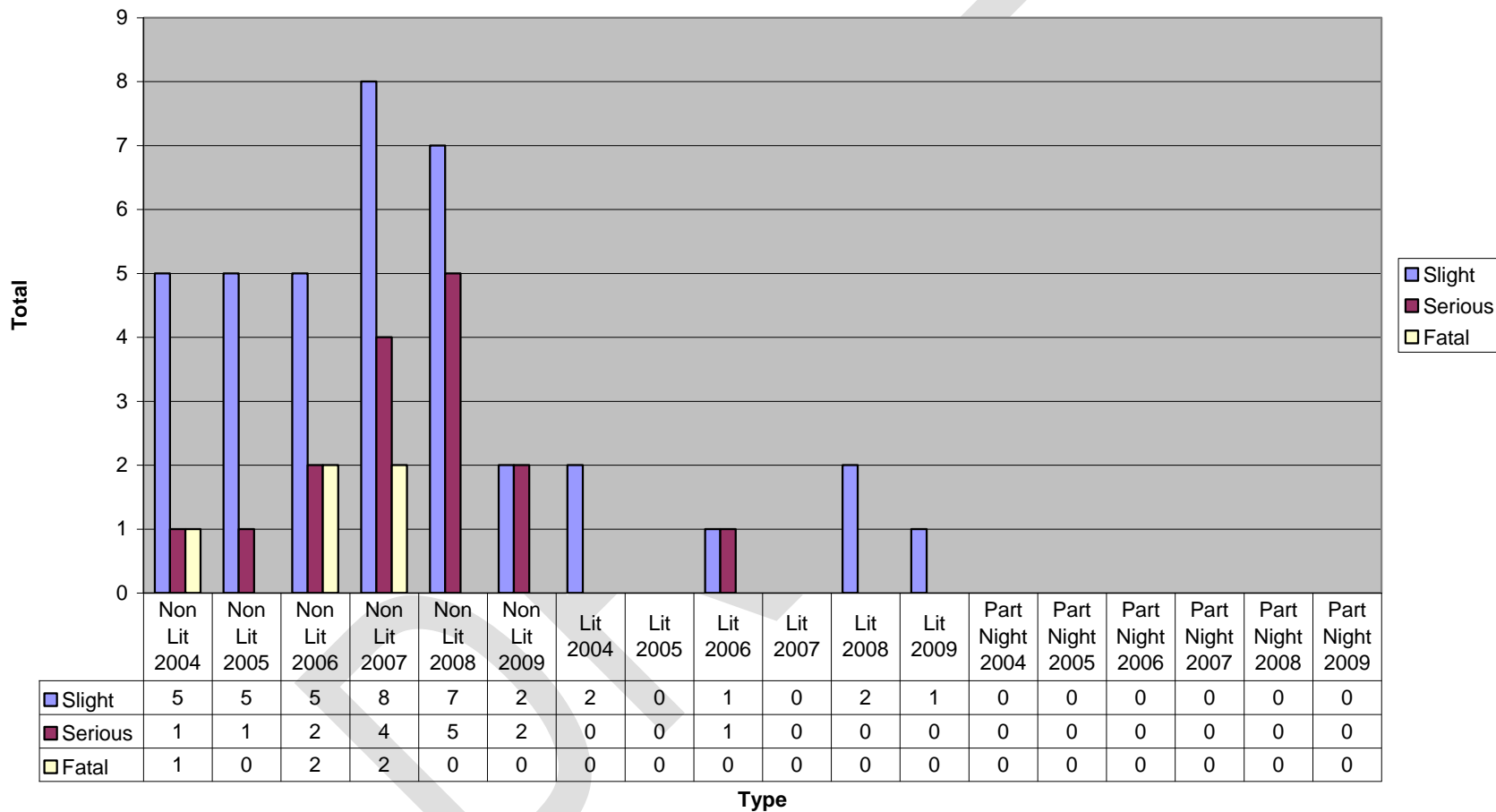


TABLE 7

Recorded Accidents in Maldon between 12-5am (1st April to 31st March)



Recorded Accidents in Uttlesford between 12-5am (1st April to 31st March)



Essex Police and Crime Panel	EPCP/020/13
Date: 12 December 2013	

Training

Report by the Secretary to the Panel

Enquiries to: Colin Ismay: 01245 430396 colin.ismay@essex.gov.uk

Purpose of report and background

At its last meeting the Panel considered the options available by way of training to help it carry out its role to be financed by the provision made available by the Home Office for member allowances.

Contact had been made with a Consultancy that has done or is doing learning and development sessions with panels where the panels, like the Essex Panel, have completed a round of carrying out the statutory functions and are thinking about how to add value when scrutinising the Commissioner.

These sessions are tailored to the needs of the panels concerned, but essentially they give time to allow the panel members to reflect on the past year and think about what went well, what could have gone better and what challenges have been thrown up in the course of their work, before going on to have conversations about how to tackle those challenges and develop their work. The Consultancy provides examples of what other panels are doing to assist thinking, whilst recognising the strengths that the panel has that can be built on. A final session captures learning points and provides a basis for action planning. The Chairman referred to a piece of research being undertaken by Ed Hammond of the Centre for Public Scrutiny into the work of Police and Crime Panels to which he had contributed. He felt there was advantage in obtaining some parallel experience given the lack of clarity around the remit of police and crime panels.

The Secretary to the Panel was tasked with making arrangements to develop a joint training session with the Consultancy along the lines outlined above. It is suggested that a half-day session be organised to coincide with one of the Panel's meeting dates, so say 10 am on 29 January. As well as examples of good practice from other Panels, the results of the research undertaken by the Centre for Public Scrutiny might also be used to help facilitate discussions and develop an action plan. Feedback might also be obtained from the Commissioner on his experience of the Panel and thoughts on its future operation. A draft programme is attached with Members' Agenda. The Consultancy will provide two facilitators for the session as it is a relatively large group.

The Panel is asked to agree to these arrangements and the date.

Essex Police and Crime Panel Review and Planning Event	
10.00 am	Introductions and outline programme
10.05 am – 10.30 am	Session 1: Review of this year's work to date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of key core responsibilities this year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Precept and budget - Police and Crime Plan - Confirmatory hearing - Annual Report • Discussion in small groups: for each of the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) what went well? b) what could have worked better? c) what other challenges has the Panel not yet been able to tackle or tackle well enough in Year 1?
10.30 am – 10.45 am	Feedback of key points from small group outputs
10.45 am – 11.30 am	Session 2: Tackling Year 2 with confidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools, techniques and initiatives that have helped other PCPs Discussion in small groups: <p>Are there lessons and pointers from other PCPs' work and wider scrutiny experiences that we can draw on in our work as Essex PCP?</p> <p>Brief feedback of any key points</p>
11.30 am – 11.40 am	Break
11.45 am – 12.35 pm	Session 3: Getting onto the front foot: work programming for Year 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Essex Constabulary context – HMIC report - Work programming essentials, inc. prioritisation - Evidence gathering and triangulation - Discussion (as one group): <p>How can we carry out our statutory responsibilities more effectively?</p> <p>What else should be in our work programme for Year 2 – and what do we need to do to make it successful?</p>

12.35 pm – 12.55 pm	Capture of learning from the day and action planning
12.55pm – 1.00 pm	Evaluation and close of event

AGENDA ITEM 9

Essex Police and Crime Panel	EPCP/021/13
Date: 12 December 2013	

Forward Look

Report by the Secretary to the Panel

Enquiries to: Colin Ismay: 01245 430396 colin.ismay@essex.gov.uk

Purpose of report and background

To plan the business of the Panel.

Meetings of the Panel are scheduled for 2.30pm on 29 January; 20 February; and 19 June 2014. It is proposed that further meetings be scheduled for 18 September and 27 November.

Business proposed to be taken to the meetings is as follows:

Date	Performance for period up to	Other business
29 January 2014	End November – exceptions only	Consider the Commissioner's proposed Precept
20 February 2014	End December 2013 (Q3) PCSOs; and Estates Strategy	Date held in case the Panel needs to consider alternative proposals for the precept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of the Police and Crime Plan • Chief Constable to attend
19 June 2014	End March 2014 (Q4) – Linked to Annual Report	
18 September	End June (Q1)	Commissioner's Annual Report
27 November	End September (Q2)	

Potential Future items based on matters raised by the Commissioner during his update of on-going issues: Police Integrity and ethics; Establishment of Strategic Policing Board

The Panel is asked to indicate any other business it would like to consider and approve the schedule of meetings.

Essex Police and Crime Panel	EPCP/022/13
Date: 12 December 2013	

The Government Response to the Home Affairs Select Committee Report, Police and Crime Commissioners: Power to remove Chief Constables

Report by the Secretary to the Panel

Enquiries to: Colin Ismay: 01245 430396 colin.ismay@essex.gov.uk

Purpose of report and background

Attached for information is a copy of a letter dated 3 December from the Minister of State for Policing and Criminal Justice in response to a Statement made by the Home Affairs Select Committee regarding the power of a police and crime commissioner to remove a chief constable.

All Police and Crime Panel Chairs

03 DEC 2013

**THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE HOME AFFAIRS SELECT
COMMITTEE REPORT, POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONERS: POWER TO
REMOVE CHIEF CONSTABLES**

The Government published a response to the Home Affairs Select Committee report *Police and Crime Commissioners powers: power to remove chief constables* on 3 December.

The Committee's report stated that it is right that PCCs should have the initiative in removing a chief constable, but recommended that police and crime panels (PCPs) should fully exercise their powers of scrutiny in examining and deciding whether the proposed removal of a chief constable is justified. Such decisions, once made, should be accompanied by all the reasons arrived at in the case.

The Government agrees with the Committee that PCPs should fully exercise their powers of scrutiny in such cases.

Transparency is a vital element of the reforms which brought in PCCs and it is important that information is readily available to the public to help them in holding their PCCs to account. In support of this, PCPs were introduced in every police force area to scrutinise the actions and decisions of each PCC.

In the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Parliament gave PCPs a wide remit to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, by the PCC in connection with the discharge of the commissioner's functions. This is to ensure there are appropriate checks and balances on the PCC.

This of course applies in situations where a PCC decides to suspend a chief constable, or calls upon a chief constable to resign or retire. In such instances, the PCP has the power to summon the PCC to answer questions, and allow them to establish and challenge the reasons for the suspension or removal.

You have a vitally important role to play in making sure the work of PCCs is scrutinised and information is available for the public. Many of you will have already been involved in the appointment of chief constables and will be aware of the need to not only scrutinise the process of the appointment, but also the decisions taken. I am confident you will continue to use the full range of your powers as set out in legislation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Damian Green', written in a cursive style.

The Rt Hon Damian Green MP