



Cabinet

Date **Wednesday 12 October 2011**
Time **9.30 am**
Venue **The Jubilee Room - Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 8NP**

Public Question and Answer Session

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

An opportunity for local people to have a 30 minutes informal question and answer session with Cabinet Members.

Cabinet Business

10.00 a.m. onwards

Part A

**Items during which the Press and Public are welcome to attend.
Members of the Public can ask questions with the Chairman's
agreement.**

1. Minutes of the meetings held on 14 September 2011 and 22 September 2011 (Pages 1 - 12)
2. Declarations of interest, if any.

Ordinary Decisions:

3. Update on the Delivery of the 2011/2015 Medium Term Financial Plan - Report of Assistant Chief Executive (Pages 13 - 18)
4. County Durham Partnership Update Report - Report of Assistant Chief Executive (Pages 19 - 60)
5. NHS Reforms - Joint Report of Corporate Director, Adults, Wellbeing and Health and Corporate Director, Children and Young People's Services (Pages 61 - 74)
6. Anti Social Behaviour Strategy - Report of Corporate Director, Adults, Wellbeing and Health (Pages 75 - 118)
7. Draft National Planning Policy Framework - Report of Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development (Pages 119 - 124)

8. Education Capital: The Priority School Building Programme - Report of Corporate Director, Children and Young People's Services (Pages 125 - 130)
9. Annual Report of Local Safeguarding Children Board - Report of Corporate Director, Children and Young People's Services (Pages 131 - 176)
10. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the Meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.
11. Any resolution relating to the exclusion of the public during the discussion of items containing exempt information.

Part B

Items during which it is considered the meeting will not be open to the public (consideration of exempt or confidential information)

12. Dissolution of Charity known as the 'Spectrum Centre' and transfer of its assets to 'SLAM' - Report of Corporate Director, Resources (Pages 177 - 180)
13. Such other business as, in opinion of the Chairman of the Meeting is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.

Colette Longbottom
Head of Legal and Democratic Services

County Hall
Durham
4 October 2011

To: **The Members of the Cabinet**

Councillors S Henig and A Napier (Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council) together with Councillors N Foster, L Hovvels, M Nicholls, M Plews, C Robson, B Stephens, C Vasey and B Young

Contact: Ros Layfield

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DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

At a Meeting of **Cabinet** held at the County Hall, Durham on **Wednesday 14 September 2011 at 9.00 a.m.**

Present:

Councillor S Henig in the Chair

Cabinet Members:

Councillors Foster, Hovvels, Napier, Nicholls, Plews, C Robson, Stephens, Vasey and B Young.

Other Members:

Councillors J Armstrong, B Arthur, J Bailey, C Carr, J Chaplow, A Hopgood, S Hugill, P Jopling, J Shuttleworth, A Shield, O Temple, R Todd, M Wilkes, and J Wilkinson.

The Chairman advised that the report on the Spectrum Centre had been withdrawn from the agenda.

1 Minutes

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 13 July 2011 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

2 Declarations of Interest

Councillor N Foster, in respect of minute 5, declared an interest in his capacity as a former employee of Sedgefield Borough Council, and in relation to minute 13, Durham Villages Regeneration Company, in his capacity as a Director of the Company. He was not present during the discussion of the items.

Mr I Thompson, Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development, declared an interest in item 13, due to his position as a Company Director.

**3 Consett Regeneration Framework
Key Decision R&ED/08/10**

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that sought approval to the Consett Regeneration Framework and Masterplan and to establish timescales for the delivery of the initial elements of the regeneration programme (for copy see file of Minutes).

Cabinet members spoke at length about the development and investment within Consett and the surrounding areas, and that the regeneration plan would build on the investment already made for the Consett Academy and leisure facilities, to improve housing, employment and retail opportunities.

In response to comments from Councillors Shield, and Temple, Cabinet members advised of the comprehensive consultation process that had been undertaken, and how local members have been involved in the processes, and would be in relation to any future plans. Councillor Vasey confirmed the Authority's commitment to sixth form education.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

**4 Shoreline Management Plan
Key Decision NS/07/11**

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Neighbourhood Services that sought agreement on the the current status of the Shoreline Management Plan second edition (SMP2) and other coastal strategies relevant to our County (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

**5 Strategic Review of Community Alarm and Telecare Services
Key Decision AW&H/01/11**

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Corporate Director, Adults, Wellbeing and Health, and the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that sought agreement of the strategic review of Community Alarm and Telecare Services (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

The Cabinet approved:-

(i) that the existing in-house provider deliver the community alarm and telecare services within the available budget, with a further review being undertaken in 2013 with a view to an open tendering exercise for this service.

(ii) that the Corporate Director, Adults, Wellbeing and Health, in consultation with the portfolio holder be given authority to introduce a charge if appropriate.

6 County Durham Health Profile 2011

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Adults, Wellbeing & Health that provided an overview of the County Durham Health Profile for 2011, and an analysis between the Health Profiles from 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the report be received.

7 Overview and Scrutiny Review- Health Inequalities with a focus on Physical Activity

The Cabinet considered a report of the of the Assistant Chief Executive on the findings and recommendations of the scrutiny review looking at health inequalities with a focus on physical activity (for copy see file of Minutes).

Councillor R Todd, Chairman of the Adults, Wellbeing and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee presented the report to Cabinet. He thanked Mr V Cable, Chairman of the working group and the members of the Group for the work undertaken on this review. He asked Cabinet to report back in due course on the recommendations that had been made.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

8 Implications for Durham County Council of the Government's policy programme

The Cabinet considered a report of the Assistant Chief Executive that provided an update on the major policy developments and announcements and analysed the implications for the Council and County Durham (for copy see file of Minutes).

Cabinet members re-iterated comments they had made at previous meetings, at the rate that new legislation was coming thought from the government, and the impact and increased demands it was having on the Authority.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

9 Community Buildings Review Findings and Recommendations

The Cabinet considered a report of the Assistant Chief Executive that outlined the findings of the review of community buildings and which sought agreement on the future of the Council's community buildings and the support the Council provides for those managing community buildings across the County (for copy see file of Minutes).

Councillor Stephens in responding to questions raised by members, advised that they would be working closely with local groups to clarify the issue of sustainability as soon as possible after the consultation period closed, and that until that time no work would be permitted on the buildings using council resources, and no decisions would be made on the potential new criteria for the Grant Scheme. He went on to

explain that a joint member/officer working group would consider asset transfer, and clarified the position with the list of the top 36 for investment under option 5.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

10 Fuel Poverty Action Plan 2011–15 and Green Deal Pilot Scheme

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that sought approval of the County Durham Fuel Poverty Action Plan and Green Deal National Pilot Scheme, and to participate in the Green Deal National Pilot Scheme (for copy see file of Minutes).

Cabinet members congratulated all staff for taking this forward.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

11 Durham Solar PV 1 Company

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that advised of the progress made so far in developing a joint venture company 'Durham Solar PV 1 Company' to develop green energy initiatives for the tenants of social landlords and in particular, to take advantage of the government's feed-in tariffs scheme (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

12 Exclusion of the Public

Resolved:

That under Section 100 A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A to the said Act.

13 Durham Villages Regeneration Company

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development relating to the Durham Villages Regeneration Company (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

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DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

At a Special Meeting of **Cabinet** held at the County Hall, Durham on **Thursday 22 September 2011 at 10.00 a.m.**

Present:

Councillor S Henig in the Chair

Cabinet Members:

Councillors Foster, Hovvels, Napier, Nicholls, M Plews, C Robson, Stephens, and B Young.

Other Members:

Councillors J Armstrong, B Arthur, B Avery, J Blakey, J Chaplow, B Graham, N Harrison, A Hopgood, P Jopling, A Laing, J Shuttleworth, D Southwell, P Stradling, R Todd, E Tomlinson, J Turnbull, and M Wilkes.

1 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations.

2 Policies for the Management of the Councils Cemeteries

Key Decision: NH/NS/15/10

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Neighbourhood Services to consider, in the light of public consultation, proposals for the management of the County Councils Cemeteries (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

3 Overview and Scrutiny Management Board Review Working Group – Area Action Partnerships

The Cabinet considered a report of the Assistant Chief Executive on the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board working group review of Durham County Council's Area Action Partnerships (for copy see file of Minutes).

Councillor J Armstrong, Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board presented the report to Cabinet. He advised that the working groups findings included that the AAPs governance arrangements provided an extremely robust mechanism for ensuring the effective operation, they had delivered over 900

projects prior to 1 April 2011, and of the significant amount of grant and matched funding that had been committed. He thanked the working group and officers for undertaking the review, and asked Cabinet to report back in due course on the recommendations that had been identified.

Cabinet members welcomed the report and thanked the working group for undertaking the review which they would respond back on. They spoke of the excellent work that had been undertaken by the AAPs, and of the unprecedented levels of community engagement.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

4 Quarter 1 2011/12 Performance Management Report

The Cabinet considered a report of the Assistant Chief Executive that presented progress against the Council's corporate basket of performance indicators (PIs) and report other significant performance issues for the first quarter of 2011/12 (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

5 Forecast of Revenue and Capital Outturn 2011/12 – Period to 30 June 2011

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Resources that provided a forecast of 2011/12 Revenue and Capital outturn for the period to 30 June 2011 (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

6 Roundabout Sponsorship / Illegal signs and Adverts Policy

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Neighbourhood Services that identified the potential for environmental improvements that could be generated by the sponsorship of highways assets e.g. verges, roundabouts, lamp-post banners and Christmas trees/lights etc., together with a consistent approach to the enforcement of A-boards, goods for sale and illegal signs on the highway (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

7 Private Sector Housing Strategy for County Durham

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that sought approval of the Private Sector Housing Strategy (2011- 2015) for County Durham (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

8 Barnard Castle Vision Governance

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that provided an update on the activities of Barnard Castle Vision, including details of achievements to date, reports on the recent independent evaluation, outlines current governance arrangements and made recommendations for future governance arrangements (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

9 Update of the Office Accommodation Programme

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that provided an update of the Office Accommodation Programme following the first 6 months of delivering the strategy which was agreed by Cabinet in November 2010 (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

10 Digital Durham Programme Update

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Corporate Director, Resources, and Corporate Director, Regeneration and Economic Development that provided an update on the Digital Durham programme and the bid for funding to Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK), and which sought agreement to the proposed governance arrangements for the programme going forward (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

11 Joint Commissioning Strategy for Domestic Abuse Services in County Durham 2011-14

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Adults Wellbeing and Health with a final draft of the Joint Commissioning Strategy for Domestic Abuse Services 2011-14 (for copy see file of Minutes).

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

The Chairman agreed that the next item could be considered as urgent business.

**12 Review of Indoor Sport & Leisure Facilities – Update & Evaluation of Further Bids
Key Decision NS/04/11**

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director, Neighbourhood Services that provided an update & evaluation of further bids in relation to the Review of Indoor Sport & Leisure Facilities (for copy see file of Minutes).

The Corporate Director, Neighbourhood Services advised that letters had been sent to the unsuccessful bidders the day before which included an invite to meet up the following week with officers, who would explain in detail the reasons for the bids being unsuccessful.

Members of Cabinet explained how the decision to close the two remaining sports centres that were at risk was very difficult and a sad situation, however went on to advise of the difficult decisions that had to be made in the current economic climate. In responding to questions raised by members, it was pointed out that officers had undertaken everything they could to work with potential bidders to try and keep open the centres, and that they had come along way from the original consultation document as now they were in the position that 5 of the 7 leisure facilities, that were at risk of closure, would continue to operate. It was disappointing that bids submitted for Glenholme and Ferryhill had not been viable proposals.

The Corporate Director, Neighbourhood Services in responding to comments, advised of the amount of time officers of the Authority had undertaken with potential bidders/ local members, and of the ongoing dialogue/ meetings that had taken place. He advised that officers would have early dialogue with local members of the areas affected to advise on what was envisaged would be provided to engage local communities in sporting/ leisure activities. He explained that those outside activities at Glenholme leisure centre would not be affected.

Thanks were conveyed to Cabinet members and officers, from Sherburn Parish Council, and on behalf of the local members, for working with them in relation to Sherburn leisure centre.

Resolved:-

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

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Cabinet

12th October 2011



**Update on the Delivery of the 2011/2015
Medium Term Financial Plan**

Report of Corporate Management Team

Lorraine O'Donnell, Assistant Chief Executive

**Councillor Simon Henig, Leader of the Council and all Cabinet
collectively**

Purpose of the Report

- 1 This report provides an update on the progress made at the end of quarter 2 on the delivery of the 2011/12 to 2014/15 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

Background

- 2 In July this year, Cabinet received an update on the progress made during quarter 1 in responding to the unprecedented reduction in the levels of Government financial support, which the council faces over the coming years.
- 3 The level of reductions has resulted in a MTFP for the period of 2011/12 to 2014/15 with an overall financial savings target of £123.5m, broken down into the following savings targets over the next four years:
 - 2011/12 - £66.4m
 - 2012/13 - £25.0m
 - 2013/14 - £14.9m
 - 2014/15 - £17.2m
- 4 In total, the plan contains over 130 proposals, which in turn comprises over 250 separate projects. In July Cabinet were advised of the considerable progress that had been made with over 85% of the proposals identified being on track or having already been delivered.

- 5 Cabinet were also advised of how the delivery of the MTFP is being managed with a very robust programme management approach being adopted to ensure we take into account:
- Our duties under the Equality Act
 - Appropriate consultation
 - The HR implications of the change including consultation with employees and trade unions
 - Communication of the change and the consultation results.

Progress to date

- 6 The significant progress seen in quarter 1 has continued during quarter two. Of the proposals identified as part of the year 1 plan 82% of these are on track to be delivered or have already been delivered. Given the short lead in time in developing the original four year plan and the fact that the plan covers all council areas it is not surprising to note that some of the original proposals identified in the MTFP for year 1 have been rescheduled to a later year to allow more time for planning and project development.
- 7 Where proposals are delayed, service groupings have identified mitigating actions to ensure the financial savings required are still delivered. These actions include bringing forward year 2 proposals or introducing new initiatives. As a result, any shortfalls have quickly been filled and we are on track to deliver 100% of the financial reductions set for year 1 thereby ensuring the council delivers its MTFP target.
- 8 Since quarter 1, the review of leisure services has been concluded and in response to the feedback from the consultation, four of the six leisure centres under review will remain open. At the same time, again reflecting the results of the consultation undertaken Roseberry golf course transferred to new ownership, which has allowed the course to remain open.
- 9 Over the coming months, the work on creating integrated teams including health services will conclude, the delivery of the policy changes on home to school transport will be implemented and the changes to the waste and recycling service, including route optimisation and waste disposal costs progressed in order that these can be implemented next year.
- 10 Service groupings are currently reviewing the plans for 2012/13 alongside the requirement to identify a further 2% of savings as proposed in the next MTFP. Year 1 of the MTFP has demonstrated the importance of planning to deliver savings as early as possible and this approach is being extended to Year 2.

HR implications

- 11 The MTFP identified that approximately 1600 posts would be removed over the 4 years of the plan and as part of the planning work staff were invited to apply for early retirement and or voluntary redundancy(ER/VR) as well as a range of flexible working options.
- 12 This quarter a further 77 applications for ER/VR were accepted taking the total number of staff who have left through this managed process to 457. In addition, through the ongoing management of vacancies 229 vacant posts have now been deleted.
- 13 The reductions in staff are in line with the original plan and a considerable number of applications are still in the pipeline for consideration over the remaining years of the MTFP ensuring compulsory redundancies are minimised.

Equality Impact Assessments

- 14 All proposals for 2011/12 were screened before the MTFP was approved earlier this year and detailed impact assessments continue to be undertaken where required to inform decisions. For example, the changes to school transport and leisure centres both had full impact assessments within the respective Cabinet reports and work is ongoing on assessments for respite care for people with learning disabilities and changes to stairlift maintenance.
- 15 It is still too early in the implementation process to provide greater understanding of the actual equality impact of the MTFP proposals however, the action plans from impact assessments will continue to be monitored and work to understand the cumulative impact is continuing. For example, the changes to bus services were taken into account during the review of leisure centre and changes to opening hours at Clayport library impact assessments.
- 16 As predicted in the original MTFP report impacts have mainly related to older and younger people along with disabled people and, to a lesser extent, women. The changes to faith school transport obviously impact in relation to religion, though there are no other proposals with significant impact on this characteristic. Impacts on the other characteristics of race and sexual orientation have also been limited and there has been no evidence of specific impacts on transgender. In all cases, actions were identified in order to mitigate or reduce impact.
- 17 The impact on staff is also considered as part of the equality impact assessment process to understand whether there is a disproportionate effect on some protected characteristics. The overall workforce profile shows there are more women employed than men and low numbers of staff have been identified as disabled or from black and minority ethnic backgrounds. Recording of sexual orientation and religion or belief was introduced in October 2010 for new applicants and information is gradually being updated for existing staff through Resourcelink but the level of data is still too low in

many instances to offer meaningful evidence. It should be noted that the information below does not relate to MTFP decisions only and includes staff leaving for a number of reasons but it does offer a useful indication across the authority.

- 18 From the data available since the beginning of 2011, the proportion of men leaving through ER/VR at around 46% is high compared to overall staffing figures, which show around 30% of male staff. Those staff recording a disability accounted for almost 6% of ER/VR leavers, which again is higher than overall figures but may reflect some leaving on compassionate or disability related grounds. The profile of staff leaving through general early retirement also shows a high proportion of men at almost 70% but this is based on a very low number of fewer than 20 staff. Those staff leaving through voluntary redundancy show a lower level of male staff at around 35% with disabled staff still accounting for just fewer than 6%.
- 19 The profile of staff having flexible working requests approved or declined shows a very similar pattern across all characteristics with no significant differences in the outcome. From the data available, staff leaving because of redundancy show an almost 70:30 split between female and male staff, which equates to the overall workforce profile, less than 2% had recorded themselves as disabled and the majority were recorded as British.
- 20 The Equalities team continues to prioritise support for MTFP impact assessments and have begun a further series of training sessions for staff across the authority. There are specific sessions for Tier 4 managers in AWH and CYPS. Overview and Scrutiny Management Board also received an update on the equality impact assessment process including details of the recent legal cases.

Conclusions

- 21 The Council is continuing to make progress against the extremely demanding challenge of delivering £66.4m this year and £123.5m over 4 years.
- 22 The importance of the programme management approach has been seen by the high percentage of proposals being on track to deliver during this first year and the work being undertaken to ensure changes are supported by both a robust consultation and full equality impact assessment.
- 23 Planning is now well underway looking at next year's proposals ensuring work is started well in advance of next year to replicate the successful delivery seen during this year.

Recommendations

- 24 Members are recommended to note the contents of this report and the progress being made in delivering the MTFP for 2011/12 to 2014/15.

Background papers

[Cabinet, Medium Term Financial Plan 2011 12 to 2014 15 and 2011 12 Budget.pdf](#)

[..\Council\County Council, Medium Term Financial Plan 2011 12 – 2014 15 and Revenue and Capital Budget 2011 12.pdf](#)

Contact: Roger Goodes, Head of Policy & Communications
Tel: 0191 383 5714
Jenny Haworth, Head of Planning & Performance
Tel: 0191 383 6598

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance – The delivery of the MTFP involves saving £123.5m over 4 years of which £66.4m is to be saved in 2011/12.

Staffing – Where the proposals affect staff, full consultation is undertaken and the trade unions consulted. Overall, it is projected that 1600 posts will be lost because of the MTFP and wherever possible this is being done through voluntary means. In addition, there has been a proactive management of vacancies to lessen the impact on staff.

Risk – The delivery of the MTFP is highlighted as one of the Council’s strategic risks and is monitored through the corporate risk management process. In addition, risks for individual proposals are being monitored through the work undertaken to deliver the proposal.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty – An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken for the MTFP. In addition, for each proposal an EIA is undertaken as part of the decision-making before the proposal is implemented.

Accommodation – N/A

Crime and Disorder – N/A

Human Rights – N/A

Consultation – A full consultation with a range of stakeholders was undertaken on the MTFP prior to its agreement. In addition, where appropriate for individual proposals, internal and external consultation plans are developed so that consultation informs the decision making process.

Procurement – A number of the proposals involve the changing of existing contracts and this work is being taken forward through the Council’s agreed procurement processes.

Disability Issues – Any disability impacts are being picked up through the Equality Impact Assessments undertaken.

Legal Implications – The legal implications of any decisions required are being considered as part of the delivery of the proposals.

Cabinet

12 October 2011



County Durham Partnership Update Report

Report of Corporate Management Team

Lorraine O'Donnell, Assistant Chief Executive

Cllr. Simon Henig, Leader of the Council

Cllr. Brian Stephens, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Neighbourhoods and Local Partnerships

Purpose of the Report

1. To update Durham County Council's Cabinet on issues being addressed by the County Durham Partnership (CDP) Board, the five Thematic Partnerships and all Area Action Partnerships (AAPs). The report also includes updates on other key initiatives being carried out in partnership across the County.

Background

2. It is important that Cabinet continue to receive regular updates on the work being led by the County Durham Partnership. This report also includes information summarising briefly, at high level, the work of the Thematic Partnerships as well as the 14 AAPs.

County Durham Compact

3. The County Council and its Public Sector partners have signed up to a new local 'Compact' with the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS). The Compact outlines the principles for a working relationship between the public sector and the VCS and is designed to allow us to work together more effectively to strengthen communities and improve the lives of local people. It is based on the new national Compact and is very user friendly and should help all partners to embed Compact principles within our organisations.
4. It recognises that both sectors have distinct but complementary roles and reflects a fair balance of commitments of each sector. It also offers advice to both sectors on how to make the Compact work.

County Durham Partnership Board Away Day

5. On 7 September, the CDP Board met for half a day to reflect on achievements across the partnership since Vesting Day and to discuss how the partnership can remain fit for purpose in an ever changing environment. More information on the session and its outcomes will be provided in a separate report to Cabinet.

Altogether wealthier

6. A key ambition of the County Council's Regeneration Statement is to develop a new approach to public procurement and wherever possible, to create more opportunities for local suppliers. The **County Durham Economic Partnership**, working through Durham County Council, has launched the "Buy Local: Buy Durham" to address the frequently aired concerns of the business community that the procurement machinery of councils disadvantages smaller businesses.
7. The introduction of "Buy Local: Buy Durham" will create more opportunities for local suppliers by ensuring buyers seek a minimum of one quotation from companies based in County Durham where the procurement has an estimated value between £5,001 and £50,000. The new procurement QuickQuote system is already functioning within the County Council and training for over 200 internal buyers is underway. A series of actions has been developed to support and encourage local suppliers to register to Buy Local: Buy Durham including a series of network events and training for all specialist advisers and coaches.

Altogether better for children and young people

8. Significant collaboration has taken place between County Durham and Darlington Foundation Trust (CDDFT) and the Local Authority Children's Services in the development of the new integrated One Point Service. Over 1200 staff have now been consulted in the development of the service and it is on track for implementation between end of September and end of October.
9. In preparation for the implementation date, a number of significant developments have been achieved. These have included the management structure being in place and staff recruited. The buildings are nearing completion and teams have been allocated. The Partnership agreement has been finalised between CDDFT, Children's Services and Adults, Wellbeing and Health (AWBH) which has seen operational procedures developed in consultation with staff from health and the local authority. To ensure business continuity, plans have been put in place for every migrating service and an integrated performance management framework has been established.
10. The preparation for the Children and Young People's Plan for 2012-2015 is progressing well. Following extensive research and consultation involving children, young people and their parents and professionals, a set of six priorities grouped under three outcomes have been proposed and agreed by the Children's Executive Board. The reduction in the number of outcomes and priorities for the CYPP from the current plan maintains the direction of the partnership but witnesses a shift in thinking as the Children's Trust rationalises and streamlines its key focus. The priorities will now be high-level and strategic, and based on 'cause' leading to a maximum 'impact' or 'effect' at a local level. The Children's Trust has also agreed to rename the plan as the '*Children, Young People and Families Plan*'.
11. Throughout September, a series of action planning workshops took place. The workshops focussed on identifying the key actions for the plan with input from across the partnership, ensuring wherever possible, and synergy with

other key plans. The objective is to add value rather than duplicate. The first draft of the plan will be ready for consultation by early December 2011.

Altogether healthier

12. The **Health and Wellbeing Partnership's** Altogether Healthier Delivery Plan has been revised for 2011-13 and sets out a major programme of partnership work to reduce health inequalities and bring about change in County Durham. The Plan considers the impact of the wider determinants of health and proposes a range of partnership actions. The plan also considers recommendations from the Marmot Review, *Healthy Lives, Healthy People* (2010). This report proposes the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England. It draws on a wide body of evidence and gives renewed impetus to addressing health inequalities. The coalition government recognises the *Marmot Review* as evidence for what works for reducing health inequalities.
13. A Health Networks (HN) development session was held in July and included representation from Health Networks chairs and leads and key members and AAPs. The objectives of the day were to look at what has worked well, what was learned from issues that have arisen and what added value HNs bring to the health economy. AAP representatives also attended in order to discuss how best to actively engage with Area Action Partnerships (AAPs).
14. Workshop discussion on what would help the Health Networks to achieve their goals and to look at developing a draft HN development and improvement plan to help reach those goals. A report has been compiled following the development session with the findings and recommendations presented to the Health and Wellbeing Partnership in September.

Altogether safer

15. The **Safe Durham Partnership** is developing a new Delivery Plan to reflect the new national strategy for Counter Terrorism (Contest) and the new Prevent Strategy which was launched recently. Police staff and front line workers across a wide range of responsible authorities have been trained to deliver a new e-safety resource to raise awareness of Prevent in schools. This is one of a number of new awareness raising programmes currently being used. A multi-agency panel now forms the Channel Programme which provides support to those identified at risk of being drawn into domestic and international terrorism.
16. The Partnership has agreed a Hate Crime Action Plan which will be monitored through the Vulnerability Delivery Group. Analysis carried out in 2010 identified that Hate Crime is an issue in County Durham that many people experience on a day to day basis. It can range from incidents of verbal abuse to serious violence. The Partnership is committed to tackling the issue of hate crime and will strive to encourage reporting; improve responses to reported incidents; improve support to victims; with the long term aim of preventing incidents occurring in the first place. The Action Plan represents the first steps in the Partnership's efforts to achieve these goals.
17. The Safer Durham and Darlington Partnerships have developed a County Durham and Darlington Sexual Violence Strategy 2011-14. The Partnerships

will work together to target efforts to the priority areas of Prevention; Provision and Protection. An implementation plan has been developed and a steering group is to be established to take forward the identified actions.

18. Anti Social Behaviour incidents in the County are now at a four year low. Although performance is strong, ASB remains a major public concern and is consistently highlighted as a priority issue in public consultations. An Action Plan is in place to support the implementation of the ASB Strategy and key actions include development of 'citizen focussed' services tailored to individual needs; more joint working at a local level; and ensuring that staff are properly trained and equipped and understand both the nature and causes of ASB. The Partnership's approach to tackling ASB is through early intervention, education and preventative measures, and where necessary a rigorous enforcement approach is adopted to reduce the harmful effects caused to individuals and local communities.

Altogether greener

19. The Built group of the **Environment Partnership** supported the Heritage Open Days by ensuring access to as many buildings as possible during the celebration of 46 of the County's historic buildings which took place between the 8-11th September 2011. The Pride group is also building on the success of the Altogether Greener event in June by arranging other events across the County to involve residents in improving their local area; including a Civic Pride week in Stanley which took place in early July 2011. They have also continued to focus on tackling the issue of dog fouling with the latest initiative seeing 80 people sign up to the Launch of 'Green Dog Walkers Scheme'.
20. The Partnership has had some key discussions on the emerging government policy and impact on its work, with some detailed work being carried out in relation to both the National Waste Review and the Natural Environment White Paper. The Waste Review focuses on delivery of a more sustainable approach to the use of materials, improving collection and disposal services to Householders and Businesses while delivering environmental benefits and supporting growth. It also introduces greater restrictions on the use of landfill sites and outlines the "business waste commitment" from local authorities to develop recycling services to SMEs.
21. The Natural Environment White paper establishes the commitment to develop Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) to strengthen local action. LNPs will enable local leadership and will raise awareness about the services and benefits of a healthy natural environment. It also establishes the creation of new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) with a commitment to have 12 initial priority areas identified across the UK, with £7.5 million provided to support this. The paper encourages a more holistic approach to the natural environment and aims to achieve a better quality natural environment by taking and promoting action across farmed land, woodlands and forests, towns and cities, and rivers and water bodies. The Partnership is working with regional contacts and networks to discuss how a new LNP could be developed for the area.
22. In relation to strategic planning, the audit of services and key areas of mitigation has informed the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy which will be

discussed in detail by the Partnership before going forward to Cabinet for adoption.

Area Action Partnerships Update

23. Each year since their inception, AAP boards and forums have been provided with statistical profiles to help inform their work. The profiles are produced by the Council's Research and Consultation Team and reflect a broad range of socio-economic and demographic issues about each locality with countywide, regional and national comparisons where data are available. This years AAP Profiles have a more detailed breakdown of the information available within each AAP boundary.
24. The profiles are provided to promote informed debate and decision making, develop local priorities and the more detailed work undertaken by various task and finish groups. The 2011 profiles have been produced in consultation with AAP co-ordinators and will shortly be available on the Council's website at www.durham.gov.uk/aappfiles. A link to previous year's profiles will also be available at this page. A paper copy of each profile will be made available in the Members' library and an example is attached at appendix two.
25. A selection of the ongoing work that of the AAPs that meets the existing priorities is detailed in the following paragraphs.
26. This summer the **Weardale Action Partnership (WAP)** has been attending and holding a series of forum events. Rather than the usual one off meeting format the partnership decided to get out and about and bring the work of the partnership to the communities it serves e.g. by attending agricultural shows etc. The aims of these events were to promote the work of the partnership and to showcase the successful projects supported to date as well as raise awareness of the AAP and recruit new forum members.
27. WAP staff also held a bus tour showcasing the projects supported in Weardale. The Tour was open to all forum members and covered a wide selection of projects covering the full length of the Dale.
28. The AAP's Rural Employability Project is a continuation of an existing project which had been previously funded by ONE North East. The AAP stepped in and committed £30,000 Area Budget to allow the project to continue for a further nine months. Significant match funding from other sources has been used to employ a full time Employment Mentor to work with both individuals and employers in the Dale. The project is proving to be a huge success and after three months in post the worker has built up a case load of 32 clients, of which 10 have gone into full time employment and 1 into voluntary work with a further 10 businesses supported.
29. Two AAPs were actively involved this year with the Brass Festival. **Chester-le-Street & District** and **Spennymoor** teamed up with the Council's Heritage and Culture Team to support the County wide delivery of the Durham International Brass Festival throughout July. This led to over 10,000 people being involved. A major Town Centre cultural show - 'Theatre Xarxa' attracted over 7,000 people in to Chester-le-Street and Spennymoor on the evenings of the 12th and 14th July. Local town bands also took part at the events. Many

businesses opened up for the evening entertainment and reported very good sales.

30. In order to promote the event the distribution of 50,000 BRASS Festival programmes (featuring the Xarxa Theatre event in Spennymoor) were distributed, along with extensive promotion of the event on the BRASS Festival website www.brassfestival.co.uk. More locally posters and flyers were distributed to businesses and residents and at local events. The events also received media coverage. Hopefully the evaluation of the event (undertaken by Audiences North East) will indicate the benefits to the local businesses amongst other indicators such as number of new visitors to the towns etc.
31. **Chester-le-Street & District Area Action Partnership (AAP)** also contributed £5,000 towards the £10,000 Activity Week project which ran from Monday 22 August to Friday 26 August. The project took place in the heart of the Town Centre and created a focus for shoppers and local residents to get involved. It was organised by Durham Constabulary, through its town centre Police Community Support Officers. Part of the aim was to build relationships between the uniformed agencies such as the police with young people. This was something the young people identified in the 'have your say' event (consultation with local young people) undertaken by the AAP. Some local business sponsorship was also obtained from the Chester-le-Street Business Association to support activities which bring people into the Town Centre.
32. The Commercial Building Improvement Project was recently supported by the **Spennymoor AAP** to improve the overall appearance and feel of the town centre by improving the look of/bringing back into use premises. The scheme awards grants up to a maximum of 50% of costs and up to £5,000 in grant monies to shops and businesses to apply for. To date they have awarded four Commercial Building Improvement grants on behalf of the AAP to the total value of £12,651 with three now almost complete. Expressions of interest have also been received from a further three businesses and meetings have already taken place with these particular clients.
33. The **Derwent Valley Partnership**, as one of three AAPs piloting Participatory Budgeting, has recently launched its 'It's Up 2 U' scheme, allocating a funding pot of £20,700 for local community groups and organisations. To date, 61 expressions of interest have been received with requests for funding totalling £128,472. The short-listed projects will attend a large scale voting event on Saturday 5th November in Consett so local residents can come along and vote for their favourite community projects. A special presentation ceremony will then be arranged so all successful groups can be presented with their cheque.
34. This November Lumiere returns to County Durham and there are two exciting projects taking place in Derwent Valley which are being funded by the Derwent Valley Partnership so local communities can get involved in the light festival. 'Wildfire' is a series of lantern making workshops with professional artists culminating in a special lantern parade. Individuals and groups will work together to produce their own lanterns that will be seen at Lumiere in Durham City and during a local celebration event in Derwent Valley. Another project will explore the way local people feel about where they

live. Working with a professional creative writer, local people will produce a short piece of writing for an original artwork seen by tens of thousands of people this November.

35. DVP is supporting the work of the Consett and District Heritage Initiative and has recently provided the group with £5,571 of funding so they can continue their good work in the area. The Heritage Initiative seeks to gather heritage information about the local area so this can be shared with the community through visits to schools, attending local community events and having displays across the area.
36. **Stanley AAP** are also one of the three areas piloting the 'It's Up 2U' process and following their successful event they wanted to make sure that all those who had applied to the fund, but were not successful, would be able to get the support they needed to find other funding opportunities. Immediately after the announcement of the vote 'funding drop-in' sessions were organised by Derwentside Council for Voluntary Services and Volunteer Bureau (DCVS), in order to see groups could explore different avenues to obtain funding. Durham County Council Elected Members have also looked to provide some funding from their allocation of Neighbourhood Budget for local projects.
37. South Moor Golf club in Stanley hosted the McGregor Trophy in July this year which was described by a top English Golf Union executive Roy Case as "one of the best tournaments ever played for the McGregor Trophy." The Stanley AAP helped fund the club's staging of the 2011 English Open Boys Under-16 Championship with an Area Budget grant of £23,000. The club was also supported by Stanley Town Council and Local Durham County Council Elected members; representing true partnership working. The competition was won by local lad Jack Hermeston (14) who lives only 20 minutes from the South Moor Course.
38. The South Moor club hired a publicist with part of the grant fund, in order to promote the tournament using as many different avenues as possible, unprecedented by any members' run golf club in the UK, and attracted vast amounts of newspaper coverage plus news spots on BBC and ITV's regional television stations, with the Stanley AAP and Durham County Council banners getting a good airing. The improved facilities which the AAP grant contributed towards included a new practice ground which is hoped will encourage increased use and that this investment and the profile this national tournament has brought will attract new members and players to the club from Stanley and surrounding areas.
39. **Durham AAP** recently learnt that Wharton Park had made it through to stage two of the Heritage Lottery Fund's Parks for People. The final announcement is due around February 2012 but could see the park awarded around £1.7M for refurbishment.
40. Last year's Small Grants Fund supported over forty local organisations ranging from Women's Football to buying IT equipment. Last year's Stepping Up winners, Butterfly Barn, have since appeared in Vogue magazine exhibiting their brand of 'shabby chic'. The AAP is close to launching the 'Our Durham' website specifically aimed at the local VCS sector. The Mobile Cinema has been an to date been a success for local community centres and

we will be looking to see if a more permanent arrangement can be procured once the trial has finished.

41. The **Great Aycliffe & Middridge Partnership (GAMP)** has supported the purchase of portable cinema screening equipment; to deliver a community based cinema service for local people in the Great Aycliffe and Middridge area. Screenings will be available to local groups and held at various community venues throughout the area, and will be free of charge. Durham Police will be responsible for the equipment and the running of the project. This project is a great example of partnership working, with the Police working alongside the GAMP and various community groups within the GAMP area. 'Avatar' was the first film to be shown on July 23 and a launch event was held on the same day at Greenfield School and Community Arts College.
42. The Police are currently developing a programme of event screenings throughout the GAMP area in September and October which will include films being shown at Agnew Community Centre, Aycliffe Village Hall, Neville Parade Community Centre, Woodham Community Centre and Middridge Village Hall.
43. Young footballers from the **Bishop Auckland and Shildon (BASH) AAP** landed in Barcelona to play in a tournament thanks in part to £1,000 funding from the Area Action Partnership. St Mary's under-16 B team raised £13,300 to go to the 2011 Barcelona Tournament in Spain. The team triumphed by reaching the final and winning the Campio Consolacio Cup at U16 level.
44. BASH AAP continue to develop programmes to address issues within their three chosen priorities for 2011/12; Aspirational Activities for Children and Young People; Employment and Job Prospects and Community Safety. The Community Safety Group is ensuring that the programme developed for this priority will address the issues highlighted in the High Locality Impact areas that have been identified. Work is ongoing in the development to tackle void properties, domestic abuse and measures to address issues with the night time economy in Bishop Auckland Town Centre. A strong partnership between the AAP and its stakeholders is driving forward these initiatives.
45. The Big Lottery Trust for South West Bishop Auckland Action Group has held a number of successful community/family events within the SWBA area, which has raised the awareness of the 'Big Local Trust', within the communities it covers. Events were held in Cockton Hill, The Four Clocks Centre, Henknowle, St. Helens and Woodhouse Close.
46. The **East Durham Rural Corridor Area Action Partnership (AAP)** has worked in partnership with Groundwork North East, May Crescent Residents Association, The Seedlings (a gardening sub group of the May Residents Association) and the local community to create an allotment to the rear of May Crescent Community House for use by people of all ages. The scheme demonstrates an ongoing community benefit through the community regularly coming to work, visit and access produce from the garden enabling intergenerational interaction, improving health, improving social capital and building a true community spirit and reducing anti-social behaviour.

47. The **Mid Durham AAP** Board used their July Forum event to concentrate on engaging with the young people of mid Durham. A programme of work alongside both statutory and voluntary youth service providers operating throughout mid Durham over the July and August period was developed to engage with over 100 different young people from villages covered by the AAPs. To date group discussions with over 80 young people have taken place and topics covered have included promoting road safety issues and the development and involvement of intergenerational work. The 80 young people engaged with so far have prioritised a small number of issues that they would like to be addressed to improve their quality of life and have also offered possible solutions to them. This information will be fed back to the children and young people's activity task group to further examine and develop possible projects to address some of these priorities.
48. The 'Support for Older People' task group has recently commenced its work and will be looking at improving information on and access to both local and countywide services and activities. The group are keen to address the issue of social isolation and will be looking at existing good practice as well as the possibility to develop tailor made services.
49. The **4Together AAP** is working on the Big Wide World Project that is designed to raise young people's aspirations and help them to see that not only is there is a big wide world out there, but also that it is theirs for the taking. The project has been making good progress with young people visiting Amec an international engineering company, with further visits planned to the Highways Agency, the Police and a local farm, with more to come through the year. Young people are also being given the opportunity to visit places of natural beauty to help them to see and experience places other than Cornforth in the hope that it will inspire them and help them realise that there are places to explore and discover, that they are capable of doing themselves. To date they have walked at Kielder and more walks are planned in the Lake District and the Yorkshire Dales.
50. Workshops where young people offer help with gardening to the wider community have also been delivered along with a plant and seed swap. The purpose of the workshops is to show young people how their hobbies and past times such as gardening can be transferred into enterprising activities, and that careers can be built around things that they are passionate about. The project is aimed at young people aged 12-15 so that they can be inspired at an age where they have a motivation and a goal to work towards while they are at school and are still able to take options and study subjects that will help them access the fields that the project will inspire them to consider.
51. Over 800 people attended the first **Three Towns AAP** Youth Music Festival held in Glenholme Park, Crook on the 16th of July and despite the torrential downpour all day music lovers enjoyed 14 of the hottest Young Acts from across County Durham. The festival provided the opportunity for local young people's bands to play on a professionally managed outdoor stage. The bands were supported in the lead up to the event to practice and play in small environments where they felt confident and not open to criticism.
52. The event also provided opportunities for the local community to engage in a range of activities from inflatable's, face painting, circus skills, arts and crafts,

ropes courses, climbing walls and a range of information and advice stalls. The event was funded by elected members Neighbourhood Budgets and supported by the Three Towns Team. Over 400 people attended the Three Towns Playday event to celebrate national play day on the 5th of August at Peases West Sports Ground. The event aimed at children (0-16yrs) and their families featured a wide variety of activities and entertainment for children and young people. The event brought together local organisations and service providers along with volunteers and provided a fun filled day where children and young people reaped the benefits of play enjoying face painting, dance mats, inflatables, laser quest, arts and crafts, climbing and sports activities.

53. Recognising the importance of the environmental impact on residents well being and satisfaction in the area in which they live, four Durham County Council Councillors working with **East Durham AAP** are combining their Neighbourhood Budget for 2010/11 and 2011/12 together with funding from East Durham Homes to bring about significant environmental changes linked to areas being improved through the Decent Homes Strategy.
54. The elected members requested that a condition of the project be that the work be undertaken by young trainees from the local area. They wanted to ensure that all projects they fund increase life opportunities and employability of young people in their area whenever possible. Five trainees have been employed by Kier and will be trained at East Durham College Academy to a NVQ level 2 in bricklaying and joinery. The trainees will be deployed on both internal and external elements of decent homes schemes, to ensure that they have the fullest range of experiences. At the end of the project if they are successful in securing their qualifications, Kier have guaranteed an apprenticeship leading to a permanent position.
55. After a long development process, supported by **Teesdale AAP (TAP)**, work on the Barnard Castle Market Place toilets has started with £66,309 contributed by the AAP. The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of September.
56. Projects to tackle the current priorities of Job Prospects and Training, Tourism and Children and Young People are currently being discussed by the respective task and finish groups and decisions on projects should be made in October.

Recommendations and reasons

57. Cabinet are asked to note the content of the report.

**Contact: Clare Marshall, Principal Partnerships and Local Councils Officer,
Tel: 0191 383 4632**

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance - Area and Neighbourhood budgets are utilised and delivered through the 14 AAPs.

Staffing - None

Risk - None

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty - None

Accommodation - None

Crime and Disorder - Altogether safer is the responsibility of the Safe Durham Partnership.

Human Rights - None

Consultation - The County Durham Partnership framework is a key community engagement and consultation function of the Council and its partners.

Procurement - None

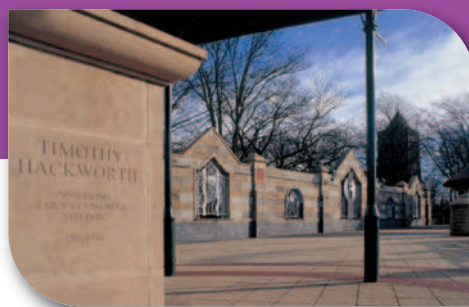
Disability Issues - None

Legal Implications - None

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2011 Statistical Profile

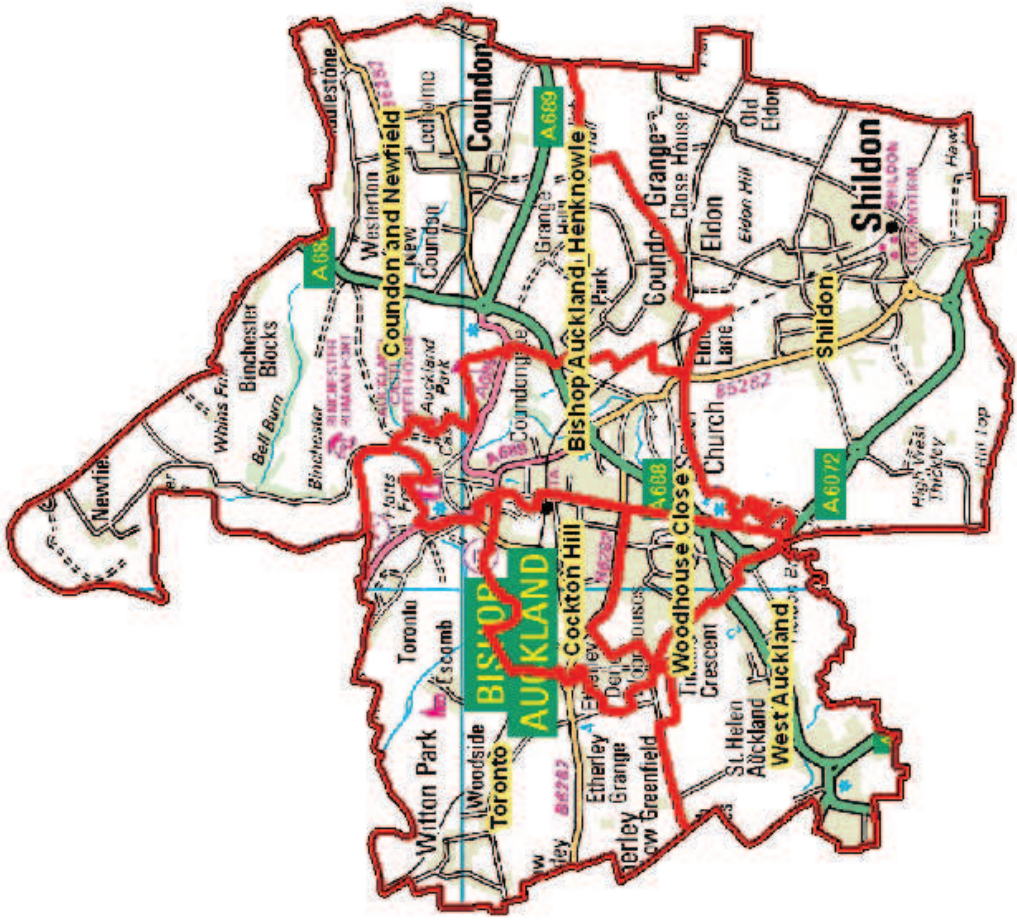


Bishop Auckland and Shildon Area Action Partnership



Bishop Auckland & Shildon
Area Action Partnership

Map 1: Bishop Auckland & Shildon AAP and sub-communities



	Research & Consultation Unit Assistant Chief Executive's Durham County Council Tel: 0131 372 7689
	Map Produced for : 2011 AAP Profiles Map scale:
1:65,000	
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Key	Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP
	AAP Sub Communities

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Foreword

This profile pulls together a range of indicators to provide a profile of the [Bishop Auckland and Shildon Area Action Partnership](#) and of the people who live there.

The Bishop Auckland and Shildon Area Action Partnership was formed to tackle the various issues affecting the people living in the AAP and to work to improve their quality of life. Now in its third year the AAP has set the following priorities for 2011/12:

- Aspirations activities for children and young people.
- Employment and job prospects.
- Promoting community safety and VCS.

The information within this profile is intended to provide the background against which these priorities are set and can be used to inform the process for setting the priorities for 2012/13.

Data Construction Method

The figures quoted in this profile for the AAPs and communities have been constructed from lower geographical areas through a process of aggregation. In the case of the community data, lower super output areas (LSOAs) were used whereas the Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP was constructed using census wards. In some cases LSOA figures are rounded to the nearest 5. Therefore the sum of the community data will not necessarily match the AAP figures.

Background

Situated to the south of the county, the AAP of Bishop Auckland and Shildon, stretches from Shildon in the east, to St Helens Auckland in the west. The AAP is bordered by Darlington Borough to the south and by the other AAPs of:

- 3 Towns Partnership.
- 4 Together Partnership.
- Great Aycliffe and Middridge.
- Spennymoor.
- Teesdale.
- Weardale.

The Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP is predominately 'urban' in nature with a population of over 41,000¹. Covering an area of over 5,200 hectares (20.2 sq. miles), the AAP has a population density of 7.9 (people/hectare), which is over three times that of the county (2.3).

The early history of the market town of Bishop Auckland surrounds the Bishops of Durham and the establishment of a hunting lodge, which later became the main residence of the Bishop.

Shildon, the 'Cradle of the Railways', is home to the Locomotion Museum (which opened in 2004) and was the North East's first, and remains, its only national collection. The £11 million initiative combines the historic buildings and workshops of the Timothy Hackworth Museum with a new 557 sq. metre (6,000 sq. ft.) building.

The Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP contains the Town Councils of Bishop Auckland and Shildon, and the Parish Councils of Eldon, West Auckland and Dene Valley.

¹ Office of National Statistics mid 2009 Estimates

People and Place

Population:

- The AAP has seen a small rise in its population of 0.5% between 2005 and 2009.
- There has been a significant rise of 21.5% in the 85+ population in the AAP.
- The proportion of people aged 40 to 84 in the AAP is larger than in England & Wales.

Table 1a: Population change: 2005 to 2009. (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimates)

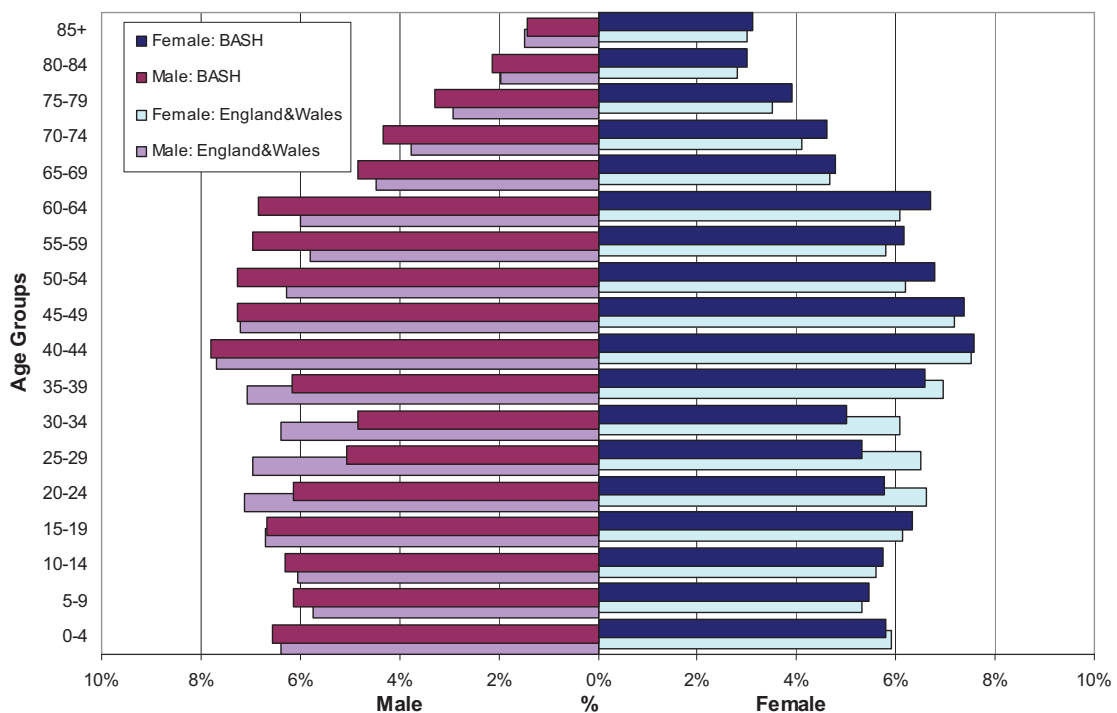
Area/Community	% Change 2005 to 2009					
	Age Groups					
	0-4	5-15	Working Age ¹	Retired ²	85+	All People
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	2.1%		0.5%	6.5%	-	2.1%
Cockton Hill	-8.8%		-3.3%	13.1%	-	-0.9%
Coundon and Newfield	-6.3%		0.4%	-0.7%	-	-1.2%
Shildon	0.1%		-2.0%	1.3%	-	-0.9%
Toronto	-10.6%		-1.4%	9.2%	-	-1.1%
West Auckland	16.4%		9.0%	7.0%	-	10.0%
Woodhouse Close	-7.5%		-0.8%	0.1%	-	-2.3%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	6.3%	-5.3%	1.1%	1.4%	21.5%	0.5%
County Durham	10.0%	-7.0%	2.7%	4.8%	16.1%	2.2%
North East	8.8%	-8.0%	2.5%	2.6%	17.8%	1.4%
England & Wales	10.3%	-4.6%	2.9%	4.8%	16.9%	2.6%

Source: RG's 2005/2009 Experimental LSOA population estimates. Breakdowns for 0-4, 0-15 and 85+ age groups are not available at the community level.

1. Working age is defined as male/female 16/64, except for communities which is males 16/64 and females 16/59.

2. Retired age is defined as male/female 65+, except for communities, which is males 65+ and females 60+.

Figure 1: Age Pyramid – 5 year age groups, ONS Mid 2009 population estimates



People and Place

Population:

Table 1b: 2009 population age groups

Area/Community	2009 - Age Groups					
	0-4	5-15	Working Age ¹	Retired ²	85+	All People
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	1,197		3,965	1,594	-	6,756
Cockton Hill	1,147		3,871	1,563	-	6,581
Coundon and Newfield	1,117		3,455	1,062	-	5,634
Shildon	2,003		6,093	2,333	-	10,429
Toronto	430		1,669	532	-	2,631
West Auckland	999		2,878	975	-	4,852
Woodhouse Close	1,057		2,730	746	-	4,533
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	2,552	5,398	26,103	7,363	955	41,416
County Durham	27,726	60,603	329,035	89,080	10,372	506,444
North East	146,200	312,300	1,684,300	441,400	54,300	2,584,300
England & Wales	3,367,100	6,887,500	35,571,700	8,982,800	1,237,100	54,809,100

Source: RG's 2009 Experimental LSOA population estimates. Breakdowns for 0-4 and 0-15 are not available at the community level.

1. Working Age is defined as male/female 16/64, except for communities which is males 16/64 and females 16/59.

2. Retired is defined as male/female 65+, except for communities which is males 65+ and females 60+.

People and Place

Urban/Rural Classification:

- The population of the AAP live in predominantly urban areas.

Table 2: Percentage of the AAP's population living in urban and rural areas

Area/Community ¹	Percentage of Population living in:		
	Urban > 10K	Town and Fringe	Village Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cockton Hill	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coundon and Newfield	26.0%	51.2%	22.8%
Sildon	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Toronto	44.5%	0.0%	55.5%
West Auckland	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Woodhouse Close	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	86.4%	7.0%	6.6%
County Durham	56.5%	34.0%	9.5%
England & Wales	80.2%	10.0%	9.8%

Source: ONS 2009 Mid Year Population Estimates, ONS Rural/Urban Classification.

1. AAPs constructed using census wards. Communities constructed using LSOAs.

Therefore sum of the communities will not add up to the AAP due to rounding.

Ethnicity:

- In 2001 the AAP had a very low percentage of the population from black and minority ethnic groups.

Table 3: Percentage of the population by ethnic group – 2001 Census

Area	White	Black & Minority Ethnic Total	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese/Other
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	99.22%	0.78%	0.24%	0.34%	0.09%	0.10%
County Total	98.98%	1.02%	0.32%	0.33%	0.08%	0.29%
North East	97.61%	2.39%	0.49%	1.34%	0.16%	0.41%
England	90.92%	9.08%	1.31%	4.58%	2.30%	0.89%

Source: Office of National Statistics - 2001 Census.

People and Place

Life Cycle:

- Lower life expectancy rates than the county and England & Wales.
- Mortality rate 26.2% higher than the England & Wales rate.
- The Total Fertility Rate indicates a growing population in the 2005-2007 time period in the AAP.

Table 4: Three year average (2005-2007) life cycle statistics

Area	Average Life Expectancy		Standard Mortality Rate ¹	Total Fertility Rate ²
	Male	Female		
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	74.4	78.7	126.2	2.24
County Durham	76.3	80.2	113.7	-
England & Wales	77.5	81.7	100.0	-

Source: DCC Estimates from the ONS Vital Statistics, three year average 2005 - 2007.

1. The SMR ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the number of actual deaths to those expected had National age/gender specific death rates applied to the local population. When actual deaths equal the number of expected deaths, the SMR is equal to 100, the national average.

2. The TFR is basically the number of children a woman entering her fertility cycle can expect to bear if current age specific rates remain unchanged throughout her fertile life. A TFR of approximately 2.07 implies that there are enough births in the area to maintain the population of the area.

People and Place

Public Perception: 2010 Residents Survey:

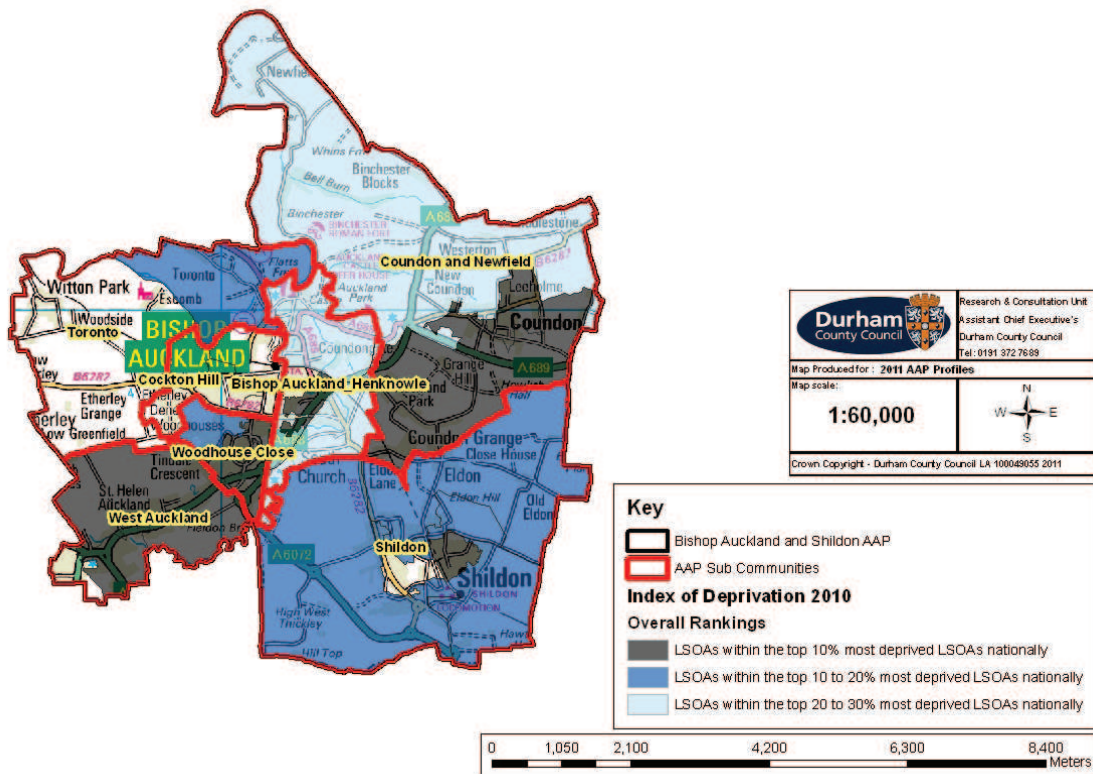
- More than four out five BASH AAP residents (83%) are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This is a large majority of the AAP population but slightly lower than the rest of County Durham (88%).
- Over half of residents (56%) are satisfied with the state of the roads and pavements in their local area. This is higher than the rest of the county as a whole.
- Nearly four out of five (79%) of Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP residents are satisfied with the standard of street cleaning in their area. This is about the same as the rest of County Durham.
- One in four (25%) of Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP residents are aware of their local AAP. This is about the same as the county overall (24%).
- However, just over half of respondents (51%) from Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP feel they cannot influence local decision making in their local area. This is higher than the rest of the county.
- Over two thirds (72%) of the Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP population regard their health as either good or very good. This is about the same as the county overall percentage.
- 15% of Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP residents either feel very or fairly unsafe in their local neighbourhood at night. This is higher than the rest of the county.
- Residents in the Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP identified the following issues in the 2010 County Durham Residents' Survey.
 - Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children.
 - People not treating each other with respect and consideration.
 - Teenagers hanging around the streets.
 - Dog fouling in the streets.

Altogether Healthier

Deprivation:

- Significantly higher percentage of the population living in the top 10% and top 30% most deprived areas nationally, when compared with the whole of County Durham.
- Higher levels of deprivation across all of the domains (see table 5 below) when compared to the county, in the top 10% and top 30% most deprived areas nationally.

Map 1: Index of Deprivation 2010



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Table 5: Percentage of the population living in deprived areas, by domain

ID2010 Domain	Bishop Auckland and Shildon		County Durham	
	Top 10%	Top 30%	Top 10%	Top 30%
Overall	33.1%	70.0%	11.4%	45.5%
Income	21.1%	62.5%	9.0%	42.5%
Employment	56.2%	83.4%	30.9%	65.0%
Health	62.8%	96.3%	27.5%	71.0%
Education	23.5%	56.4%	15.3%	46.9%
Housing	3.1%	10.7%	1.8%	8.2%
Crime	11.0%	47.9%	4.1%	21.5%
Environment	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Child Index	7.3%	55.1%	4.8%	34.8%
Older Person Index	22.6%	62.5%	5.5%	40.1%

Source: CLG Index of Deprivation 2010, ONS 2008 population estimates. Figures refer to the AAP and not the communities.

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Disease Prevalence:

- Higher rates for all disease categories except Asthma when compared with the county and England.

Table 6: Disease prevalence

Disease	Bishop Auckland and Shildon	County	England
Coronary heart disease	5.8%	5.3%	3.5%
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%
Hypertension	15.4%	14.9%	12.8%
Diabetes	4.7%	4.1%	3.9%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.6%	2.4%	1.5%
Asthma	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%
Obesity	10.8%	9.8%	7.6%

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework data, 2007-08.

Child Obesity:

- Childhood obesity rates higher than that of the county and England.

Table 7: Child obesity

School Year	Bishop Auckland and Shildon	County	England
Reception Year			
% overweight or obese	25.4%	23.4%	23.0%
% obese	11.7%	9.5%	10.0%
Year 6			
% overweight or obese	40.8%	35.0%	33.0%
% obese	24.6%	20.9%	18.0%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2007/08.

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Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA): Reasons for claiming

- Higher IB/SDA claimant rates than the county, region and England & Wales.
- Higher rates for all reasons than the county, region and England & Wales.

Table 8: Reasons for claiming Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance

Reason for Claiming IB/SDA	% of working age population ¹				% of all claimants			
	AAP	County	North East	England and Wales	AAP	County	North East	England and Wales
Mental	3.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	35.9%	37.3%	39.8%	43.5%
Nervous system	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	5.7%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Respiratory or circulatory	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	6.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Musculoskeletal	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	0.9%	24.4%	22.0%	20.6%	17.1%
Injury, poisoning	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	5.7%	5.9%	5.0%	4.7%
Other	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.3%	21.8%	26.6%	25.9%	25.9%
All claimants	9.8%	7.7%	6.8%	5.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nomis, June 2011, November 2010 data, RGs Mid 2009 population estimates

1. WAP is now defined as all people aged between 16 and 64 (previously 16/64 males and 16/59 females)

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Access to Hospitals:

- Good access to hospitals within the Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP for all households at both the 30 and 60 minutes intervals.

Table 9: Percentage of all households with access to hospital services with 30 and 60 minutes

Area/Community	Target Population - All Households ¹						
	All Households	Access within 30 minutes - % All Households			Access within 60 minutes - % All Households		
		Walking/Public Transport	Cycling	Car	Walking/Public Transport	Cycling	Car
Bishop Auckland	3,110	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Henknowle	2,891	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cockton Hill	2,627	94.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Coundon and Newfield	4,879	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Shildon	1,229	100.0%	62.7%	100.0%	100.0%	62.7%	100.0%
Toronto	1,956	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
West Auckland	2,134	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Woodhouse Close							
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	18,826	99.2%	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%	97.6%	100.0%
County Durham	219,012	79.3%	74.0%	100.0%	99.3%	98.5%	100.0%

Source: NHS Choices 2009.

1. All Households. Target population source: Census and updated by CLG mid year household estimates.

2. Risk population is defined as all households without access to a car. Target population source: Census and updated by CLG mid year household estimates.

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Access to Hospitals:

- Good access to hospitals within the Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP for at risk households at both the 30 and 60 minutes intervals.

Table 10: Percentage of 'At Risk' households with access to hospital services with 30 and 60 minutes

Area/Community	Target Population - At Risk Households ²						
	At Risk Households		Access within 30 minutes - % At Risk Households			Access within 60 minutes - % At Risk Households	
	Count	% of All Households	Walking/ Public Transport	Cycling	Car	Walking/ Public Transport	Cycling
Bishop Auckland	1,033	33.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Henknowle	595	20.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cockton Hill	1,029	39.2%	96.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Coundon and Newfield	2,018	41.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Shildon	318	25.9%	100.0%	51.6%	100.0%	100.0%	51.6%
Toronto	756	38.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
West Auckland	1,106	51.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Woodhouse Close							
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	6,855	36.4%	99.5%	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	97.8%
County Durham	68,742	31.4%	79.6%	75.6%	100.0%	99.8%	99.1%

Source: NHS Choices 2009.

1. All Households. Target population source: Census and updated by CLG mid year household estimates.

2. Risk population is defined as all households without access to a car. Target population source: Census and updated by from CLG mid year household estimates.

Altogether Healthier

Adult Referrals:

- Higher rates of Fair Access to Care Services² (FACS) overall and for substantial cases, than that of the county.

Table 11a: Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) cases (Total)

Area	Total FACS as a % of the population age group				
	18 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+	Total (18+)
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	1.2%	4.7%	13.7%	39.8%	3.7%
County Durham	0.9%	4.1%	14.5%	45.8%	3.4%

Source: DCC Adults, Wellbeing and Health 2010/11, ONS 2009 population estimates.
The county figure includes unallocated records.

Table 11b: Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) cases (Critical)

Area	Critical FACS as a % of the population age group				
	18 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+	Total (18+)
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	0.5%	1.4%	4.8%	20.2%	1.5%
County Durham	0.4%	1.7%	7.2%	26.6%	1.7%

Source: DCC Adults, Wellbeing and Health 2011/10, ONS 2009 population estimates.
The county figure includes unallocated records.

Table 11c: Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) cases (Substantial)

Area	Substantial FACS as a % of the population age group				
	18 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+	Total (18+)
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	0.7%	3.3%	8.9%	19.6%	2.2%
County Durham	0.5%	2.3%	7.3%	19.2%	1.7%

Source: DCC Adults, Wellbeing and Health 2011/10, ONS 2009 population estimates.
The county figure includes unallocated records.

The 'Substantial' category includes the 'Low' and 'Moderate' cases due to low numbers.

² FACS Cases are determined using a central government developed set of criteria against which assessments are made. The aim is to ensure that everyone over 18 years of age, asking for social care support, have their needs dealt with fairly across the country.

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Business and Industry: Businesses and Employees

- The majority of businesses in the Bishop Auckland and Shildon AAP are classed as small with 10 or less employees.
- The AAP has seen a 2.6% rise in the number of businesses between 2005 and 2008.
- There has been a small increase in the number of people employed by businesses in the AAP between 2005/2007 and 2006/2008.

Table 12: Percentage of businesses

Area	Business Units						
	2005 to 2007			2006 to 2008			% Change
	% of Total County Businesses	% Of Businesses with <10 Employees	% Of Businesses with 11+ Employees	% of Total County Businesses	% Of Businesses with <10 Employees	% Of Businesses with 11+ Employees	Total Businesses
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	10.0%	80.9%	19.1%	9.9%	81.3%	18.7%	2.6%
County Durham	100.0%	80.3%	19.7%	100.0%	81.0%	19.0%	3.5%
England & Wales	100.0%	84.4%	15.6%	100.0%	84.9%	15.1%	2.3%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2005/07 and 2006/08.

Table 13: Percentage of employees in businesses

Area	Employees in Businesses										
	2005 to 2007					2006 to 2008					% Change
	% of Total County	1-10	11-49	50-199	200 or more	% of Total County	1-10	11-49	50-199	200 or more	Total
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	9.3%	25.3%	30.1%	22.2%	22.5%	9.3%	25.6%	30.5%	22.3%	21.6%	0.2%
County Durham	100.0%	20.7%	27.6%	23.9%	27.7%	100.0%	21.3%	27.6%	23.4%	27.7%	0.3%
England & Wales	100.0%	20.9%	24.5%	23.6%	30.9%	100.0%	21.2%	24.1%	23.5%	31.2%	0.2%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2005/07 and 2006/09.

Altogether Wealthier

Business and Industry: Income

- Average household incomes below both the county and UK averages.

Table 14: Average Household Income

Area	Average Household Income	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	£27,739	£12,415	£21,836	£36,600
County Durham	£30,614	£13,664	£24,155	£40,197
UK	£36,005	£16,359	£28,996	£48,000

Source: CACI 2011 DCC.

Business and Industry – Vacancies

Table 15: Job Centre Plus 'Notified' vacancies by occupational group - April 2011

Occupational Group\Area ¹	Bishop Auckland and Shildon	County Durham	North East	England and Wales
1 : Managers and Senior Officials	13	89	476	13,029
2 : Professional Occupations	9	158	687	11,849
3 : Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	30	337	1,840	47,062
4 : Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	3	96	840	16,362
5 : Skilled Trades Occupations	12	453	1,984	40,002
6 : Personal Service Occupations	52	399	1,695	37,944
7 : Sales and Customer Service Occupations	10	263	3,702	49,556
8 : Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	22	498	2,770	51,973
9 : Elementary Occupations	45	667	3,333	76,070
Total Notified Vacancies	267	2,960	17,327	343,847

Source: Nomis, April 2011 data Job Centre Plus 'Notified' vacancy returns.

1. Due to low numbers in some occupational groups at the AAP level, some values have been restricted and set to '0', except for the 'Total Notified' figures which contains all occupation values.

Altogether Wealthier

Unemployment: Rate

- The AAP has experienced a higher unemployment rate over the last three years than the county, region and England & Wales.
- However the AAP has seen a higher fall in its unemployment rate than that of the county over the same period.

Table 16: Three year unemployment rate

Area/Community ¹	Working Age Population ²	Job Seekers Allowance Rate ³			3 Year Average	% Change
		April 2009	April 2010	April 2011		
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	2,730	5.8%	5.1%	4.5%	5.1%	-22.9%
Cockton Hill	2,702	3.9%	3.2%	2.4%	3.2%	-38.0%
Coundon and Newfield	3,571	9.4%	8.2%	8.7%	8.8%	-7.7%
Shildon	3,766	7.7%	7.7%	7.3%	7.6%	-5.3%
Toronto	4,976	6.2%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%	-23.1%
West Auckland	5,133	6.8%	5.7%	4.9%	5.8%	-27.9%
Woodhouse Close	3,808	9.2%	9.1%	8.3%	8.9%	-10.3%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	26,103	6.6%	6.1%	5.6%	6.1%	-15.4%
County Durham	329,035	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%	-13.7%
North East	1,684,300	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	-1.0%
England & Wales	35,571,700	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	-4.7%

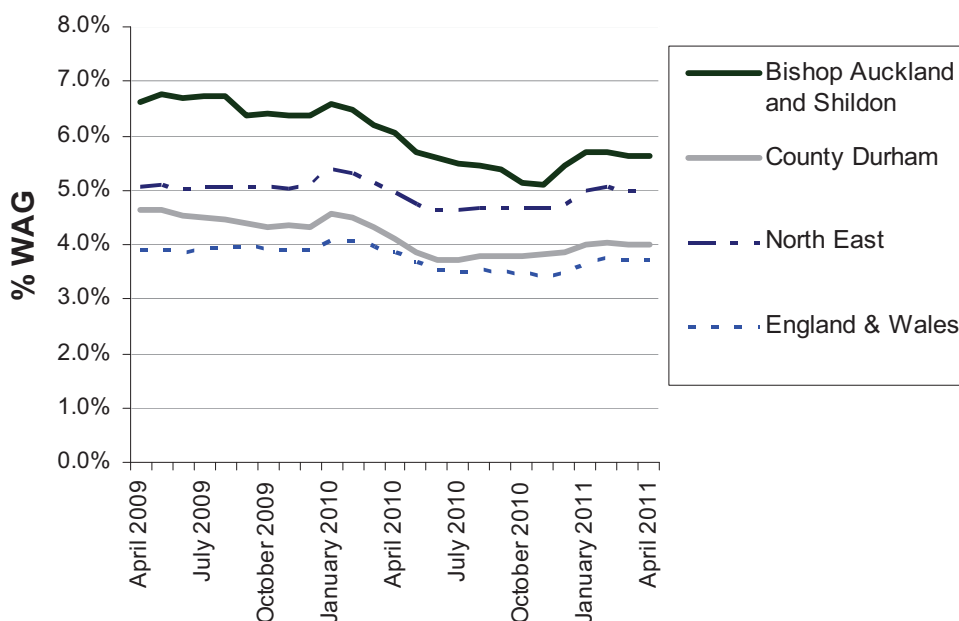
Source: ONS JSA Claimant Count, June 2011. RG's Mid 2009 population estimates.

1. AAPs constructed using census wards. Communities constructed using LSOAs. Therefore sum of the communities will not add up to the AAP due to rounding.

2. The working age group (WAG) is defined as those aged 16 to 64, except for the communities which is male 16/64, female 16/59.

3. Expressed as a percentage of the resident working age population.

Figure 2: Three year time series unemployment rate.



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Unemployment: Age and Duration

- The AAP has experienced a higher short term (<26 weeks) claimant rate for Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) than that of the county, region and England & Wales.
- Higher rates of JSA claimants for the <25 age group than that of the county, region and England & Wales.
- Higher rate for the under 49 age groups than that of the county.

Table 17: percentage of JSA claimants claiming over time

Area/Community	Less than 26 weeks		26 to 52 weeks		More than 52 weeks	
	% of Claimant Count	Count ¹	% of Claimant Count	Count ¹	% of Claimant Count	Count ¹
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	74.3%	130	14.3%	25	0.0%	0
Cockton Hill	68.4%	65	10.5%	10	0.0%	0
Coundon and Newfield	70.0%	210	18.3%	55	6.7%	20
Sildon	67.0%	295	23.9%	105	8.0%	35
Toronto	62.5%	50	25.0%	20	0.0%	0
West Auckland	78.6%	110	21.4%	30	3.6%	5
Woodhouse Close	73.3%	165	15.6%	35	11.1%	25
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	74.7%	1,090	18.8%	275	6.2%	90
County Durham	71.7%	9,410	20.8%	2,730	7.1%	925
North East	67.8%	57,385	20.6%	17,415	11.0%	9,290
England & Wales	67.5%	890,605	18.3%	242,060	13.9%	183,100

Source: Nomis April 2011 figures and ONS Mid 2009 experimental population estimates.

1. Figures rounded to the nearest 5. Therefore the sum of the communities will not match the AAP and the overall claimant counts.
2. Some areas/groups have 0% figures but still may have a small number of claimants in that area/group.

Table 18: % of JSA claimants by age group

Area/Community	Aged under 25		Aged 25 to 49		Aged over 50	
	% of Claimant Count	Count ¹	% of Claimant Count	Count ¹	% of Claimant Count	Count ¹
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	28.6%	50	42.9%	75	14.3%	25
Cockton Hill	31.6%	30	52.6%	50	0.0%	0
Coundon and Newfield	30.0%	90	56.7%	170	10.0%	30
Sildon	36.4%	160	48.9%	215	13.6%	60
Toronto	31.3%	25	50.0%	40	18.8%	15
West Auckland	25.0%	35	53.6%	75	14.3%	20
Woodhouse Close	44.4%	100	46.7%	105	8.9%	20
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	35.3%	515	53.1%	775	12.3%	180
County Durham	35.2%	4,620	51.1%	6,705	13.2%	1,735
North East	31.7%	26,835	53.4%	45,210	14.2%	12,045
England & Wales	28.4%	375,250	56.1%	739,640	15.2%	200,870

Source: Nomis April 2011 figures and ONS Mid 2009 experimental population estimates.

1. Figures rounded to the nearest 5. Therefore the sum of the communities will not match the AAP and the overall claimant counts.
2. Some areas/groups have 0% figures but still may have a small number of claimants in that area/group.

Altogether Wealthier

Key Benefits:

- Higher rates of benefit claimant across all key benefits than the county, region and England & Wales.

Table 19: Key benefits claimed November 2010

Area/Community	Benefit				
	Incapacity Benefit/SDA ¹	Income Support ²	Disability Living Allowance ³	Pension Credits ⁴	Employment Support Allowance Claimants ¹
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	9.8%	5.3%	9.8%	36.1%	2.5%
Cockton Hill	4.9%	2.3%	5.8%	19.2%	1.5%
Coundon and Newfield	11.7%	8.0%	10.3%	42.4%	3.2%
Shildon	11.4%	6.4%	10.4%	40.9%	3.3%
Toronto	8.1%	4.5%	9.1%	34.8%	2.1%
West Auckland	11.3%	6.9%	11.6%	41.5%	3.0%
Woodhouse Close	15.6%	12.5%	12.5%	48.9%	4.2%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	9.8%	6.3%	9.9%	43.9%	2.7%
County Durham	7.7%	4.2%	7.9%	35.1%	2.1%
North East	6.8%	4.4%	6.9%	35.4%	1.9%
England & Wales	5.1%	3.6%	5.2%	27.2%	1.5%

Sources: DWP Benefit Data November 2010, ONS JSA Claimant Count April 2011, ONS Mid 2009 Estimates.

1 - Expressed as a percentage of the working age population, aged 16 to 65 males and females, (16/64 Males, 16/59 females for communities).

2 - Expressed as a percentage of the 16+ population.

3 - Expressed as a percentage of the total population.

4 - Expressed as a percentage of the retired population (65+ males/females).

Table 20: Three year comparison of key benefits, 2008 to 2010

Benefit	Year	Bishop Auckland and Shildon	County Durham	North East	England & Wales
Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance	2008	13.1%	10.3%	9.1%	6.4%
	2009	11.0%	8.7%	7.6%	5.6%
	2010	9.8%	7.7%	6.8%	5.1%
Income Support	2008	7.6%	4.8%	5.3%	4.2%
	2009	6.8%	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%
	2010	6.3%	4.2%	4.4%	3.6%
Disability Living Allowance	2008	9.7%	7.7%	6.7%	4.9%
	2009	9.8%	7.8%	6.8%	5.1%
	2010	9.9%	7.9%	6.9%	5.2%
Pension Credits	2008	43.9%	35.1%	35.6%	27.3%
	2009	44.3%	35.4%	35.7%	27.4%
	2010	43.9%	35.1%	35.4%	27.2%
Employment Support Allowance Claimants	2008	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	2009	2.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%
	2010	2.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%

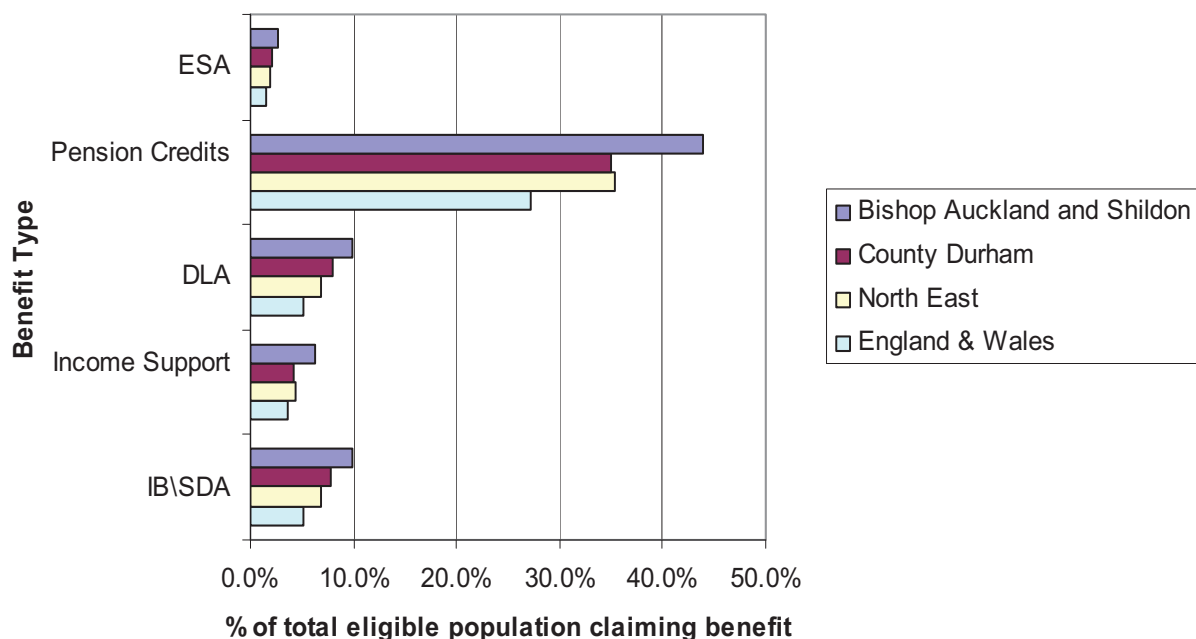
Notes: See Table 18.

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Key Benefits:

- Higher claimant rates across all benefits.

Figure 3: Comparison of key benefit claimant rates



Worklessness:

- Higher rates of people claiming out of work benefits in the AAP than the county, region and England and Wales.

Table 21: Three year comparison of 'Worklessness' rates

Area/Community	Worklessness ¹			3 year average	% change
	Nov 2008	Nov 2009	Nov 2010		
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	16.1%	18.3%	16.7%	17.0%	3.6%
Cockton Hill	9.3%	10.3%	8.6%	9.4%	-7.5%
Coundon and Newfield	24.5%	25.4%	22.6%	24.2%	-8.0%
Shildon	21.7%	23.7%	21.6%	22.3%	-0.1%
Toronto	14.9%	16.7%	14.9%	15.5%	-0.4%
West Auckland	20.4%	20.7%	18.6%	19.9%	-9.0%
Woodhouse Close	27.4%	29.2%	26.7%	27.8%	-2.4%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	18.1%	19.4%	18.1%	18.5%	0.0%
County Durham	13.6%	14.6%	13.8%	14.0%	1.0%
North East	12.9%	14.1%	13.7%	13.6%	6.2%
England & Wales	9.2%	10.5%	10.3%	10.0%	11.7%

Source: Nomis November 2010 claimant data and RG's Mid 2009 population estimates.

1 - Expressed as a percentage of the working age population, aged 16 to 65 males and females, (16/64 males, 16/59 females for communities). JSA, IB/SDA and ESA claimants.

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Council Tax Bands:

- Over two thirds of the dwellings in the AAP are in band 'A', a larger proportion than the county, region or England & Wales.

Table 22: percentage of dwellings in each council tax band

Area/Community	Total Dwelling Stock	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band:				
		Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E to I
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	3,313	60.8%	12.0%	13.6%	8.0%	5.5%
Cockton Hill	2,887	29.4%	18.2%	30.8%	14.4%	7.2%
Coundon and Newfield	2,821	81.5%	6.3%	6.7%	3.7%	1.7%
Shildon	5,125	86.5%	5.6%	4.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Toronto	1,353	59.3%	13.4%	10.2%	11.9%	5.2%
West Auckland	2,428	61.0%	23.8%	7.2%	7.0%	0.9%
Woodhouse Close	2,106	85.0%	8.5%	4.7%	1.6%	0.3%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	20,033	68.2%	11.6%	10.7%	6.5%	2.9%
County Durham	232,205	61.5%	12.1%	11.9%	8.0%	6.4%
North East	1,171,918	56.2%	14.7%	14.5%	7.9%	6.8%
England & Wales	24,052,206	24.4%	19.6%	21.7%	15.3%	18.9%

Source: Communities and Local Government Neighbourhoods Statistics 2009 data.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

Educational Attainment: Secondary Schools

- Higher percentage of pupils achieving at 5 or more A*-C grades and A*-C grades including English & Maths than the county by school.
- Lower rates of attainment when looking at the pupils only living in the AAP.

N.B. Not all pupils within the AAP attend schools in the AAP. Conversely, some pupils may travel from other areas to schools in the AAP.

Table 23: Educational attainment in secondary schools

School/Area	Total Pupils Enrolled	Total Pupils with a SEN ¹	Number of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4	Level 2 (5+ A*-C) (or equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs	Level 2 (5+ A*-C)	OFSTED Inspection Dates	Overall OFSTED Score
Bishop Barrington School A Sports with Mathematics College	684	122	109	59%	96%	Oct-07	2
King James I Community Arts College	749	122	116	53%	82%	Jan-07	2
St John's Catholic School & Sixth Form Centre	1396	98	202	63%	85%	May-10	1
Sunnydale Community College for Maths and Computing	422	134	103	48%	92%	May-08	1
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	3,251	476	530	74.3%	88.8%	-	-
County Durham	30,479	3,774	5,350	56.4%	86.8%	-	-
England	-	-	-	55.2%	76.2%	-	-

Source: Department for Children Schools and Families 2010 Results, OFSTED. County and AAP figures do not include independent schools.

1. SEN - Statement of Educational Need.

Table 24: Secondary school educational attainment in communities (by pupil residence)

Area/Community	Pupil Number at KS4	Pupils with 5 or more A*-C Inc English and Maths	%	Pupils with 5 or more A*-C	%
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	70	43	61.4%	64	91.4%
Cockton Hill	64	51	79.7%	61	95.3%
Coundon and Newfield	58	31	53.4%	45	77.6%
Shildon	124	61	49.2%	110	88.7%
Toronto	29	16	55.2%	28	96.6%
West Auckland	52	30	57.7%	48	92.3%
Woodhouse Close	50	18	36.0%	40	80.0%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	447	250	55.9%	396	88.6%

Source: Department for Children Schools and Families 2010 Results, OFSTED.

Figures will differ from the school results as some pupils will attend other schools in the region.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

Educational attainment: Primary Schools

- Lower percentage of pupils achieving key stage Level 4 English & Maths and Level 4 English than the county by school.

N.B. Not all pupils within the AAP attend schools in the AAP. Conversely, some pupils may travel from other areas to schools in the AAP. Also the results by school are missing a large number of figures from 'boycott' schools and schools with suppressed results, which will affect the overall figures by school for the AAP.

Table 25: Educational attainment in primary schools

School/Area	English and Maths	English		Maths		OFSTED Inspection Date	Overall OFSTED Score
	L4+	L4+	L5	L4+	L5		
Butterknowle Primary	<	<	<	<	<	-	-
Cockfield Primary	67%	73%	20%	73%	27%	Mar-06	4
Cockton Hill Junior	85%	87%	41%	92%	49%	-	-
Copeland Road Primary	~	~	~	~	~	Mar-09	2
Coundon Primary	86%	90%	29%	86%	48%	Dec-08	3
Escomb Primary	90%	93%	28%	93%	59%	Jul-07	2
Etherley Lane Primary	86%	92%	39%	89%	31%	Nov-07	2
Evenwood CofE Primary	<	<	<	<	<	-	-
Oakley Cross Primary and Nursery	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	Jan-08	1
Prince Bishops Community Primary	83%	83%	28%	89%	33%	Mar-08	2
Ramshaw Primary	69%	69%	23%	77%	15%	-	-
St Andrew's Primary	~	~	~	~	~	Nov-07	3
St Anne's CofE Primary	~	~	~	~	~	Oct-06	2
St Chad's Roman Catholic Voluntary Aided Primary	<	<	<	<	<	Nov-07	2
St Helen Auckland Community Primary	~	~	~	~	~	Sep-06	3
St John's Chapel Primary	<	<	<	<	<	Mar-08	1
St John's Church of England Aided Primary	73%	73%	8%	96%	27%	-	-
St Joseph's Roman Catholic Voluntary Aided Primary	77%	86%	32%	77%	18%	Sep-06	2
St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic Voluntary Aided Primary	69%	75%	47%	81%	25%	Oct-07	2
Thornhill Primary	100%	100%	53%	100%	77%	Jun-08	1
Timothy Hackworth Primary	65%	78%	29%	76%	33%	Jun-08	2
Woodhouse Community Primary	39%	52%	13%	39%	9%	Mar-09	3
Woodland Primary	<	<	<	<	<	-	-
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	75%	80%	32%	82%	37%	-	-
County Durham	76%	81%	31%	80%	32%	-	-
England	73%	83%	35%	79%	34%	-	-

Source: Department for Children Schools and Families 2010 Results, OFSTED.

1. AAP rate is based only on available data and doesn't include results from all schools.

< The school had 10 or fewer pupils eligible for KS2 assessment at the time of the 2010 tests. The results have not therefore been shown to avoid the risk of individual pupil results being identified.

~ Boycott school therefore there are nil returns.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

Educational attainment: Primary Schools by pupil place of residence

- Higher rates of attainment when looking at the pupils living in the area.

N.B. Not all pupils within the AAP attend schools in the AAP. Conversely, some pupils may travel from other areas to schools in the AAP. Also the results by school are missing a large number of figures from 'boycott' schools and schools with suppressed results, which will affect the overall figures by school for the AAP.

Table 26: Primary school educational attainment in communities (by pupil residence)

Area/Community	Pupil Number	Pupils achieving L4 or above in English and Maths	%	Pupils achieving L4 or above in English	%	Pupils achieving L4 or above in Maths	%
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	51	46	90.2%	47	92.2%	47	92.2%
Cockton Hill	48	42	87.5%	43	89.6%	43	89.6%
Coundon and Newfield	59	46	78.0%	49	83.1%	49	83.1%
Shildon	115	85	73.9%	91	79.1%	96	83.5%
Toronto	34	28	82.4%	29	85.3%	30	88.2%
West Auckland	34	29	85.3%	29	85.3%	30	88.2%
Woodhouse Close	49	25	51.0%	30	61.2%	30	61.2%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	390	301	77.2%	318	81.5%	325	83.3%

Source: Department for Children Schools and Families 2010 Results, OFSTED.

Figures will differ from the school results as some pupils will attend other schools in the region.

Educational attainment – Key Stage 5 A/AS Level

- Only St John's Catholic School & Sixth Form Centre achieved a higher score than the county.

Table 27: Key Stage 5 scores by school 2009/10

School Name	General and Applied A/AS or Equivalent Achievement				Ofsted	
	Number of students aged 16-18	Number at end of A/AS or equivalent study in 2009/10	Average point score per student for 2010	Average point score per examination entry for 2010	Ofsted Inspection Dates	Overall Score
Bishop Auckland College	1225	182	463.3	206.6	Oct-07	2
King James I Community Arts College	113	41	508.7	183.4	Jan-07	2
St John's Catholic School & Sixth Form Centre	325	138	713.9	216.3	May-10	1
Local Authority Average	10,089	2,853	662.3	210.6	-	-
England Average (all schools and FE colleges)	-	-	744.9	214.4	-	-
England Average (excluding independent schools)	-	-	726.6	211.1	-	-

Source: Department for Children Schools and Families 2010 Results, OFSTED.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

NEETs - Not in Education, Employment or Training:

- The AAP has shown a significant decrease in its NEETs rate of over three times the county rate between 07/08 and 09/10.

Table 28: NEETs in the 16-18 age group

Area	2008		2009		2010		3 Year Average	% Change 2008 to 2010	2011 ³
	Adjusted NEETs	% 16-18 Age Group ²	Adjusted NEETs	% 16-18 Age Group	Adjusted NEETs	% 16-18 Age Group			
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	183	15.9%	154	13.6%	133	12.6%	14.0%	-27.4%	120
County Durham¹	1437	10.4%	1388	10.4%	1223	9.7%	10.2%	-7.6%	982

Source: Connexions June 2011.

1. County total contains unallocated records.

2. Calculated using the NI117 formula³ except for 2011.

3. From 2011 the DfE changed the way NEETs are recorded therefore the 2011 figure cannot be directly compared to previous years.

Truancy:

- No change in the truancy rates since 2007.

Table 29: Unauthorised absence rates – three year average

Area/Community	Truancy Rates				
	All Percentage 07-08	All Percentage 08-09	All Percentage 09-10	3 Year Average	Percentage Change Over 3 Years
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	6.5%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	-7.4%
Cockton Hill	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	0.7%
Coundon and Newfield	6.9%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	1.3%
Shildon	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	0.0%
Toronto	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%	3.1%
West Auckland	6.8%	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	-5.4%
Woodhouse Close	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	0.8%
Bishop Auckland and Shildon	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%	0.0%
County Durham	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	-5.5%
North East	6.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.3%	-1.5%

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) 2010.

Rates calculated using the total number of possible pupil sessions during the academic year.

³ The NEETs percentage is calculated using a variation of the formula used to calculate the figures submitted for National Indicator NI117. Instead of averaging the figures over three consecutive months, three consecutive years have been used. This calculation includes a correction to the overall figure to include those NEETs and EETs whose records have lapsed. The 2011 figures are counts only as DfE have changed the way NEETs are recorded and so direct comparisons with previous years are no longer possible.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

Child Benefit Claimants:

- Higher percentage of families with 3 or more children claiming Child Benefit compared to the county and region.

Table 30: Child Benefit claimants August 2011

Area/Community	% of families receiving Child Benefit: By size of family			All families (numbers)
	One child	Two children	Three or more children	
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	53.4%	35.1%	12.1%	870
Cockton Hill	51.0%	38.1%	11.0%	775
Coundon and Newfield	48.4%	36.0%	16.1%	805
Sildon	50.9%	34.4%	14.7%	1,395
Toronto	57.7%	30.8%	9.0%	390
West Auckland	50.0%	35.8%	15.5%	740
Woodhouse Close	49.7%	32.4%	17.9%	725
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	51.1%	34.9%	14.1%	5,700
County Durham	51.4%	35.9%	12.7%	63,680
North East	50.2%	36.2%	13.5%	324,265
England & Wales	46.6%	37.7%	15.8%	6,935,695

Sources: DWP Child Benefit 'Snapshot' Data August 2010. Data collected by LSOA and figures rounded to the nearest 5.

Child Poverty⁴:

- Higher rates of Child Poverty in the AAP than across the county, region and England.

Table 31: Child Poverty 2006 to 2008

Area/Community	% Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA						% change 2006 to 2008	
	2006		2007		2008		Under 16	16 to 19
	Under 16	16 to 19	Under 16	16 to 19	Under 16	16 to 19		
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	23.0%	21.8%	22.6%	21.7%	22.1%	21.1%	-4.0%	-3.4%
Cockton Hill	10.5%	9.6%	10.2%	9.8%	12.3%	12.2%	17.1%	26.8%
Coundon and Newfield	36.5%	34.7%	37.1%	36.5%	38.8%	37.0%	6.4%	6.6%
Sildon	33.5%	31.4%	32.9%	31.6%	33.0%	31.7%	-1.5%	0.9%
Toronto	17.5%	16.9%	17.3%	15.4%	16.5%	16.4%	-5.9%	-3.4%
West Auckland	33.9%	32.3%	33.9%	32.1%	30.2%	29.7%	-10.8%	-8.0%
Woodhouse Close	42.2%	39.2%	46.7%	45.1%	46.7%	44.6%	10.7%	13.8%
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	29.4%	27.5%	29.8%	28.6%	29.9%	28.6%	1.7%	4.1%
County Durham	22.2%	21.0%	22.8%	21.9%	22.7%	21.8%	2.2%	3.6%
North East	24.7%	23.4%	25.3%	24.3%	25.0%	24.0%	0.9%	2.6%
England	21.8%	20.8%	22.4%	21.6%	21.6%	20.9%	-1.3%	0.6%

Source: HM Revenues & Customs 2011.

⁴ **Definition:** Former National Indicator 116: The proportion of children in poverty. The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of Child Tax Credits (CTC) where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income (as a proportion of children receiving Child Benefit).

Altogether Safer

Crime:

- Higher rates of crime than the county between December 2010 and May 2011 for all crime types except Robbery.

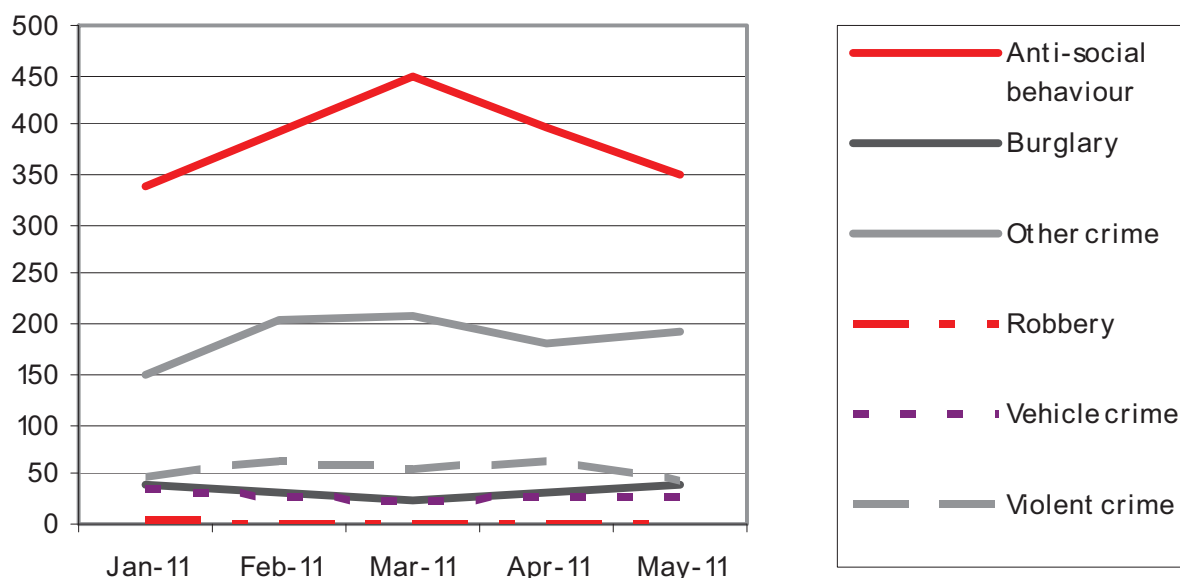
Table 32: Crime Rate per 1000 population – aggregated data December 2010 to May 2011

Area/Community	Rate per 1000 Population						Grand Total
	Anti-social behaviour	Burglary	Other crime	Robbery	Vehicle crime	Violent crime	
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	59.1	5.9	45.4	0.1	4.3	13.3	128.2
Cockton Hill	26.4	1.8	16.4	0.0	2.9	2.9	50.4
Coundon and Newfield	60.7	8.2	27.3	0.2	3.0	10.5	109.9
Schildon	51.4	5.1	22.6	0.1	4.2	8.0	91.4
Toronto	20.1	5.3	17.9	0.0	3.0	1.9	48.3
West Auckland	41.6	4.3	20.2	0.0	4.5	4.7	75.4
Woodhouse Close	49.2	2.6	26.7	0.0	4.2	6.8	89.6
Bishop Auckland and Schildon	46.6	4.8	25.9	0.1	3.8	7.5	88.6
County Durham	31.6	2.7	14.8	0.1	2.2	4.6	56.0

Source: Police.UK website ONS Mid 2009 population Estimates.

Note: The figures are for incidents in County Durham only, for the period December 2010 to May 2011, with incidents on streets with less than 12 postal addresses excluded. No ASB data for December 2010.

Figure 4: Time series of recorded crime by crime type January 2011 to May 2011



Note: Data for December 2010 is not included as no ASB data was available.

Altogether Greener

Domestic Energy Consumption:

- Average domestic energy consumption above the region and England & Wales.

Table 33: Average domestic energy use by council tax dwelling

Area/Community	Total Dwelling Stock ¹	Average Consumption of Domestic Electricity and Gas per annum per Dwelling ²	Average Consumption of Domestic Electricity per annum per Dwelling ²	Average Consumption of Domestic Gas per annum per Dwelling ²
Bishop Auckland Henknowle	3,313	20.9	3.1	17.8
Cockton Hill	2,887	22.5	3.3	19.2
Coundon and Newfield	2,821	17.8	3.2	14.6
Sildon	5,125	18.0	3.0	15.0
Toronto	1,353	20.8	3.3	17.5
West Auckland	2,428	18.6	3.1	15.5
Woodhouse Close	2,106	18.2	3.0	15.2
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	20,033	19.4	3.1	16.3
County Durham	232,205	19.4	3.2	16.2
North East	1,171,918	19.0	3.2	15.9
England & Wales	24,052,206	17.3	3.0	14.3

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change 2008/Communities and Local Government Neighbourhoods Statistics 2009.

1. Council Tax Dwellings. Sum of the communities may not add up to the AAP figure due to rounding error. Economy 7 data not included due to low numbers.

2. Megawatt hours per annum per council tax dwelling. 1 megawatt = 1000 kilowatts. Example: Using a 60 watt bulb for 1000 hours uses 0.06 megawatts of electricity.

Altogether Greener

Household Energy Efficiency:

- The number of households with a low energy efficiency rating is significantly lower than the county.

Table 34: Household energy efficiency ratings

Area/Community	Households	Number assessed	% Assessed	% of assessed with a low rating (between 1 and 35)	% of assessed with a high rating (65 of over)
Bishop Auckland_Henknowle	3690	1010	27.4%	1.7%	35.2%
Cockton Hill	2914	595	20.4%	2.4%	29.2%
Coundon and Newfield	2870	1031	35.9%	1.6%	24.2%
Sildon	5178	2465	47.6%	2.4%	30.5%
Toronto	1261	323	25.6%	2.2%	25.1%
West Auckland	2501	1104	44.1%	1.7%	42.3%
Woodhouse Close	2162	1331	61.6%	0.9%	23.1%
Bishop Auckland and Sildon	20576	7857	38.2%	1.9%	30.4%
County Durham	239318	118308	49.4%	4.9%	33.9%

Source: Durham County Council December 2010.

Cabinet

12 October 2011

NHS Reforms



Report of Corporate Management Team

Rachael Shimmin, Corporate Director of Adults, Wellbeing and Health

David Williams, Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services

Cllr Lucy Hovvels, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Safer and Healthier Communities

Cllr Morris Nicholls, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Adult Services

Cllr Claire Vasey, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Children & Young People's Services

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on recent developments in relation to NHS reforms with particular reference to policy developments relating to public health and the implications for Local Authorities.

Background

2. The NHS White Paper 'Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS', published by the Department of Health on 12th July 2010, and subsequent Health and Social Care Bill set out proposals for NHS reform. Included within these reforms is the requirement for all upper tier Local Authorities to establish Health and Wellbeing Boards by April 2013.
3. On 30th November 2010 the Department of Health published 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England'. This White Paper set out the Government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England.
4. In addition to consulting on several aspects of the Public Health White Paper the Government also consulted on:

- Funding and Commissioning Routes for Public Health
- Proposals for a Public Health Outcomes Framework

The Government published a summary of responses on 27th July 2011.

5. 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward' was released on 14th July 2011 by the Department of Health. This document sets out the progress which has been made in developing the Government's vision for public health and identifies those issues where further development is needed. It reflects the responses received during the public health consultation exercise and the Government Listening Exercise on the Health and Social Care Bill.
6. The Health and Social Care Bill was introduced to Parliament on 19th January 2011.
7. Following the Government's listening exercise on the Health and Social Care Bill amendments have been made to the Bill. The House of Commons examined these amendments on 6th and 7th September 2011. The Bill will now be considered by the House of Lords. The first reading in the House of Lords took place on 8th September. The second reading, a general debate on all aspects of the Bill is to take place on 11th October 2011.
Government key milestones can be found in Appendix 2.

Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward

8. Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward describes how the role of the Secretary of State will be to provide national strategic leadership across all three domains of public health;
 - health improvement (including people's lifestyles as well as the inequalities in health and the wider social influences of health),
 - health protection (including infectious diseases, environmental hazards and emergency preparedness),
 - health services (including service planning, efficiency and audit and evaluation).

Public Health England

9. Public Health England will be part of the Department of Health and will be responsible for the delivery of improvements in public health outcomes, working closely with Local Authorities and other partners. Public Health England will strengthen the national response on emergency preparedness and health protection.
10. 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward' describes Public Health England as a professional, integrated public health organisation dedicated to promoting evidence-based practice, supporting local public health delivery and protecting the health of the public.

11. Nationally, Public Health England will drive the delivery of improved outcomes in health and well-being, and design and maintain systems to protect the population against existing and future threats. Public Health England will be established as an integrated public health delivery body. It will bring together in one organisation the public health skills, knowledge and capabilities that are currently distributed across the following organisations:
 - The Health Protection Agency;
 - The National Treatment Centre for Substance Misuse;
 - The Regional Directors of Public Health and their teams in the Department of Health and Strategic Health Authorities;
 - The Regional and Specialist Public Health Observatories;
 - The Cancer Registries and the National Cancer Intelligence Network;
 - The National Screening Committee and Cancer Screening Programmes.

12. Public Health England will bring together a fragmented system, strengthen the national response on emergency preparedness and health protection and support public health delivery across the three domains of public health through information, evidence, surveillance and professional leadership. Locally Public Health England will support action by:
 - Generating information on the state of Public Health England to support the development of local Joint Strategic Needs Assessments;
 - Building the evidence base on what works, working with academic researchers and public health practitioners ensuring local areas are able to share best practice and insight and achieve value for money.
 - Communicating intelligence to local leaders about how best to tackle the public health challenges their population is facing.
 - Supporting the development of Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies.
 - Reporting on local government contribution in improving population health outcomes as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework.
 - Promoting, advocacy and encouraging action right across society, including by local employers and individuals and families.
 - Providing robust surveillance and local response capabilities to respond to threats to public health and ensure health is protected.

Public Health role and responsibilities for Local Authorities

13. 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward' advises that upper tier Local Authorities will have a role across the three domains of public health, health improvement, health protection and health services.

In addition to improving the health of the people in its area Local Authorities will also have new functions through regulations for taking steps to protect the health of the people in its area, and for providing clinical commissioning groups with population health and advice.

14. The Department of Health has stated that it is committed to ensuring that Local Authorities are adequately funded for their new responsibilities and that any additional new burdens will be funded in line with the Government's New Burdens Doctrine. Public health grants to upper tier and unitary local authorities will be made for the first time in 2013-14 and the Department of Health intend to provide shadow allocations for 2012-13 by December 2011. The Government's Advisory Committee for Resource Allocation continues to consider what it will recommend as an appropriate allocations formula for the local authority grant.
15. In a letter from the Deputy Director of the Public Health Development Unit and the Deputy Director of Local Government Finance, dated 12th August, Local Authority Chief Executives, working with the Chief Financial Officer, were requested to liaise with their local Primary Care Trust (PCT) on the preparation of a data return detailing spend on areas which will in future be funded from the public health budget. Local Authority Chief Executives, working with the Chief Financial Officer were asked to confirm in writing to the Department of Health whether there were any issues they wish to bring to the Department's attention. A number of issues have been identified and a response was forwarded to the Chief Executive of County Durham & Darlington NHS on 16th September 2011.
16. The new public health responsibilities for Local Authorities (subject to further engagement and Parliamentary approval) will include:
 - Tobacco control;
 - Alcohol and substance misuse;
 - Obesity and community nutrition initiatives;
 - Increasing levels of physical activity in the local population;
 - Assessment and lifestyle interventions as part of the NHS Health Check Programme;
 - Public mental health services;
 - Dental public health services;
 - Accidental injury prevention;
 - Population level interventions to reduce and prevent birth defects;
 - Behavioural and lifestyle campaigns to prevent cancer and long term conditions;
 - Local initiatives on workplace health;
 - Supporting, reviewing and challenging delivery of key public health funded and NHS delivered services such as immunisation programmes;
 - Comprehensive sexual health services;

- Local initiatives to reduce excess deaths as a result of seasonal mortality;
 - Role in dealing with health protection incidents and emergencies;
 - Promotion of community safety, violence prevention and response; and
 - Local initiatives to tackle social exclusion.
17. It is anticipated that in commissioning public health services Local Authorities will involve existing networks of community groups, pharmacies and third sector providers, and develop new relationships and approaches to improving health and wellbeing.

Director of Public Health role

18. The Director of Public Health role will be;
- The principal adviser on health to elected members and officials.
 - The officer charged with delivering key new public health functions.
 - A statutory member of the health and wellbeing board.
 - The author of an annual report on the health of the population.
19. 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward' states that Directors of Public Health will be employed by Local Authorities, but the appointment process will be joint with Public Health England, who will be able to ensure that only appropriately qualified individuals are appointed, and will continue to provide them with professional support and advice. It is a matter for Local Authorities to determine the precise detail of their own corporate management arrangements. However, given the importance of the new Local Authority public health functions, the leadership position of the Director of Public Health in the local community and the critical health protection functions to be carried out by the Director of Public Health on behalf of the Local Authority, it is expected that the Director of Public Health will be of Chief Officer status with direct accountability to the Chief Executive for the delivery of Local Authority public health functions. Discussions will be held with local government and public health stakeholders on how best to ensure that Directors of Public Health have an appropriate status within the Local Authority, in line with the position of the Directors of Children's Services and Adult Social Services.

Public Health Workforce Strategy

20. The Government is working with stakeholders to develop a public health workforce strategy. Although the workforce strategy will not make specific proposals for the terms and conditions of service of constituent workforces, it will develop a high level HR concordat on the effective transition of public health staff between the NHS and Local Authorities.

The Workforce Strategy setting out the future planning strategy for workforce development will be consulted upon in the autumn.

Public Health Outcomes Framework

21. The Public Health Outcomes Framework will set out opportunities to improve and protect public health and to reduce health inequalities. The Government plan to engage stakeholders to finalise the Public Health Outcomes Framework which will be published later in 2011. Clarity will also be provided on the alignment of the NHS, Public Health and Adult Social Care Outcomes Frameworks. The Government has stated that the burden on Local Authorities in respect of data collection and analysis will be reduced. Performance data on local and national progress on public health outcomes will also be published in one place.

Public Health Reform Updates

22. A series of Public Health Reform Updates will be published in autumn 2011 setting out the details of how the new public health system will operate. Updates should cover:

- The Public Health Outcomes Framework and outcome measures.
- The Public Health England Operating Model which will set out details of accountabilities and relationships across the system.
- Public Health in local government and the Director of Public Health.
- Public Health Funding Regime and details of allocation methodology, health premium and shadow allocations.
- Workforce Strategy.

Subject to Parliamentary approval the following dates are proposed in 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Update and Way Forward':

- Formal transition plans to be agreed with the Regional Director of Public Health by March 2012.
- Upper tier and unitary Local Authorities will take on their new public health responsibilities in April 2013.
- Public Health England to be established in April 2013.
- Public Health grants will be made available to local authorities in 2013-14 and shadow allocations will be provided for 2012-13 by December 2011.

Other Policy Developments

23. The Department of Health has issued initial proposals about how the National Health Service Commissioning Board will operate and how it will be organised. It states that Local government will need to work closely with the Board to ensure there is strategic coherence and alignment in how the Board seeks to deliver its priorities in partnership with the wider public sector and at national and local level.

24. The NHS Commissioning Board's overarching role will be to ensure that the NHS delivers better outcomes for patients within its available resources. The NHS Commissioning Board will play a vital role in providing national leadership for improving outcomes and driving up the quality of care.
25. The NHS Commissioning Board will operate in shadow form as a Special Health Authority from October 2011. Subject to the passage of the Health and Social Care Bill, the NHS Commissioning Board will be established as an independent statutory body in October 2012. It will then take on some formal statutory accountabilities, including the authorisation of clinical commissioning groups. The Board will be fully operational by April 2013.
26. The Continuing Care National Reference Group published a briefing note in July 2011 explaining the implications for NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC) and NHS-funded Nursing Care (FNC) in the light of the Health and Social Bill together with key issues to be considered in planning for the transition process and options for future arrangements.
27. The five key areas to be considered by Strategic Health Authorities and Primary Care Trusts when developing CHC models during the transition to clinical commissioning groups are as follows:
 - Assessment of a person's needs and eligibility for CHC and for subsequent review of these.
 - Decision making on eligibility.
 - Commissioning of the care and support package.
 - Case management.
 - Governance and system management issues.
28. The briefing note advises that consideration should be given to partnership arrangements with Local Authorities, including responsibilities where there is a lack of co-terminosity. Also that Joint arrangements with Local Authorities can be based on a variety of CHC models.

Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board

29. A report was submitted to Cabinet on 13th July 2011 which set out proposals for the Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board within County Durham including membership, proposed functions and draft Work Programme. Cabinet agreed the recommendations set out in the report in preparation for a statutory Board in April 2013.
30. Three development sessions of the County Durham Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board have taken place. The sessions covered:
 - An update on the national position on NHS Reforms,
 - Regional governance linked to NHS transition.
 - Position of North East Councils related to the transition.
 - Adult NHS and Council Joint Commissioning.
 - The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

- Commissioning arrangements in the NHS.
 - NHS/Council Joint Commissioning/Provision of Children and Young People Services,
 - Public Health Reforms,
31. A future development session is scheduled to take place on 18th October to consider:
- Terms of Reference for Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board,
 - The draft Work Programme for the Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board will also be agreed.
32. It is anticipated that the first formal meeting of the Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board will be held in late November/early December 2011.
33. The draft Work Programme for the Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board includes the following:
- Agreement of any substructures or working groups supporting the Board including NHS and Social Care Providers.
 - Approval of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
 - Approval of Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
 - Approval of Joint Commissioning Strategies.
 - Authorisation and establishment of Clinical Commissioning Groups through consultation by the NHS Commissioning Board.

Developments in Durham County Council

34. The Durham County Council NHS White Paper Project Board is in the process of implementing a programme of transition to ensure the effective transfer of functions related to statutory requirements.
35. Progress to date includes the following:
- Development of a Joint Communications Strategy.
 - A Joint Consultation and Engagement Strategy is being developed.
 - Establishment of the County Durham Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board.
 - Scoping work on new public health responsibilities for Local Authorities.
 - Mapping of health improvement activity in the Local Authority.
 - Responding to Government Consultation.
 - Participation in emerging Clinical Commissioning Groups arrangements.
 - Participation in GP Pathfinder projects.
36. Future work will include:
- Review of Joint Commissioning arrangements in the context of legislative reforms.
 - Preparation work for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
 - Transfer of Public Health responsibilities.

- Scoping model for Public Health commissioning.

Recommendations and reasons

37. Cabinet are recommended to:
- Recognise the significant responsibilities to be transferred to Local Authorities in respect of Public Health.
 - Endorse the progress made in establishing the County Durham Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board.
 - Note that Adults, Wellbeing and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee will receive update reports regarding NHS reforms.
 - Note that further reports regarding NHS reforms will continue to be provided to Cabinet on a quarterly basis.

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Appendix 1 - Implications

Finance – Local Authorities will receive a ring-fenced budget for Public Health. Grants will be made available for the first time in 2013/14 and shadow allocations for 2012/13 by December 2011.

Staffing – The transfer of Health improvement functions to Local Authorities will have implications for existing NHS staff. DCC Officer time and resource will be required to support the development and management of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Risk – Failing to establish a Health and Wellbeing Board as laid out in the Health and Social Care Bill (which, subject to Parliamentary approval, will become an Act) may leave DCC open to legal challenge.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty – Under provisions in the Health and Social Care Bill the Secretary of State, NHS Commissioning Board and Commissioning Consortia will have a duty to reduce health inequalities. One of the key reforms for public health in England is the commitment to reduce health inequalities across the public health system.

Accommodation – The transfer of NHS staff will have implications for accommodation.

Crime and Disorder – The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy which will be discharged by a Health and Wellbeing Board that will consider the wider determinants of health and well-being within a Local Authority's area, including crime and disorder issues.

Human Rights – No direct implications

Consultation – The Government has consulted with patients and professionals on the NHS Reforms including proposals for Public Health, funding and commissioning and the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

Procurement – The commissioning of Public Health Services will have implications for procurement.

Disability Discrimination Act – No direct implications

Legal Implications – The Health and Social Care Bill was introduced to Parliament on 19th January 2011. The amended Health and Social Care Bill was discussed in the House of Commons on 6th and 7th September 2011 and had its first reading in the House of Lords on 8th September 2011.

The Health and Social Care Bill states that all upper tier local authorities must establish a Health and Wellbeing Board for their area. Subject to Parliamentary approval, this provision will become an Act and failing to enact a provision will have legal implications for the Council.

Appendix 2 Key Milestones

Date	Key Milestones
July 2010	NHS White Paper 'Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS' published
November 2010	<p>White Paper on Public Health</p> <p>Vision for Adult Social Care and Transparency of Outcomes consultation published.</p> <p>Refreshed carers' strategy published</p>
December 2010	<p>Liberating the NHS: Legislative framework and next steps published</p> <p>Initial clinical commissioning group pathfinders identified</p> <p>Government response to Transparency in outcomes and the NHS Outcomes Framework published</p> <p>The Operating Framework for the NHS in England 2011/12 published</p>
During 2011	<p>Public Health England to be set up in shadow form as an executive agency of the Department of Health.</p> <p>Start to set up working arrangements with local authorities, including the matching of PCT directors of public health to local authorities</p>
Jan 2011	<p>Health and Social Care Bill to be introduced to Parliament</p> <p>Launch of Public Health Responsibility Deal</p>
April 2011	<p>Begin to establish clinical commissioning group in shadow form</p> <p>NHS and social care services to work jointly to support people in the 30 days after discharge from hospital introduced</p>
June 2011	PCT clusters to be fully established by 1st June 2011
July 2011	<p>Review of independent commission on the funding of care and support published</p> <p>Operational guidance for NHS Commissioning Boards published</p> <p>Clinical commissioning groups authorisation process guidance published</p> <p>Development of Any Qualified Provider guidance published</p> <p>Development of Public Health England People Transition Policy to take place</p> <p>Begin to abolish and transfer functions of Arms Length Bodies (complete by March 2015)</p>
October 2011	<p>NHS Commissioning Board established in shadow form as a special health authority</p> <p>Begin to introduce enhanced role for LA's through HWB based on strengthened JSNA and new joint health and wellbeing strategies (to Oct 2012)</p>

	<p>SHA cluster arrangements in place</p> <p>Public Health System Reform Updates to be published (Autumn 2011)</p> <p>Public Health Workforce Strategy to be published for consultation (Autumn 2011)</p>
December 2011	<p>HealthWatch set up in shadow form by CQC</p> <p>Shadow allocations for public health grant for 2012/13 to upper tier and unitary local authorities</p> <p>Detailed plans are in place to underpin the transition of public health responsibilities to local authorities and the establishment of Public Health England.</p>
During 2011/12	<p>Ongoing development and sharing of learning from clinical commissioning group Pathfinder Programme</p> <p>Ongoing development and sharing of learning of early implementers of local health and wellbeing boards.</p> <p>Action Learning Networks for Links and Health watch pathfinders</p>
January 2012	Second NHS Outcomes Framework for 2012/13 published.
March 2012	Formal transition plans of public health functions to local authorities to be agreed with the Regional Director of Public Health
April 2012	<p>Any Qualified Provider to begin (phased in gradually)</p> <p>Local health budget allocations established in shadow form.</p> <p>High level design of health premium for local authorities announced</p> <p>Social Care Reform White Paper published</p>
Not before July 2012	<p>Abolition of General Social Care Council</p> <p>Formally establish clinical commissioning group.</p> <p>Shadow Health and Wellbeing Boards in place</p> <p>Clinical commissioning group have shadow allocations</p> <p>Introduce enhanced role for Local Authorities to promote integration</p>
By October 2012	NHS Commissioning Board established as an independent statutory body, but initially only carries out limited functions - in particular, establishing and authorising clinical commissioning groups
October 2012	<p>Monitor starts to take on its new regulatory functions</p> <p>HealthWatch England and local HealthWatch are established</p>
November 2012	Introduction of legislation to achieve reforms set out in adult social care white paper
During 2012/13	Local Authorities will commission local HealthWatch organisations
January 2013	Third NHS Outcomes Framework for 2013/14 published

<p>April 2013</p>	<p>SHAs and PCTs are abolished</p> <p>NHS Commissioning Board takes on its full functions</p> <p>Health Education England takes over SHAs' responsibilities for education and training</p> <p>NHS Trust Development Authority takes over SHAs' responsibilities for the foundation trust overall governance of NHS Trusts</p> <p>Public Health England established as an executive agency of the Department of Health</p> <p>Full system of clinical commissioning groups is established. The NHS Commissioning Board will only authorise groups to take on their responsibilities when they are ready.</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing boards to make preparations to carry out JSNAs and develop JHWS (to be undertaken by local authorities and clinical commissioning groups).</p> <p>GP practices will be members of either an authorised clinical commissioning group, or a 'shadow' commissioning group</p> <p>Clinical commissioning groups that are ready and willing could be authorised to take on full budgetary responsibility. This will be determined through a robust process of authorisation, run by the NHS Commissioning Board, with input from emerging Health and Wellbeing Boards and local clinicians.</p> <p>Formal commissioning arrangements implemented between Public Health England, NHSCB, clinical commissioning groups and local authorities</p> <p>Public Health England to allocate ring-fenced budgets to Local Authorities to commission public health services.</p> <p>Health and Well-Being Boards assume statutory responsibilities</p> <p>Local authorities will have a duty to improve the health of their populations</p> <p>Local Authorities and local HealthWatch will take formal responsibility for commissioning NHS complaints advocacy.</p> <p>Local Public Health budgets allocated</p> <p>Personal budgets for ongoing social care granted</p> <p>Monitor's licensing regime is fully operational</p> <p>Local authorities take responsibility for Directors of Public Health and their functions</p>
<p>April 2014</p>	<p>The majority of remaining NHS trusts will be authorised as foundation trusts.</p>

	If any trust is not ready, it will continue to work towards foundation trust status under new management arrangements.
April 2016	Monitor's transitional powers of oversight over foundation trusts will be reviewed

Cabinet

12 October 2011



Anti Social Behaviour Strategy

Report of Corporate Management Team

**Rachael Shimmin, Corporate Director Adults, Wellbeing and Health
Councillor Lucy Hovvels, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Safer and
Healthier Communities**

Purpose of the Report

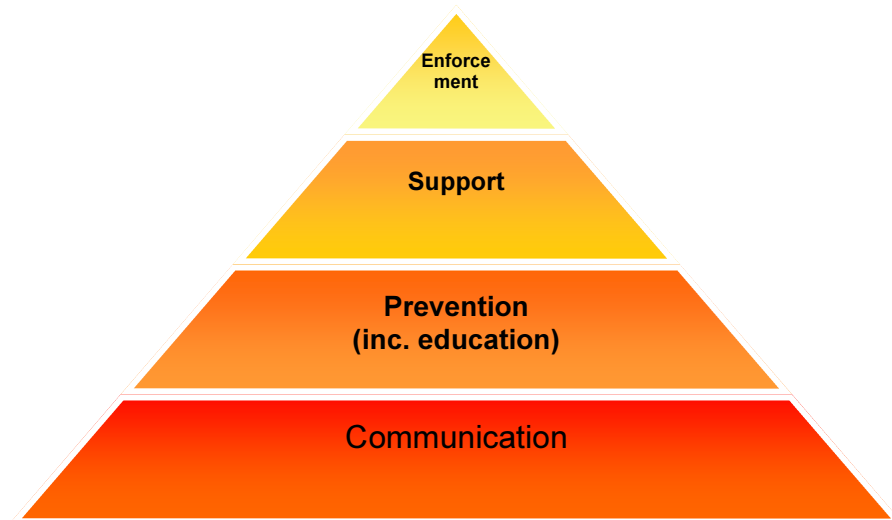
- 1 The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet approval of the Anti Social Behaviour Strategy 2011/14.

Background

- 2 The Safe Durham Partnership Plan 2011-14 identifies Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) as a key priority for the Safe Durham Partnership (SDP).
- 3 The ASB Delivery Group of the SDP provides strategic co-ordination of the anti social behaviour agenda across County Durham. The Delivery Group has developed an ASB Strategy which has been informed by consultation with a wide range of partner agencies.
- 4 The Strategy has been agreed by the Safe Durham Partnership with a
- 5 recommendation that it be presented to the Council's Cabinet. The report has been through Adults, Wellbeing and Health and Neighbourhoods Management teams, as Officers from both service groupings are involved in implementation.

Current Position

- 6 The Strategy outlines the Partnership's approach to tackling Anti Social Behaviour through early intervention, education and preventative measures. Where necessary a rigorous enforcement approach will be adopted to reduce the harmful effects caused to individuals and local communities.
- 7 The chart below illustrates this escalation approach, reflecting the proportion of activity associated with each element. Effective communication is identified as underpinning the prevention, support and enforcement work.



- 8 The majority of ASB involves relatively minor incidents that can be effectively addressed through education and preventative work. A smaller proportion of cases require a level of support work with perpetrators or mediation to find solutions. Where **Prevention** and **Support** do not provide a solution a robust **Enforcement** policy, utilising the full range of tools and powers will be adopted.

What we do now

- 9 The Strategy highlights work that the Partnership currently undertakes to tackle ASB, and showcases a number of case studies where successful interventions have made a difference. Examples of what we do now include:

Communication

- **Not in My Neighbourhood Weeks** – focussed action weeks, looking to deal with ASB and crime problems in an area.
- **Walkabouts** – carried out by partners to identify any environmental and other local issues.
- **Police and Community Together Meetings (PACT)** – local meetings which allow the community to determine priorities in the area, and jointly look at ways to resolve problems.

Prevention

- **ASB Warning Letters** – sent to Adult Perpetrators, or to parents/carers of a person under 18yrs, identifying their involvement in an incident and the consequences of further ASB.
- **Alcohol Seizures** – where alcohol is confiscated from a person under 18yrs, the parents/carers are informed of the incident and where appropriate a referral is made to an Alcohol Brief Intervention Worker.
- **Fire and Rescue Service Diversionary programmes** – carried out particularly around the main school holiday periods and leading up to Bonfire time.
- **Long Term Empty Homes** – the Councils Empty Homes Team proactively work to instigate enforcement action where empty homes have been the focus of ASB or damaged by arson attacks.
- **Private Landlords Support** – a support scheme for private landlords to encourage 'professionalism' in the sector and reduce the incidences of ASB, illegal evictions and housing standards.

Support

- **Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)** – a written agreement between the individual and the SDP, usually lasting 6 months, which provides the individual with a clear understanding of what behaviour is acceptable, the consequences of their behaviour, and the impact it has on others.
- **DISC STEP2** – provides support to tenants at risk of eviction, or other enforcement measures, as a result of their ASB.
- **Family Intervention Project (FIP)** – a twin track approach using intensive tailored action, with supervision and clear sanctions, to improve the behaviour of persistently anti social households.
- **Mediation** – an independent, impartial and confidential community mediation service, open to all residents within County Durham.

Enforcement

- **Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)** – these are Court Orders where conditions are applied seeking the prohibition of certain behaviours. Breach of any of the terms is a Criminal Offence for which an individual can receive a fine or imprisonment.
- **Persistently Possessing Alcohol in a Public Place** – young people under 18yrs will be prosecuted for this offence if they have been found to be in possession of alcohol on 3 or more occasions within a period of 12 consecutive months.
- **Selective Licensing** – a licensing scheme for privately rented accommodation. Once an Area has been declared, an Authority has the power to prosecute landlords who are operating without a License or where a License holder is breaching the conditions, for example poor management practises such as not dealing with ASB.

What we are going to do differently

- 10 Building on these achievements, the Strategy sets out 'what we are going to do differently' to reduce levels of ASB and increase public confidence. Examples include:
- Improve the process of 'Not in My Neighbourhood Weeks' to incorporate environmental action, alcohol enforcement and awareness raising.
 - Expand PACT meetings with improved community participation.
 - Expand the 'Civic Pride' campaign linked to areas experiencing high levels of ASB
 - Develop the links between ASB, Environmental and Housing teams to ensure an effective joint approach to tackling ASB.
 - Utilise Mediation as an early intervention tool to resolve neighbour disputes and certain community ASB related problems.
 - Develop a support package for repeat and vulnerable victims, including a victim and perpetrator risk assessment tool for all practitioners.
 - Roll out Restorative Justice countywide as an alternative to existing criminal justice disposals for ASB.
 - Develop a protocol covering littering and dog fouling issues – including the power to issue fixed penalty notices.
 - Develop joint working procedures between Environmental Health, ASB Teams and other departments of the Council for dealing with noise related ASB.

Where are we now – a changing landscape

- 11 The Coalition Government are currently reviewing how we approach Anti Social Behaviour as partners and within communities. This includes how we define ASB; reforming the Licensing Act to help tackle alcohol related problems; including the community in solving local issues; and, reviewing the tools and powers available to

tackle ASB. Tackling ASB is high on the Government's agenda and the outcome of this review will shape the implementation of this strategy.

Where do we want to be?

- 12 The following outcomes are identified in the Strategy and the Partnership Plan:
- Increase public confidence in the ability of partners to deal with crime and anti social behaviour issues that matter to communities.
 - Reduce police recorded incidents of anti social behaviour and low level crime that affect our communities – including criminal damage.
 - Reduce the number of secondary deliberate fires.
 - Create a high quality clean, green, attractive and accessible environment, recognising the link between a poor quality environment and ASB.
- 13 Progress against the outcomes will be measured by the following high level indicators, and monitored against the identified targets.

Perceptions of anti social behaviour

Baseline 2010/11 - 8.4%

Target 2011/12 - 13.8% reduction

NI21 Dealing with concerns of ASB and crime issues by the local Council and Police

Baseline 2010/11 - 53.7%

Target 2011/12 - 58%

- 14 An Action Plan has been developed to support the implementation of the strategy. Key actions include:
- Development of 'citizen focussed' services tailored to individual needs.
 - More joint working at a local level, including restructuring and co-location where practicable.
 - Development and implementation of an education and enforcement programme in schools, utilising a range of tools to challenge anti social behaviour.
 - To continue with, and improve, our 'Not in My Neighbourhood' weeks of action.
 - Ensuring our staff are properly trained and equipped and understand both the nature and causes of ASB.
 - Developing a greater understanding of what influences different communities perceptions of ASB.

Spending Review

- 15 A number of initiatives outlined in the Strategy are reliant upon external funding and in light of reduced resources following the Comprehensive Spending Review there may be a need to temper our approach in future years. The Safe Durham Partnership meeting in September discussed the Community Safety Fund allocation for 2012/13. Although this grant fund will be reduced by 36% the Board agreed to maintain the current level of Community Safety Fund investment in ASB services for 2012/13.

Recommendations and Reasons

- 15 Cabinet is recommended to:
- Approve the Anti Social Behaviour Strategy.

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Appendix 1: Implications

1. Finance

The Strategy will be delivered within existing resources. £424,000 from the Community Safety Fund has been allocated to support staffing costs for Anti-Social Behaviour and targeted support and intervention projects through to 2013.

2. Staffing

No implications, the strategy will be delivered within existing resources.

3. Risk

No risk implications.

4. Equality and Diversity/Public Sector Equality Duty

The Strategy has been Equality Impact Assessed.

5. Accommodation

No implications.

6. Crime and Disorder

Main focus of the report. The strategy supports the council's duty to address anti social behaviour as a responsible authority of the Safe Durham Partnership.

7. Human Rights

No implications.

8. Consultation

The draft strategy has been widely circulated as part of the consultation process.

9. Procurement

No implications.

10. Disability Discrimination Act

No implications.

11. Legal Implications

No adverse implications. The County Council, as a responsible authority under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, has a statutory duty to prevent crime and disorder, substance misuse, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the environment to reduce re-offending.

The Safe Durham Partnership

Altogether safer

Anti Social Behaviour Strategy

2011/14

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INTRODUCTION

Anti Social Behaviour covers a range of activities that affect peoples' enjoyment of their homes and communities. It includes noise, graffiti, environmental damage, abandoned vehicles, drug or alcohol related nuisance, verbal abuse and harassment.

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Community Safety Partnership has to have a strategy for reducing crime and disorder, substance misuse, behaviour adversely affecting the environment, anti social behaviour and reducing re-offending.

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) is defined in the Act as: ***'Behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people not of the same household.'***

Anti Social Behaviour exhibited by both young people and adults is of increasing concern to members of the public. It has a considerable negative impact on the quality of life for many people, reduces pride in the community and can be linked to other forms of offending. Surveys and other forms of consultation consistently show ASB to be one of the main concerns of residents.

In 2009, the Strategic Assessment identified ASB as a key priority for the Safe Durham Partnership to tackle. Widespread public and stakeholders consultation throughout County Durham identifies ASB as a high priority for our communities. The 2010 Strategic Assessment has again, identified ASB to be a prominent improvement area for the partnership.

ASB crosses into other areas such as vulnerability, alcohol and drug strategies, re-offending and gateways to criminal activity. We also recognise that in some cases there may be issues with tolerance of certain behaviours, and a lack of understanding across different groups within the community.

The Safe Durham Partnership are continually looking to improve the way we deal collectively with anti social behaviour and realise that we have areas of good practice, and also areas for improvement, both of which have been highlighted by recent inspections. Not only do we need to strive to improve, but we need to ensure that our services are streamlined and cost effective, and flexible enough to embrace the changes highlighted in the Home Secretary's speech.

To assist with this improvement, an action plan has been created to help ensure that good practice is shared, where relevant, and any necessary changes to working practices are made.

Key actions in the plan are;

- Development of services tailored to individual needs: 'citizen focus'.
- Developing a greater understanding of what influences different communities' perceptions of ASB.
- Ensuring our staff are properly trained and equipped and understand both the nature and causes of ASB and how their own and other agencies work.
- Develop a support package for repeat and vulnerable victims.
- Develop and implement an education and enforcement programme in schools, utilising a range of tools to challenge anti social behaviour.
- To improve young people's understanding of the harm that can be caused by ASB in their communities
- To continue with, and improve our 'Not in my Neighbourhood' action weeks.
- Improve communications, internally and externally.
- More joint working at a local level, including restructuring and co-location, where practicable.

WHERE ARE WE NOW

National context- a changing landscape

The first significant piece of legislation, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, placed a statutory duty on police and local authorities to work together to develop and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder. (See Policy Framework – Appendix 1) This saw the beginning of the intense national drive to tackle all anti social behaviour in communities. Since 2003 central government has made tackling anti social behaviour a top priority.

The Respect Action Plan was launched in January 2006 which placed greater responsibility on agencies to tackle ASB. The Action Plan set out the Government's approach to addressing ASB problems. It tackled the underlying causes, intervening early where problems occurred and promoting a 'modern culture of respect'. It had a particular focus on supporting young people and their parents, whilst also having clear expectations about their behaviour and responsibilities. The Youth Alcohol Action Plan was launched in June 2008. This outlined the steps that Government intended to take to address the drinking of alcohol by young people.

Key Facts – National

- 1 person in every 7 believes their local area suffers from high levels of ASB
- The financial costs of dealing with ASB is estimated at £Billions per year
- 25% of young people committing ASB in one year started to offend the very next
- Around 75% of ASB is unreported, due to a lack of confidence in the agencies dealing with the public's concerns
- Over 1 in 4 people in the most deprived areas perceive a high level of ASB – nearly five times higher than the level in the most affluent areas

The new coalition government have outlined their vision regarding the way forward in dealing with anti social behaviour. A review is currently underway into all aspects of anti social behaviour. This includes how we define ASB, the tools and powers available to tackle ASB and how we approach anti social behaviour as partners and within communities. The outcome of this review will determine future strategy within the Safe Durham Partnership.

In 2011/12 the Safe Durham Partnership (SDP) allocated £212,000 of Community Safety Fund (CSF) monies to support projects that tackle Anti Social Behaviour. This funding supports a Mediation Service, the STEP2 Intervention programme and a contribution towards the Council's ASB Team. This level of support will be maintained in 2012/13.

Tackling anti social behaviour is high on the Government's agenda, with the Home Secretary announcing reforms to the way we deal with anti social behaviour, and some of the legislation surrounding it. Key areas included in their reforms are;

- Including the community in solving local issues
- Reforming the Licensing Act to help tackle alcohol related problems

- Encouraging young people to take responsibility for their communities
- Reviewing anti social behaviour powers and tools to make them less complex and time consuming and to prevent criminalising young people unnecessarily
- Re-defining the definition of anti social behaviour

The Safe Durham Partnership has completed its consultation process following the 2010 Strategic Assessment. 78% of respondents placed tackling Anti Social Behaviour in their top 3 priorities.

For 2011/12 the Partnership will have a focussed approach on developing programmes of work around high impact households and high impact localities – building on the Think Family and Family Intervention Project (FIP) models and learning from Integrated Offender Management (IOM). Prioritising Anti Social Behaviour, as well as alcohol and drugs, as critical factors that lead to crime, and impact upon large numbers of people as victims and offenders and affect quality of life will also be a key area.

Local context – Anti Social Behaviour Across County Durham

Tackling Anti Social Behaviour requires the commitment and input of a wide range of agencies and organisations. This commitment is identified as a key priority within the Sustainable Community Strategy and Safe Durham Partnership Plan which contribute to the priority theme of an 'Altogether Safer' County as part of the Council's 'Altogether Better' vision.

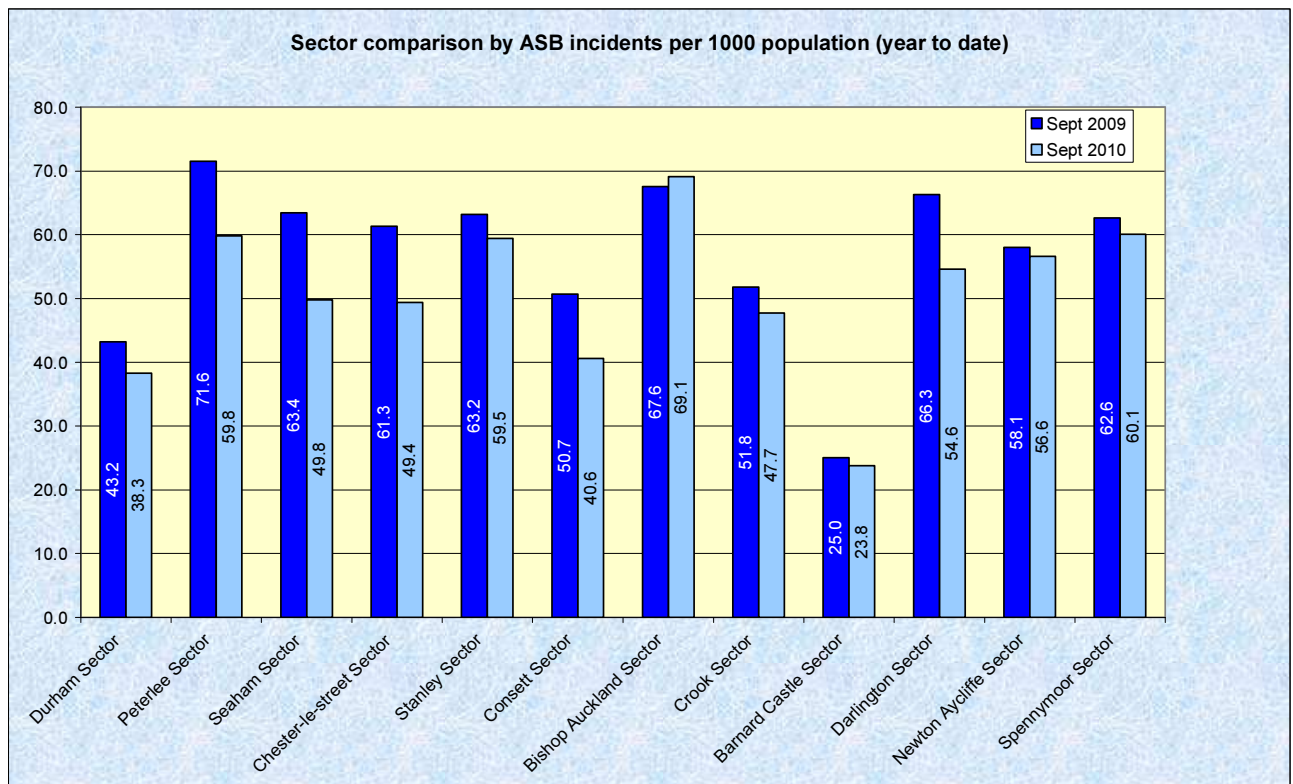
In addition, following extensive consultation, Durham Constabulary and Durham Police Authority have identified tackling ASB as a key priority, and a number of the Council's 14 Area Action Partnerships have identified ASB related issues within their top five priorities.

Although levels of Anti Social Behaviour recorded by Durham Constabulary show a reduction in recorded incidents from 73,823 in 2006/07 to 45,202 for 2010/11, ASB still accounts for 30% of all incidents reported to the Constabulary. Seasonality of ASB continues to mirror the national picture (low in winter – high in summer), particularly around school holidays and key events. The general reduction coincides with the end of a 'bedding in' period for the County's Local Multi Agency Problem Solving Groups (L-MAPS) and the delivery of Not in my Neighbourhood Weeks (NIMN) and Time Limited Projects (TLPs).

The rate of youth related ASB follows a fluctuating pattern of 'one year up, the next down'. In 2009/10 it increased by 12.8% compared with 2008/09. The most problematic category is 'Rowdy Nuisance Behaviour' which makes up approximately half of all recorded incidents.

58% of over 14,000 police recorded incidents of Rowdy Nuisance Behaviour are youth related. Of this 17% of incidents that were alcohol related, 12% related to adults

The following chart shows the number of ASB incidents, by area, reported to the police, year to date (September 2009/2010) per thousand population.



ASB recorded by the police has generally decreased with Bishop Auckland identified as the only area experiencing a slight upward trend. Peterlee has the highest rate of all ASB per 1000 population, although it features much less in terms of youth related ASB. Youth ASB is more problematic in the south of the county. When considering actual numbers of youth related ASB offences, 13 of the worst 20 performing wards are in the south. This is particularly significant, given that the south has a much lower proportion of 10-17 year olds than the rest of the county.

In the main, police recorded incidents show that ASB hotspots align to either town centres or densely populated residential areas. ASB hotspots do tend to align with crime hotspots. Long term hotspots include:- Evenwood, Pelton Fell, Brandon, Framwellgate Moor, and Shotton Colliery.

Town and city centre locations and, densely populated residential areas tend to suffer disproportionately from ASB categorised as 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour'.

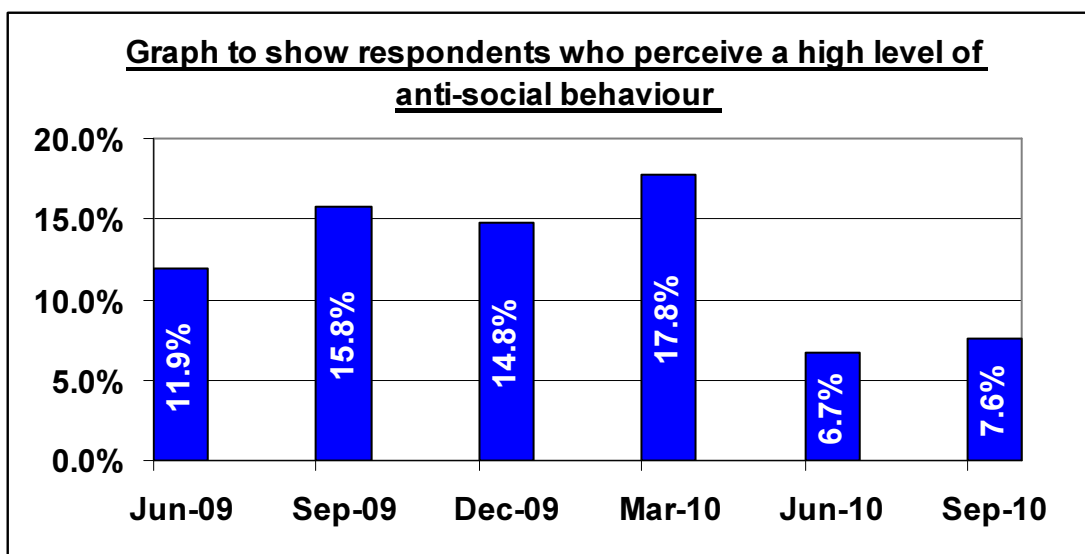
Hot spot areas often share the following commonalities:

- A large proportion of incidents occurring in and around the main service providers e.g. bus stations, large supermarkets, leisure centre and pubs/clubs.
- Fighting, aggressive or threatening persons and general drunken behaviour.
- Youth related incidents increasing after 15:00 and at weekends with problems including missile throwing and banging on windows and doors.

Densely populated residential areas which have not benefited from designing out crime initiatives tend to have higher levels of crime and disorder. The main hotspots of this type of locality have the following commonalities:

- Youth related incidents involving throwing missiles, banging on windows/doors and becoming abusive or threatening when challenged.
- Incidents linked to young people simply congregating or playing within their community, not something generally defined as ASB.
- As with town centre locations, local shops and amenities heavily affected.

The number of anti-social behaviour related incidents reported to the police are falling across County Durham, and the perceived levels of anti social behaviour currently reflect this, with Police Confidence Surveys revealing that the public perception of ASB has decreased from 17.8% to 7.6%. The decrease may be due to a number of Partnership initiatives, focused on public perception of anti social behaviour.



Those issues that impact on public reassurance include the things people can see and hear. Physical signs of damage, graffiti and rubbish along with visible signs of teenagers hanging around or people engaging in serious nuisance and crime can impact heavily on people’s fears, concerns and perceptions.

Reducing environmental crime improves quality of life and can improve confidence and reassurance.

The 2010 Strategic Assessment identified that Durham County Council recorded approximately 14,000 incidents of environmental ASB. The council dealt with 7,348 incidents of Fly-tipping during 2009/10 costing £576,663. Of the 326 local authorities across England County Durham was the 22nd highest for incidents of fly-tipping. Key issues include:

- A lack of awareness of home owners regarding their duty and responsibility to ensure waste removed from their home was properly disposed of.
- A lack of knowledge of businesses regarding their need for a license.
- Unscrupulous businesses that collect waste for a cost then tip.
- Businesses wanting to avoid additional costs.
- Insufficient reporting and information/intelligence sharing.

Dog fouling is a major issue for residents. It is second in the list of environmental issues that the Council receives most calls (1,400) about and is classed as one of the biggest problems for Area Action Partnerships (AAPs). A national campaign is being run by 'Keep Britain Tidy' in which Durham County Council is an approved partner.

Criminal damage is the highest volume crime experienced across the County, accounting for one quarter of all crime. The Council recorded nearly 2,000 incidents of vandalism to street lamps in the period Oct 2009 to Sept 2010 at a cost of over £69,000. Persistent vandalism to street lamps has the potential of impacting on negative perceptions and reduced mobility and has a significant impact on reassurance. Stanley, Peterlee, Newton Aycliffe, Bishop Auckland and West Auckland are the most problematic areas. Missiles/pellets targeted at lamps is a key feature of the vandalism.

Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service dealt with 2,520 incidents of Secondary Fires in 2009/10 with loose refuse and small refuse /rubbish container fires accounting for half of all incidents.

Key Facts – Local

- 58% of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour is related to young people
- 48% of people in County Durham respond that they suffer from anti social behaviour
- Easington has the highest number of recorded incidents of ASB
- There are clear links between ASB and the Night Time Economy
- Evidence shows that areas which are vulnerable to incidents of ASB may also have vulnerabilities around perceptions of ASB, and levels of recorded Domestic Abuse, Serious Violent Crime and Hate Crime.
- Alcohol fuelled ASB is an issue within County Durham
- Approx 200 families and individuals within County Durham are currently receiving intensive support and enforcement measures to reduce ASB
- The vast majority of people subject to ABCs improve their behaviour without the need to progress to an ASBO
- 352 licenses have been issued to landlords to tackle the most severe problems in the private rented sector
- The Council dealt with 7,348 incidents of flytipping during 2009/10 at an estimated cost to the County of £576,663

Many of the behaviours and activities recorded as ASB are subjective and the sheer volume of incidents, coupled with research at a local level, suggest a problem with levels of tolerance. A tendency for older people to report children and young people may harm the relationship between the two groups. The six major Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) experience a higher number of complaints against children and young people by older residents. ASB Complaints are dealt with by Tenancy Enforcement Officers who open case files for each

complaint. Housing Support Officers respond to complaints that fall short of ASB; residents are encouraged to be tolerant and resolve conflicts themselves. Some RSLs have adapted their 'customer information' to describe how some complaints may not be perceived by others as ASB and that children playing games is a normal part of life. Residents are asked to resolve issues with a 'tactful word'.

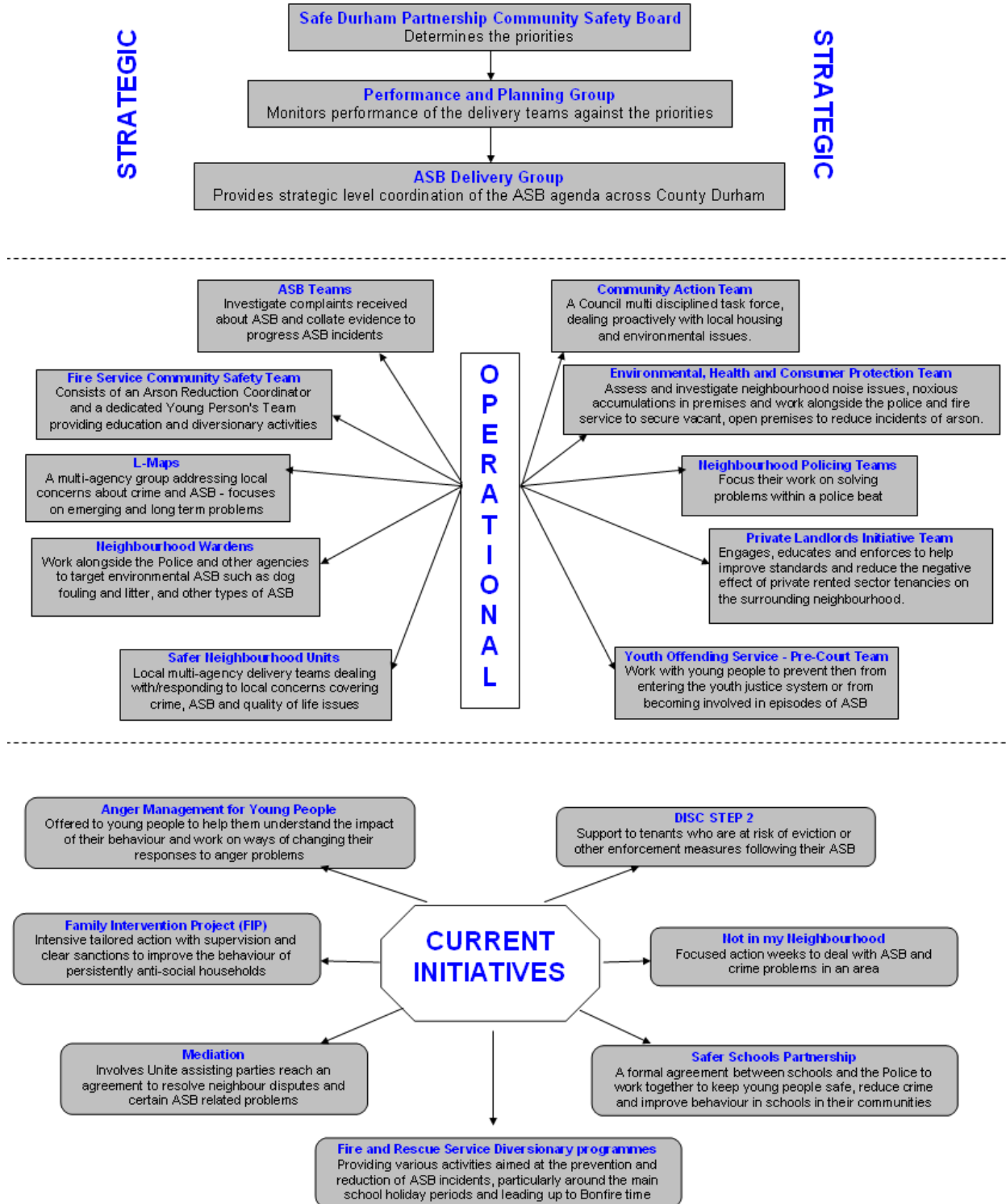
Incidents and perceptions of ASB are inter-linked and our aim is to tackle both. ASB is often not only about individuals or groups, but about a specific geographical area, shopping precinct, street, park or indeed a house. In order to be effective, our processes and action will seek to take account of the whole problem, from people to environment, and we will employ the full range of relevant agencies to reduce anti social behaviour.

Survey results reveal that the top 3 concerns relating to ASB within our communities are:-

- **Rubbish and litter lying around**
- **Teenagers hanging around the streets**
- **Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles**

In order to deliver an effective, co-ordinated response to anti social behaviour, we have a number of strategic and operational groups in place, as shown in the following structure diagram:-

Anti Social Behaviour Strategic and Operational Structure



WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE

The Desired Outcomes in relation to Anti Social Behaviour in the Partnership Plan are to:-

- **Increase public confidence in the ability of partners to deal with crime and anti social behaviour issues that matter to communities.**
- **Reduce police recorded incidents of anti social behaviour and low level crime that affect our communities- including criminal damage.**
- **Reduce the number of secondary deliberate fires.**
- **Create a high quality clean, green, attractive and accessible environment.**

This strategy and action plan has been shaped by recent inspections by the Home Office, HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies) and a SWOT analysis (looking at Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and possible Threats to achieving our desired outcomes), which was carried out by the ASB delivery group.

It was identified that a great deal had been achieved, with both structural and process change, and committed staff contributing towards continual improvement. Good partnership working exists, with robust partnership intervention locally through L-MAPS, and joint marketing under the 'Altogether Safer' and 'Not in My Neighbourhood' strap lines. It was also identified that feedback was provided to the public in a variety of ways, including posters, leaflets, PACT meetings, floodlit PACT meetings, press releases etc. The formulation of the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy and utilisation of selective licensing areas were also highlighted as being positive steps forward in tackling anti social behaviour in County Durham.

Some areas identified for improvement included reviewing the reporting, collation and sharing of ASB data across the agencies, more consistent use, and monitoring of problem solving approaches across all L-MAPS.

Some of the opportunities identified were the further development of the Council's CRM system and the Private Landlord Support Scheme to be widely publicised to increase participation, with threats including financial constraints in the current economic climate.

In May 2010 the Council's Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee established a working group to look at how the Council and its partners are tackling anti social behaviour in relation to Private Sector Landlords, Envirocrime and Parks and Open Spaces. The Group have made a number of recommendations which aim to improve methods to reduce anti social behaviour. These have been incorporated into our Action Plan.

Performance Management

Our desired outcomes will be measured by the following indicators

- Perceptions of anti social behaviour
- Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime issues by the local Council and Police
- Understanding of local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- Total secondary fires
- No of criminal damage offences
- Percentage of people who respond that they 'suffer from ASB'

The Partnership will adopt the following **Minimum Standards** of service:-

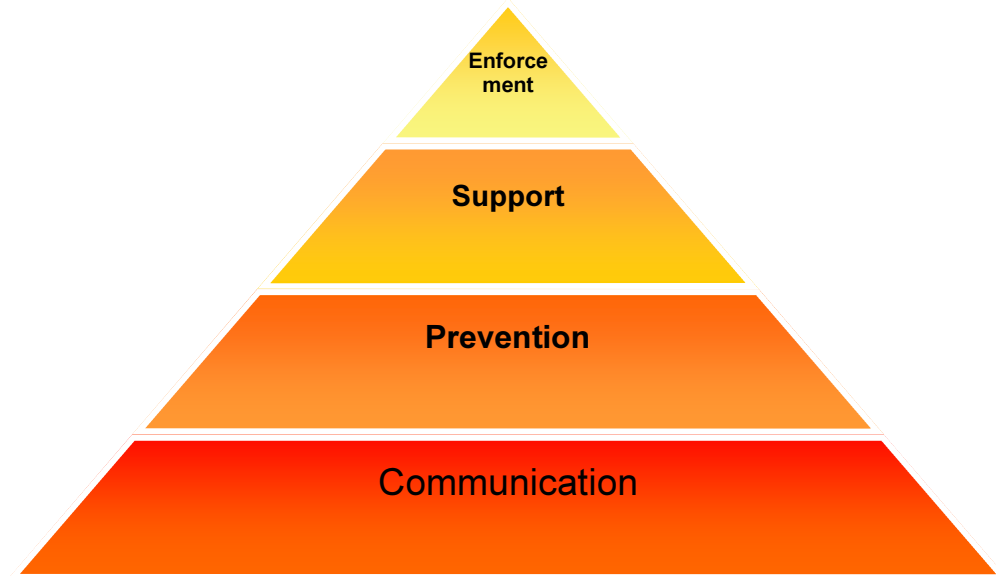
- **All reported cases of ASB will be taken seriously and investigated by the appropriate agency promptly.**
- **We will use all the relevant information available to Partners to resolve problems.**
- **We will use appropriate tools and powers to tackle problems as quickly and effectively as possible.**
- **We will support victims and witnesses of ASB throughout the case / investigation, and keep them updated about actions taken.**
- **We will tell the public what is being done to tackle ASB, and encourage communities to play their part.**
- **We will participate in community meetings, where appropriate, listen to problems identified and take actions where necessary.**
- **We will work with individuals and within communities to provide education around being a good citizen, and highlighting the consequences of involvement in ASB.**
- **We will raise awareness of residents' further right of complaint if they feel that effective action is not taken by local agencies and we will learn lessons from such issues.**

Linked to each of the standards will be a performance framework, allowing the standards to be monitored by partners.

HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET THERE

This strategy adopts the following framework for a Durham toolkit:

- **Communication**
- **Prevention of ASB**
- **Support for victims and witnesses as well as perpetrators and their families**
- **Enforcement, where necessary, to tackle the cause of ASB.**



The pyramid highlights an escalation approach to tackling ASB in County Durham. Underpinning our approach is **Communication**. Effective communication is critical to providing reassurance, ensuring people are aware of action being taken and getting the whole community involved in identifying and tackling local problems. Communication is at the heart of delivering responsive and accountable local services. Anti social behaviour is often the number one local issue and when people are informed about efforts to tackle anti social behaviour, they will have more confidence in public services.

The majority of ASB involves relatively minor incidents that can be reduced and addressed through education and preventative work. A proportion of these cases require a level of support work with perpetrators or mediation to find solutions. Where **Prevention** and **Support** do not provide a solution a robust **Enforcement** policy utilising the full range of tools and powers will be adopted.

Underpinning the framework is the need for effective support and communication with individuals and communities affected by ASB. If the public are unwilling to come forward or to trust that we will deal with the problem effectively, we are unlikely to succeed. Confidence is built through engaging with our communities, finding out what issues are affecting them and letting them know what we have done to resolve those issues.

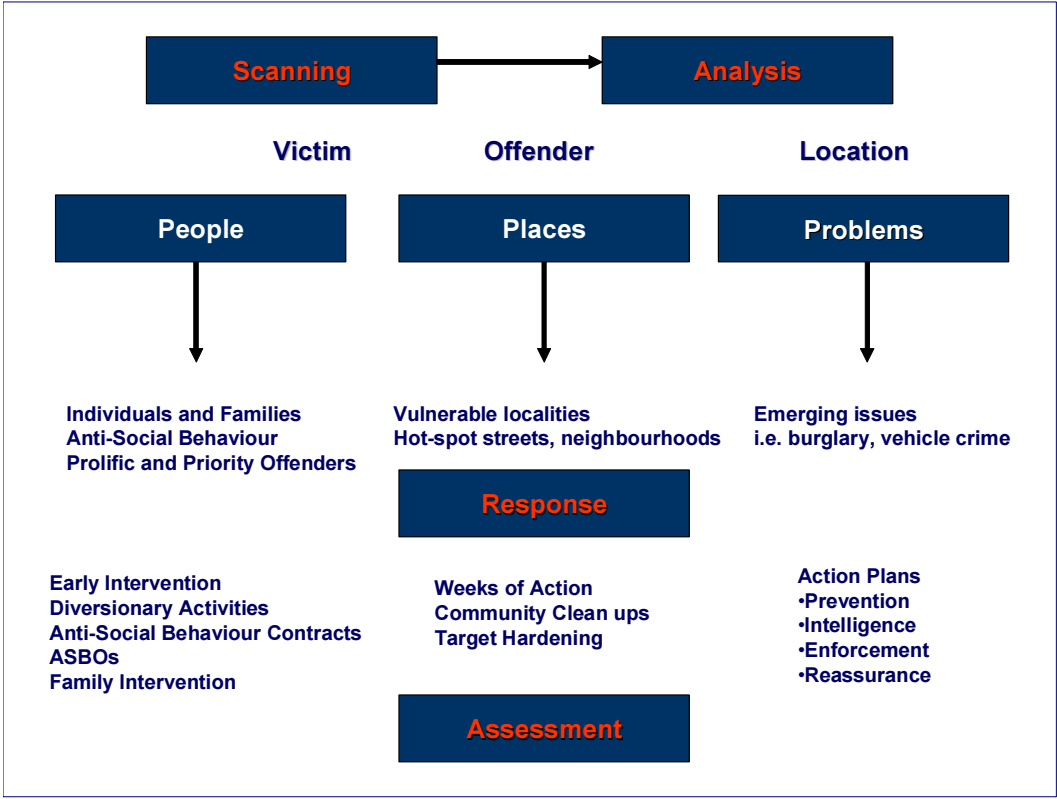
Various toolkits have been produced over recent years to provide guidance on how ASB can be effectively tackled. The toolkit approach is important because ASB is such a wide ranging subject matter and developing effective solutions requires educational, diversionary and enforcement strands.

Our L-MAPS operational groups follow the 'SARA' problem solving model which has been used for some time in problem-oriented policing as an established and successful process for problem solving. The groups focus on victims, offenders and locations to develop multi-agency responses to address the underlying cause of problems.

The four stages of SARA are:

- Scanning** Spot problems using knowledge, basic data and electronic maps.
- Analysis** Use partner information to give a better picture of the problems and dig deeper into problems' characteristics and underlying causes.
- Response** Devise a solution, working with the community, wherever possible; and
- Assessment** Looking back to see if the solution worked, whether it was value for money and what lessons can be learned.

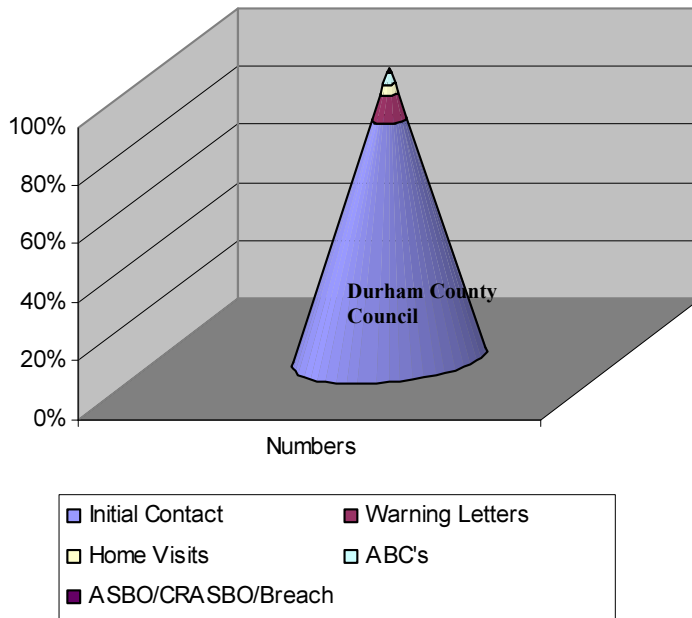
Problem Solving Model



Problems of a persistent nature that require additional resources beyond the scope of the L-MAPS will be escalated to the Performance and Planning Group of the Safe Durham Partnership.

An ASB Escalation Procedure for Perpetrators is used to provide a tiered approach to implementing interventions to deal with the perpetrators of 'Confirmed Incidents of ASB'. It involves the use of a range of measures including preventative and supportive interventions, in addition to enforcement tools. Interventions balance the needs of the victim against the needs of the perpetrator.

Out of a cohort of 500 individuals entered into the ASB escalation process, by Council ASB Officers, only 24 went on to require any more than a home visit. This intervention filtering process is repeated in other areas of the County and by RSLs where the same positive results are observed.



Information Sharing

L-MAPS are bound by the County Durham Information Sharing Protocol; this allows L-MAPS to share very detailed and personal information. Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 provides the power to share and use information for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder. The Safe Durham Partnership has developed intelligence-led business processes to ensure that decision making is based on good, and up to date, information. A regional Information Sharing Protocol for Community Safety has been developed, covering the sharing of personalised and depersonalised information between partners. The Protocol fulfils the statutory requirements within the Police and Justice Act 2006.

Communication

The Safe Durham Partnership has a Communication Strategy and Media Protocol in place covering all thematic areas, including Anti Social Behaviour. The Communication Strategy and delivery plan gives the freedom required by local teams to communicate local messages, whilst keeping key partnership messages consistent throughout the county.

Communicating ways in which we tackle ASB includes letting the community know what to expect from the Partnership, what we are doing to solve local problems, and working with the community to identify and solve local problems, in line with the Governments 'Big Society'.

What we do now

- **Police and Community Together Meetings (PACT)** Local community meetings, which allow the local community to determine the partners' priorities in the area, and jointly look at ways to resolve the problems. This gives members of the community a chance to come along and speak to members of their local Neighbourhood Policing Team and members of the Council. Updates on the priorities are given at the following meeting, and in a number of other formats, for example on posters in the area. PACTs are carried out in some local schools, to ensure the views of young people are gathered.
- **Surveys** A number of surveys are carried out by the Police, Council and the Home Office to identify problem areas, and gauge public confidence and satisfaction with the service we provide
- **Walkabouts** are carried out by partners, giving them the chance to identify any environmental and other local issues.
- **Not in my Neighbourhood Weeks** These are focussed action weeks, looking to deal with anti social behaviour and crime problems in an area.

Case Study

Realising young people in the area were not attending formal PACT meetings, Peterlee's Neighbourhood Policing Team set up its own Facebook page, aiming to inform younger members of the community about anti social behaviour, local crime issues and police operations in their area. It also gives information regarding keeping themselves safe, and police-backed young people's events.

The site has over 650 'fans', and includes the ability to have 'web chats' with members of the policing team.

What we are going to do differently

- **Increased use of Mosaic** (a community profiling tool) alongside other geo-demographic classification tools. These tools will allow the partnership to identify and tailor our methods of communication that are appropriate for local communities.
- **Increase the effectiveness of partners** and their contribution in local and countywide campaigns and events. Maximising the communication coverage we have available both to internal stakeholders and external audiences.
- **Expand PACT meetings-** to ensure they are at the times and places suitable for the community, with improved community participation.

Prevention

The 'prevention' theme includes activity that aims to prevent or reduce ASB. The activity includes education and awareness raising, providing advice and frameworks for action, community involvement, diversion initiatives and environmental actions.

What we do now

- **ASB Warning Letters** Warning letters are sent to Adult Perpetrators, or to the parents/carers of a person under the age of 18yrs, identifying the incident they have been involved in and the consequences of further anti social behaviour.
- **Alcohol Seizures** Where alcohol is confiscated from a person under the age of 18yrs the parents/carers are informed of the incident by appropriate methods. Where appropriate, a referral is automatically made to an Alcohol Brief Intervention Worker to ensure that we intervene at the earliest opportunity.
- **'Best Bar None' Scheme** We have received national recognition for our award scheme which encourages licensees to be responsible, and help to reduce problems of anti social behaviour in areas with a thriving night time economy.
- **Common Assessment Framework** The CAF is a standardised approach to assessing young people's needs for services. It assists in identifying factors which may contribute towards a young person's involvement in ASB. The CAF provides an opportunity for early intervention to identify and meet needs for young people and families.
- **Deliberate Fire Prevention Activity** A partnership agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Fire and Rescue Service, Police and Local Authority to identify vulnerable at risk premises which may be a target for deliberately started fires and other forms of ASB.
- **Fire and Rescue Service Diversionary programmes** The Fire Service Community Safety Young People's Team carry out various activities aimed at the prevention and reduction of ASB incidents, particularly around the main school holiday periods in addition to the period leading up to Bonfire time. Fire Service staff also provide a high visibility presence by using officers on bikes to target areas suffering from deliberate ASB fires usually involving areas of grassland and countryside. Educational information and engagement is provided to young people.
- **Long Term Empty Homes** Empty homes are often the focus of ASB, particularly youths, and often become damaged by arson attacks. The Councils Empty Homes Team responds to requests for help as well as proactive work. They are often successful in instigating further enforcement action or bringing the property back into use. The Council currently has a range of enforcement powers including Empty Dwelling Management Orders and enforced sales.
- **Memorandum of Understanding** between County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service, Durham County Council and Durham Constabulary for the removal of abandoned/end of life motor vehicles; the security of unoccupied properties; the removal of flammable refuse and for the development of improved partnership working to reduce arsons and deliberate fires.

- **‘Not In My Neighbourhood’ Weeks** These are focussed action weeks, looking to deal with anti social behaviour and crime problems in an area.
- **Pride in County Durham** We have developed an educational campaign for schools and community events which highlights the benefits of looking after your local area.
- **Private Landlords Support** The Council operates a support scheme for private landlords across County Durham who are experiencing problems with either their tenants or properties. An extensive range of help and advice is available to encourage ‘professionalism’ in the sector and reduce the incidences of ASB, illegal evictions and housing standards. Physical decline in a community is often accompanied by ASB and a rise in crime particularly when it is associated with areas containing significant levels of private rented accommodation.
- **Publicity Campaigns** We run campaigns locally to highlight issues in areas around fly tipping, litter and graffiti. We also hold educational events to encourage the responsible use of vehicles, such as ‘Bikewise’.
- **Street Cleansing** As well as general street cleansing, we target hotspot areas, removing litter, graffiti, fly posters and fly tipping. Any abandoned vehicles which may cause problems in ASB hotspot areas are removed.
- **Time Limited Projects** are commissioned by L-MAPS Chairs to resolve problems which are long-term and complex and require more discussion and deeper problem solving outside of the L-MAPS meetings. Members develop multi agency action plans with short, medium and long term actions for response and consider prevention, early intervention, enforcement and rehabilitation/support. If the problem is in a specific geographical area, the TLP will engage with the local community to obtain sustainable solutions to the problems.

Case Study – Time Limited Project

Youth-related ASB in Pelton Fell was identified through Chester-le-Street LMAPS as an issue towards the end of 2009 and subsequently a Time Limited Project (TLP) was set up. Figures showed that there had been an 81% increase in ASB figures from July-Dec 2009 compared to 2008 and 75% of all ASB recorded was youth related.

The first TLP meeting was held in November 2009 and approximately 6-weekly thereafter; meetings included input from Education, Police, housing associations, Neighbourhood Services, County Councillors, Pelton Fell community centre, Positive Futures, Extended Services and others. A detailed action plan was put together and initiatives included a membership card and code of conduct for young people attending the community centre, provision of DERIC youth bus and street-based teams, targeting of problematic individuals for engagement and referral to support services, targeting of activities towards days and times which had been identified as problematic, launch of the Tidy Ted scheme in a local primary school, and establishment of ASB surgeries for vulnerable residents. At every stage residents were kept informed through residents meetings, letter-drops and articles in the “Pelton Fell People”, a newsletter delivered to every household in the village.

A key benefit of the TLP was to establish close working relationships between partners, especially ones who were newly established such as the community centre. The community centre was able to use the ongoing multi-agency work to support funding applications for further youth workers and a youth co-ordinator.

The TLP concluded in April 2010. Much of the work and processes established by it have continued as core business. Evaluation showed that March and April 2010 had the lowest figures for ASB in the past 4 years, with a constant decrease in incidents accompanied by positive feedback from residents. The evaluation also suggested activities provided by the community centre and Positive Futures had proved to be an alternative to ASB, illustrated by the high numbers now attending activities (on average 166 children per week) and the reduction in ASB around the community centre. A follow-up evaluation showed that May and June 2010 had seen a continued low level of youth-related ASB since the TLP finished, with June showing a decrease in incidents of 53% compared to 2009.

- **Youth Provision** Throughout County Durham, a diverse range of provision for young people is provided by partners and voluntary organisations.

Case Study – Youth related ASB

Pelton was identified as an ongoing youth-related anti-social behaviour hotspot within Chester-le-Street's L-MAPS Part 1. A problem-solving approach was used to look at tackling this issue, using the Victim/Offender/Location triangle, alongside extensive consultation work with key individuals, including youth workers and community leaders, in order to establish the root causes and help create short and long term solutions.

Pelton Community Centre was also having problems with the behaviour of young people in and around the centre. The management committee had placed a bid into the My Place Big Lottery Fund in order to design and develop a youth centre with and for young people, but continued to have problems whilst this was being built, and approached LMAPS for support. The same group of young people causing problems for the centre were also reported as making threats towards staff at the local secondary school, and then involved in a serious assault on a local resident on Pelton Front Street. This had a serious detrimental impact on local community confidence.

The highlighted issues were addressed through educational packages in all the schools in the area. Each school received a presentation on anti-social behaviour, and in some cases more in depth workshops on this and other subjects, including drug awareness. Cestria Homes undertook work to deal with specific individuals involved in ASB, around reinforcing tenancy agreements, and warning letters were sent where appropriate. An ASBO was obtained against one of the ringleaders, and numerous ABCs were signed voluntarily which included putting additional support in place where needed. A Safer Schools Partnership was established in Roseberry Sports and Community College, Pelton. This included school surgeries and Police Officers attending during school break time in order to foster better relations between the students and Police.

Through L-MAPS, the Safe Durham Partnership commissioned the DERIC (Durham Education Resources in the Community) Bus in order to provide youth sessions and diversionary activity for young people during the building work. Neighbourhood Police Team PCSO's attended street-based sessions to support youth workers and further build relationships with the young people who attended the sessions. Their time was funded through the Youth Crime Action Plan (YCAP) funding, which meant that they could be dedicated to these sessions without risk of being detailed to other jobs.

It was also identified that there was a gap in provision for young people aged 8–12 years. Local councillors were approached and funded a youth session for this age group once a week for two years; this continues and is supported by the Beat PCSO, who has developed a productive working relationship with the young people in the area. The KICKZ programme was commissioned by L-MAPS with funding through Positive Futures, as an exit strategy to maintain the diversionary activities for young people, and was launched in January 2010.

Recorded levels of youth-related ASB reduced dramatically – in the first 6 months of the action plan activity there was a 36% reduction compared with the previous year and this reduction has been maintained, with ongoing positive feedback from the community and young people.

What we are going to do differently

- **Continue ‘Not in My Neighbourhood’ Weeks** and improve the process. All campaigns to incorporate environmental action, alcohol enforcement and awareness raising.
- **Develop and implement an education and enforcement programme in schools** using a range of tools to engage with pupils and challenge anti social behaviour.
- **Expand the ‘Civic Pride’ campaign** linked to areas highlighted during the L-MAPS process and utilising a variety of media.
- **To improve young people’s understanding of the harm that can be caused by ASB in their communities.** We will co-ordinate current ASB/crime prevention programmes for young people to ensure the full range of issues are addressed.
- **Scope the availability of risk assessment tools** specifically for ASB cases, to help identify vulnerable victims and perpetrators as early as possible.
- **Implement Community Action Teams** A Durham County Council dedicated, multi disciplined task force dealing proactively with local housing and environmental issues. The CAT would work alongside Neighbourhood Wardens, Durham Constabulary and Fire and Rescue teams and other partner agencies as part of a rolling programme delivering key interventions and targeted actions within the 11 L-MAPS areas.

Support

Support work is provided for both victims and perpetrators. Work with perpetrators is focused on changing behaviour which often involves extended support to families. Victim support is provided through mediation and restorative justice.

What we do now

- **Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)** This is a written agreement between the individual and the Safe Durham Partnership which provides the individual with a clear understanding of what behaviour is acceptable, the consequences of their behaviour, and the impact it has on others. It should last for 6 months.
- **Anger Management for Young People** This service can be offered to young people who are having problems managing their anger. The facilitator will visit the young person and assess which anger management approach will suit them. This will depend on factors such as the young person's needs, their interests, the sorts of behaviour that are causing concern and their age. The facilitator will work with the young person over a number of weeks to identify the triggers for their anger, understand the impact of their behaviour and work on ways of changing their responses. If appropriate, a meeting with the family to help them support the young person will be arranged.
- **Community Payback in Partnership Agreement** between the Council and the Probation Service for offenders to carry out unpaid work which will benefit their local communities.
- **DISC STEP2** provides support to tenants who are at risk of eviction, or other enforcement measures, following their anti social behaviour. The new 'Tackling Anti Social Behaviour' (TAB) project, funded until end of March 2011, offers support to people who have been involved in committing anti social/violent and aggressive behaviour.
- **Family Intervention Project (FIP)** uses a twin-track approach which includes help for families to address the causes of their behaviour, alongside supervision and enforcement tools to provide them with the incentives to change. The project uses intensive tailored action, with supervision and clear sanctions, to improve the behaviour of persistently anti social households.

FIP Case-study : Family X

Family X was renowned for its anti-social behaviour by the police, local authority, external agencies and neighbours. Gangs of youths were always gathering at the property, drinking, being abusive, and displaying rowdy behaviour. The family also had a history of illegally using motorbikes off-road. The sons had a history of aggression and were frequently involved in fights or trouble whilst the father is a registered alcoholic. All family members were unemployed. The family also kept their property in a poor state and were in rent arrears and had received a 'Notice Seeking Possession' from their housing provider. At this point, the family refused to engage with agencies. In response, a multi-agency FIP Referral meeting was convened and the FIP intervention aims were agreed along with a plan of action:

- The FIP worker visited the family daily to further assess their needs.
- The FIP worker encouraged the family to clean the interior and exterior of the property. New beds were sourced for the family.
- The FIP worker helped manage tenancy and rent issues.
- Substance misuse treatment was agreed and arranged.
- Health needs were addressed.
- The FIP worker made referrals for training and volunteering.
- Anger management intervention was offered and accepted.
- Alcohol services were offered and accepted.
- FIP Support Plan/Contract signed by family members

There have been no more complaints of anti-social behaviour involving the family. Further, there has been a major improvement in the cleanliness and condition of the property. School attendance has improved for the children and the family have responded well to group FIP activities. Some of the family have now entered full time training and are engaging with drug services. The family have achieved positive lifestyle changes with sustained improved behaviour resulting in a more structured family environment and are no longer at threat of becoming homeless.

- **Mediation** Unite provides this service which is utilised as a voluntary early intervention tool in resolving neighbour disputes and certain community ASB related problems, and involves Unite assisting the parties involved in coming to an agreement. The main issues dealt with are behavioural and noise.
- **Parenting Contracts** This is an agreement between a parent or parents and an agency about improving the behaviour of a child or young person to prevent them engaging in ASB
- **Parenting Programmes** Parenting skills training is an important part of tackling ASB as it empowers the parent to take responsibility and implement long term positive changes. A wide menu of courses is being delivered by highly trained practitioners, such as Family Nurturing, Positive Parenting Programmes (Triple P) and Strengthening Families 10-14. These courses are targeted to age group, behaviour or level of need so they are of the greatest benefit for the family. Triple P Pathways is for parents at risk of harming their child and SF10-14 builds stronger bonds by working with the parent and young person together. Through a Team Around the Child (part of the CAF process) or at the L-MAPS the right course for the individual family is identified.
- **Safer School Partnership** An SSP is a formal agreement between a school or partnership of schools and Local Criminal Justice Board agencies to work together in order to keep young people safe, reduce crime and the fear of crime and improve behaviour in schools and their communities. This involves a Police Officer or PCSO and other Partners regularly working at a school or across a number of schools on a full time or part time basis. As well as assisting the school, it has an impact within the wider community, by educating and supporting pupils at an early stage. Problematic behaviour can be challenged and work done with groups and individuals about the consequences and dangers of involvement in ASB.

What we are going to do differently

- **Review existing support mechanism** - for individuals, families and communities suffering from ASB and involved in ASB
- **Develop minimum standards of service procedures** - which includes an escalation of response (high, medium and low), prescribing an agreed course of action within set timescales, in relation to victims and locations.
- **Develop a standardised support package** - for repeat and vulnerable victims
- **Restorative Justice** This gives victims the chance to tell the perpetrator the real impact of their crime, to get answers to their questions and to receive an apology. It gives the perpetrator the chance to understand the real impact of what they have done and to do something to repair the harm. Restorative Justice holds the perpetrator to account for what they have done, personally and directly, and can help victims to get on with their lives. RAIN (Restorative Approaches in Neighbourhoods) is the tool being utilised by Durham Constabulary and Durham County Council to deal with low level criminal offences and community issues.
- **Victim Support for ASB** This is a service currently being piloted in Stanley by the Victim Support charity, to those suffering from problems of ASB. Victims are offered practical and emotional support, and this can be maintained from complaint, through interventions, to legal proceedings as necessary.
- **DISC STEP2** – develop a proposal to link STEP2 with the Gypsy and Traveller and County Durham Floating Support services so that this support can continue to be offered to tenants at risk of eviction, or other enforcement measures, following their anti social behaviour.
- **Family Intervention Project (FIP)** This service will continue, although with a capacity reduction of around 45%. There will be a need to look at referral procedures to prioritise interventions. There will be a Team Leader and 7 key workers who will offer intensive tailored support to families whose housing situation is vulnerable because of anti social behaviour. Intervention will address the causes of their behaviour, provide support and monitoring, often in tandem with enforcement tools, to provide them with the incentives and resources to change.
- **Mediation** – The aim of this project is to provide a free at source, high quality, independent, impartial and confidential community mediation service, which is open to all residents within the County Durham area. The outcomes so far suggest that this service has not been used to best effect. Focussing the service on a smaller cohort with more robust referral criteria could reduce costs and improve outcomes. ABG funding for this project comes to an end on 31 March 2011. There is potential for this service to continue with support from the Office for Civil Society Transition Fund. This is National Lottery funding which is available to support the transition of voluntary sector projects that have been supporting public sector partnership initiatives. Further options will also be developed in respect of pooled partnership budgets to maintain a level of service for the programme.
- **Anger Management for Young People** ABG funding for this project comes to an end on 31 March 2011. There is potential that the service may continue to be offered with support from the Office for Civil Society Transition Fund and/or alternative funding sources.

Enforcement

There are a number of tools and powers available. However, the following are the most commonly utilised in County Durham. Part of the Action Plan included within this Strategy involves reviewing all available tools and powers to ensure that we are using those available to the best effect.

What we do now

- **Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)** There are 3 types of ASBO – Interim, Stand-alone, and Orders upon conviction of Criminal Offence (CRASBO). They are Court Orders and an application may be considered by the Local Authority or Police on the basis of evidence collated. Where an Order is issued, conditions are applied seeking the prohibition of certain behaviours. Breach of any of the terms of an ASBO are Criminal Offences for which an individual can receive a fine or imprisonment. An ASBO application can be made based upon a rolling 6 month period of evidence gathering. An ABC does not have to be in place before an ASBO application can be made.
- **Premises Closure Orders** These can be used to temporarily close premises for a period of 6 months, which are responsible for significant and persistent disorder or persistent serious nuisance to a community.
- **Persistently Possessing Alcohol in a Public Place** Young people under the age of 18 years will be prosecuted for this offence if they have been found to be in possession of alcohol on 3 or more occasions within a period of 12 consecutive months.
- **Community Speedwatch** Where speeding is highlighted as a problem within a community, volunteers use a speed matrix to check vehicle's speeds, note down registrations and send warning letters to offending motorists.
- **Demoted Tenancies** Demoted Tenancies were introduced in 2003 by the Anti Social Behaviour Act. A demotion order reduces the security of tenure of a secure (local authority) or assured (registered social landlord) tenant so that the landlord can take possession proceedings and not have to prove the grounds for possession. In principle a demoted tenancy is similar to an introductory tenancy. It imposes a probationary period for 12 months where the tenant is given the opportunity to mend his/her ways and demonstrate that he/she will abide by the terms of the tenancy agreement. During the demotion period the tenant loses certain rights such as the right to buy. As with introductory tenancies, before a landlord can take action against a demoted tenancy, the tenant must be served an appropriate notice and given an opportunity for review. Unless court proceedings have begun, at the end of the 12-month period a demoted tenancy is automatically promoted back to secure status. A tenant of a registered social landlord, however, will find their tenancy relegated to a demoted assured shorthold tenancy, capable of being promoted only to assured tenancy status, regardless of whether the original tenancy was secure or assured.
- **Fixed Penalty Notices for environmental crimes such as dog fouling and litter** Fixed penalty notices are an opportunity for an individual to discharge their liability when they accept they have done something wrong and wish to avoid getting a criminal record. The Council uses fixed penalty notices for a wide variety of environmental

crimes including littering, dog fouling, fly-tipping, the illegal transportation of waste, and abandoning a vehicle. Fixed penalty notice use is based on a zero tolerance approach and, as a result, where an individual commits an offence or fails to comply with a legal notice related to such offences, they will receive a fixed penalty notice on both the first and any subsequent occasion. Any individual who fails to pay the fixed penalty notice will be summonsed to court. Enforcement patrols for these offences will primarily be based on intelligence provided by the community regarding offenders.

- **Housing Injunctions** The Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 amended the Housing Act 1996 in respect of anti social behaviour injunctions, sometimes referred to as 'stand alone' injunctions. All social landlords can now apply to county court for anti social behaviour injunctions against perpetrators of ASB. Perpetrators can be excluded from areas including in extreme cases their own homes, where they have been causing trouble if it is affecting the housing management function of the landlord. Injunctions can be used on any person, tenant or not, aged 18 or over, to protect staff, contractors of the landlord and tenants. There are two conduct conditions:
 - The behaviour must be **capable** of causing nuisance or annoyance to any person,
 - It must directly or indirectly relate to or affect the housing management functions of the relevant landlord.

If there has been the use or threatened use of violence or significant risk of harm to a victim then the courts may grant a power of arrest with the injunction. Courts have to give careful consideration to the scope of the injunction to ensure that it is justified by the evidence and appropriate and proportionate to the facts of the case. Breach of an injunction can be dealt with by way of committal to prison or a fine.

- **Injunctions for Public Nuisance** In cases of anti social behaviour, local authorities can use Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972 to apply for Injunctions for Public Nuisance, where they consider it "expedient for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of their area to:
 - a) prosecute or defend or appear in legal proceedings and, in the case of civil proceedings, institute them in their own name, and
 - b) in their own name, make representations in the interests of the inhabitants at any public inquiry held by or on behalf of any Minister or public body under any enactment".

Injunctions can prohibit the individual from entering the area where the nuisance has been committed and may also contain other prohibitions designed to restrain the type of anti social behaviour which has caused the public nuisance.

Case Study - S222 INJUNCTION FOR PUBLIC NUISANCE

Over a period of two years, Durham County Council and Durham Constabulary received dozens of complaints from residents about the behaviour of female X and visitors to her address. Problems reported included fighting and urinating in the street, shouting and swearing, verbal abuse and threats towards residents, loud music and noise from vehicles revving their engines. Numerous interventions, including warning letters and home visits, two Acceptable Behaviour Contracts which were both refused, a noise abatement notice, offers of referrals to support agencies, and attempts to work with the landlord to enforce the tenancy agreement, were tried and failed. The frequency and severity of reports escalated and partners agreed that enforcement action had become the only option.

Although numerous residents had complained, all were fearful of making first party statements due to the reputation and behaviour they had witnessed of the female, her family and her acquaintances. However, some residents agreed to make 3rd party statements and for their

contact details to be passed to the judge should he/she wish to question them further, with the condition that they were not disclosed to the female or her solicitor. An interim Injunction was granted, with written agreement from the judge for a separate list of resident witnesses to be supplied at the full hearing the following week. The female failed to attend Court for the full hearing, and the full Injunction was granted for a period of 6 months, with conditions for the female to have no more than 2 visitors between 8am and 9pm, no visitors except her parents between 9pm and 8am, and to play no loud music that could be heard outside her property or in adjacent properties. Power of arrest was attached to all three conditions. A press release was issued the same evening, and articles in the local paper and local and national radio followed.

To date the Injunction has not been breached and feedback from residents is hugely positive.

- **Introductory Tenancies (Local Authority tenancies)** - With the introduction of the Housing Act 1996 local authorities were given discretionary powers to establish introductory tenancies. To bring an introductory tenancy to an end the local authority must serve a notice on the tenant saying that they will be asking the court to make an order for possession for the dwelling house and giving reasons for the action. Where the authority has sought possession of the dwelling, through the courts, the court must grant possession of the dwelling to the authority. (If the courts are not satisfied that the notice and review procedures have been followed correctly then possession proceedings would fail). The Housing Act 2004 gave an additional power to local authorities to extend the 12-month period of introductory tenancies for a further 6 months if there is evidence of anti social behaviour. To do this the tenant must be served with a notice and given the opportunity of a review in the same way as the procedure for ending an introductory tenancy.
- **Off Road Bikes/ Seizure of Vehicles** - As well as general and targetted patrols, off road bikes are utilised in hotspot areas to catch those involved in the anti-social use of motor vehicles. Following a warning notice, any person continuing with the activity (at the time or a future time) has their vehicle seized.
- **Parenting Orders** - These are Court Orders which can direct the parent/s of a young person aged up to 17 years to attend parenting courses and can specify ways in which the parent is required to exercise control over their children's behaviour. They can be applied for where there is non attendance or criminal proceedings are taking place.
- **Selective Licensing** - A local housing authority (LHA) may declare a licensing scheme for privately rented accommodation in its area providing the following conditions are met:-
 - An area has low housing demand (or is likely to become such an area) with a significant level of privately owned houses let on short term arrangements and where the LHA is satisfied that the introduction of a scheme along with other measures would lead to an improvement in the social or economic conditions in the area.
 - An area is experiencing significant or persistent problems caused by anti social behaviour (where private landlords in the area are not taking appropriate action to combat the problem) and where the LHA is satisfied that the introduction of a scheme along with other measures would lead to a reduction or elimination of the problem.

Once an Area has been declared, an Authority has the power to prosecute landlords who are operating without a License or where a License holder is breaching the conditions. For example, not referencing a tenant before the tenancy is established or poor management practises such as not dealing with ASB.

- **Starter Tenancies (Registered Social Landlords)** - Used by RSL's, a Starter Tenancy is a periodic assured shorthold tenancy that runs initially for twelve months. Provided that the tenancy is conducted satisfactorily, it will automatically default after twelve months and become an assured tenancy. Starter tenancies are not used for all new tenancies but are used in those areas where they can be effective in tackling anti social behaviour. The power available, in respect of starter tenancies, for registered social landlords differs from that of local authorities. A local authority must decide if they want to adopt 'introductory tenancies' for all new tenants however a registered social landlord is governed by the Housing Corporation's code of guidance. This allows them to adopt a probationary scheme for new assured tenants as a tool to tackle anti social behaviour, either in a defined geographical area or across their whole stock. A tenant with an RSL starter tenancy can be evicted by way of the standard assured shorthold tenancy grounds. This means that the landlord must give the tenant two months written notice, under section 21 of the Housing Act 1988. Should the tenants fail to leave, the RSL can apply to the Courts for possession and, as with introductory tenancies, unless the court can show a procedural failure, they must grant the possession. Whilst a local authority can end an introductory tenancy at any time, a starter tenancy cannot normally be ended within the first 6 months; the notice cannot be served less than 4 months into the tenancy. Unlike a Local Authority, an RSL tenant has no legal right of review of the decision. In practice most RSL's will have a review process available to demonstrate fairness.
- **Test Purchasing of Alcohol** - We run intelligence led operations to identify on and off licence premises that sell alcohol to under age people. As well as a fine, this can have an impact on their licence to sell alcohol. Alcohol is also seized from under age drinkers, or those who are supplying drink to them.

What we are going to do differently

- **Improve effectiveness of L-MAPs** – and ensure all relevant agencies are fully involved in the process
- **Greater co-ordination with Housing** to ensure an effective joint approach to tackling anti social behaviour
- **Develop a protocol covering littering and dog fouling issues** – including the power to issue fixed penalty notices
- **Review the use of current tools and powers** – and their effectiveness at reducing ASB.
- **Ensure any changes to ASB tools, powers and protocols by the new coalition government** are effectively implemented and monitored
- **Develop joint working procedures** between Environmental Health, ASB Teams and other departments of the Council for dealing with noise related anti social behaviour

THE WAY FORWARD

The Safe Durham Partnership has in place a number of effective structures to prevent, and deal with anti social behaviour. Good feedback was received from a recent Home Office Inspection and an Overview and Scrutiny Committee report and a recent inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC) found that the agencies work together effectively to tackle short, medium and long term ASB issues.

We will continue to work with the community and partners to improve our performance and increase public confidence in our ability to tackle Anti Social Behaviour effectively.

The Strategy will be subject to an annual review which will feed into a 3 yearly assessment process.

An Action Plan has been developed in conjunction with this Strategy which details the Objectives which will enable the Partnership to achieve its outcomes. These have been grouped under the headings of Communication, Prevention, Support and Enforcement as follows:-

Communication

- Objective 1.1 Develop an improvement plan for PACT processes and extend Street PACT
- Objective 1.2 Voice Connect messaging system to be implemented across whole county
- Objective 1.3 Develop dedicated Community ASB website, incorporating ASB Toolkit
- Objective 1.4 Develop countywide and local 'Facebook' sites
- Objective 1.5 Smarter marketing using MOSAIC
- Objective 1.6 Fully review ASB performance information currently made available to communities

Prevention

- Objective 2.1 Continue 'Not in My Neighbourhood' campaigns and improve the process. All campaigns to incorporate environmental action, alcohol enforcement and awareness raising
- Objective 2.2 Promote Neighbourhood Watch
- Objective 2.3 To promote all Watch Schemes (ie Farm, Business, Pub, Shop and Garage)
- Objective 2.4 Promote and implement Minimum Standards
- Objective 2.5 Develop internal procedures between departments and agencies for escalation of ASB issues. Develop a standardised format and consistency of approach to ASB issues
- Objective 2.6 Develop closer links to Environment Partnership and Pride in Durham group to improve the way we tackle quality of life issues

- Objective 2.7 Expand the current 'Civic Pride' campaign (including 'Tidy Business' award scheme and 'Responsible Retailer Agreements'), utilising a wide range of electronic and other media, and link it to L-MAPS
- Objective 2.8 Develop and implement an education and enforcement programme in schools, utilising a range of tools to challenge anti social behaviour
- Objective 2.9 Support the full implementation of the Safe Durham Partnership Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy
- Objective 2.10 Develop a protocol to enable the creation of Designated Public Place Orders
- Objective 2.11 Expand the 'Insight' programme to include alcohol as well as drug education
- Objective 2.12 Implement the recommendations in the DCC Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee Report
- Objective 2.13 To improve young people's understanding of the harm that can be caused by ASB in their communities
- Objective 2.14 Explore the feasibility of further developing Safer Neighbourhood Units including a range of agencies and sections
- Objective 2.15 Develop the description of referral pathways, by way of diagrams, for different types of service needs
- Objective 2.16 Undertake a training needs analysis of DCC staff in respect of Adult and Children's Safeguarding issues and other processes such as MAPPA, MARAC, CAF and ensure all staff access the appropriate training
- Objective 2.17 Develop a programme to raise the profile of L-MAPS in other service areas
- Objective 2.18 Scope the availability of risk assessment tools specifically for ASB cases
- Objective 2.19 Contribute to the audit of the ASB Escalation Procedure to address identified gaps
- Objective 2.20 Undertake an audit of case management and recording procedures to identify good practice and provide a gap analysis
- Objective 2.21 Co-ordinate the Bonfire Strategy
- Objective 2.22 Co-ordinate a range of interventions to tackle deliberate secondary fires
- Support**
- Objective 3.1 Develop a multi agency best practice database
- Objective 3.2 Consider sustainability of interventions to ensure families receive full support, ie FIP, STEP2, Mediation Service, etc

- Objective 3.3 Review existing support mechanism for individuals, families and communities
- Objective 3.4 Introduce a Problem Orientated Partnership approach to deal with Anti Social Behaviour, identifying vulnerable victims, locations and offenders
- Objective 3.5 Develop a support package for repeat and vulnerable victims, including a victim and perpetrator risk assessment tool for all practitioners
- Objective 3.6 The County Council to deliver protocols with the RSLs/ALMOs to ensure effective joint approach to tackling ASB

Enforcement

- Objective 4.1 Roll out Restorative Justice countywide as an alternative to existing criminal justice disposals
- Objective 4.2 Improve effectiveness of L-MAPS and agency involvement in the L-MAPS process
- Objective 4.3 Develop a protocol covering littering and dog fouling issues, including the power to issue fixed penalty notices
- Objective 4.4 L-MAPS to ensure that environmental issues become a standing item on Part 1 of their agenda
- Objective 4.5 'Community Action Teams' driven by L-MAPS, to be established
- Objective 4.6 Expand the use of 'Community Speedwatch' campaigns across the whole county
- Objective 4.7 Review the use of tools and powers and their effectiveness for reducing ASB
- Objective 4.8 Produce directory showing key responsibility for services linked to legislative tools and powers

The Anti Social Behaviour Delivery Group will closely monitor the Action Plan at quarterly intervals.

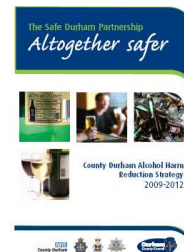
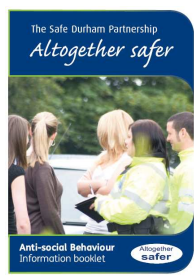
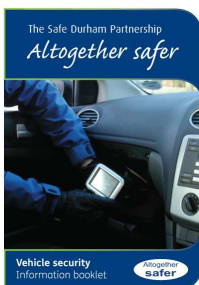
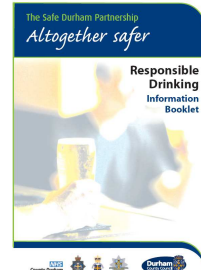
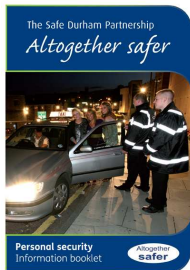
APPENDICES

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Acts/Strategies/Guidance

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Licensing Act 2003
- Housing Act 2004 – Housing Standards, Selective Licensing, Management Orders
- Respect Action Plan 2006
- Youth Taskforce Action Plan 2008
- The Casey Review ‘Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime’ June 2008
- Youth Alcohol Action Plan 2008
- Youth Crime Action Plan 2008
- National Community Safety Plan 2008/11 (Home Office) – updated
- Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders: Final Evaluation Report, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2008
- Communicating Confidence: A practical guide, Home Office 2009
- Confidence Route Map 2009
- A Tiered Approach to tackling young people drinking alcohol in public places 2009
- A guide to Anti Social Behaviour Tools and Powers – April 2009
- 2009 Strategic Assessment
- Sustainable Communities Strategy 2009-2023
- Children and Young Peoples Plan 2009-2012
- Policing and Crime Act 2009
- White Paper – ‘Protecting the Public: Supporting the police to succeed’ – Dec 2009
- Partnership Plan 2009 - 2011
- Crime and Security Act 2010
- Safe and Confident Neighbourhoods Strategy 2010
- NPIA Local policing guide for early intervention and prevention of youth crime and anti social behaviour 2010
- Places to go – Things to Do Action Plan 2010
- East Durham Homes Anti Social Behaviour Strategy
- 2010 Strategic Assessment
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010/2011

Information Leaflets which are available to the public:-



Please ask us if you would like this document summarised in another language or format.

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Cabinet

12 October 2011

Draft National Planning Policy Framework



Report of Corporate Management Team

Ian Thompson, Corporate Director Regeneration and Economic Development.

Councillor Neil Foster, Cabinet Portfolio Member for Regeneration and Economic Development

Purpose of the Report

1. This report summarises and comments upon the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which has been published for consultation.

Background

2. The NPPF represents a fundamental reassessment of both the overall direction and the detail of the planning system in England, intended to support economic recovery and play a key role in delivering the government's localism agenda. The draft NPPF is the outcome of a review of planning policy, designed to consolidate policy statements, circulars and guidance documents into a single concise Framework (a reduction of over a thousand pages of guidance to around 50). The draft NPPF has been the subject of significant and prolonged public debate over the last month, the outcome of which is still unclear. The consultation period is open until 17 October.

Key elements of the proposals

3. The overriding message from the Framework is that planning authorities should plan positively for new development, and approve all individual proposals wherever possible.
4. At the heart of the new system is a new 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. The Framework requires proposals for 'sustainable development' to be approved "unless the adverse impacts of allowing development would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits". This clearly raises the bar for those seeking to resist development proposals for whatever reason. Much will therefore depend on the interpretation of what is considered to be 'sustainable development' when assessing individual development proposals.
5. The Framework proposes that planning permission should be granted where the development plan is "absent, silent, indeterminate, or where relevant policies are out of date" is very significant. In the short term, this raises issues

about how proposals are assessed in advance of the adoption of the County Durham Plan, and the continuing relevance of local plan policies that were 'saved' by the former Districts. In the longer term, after the County Durham Plan is adopted, issues will remain about whether any policies are up to date because the Framework defines 'up to date local plans' as being those which are consistent with the slimmed down national Framework.

The County Durham Plan

6. Development of the County Durham Plan is well advanced and its primary focus is to support the development of the local economy and an 'Altogether Wealthier Durham'. On the face of it, the Plan's focus on promoting economic development is therefore consistent with the NPPF's emphasis on sustainable growth and overcoming barriers to investment. However, the Plan seeks to achieve this by directing development to particular locations and bringing together employment, housing and services to create sustainable communities. The provisions of the Framework could introduce the risk of unconstrained development contrary to the Plan's emerging spatial strategy, but difficult to resist when assessed against the provisions of the Framework.
7. Slimming down the national guidance in the context of the 'localism agenda' should provide greater scope for County Durham to develop a framework for new development which is more attuned to local needs and priorities rather than national priorities which can be framed to address the needs of the South East as opposed to the North East. However, it should be noted that the planning system is the subject of EU legislation and has been impacted by increasing numbers of Judicial Reviews and issues such as Village Green, in the absence of an up-to-date and adopted development plan, a slimming down framework of national guidance risks more development being determined by case law and appeals over the short to medium term until the Plan is adopted.
8. The overall focus of national policy on economic development reflects the approach of the Councils planning service to the development industry. The County Durham Plan is being developed to ensure the delivery of a steady supply of good quality development sites that are attractive to the market. Plenty of sites with planning permission, approximately 8000 homes with permission yet to be started, in Durham are already available to the market and more sites are being identified to ensure that a supply pipeline of attractive sites throughout the plan period. Whilst it is accepted that a streamlined planning system will be advantageous, the lack of mortgage availability, the reduced public subsidy which provided vital infrastructure and affordable housing within developments that provided confidence to developers and the reduced financial capacity of the development industry to deliver new development at the rate that was achieved before the credit crunch are the key reasons for the 'break in development' in County Durham to which the Government are trying to resolve.

Format of Local Plans

9. The NPPF states that each LPA should produce a Local Plan for its area which can be reviewed in whole or in part, and that any additional Planning Documents should only be used where clearly justified. It reiterates that

planning should be genuinely 'plan led' when determining planning applications.

10. The current development programme for the preparation of the County Durham Plan would deliver a sequence of Development Plan Documents, starting with the 'Core Strategy' and followed by documents which set out land use allocations and the Development Management policies necessary to determine planning applications. Whilst the NPPF does not go so far as to require for the preparation of a single local plan document, it is clear that the Government intends that the vacuum created by the absence of a clear policy framework for County Durham would be filled by the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. The current programme and sequence of plan preparation is therefore being reassessed to minimise the period of uncertainty should the draft NPPF be adopted in its current form.

Development Management

11. The NPPF states that the primary objective of development management is to "foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to hinder or prevent development". It requires local planning authorities to approach development management decisions positively, attach significant weight to the benefits of economic and housing growth, influence development proposals to achieve quality outcomes, and enable the delivery of sustainable development proposals. It also places emphasis on early engagement and pre-application discussions.
12. Local Planning Authorities are also advised to consider using Local Development Orders to relax planning controls for particular areas or categories of development and to take a proactive approach to the use of neighbourhood development orders and community right to build orders. Whilst the NPPF is a draft document issued for consultation, the Planning Inspectorate consider the 'direction of travel' to be clear that it should therefore be given 'weight' as a material consideration in determining planning applications.

Neighbourhood Planning

13. The Localism Bill introduces rights for communities to prepare 'Neighbourhood Plans'. The Bill is not entirely clear on the relationship between the Neighbourhood Plan and the Council's Local Plan and the NPPF does not remove ambiguities with the risk of introducing some major areas of conflict between neighbourhood and local plans. The relationship between the presumption in favour of sustainable development and the primacy of locally-led development plans is also unclear.

Evidence base

14. A new duty has been introduced to co-operate with neighbouring authorities on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. The duty, in part, fills the vacuum caused by the abolition of the regional tier of government and represents a new 'test of soundness' to be applied when plans are submitted for Examination in Public. Arrangements have therefore been put in place to ensure regular dialogue with neighbouring authorities particularly in terms of

housing market research where several authorities are known to be undertaking new research.

15. To boost the supply of housing land, the NPPF requires planning authorities to identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements. The supply should include an additional allowance of at least 20 per cent to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Once again, the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply where land was not readily available. Whilst this requirement to 'over-programme' in the supply of housing land would appear to introduce the risk, over the longer term, of 'cherry picking' of the best sites at the expense of those that are more strategically important, this would appear to be a reasonable response to difficult market conditions at present.

Resources

16. The accompanying Impact Assessment warns that "resource pressures" on councils may limit their capacity to move quickly in bringing forward local plans. There are also concerns about how evidence gathering and data collection, essential for monitoring to support the decision making process, will be funded from limited and declining resources.

Conclusions

17. The draft NPPF represents a profound shift in the way that the planning system works and presents some real challenges for all those involved in designing and planning new development. The controversial nature of key proposals and in particular, the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' has generated significant public debate nationally. Whilst the Government's preferred 'direction of travel' is clear, there are many unanswered questions as to how the proposals will work in practice and whether the final framework will differ significantly from the draft now available for consultation.
18. Whilst the broad concept of a slimmer National Planning Policy Framework and the scope to develop a more locally relevant policy context for County Durham should be welcomed, serious concerns regarding the scope of the draft document remain, particularly :-
 - a) The definition of sustainable development is insufficiently precise to prevent inappropriate development
 - b) Whilst a new planning policy framework for County Durham is well advanced, County Durham would need some weight to be attached to the emerging plan, to prevent development taking place that would undermine the plan before the plan it was adopted. Effective transitional arrangements would help to fill any policy vacuum caused by the NPPF.
 - c) If significant development proposals are approved before the County Durham Plan is finalised (on sites identified through the plan making process), the Council may not secure sufficient Community

Infrastructure Levy to deliver the necessary infrastructure and local needs required to demonstrate that the plan is deliverable.

Recommendations and Reasons

19. That the key issues outlined in this report form the basis of the Councils formal response to the draft National Planning Policy Framework.

Background papers

Draft National Planning Policy Framework and Impact Assessment

Contact: [Graeme Reed] Tel: 01913872494

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance –

None.

Staffing –

None

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty –

None.

Accommodation –

None.

Crime and Disorder –

None.

Human Rights –

None.

Consultation –

None.

Procurement –

None.

Disability Issues –

None.

Legal Implications –

None.

Cabinet

12 October 2011

**Education Capital: The Priority School
Building Programme**



Report of Corporate Management Team

**David Williams, Corporate Director, Children and Young People's
Services,**

**Councillor C Vasey, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Children and Young
People's Services**

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To update Cabinet about Education Capital Funding and the new Priority School Building Programme (PSBP) announced on 19 July 2011 which is intended to address those schools in the worst condition.

Background

- 2 In July 2010 the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Programme was stopped and the Government launched a comprehensive review of all capital investment funded by DfE. The review's findings and recommendations were published in April 2011. The DfE is now consulting on these and responses are to be returned by 11 October 2011. CYPS will submit a response on behalf of the LA.
- 3 In December 2010, the Secretary of State announced details of School Capital Grant Allocations for Local Authorities for 2011-12. Durham County Council was allocated £3.8m Basic Need Funding (for additional school places) and £9.8m for Capital Maintenance of Schools. £13.6m in total.
- 4 The Secretary of State made clear that allocations for 2012-13 until 2014-15 would be informed by the outcome of the Capital Review (April 2011) but he stated that he expects funding available for Basic Need and Capital Maintenance of Schools to be roughly in line with the funding for 2011-12.
- 5 On this basis a report was submitted to Cabinet on 13 July 2011 setting out a proposed 4 year plan for investment in schools. (see Annex 1). Plans are being developed for the Spennymoor and Elemore Hall School Projects using the 2011-12 allocation.
- 6 Written confirmation has still to come from DfE about exact amounts of grant funding being allocated from 2012-2015 (this is expected in December 2011), but an announcement was made on 19 July 2011 about the new Priority School Building Programme that is to be introduced nationally. The PSBP will be financed via PFI and is completely separate from grant funding mentioned above.

Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)

- 7 The programme is available to all publically funded schools and it is envisaged that in total it could assist between 100 to 300 schools nationally including a mixture of primary, secondary, and special schools along with sixth form colleges and alternative provision. In year one it is expected that between 50 -60 schools will receive investment across the country with the first schools scheduled to open in the 2014/15 academic year.
- 8 **To take the opportunity of accessing funding through this programme applications need to be submitted to DfE by 14 October 2011.**
- 9 Individual Schools, Academies and Local Authorities are all eligible to apply for funding. DfE expects LA's to submit applications on behalf of all maintained schools (including VA, VC and Foundation Schools) and Academies to submit their own application. **The target date for informing applicants of the outcome of their applications is December 2011.**

Eligibility

- 10 Any school receiving investment must be prepared to enter into a long-term (approximately 27 year) private finance arrangement.
- 11 Successful applications will be batched together and contracts will be procured by a central body (or by a centrally determined alternative VFM route, as decided following the consultation)
- 12 Procurement will be based upon standardised designs (subject to site constraints, planning requirements and a limited amount of LA choice)
- 13 Schools will be required to make a contribution to the annual revenue payments of the private finance contract and continue to pay for utilities (to include some elements of contract management).

Issues for Consideration

- 14 The application form is prescriptive in terms of information that needs to be provided and must be supported by data extracted from condition surveys carried out or updated in the last two years. All schools had condition surveys carried out in 2005 but surveys of the schools in worst condition have been updated since then.
- 15 Schools that have had substantial investment in the last 15 years e.g. a new or replacement school or a refurbishment of more than 50% of the existing building, or those schools that have more than 30% of their building listed under Planning Regulations will be unlikely to succeed. This is because the programme is calling for value for money solutions and is only suitable for those schools which will have to be substantially rebuilt.

- 16 Schools which show sufficient long term pupil demand will be considered as a priority for the programme and pupil projection figures will need to be included in the application along with detail of any building short comings e.g. Health and Safety issues, and any proposed site constraints or planning issues that could impact upon the delivery of the project.
- 17 There is a substantial piece of data collection and analysis for the LA to prepare in a limited time frame and careful consideration will have to be given to the number of applications to be submitted and the prioritisation process used so that we can demonstrate to both the DfE and schools our decisions and methods for inclusion into the programme.
- 18 As the programme is likely to cover only 100-300 schools nationally, a realistic number of applications to submit from the LA is four. (A separate application form needs to be submitted for each school).
- 19 Given existing knowledge about schools, the following are those in the worst condition, listed in priority order:
1. Seaham School of Technology
 2. Durham Trinity School
 3. West Cornforth Primary School
 4. St Joseph's RCVA Primary School, Coundon

These schools were the highest priorities for new build via the BSF and Primary Capital Programmes until they were stopped in July 2010.

However, any application would need to be supported with up to date condition data that demonstrates these schools are the highest priorities.

- 20 By the end of December 2011, we should know whether these bids have been successful or not. This is at the same time we should hear about further capital funding that is to be allocated to Durham County Council for years 2012-2015 (highlighted in paragraph 6). If this is in line with allocations for 2011-12, we could receive about £41m over three years. The new school for Seaham School of Technology would be the highest priority to be funded from this grant allocation if funding through the PSBP does not materialise.

Recommendations

- 21 Cabinet is asked to:
- (a) give approval for CYPS to submit a bid to DfE for funding under the PSBP and;
 - (b) taking account of the priority order in paragraph 19 agree that these schools should be included in the bid.

Contact: Sheila Palmerley Ext: 3281

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance

If the bids are successful the schools will be financed via PFI.

Staffing

None.

Risk

There could be risks to the schools of engaging in a PFI contract.

Equality and Diversity

As a public body, the Council must take into account the Equality Act 2010, a consolidating Act which brings together previous Acts dealing with discrimination. Decisions must be reviewed for potential impact on persons with "protected characteristics".

If the bid highlighted in the body of the report is successful, any new school buildings provided through the scheme will be designed to the appropriate accessibility standards. If successful, full Equality and Diversity Impact Assessments would be carried out and considered before the detailed schemes were planned and implemented.

S.149 of the 2010 Act also lays down the Public Sector Equality Duty whereby from the 5 April 2011, local authorities and other organisations exercising public functions must have due regard to 3 key areas:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation.
- Advance equality of opportunity between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who don't and
- Foster good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who don't.

The relevant "protected characteristics" are: age, disability, gender, re-assignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

Accommodation

If bids are successful, new build schools will be provided to replace schools in the worst condition.

Crime and Disorder

None.

Human Rights

Human rights will not be affected.

Consultation

Appropriate consultation will be undertaken with schools involved.

Procurement

If bids are successful, the Government will advise how the projects would be procured.

Disability Issues

None.

Legal Implications

None.

Proposed 2 Year Capital Investment Plan with Proposed 2 Year Extension in Schools Based on Indicative DfE Grant Allocation

	Actual Allocation 2011/12	Proposed Allocation 2012/13	Proposed Allocation 2013/14	Proposed Allocation 2014/15	Total
Grant Allocation from DfE					
Basic Need (School Places)	£3.8m	£3.8m	£3.8m	£3.8 m	£15.2m
Condition of School Buildings	£9.8m	£9.8m	£9.8m	£9.8m	£39.2m
Total	£13.6m	£13.6m	£13.6m	£13.6m	£54.4m
Projects for Consideration					
Primary School Places	£3.8m	£3.8m	£3.8m	£3.8m	£15.2m
Spennymoor (remodelled school)	£6.15	£1.0m	-	-	£11.0m to include £3.85m from capital receipts (estimate)
Seaham School of Technology (new build)	£1.45m	£7.2m	£5.85m	-	£17.5m to include £3.0m from capital receipts (estimate)
Elemore Hall (remodelled/additional accommodation)	£1.4m	£1.4m		-	£2.8m
Durham Trinity Special School (new build)	-	-	Costs to be determined	Costs to be determined	
Contingency	£0.8m	£0.2m	£0.2m	£0.2m	£1.4m
Total	£13.6m	£13.6m	Costs to be finalised	Costs to be finalised	-

Cabinet

12 October 2011

Annual Report of Local Safeguarding
Children Board



Report of Corporate Management Team

David Williams, Corporate Director, Children and Young People's
Services

Councillor Claire Vasey, Cabinet Portfolio Member for Children's
Services

Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to share with Cabinet the Annual Report of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) for information.

Background

2. The LSCB has, since its inception produced an annual report to advise partners and key stakeholders of its key activities, achievements and priorities for the coming year.

Current Position

3. From April 2011 each LSCB is now required to produce and publish an annual report on the effectiveness of safeguarding in the local area. The report should provide an assessment of local safeguarding arrangements set against an analysis of the local area safeguarding context. The report should recognise achievements and progress in the local authority area as well as providing a realistic challenge of the challenges that still remain.
4. Durham LSCB decided to move towards this method of reporting in advance of the April 2011 timescale, and this is the second annual report prepared in this format. This has been achieved through the Board's continued engagement with the Children's Trust and other partnership arrangements in addressing key issues and identifying progress made. Specifically the LSCB has identified key challenges against which the Children's Trust need to deliver.
5. The key priorities identified in County Durham for the coming year include:
 - The continued need to improve the quality of **information sharing** between all professionals (this was a priority last year but is still a problematic area, highlighted in the majority of serious case reviews);
 - **Sexual exploitation** of young people, recognised as an increasing area of concern – particularly in relation to internet grooming;

- **Mental health** as a parental risk factor, which features in 31% of Child Protection Plans
 - **Early Help**. This is outlined in the Munro report where the evidence of the benefits for children of early intervention is emphasised as delivering better outcomes than in situations where a response to more serious matters is necessary
6. The LSCB will continue to drive forward progress in these key areas, by working alongside the Children's Trust and will robustly address any potential blockages to progress in order that all agencies play a full and effective role in safeguarding children in County Durham.

Recommendations

1. Cabinet is asked to note the information contained in the report.

Background Papers

The Annual Report of County Durham LSCB 2011/12

Contact:	Gail Hopper	Tel:	0191 3833322
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Appendix 1: Implications

Finance

There are no specific additional costs to the county council arising from this report. LSCB funding is already committed on an ongoing basis from the council who is the lead agency with responsibility for child protection

Staffing

No additional costs arising from this report. The council will respond to the report with resources and budget provision that are already in place

Risk

Safeguarding and child protection are inevitably high risk areas of work for the council, in that this requires identification and response to the needs of the most vulnerable members of the community. These are addressed and monitored through the Children and Young People's plan, service improvement plans, the priorities set out in this report by the LSCB, LSCB procedures and the councils risk register

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

None. All service planning and delivery take equality and diversity issues into account. The work of the LSCB is instrumental in ensuring that all children care kept safe.

Accommodation

No issues

Crime and disorder

None

Human rights

None

Consultation

Continual work takes place with groups of young people to share thinking about priorities and seek their ideas and input into this area of work.

Procurement

None

Disability Issues

See equality and diversity (above)

Legal Implications

None

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Annual Report 2011/12

The Effectiveness of Safeguarding in County Durham

Agreed by Durham LSCB August 2011

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This report is available on the LSCB website www.durham-lscb.gov.uk

Section 1 Introduction- Independent Chair

Welcome to Durham LSCB's Annual Report for 2011-2012.

I am delighted to be appointed Durham LSCB's first Independent Chair, to have had an early opportunity to meet with Board members and to contribute to this report. I look forward to working closely with all partners over the next year to ensure delivery of the safeguarding priorities set out in this report and to maximise the impact and effectiveness of the Board in protecting children and promoting their welfare.

This work takes place in a rapidly changing national context, where all agencies working with children and young people have been challenged to target resources more effectively and to demonstrate ever more positive outcomes. The Board has to rise to these challenges, re-affirming its commitment to ensuring agencies remain clearly focused on child safeguarding and further develop co-operative working.

The government commissioned Munro report has endorsed the role of the LSCB as the key statutory body responsible for monitoring how effectively services and professionals work together to safeguard children. This Annual Report describes the work and achievements of the Board over its fifth year of operation. It aims to give partners and local people an up to date view on the performance and effectiveness of local arrangements and agreed priorities for improving and developing these.

This Report demonstrates how the LSCB has focussed on improving agencies practice for children who have suffered or are at risk of abuse or harm. It has also broadened its perspective to identify the specific needs of particular groups of children in collaboration with The Children's Trust. Recent examples include work on safeguarding disabled children and children where there is

evidence of hidden harm, domestic abuse, neglect and children who go missing. These areas will continue to be important along with the new priorities of strengthening early help, sexual exploitation, better information sharing and the impact of parental mental health.

The Board's targets and aspirations for children and young people across County Durham remain rightly ambitious. Keeping children safe requires a culture across agencies where staff are open to challenge and new ideas. By working together we can build upon our successes and robustly address weaker areas so as to help make children safer across County Durham.



Fran Gosling-Thomas
Independent Chair

Section 2: The Role and Function of the LSCB

The LSCB is the statutory process for agreeing how the relevant organisations will co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in County Durham.

In Professor Eileen Munro's report to the government¹ she confirms that the LSCB will, in accountability terms, continue to scrutinise the work of local partners in ensuring that services safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people. "LSCBs play an extremely valuable role and will remain uniquely positioned within the local accountability architecture to monitor how professionals and services are working together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. They are also well placed to identify emerging problems through learning from practice and to oversee efforts to improve services in response"

Scope

The scope of the LSCB role falls into three categories:

1. To engage in activities that safeguard all children and aim to identify and prevent abuse and ensure that children grow up in circumstances consistent with safe care.
2. To lead and co-ordinate pro-active work that aims to target particular groups.
3. To lead and co-ordinate responsive work to protect children who are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

Function

Thresholds, policies and procedures

1. Developing policies and procedures for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including policies and procedures in relation to:
 - the action to be taken where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare, including thresholds for intervention.
 - working with the Children's Trust to ensure that local arrangements for undertaking the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) are clear and when it is appropriate to refer a possible child in need to Children's Services.

Training

2. Training of people who work with children or services affecting the safety and welfare of children:
 - LSCB has a responsibility to ensure that single-agency and inter-agency training on safeguarding and promoting welfare is provided in order to meet local needs.
 - LSCBs are required to evaluate the quality of training, and ensure that relevant training is provided. This covers both the training provided by single-agencies to their own staff and multi-agency training organisation.
 - Durham LSCB develops, organises and delivers multi-agency training although this is not a core requirement for LSCBs.

¹ The Munro Review of Child Protection- A Child Centred System May 2011

Safe workforce

3. Safe recruitment, management and supervision of people who work with children:
 - Establishing effective safe workforce policies and procedures based on national guidance.
 - Ensuring that robust quality assurance processes are in place to monitor compliance, e.g. audits of vetting practice.
4. Investigation of allegations concerning people working with children:
 - Production of policies and procedures to ensure that allegations are dealt with properly and quickly.
5. Safety and welfare of children who are privately fostered:
 - Ensuring the co-ordination and effective implementation of measures designed to strengthen private fostering notification arrangements

Communication and raising awareness

Communicating the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, raising their awareness of how this can be best done, and encouraging individuals and partners to do so. This should involve listening to and consulting children and young people and ensuring their views are taken into account in planning and delivering services.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of what is done by the Local Authority and Board partners, (individually and collectively) to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advise them on ways to improve.

Participating in planning and commissioning

The LSCB must participate in local planning and commissioning of children's services to ensure that they take safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children into account:

- This is achieved to a large extent by contributing to the Children and Young People's Plan, and ensuring in discussion with The Children's Trust and agency leaders that planning and commissioning of services for children takes account of their responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- The LSCB is the responsible authority for matters relating to the protection of children from harm.

Child Death Review Function

From 1 April 2008 the LSCB acquired the compulsory functions regarding all child deaths. These include:

- Collecting and analysing information about the deaths of all children normally resident in County Durham and Darlington with a view to:
 - identifying any matters of concern including any case giving rise to the need for a Serious Case Review.
 - identifying any general public health or safety concerns arising from the deaths of children.

Chairing and Membership Arrangements

In June 2011 the LSCB appointed an independent chair of the Board this has further developed the independent strategic lead for Safeguarding in County Durham

The LSCB were also successful in recruiting a County Durham resident as lay member to the board. The lay member participates fully in the work of the board provides a local voice in shaping and directing the work of the LSCB.

It is always a challenge to ensure agencies providing services to children are members of the board while maintaining a board that is both effective and manageable.

In County Durham we have a broad membership including county council services, health trusts, probation, police, voluntary services, school, colleges and faith representation.

The LSCB sees the engagement of young people as an extremely important factor in developing the work of the Board. The LSCB actively work with young people using a variety of methods including the use of blogs.

Relationship between the LSCB and the Children's Trust (Children's Executive Board)

The LSCB role is to ensure the effectiveness of the arrangements made by the partnership and individual agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Whilst the work of the LSCB contributes to the wider goals of improving the wellbeing of children, it has a narrower focus on safeguarding and protecting children.

The Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012 produced by the Children's Executive Board states that the Children's Trust in County Durham is committed to ensuring that 'Staying Safe' is accorded the highest priority in the way in which services are delivered and by the practitioners who deliver them

- **The LSCB is not subordinate to nor subsumed within the Children's Trust arrangements.**
- **The LSCB has a separate identity and an independent voice.**
- **The LSCB is able to challenge and scrutinise effectively the work of the Children's Trust and partners.**
- **The LSCB forms a view of the quality of local safeguarding activity.**
- **The LSCB challenges organisations with an independent voice.**
- **The LSCB must be formally consulted during the development of the Children and Young People's Plan.**

Safeguarding is a standing item on the Children's Executive Board agenda. The Trust draw on support and challenge from the LSCB to ensure that the Children and Young People's Plan reflects both the strengths and weaknesses of safeguarding arrangements and practices and what more needs to be done by each partner to improve safeguarding.

The Children's Executive Board needs to draw on the advice and evidence in this report to inform the development and review of the Children and Young People's Plan and should show in the plan how it intends to respond to the issues raised by the LSCB.

The LSCB Chair/vice chair sits on the Children's Executive Board and the Chair of the Children's Executive Board is a member of the LSCB. The Children's Executive Board formally reports to the LSCB Board as a standing item on alternate Board meetings.

Role of Elected Members and Director of Children's Services

- The LSCB Chair/vice chair reports on an annual basis to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for Children and Young People. It is provided the opportunity to both challenge and ask questions about the effectiveness of the Board's activities.
- The Lead Member for Children's Services is a member of the LSCB and has a role to ensure that effective quality assurance systems for safeguarding are in place and functioning effectively.
- The Corporate Parenting Panel receives regular updates from the LSCB Vice Chair.
- The Corporate Director, Children & Young People's Service, ensures that all Local Authority services engage effectively with the LSCB.

- The Corporate Director, Children & Young People's Service, is held to account for the effective working of the LSCB by the Chief Executive and challenged where appropriate by the Lead Member.

Local Inspection Framework

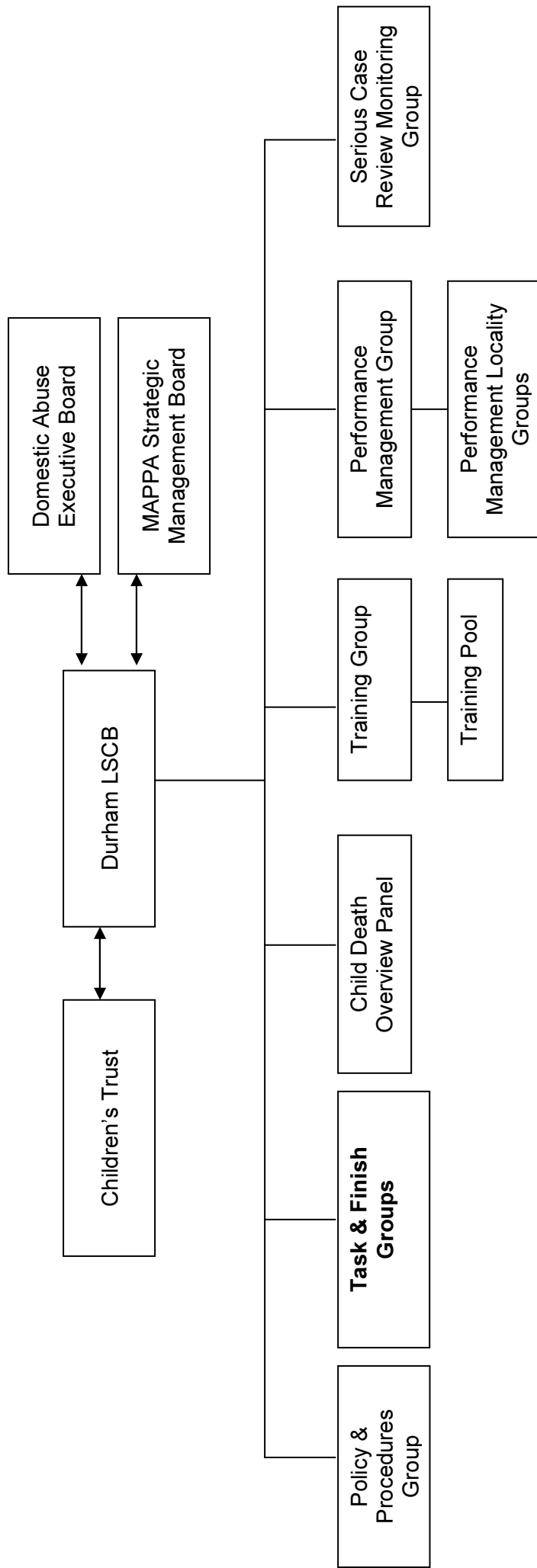
Professor Eileen Munro² describes the importance of an inspection system that understands the contribution of all agencies to child protection. The local inspection framework plays an important role in reinforcing the ongoing monitoring role of the LSCB. Unannounced inspections ideally based on a multi-inspectorate model should address the input of agencies from the perspective of the child, examining the 'child's journey'

The LSCB will provide views to inspectorate bodies on the quality and effectiveness of work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The effectiveness of the LSCB itself will inform part of the judgement of the inspectorates.

It will be for the Local Authority to lead in taking action, if the LSCB's own processes are judged to be insufficiently robust.

² The Munro Review of Child Protection May 2011

LSCB, Sub-Groups and Task Groups



Section 4: Safeguarding in County Durham - Performance Management

Safeguarding Activity- the picture in Durham

During the year 2010-2011, the LSCB has continued to collect data about Child Protection, Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children. The following information is illustrative of some of the activities with children and families carried out in 2010-11 compared to that of previous years:

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	% change from 2008 to 2011
Number of CAFs completed	*	*	1457	N/A
Number of Initial Contacts to Children's Social Care	9073	12435	15279	68.4
Number of Referrals	3350	3871	4066	21.4
Number of Section 47s completed	821	894	752	-8.4
Number of Initial Assessments completed	3160	3680	3991	26.3
Number of Core Assessments completed	874	1204	1434	64.1
Number of Children with a child protection Plan as of 31 March	288	446	439	52.4
Number of Legal Orders as of 31 March				
Police Protection	3	1	1	n/a
Emergency Protection Order	0	1	1	due to low figures
Interim Care Order	44	71	62	n/a
Care Order	204	212	215	due to low figures
Placement Order	40	44	54	40.9
				5.4
				35.0

*not previously collated

In April 2011, the new data set was introduced to the Board for the first time. The set includes key indicators about the safety and welfare of children and young people from a range of agencies rather than focussed on social care processes. It was agreed that the data set would be presented annually and the messages arising from the data would be considered in identifying the LSCB priorities to be taken forward into the next planning year.

The data collected in 2010-2011 indicates the following strengths:

- Despite the large increases in referral rates, the numbers of Initial and Core Assessments have also risen.
- Numbers of children with a child protection plan have risen significantly since 2008 but the rise appears to have now reached a plateau.
- The number of legal orders has kept pace with the rise in numbers of children with a Child Protection Plan.
- 99% of Initial Child Protection Conferences are held within timescales.
- There is increased involvement of GPs in Child Protection Conferences.
- There is increased participation of young people in Child Protection Conferences.
- Gun and knife crime figures indicate that this is not a problem for Durham at this time. Similarly, gang activity is not a significant issue that needs to concern the LSCB at this time.
- There are no recorded cases of child trafficking in County Durham with less than 10 recorded regionally. However, agencies still need to be vigilant, and the LSCB will continue to monitor this activity.

The data highlights the following areas for improvement and/or further analysis:

- The number of Section 47 investigations appears to have fallen significantly, despite a rise in safeguarding referrals. Early indications, however, would indicate that this may be a recording issue.
- Domestic abuse has featured in 50.2 % of cases leading to Child Protection Plans and continues to be a major challenge.
- Parental mental ill health has consistently featured highly in Child Protection Plans and has risen by 7% since 2009/10. For the period January 2010 to July 2011 parental mental ill health featured in 31% of Child Protection Plans. It is for this reason that it has been agreed as an LSCB priority for 2011-2012.
- Alcohol and drug misuse continues to feature highly as a risk factor in 67.4% of child protection cases. Currently, the LSCB are carrying out an evaluation of how agencies work together to protect children from Hidden Harm.
- Low numbers of children continue to be notified as privately fostered children, despite considerable focus on raising awareness.
- 563 children were reported as missing between April 2010-February 2011 a 9% increase on the previous year. The LSCB have undertaken work to recently establish protocols to respond. The work of the Missing and Exploited group will allow the LSCB to monitor the effect of changing practice
- Police reports indicate that over the past 12 months there has been an increase in offences of internet grooming. No figures are available regarding the exact number of incidents that cause concern to parents and professionals although the LSCB now have processes in place to capture this information through the monitoring function of the e-safety designated officers and the LSCB Performance Manager. An e-safety audit will monitor how LSCB partners are complying with the agreed strategy to keep young people safe online

Performance Management Framework

The LSCB has a robust performance management framework to assist in understanding the manner in which agencies work both individually and together to safeguard the welfare of children and young people in Durham.

Information is obtained from a variety of sources including:

- Audits.
- Serious Case Reviews/Management Reviews.
- Self Assessment.
- Concerns and complaints from children and families.
- Data collection at child protection conferences and core groups that assists the LSCB to understand the effectiveness of these crucial decision making activities.
- Multi-agency safeguarding data set.
- Local direct contact with hundreds of multi-agency staff attending training, workshops and conferences.

The LSCB has a Performance Management Sub-Group, which examines issues on a countywide and strategic basis and three Locality Groups, which look at improving performance across the professional disciplines on a local operational basis. All four groups meet quarterly.

Figures showing the numbers of children subject to a child protection plan and the categories of abuse up to July 2011:

Number of children with a CP Plan at 31/07/2011 = 431

Children with a Child Protection Plan by Category – 1 January 2009 to 31 July 2011

Category of Abuse	31/01/09	31/01/10	31/01/11	31/07/11
Neglect and Likelihood of Neglect	169 (45%)	258 (48%)	314 (68%)	284 (66%)
Physical and Likelihood of Physical	98 (26%)	130 (24%)	145 (31.5%)	118 (27%)
Emotional and Likelihood of Emotional	67 (18%)	95 (17%)	75 (16.3%)	102 (23%)
Sexual and Likelihood of Sexual	41 (11%)	58 (11%)	27 (5.8%)	20 (4.6%)

(one child may have several categories)

The percentage of children on the List as a result of Neglect rose by 20% since January 2010. Currently, 66% of children on Child Protection List are there because of neglect.

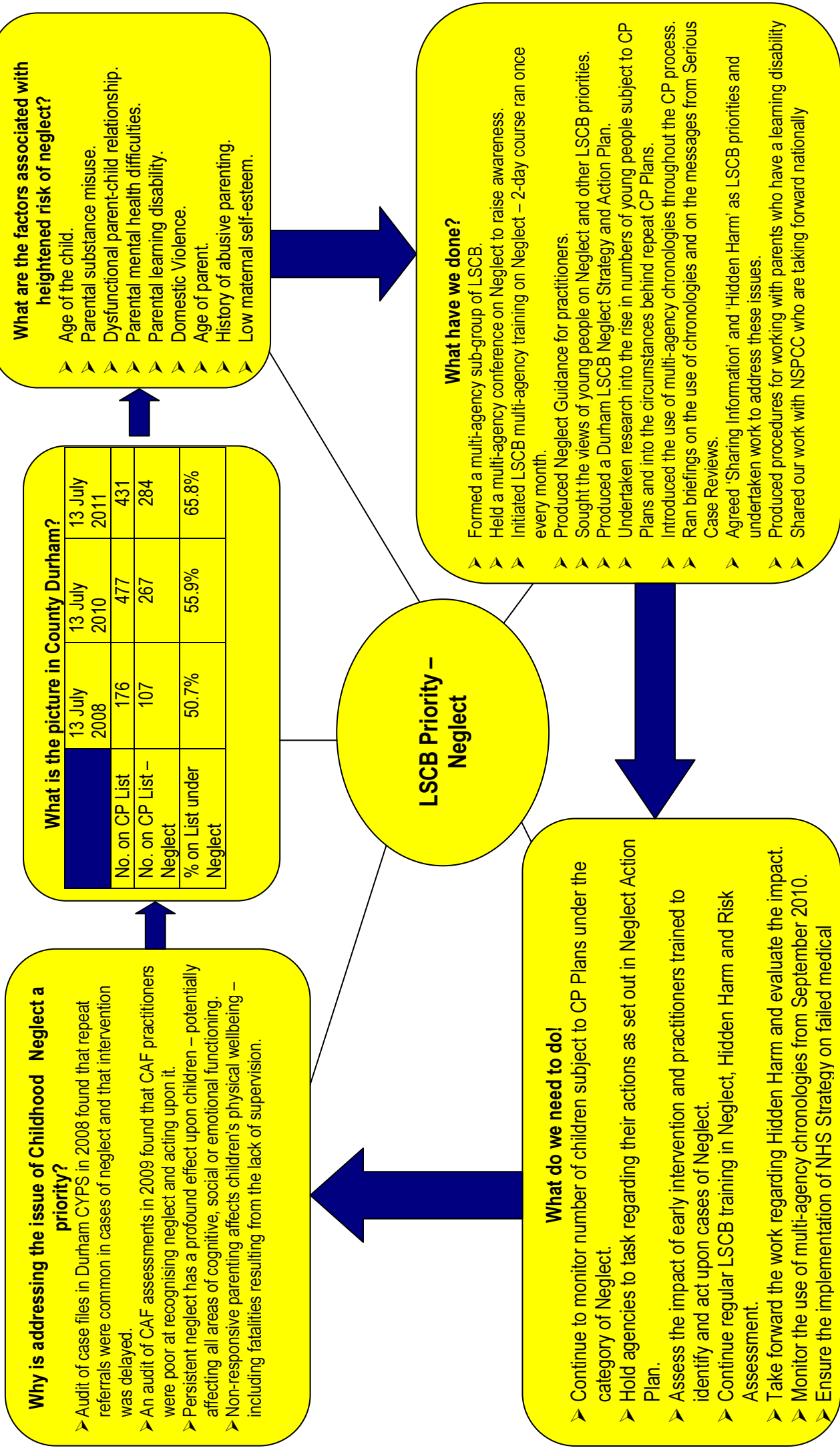
The incidence of children subject to a Child Protection Plan because of sexual abuse has more than halved. This will be monitored closely by the LSCB performance groups.

Performance Management Activities 2010-2011:

- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements within and across LSCB agencies.
- Ensuring staff and volunteers from all agencies receive training to enable them to fulfil their safeguarding responsibility.
- Continuing to check that all agencies comply with safe recruitment practices.
- Auditing the effectiveness of Core Groups.
- Auditing CAF training.
- Monitoring the numbers of completed CAFs.
- Monitoring the implementation of the Neglect Strategy Action Plan.
- Working to ensure greater involvement in child protection processes by GPs.
- Ensuring that the work of the LSCB fully incorporated a child centred perspective by continuing to develop strategies which fully embed views of young people and opportunities for young people to shape services in relation to safeguarding.
- An Audit into the use of multi-agency chronologies to ensure consideration of historical information on children subject to child protection plans is currently underway (August 2011)
- An evaluation of how agencies work together to address safeguarding issues created by parental substance misuse and domestic abuse.

Neglect

In 2010-2011, a priority for the LSCB was neglect. The story board illustrates how neglect was tackled by the LSCB and the measurement of children subject to a Child Protection Plan, which demonstrates the increase in recognition of neglect by all agencies. Until July 2011, the LSCB monitored agencies performance in this area via the LSCB Neglect Action Plan.



Increased involvement of young people in Child Protection Conferences

The data collected also makes clear the level of involvement children and young people have in the arrangements to formulate their individual child protection plans. As a result, the percentage of young people giving their views to child protection conferences increased from 8% in 07/08 when performance information was first gathered, to 66% in 2010/11.

Consultation with Young People

In 2010 /11, the LSCB actively sought children's views on wider safeguarding issues in Durham and a consultation exercise with young people focussed on the priorities of the LSCB. Consultation enabled the LSCB to take into account the views of 250 young people aged 11 to 19 on domestic violence and neglect. In 2011/12 it is planned to further consult young people via a blog and in meetings regarding the priorities for the LSCB during this year:

- Sexual Exploitation
- Early Intervention
- Mental Health
- Information sharing

Engagement by young people will develop as LSCB members identify further topics for consultation.

Increased Involvement of GP's in Child Protection Conferences

The analysis of performance data highlighted the lack of involvement in child protection processes by GPs, and so work was undertaken to address this issue. The second story board in this report illustrates the improvement in receipt of GP reports to child protection conferences.

Why is involving GPs in child protection processes important!!

- Data collected since 2007 regarding professional involvement at CP conferences has consistently shown GPs to be performing significantly below the performance of other professionals (attendance and report submission.)
- Information GPs hold about a child and his or her family is crucial to robust risk assessment.
- Studies of Serious Case Reviews both nationally and locally have highlighted the risk of professionals keeping information on vulnerable families in their own professional silo.
- 'Information Sharing' is a priority for the LSCB in 2010/11 and 2011/12.
- A Serious Case Review in Durham revealed that the child's GP had not recognised an indicator of abuse, and had not made the appropriate referrals to protect the child.

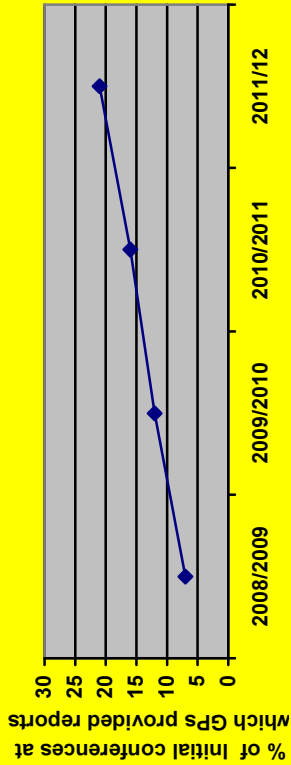
What do we need to do?

- Continue to monitor GP performance at CP conferences through data collection.
- Continue to attend Named GP Group in order to address issues as they emerge.
- Continue to provide and promote multi-disciplinary training that GPs can access.
- Breakdown data into areas to identify hotspots.
- Continue to communicate with local GPs about issues such as recommendations from Serious Case Reviews

What have we done??

- LSCB Performance Manager attends Named GP Group.
- All GPs in Durham have now received safeguarding training.
- All GP Practices now have a safeguarding lead.
- Workshops on outcomes of Serious Case Reviews carried out to a multi-agency audience including GPs.
- Regional training carried out on safeguarding and LAC.
- GP toolkit and proforma for CP reports on GPs, LSCB and NHS websites
- Agreed with GPs through their Local Medical Committee an invite letter to conferences that was more appropriate to their needs

What is the picture in County Durham?



GP Involvement in the Child Protection Process

Commentary of Performance

- Attendance at CP Conferences by GPs is extremely poor compared to that of other professional groups in Durham.
- The incidence of report submission to conferences is very low.
- GPs have a duty to share information about the child and family where there are safeguarding concerns.
- GPs have historically been reluctant to take part in CP processes.
- GPs have indicated reluctance to recognise CP as part of their role, have been uncertain about sharing information and had not been adequately trained in this area.

LSCB Policies and Procedures

The Policy & Procedures Group have approved revisions and developed new procedures. Procedures were updated in September 2010 and include the following:

- Changes in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children published in March 2010.
- Development of procedures to be followed prior to postponement of child protection conferences.
- Procedures for Dual Process updated.
- Procedures for photographic images of children.
- Sub-regional procedure for undertaking Serious Case Reviews in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children March 2010.
- Procedure to produce multi-agency chronologies to be pro-actively used in Core Groups.
- Revision to 'Persons who pose a risk to children' procedures.
- Inclusion of Violent Offender Orders.
- Update of Neglect procedures.
- E-safety procedures.

The following revisions have also been completed and will be added to the LSCB Safeguarding Procedures in September 2011

- Development of procedures for managing difference in professional opinion.
- Strengthened the procedures for sharing reports with parents/carers
- No longer use multiple and likelihood categories of abuse in child protection conferences in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Updated Female Genital Mutilation procedures to reflect the Foreign & Commonwealth Office Multi-Agency Guidance.
- Revision of the Safeguarding Disabled Children procedures following the work of the Task & Finish Group.
- Updated the Trafficking of Children procedures to link to the London SCB guidance and toolkits for safeguarding trafficked children.

The LSCB website has been reviewed and updated to improve access and navigation

LSCB Training

The LSCB is committed to delivering a high quality inter-agency training programme, which supports professionals, volunteers and the independent sector in their work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people.

There are three levels of multi-agency training currently provided by the LSCB

Level 1 Delivered via e.learning packages

- Child abuse and Neglect
- Hidden Harm
- Sexual exploitation

Level 2 Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, a one day training course

Level 3 Specialist Courses dealing with specific safeguarding issues

- Hidden Harm
- Domestic Abuse
- Initial Child Protection Conference
- Neglect
- Risk assessment
- Safe workforce

Training Year 2010 January 1st –December 31st

It has been a successful training year with 86 courses taking place

- Level 2 21
- Hidden Harm 15
- CP conference 12
- Safe workforce 9
- Neglect (2 day course) 10
- Risk Assessment 11
- Domestic Abuse 8

This represents a 12% increase in the number of courses delivered the previous year

A new evaluation was designed to ensure that the courses could be developed and improved. All the courses were reviewed and amended and agreed by the LSCB strategic group.

In addition to the training listed above the LSCB delivered briefings covering the following topics.

The New Working Together 2010 814
Use of Chronologies 479

Attendance

Half day conferences were also delivered regarding Lessons from Serious Case Reviews 321

243 evaluation forms were completed by participants attending Lessons from the Child Death and Serious Case Reviews. Of these

92% considered the session to be very/quite useful with 86% stating it would be very likely or quite likely to improve their practice.

392 participants attending the chronology briefings completed evaluations of these 67% thought it was very/quite useful and 64% identified it would be very likely or quite likely improve their practice.

The concept of 'Work Together, Train Together' was introduced in 2009. This continues to be one of the strengths of the LSCB training and enables multi agency teams who work in the same locality to train together.

Information sharing (a board priority) is an important component of all the training and every course contains information the importance and appropriateness of sharing information to keep children safe.

Key local and national messages from Serious Case Reviews are woven into all LSCB courses. This is well received and introduces the work of LSCB's to a wider audience.

Training Developments 2011-12

The training strategy 20011/12 has identified the following priorities:

Priority 1

Identify gaps in training and to support agencies in meeting their responsibilities under Working Together to Safeguard Children

Priority 2

To ensure that the multi agency training provided by the LSCB reflects the LSCB priorities and the current needs of the multi agency workforce.

The LSCB to recognize the organisational changes of service delivery and new partnerships and respond to the changing needs of the workforce.

Priority 3

To ensure that LSCB Training is making a contribution to improving outcomes for children within partner agencies

- o Training 2011/12 is programmed up to December 2012 and work is ongoing to project training demand and costs in 2013. The LSCB Strategic Training Group will work with partners agencies to identify single agency Safeguarding training availability and standards
- o Three new courses are to be developed
 1. Safeguarding children who are deaf or have a disability.
 2. The effect on parenting capacity of adult mental health problems. Both these courses will be co presented with partner agencies.
 3. Sexual Exploitation.

These will be incorporated in the programme for 2012

- o The LSCB have worked closely with Children's Early Years Provision to agree the development and delivery of bespoke safeguarding training commencing in December 2012.

LSCB Development work 2010/11

Missing children

Work has been finalised and includes the following:

- New operating procedures have been finalised including ‘return interviews’ with young people to help understand and deal with the issues faced by young people who run away. The return interview record makes the link with the risks from child sexual exploitation and may result in strategy meetings and care planning meetings.
- A multi-agency Missing and Exploited group has been established. Membership includes multi-agency senior managers. Meeting quarterly this group considers performance data around missing episodes across the county, compliance with the missing children procedures and discusses individual cases where strategic intervention may be required.
- Assessment of information sharing practices between partner agencies to ensure information is transferred when children move across educational boundaries.
- School nursing service is now represented on the “education at home panel”

Outcomes for children are:

- Improved information sharing and accountability between agencies to respond to missing episodes. The outcome is ultimately improving a child’s safety.
- Return interviews may identify risks in a child’s development or more specific risks e.g. Child sexual exploitation, bullying.

Hidden Harm

Work has been finalised and includes the following:

- The drugs and alcohol services are now represented on each of the five Local Child Resource Groups, with membership assisting in the development of local networks of services collaborating to reduce the risks to children arising from parental abuse of drugs or alcohol.
- Through the work of the Local Child Resource Groups there is accountability for the monitoring of agency performance in respect of early intervention and the use of CAFs. Within the County Alcohol Service there is a dedicated early intervention team of children’s workers who work with families where parents have alcohol problems. Whilst this is not the case with the drug service their workers have been trained in pre-CAF assessments and are considering training in CAF itself.
- Information sharing contact operating practices have been developed which identify single points of contact within the drugs and alcohol services and safeguarding services. These arrangements are intended to identify effective routes for information exchange to discuss concerns around a child and

also to identify the most appropriate attendance at child protection conferences or the production of reports.

- When assessing clients for their services, the drugs and alcohol services ask their clients whether they are parents and have children living with them. This early identification could lead to CAF completion or a safeguarding referral.
- The LSCBs continue to deliver level 3 hidden harm training which is well attended and the feedback is positive.

The aim of the work was to improve child safety by:

- Improvement in multi agency information sharing and networking to address children's safety.
- Improvement in identifying early intervention opportunities.
- Greater agency awareness around the risks to children from parental alcohol or substance misuse.

During July and August 2011 there will be an evaluation of the effectiveness of this work..

Domestic abuse

Work has been finalised and includes the following;

- Domestic abuse service is represented on each of the Local Child Resource Groups (as above)
- Information contact operating practices include the domestic abuse services (as above)
- There has been an agreed multi-agency definition of what constitutes "teenage partner violence" with close monitoring of

any incidents. This definition has been agreed in the absence of any national definition.

- A review has been completed of the Constabulary working practices for the notification of domestic violence incidents to safeguarding services to distinguish and prioritise those requiring action and those forwarded for information only purposes.
- Level 3 LSCB training on domestic abuse continues with good attendance and feedback across partners.
- Scoping work has been completed about the availability of specialist services for children witnessing /experiencing domestic abuse. This work will be taken forward through commissioning work by the Domestic Abuse Executive Group.

The aim of the work was to improve child safety by:

- Improvement in multi-agency information sharing
- Greater awareness amongst professionals regarding the impact of domestic abuse on children.
- Multi-agency response to incidents of teenage partner violence similar to arrangements for adults.

During July/August 2011 there will be an evaluation of the effectiveness of this work

Sharing Information

The findings from Serious Case Reviews both locally and nationally highlight the importance of sharing information in protecting children from harm.

In August 2010 the Board agreed that Information Sharing would be a priority and agreed an Information Sharing Strategy to promote information sharing to safeguard children by concentrating on issues identified by staff and managers at multi-agency conferences held in 2010

Significant work had been undertaken by agencies to raise awareness of good information sharing practice:

Summary of work undertaken

The agencies that undertook the work advised that they have taken forward many of the actions identified in the strategy. Information sharing has a key place at senior management meetings and there is a network of role models/champions at various levels within organisations. Police, Access and Inclusion, Safeguarding and Specialist Services and Adults, Wellbeing and Health have identified barriers to effective information sharing and have a plan to overcome these. They have confirmed that that they have taken actions to improve staff confidence to share information and share good practice.

Much work has been undertaken to raise awareness of information sharing good practice and staff and managers have been reminded

of the serious consequences when information is not shared or sought to safeguard children.

- The LSCB multi-agency conferences held in 2010 'Learning Lessons from Serious Case Reviews' had a strong focus on information sharing.
 - The Eight Golden Rules of Information Sharing continue to be widely distributed at each LSCB multi-agency training course.
 - The LSCB website has been updated to include an information sharing menu bar providing access to The Eight Golden Rules, The Working Together Protocol, and The Government Information Sharing Toolkit.
 - Information sharing features in all multi agency courses delivered by the LSCB.
 - LSCB contacts have been updated on the LSCB website.
 - LSCB procedures concerning multi- agency chronologies have been launched at briefings across the county.
 - An audit of safeguarding cases addressing information sharing and the use of multi-agency chronologies has been added to the LSCB Performance Management Framework.
- Further work will be necessary in 2011/12 to monitor and evaluate progress

Private fostering

Despite a significant awareness-raising programme regarding private fostering in Spring 2009 notifications have continued to decline. The challenge for agencies in Durham is to produce a strategy that is effective in identifying this vulnerable group. Any strategy must feature increased awareness of and notification from professionals, e.g. schools and GPs.

A task group is specifically identifying blockages to notification and how this can be managed.

Child Death Reviews

There are two interrelated processes for reviewing child deaths:

1. **Rapid Response** by a group of key professionals who come together for the purpose of enquiring into and evaluating each **unexpected death; and**
2. An overview of **all deaths** up to the age of 18 years (excluding both those babies that are stillborn and planned terminations of pregnancy carried out within the law) in Durham and Darlington areas, undertaken by a panel.

A Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) was established by County Durham Local Safeguarding Children Board and Darlington Safeguarding Children Board to ensure that each child death had an appropriate review.

35 children resident in Durham and 9 children in Darlington died between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011.

Of the 44 child deaths:

- 15 deaths resulted in a Rapid Response being instigated.
- 14 deaths have been or will be considered at a Local Case Discussion meeting.
- 4 deaths are subject to Sudden Untoward Incident/Perinatal meetings.
- 3 child deaths are subject to a Serious Case Review.

The Child Death Review Overview Panel highlighted issues that have resulted in the following:

- Mandatory training for midwives and obstetric doctors in interpretation of this foetal monitoring
- Improved quality assurance mechanisms of the antenatal ultrasound scans. Regular meetings take place between the sonographers, obstetricians and the foetal medicine specialists to review scans and to improve the training and experience of antenatal staff
- Psychiatrists to discuss with mothers taking medication the dangers of sharing a bed with their baby because of the increased risk of sudden infant death

- Paediatricians were all requested to explicitly discuss bathing arrangements with families of disabled children to ensure safe practices were adopted in the home

The Rapid Response Teams involvement following the sudden and unexpected death of a child has proven to be extremely helpful to the families and professionals involved.

A copy of the Child Death Review Annual report can be found at www.durham-lscb.gov.uk

Serious Case Reviews

When a child dies and abuse or neglect is known or suspected to be a factor in the death, the LSCB should always conduct a Serious Case Review. The LSCB should consider undertaking a review whenever a child has been seriously harmed and the case gives rise to concerns about the way in which local professionals and services worked together to safeguard the welfare of the child.

Three deaths of children in County Durham have resulted in Serious Case Reviews in 2010/11 of these one has been evaluated by Ofsted, receiving a 'good' judgement
The findings of these reviews will be published at the conclusion of criminal and coronial investigations.

These reviews will be published in full although redacted where appropriate to remove personal family information not relevant to the review findings.

Much work has been undertaken to further raise the standards of Individual Management Reviews completed by agencies (IMRs), and Overview Reports which form the basis of robust Serious Case Reviews:

IMR training and practice guidance has been further reviewed and developed to ensure we offer the best advice possible to authors..

The training pack and good practice guidance developed by Durham LSCB has been disseminated regionally

Monitoring and Evaluation of Serious Case Reviews

Lessons learned from serious case reviews are robustly monitored by the LSCB Serious Case Review Monitoring Group using a specially developed Thematic Monitoring Tool.
This process not only ensures that actions resulting from SCRs are completed but also provides an opportunity to analyse key themes that have arisen over time enabling the LSCB to understand how well lessons are being embedded into practice

This process also provides evidence necessary to drive forward and challenge agencies that are not robustly bringing about change and has resulted in a much improved focus on completing actions.

Raising Awareness of Lessons from Serious Case Reviews

It is the responsibility of each partner agency to ensure that lessons from Serious Case Reviews are disseminated to both managers and frontline staff.

To augment this process, the LSCB hold annual multi-agency conferences to report on the findings of SCRs and involve staff and managers in the learning process.

As a result of their success, the LSCB has established a programme for 2010/11 of multi-agency conferences to review lessons from Serious Case Reviews in Durham.

In 2010 these conferences focussed on the importance of Information Sharing. Group work undertaken at the conferences identified issues which were used to develop the LSCB Information Strategy

Changing Philosophy about Learning Lessons

Professor Munro³ recommends that LSCBs adopt 'system' methodology in conducting SCRs in order to move beyond identifying what happened to explain why it happened.

In its response the government has clearly agreed that such approaches should inform further consideration

³ Professor Eileen Munro-Review of Child Protection A child-centred system
May 2011

⁴ Working Together to Safeguard Children DFE 2010

Durham has recognised for some years that there is a need to transfer valuable energy and resources from lengthy investigation processes to understanding and developing systems and practice that will help keep children safe.

Durham LSCB has taken the opportunity to pilot a more facilitative and reflective process to review a case which did not meet the criteria for a mandatory SCR, but where it was considered lessons could be learned. An independent person was asked to lead the process which engaged both front line practitioners and managers in a reflective process of learning and action planning. The response from those directly involved in the process was very positive.

Although Durham LSCB will continue to undertake SCRs in accordance with government guidance⁴ where opportunities exist to trial other processes to learn lessons we will do so. The results clearly indicate that agencies need to reinforce the lessons learned to ensure that lessons are not forgotten over time. Processes and actions taken to improve practice should be subject to compliance, monitoring and audit by partner agencies.

Section 6: Priorities 2011/12

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‘Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010’ states that the LSCB should have a clear work programme including measurable objectives. The activities of the Board should fit clearly within the framework of the Children and Young People’s Plan and the voice and experiences of young people should strongly inform the LSCB’s work programme.

The following information has been used to predict the work programme and priorities for Durham LSCB 2011/12:

- Progress of the LSCB work programme 2010/11.
- Matters emerging from the new LSCB Dataset
- Knowledge of Government drivers and developments.
- Local knowledge.
- The Children and Young People’s Plan.

Durham LSCB agreed the following priorities at the Board held in April 2011:

Sexual Exploitation

Sharing Information

Early Help

Mental Health – impact on parenting

LSCB Priorities 2011/12

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The data set highlights that there has been a noticeable increase in offences of internet grooming relating to young females engaged in conversations on social networking sites.

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre have published their strategic overview into the threat of child online sexual abuse. The threat is described as “significant” with offenders exploiting opportunities presented by social networking sites and increased risk taking by children.

The County Safer Durham Partnership is developing a Sexual Violence strategy for the County, which includes addressing the risks to children from all forms of sexual violence, not just the threat from online offending. There is an expectation that the LSCB will lead on actions relating to the sexual exploitation of children.

Nationally, there have been a number of high profile police investigations around organised sexual abuse of children, often linked to missing children.

The impact of sexual exploitation of children is emerging as a high safeguarding priority.

The LSCB work will primarily focus on:

- Multi-agency analysis of the risks of CSE in County Durham to identify the extent of the risk and improved understanding of the problem. This will be undertaken by a police analytical team following the production of an intelligence collection plan which all LSCB agencies will be invited to contribute to.
- Identifying a training plan for multi-agency training and awareness around CSE, particularly the identification of the risk indicators of offenders and victims. This will consider general awareness and the necessity for more specific training.
- Review of existing LSCB child protection procedures ensuring that there are clear working practices for agencies to follow.
- Establishing clear links with the Missing from Home and Exploited Group to oversee the work around CSE in the County.

Mental Health

In County Durham, Mental health, as a parental risk factor, has consistently featured highly in Child protection plans. For the period January 2010 to February 2011 mental health featured in 31% of Child Protection Plans.

Mental health issues are identified in the DfE Biennial Review as one of the “toxic three” parental risk factors alongside, drugs and alcohol and domestic abuse.” They have been highlighted as major risk factors, often operating in combination, leading to Child Protection Plans. In Durham our experience is that often all three risk factors have been raised as concerns in the convening of child protection conferences for individual children.

In respect of “hidden harm” and domestic abuse, the LSCB has been proactive in prioritising this work; this has not been the case for mental health it is therefore our intention to address this in 2011/2012.

A priority for Durham LSCB will be to focus on

- Addressing an improvement in professional’s understanding of both children’s and mental health services working practices, thresholds for intervention and referral routes.
- Establishing locality agency networks through service single points of contact mirroring those arrangements for drugs, alcohol and domestic abuse services.
- Improved information sharing.

Early Help

Nationally, there have been a number of strategic reports which support the value of early intervention in the protection of children. The recent review of child protection by Eileen Munro introduced the concept of “early help”, focussing on a child’s early years in life and also focussing on early action, if problems were to emerge.

Intervening and supporting children at an earlier stage is known to have major benefits in preventing the need for more intensive and costly resources at a later stage.

Specifically, for Local Safeguarding Children Boards, the Munro review identified that the LSCB should take account of the effectiveness of the help being provided to children and families and the effectiveness of multi-agency training to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

The LSCB priority of “early help” coincides with the introduction of multi-agency integrated teams across County Durham, with a focus on early intervention, coinciding with a revision of child in need procedures and multi agency working practices. In addition, the LSCB has agreed to deliver bespoke training for early years providers.

A priority for Durham LSCB will be to focus on:

- Making operational and procedural links with the new integrated teams, ensuring effective practice across multi-agency partners.
- Developing a programme of training specifically for early years providers, ensuring understanding of LSCB child protection procedures and operating practices.

Information Sharing

The key to effective safeguarding is timely sharing of relevant information. Failure to do so can have extremely serious consequences. Serious Case Reviews continue to highlight this issue both nationally and locally.

Although information sharing was a priority in 2010/11 and some partner agencies have done significant work to progress this issue further work will be necessary to maintain momentum and ensure that the strategies make a difference.

Further work will focus on:

- Monitoring agencies progress in completing actions in relation to the Information Sharing Strategy
- Understanding particular areas of success
- Understanding particular challenges and how these can be overcome.

Information sharing to protect children

The key to effective safeguarding is timely sharing of relevant information. Failure to do so can have extremely serious consequences. Serious Case Reviews continue to highlight this issue both nationally and locally.

Although information sharing was a priority in 2010/11 and some partner agencies have done significant work to progress this issue further work will be necessary to maintain momentum and ensure that the strategies make a difference.

Improvements in information sharing will only happen if blockages to good practice and poor practice are known and addressed. Experience has shown that this process is not automatic; it needs to be lead and managed by senior officers to ensure that systems and processes exist to promote information sharing and deal with issues which prevent this.

A key challenge is in building the confidence of staff to both seek and share information to safeguard children when faced with data protection processes and regulations that may be perceived as preventing this.

A further challenge is to ensure staff know who to contact when sharing or seeking information.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Nationally, there have been a number of high profile police investigations around organised sexual abuse of children, often linked to missing children.

The impact of sexual exploitation of children is emerging as a high safeguarding priority in certain areas of the country. In Durham data suggests that there has been a noticeable increase in offences of internet grooming relating to young females engaged in conversations on social networking sites.

A high profile murder in a neighbouring Local authority reminds us of the possible serious outcomes from such activity.

The challenge for the Children's Trust will be to understand the nature of activity in Durham and ensure we have systems and processes that raise awareness of such activity, allow early intervention and enable agencies to respond effectively.

Early intervention

Early intervention is key to the protection of children and young people. Successful application of the Common Assessment Framework and the introduction of Integrated Teams in September 2011 will be instrumental in identifying help at an early stage. What is clear in Durham is that despite the introduction of CAFs over the last 3 years, the numbers are very low compared with other councils in the region and the number of referrals to social care continue to increase.

The Challenge for the Children’s Trust is to better understand and address the very low number and quality of CAFs. There is a need to ensure thresholds for intervention at different levels are clearly understood and implemented and that staff in the new One Point service are prepared to ask questions of parents, carers and others in order to understand when and how best to provide early help. They will also need sufficient support and knowledge to recognise when concerns are sufficiently serious to refer onto social care services.

Mental Health

This is identified as one of the “toxic three” parental risk factors alongside, drugs and alcohol and domestic abuse. The LSCB have undertaken a great deal of work to address risks to children related to domestic abuse and parental substance abuse. The number of children with a CP plan as a result of parents mental health is increasing

The challenge for the Children’s Trust is to support work across all agencies to improve recognition of the impact of mental health on parenting and understanding the importance of information sharing and collaborative working.

Serious Case Reviews/Learning Lessons

Durham LSCB has supported the use of alternate processes to learn lessons when the criteria for a statutory review is not met . This has proven to reduce demand on agency resources while fully engaging those involved in timely, reflective and facilitative learning processes. Unfortunately initial experience using this model highlighted delays in agencies providing their action plans to address the learning.

The challenge for the Trust is to ensure that such processes do not encourage reduced importance/priority being given to action planning and improvement

Child Protection Training

The level of multi-agency training has significantly increased to meet demand. To augment the training courses e-learning training has been developed and commissioned with the result that greater numbers can access training. E-learning is an expensive resource but is cost effective in that it delivers training to large numbers of staff from a wide range of services.

LSCB data monitoring shows that there are a significant number of e-learning licences that are applied for, opened but not completed. This was identified as a challenge previously but continues to be an issue.

The Challenge for the Children’s Trust is to ensure that agencies a) know how many of their staff have completed training and therefore have the skills to deliver services to

vulnerable children and families and b) demonstrate that they value this resource as a method of providing large numbers of staff with Safeguarding training by ensuring staff both use and benefit from it.

Financial Contributions

The LSCB is funded from agency contributions as detailed on page 31 of this report. Not all member agencies contribute to this funding however all members give time and effort to ensuring that safeguarding children and young people remains a priority in County Durham.

Safeguarding is afforded a high priority within the Children and Young People's Plan, acknowledging that the LSCB coordinates local work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people, ensuring that the work carried out by partner agencies is effective.

The Children and Young People's Plan refers to the importance that all agencies need to give to this area of work and the serious implications of getting it wrong.

In the current financial climate the Children's Trust will be faced with choices and will be challenged to consider and decide how to respond to competing priorities.

Section 8: Agency Contributions

Partner Contributions

	2011/12 contributions
DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL	£180,636
CAFCASS	£669
HASSOCKFIELD SECURE TRAINING CENTRE	£2,680
DURHAM TEESIDE PROBATION TRUST	£2,680
NHS COUNTY DURHAM & DARLINGTON	£100,110
COUNTY DURHAM & DARLINGTON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	£2,680
NORTH TEES & HARTLEPOOL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	£2,680
DURHAM CONSTABULARY	£33,085
FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES	£2,800
TOTAL INCOME	£328,020

Section 9: Current Membership

Independent Chair
Fran Gosling-Thomas

Lay Member
Bill Worth

Durham Children & Young People's Service
Gail Hopper Vice Chair

David Williams

Maureen Clare

Gill Eshelby

Carole Payne

Lead Member for Children's Services
Claire Vasey

Head of Safeguarding & Specialist Services

Corporate Director – Children & Young People's Service

Head of Countywide Services

Head of County Durham Youth Offending Service

Head of Early Intervention & Partnership Services

Lead Member for Children's Services
Board papers only - can attend on request

Durham Adult, Wellbeing & Health

Lesley Jeavons

Head of Adult Care
Adults, Wellbeing & Health

Durham Constabulary

DCI Paul Goundry

Force Lead for Safeguarding
Durham Constabulary

National Probation Service

Carina Carey

Director of Probation Services
Durham Tees Valley Probation Trust

Durham County Council Leisure Services

Julie Russell

Area Leisure Manager
Durham County Council

Prison Service

Trevor Wilson-Smith

Director
Hassockfield Secure Training Centre

Health Services

Sam Cramond

Strategic Head of Child & Maternal Health Services
North East Strategic Health Authority

Anna Lynch

Director of Public Health
NHS County Durham

Kath Vasey

Clinical Divisional Manager Children's Services
(Community)
County Durham & Darlington NHS Foundation Trust
Manager
County Durham Drug & Alcohol Action Team

Mark Harrison

Lesley Mawson

Associate Director of Nursing and Governance
Tees, Esk & Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust

Dr Stephen Cronin

Designated Paediatrician
County Durham & Darlington NHS Foundation Trust

Diane Richardson

Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children
NHS County Durham

Maureen Grieveson

Associate Director of Patient Experience & Safeguarding
County Durham & Darlington NHS Foundation Trust
Chair of County Durham and Darlington Child Death
Overview Panel

Dr Mike Lavender

Cath Siddle

Deputy Director of Nursing North Tees and Hartlepool
NHS Foundation Trust

Cafcass

Janice Deakin

Service Manager
Cafcass

Durham Diocese

Elsi Hampton

Child Protection Advisor
Diocese of Durham

Voluntary Sector

Rod Weston-Bartholomew

Assistant Director Children's Services
Barnardo's North East

Housing

Lynn Hall

Housing Solutions Manager
Durham County Council

Schools

Gerard Moran

Representative of Secondary Heads

Further Education

John Widdowson

Representative of Durham Colleges
Principal & Chief Executive of New College Durham

LSCB Officers

Suzanne Welsh

Chris O'Reilly

Julie Hogg

Ian Scott

Emma Maynard

LSCB Advisers

Kelsey Clayton

Marilyn Brown

Business Manager

Durham LSCB

Quality & Performance Manager

Durham LSCB

Training Co-ordinator

Durham LSCB

Development Officer

Durham LSCB

Minutes Taker

Durham LSCB Admin Co-ordinator

Principal Solicitor

Durham County Council

Safeguarding Manager

Local Authority Designated Officer

Durham Safeguarding & Specialist Services

Section 10: Core Business 2011/12

Core business planning is detailed in individual strategies and monitored through LSCB sub-groups and General Board

Key Responsibilities for LSCB

Standard 1

Children are safeguarded and protected

All agencies have clear strategic plans and policies that prioritise the safeguarding of children and promote their welfare, and involve users and their representatives in the development of these plans.

- LSCB partnership/ownership
- Involvement/participation of service users
- Child centred perspective
- Equal access to quality services
- Recruitment and supervision and workforce management of people who work with children

Outcome

- All agencies demonstrate compliance with Section 11 of the Children Act
- All partnership agencies demonstrate ownership of LSCB policies and procedures.
- The work of the LSCB fully incorporates a child centred perspective.
- All professionals are aware of the functions of the LSCB and have an opportunity to inform and contribute the work of the LSCB.
- All agencies provide demonstrable evidence that they actively involve children, parents and their carers in the development of strategic plans.
- All agencies have explicit written policies to promote equalities issues.
- All training opportunities incorporate equality issues as described within agency's policies.
- All training provided by the LSCB incorporates equality issues.
- Staff and volunteers from all agencies are aware of their responsibilities to ensure the safeguarding of children and have received training to enable them to fulfil this responsibility.

- Staff (including volunteers) have their safeguarding checks updated as required by legislation and guidance and these are properly recorded.
- Record keeping records confirm that checks are current on all existing and newly appointed staff and volunteers.
- The workforce is properly supervised and concerns are acted upon appropriately.
- All agencies have safe recruitment practices
- Staff are effectively supported and protected from danger and/or the risk of violence.
- Staff safety issues are reflected in training.
- Managers understand the importance of enabling staff to carry out their duties in the safest way possible.
- Agencies have effective and efficient processes to deal with allegations against staff, volunteers and others with the care of children.

Standard 2

The safeguarding of children in all settings and circumstances

Agencies have local policies and procedures that address the safeguarding of children living away from home and in other circumstances where they are known to be particularly vulnerable

- Young people in secure environments
- Children and young people exposed to domestic abuse
- Disabled children and young people
- Children and young people with substance abusing parents
- Children and young people in private fostering
- Children and young people who self-harm/misuse substances
- Children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation
- Unaccompanied children and young people
- Children and young people missing from education
- Children and young people in residential special schools
- Children and young people in long term special schools
- Children and young people in temporary accommodation
- Children and young people at risk of forced marriage
- Children and young people who are missing
- Children and young people who are unaccompanied

Outcome

- The LSCB has protocols in place to safeguard young people within secure environments in Durham and for young people normally resident in Durham who are placed in secure settings outside of the County.
- The LSCB ensures that all agencies have effective and appropriate process to identify and refer to appropriate services concerns of Sexual Exploitation
- e-Safety Young people will have the knowledge, awareness and support to keep themselves safe in a digital world
- The LSCB works with other agencies to ensure that responses to issues of domestic abuse address child safeguarding issues.
- The LSCB, working with others, has proactively addressed and put in place strategies to address the needs of vulnerable children as identified :

Standard 3

The co-ordination and monitoring of the child protection system

The LSCB ensures agencies work collaboratively to develop and implement joint systems for ensuring the safeguarding of children, and monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of the child protection services

- LSCB ensures agencies work collaboratively
- LSCB monitors and evaluates the effectiveness and efficiency of the LSCB working arrangements
- LSCB monitors and evaluates single and inter-agency safeguarding practice

Outcome

- The LSCB is constituted by *Working Together to Safeguard Children* and has appropriate representation from all relevant agencies including those from the voluntary sector at an appropriate level of seniority.
- LSCB is adequately funded to fulfil its responsibilities
- The LSCB has put in place a Performance Management Framework based on clear standards and performance indicators for child protection, and uses management information in respect of child protection and safeguarding of children to improve services.

Standard 4 Effectiveness of Local Arrangements to Safeguard Children

Safeguarding concerns are identified and responded to appropriately and sensitively with agencies working in partnership to ensure children are effectively safeguarded

- Consistent understanding of thresholds
- Procedures are accessible and quality of practice known and managed
- Activities focus on child
- Performance management at point of service delivery

Outcome

- Staff undertake a Common Assessment (CAF) to address the needs of children
- Staff of all services have a consistent understanding of the thresholds for sharing information with and referral to Safeguarding & Specialist Services/Police, and the undertaking of an Initial Assessment to identify if the child is in need and, if so, if the child's welfare is being safeguarded.
- Responses to safeguarding concerns are conducted in accordance with the LSCB Child Protection Procedures
- All safeguarding activities focus on the child (What must life be like for a child living in this household)

Standard 5 Recording and information sharing **Record keeping and information sharing for the purposes of safeguarding children**

- Protocols for sharing information
- Baseline recording standards

Outcome

- There are clear protocols between the LSCB partner agencies for the sharing of information.
- Staff are aware of data protection and information sharing issues

Standard 6 Knowledge and skills

The LSCB ensures that staff (of the constituent bodies of the LSCB) who undertake work to safeguard children are well informed in respect of good practice and are appropriately skilled for the tasks

- Strategic plan – inter-agency training
- Delivery of inter-agency training

Outcome

- The LSCB has a strategic plan for inter-agency training of staff
- Partner agencies have the opportunity to attend a series of workshops to promote the work of the LSCB, share good practice and learn lessons. Staff of all LSCB constituent agencies are trained and supported in their work to protect children, and that this training is based upon up to date knowledge and skills
- Staff of all LSCB constituent agencies are trained and supported in their work to protect children, and that this training is based upon up to date knowledge and skills

Standard 7

Serious Case Reviews and Child Death Review processes

The LSCB conducts case reviews under the guidance of Working Together to Safeguard Children effectively and ensures that appropriate lessons are learnt and changes to practice implemented to maximise safeguarding for children

- Learning lessons
- Focus on actions and embedding change
- Monitoring processes
- Child Death Reviews

Outcome

- A Serious Case Review is undertaken in accordance with regulation 5 and Working Together 2010
- Parents are given every opportunity to contribute to Serious Case Reviews
- Agencies use the lessons learned from Serious Case Reviews to improve inter-agency working and improve practice to better safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- Where the criteria for holding a Serious Case Review is not met, but it is considered by the Serious Case Review Panel that there are lessons to be learned, the Serious Case Review Panel will agree the appropriate action.
- Partner agencies have the opportunity to attend a series of workshops to share good practice and learn lessons.
- Action plans are implemented and their effectiveness monitored.
- All deaths of children and young people are reviewed by the Child death Overview Panel. Unexpected deaths are subject to local review

Standard 8

Reduce risk from potentially dangerous people

The police and probation service in collaboration with other relevant agencies ensure that effective arrangements to assess and manage the risks posed to children by potentially dangerous people are being established, monitored and reviewed

- Strategic and operational links
- Clear systems and processes

Outcomes

- Strategic and operational links exist between MAPPA and LSCB
- Clear systems are in place for the identification, tracking and management of people who are considered to present a risk to harm to children

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