

Public Document Pack

Date of meeting	Wednesday, 5th September, 2012
Time	7.00 pm
Venue	Council Chamber. Civic Offices, Merrial Street, Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffordshire ST5 2AG
Contact	Louise Stevenson ext 2250

Cleaner Greener and Safer Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

AGENDA

PART 1– OPEN AGENDA

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Apologies | |
| 2 | DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST | |
| | To receive Declarations of Interest from Members on items included in the agenda. | |
| 3 | MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING | (Pages 1 - 4) |
| | To agree as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 30 July 2012. | |
| 4 | THE MOVE OF FENTON MAGISTRATES COURT TO
NEWCASTLE MAGISTRATES COURT - SCRUTINY BRIEF | (Pages 5 - 6) |
| | To consider a scrutiny brief regarding the move of Fenton Magistrates Court to Newcastle Magistrates Court. Representatives from partners have been invited to attend. | |
| 5 | THE REVISED ACTION PLAN FOR THE ALCOHOL STRATEGY | (Pages 7 - 68) |
| | To consider a scrutiny brief regarding the revised action plan for the Council's Alcohol Strategy. The action plan needs to be approved by the Alcohol Strategy PAG in September, and is therefore currently in draft. | |
| 6 | THE NATIONAL ALCOHOL STRATEGY AND ITS IMPACT ON
LOCAL ISSUES | (Pages 69 - 70) |
| | To receive a presentation from the Council's Community Safety Officer (Alcohol Lead) and consider a briefing note regarding the National Alcohol Strategy and its impact on local issues. There will also be consideration of the Cheshire East alcohol pricing work. | |
| 7 | UPDATE ON THE STRONGER AND SAFER STRATEGY
FOLLOWING THE CLOSE OF CONSULTATION ON 10 AUGUST
2012 | (Pages 71 - 74) |

To receive a presentation from the Council's Partnerships Manager and consider a briefing note regarding the Stronger and Safer Strategy, following the close of consultation on 10 August 2012.

8 UPDATE ON THE NEWCASTLE PARTNERSHIPS STRUCTURE (Pages 75 - 76)

To receive a presentation from the Council's Partnerships Manager and consider a briefing note regarding the Newcastle Partnerships Structure.

9 DEVELOPING WARMZONE TO MAXIMISE FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (Pages 77 - 92)

To consider a report regarding developing WarmZone to maximise future opportunities.

10 WORK PLAN (Pages 93 - 94)

To discuss and update the work plans to reflect current scrutiny topics.

11 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

To consider any business which is urgent within the meaning of Section 100B(4) of the Local Government Act 1972.

Members: Councillors Allport, Mrs Burgess, Hailstones, Mrs Johnson, Miss Mancey, Miss Reddish, Robinson, Mrs Simpson, Stringer, Sweeney (Vice-Chair), Tagg, Wemyss and Mrs Williams (Chair)

<p>'Members of the Council: If you identify any personal training / development requirements from the items included in this agenda or through issues raised during the meeting, please bring them to the attention of the Committee Clerk at the close of the meeting'</p>
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Officers will be in attendance prior to the meeting for informal discussions on agenda items.

CLEANER GREENER AND SAFER COMMUNITIES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Monday, 30th July, 2012

Present:- Councillor Mrs Gillian Williams – in the Chair

Councillors Allport, Mrs Burgess, Mrs Johnson, Miss Mancey,
Miss Reddish, Robinson, Mrs Simpson, Stringer and Sweeney

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

2. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Councillor Tagg and Councillor Wemyss.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2012 be agreed as a correct record.

4. THE POTENTIAL MOVE OF THE LOCAL POLICING TEAM IN KIDSGROVE AND POLICING OF KIDSGROVE AND THE RURAL AREA IN THE FUTURE

The Committee received a presentation from the Local Policing Team Commander for Newcastle Borough regarding the move of the local policing team in Kidsgrove into Kidsgrove Town Hall.

Refurbishment work was to commence at Kidsgrove Town Hall in early September with the move of the Police into the town hall anticipated to take place from mid to late October. The Police could understand why communities were concerned about police stations seemingly shutting down and wanted to reassure the Kidsgrove ward councillors that they were committed to being in Kidsgrove and that they wanted to be at the heart of the community. There would be no reduction in hours as a result of the move. The Police only utilised a small element of Kidsgrove Police Station and since 2005 all prisoners had been taken to Etruria. The definition of a police station had changed; historically there had been a need for a police station with cells to detain prisoners, it was now necessary to be located in a front-facing environment within the community. The town hall would be a much better environment being bright, airy and modern.

There would be savings from the Police moving into Kidsgrove Town Hall, these would not be hugely dramatic but saved losing officers. If more money was spent on buildings there would be less money for officers. The aim was for officers to be out and about on the streets, police officers could respond to incidents when out in the community, not from sitting in a station.

The move of the Police into Kidsgrove Town Hall was about effectively working together with partners; just being in the same building did not mean that partners were working together. There were other partners at Kidsgrove Town Hall: the Town Council, the Citizen's Advice Bureau and Families First (Staffordshire County

Council). Vulnerability was a growth area, with many partners coming into contact with the same vulnerable people. There had been initiatives in the locality such as partners collaborating to visit the vulnerable elderly population in order to discuss bogus officials with them, which had worked well. It could almost be seen as a template of how the Police would like to work with partners, with all partners looking beyond their own specific discipline. It was felt that Locality Action Partnerships were the key to working together. The Police felt that partners were at the early stage of a journey. We should be working together as one public sector and if we as public bodies struggled to navigate services how could the general public be expected to.

It was considered by Members that the closing of the current police station had not been dealt with in the best way and had been hidden away. There had been unsuccessful attempts to obtain information about the move and Members questioned how people would be kept informed now. The Police recognised that there was a need for engagement. Engagement was needed both internally with Police staff and externally within the whole Borough. The Police were open to suggestions and ideas for improving engagement. Members stated that Kidsgrove residents wanted to be kept informed of such things as integrated offender management. The Police could see two issues here: firstly that residents should be kept informed and secondly that once the move was complete the shutters should not come down and information not be communicated. The LPT Commander assured the Committee that this would not be allowed to happen.

During the presentation it was stated that crime figures in Kidsgrove were down year on year. In response to this Members highlighted that a problem that had been brought up at resident's meetings with regard to the elderly not using the new non-emergency 101 number to report crime, as they did not know it existed. Another problem was that 101 was being called, but Kidsgrove residents were being put through to Cheshire as they abutted the Cheshire border. Members felt that more crime in Kidsgrove would be reported if the 101 number worked correctly. The LPT Commander would look into the problems with the 101 number.

Members questioned whether the problems that had been encountered when the Police moved into Biddulph Town Hall had been considered. The arrangement at Biddulph was not working; the Police had not been happy since moving in to the town hall and were looking for alternative premises. There were no issues foreseen for Kidsgrove Town Hall and Biddulph Town Hall was not considered the model to follow. The LPT Commander had confidence that Kidsgrove Town Hall would work for the Police.

Members questioned that if there was no loss of man-power would the powers of PCSOs increase and would PCSOs take over the functions of officers leaving the Police Force due to cuts. There had been a recent review of PCSO powers and their role would not change and cuts could affect the PCSOs too. They were the most visible presence in the community and there was very little negative feedback with regard to them. Members agreed that PCSOs did a good job.

Members questioned that if there was a disturbance in Kidsgrove in twelve months time, would there be any difference in the way the issue would be dealt with compared to at the present time. It was confirmed that there would be no difference. Furthermore, Members questioned how a stolen car would be reported at the town hall. It was confirmed that members of the public could speak to the front of house police officers in green uniforms.

A lot of residents were against the move into the town hall. In particular there was a fear that it would not be private enough and that residents could feel intimidated. Members questioned whether the savings made from moving to the town hall would mean an increase in officers. It would not result in more officers but would minimise the loss of officers. There would be a private interview room for the Police. On the other hand, Members considered that the public may feel more comfortable going into the town hall to see the Police because it was not a Police station. The Commander confirmed that foot fall in the current station was low and it was hoped that by being in the town hall the Police would be able to pick up on issues with the increased footfall.

Members felt that response times had been affected as a result of the move of the response teams from Kidsgrove to Newcastle and responses to incidents were taking longer. There was a request by Members for copies of the minutes from all meetings between Newcastle Borough Council and Staffordshire Police regarding the potential use of Victoria Hall between 2010 and 2012. Officers confirmed they would look into this request.

Members questioned the nature of the lease to move into the Town Hall. They questioned whether there was a breakout clause and if the Police had a commitment to Kidsgrove as there was concern that the Police station could move again with the next tranche of cuts. There was a breakout clause, which was standard. There was a current commitment to Kidsgrove but there could not be commitment for the future. Members felt that the move was a good thing and that it should be accepted that it was going ahead but there was a need to give a commitment to the people of Kidsgrove. It was felt that there should be a positive attitude to the move. Members were for working together and asked how Councillors could help officers.

The Portfolio Holder for Safer Communities considered that there were benefits from joined up working. There was a long list of benefits for the move and a long list of non-change. There was a community perception of closure rather than of relocating. There were also closures in Newcastle and public anxiety needed to be managed. Local residents needed to be convinced that the move was not closure but transfer. It would be beneficial to think of it as a transfer and to continue the police presence with clear signage. It was felt that there were benefits from having a building with Police cars outside; it reassured the public. The Police were moving into the Civic Offices and there had been discussions about the Police having car parking spaces at the front of the building to show a visible police presence. The Commander stated that there had been discussions with regard to signage to ensure that the public knew where the Police were.

It was questioned whether there were plans to secure the old Police station once it was empty to prevent anti-social behaviour. If so, what would the cost be of securing the building. The Commander could not confirm there were plans but agreed that it would be embarrassing to have anti-social behaviour at an empty police station. It was thought that pre-emptive measures would be taken and then monitored and adjusted as necessary.

Members requested assurances that Police officers would be available to be seen in the town hall. Hopefully Police officers would be on the streets but the current provision would remain and officers would be available at the town hall from 9.00am-5.00pm Monday to Fridays.

The Chair asked if the Commander would be willing to attend a future meeting of the Committee after the move had taken place to update the Committee. This invitation was accepted.

RESOLVED: (a) That the information be received.

(b) That copies of the minutes from all meetings between Newcastle Borough Council and Staffordshire Police regarding the potential use of Victoria Hall between 2010 and 2012 be provided to Members.

(c) That the Local Policing Team Commander attends a future meeting of the Committee to update Members, after the move of the Police into Kidsgrove Town Hall has taken place.

5. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

There was no urgent business considered.

COUNCILLOR MRS GILLIAN WILLIAMS
Chair

Brief for Scrutiny – Re-location of the Magistrates Court

Topic to be scrutinised Whether the re-location of the Magistrates Court in Fenton to Newcastle will impact negatively on Newcastle Town Centre and to scrutinise the security measures put in place to offset crime and disorder
Questions to be addressed <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Whether CCTV will be installed near the court?2. Whether the area near the court will be specifically policed?3. Are all parties fully aware of the impact of the move on the Town?
Outcomes <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There is a clear opportunity for suggestions to be put forward as to how to ensure the area surrounding Newcastle Court is monitored2. An understanding and appreciation of the Town Centre area3. An understanding of the benefits of CCTV coverage4. An appreciation of the potential crime and disorder occurring on Newcastle Town Centre as a result of this move
Background materials none
Evidence and witnesses <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Portfolio Holder for Safer, Stronger Communities2. Representatives from Staffordshire Police3. Representatives from Newcastle Borough Council
Method of scrutiny <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is suggested that the role of the Cleaner, Greener Safer Overview and Scrutiny Committee is to continue its existing role in terms of scrutiny but receives ongoing updates (verbal or written) on progress of this situation
Timetable Fenton Magistrates court will move to Newcastle court in November 2012. All criminal cases will be dealt with at Newcastle and the civil cases will be heard at Stafford court
Constraints This move will go ahead in November regardless, however there could be representation from this group to the court to ensure adequate security measures are put in place to manage the likely increase in crime and disorder
Members to undertake the scrutiny Members of the Cleaner, Greener Safer Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Support

Head of Business Improvement & Partnerships
Community Safety Business Manager

Newcastle Borough Council Corporate Plan Priority area (s)

- Creating a cleaner, safer and sustainable Borough

CfPS Objectives:

- Drives improvement in public services
- Enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard
- Safer, Stronger Communities

Brief approved by Cleaner, Greener Safer Overview and Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee

Signed
Date

Brief for Scrutiny – Alcohol Action Plan

<p>Topic to be scrutinised</p> <p>Whether the new alcohol strategy action plan is fit for purpose. The action plan needs to be approved by the Alcohol Strategy PAG in September, and is therefore currently in draft.</p>
<p>Questions to be addressed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the alcohol action plan meets the needs of residents, partners, service users and will benefit the whole of the Borough
<p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a clear opportunity for suggestions to be put forward as to how to improve this action plan 2. An understanding and appreciation of the areas which this action plan covers
<p>Background materials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2008-2012 2. Alcohol Action Plan 2012-13
<p>Evidence and witnesses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portfolio Holder for Safer, Stronger Communities 2. Head of Service Business Partnerships & Improvement 3. Representatives from Staffordshire Police 4. Representatives from Newcastle Borough Council (Community Safety Team)
<p>Method of scrutiny</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is suggested that the role of the Cleaner, Greener Safer Overview and Scrutiny Committee is to continue its existing role in terms of scrutiny but receives ongoing updates (verbal or written) on progress of the alcohol action plan
<p>Timetable</p> <p>The revised alcohol action plan is to be presented before partners at the next Alcohol Strategy Priority Action Group (ASPAG) in September</p>
<p>Constraints</p> <p>Should the ASPAG sign off this document work will commence immediately</p>
<p>Members to undertake the scrutiny</p> <p>Members of the Cleaner, Greener Safer Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p>
<p>Support</p> <p>Head of Business Improvement & Partnerships</p>

Community Safety Business Manager

Newcastle Borough Council Corporate Plan Priority area (s)

- Creating a cleaner, safer and sustainable Borough
- Creating a Borough of opportunity
- Transforming our Council to achieve excellence

CfPS Objectives:

- Drives improvement in public services
- Enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard

Brief approved by Cleaner, Greener Safer Overview and Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee

Signed

Date

Newcastle Partnership Alcohol Strategy Action Plan 2012-13								
Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Prevention of alcohol-related harm (primary)						Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term
To secure support for the introduction of a comprehensive prevention and education programme within all Schools within Newcastle Borough	Ensure that Schools based PHSE is fit for purpose and that alcohol education is available for children in School and other education settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collate PHSE resources - make available on-line to Schools ▪ Sign up all Schools ▪ To provide staff training ▪ Deliver curriculum 	SCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resources are now available ▪ Curriculum has now been delivered ▪ Training has been provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff time ▪ County support 	75% of High Schools engaged	Primary, High & FE institutions fully engaged	Programme rolled out within all institutions and fully embedded
Parental rule setting agreements, focusing on all high schools across Newcastle Borough	Ensure that the Parents survey is distributed and reflect back results		SCC		Staff time	Rule setting agreements in place	New pupils and Parents inducted into whole school ethos	Reductions in frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption measured by schools survey
Social Norming approach	Ensure that the various Schools, Colleges and Universities within Newcastle Borough are linked into the social norming approach around alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop curriculum links, plans, resources, templates ▪ Link in with other issues such as smoking, drugs, under-age sex ▪ Survey the various Schools and reflect results back ▪ Sign up Colleges and Universities ▪ Develop and implement social norming approaches 	SCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Curriculum links, plans and templates under development ▪ Links with other issues agreed ▪ School surveys undertaken and results reflected back to them ▪ Colleges and Universities signed up ▪ Social norming approaches developed and implemented 	Staff time	Meet with institutions	Secure buy in of all institutions	Adopting this social norming approach as a communications approach towards alcohol issues

Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Identification and Brief Advice (IBA)	Ensure that front-line workers have been trained in the skills needed to identify and respond to alcohol misuse among their clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with: • School Nurses • PCSOs • Housing providers • Youth Workers • Family Support Workers • Learning Support Teams 	PCT					
Strengthening Families 10-14	To ensure that the Strengthening Families 10-14 programme is rolled out Borough-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link in with LSTs • Identify YP & families at risk and source appropriate referral routes • Link in with troubled families agenda 	Sharon Moore/SYPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSTs engaged • Programme funded and currently being rolled out 	• Staff time	• Engage young people in the programme	• Work with young people on safe drinking	• Maintain engagement and continue to reduce risky drinking habits
Protecting children and families from alcohol related harm	Link in with Strengthening Families programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that universal and targeted services working with with children and young people are able to identify and respond to alcohol misuse • Develop Parents understanding of the impact of their own alcohol use on children and current guidance on young people's alcohol consumption • Raise awareness of the impact of parental alcohol misuse and improve identification and co-ordinated responses across agencies • Develop co-ordinated responses to alcohol where it features within situations of domestic abuse • Distribution of advice and guidance, leaflets and installation of support, help groups delivered locally and by local agencies 						

Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Secondary Early Intervention of Alcohol-Related Harm								
Management of People issues	To ensure that people with alcohol-related issues are managed appropriately and in a timely fashion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify at risk local groups across the Borough Apply situational or targeted approaches 	Newcastle Borough Council/Staffordshire Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local groups identified Engagement/Enforcement strategy applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time County support Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption/enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement/engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement/signposting
Management of Place issues	To ensure that key hot-spots across the Borough are identified and resources are directed accordingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify hotspots Prioritise resources Adopt situational approaches to solve problems 	Newcastle Borough Council/Staffordshire Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key areas/localities identified Resources distributed in accordance with level of need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time 			
Safer Nights campaign (prevention, education, treatment)	To ensure that Newcastle Town Centre is a safe place to frequent at nighttime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to use available powers and tools to address alcohol-related crime in the night-time economy Strengthen links with local communities and neighbourhood teams to identify local needs concerning alcohol-related crime and disorder Work in partnership to develop effective responses Ensure that tools and powers used to address alcohol-related nuisance and disorder are linked to appropriate interventions for individuals to address their alcohol misuse Ensure that young people & adults involved in crime, disorder, ASB are supported to access suitable interventions and treatment services Ensure that the Police's use of powers around licensing enforcement are robust and fit for purpose 	Newcastle Borough Council and Staffordshire Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer Nights linked into Pubwatch Discussions to enhance first aid triage project ongoing Street Pastors project planning underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time Finance 			

Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Controlling access to alcohol	To ensure that the supply of alcohol to young people and dependant drinkers is curtailed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackle parental supply of alcohol ▪ Supply of alcohol from friends ▪ Significantly reduce proxy sales ▪ Eliminate under-age sales ▪ Eliminate counterfeit and illicit alcohol sales 	Trading Standards Newcastle Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Counterfeit alcohol seizures currently being undertaken by Trading Standards ▪ Enforcement action taken against various off-licensed premises undertake by Trading Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff time 	75% reduction in supply to under 13 year olds	75% of year 11 pupils say it is difficult to obtain alcohol	75% of year 9 pupils say it is extremely difficult to obtain alcohol
Licensing	To ensure that alcohol is sold responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that licensing premises have information about the law, their responsibilities and good practice in the sale of alcohol ▪ Protect and support responsible retailing through initiatives to recognise and reward good practice ▪ Raise public awareness of the benefits of responsible retailing and using well-managed premises ▪ Develop and sustain partnership working between the Licensing Authority, responsible authorities, and local retailers, including data-sharing where appropriate ▪ Review the impact of licensed premises in areas with high levels of alcohol-related harm and explore options for addressing issues ▪ Continue to use available tools and powers to address the illegal and irresponsible sale of alcohol by licensed premises ▪ Ensure that targeting of enforcement activity is intelligence-led and based on information from a range of sources, including responsible authorities and local communities ▪ Ensure that the new Licensing legislation (Late Night Levys and Early Morning Restriction Orders etc) are fully utilised where appropriate 	NBC/Police/TS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Licensing and enforcement issues are currently being directed through the Licensing Enforcement Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff time ▪ Resources 			

Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Communications plan	To ensure that there is a communications strategy and plan in place around alcohol in particular off-licensed trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcast key operational successes to the public via podcasts, local press and other media outlets 	NBC/Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications plan and strategy being formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time 			
Police and Crime Commisioners	To ensure that the alcohol harm reduction agenda is linked into the priorities of the PCC							
Offender Management	To ensure that offenders who are drink dependant who are referred into the criminal justice system receive Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce re-offending Ensure problematic offenders receive appropriate treatment 	SCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local discussions already taken place Probation looking into piloting ATRs Countywide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time Additional resources/capacity/finance 			

Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Social Marketing Campaigns	Ensure that Social Marketing Campaigns are carried out to raise awareness about alcohol and its risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide self-help materials for people who are concerned about their alcohol use and want to make changes • Instigate targeted campaigns aimed at young people and adults (such as Drink Safe over 50, Girls on Pop) 	SCC					
Domestic Violence/Hidden Harm	Ensure that the alcohol action plan links in with the DV/Hidden Harm agenda		NBC					
Treatment & recovery (tertiary)								
Community based treatment facility	To ensure that there is a comprehensive treatment based triage service operating on Newcastle Town Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To treat minor injuries on the Town Centre such as cuts, bruises etc • To treat more serious injuries • To lessen the load on the A&E dept i.e. waiting times, free up capacity etc • To act as a focal point on the Town Centre 	NBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor injuries unit already in situ • Negotiations ongoing with NHS regarding expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time • Possible finance 			

Theme	Objectives	Inputs	Lead Agency(s)	Outputs	Resource	Impact of Outcomes		
Expand capacity of treatment services	To ensure that the waiting lists and the capacity of treatment services meets demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorten waiting lists • Increase capacity(staff) 	SCC					
Care Facilitators	Ensure Care Facilitator posts are in place in each of the hospitals across the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent dependant drinkers being readmitted to hospital by developing care pathways between hospitals and community-based services. This will ensure that patients are supported to access treatment and care services following their discharge from hospital 	SCC					
Specialist treatment for young people and adults	Increase access to specialist treatment for young people & adults with alcohol misuse issues, including improving referral pathways from universal and targeted services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure alcohol treatment services identify and respond to safeguarding issues 	SCC					

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ALCOHOL HARM REDUCTION STRATEGY

2009 – 2012

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1. Executive Summary

This is Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough's first Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy which is effective from May 2009 to April 2012.

The Strategy explains what its aims and objectives are and the methodology behind them culminating in an action plan. It explains what is transpiring at a national and local level, highlighting key legislation and policy. Statistical information is provided underpinning alcohol-related harm issues across Newcastle Borough and how they link into our four key priorities; domestic violence & drugs, alcohol-related violence, sexual violence, and anti-social behaviour & young people. Areas such as prevention, education, health, treatment, and crime & disorder are covered. Most importantly, the strategy identifies actions which need to be undertaken by all community safety partners to combat alcohol-related harm.

In November 2008 the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership went through the strategic assessment process and it was decided by the strategy group that the priorities we need to focus on include young people & anti-social behaviour, domestic violence & sexual violence, drugs and alcohol-related harm. The Local Area Agreement (LAA) recognises that alcohol-related harm is a key priority within the Safer and Stronger Communities block.

This strategy provides a local response to the Government's national strategy entitled Safe.Sensible.Social. The next steps in the National Alcohol Strategy (2007) and is a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) owned document written with input from partners such as Staffordshire Police, North Staffordshire Primary Care Trust and local substance misuse agencies such as the Drugs & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) and Crime Reduction Initiatives (CRI).

This localised strategy focuses on delivery, which is why an Alcohol Strategy Priority Action Group has been formed.

Addressing alcohol misuse will not only depend on this strategy but also the delivery of other strategies both locally and nationally (see links to other key strategies). In Newcastle Borough, whilst there is much good work taking place already to tackle alcohol related harm collectively, there is more we can do to further our efforts, build on existing successes and develop new strategies to address this problem.

2. Aims of the Strategy

The main aims of the alcohol strategy are as follows:

- To provide information for low risk, hazardous and harmful drinkers about healthier, lawful ways to consume alcohol which will effect a change in behaviour.
- To ensure the alcohol treatment system is responsive to the needs of hazardous, harmful and dependent drinkers.
- To increase the capacity of alcohol treatment services especially for dependent drinkers.
- To improve outcomes for children and young people regarding their own alcohol use or their families' use.
- To reduce alcohol-related crime, anti-social behaviour, sexual violence and domestic abuse across Newcastle Borough.
- To improve the health of people living in Newcastle-under-Lyme.
- To prevent alcohol-related harm from occurring.
- To educate the public on the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption.
- To tackle the issues of irresponsible alcohol price promotions.

3. Introduction

Alcohol can play an important and positive role in British culture. It is part of our social and family life and can enhance meal times, special occasions and time spent with friends.

However more needs to be done to promote sensible drinking. Excessive alcohol consumption or 'binge drinking' among some sections of the population is a cause for considerable concern. This concern is shared by both the Government and the general public.

Up to 90% of adults consume alcohol and the majority of those do so without any problems. However 70% of people feel that the United Kingdom would be a healthier and better place to live if the amount of alcohol consumed was reduced.

To help people stay safe and healthy, the Department of Health provides advice on sensible drinking guidelines. Drinking above these guidelines, especially when done regularly and over a long period of time, harms health and contributes to crime and disorder. The more alcohol consumed, the greater the risk to health and the increased likelihood of involvement in alcohol-related crime and disorder.

This strategy will look to build on the excellent work already being done by agencies in Newcastle-under-Lyme.

4. Methodology

Our consultation process

We have undertaken a number of pieces of work asking partners what they think the problems and issues are and what they would like to see addressed in this strategy.

During the consultation process:

- An Alcohol Strategy Priority Action Group (ASPAG) was set up which comprises statutory partners including Staffordshire Police, Staffordshire Fire & Rescue Service, Trading Standards, Youth Offending Service, T3 Drug & Alcohol Service, and the Drugs & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). These partners discussed the aims and objectives of the strategy and will help to monitor and evaluate the strategic action plan.
- A thorough mapping exercise was undertaken to identify what service provision there is in Newcastle Borough.
- A GAP analysis was undertaken to identify any gaps in service provision.
- A consultation event was organised by the Partnership for statutory and voluntary sector agencies to gain their input into the strategy. The event was very productive and a number of useful ideas and suggestions were raised. All comments received by partners were taken into consideration in the production of this document.
- The Newcastle Children's Trust Board and young people gave their valuable input into the strategy.
- We asked the Local Strategic Partnership to adopt the strategy rather than solely the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, as alcohol harm links into the five main blocks of the Local Area Agreement which are: healthier communities and older people, economic development and enterprise, safer stronger communities, children & young people, and sustainable development.

5. Strategic Vision

Our vision is to significantly reduce alcohol-related harm amongst people living in Newcastle Borough so they can live healthy, safe and law-abiding lives.

Priorities

- **Prevention**
- **Education**
- **Health**
- **Treatment**
- **Crime & Disorder**

Underpinning this vision we recognise:

- The impact that excessive alcohol consumption has on young people, their carers, their families, adults and the community.
- That partnership working is vital if our vision is to be realised.
- Children and young people are particularly important to achieving our vision and should be consulted at regular stages.
- Newcastle Borough has issues with anti-social behaviour and alcohol related-harm.

6. Aims and Objectives

- **Prevention**

To prevent alcohol-related harm amongst people across Newcastle Borough.

- **Education**

To educate people across Newcastle Borough of the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption.

- **Health**

To improve the health of young people and adults across Newcastle Borough by reducing the percentage of people experiencing alcohol-related health problems, including alcohol-related injuries and accidents.

- **Treatment**

Ensure that treatment services are available and accessible for all people who are affected by alcohol misuse.

- **Crime and Disorder**

To challenge the culture of alcohol-related crime and disorder including serious violence, and reduce the frequency and fear of alcohol-related crime and disorder.

How these will be achieved

Partners working within Newcastle-under-Lyme operate within clear structures, with clear aims and objectives. These have been developed over time with evidence for the importance of priorities coming from consultations and engagement with local people, through responding to new legislation, Government priorities and by using local information and intelligence.

In particular the following approaches are taken:

➤ **Partnership working**

It is absolutely vital that both voluntary and statutory organisations work together in a co-ordinated, systematic way in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of this strategy. It is also crucial to ascertain which partners are best placed to take the lead and deliver on certain strategic aims and objectives.

➤ **Locality working**

Locality working groups will utilise Neighbourhood Policing Areas and will comprise local councillors, community groups, voluntary and statutory organisations. The objective is to build on existing arrangements within each area (Locality Action Partnerships) providing the infrastructure and resources to identify issues, disseminate information and deliver services such as health and education.

➤ **By setting targets and monitoring performance**

Within the context of this strategy, targets should be realistic and achievable and set within appropriate timescales. It is vitally important that performance is monitored at key stages to ensure that the aims and objectives of this strategy are being met.

➤ **By working with local communities and people affected by crime**

It is important that the public are consulted on a regular basis to gauge their views on alcohol-related crime in their locality and what should be done about it. The Police frequently liaise with the public regarding these issues and compile Citizen Contact Records (CCRs).

➤ **By making use of best practice**

Adopting and sharing best practice methods is extremely important if the targets set for this strategy are to be realised. Prior to the formulation of this strategy, various statutory and voluntary agencies

were consulted so we could learn through their experiences about setting and meeting strategic aims and objectives.

7. National Context

Since the 1950s alcohol consumption in the United Kingdom has been steadily rising in comparison to other European countries. This increase is affecting the UK in the following ways:

- It is estimated that alcohol-related crime costs the UK £7.3 billion per annum in terms of policing, prevention services, processing offenders through the criminal justice system not counting the human costs suffered by the victims of crime.
- Around 6% of road casualties and 17% of all deaths on the road occur when someone has been drinking over the legal limit.
- Either on its own or in conjunction with other factors, alcohol is estimated to be responsible for at least 33,000 deaths in the UK each year.
- More than one in 25 adults are dependent on alcohol, and the UK has one of the highest rates of binge drinking in Europe.
- An estimated 17 million working days are lost each year owing to people missing work due to the effects of alcohol.

(Source: Drinkaware.co.uk)

To put the issues concerning alcohol misuse into context, the World Health Organisation (WHO) categorises alcohol-use disorders as follows:

- **Chronic drinkers:** sustained heavy drinking which is causing or likely to lead to risk of harm (weekly consumption above 50 units for men and 35 units for women).
- **Binge drinkers:** drinking too much alcohol over a short period of time, e.g. over an evening leading to intoxication, defined in units as drinking over twice the daily guidelines in one day (more than 8 units for men and 6 for women).
- **Hazardous drinkers:** people drinking above recognised 'sensible' levels - above 21 units in men and 14 units in women a week, or more than 8 units for men or 6 units for women in a single day but not yet experiencing harm.

- **Harmful drinkers:** people drinking above 'sensible' levels and experiencing harm.
- **Dependant drinkers:** people drinking above 'sensible' levels and experiencing symptoms of dependence.

The table below illustrates current government guidelines on what constitutes sensible, hazardous, harmful and dependant levels of alcohol consumption.

	Men	Women
Sensible weekly limits	Up to 21 units	Up to 14 units
Chronic drinking level	50+ units	35+ units
Daily guidelines	Up to 4 units	Up to 3 units
Binge drinking level	8+ units	6+ units

Many people including young people do not understand what an alcohol unit is and have preconceptions regarding safe levels of drinking.

Below are two graphs that illustrate that 38% of men and 16% of women (aged 16-64) have an alcohol-use disorder which is equivalent to approximately 8.2 million people in England. Within this, 32% of men and 15% of women are hazardous or harmful users. This equates to 7.1 million people in England. A total of 21% of men and 9 % of women are binge drinkers. In relation to alcohol dependence, 6% of men and 2% of women meet this criterion nationally.

Figure 1: Percentage of people in England with an alcohol use disorder, broken down by category of problem drinking and gender

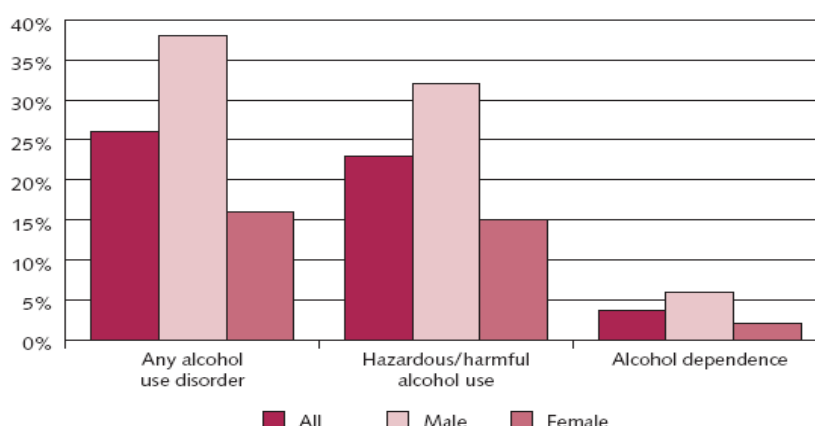
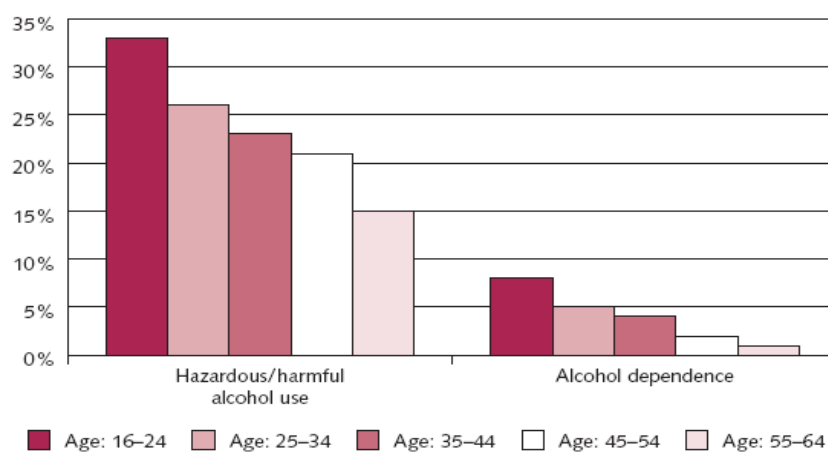


Figure 2: Percentage of people in England with an alcohol use disorder by age



Source: <http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/>

8. National Legislation

Nationally there is a plethora of legislation and policy which seeks to address alcohol-related issues. The main legislation is detailed below.

Crime and Disorder Act (1998)

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 promotes the practice of partnership working to reduce crime and disorder and places a statutory duty on police and local authorities to develop and implement a strategy to tackle problems in their area. In doing so, the responsible authorities are required to work in partnership with a range of other local public, private, community and voluntary groups and with the community itself.

Licensing Act (2003)

The Licensing Act 2003 came into effect on 24 November 2005 and abolished set licensing laws in England and Wales. The aim was to liberalise a rigid system whilst reducing the problems of drinking and disorder associated with a standard closing time.

The intention was not simply to relax drinking hours, but to provide licensing authorities with new powers and to encourage better partnership working. It was hoped that in the longer term the Act – in combination with national and local alcohol strategies – would also help bring about a ‘sensible drinking’ culture which attracted value to heavy drinking and drunkenness as ends in themselves.

Every Child Matters (2005)

‘Every Child Matters: Change for Children’ addresses the well-being of children and young people from birth up to the age of 19. The Government’s aim is for every child and young person, regardless of their background or circumstances, to have the support they need to:

- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic well being

The organisations and agencies involved with providing services for children and young people will collaborate in new ways, sharing information and working together in partnership in order to protect children and young people from harm and to help them achieve. Children and young people will be

consulted as much as possible regarding issues that affect them. Every Child Matters also aims to make radical improvements to opportunities and outcomes for children by reforming the delivery of children's services. This systematic change will support parents/carers, develop the workforce, change culture and practice, integrate universal and targeted services and integrate services across the age range 0-19.

Violent Crime Reduction Act (2006)

In January 2005 the Government published a consultation paper called 'Drinking Responsibly - The Government's Proposals'. This set out proposals for introducing drinking banning orders, for local authorities and the police to designate alcohol-disorder zones and to charge licensed premises for the costs of dealing with alcohol-related crime and disorder. The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 enshrines these proposals in law. The Act introduced drinking banning orders, alcohol disorder zones and allowed the Police to ban those who are likely to commit alcohol related crime. It also amended the Licensing Act 2003 to provide for a fast-track summary review of licensed premises, enable the suspension of a licence and premises to be closed for 48 hours if required.

Safe. Sensible. Social. The next steps in the National Alcohol Strategy (2007)

This document reviews progress since the National Alcohol Strategy (2004) and outlines further national and local action to achieve long term reductions in alcohol-related ill health and crime.

The next steps are:

Toughened enforcement of underage sales

Trusted guidance for young people and their parents/carers

An NHS spending review

Public information campaigns promoting new sensible drinking culture

Public consultation on alcohol pricing and promotions

Further help, support and advice for people who want to drink less alcohol

Sharpened criminal justice for drunken behaviour

Localised alcohol harm reduction strategies

Youth Alcohol Action Plan (2008)

This document sets out the Government's conclusions and actions laid out in the Children's Plan (2007) regarding what more might be done to reduce excessive drinking by young people and children under the age of 18.

9. Local Context

Why does Newcastle Borough need an alcohol harm reduction strategy?

- Within certain localities across Newcastle Borough there are issues with alcohol-related crime and misuse. There is a great deal of work being undertaken by partners, but we realise that we must continually strive to reduce and manage these issues.
- We recognise that alcohol services in Newcastle Borough for hazardous, harmful and dependent drinkers in Newcastle Borough are limited. The action plan within this strategy seeks to address the lack of provision across the Borough.
- Across the five main areas identified in the previous section, i.e. Prevention, Education, Health, Treatment, and Crime & Disorder, there are gaps in service provision. These gaps have been identified through a mapping exercise and this strategy aims to bridge those gaps (please refer to the Action Plan).
- Within the framework of the Local Strategic Partnership, the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy must fit within Newcastle-under-Lyme's Sustainable Communities Strategy (NSCS) and the Staffordshire Local Area Agreement (SLAA). It also must have clear links to other strategies both nationally and locally, such as the Youth Alcohol Action Plan, Partnership Plan, Domestic Violence Strategy and the Homelessness Strategy.

Local Policy

The main strategic framework in Newcastle Borough and Staffordshire is as follows:

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)

A Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) is a single body that brings together at a local level the different parts of the public sector as well as the private, business, community and voluntary sectors so that initiatives and services support can each other and work together. The LSP is a non-statutory, non-executive organisation which operates at a level which enables strategic decisions to be taken and is linked to individual neighbourhoods allowing action to be determined at community level. The core tasks for the LSP include preparing and implementing a Community Strategy for the area, bringing together local plans, partnerships and initiatives, and working with local authorities.

Staffordshire Local Area Agreement (SLAA)

Staffordshire's Local Area Agreement is a three-year agreement comprising priorities which have been agreed by local partners across Staffordshire and by Central Government. The LAA aims to increase the quality of life of people in Staffordshire by improving local services and increasing economic prosperity.

Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)

The Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2020 was launched in March 2008 following the identification of community priorities, evidence-based need and organisational priorities. The strategy identifies the priorities for Newcastle-under-Lyme across three areas - People, Places and Prosperity. The next stage is for the Local Strategic Partnership's (LSP) theme groups to develop action plans to achieve these priorities.

National Indicators (Nis)

The key drivers which underpin the work undertaken by crime and disorder reduction partnerships across Staffordshire are known as National Indicators. These directly link in with the five strategic priorities across Newcastle Borough. They are:

- NI 39 – Reduction in the rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 people
- NI 15 – Reduction in serious violent crime
- NI 32 – Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence
- NI 41 – Reduce perceptions of rowdy and drunk behaviour

Public Service Agreements

Our Partnership must deliver against the national targets set for us by Central Government. These targets are known as Public Service Agreements (PSAs). The most relevant PSA to this strategy is PSA25: Reducing the harm caused by alcohol and drugs.

PSA 25 has three main strands all of which are focused on reducing the harms caused

- To the development, achievement and well-being of young people and families
- To the health and well-being of hazardous drinkers and those using drugs
- To the community as a result of associated crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour

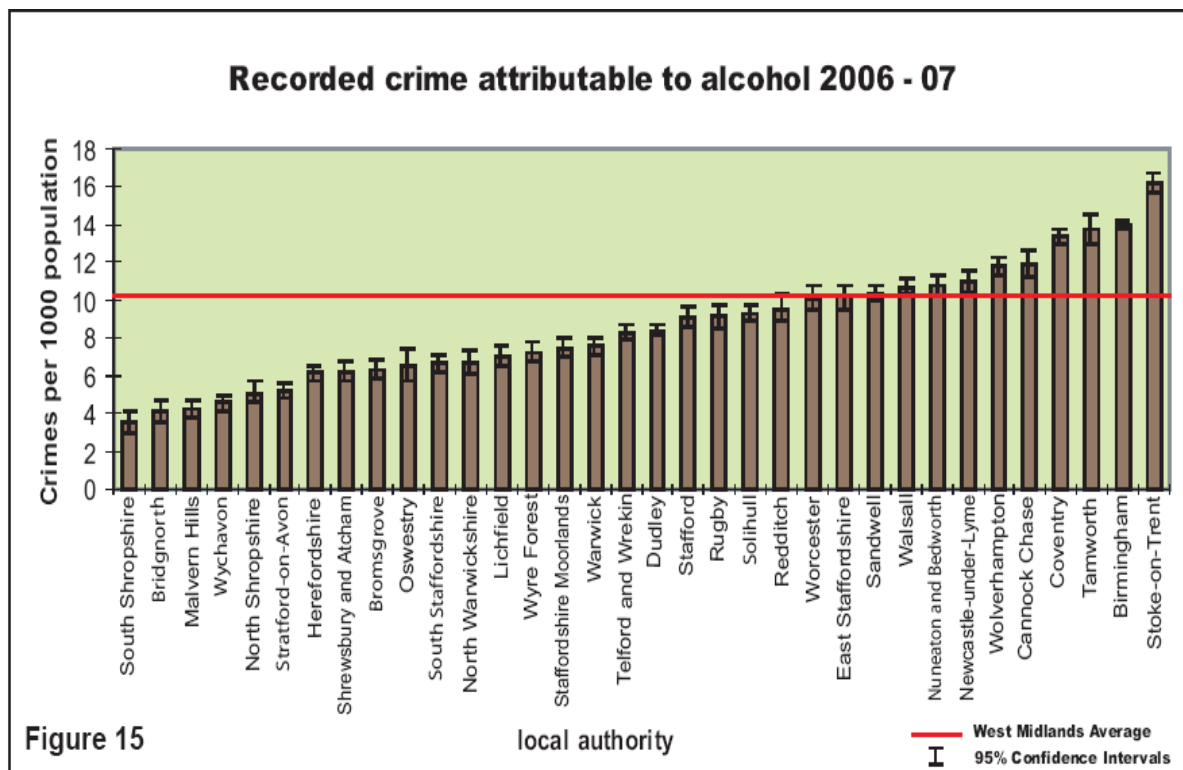
This PSA target forms the basis for the recent National Drugs Strategy and the Safe.Sensible.Social: National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy (2007).

The Public Service Agreement targets are monitored locally, regionally and at national level using performance information and numerical targets where relevant. Perception levels are also monitored where applicable.

10. Statistical Information

10.1 Crime and Disorder

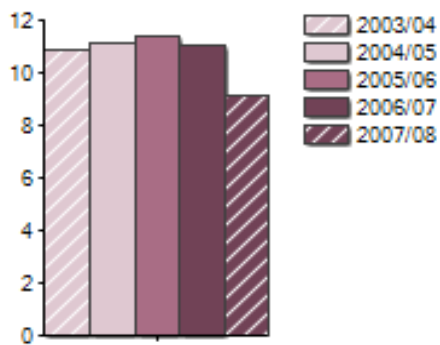
- Within Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough there are a number of localities which suffer from alcohol related violence. These include Newcastle Town Centre, Wolstanton, Bradwell, Silverdale, Chesterton, Audley, Kidsgrove and Butt Lane. Alcohol-fuelled anti-social behaviour accounts for around 18% of the total calls received by Staffordshire Police for the Newcastle Borough area.
- Newcastle Borough has been shown to suffer with one of the highest levels of alcohol-related crime, not only in Staffordshire, but also in the West Midlands region. This is evidenced in the table below which shows that Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough lies seventh highest in terms of recorded crime attributable to alcohol in 2006-2007.



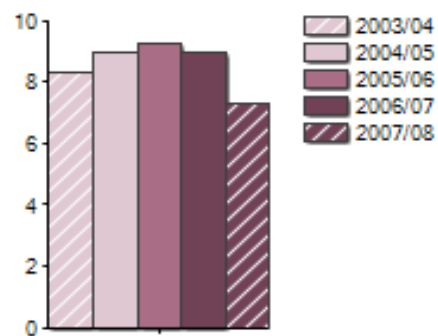
Source: Alcohol in the West Midlands: 2007 Information and recommendations for local action

Excessive alcohol consumption has a considerable impact on the alcohol-related crime statistics for Newcastle Borough. The number of people committing crime whilst under the influence of alcohol in Newcastle Borough since 2003/2004 has been a constant issue, as illustrated in the graphs below.

Alcohol-related recorded crimes - all



Alcohol-related violent crimes

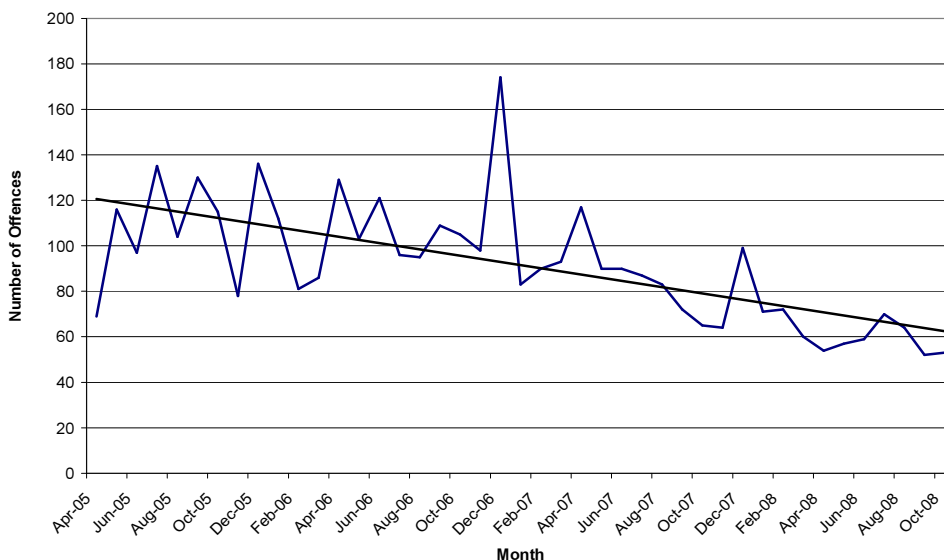


10.2 Alcohol Related Violence

The Home Office Crime Strategy for 2008-2011 lists alcohol misuse as a significant factor in violent crime and disorder. A cross-government alcohol strategy (Safe.Sensible.Social.The next steps in the National Alcohol Strategy 2007) sets out to minimise the violence, anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol and the damage it causes to health.

Although some crimes such as drink driving and anti-social behaviour are caused by excessive alcohol consumption, there are a range of other crimes associated with alcohol where alcohol is not the cause. Alcohol-related crime accounts for around 10% of the total crime occurring across Newcastle Borough.

The graph below shows the current crime figures for alcohol-related violence across Newcastle Borough from 2005 to 2008. The monthly crime figures for this category range between 54 and 174 offences, but average around 91 offences. The trend line indicates that crime figures have decreased from 2005 to 2008, particularly in 2008.



Source: Newcastle Strategic Assessment of Priorities (Summer 2007)

Over the last year, alcohol-related violence has been a key focus for the Partnership. Consequently, there has been a significant amount of activity focused on further reducing the frequency of alcohol-related violence with ongoing campaigns such as Safer Nights providing a multi-agency approach to tackling violence and anti-social behaviour in Newcastle Town Centre.

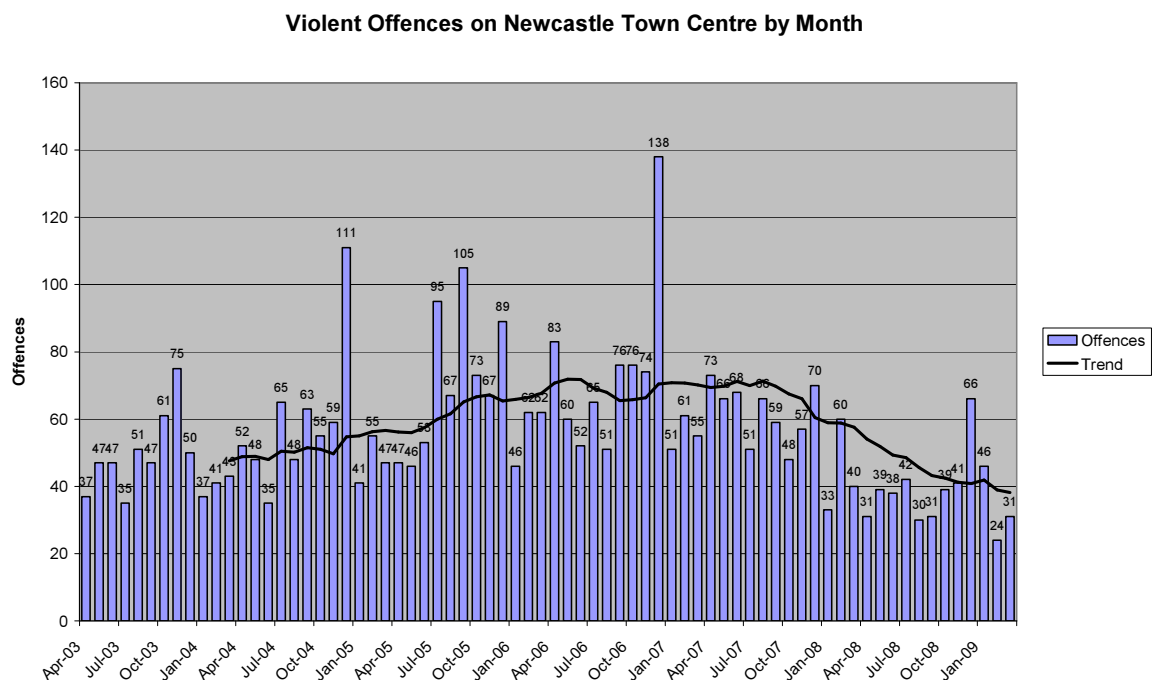
The main age group affected by alcohol related violence is 18 to 31 year olds. However the majority of offenders are aged 18-24.

Seasonal trend analysis undertaken by Staffordshire Police shows that there are some significant seasonal peaks in alcohol-related violence particularly

around the Christmas and New Year periods. In previous years there have been seasonal increases in alcohol-related crime from April through until July, in addition to the Christmas peak. However, last year the crime levels did not follow this trend, possibly due to the fact that England were not involved in last year's major football tournament. The weather last summer was also poor which may have meant less people went out on summer evenings. The economic downturn may also have affected people's level of disposable income.

The promotion of Stoke City Football Club to the Premiership has raised the profile of the club considerably. As a result there is increased interest in watching the club both at the ground and within public houses. This has resulted in more people frequenting certain licensed premises on key match days, with the potential for an increase in alcohol-related violence.

Newcastle Town Centre has been consistently identified as the main hotspot location for alcohol-related violence within Newcastle Borough. It is responsible for 27% of all alcohol-related violence. Below is a graph which illustrates the number of violent offences that have occurred from April 2003 to January 2009.



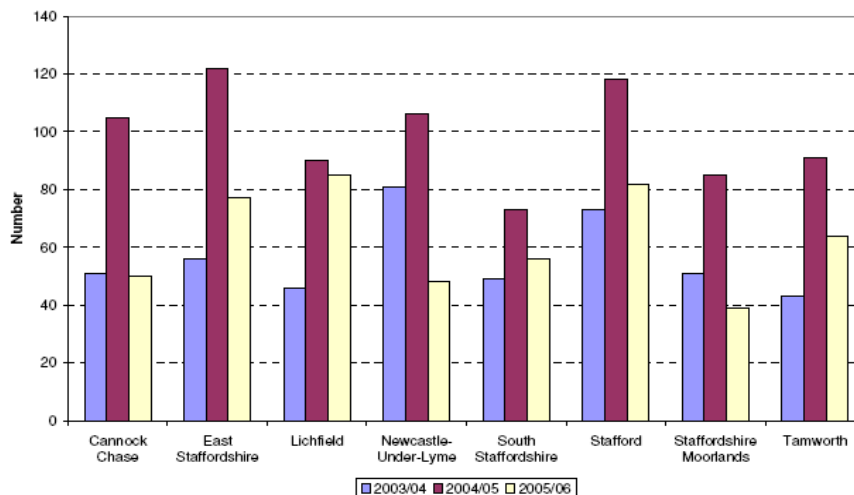
Source: Staffordshire Police

10.3 Drink Driving

Alcohol Misuse also has an impact on drink driving statistics across Newcastle Borough.

From April 2007 to April 2008 in Newcastle Borough, Staffordshire Moorlands and Stoke-on-Trent there were 553 drink-driving arrests. From April 2008 to January 2009 there have been 756. This recent spike in arrests is clearly a cause for concern. Data shows that Newcastle Borough has the third highest number of drink-driving offences in Staffordshire. Historically there is always a spike in arrests at Christmas and the New Year. Community safety initiatives initiated through the Safer Nights campaign are planned in advance to coincide with these periods.

Figure 19 Number of drink driving offences by local authority, 2003/04 to 2005/06



Source: Staffordshire Police

Source: Staffordshire Police

We are aware that alcohol-related harm is linked to other areas such as **domestic violence, sexual violence and anti-social behaviour**. The partnership has strategies for each of these areas. More information can be accessed via the Newcastle Borough Council website: [www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/community safety](http://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/community%20safety).

The next section explores the relationship between domestic abuse, anti-social behaviour, sexual violence, violent crime and alcohol.

10.4 Domestic Violence and Alcohol

Domestic violence or abuse is defined as ‘any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship together, or between family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

This definition includes forced marriage and abuse within same-sex relationships.

Locally over the last 12 months 28% of all violence across the Borough has been domestic violence which is slightly higher than the national average. It should be noted that domestic violence is a recognised under reported crime and research suggests that only 25% of incidents are ever reported to the Police.

The Borough is fortunate to have a comprehensive support service for victims, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence. This service is funded by the Local Authority, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and wider partners. However the challenge is to improve service to victims with dual issues so to improve partnership working across the two sectors both strategically and operationally.

Alcohol as a factor in domestic violence and abuse

There is no doubt that there are links between domestic violence and alcohol use but the exact nature of these links remains complex. Domestic violence is always the responsibility of the perpetrator and it is absolutely important that our communities understand this.

Agencies should be aware that perpetrators misusing alcohol may minimise or excuse their violence on these grounds. It is essential that alcohol abuse is not seen as an excuse for domestic violence, as the Stella Project states: “If someone wishes to feel more powerful and they expect that substance use will facilitate this transformation, more often than not, the substance complies.” Physical aggression is only one part of the pattern of power and control that victims are subjected to by their abusive partners; it cannot explain the psychological, financial and sexual aspects of domination.

Alcohol abuse as a consequence of domestic violence and abuse

Alcohol cannot cause a person to commit domestic violence, however research suggests that being on the receiving end of abuse can cause a victim to turn to alcohol or other substances or to increase their levels of alcohol. Reasons for this can include; self medication, drinking in preparation for abuse to deaden the pain, coping mechanism, as a distraction or forced or coerced by their partner. Perpetrators have been known to use the victim’s alcohol abuse as reasoning for their behaviour. It is important to note here, that it should never be assumed the relationship between a victim’s alcohol

use and their experiences of domestic violence are linked; victims may use for reasons outside of or predating the domestic violence.

Victims with problematic alcohol use who also experience domestic violence are particularly likely to feel isolated and doubly stigmatised. Indeed victims using alcohol are less likely to engage fully with service providers because they feel they are more likely to be blamed for the violence or indeed believed or taken seriously.

Locally we see high numbers of MARAC cases highlighting alcohol as a 'risk factor' for victims facing further serious harm or accelerated risk. This is either as a user themselves or the perpetrator's violence may be increasing in severity with alcohol. This is one of the reasons improved understanding of the dual issues and greater partnership working between the two sectors is so important and so required. It is a cross cutting issue through domestic violence affecting victims and their families and being used by perpetrators and it is an issue that requires careful understanding and partnership working to address.

10.5 Anti-Social Behaviour and Alcohol

Anti-social behaviour is defined as 'acting in an anti-social manner in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator' (Crime and Disorder Act 1998).

Examples include: verbal abuse, graffiti, throwing missiles, vandalism, underage drinking, harassment and excessive noise.

Within Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough there are six main areas in which Newcastle Safer Communities Partnership identified significant anti social behaviour and alcohol related violence. These are Newcastle Town Centre, Wolstanton, Chesterton, Audley, Kidsgrove and Butt Lane.

Anti-Social Behaviour is a large category that accounts for around 18% of the total calls received by Staffordshire Police for the Newcastle Borough area. Newcastle Borough Council's Community Safety office handles approximately 250 individual cases per year.

Underage drinking is widespread across Newcastle Borough as it is in other towns and cities across the United Kingdom. Below are two of the reasons why this occurs.

Proxy alcohol sales

Proxy buying is where a person over the age of 18 purchases alcohol and then gives it to someone underage in return for its cost. It can be strangers approached at the doorway of a shop, friends who are over the age of 18 or from home either with or without the consent or knowledge of parents. Proxy sales of alcohol pose significant problems in Newcastle Borough; however it is not just adults who purchase alcohol for young people which causes problems.

Direct alcohol sales

There are instances where off and on-licensed premises directly supply minors with alcohol. This may be done deliberately or due to staff not being vigilant and serving minors without asking for appropriate identification.

Between 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2009 there were a total of 79 test purchases undertaken by Trading Standards. Of those 79 test purchases there were nine sales of alcohol to minors by both on- and off-licensed premises. This equates to 11.40 % of test purchases conducted during this period resulting in illegal sales of alcohol to young people.

10.6 Sexual Violence and Alcohol

Sexual Violence is defined as any sexual behaviour which has a damaging physical or psychological effect upon a person.

Sexual Violence includes a variety of offences and is a very damaging crime when it occurs.

Alcohol as a factor in sexual violence and abuse

Research indicates that in a significant proportion of rape and sexual assault cases the victim has consumed alcohol prior to the assault. 17% of victims of sexual assault surveyed in the British Crime Survey Interpersonal Violence Module 2001 said that offence took place when they were incapable of consent due to alcohol. Other studies report even higher figures.

The reasons for this association are complex, but may include the fact that people may take more risks when they have been drinking, e.g. walking home alone, going home with someone they do not know. People may have slower and less effective reactions and awareness, making them less able to defend themselves, and they may be specifically targeted by perpetrators because they are drunk and therefore more vulnerable, and less likely to remember details of the attack and the identity of the attacker or to be believed. Alcohol may also be used as part of a grooming process for childhood sexual abuse.

The law on consent in relation to sexual activity states that a person consents if (s) he agrees by choice, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Excessive amounts of alcohol may affect a person's capacity to consent to sexual activity.

Findings from research also suggest that many perpetrators of sexual violence and abuse have drunk alcohol immediately prior to the incident and/or have drinking problems. There is also evidence that alcohol is invoked as a post-offence excuse, and that there is an expectation that people in bars will be receptive to sexual advances.

Sexual violence and abuse is always the responsibility of the perpetrator and it is important that potential perpetrators are aware that alcohol is not an excuse for inappropriate sexual behaviour.

Alcohol abuse as a consequence of sexual violence and abuse

Alcohol and drug abuse can also be consequences of sexual violence and abuse, providing a mechanism for coping with other effects. Wilson (1998) found that 67-90% of women with alcohol and drug addiction problems were survivors of sexual abuse. Adult male victims of childhood sexual abuse are more likely than non-childhood sexual abused counterparts to meet diagnostic criteria for a substance misuse disorder (55.4% versus 26.7% respectively) or for drug abuse/dependence (44.9% versus 7.8%) (Stein et al, 1998). It is crucial, therefore, that appropriate support services are available to those with alcohol abuse issues and that links are made between the organisations that provide support to victims of sexual abuse and those that support those with drug and alcohol misuse issues.

Understanding the relationship between alcohol, sexual violence and creating a safer environment

The relationship between alcohol & sexual violence and abuse is, therefore, a very important one.

Links need to be made between local alcohol and sexual violence strategies if this problem is to be effectively addressed. In particular, raising awareness about the associations between alcohol and sexual violence may influence behaviour significantly enough to reduce the opportunity for assaults to take place.

Communications can be directed towards potential victims, encouraging them to drink sensibly and take appropriate personal safety precautions and also towards potential perpetrators, emphasizing that consumption of alcohol, on their part or on the part of their victim, does not validate sexual activity without consent and affects the ability to give informed consent.

It is important when developing a new sensible drinking message that we include references to personal safety and the links between alcohol and sexual violence.

Although it is important to remember that whilst sexual violence and childhood sexual abuse often takes place behind closed doors, there are improvements that can be made to public places, such as effective use of street lighting, CCTV and security alarms that can help to reduce the opportunity for sexual violence, and other crimes, to take place and make people feel more secure. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires all local authorities to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

Locally, the reports of sexual violence are low, although clearly a high number of offences go unreported every year. However people should realise that there is increased risk of the perpetration of sexual crime where the consumption of alcohol is involved with either party. There is work to be done and the Newcastle Safer Communities Partnership has identified this as a priority for 2009-10.

We are extremely fortunate to have one of only 38 Rape Crisis Centres nationally on our doorstep run by Savana which is based at the Dudson Centre in Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. An Independent Sexual Violence Adviser is based at the centre alongside a highly skilled counselling and support service.

For more information please visit www.savana.org.uk or www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/communitysafety or call Savana on 01782 221000.

Extracts in this section have been sourced from:

The cross-government Sexual Violence and Abuse Action Plan, April 2007.

11. Health and Treatment

Newcastle Borough has a high proportion of harmful, hazardous and dependent drinkers of alcohol as evidenced in the table below. This strategy will aim to tackle the problem of alcohol misuse in a variety of ways (please refer to the strategic action plan).

Estimated numbers of alcohol misusers in Newcastle-under-Lyme 2003 – 2005

	Hazardous drinkers (synthetic estimate 2003-2005)	Harmful drinkers (synthetic estimate 2003 – 2005)	Estimated Hazardous drinkers (2006)	Estimated harmful drinkers (2006)
Newcastle-under-Lyme	19.6%	4.9%	20,028 (18,370-21,686)	4,989 (4,449-5,529)
North Staffordshire Primary Care Trust	19.5%	4.7%	35,304 (32,397-38,210)	8,456 (7,565-9,348)

Source: Adapted from Alcohol Needs Assessment for Staffordshire County January 2008. Prepared by Public Health Department South Staffordshire Primary Care Trust.

Health implications

The high levels of problematic drinking outlined above clearly lead to significant health problems in the district, as outlined in the table and explained in the text below.

Issue	Measure	National rank (of 354)	Regional average
Months lost to life – males	10.8	262	10.9
Months lost to life – females	5.8	304	5.1
Alcohol-specific mortality – males (deaths per 100,000)	14.0	252	15.2
Alcohol-specific mortality – females (deaths per 100,000)	9.2	323	7.2
Alcohol-attributable mortality – males (deaths per 100,000)	41.3	225	45.0
Alcohol-attributable mortality – females (deaths per 100,000)	21.1	316	18.1
Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (per 100,000 of the population)	1978	331	1451

Source: North West Public Health Observatory, Local Alcohol Profile for England (LAPE)

The figures outlined in the table above demonstrate a number of alcohol-related health concerns for the people of the district. Perhaps the most significant of these concerns is the rate of hospital admissions (1978/100,000 of the population), which gives Newcastle-under-Lyme the 331st worst record of the 354 local authorities in the country.

The number of admissions relating to conditions generally associated with alcohol is relatively low. Alcoholic liver disease, for example, only accounted for 4% of all alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2006/07 (this figure includes Staffordshire Moorlands district). However, nearly two-thirds (63%) of the admissions were due to heart conditions, such as high blood pressure, which are less obviously associated with alcohol.

This demonstrates the wide-ranging nature of alcohol-related health problems and show that such problems are not only concerns for dependent drinkers.

A further area for concern is alcohol-related health problems among women in the district. On average 5.8 months of female residents' lives are lost due to the effects of alcohol. While this rate is less than for men (10.8 months) in the area, the female rate is one of the worst in the country (304 of 354 local authority areas).

Similarly, the rate (9.2 per 100,000) of deaths specifically caused by alcohol among women in the area is also one of the worst in the country – 323 of 354 local authority districts-as is the rate (21.1 per 100,000) of deaths partially caused by alcohol (316/354).

Treatment

Current service provision

In Newcastle Borough there is limited health and treatment provision to help both harmful, hazardous and dependent drinkers. Below is a table illustrating current alcohol services available to people at various levels of alcohol misuse.

Organisation	Services	Alcohol / Drugs	Location	Young People/Adults
BAC O' Connor Centre	Detoxification Programmes, Rehabilitation, Supported Housing for dependant drinkers	Both	Clayton Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire	Both
Edward Myers	Outpatient Service, Rehabilitation, Detoxification	Both	Harplands Hospital, Hilton Road, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent	Both
ADS (Alcohol and Drugs Services)	Structured day care, Drug Intervention Projects	Both	Fellgate Court, Bridge Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Both
T3 (CRI)	Psycho social interventions, group work, one to one work, counselling, relapse prevention and medical services, outward referral to residential rehabilitation.	Both	Suite 7-8, Mill Street, Stafford	Young People up to 19
Addaction Staffordshire	Drop in support, advice & information, one to one support with structured interventions & individual care plans, needle exchange, hepatitis project, referral & signposting into treatment	Both Both	Fellgate Court, Bridge Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Both
ADSIS (Alcohol and Drugs Services In Staffordshire)	Brief Interventions	Both	A/E	Adults over the age of 18 years

New developments

In order to address the problems outlined above, NHS North Staffordshire is to commission an expanded range of alcohol treatment interventions. While the precise extent and nature of these interventions are yet to be determined, the new commissioned services are likely to be as follows.

General

- Screening and referral

Staff in a range of settings (health and third-sector organisations etc) will be trained to identify/screen alcohol problems and make referrals to the most appropriate services.

- Awareness campaigns

Awareness-raising campaigns will be developed in order to highlight the dangers of harmful/hazardous drinking and to advertise the services outlined below.

Interventions for harmful and hazardous drinkers

- Opportunistic brief interventions

Staff to be trained in GP practices, pharmacies and other community services (hostels, housing projects etc.) to provide very basic advice, information and support for harmful/hazardous drinkers.

- Tier 2 community-based brief interventions

A specialist service for harmful/hazardous drinkers. Basic cognitive behaviour therapy based brief interventions (3 or 4 sessions) and links into other services – the main evidence-based intervention recommended by the Department of Health.

- Hospital-based brief intervention services

As outlined above, but based at University Hospital North Staffordshire.

Interventions for dependent drinkers

As outlined in the table above, a number of services for dependent drinkers already exists. These are likely to be expanded during 2009/10 and should involve the following interventions.

- Community detoxification

The availability of community detoxification and associated medical services should be expanded during 2009/10.

- Psycho-social interventions and day programmes

Similarly, the capacity and range of psycho-social interventions (such as counselling) are likely to be developed over the coming months.

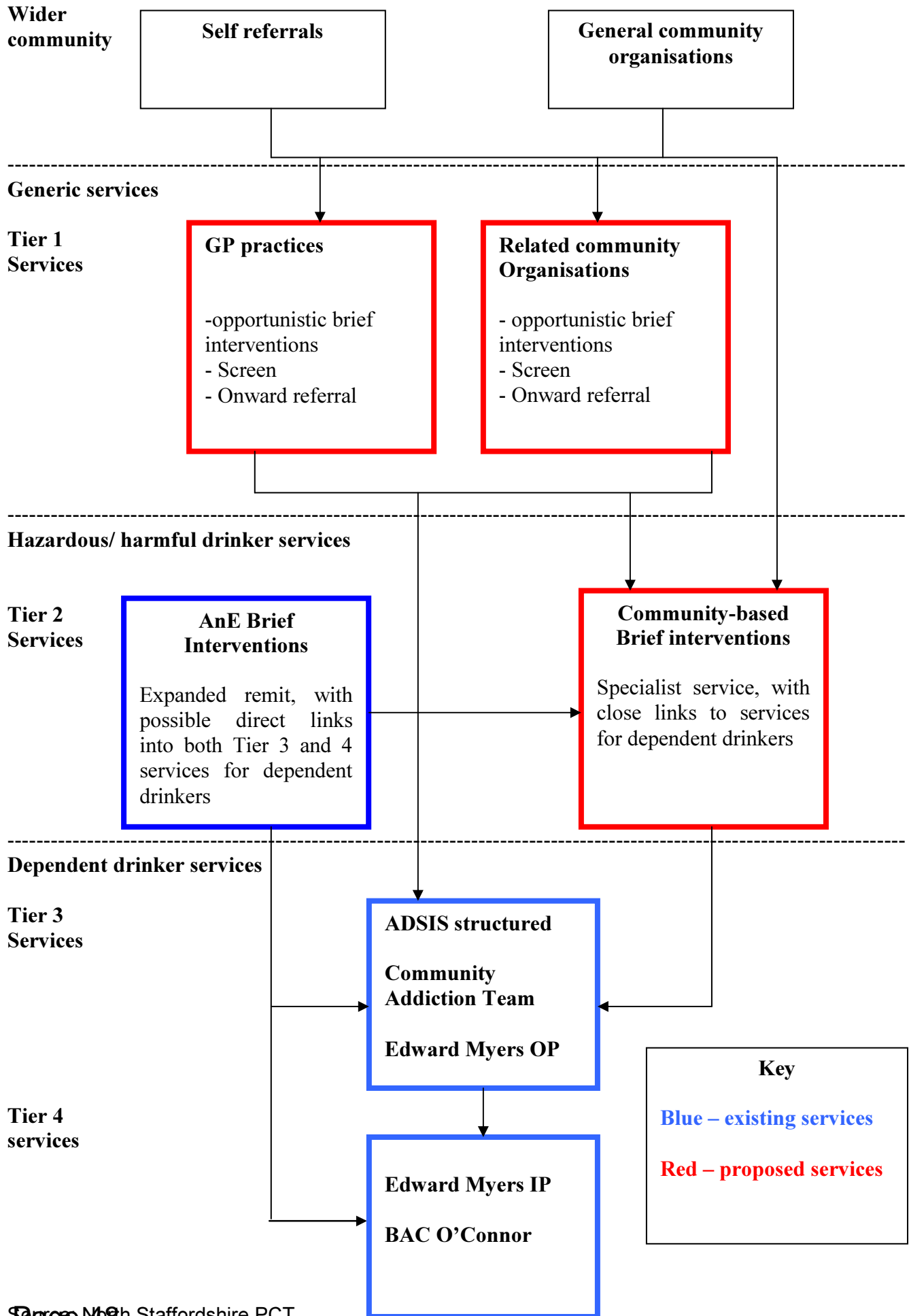
- Inpatient detoxification and residential rehabilitation

Medical and rehabilitative services in a residential setting will be available for clients with severe problems.

Care pathways

The array of somewhat complex services outlined above is designed to work in conjunction to provide clients with the most appropriate selection of interventions. The diagram below illustrates in a very basic manner how they should link together.

Proposed simplistic alcohol care pathway



11.1 Alcohol and Young People

The relationship between alcohol and young people is multi-faceted. There are a number of reasons why young people consume alcohol. These reasons include boredom, rebellion, peer pressure, escapism, learnt behaviour, dependency, experimentation and because alcohol lowers inhibitions. Though it may be perceived by young people to be the norm, excessive drinking can lead to problems such as poor mental and physical health, social problems, financial issues, dependency and even death.

Social attitudes towards drinking have significantly changed over time, with alcohol abuse amongst young people being a significant problem nationally as well as locally. Parental complicity is a significant contributory factor with alcohol being provided to children and young people in greater volumes and frequency than ever before. The risks from alcohol abuse becoming learnt behaviour and being viewed as a social norm from a young age is significant. It is recognised that as a result of the social marketing of major breweries, parental and extended family behaviour and peer group pressure many young people already view alcohol abuse as being a necessary and normal element of enjoying themselves socially, whether it be in a town centre, a playground, outside a row of shops or on a village green.

The young person's substance misuse service in Newcastle Borough is provided by T3 commonly known as Crime Reduction Initiatives (CRI).

T3 works with partners in criminal justice, health services and local authorities to provide individually tailored advice, treatment and specialist prescribing services for young people with serious and complex substance misuse problems in line with National Treatment Agency (NTA) requirements. They assist in helping young people with substance misuse issues move into mainstream provision in education, training and employment.

T3 is a team of qualified, young-person-friendly staff with specialist drug/alcohol knowledge which provides an initial comprehensive assessment, access to specialist prescribing pathways, structured care planning, therapeutic interventions and motivational coaching. Appointments are by referral only, but self referrals are accepted. Referrals are only accepted if the young person is aware of it and wishes to see a practitioner. Young people can be seen at various agreed venues such as school, Connexions offices, other youth facilities and their own home if appropriate.

Within the North Staffordshire area T3 comprises of a team leader and two project workers. T3 reports that currently 65% of Tier 3 referrals and 35% of Tier 2 referrals for their services relate to alcohol misuse. According to data provided from T3, the number of alcohol referrals is secondary to only cannabis referrals.

The Youth Service, in particular the Detached Community Re-Assurance Team does a significant amount of work in terms of alcohol awareness and

advice to young people across the Borough. This includes regular curriculum input, referrals, diversionary activities and school based work.

A survey has been conducted amongst school children within Newcastle Borough regarding alcohol consumption. 815 young people aged 11-15 were surveyed in 2008 and the results showed that 19.1% of them had consumed alcohol within the last seven days. This is a reduction on the results for 2007 which showed that 31% had consumed alcohol within the last 7 days. This is broken into age groups as shown below:

Alcohol Consumption in the last 7 days for young people aged 11-15 in 2007 and 2008

2007	Age					
	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Male	12.7%	16.0%	23.6%	42.7%	47.0%	29.7%
Female	9.2%	11.5%	28.8%	46.9%	55.9%	32.3%
Total	10.9%	13.8%	26.1%	44.8%	51.3%	31.0%
2008	Age					
	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Male	9.1%	17.0%	12.6%	23.9%	40.9%	20.8%
Female	8.5%	9.3%	18.0%	20.4%	37.9%	17.7%
Total	8.7%	12.6%	15.3%	22.1%	39.4%	19.1%

Source: Newcastle Strategic Assessment November 2008

The table shows that there has been a reduction in the percentage of young people consuming alcohol in the lower teens but an increase in those aged 14 and 15. The Safer and Stronger (Communities) Partnership is committed to reducing the total figure.

The average number of units consumed in the last 7 days for these young people is 7.1, which has remained the same as the previous years. This is also broken down by age as shown below.

Amount of Alcohol Consumption in the last 7 days for young people aged 11-15 in 2007 and 2008

2007	Age					
	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Beer units	2.6	2.8	2.5	4.4	5.0	3.9
Wine units	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Spirit units	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
Alcopop units	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Total units	5.6	5.2	5.7	7.7	8.3	7.1
2008	Age					
	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Beer units	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.6	6.0	4.1
Wine units	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
Spirit units	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.1
Alcopop units	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.4
Total units	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.8	10.7	7.1

Source: Newcastle Strategic Assessment November 2008

The table shows that whilst the percentage of younger teenagers consuming alcohol has remained the same, the amount that older teenagers are drinking has increased, whereas the amount consumed by younger teenagers has reduced.

11.2 Alcohol and Youth Offending

Research has indicated that young people in the youth justice system misuse both alcohol and drugs. Young people may become involved in crime in order to fund their substance misuse or may have offended and then started misusing substances under the influence of peers.

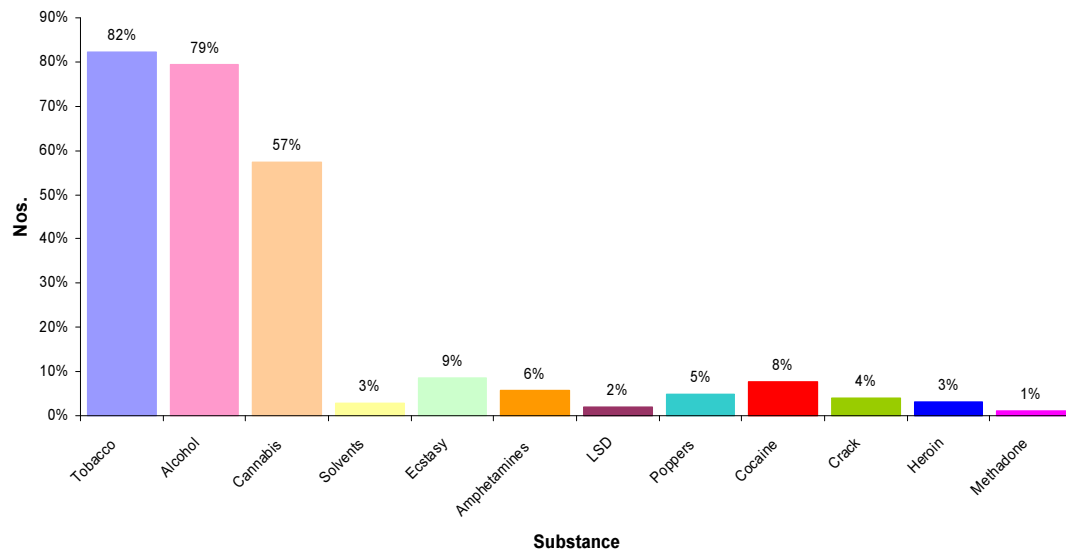
Research has also shown that young people in custody plan to use alcohol or drugs on their release, not realising that their tolerance levels have decreased and their bodies will not react in the same way as before.

Extracts in this section have been taken from:

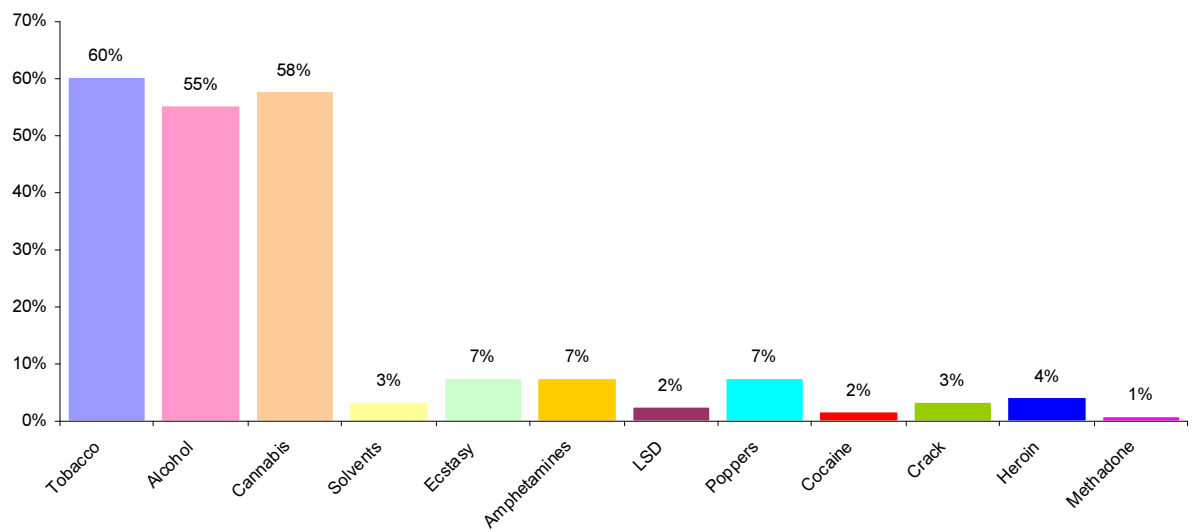
Youth Justice Website www.yjb.co.uk

Below are 3 graphs which illustrate the percentage of young people who have recently used alcohol from April 2008 to December 2008. The graphs illustrate that there is a significant percentage of young people using alcohol when they first enter the criminal justice system.

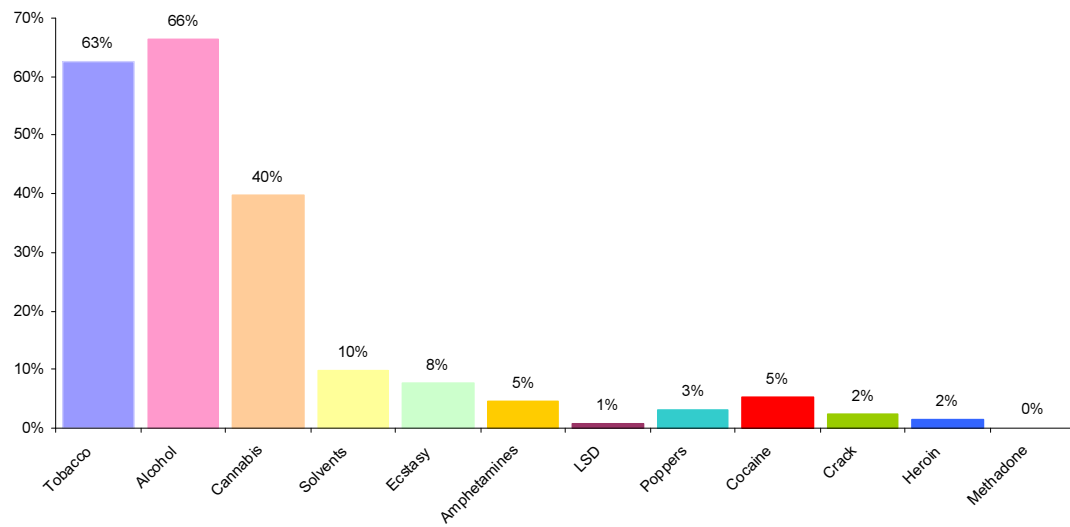
Apr- June 2008: Young People identifying 'recently used' substance on Asset Assessment



July - Sept 08: Young People who have 'recently used' a substance as indicated on Asset Assessment



Oct - Dec 2008: Young people who have 'recently used' a substance as indicated on Asset Assessment

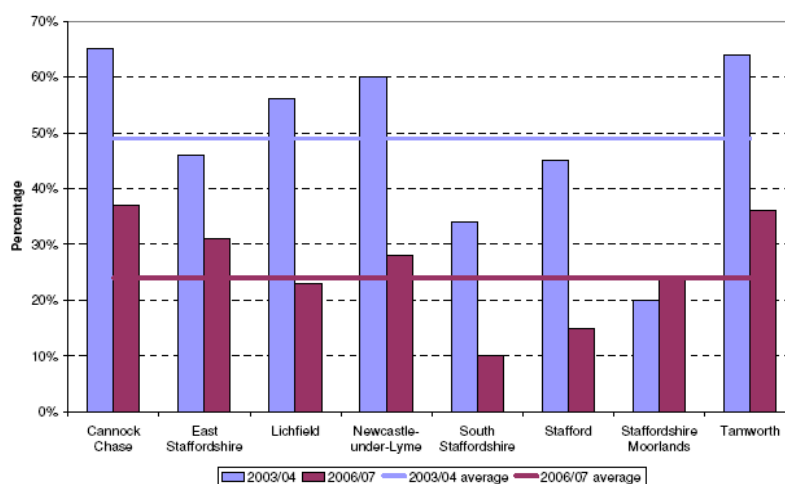


Source: Staffordshire Youth Offending Service

12. Community Perceptions of Alcohol Issues

An important element of alcohol-related crime is the fear of crime and disorder that it gives rise to in communities. Data from the Audit Commission area profiles enable us to see local perceptions of rowdy or drunk behaviour in public places. The chart below shows the proportion of residents who think that being rowdy or drunk in public places was a very big or fairly big problem in their local area in 2003/04 and 2006/07.

Figure 20 Proportion of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area

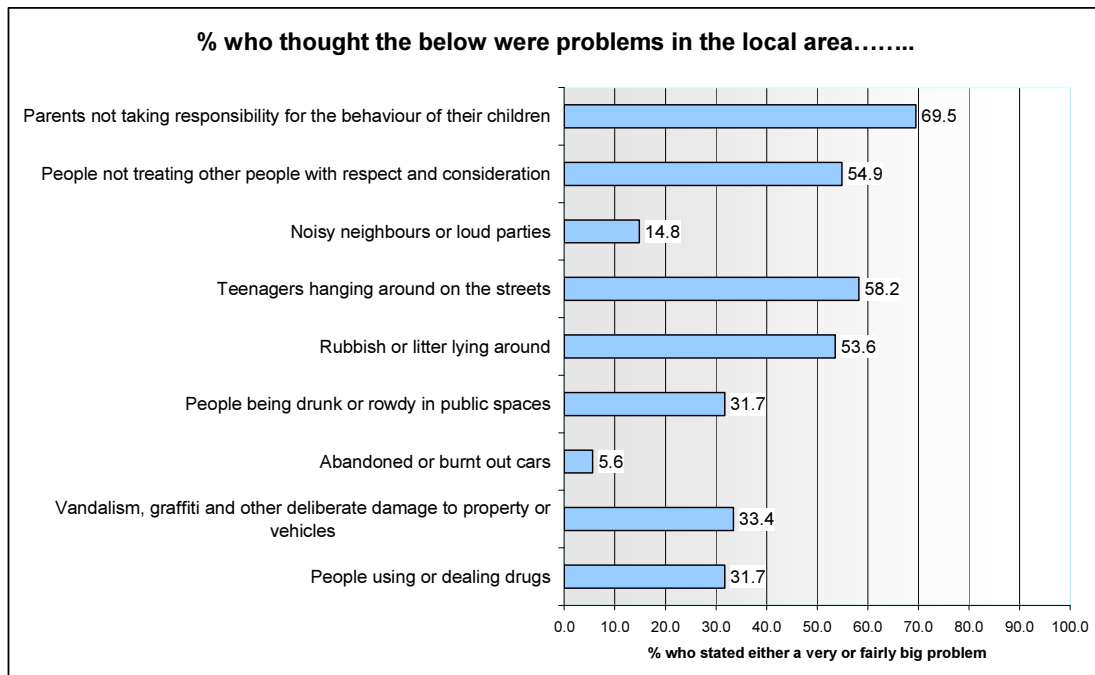


Source: Audit Commission Area Profiles

Source: Staffordshire Police - adapted from Audit Commission Area Profiles

It is evident from this graph that 24% of people across Newcastle Borough believe being rowdy and drunk in public places to be a big problem. Newcastle-under-Lyme has a higher proportion than the county average despite having a lower rate than the county average for street drinking. Newcastle-under-Lyme does, however, have the highest rate in the county for offences in which the offender is affected by alcohol.

The general user satisfaction surveys undertaken by Newcastle Borough Council in 2007 and 2008 showed that people across Newcastle Borough thought that people loitering in the streets and being drunk in public spaces causes significant problems. This is illustrated in the graph below.



Source: Newcastle Borough Council - General User Satisfaction Survey

12.1 Alcohol Prohibition Zones

Alcohol Prohibition Zones are designated areas in which alcohol of any description cannot be consumed. Legislation on Alcohol Prohibition Zones in the Criminal Justice Police Act 2001 gives the Police the power to arrest anyone who refuses to stop drinking on the streets or fails to surrender any intoxicating liquor to a Police Officer when asked to do so. The zones have been introduced as part of a range of interventions initiated by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to help reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder and to also reassure the public.

Across Newcastle Borough there are in excess of 300 Alcohol Prohibition Zones.

12.2 Cumulative Impact Policies

'Cumulative impact' is defined as the potential impact on crime and disorder or public nuisance on a town or city centre of a large concentration of licensed premises. The cumulative impact of licensed premises is stated to be a proper matter for a licensing authority to consider when developing its Licensing Policy statement. The types of problems which are considered to arise where there is a density of premises selling alcohol are queuing at fast-food outlets or for late night transport which leads to conflict, disorder and anti-social behaviour. A cumulative impact policy may be considered where the impact on the surrounding areas of the behaviour of the customers of all premises taken together is greater than the impact of the customers of individual premises.

13. Action Planning

Objective	Actions	Owner	Target Date
To prevent alcohol-related harm amongst people across Newcastle Borough	Work closely with licensees to reduce alcohol-related harm through Pubwatch forums and the newly formed Business Crime Initiative	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	Explore running alcohol related projects similar to Operation TAPS (Tackling Alcohol Proxy Sales) to prevent proxy and direct sales of alcohol to minors across the Borough utilising strategies such as covert surveillance and test-purchase operations	Trevor Smith (NBC) Police Licensing Unit	March 2010
	Design and produce alcohol harm reduction and domestic violence posters to be targeted towards young people and adults across Newcastle Borough	Trevor Smith (NBC) Debbie Owen (NBC)	March 2010
	To use alcohol support and treatment agencies in MARAC (multi agency risk assessment conference) case conferences, improving membership of MARAC and ensuring actions agreed are implemented	Debbie Owen (NBC)	March 2010

	To use alcohol support and treatment agencies in ASB case conferences, improving membership of case conferences and ensuring actions agreed are implemented	Catherine Fox (NBC)	March 2010
	Employ street entertainers on key nights in Newcastle Town centre during the year i.e. during the Christmas period as part of Operation Nightsafe	Neil Hulme (Police)	March 2010
	Ensure that diptesters, rape alarms, twizzle sticks, spikeys and lollipops are given out at the end of key nights to revellers in bars and pubs in Newcastle Town centre	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	Explore the idea with licensees through the Pubwatch forum of having a 'chilled-out' period at the end of the night in bars and pubs where soft drinks and food is served to revellers	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	Challenge and monitor on-off-licence alcohol price promotions to restrict binge drinking	Trevor Smith (NBC) Adrienne Mainwaring (Trading Standards), Police Licensing Unit	March 2010
	Bid for money to undertake subway mural projects on two subways in Newcastle Town Centre and	Trevor Smith (NBC), Tina Ball	March 2010

	organise the project with partnership agencies.	(NBC), Phil McGuinness (NUL College), B-Arts	March 2010
	To adopt, roll out and support the Challenge 25 scheme in pubs, clubs, bars and off licenses in all localities across Newcastle Borough	Adrienne Mainwaring (Trading Standards)	March 2010
	To engage third sector involvement such as Alcoholics Anonymous, and direct people on Behave or Be Banned (BOBB) to these services.	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	Circulate information to the local public regarding alcohol sales to under 18s and promote the message 'No ID No sale amongst licensees and Year 11 students	Adrienne Mainwaring (Trading Standards)	March 2010
	Provide all Year 11 students in secondary schools with the PASS proof of age cards and educate them on the scheme	Tom Perry (Citizencards)	March 2010
	Target problematic off-licenses across Newcastle Borough as part of the Community Pride Events	Trevor Smith (NBC), Adrienne Mainwaring (Trading Standards)	March 2010

	To advertise Safer Nights alcohol-related violence messages on the side and rear of First Buses periodically throughout the year	Trevor Smith (NBC), Safer Nights Group	March 2010
	Link into the Respect programme in the community and in Schools	James Woolgar (NPT), Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2012
To educate people living in Newcastle Borough of the health implications and consequences of alcohol misuse.	Identify best practice in relaying alcohol-related information to young people	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	Undertake an anti-binge drinking campaign targeting young people and adults across Newcastle Borough	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	To produce an alcohol-harm reduction DVD to educate young people who are misusing alcohol	Dean Goodwin (Youth Service)	March 2010
	To commission Borderlines to produce and deliver innovative, impactful alcohol harm reduction plays at the New Victoria Theatre	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2011
	Devise an alcohol and domestic-violence training package for front line professionals working in Newcastle Borough	Trevor Smith & Debbie Owen (NBC)	March 2010
	Develop an alcohol, drugs and domestic-violence	Trevor Smith &	March 2010

	<p>toolkit for front-line professionals</p> <p>Run an alcohol and domestic-violence combined awareness week in Newcastle Borough</p> <p>Ensure inclusion of alcohol in school substance misuse policies by collating current alcohol policies for all primary and secondary schools, and provide targeted support to assist policy development in Schools</p> <p>Ensure that alcohol education is delivered as part of the PHSE curriculum by reviewing schemes of work, providing Schools with resource packs and reviewing schools drug & alcohol curriculum</p> <p>To develop standard alcohol teaching packages in line with the key stages of education that can be utilised by School professionals across the Borough</p> <p>To provide front-line educational staff with appropriate training in relation to the delivery of effective alcohol education and the screening and referral of young people with alcohol needs, including the development of referral pathways between schools and alcohol services</p>	<p>Debbie Owen (NBC)</p> <p>Trevor Smith & Debbie Owen (NBC)</p> <p>Trevor Smith (NBC), Healthy Schools Team</p> <p>Healthy Schools Team</p> <p>Healthy Schools Team</p> <p>Healthy Schools Team</p>	<p>March 2010</p> <p>March 2011</p> <p>March 2011</p> <p>March 2011</p> <p>March 2011</p>
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	To disseminate alcohol-related violence messages to revellers in Newcastle Town Centre via Bluetooth devices	Safer Nights Group	March 2010
Improving the health of young people and adults in Newcastle Borough	To set up a large-scale screening programme to identify and refer problem drinkers into relevant services	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2010
	Set up an initial six month pilot juice bar in Newcastle Town Centre and roll the initiative out in other localities across the Borough if successful	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	To deliver training programmes to front line staff from a range of sectors to use alcohol/drug screening tools and to refer service users into appropriate services	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2010
	To develop an localised alcohol-service directory to be used to signpost people to appropriate alcohol services	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2010
	Run a campaign to highlight the consequences of excessive alcohol drinking and promote the new services	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2010

To ensure that treatment services are available and accessible for all people who are affected by alcohol misuse	To provide community-based brief interventions including cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) to hazardous and harmful offering them advice and information	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2011
	To explore the feasibility of setting up a pilot triage project in Newcastle Town Centre which will offer immediate treatment to people lessening the load on A&E departments	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2010
	To pilot the triage project in Newcastle Town Centre	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2011
	To expand the remit of the Accident & Emergency to identify problem drinkers & engage them into community based services when discharged.	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2011
	To employ an Alcohol Arrest Referral Officer in the A&E department	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2011
	To increase the current range and capacity of services for dependant drinkers such as detoxification, counselling and rehabilitation	Tony Bullock (PCT)	March 2011

To challenge the culture of alcohol-related crime and disorder including serious violence reducing fear and frequency	To undertake an options appraisal around dispersal to examine transport policy and to form a focus group	Trevor Smith (NBC) Graham Williams (NBC)	March 2011
	To formally review the Safer Nights campaign, broaden its remit and develop it to include drugs and sexual violence	Trevor Smith (NBC), Safer Nights Group	March 2010
	To form and roll out Newcastle Borough's Business Crime Initiative and link it to the nighttime economy through the Pubwatch forum	Business crime committee	March 2011
	To identify funding sources for the Business Crime Initiative	Steve Lovatt (Police), Trevor Smith (NBC), Doug Morris (Chamber of trade)	March 2011
	To set up a Safer Socialising Award scheme in Newcastle Borough in partnership with the CDRP and the BCI	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2011
	To promote the collaboration between NBC and Police Licensing Departments and draw up a protocol between the two agencies	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	To ensure any issues regarding Temporary Events Notices (TENS) are picked up, and ensure data is shared.	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010

	To support Pubwatch and consider revising its structure and personnel	Trevor Smith (NBC), Dan Maddox (Chair)	March 2011
	Establish Pubwatch forums to oversee Pubwatch schemes across the Borough	Trevor Smith (NBC), Business Crime Initiative committee	March 2011
	Establish terms of reference for these forums ensuring best practice is met	Trevor Smith (NBC), Business Crime Initiative Group	March 2011
	To review the process and structure of the Behave or Be Banned scheme (BOBB)	Dan Maddox (Pubwatch Chair), Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2010
	To monitor the CCTV system, to look at the three year plan and implement its recommendations	Graham Williams (NBC), Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2012
	To monitor the development of Alcohol Prohibition Zones and review the application process	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2011
	To gate off all problematic 'red routes' in Newcastle Town Centre where alcohol-related ASB occurs in line with the Green Routes project	Trevor Smith (NBC)	March 2011

	To maintain an ongoing focus on underage drinking, looking at both proxy alcohol purchasing and direct alcohol sales	Trevor Smith (NBC,) Police Licensing Unit, Adrienne Mainwaring (Trading Standards)	March 2010
	Consult relevant agencies about the implementation of a taxi-marshalling scheme in Newcastle Town Centre	Trevor Smith (NBC), Nigel Gardener (NBC), Safer Nights Group	March 2010

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Newcastle Borough Council

Staffordshire Police

Staffordshire Youth Offending Service

North Staffordshire Primary Care Trust

National Alcohol Strategy Précis Report

The presentation will be based on how the National Alcohol Strategy will impact upon local needs. Below are a number of elements to be considered. My presentation to the Scrutiny committee will expand upon these bullet points.

Taking the right action locally

- How local businesses, services and communities are best placed to tackle alcohol-related issues.
- How Health & Wellbeing Boards will bring together partners in order to understand local needs and priorities.
- How the Police and Crime Commissioner will operate and how this will affect local communities and need.
- How alcohol partnerships including Safer Nights will benefit the communities.
- How newly acquired local powers will benefit all localities/communities.
- How individuals and residents will have more of a say in decisions made locally.
- How key legislative reform will involve residents especially in licensing decisions.
- How a joined up approach with Health regarding alcohol is paramount.
- Why Local Authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups will need to work together to reduce alcohol related harm.
- How the Government will ensure that local areas are able to tackle local alcohol problems.

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Briefing for Cleaner, Greener and Safer Communities
Overview and Scrutiny Committee
5 September 2012

Stronger and Safer Strategy 2012-2017

The Newcastle Borough Council and Partnership Stronger and Safer Strategy was originally presented to Cleaner, Greener and Safer Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 29 February 2012.

A thorough consultation, complying with Compact principles was launched on Wednesday 16 May 2012 and closed on Friday 10 August 2012. The consultation was open on the Newcastle Borough Council and Newcastle Partnership website, was sent out via email to a number of groups including Partnership groups, Heads of Service, Locality Action Partnerships and a small number of copies were delivered into key locations across the borough along with a postcard identifying where the consultation documents could be located and a reminder was sent on 30 July 2012

In total there have been 24 responses, a summary can be seen below:

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Draft Stronger and Safer Strategy Consultation Response Form

1. Taking the draft strategy as a whole, do you think that Borough Council and partners are aiming to tackle the things which you think are most important?

15 (71.4%) <i>Yes</i>	6 (28.6%) <i>No</i>
--------------------------	------------------------

If you answered no to the above question, please use the space below to tell us which areas you think are important, what we have given too much or too little attention to and how you feel our approach could be better focused.

	8 (100.0%)
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2. Can you suggest any specific proposals / actions you consider we should include in the strategy and which organisation, do you consider, is best placed to take the lead on this / these?
18 (100.0%)
3. Do you wish to put forward other / better actions to address the issues raised? Please indicate these in the space below, state what impact you believe this would have and indicate also which organisation you think would be best placed to lead on such action.
13 (100.0%)
4. Do you think that we have indicated actions which you think may be ineffective or

unachievable or otherwise might be deleted and, if so, why? Please indicate in the space below.

12 (100.0%)

5. Please indicate below if you have any other comments on the detail of the draft strategy.

11 (100.0%)

6. Can you suggest suitable targets and achievements you would like measured, which would track how well the aims of the strategy are being met? These should focus on those things which you believe are important to judging the success of the Borough.

14 (100.0%)

About you

7. Name

17 (100.0%)

8. Organisation (if applicable)

11 (100.0%)

9. Address

14 (100.0%)

10. e-Mail

17 (100.0%)

11. Are you..?

12

(66.7%) *Male*

6

(33.3%) *Female*

12. What was your age on your last birthday?

16 (100.0%)

13. To which of these groups do you consider you belong?

16

(94.1%) *White British*

0

(0.0%) *White Irish*

1

(5.9%) *Any other White Background (Please write in below)*

0

(0.0%) *Black Caribbean*

0

Black African

0

(0.0%) *White & Black Caribbean*

0

(0.0%) *White & Black African*

0

(0.0%) *White & Asian*

0

(0.0%) *Any other Mixed background (Please write in below)*

0

Asian Indian

0

(0.0%) *Asian Bangladeshi*

0

(0.0%) *Any other Asian background (Please write in below)*

0

(0.0%) *Chinese*

0

(0.0%) *Other ethnic group (Please write in below)*

(0.0%)		(0.0%)
0	<i>Any other Black</i>	0
(0.0%)	<i>background</i>	(0.0%) <i>Asian Pakistani</i>
	<i>(Please write in below)</i>	
	<i>Other (Please specify)</i>	
2 (100.0%)		

Thank you for taking part

**Please return this form in the pre paid envelope provided or on line at
www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk or www.newcastle-staffspartnership.org.uk**

Most respondents appear to support and agree with the strategy with a few suggested additions including more around road safety, comments that perhaps there is too much in the strategy given the significant cuts in these areas and around increasing the links to housing.

The Head of Business Improvement and Partnerships is due to meet with the Partnerships Manager on Thursday 24 August 2012 to collate the responses and make the necessary amendments. The final strategy will then be sent to Cleaner, Greener and Safer Overview and Scrutiny, Executive Management Team, Cabinet and the Newcastle Partnership Strategic Board for final sign off, with subsequent activity taking place to identify leads and develop the actions over the next few months.

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Briefing for Cleaner, Greener and Safer Communities
Overview and Scrutiny Committee
5 September 2012

Newcastle Partnership Structure

Since 2010 nationally and locally, organisations have changed ways in which they work to respond to the coalition government's agenda and significant public sector spending cuts. Therefore the context and landscape for partnership working had undergone significant change. There has been a scaling back of the inspection framework with the abolition of the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) and the end of Local Area Agreements, which are to be replaced by a 'single comprehensive list' of data required by central government.

The Coalition view was to reduce 'top-down' instruction with a clear focus on the 'localism' agenda which aims to give local authorities 'Freedom, Power and Responsibility'. These changes have influenced the re-direction of the work of the Newcastle Partnership.

In October 2011 the Partnership Delivery Group commenced review of Strategic Partnership Structure to reflect the national/local picture and a reduction in capacity.

The aim of the review was to explore opportunities to develop a shared vision and priorities; to refocus plans, policies and resources; to redefine the partnership and to create an environment capable of delivering statutory requirements and of providing the leadership and direction necessary to achieve local solutions to local issues.

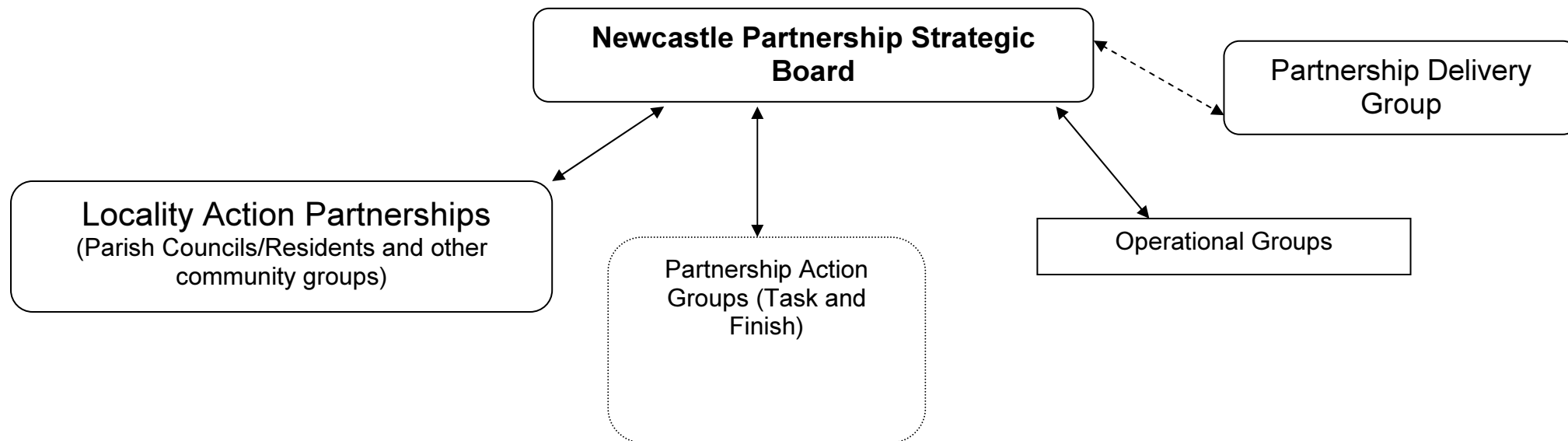
In November 2011 proposals were submitted to the Partnership Delivery Group for consideration - One Strategic Partnership Board approach accepted.

A multi-agency group was set up in December 2011 to look at detail and proposed working documents for consultation and in January 2012 presentations were delivered to a number of Boards, Borough Council and Partnership meetings.

There is now in operation one Newcastle Partnership Strategic Board which sets the strategic direction of the borough partnership work and delivers task and finish, project management approaches to priorities identified – currently these are Social Enterprise, Troubled Families and Let's Work Together. There are two complimentary priorities = Vulnerability (Health, Wellbeing and Safety) and Growth (Economy and Enterprise) – Focus on causal factors not consequence being delivered through locality and empowerment. The Partnerships cross cutting theme is to 'Develop Strong Communities'.

The Newcastle Partnership Strategic Board has a Core Purpose, Objectives, Partnership Principles and Operating Principles and these were consulted on. There is now a Constitution, Strategic Board Terms of Reference, Partnership Structure 2012 and Roles and Responsibilities in place. The Board has met twice and is due to meet again on 11 September 2012. The Partnership Delivery Group made up of Newcastle Borough Council, Staffordshire County Council, Staffordshire Police, Staffordshire Fire and Rescue, Public Health, Aspire and Newcastle Community and Voluntary Support continues to meet on a monthly basis and acts as a program management group on behalf of the Strategic Board. The structure follows:

Newcastle Partnership Structure



DEVELOPING WARMZONE TO MAXIMISE FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Submitted by: Mike O'Connor

Portfolio: Environment and Recycling

Ward(s) affected: All

Purpose of the Report

The Government is changing the way in which assistance is given to people to improve the energy efficiency of their home. In October the national Green Deal will be launched which is intended to assist home owners to improve their home through financial assistance in the form of a loan or grant. To complement Green Deal finance additional (ECO) grant funding can be targeted on five designated low income areas as well as low income households in rural settlements of fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. This report outlines the types of assistance that are planned and the mechanisms that the Council may consider to support local delivery.

Recommendation

That Scrutiny considers the issues and gives direction as to if the Warm Zone should be supported to develop a local offer.

Reasons

It is appropriate that the Council considers the opportunities that are likely to exist when the Government launches the Green Deal and specifically the Eco element which supports vulnerable residents.

It is worth noting that one key aspect of considering supporting a local scheme is the Economic Development aspects as delivery of energy efficiency measures could support local installers.

1. Background

- 1.1 The North Staffs Warm Zone (NSWZ) was established in 2006 as a partnership principally comprising Stoke-on-Trent City Council (SOT CC), Newcastle Borough Council and Warm Zones Limited (WZL). WZL is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee which provides financial management and support services. Since the establishment of the NSWZ the Council has been a member of the Steering Group, which is responsible for the overseeing, challenging, advising and supporting the NSWZ Management Team.
- 1.2 The Warm Zone has delivered:
 - 31500 home energy assessments.
 - Over 8,000 measures(principally loft and cavity wall insulation).
 - The average energy efficiency of homes in the Borough has improved from a SAP of 48 to 57.
 - £840,000 in annual fuel bill savings for residents + £600,000 in new benefits income equates to **£1.44 million** into the pockets of Newcastle under Lyme residents every year.
 - The expected savings of the energy efficiency measures installed over their lifetime is **£25million** (based on today's fuel prices).

- Similarly, the benefits income gain for householders will add up over the years, with estimated total gains over the next 15 years of **c£4.5 million**.
- This equates to a total lifetime economic boost of **£29.5 million** for Newcastle under Lyme.
- This additional income directly boosts the local economy and supports local jobs.
- For every £1 invested by Newcastle Borough Council the Warm Zone partnership levers in **an additional c£5.17**.

1.3 The Warm Zone has provided a platform for improving energy efficiency in the majority of homes in the Borough. To improve further it is necessary to target the more problematic dwellings which are not suitable either because they were built before cavity walls became the norm or after building regulations required cavity walls and lofts to be insulated on new buildings, in addition it is necessary to address poor heating systems.

2. Issues

2.1 The Government is committed to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050, alongside this there is a Climate Change Committee target for 2022 that 90% of all lofts and cavity walls will be insulated. There is also recognition that insulation needs to be applied to older properties which have solid walls and that such work will be more expensive and more difficult than filling cavity walls.

2.2 To assist with meeting these commitments the Government is introducing Green Deal. It has been described by ministers as the biggest home improvement programme since the second world war. The aim to make 14m homes more energy efficient by 2020 and another 12m by 2030, with the potential to create 250,000 "green jobs", Consumers will be able to make energy efficiency improvements to their properties without upfront costs, this is in effect a loan whereby the consumer will have the ability to pay via electricity bills over the long term (e.g. 25 years), making use of the money saved on fuel. Further help will be available to low income households. It is anticipated that Green Deal funded measures will commence in earnest in April 2013.

2.3 Alongside this the Government is introducing a new Energy Company Obligation (ECO) to replace the existing Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP). This ECO funding is intended to be launched in October 2012 and will be directed to several streams of support:

(A) Carbon Saving Obligation (nationally £760m = 58%)

Available to all tenures with a focus on solid wall insulation and non-standard hard to treat cavities. There are indications that obligation funding will pay for 48% of cost of works

(B) Carbon Saving Communities Obligation including Rural (nationally £190m = 15%)

Available in all tenures in the 15% most income deprived Lower Super Output Areas with a focus on solid wall, loft and cavity wall insulation. Of this funding 15% of the obligation nationally must be delivered in rural areas. There may be 100% funding available. Areas identified so far are indicated in the Appendix.

(C) Affordable Warmth Obligation (nationally £350m = 27%)

Available in the private sector only and measures for eligible households on benefits, focus on cavity wall and loft insulation plus heating (homes on wider SPG-type benefits).

Further information on these is outlined in the appendix.

- 2.4 Whilst there is Government commitment to invest in home energy efficiency and to reduce carbon usage there is no direct funding to particular local authority areas. This means that subsidised funding could all be allocated to proactive areas which seek to work with energy suppliers thus leaving residents of areas with no additional local support scheme unlikely to receive any kind of Green Deal/ECO support. There is also a chance that left to market forces private companies from outside of the region will come in to form brokerage services and will charge significant referral fees. If this was the case then the benefits of the funding may be taken out of the area and local businesses may not have a chance to deliver the installations. It is therefore considered advantageous for a local partnership to be developed to deliver the Green Deal to benefit local communities and businesses.
- 2.5 Should the Council consider supporting the development of a local Green Deal and ECO Brokerage Service there may be a range of benefits:
- Working across several local authority boundaries will create economies of scale.
 - Having one agency with qualified experienced advisors will enable the delivery of a better service through a one stop shop approach. If this service has the backing of the local authorities it is also more likely to be trusted by customers.
 - Providing customers with a choice of 3 quotations from local installers will provide choice and reassurance on the costs of the works.
 - Developing local installers panels linked to the Centre of Refurbishment Excellence (CORE) service will mobilise the local supply chain and provide training opportunities in the sub-region. This will be important in driving forward the development of local 'green' companies to be able to compete with national suppliers.
 - The development of local supply chains and the use of a non-for profit brokerage will ensure that the benefits of Green Deal and importantly ECO funding will be retained within region.
 - Through the existing Warm Zone scheme there is a track record of working with vulnerable people across our local communities. This means that there is some understanding within the community of the Warm Zone and the power of word of mouth recommendation alongside marketing of an identified brand can be utilised.
 - The current mechanisms of assessing customers can also be enhanced so that customers are directed to the most suitable options to match their individual needs. Warm Zone will be able to offer advice on the full range of options including Green Deal and ECO funding, other services may only provide part of this service. Private companies may for instance only assess residents where they know there is a financial profit to be made leaving others with no service. Subject to securing additional funding from other partner agencies Warm Zone may also be able to offer an integrated benefits advice service. To date Warm Zone have been able to advise many vulnerable residents on available benefits and complementary services.

3. **Options Considered**

3.1 The Council could

- decide to cease any support for this type of work and leave delivery to the market
- establish a new partnership structure to take forward plans
- or extend the current Warm Zone programme.

4. **Proposal and Reasons for Preferred Solution**

- 4.1 As outlined earlier the current arrangements with Warm Zone has delivered substantial benefits for the residents of the borough. It should be noted that schemes developed in

other authorities have not been so successful and that other authorities are now considering joining Warm Zone.

- 4.2 Should the Council consider leaving the Warm Zone partnership there would be programme closure costs and in particular there would be redundancy costs should the company close. It is recognised that establishing new partnerships takes considerable resources, particularly where there are employment issues. It is therefore beneficial to develop the existing partnership and in doing so also save the costs of closing one partnership and establishing another. It is therefore recommended that the Council continues to support Warm Zone.
- 4.3 The North Staffs Warm Zone could be tasked to maximise uptake in the local authority area(s) through the removal of barriers such as price, acceptance and concerns regarding quality. Warm Zone has also achieved great success in targeting resources to areas or customers believed to be in the greatest need. By removing risk to investment and achieving economies of scale, energy suppliers are able to deliver their obligation cost effectively and therefore increase the level of ECO funding.
- 4.4 If Members agree to the proposal to continue support for Warm Zone it is appropriate that that further work is undertaken with the Portfolio Holder to establish the financial implications of support.

5. Outcomes Linked to Sustainable Community Strategy and Corporate Priorities

- 5.1 Assisting residents to improve the energy efficiency of their home clearly contributes to the priority of Creating a Cleaner, Safer and Sustainable Borough. The establishment of mechanisms to aid local businesses to secure contracts to install energy efficiency measures will also contribute to the priority of Promoting a Borough of Opportunity.

6. Legal and Statutory Implications

- 6.1 Stoke City Council as the major partner in the Warm Zone partnership has taken legal advice on procurement. This advice has stated that the partnership continues to meet the Teckal test and that the existing arrangements can be extended rather than going out to full tender. It is worth noting however that this only applies to the Warm Zone partnership and that the contracts for the Green Deal Providers and installers would be competitively tendered. As the lead authority Stoke CC are intending to utilise specialist procurement advice to ensure that these contracts are effectively procured.
- 6.2 The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) places a statutory obligation on the Council to identify practicable and cost-effective measures likely to result in significant energy reduction in all residential accommodation in their area. New guidance requires local authorities to publish a report on their plans to achieve improved energy efficiency by 31 March 2013. Proactive action in relation to the Green Deal, will be significant in helping local authorities to achieve their aims.

7. Equality Impact Assessment

- 7.1 The Government has completed an impact assessment on the national Green Deal. They recognise that the scheme particularly the ECO funding element is aimed to assist the equality strands such as the disabled, those on benefits and elderly. It is worth noting that they recognise that the Green Deal loans may not be suitable for residents of all religious beliefs; however they highlight that the legislation is not too restrictive and Green Deal Providers may offer suitable products to comply with a range of religious beliefs.

8. **Financial and Resource Implications**

- 8.1 Each year the Council allocates a moderate level of funding from the Housing Capital Programme to the Warm Zone. This funding assists in the operation of the scheme and to date has enabled residents to access free cavity wall and loft insulation. The Warm Zone model works on securing additional funding to match funding the Council contribution, this funding varies but can come from utility companies and other national schemes.
- 8.2 Going forward there will be a requirement for the Council to contribute to the operation costs of Warm Zone. Subject to Members views it is recommended that the officers continue discussions within the Warm Zone partnership to establish what level of funding is required. It may then be appropriate for the Council to consider the level of funding as part of the 2013/14 Housing Capital Programme, which is normally established in January prior to the new financial year.

9. **Major Risks**

- 9.1 There are no major risks. In supporting the option to extend the Warm Zone partnership the risks associated with developing new projects will be minimised and any future financial contribution will be below the triggers for a major risk.

10. **Key Decision Information**

- 10.1 If the proposals are taken forward the scheme would be available within all wards.

11. **Earlier Cabinet/Committee Resolutions**

- 11.1 In 2006 the Council agreed to become a partner in the North Staffordshire Warm Zone and allocated £85,000 per year over 3 years (£255,000) financed from the Council's Housing Capital Programme. In subsequent years a reduced level of funding was allocated from the Housing Capital Programme to ensure continued delivery.

12. **List of Appendices**

- 12.1 Papers to show the details of areas eligible for Carbon Savings Community Obligation(CSCo), Energy Company obligations and the types of ECO support available for a range of households, how the Green Deal process will operate, and property types and how the Green Deal ECO Brokerage Service may operate.

13. **Background Papers**

None.

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LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IDENTIFIED WITHIN ENERGY COMPANY OBLIGATION

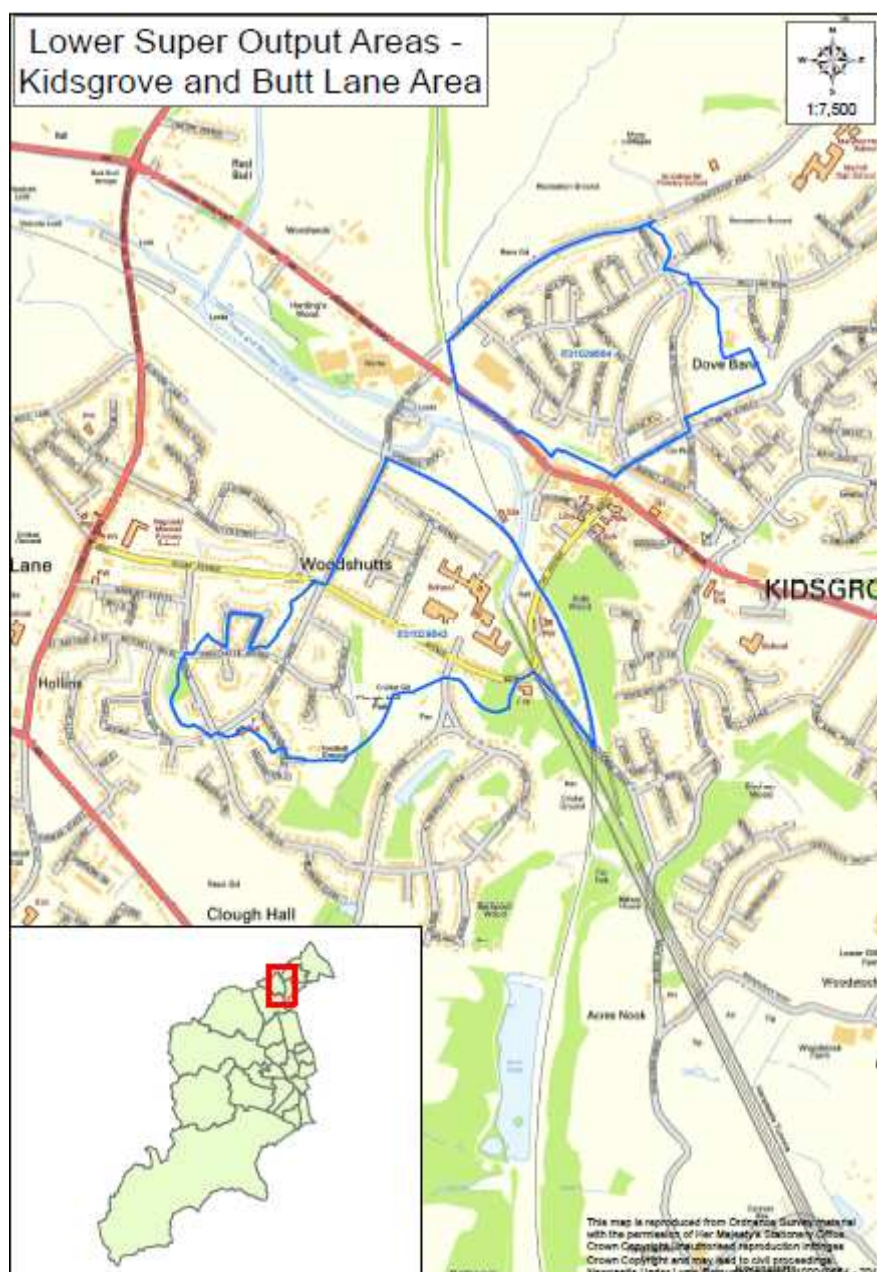
The CSCo will focus on low income households and areas and will contribute to removing families from fuel poverty through ensuring that their properties receive energy efficiency measures.

The areas of low income that will be eligible for ECO support have been selected using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in England, Scotland and Wales. For Newcastle under Lyme, these are:-

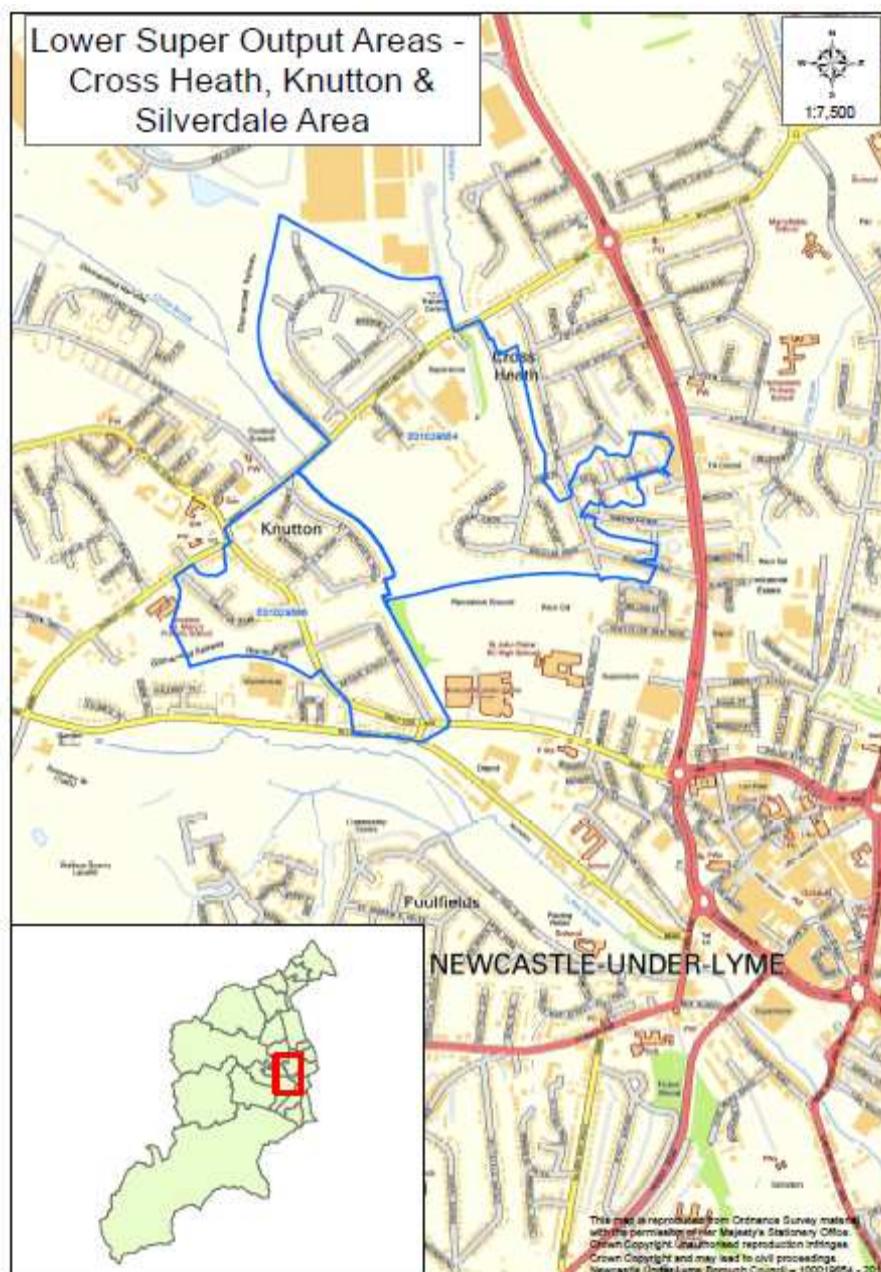
<u>LSOA</u>	<u>NAME OF LSOA</u>	<u>STREETS INCLUDED</u>
E01029554	Lower Milehouse Cross Heath	Albermarle Road Archer Grove Breedon Close Centurion Crescent Churchill Close Comet Avenue Crusader Road Cycleway From Church Street To Brampton Sidings Cycleway From Douglas Road To Supermarket Car Park Cycleway From Gort Road To Nsg 27002113 Cycleway Link From Near Loomer Road To Cycleway Running From Church Street To Brampton Sidings Cycleway Linking St Bernards Road To Cycleway Running From Church Street To Brampton Sidings Douglas Road Gort Road Hassam Avenue Hassam Avenue Rear Access Laxey Road Link Footway From Front Of House Number 2 To Front Of House Number 32 Ronaldsway Drive Link Footway From Ronaldsway Drive To Douglas Road Link Road From Hassam Avenue To Roberts Avenue Lower Milehouse Lane Lymebrook Way Orton Road Ramsey Road Roberts Avenue Rogers Avenue Ronaldsway Drive Thompstone Avenue Tynwald Grange Weston Close Wilmot Close Wilmot Drive Wilton Street
E01029566	Saints Estate Knutton & Silverdale	Arthur Street Camillus Road Church Lane Cotswold Avenue Cycleway From Church Street To

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>NAME OF LSOA</u>	<u>STREETS INCLUDED</u>
		Brampton Sidings Cycleway Linking Knutton Lane To Cycleway Running From Church Street To Brampton Sidings Cycleway Linking St Bernards Road To Cycleway Running From Church Street To Brampton Sidings High Street Knutton Lane Knutton Lane Link Lower Milehouse Lane Moran Road Silverdale Road St Bernards Road St Giles Road St Johns Place St Vincents Place Stanton Close Viggars Place
E01029548	Audley Road/Crackley Chesterton	Albert Street Alder Grove Apedale Road Audley Road Birch House Road Boxwood Place Brittain Avenue Castle Street Cherry Close Church Street Church Walk Cross Street Cypress Grove Dixons Row Dragon Square Edensor Street George Street Gibson Grove Hazel Road Heathcote Street High Street Holly Road Howle Close Kent Grove King Street Laburnum Place Lilac Close Link Footway From Cresswell Avenue To Cedar Road Link Footway From High Street To Lion Grove Lion Grove London Road Olive Grove Pear Tree Lane Queen Street Red Lion Square Ripon Avenue Rosevale Court Rowhurst Close Sunningdale Grove Victoria Place Victoria Street

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>NAME OF LSOA</u>	<u>STREETS INCLUDED</u>
		Walnut Grove Watermills Road Wetherby Close Willow Close
E01029543	Butt Lane	Boathorse Road Brindley Close Cedar Avenue Clough Hall Road Coronation Crescent Fifth Avenue First Avenue Fourth Avenue Grove Avenue Harecastle Avenue Hollins Crescent Hollinwood Road Lower Ash Road Mitchell Avenue Second Avenue Telford Close The Avenue Third Avenue
E01029564	Kidsgrove	Bedford Road Bourne Road Cycleway From Liverpool Road To Stoke City Boundary Essex Drive Gloucester Road Hampshire Gardens Heathcote Street King Street King Street Service Road Lamb Street Lincoln Road Liverpool Road Market Street Back Alley Rear Of Numbers 2 To 52 Norfolk Road Queen Street Somerset Avenue Sussex Drive Victoria Avenue Whitehall Avenue William Road



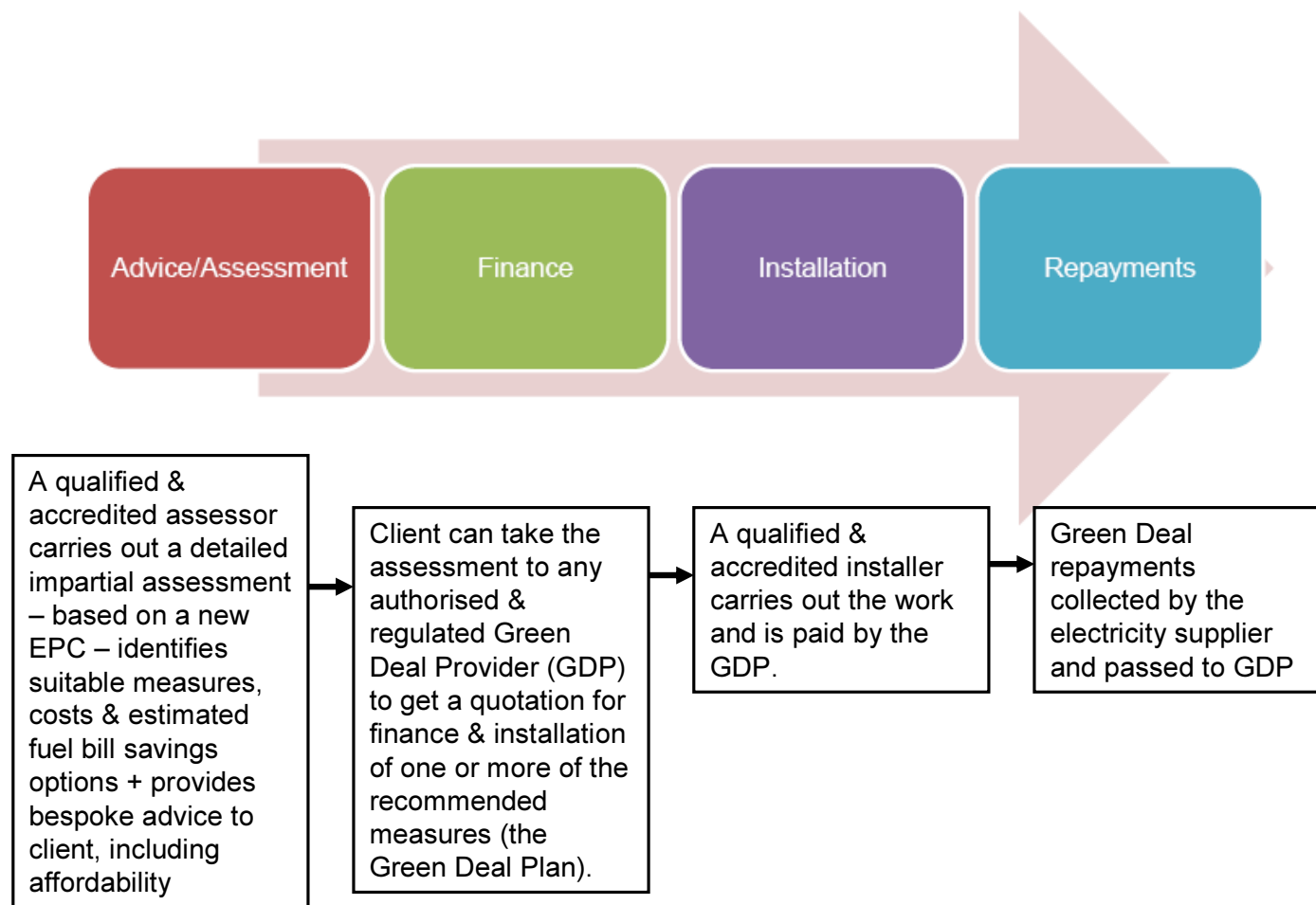




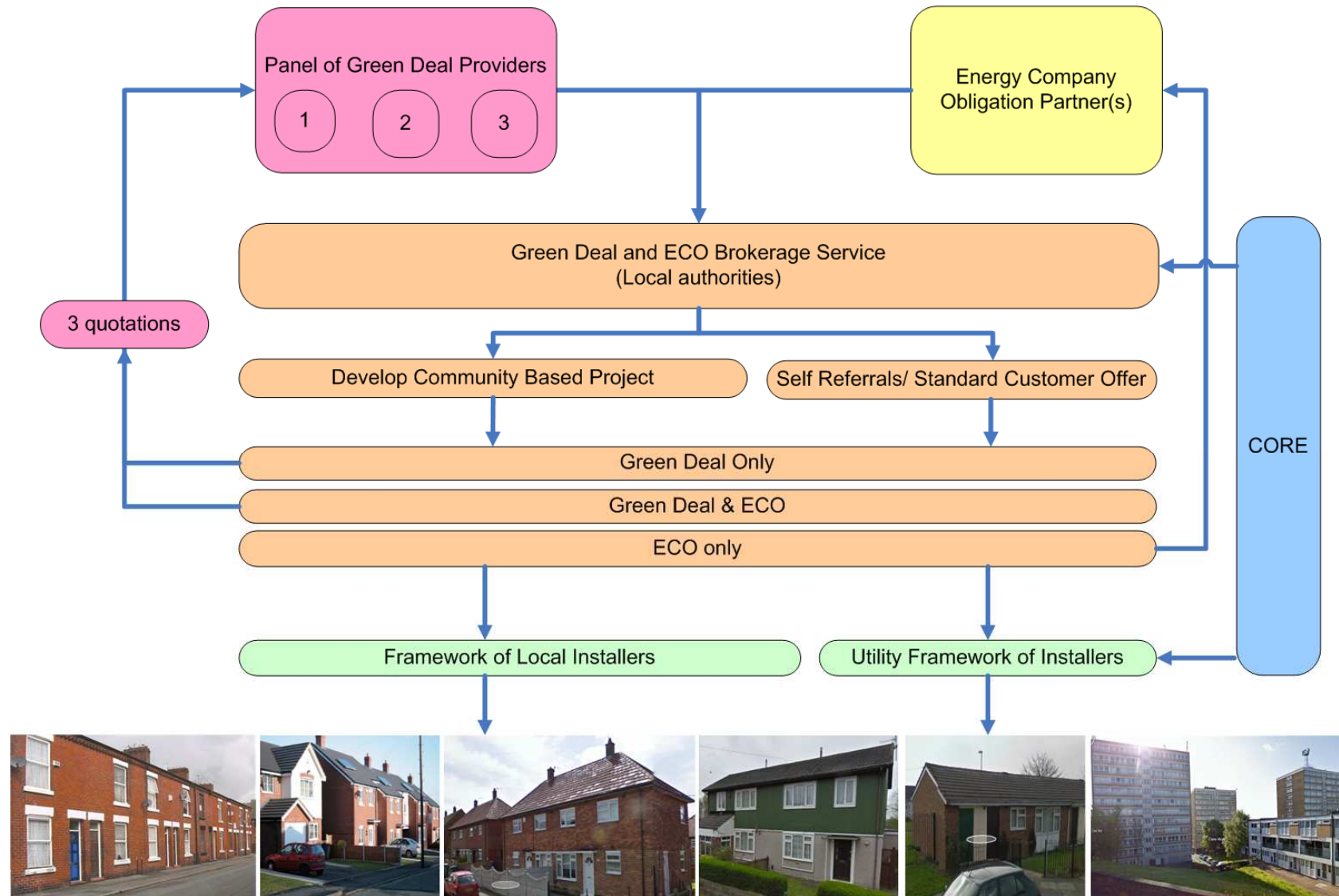
Energy Company Obligation (ECO) 1st October 2012 to 31st March 2015 (as at June 2012)

	Affordable Warmth	Carbon Target			
Overall Cost	£350m year 27%	£76m year 58.4%		£19m year 14.6% (20% of carbon target)	
Target	£4.2bn notional space and water heating cost reduction (lifetime) by March 2015 Estimate 260,000 heating measures, 45,000 cavity and 90,000 loft installations	20.9 MtCO ₂ lifetime savings to March 2015 Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 0.52 MtCO ₂ /yr Estimate 147,000 solid wall installations and 446,500 hard to treat cavities plus other carbon saving measures up to March 2015		6.8 MtCO ₂ lifetime savings to March 2015 Area Based approach targeting insulation measures to 180,000 homes within low income communities	
Obligations	ECO Affordable Warmth	ECO Carbon Savings Target		Carbon Saving Community Obligation (CSCO)	
		ECO Carbon Social Housing Focus	ECO Carbon Supporting Green Deal Finance	CSCO Standard	CSCO Rural Safeguard Target
Total Market Size	2.8 million homes	7 million social housing properties	Unlimited	4 million homes - defined by IMD data	
Eligibility	Based around Super Priority Group in receipt of qualifying benefits or tax credits Private Sector only	Social Housing	All	All households in lowest 15% Index of Multiple Deprivation if Lower Super Output Areas. 80% must be delivered within qualifying areas	15% (£2.85m/year) to Affordable Warmth eligible households living in rural settlements with a population size of under 10,000
Measures	Any measure that results in reduction to notional heating costs to the household. Focus is on central heating, cavity wall and loft insulation Up to 5% (£17.5m/yr) for repairs to A&B rated boilers with 1 or 2 year warranty for the repair Credit can be given for Affordable Warmth eligible households on a new District Heating scheme	Solid wall insulation & hard to treat cavities DH connections and other measures that reduce heat loss such as loft insulation, glazing and draft-proofing will also be eligible (when combined with SWI or HHT cavities)	Solid wall insulation or hard to treat cavities Further measures which accompany either solid wall insulation or hard to treat cavity insulation which reduce the heat loss from a property such as loft insulation, glazing and draught proofing will also score	Cavity Wall, loft insulation and solid wall insulation Focus is on cavity wall and loft insulation	
Proposed Funding	100% Energy Company	Energy Company funding plus: Local authority/social housing provider funding, GD finance and/or other external funding sources	[43% Green Deal Finance 57% Energy Company] Supported by £200m incentive funding announced in Autumn 2011 Statement	100% Energy Company – may be supported by local authority or other 3 rd party funding	

The Green Deal process



How the Green Deal ECO Brokerage may operate



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CLEANER, GREENER AND SAFER COMMUNITIES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Title	Method of Scrutiny	Progress to Date/Actions from last Meeting
Alcohol Strategy	Full Committee	Following meeting with Chair, portfolio holders & Officers on 20.06.2012 it was agreed for the Sept 5 th meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trevor Smith to update Committee at each meeting. • The revised action plan for the Alcohol Strategy to be considered. • Trevor Smith to provide presentation on National Alcohol Strat & how affects issues locally. Also update on Cheshire East alcohol pricing work.
Waste & Recycling Strategy	tbc	To come to Committee at a future date – review due to start in Autumn.
Development of a Safer & Stronger Communities Strategy for NUL		A report will be brought to this Committee following the close the consultation on 10 th August 2012.
Policing in Kidsgrove & Rural Areas	Full Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional meeting scheduled for 30th July. Chief Insp. Hulme attended. Opportunity for questions/suggestions from Members. • Following 30th July Meeting, Police to attend future meeting to update Committee after the move into Kidsgrove Town Hall. •
The Move of Fenton Magistrates Courts to Newcastle Magistrates Courts	tbc	Representatives from partners to be invited to attend 5 th September meeting to consider the move of the Magistrates Courts.
Warm Zone Delivery of Green Deal	tbc	Request that this be included on agenda for 5 th Sept.
Newcastle Partnerships Structure		Update to be provided at September 5 th meeting.
Skip Fees	MAY NOT PROCEED	Officers to investigate viability of a review.
Heavy Traffic Enforcement	MAY NOT PROCEED	Officers to investigate viability of a review.

Take Aways	MAY NOT PROCEED	More specific information required before correct scrutiny Committee can be identified.
MEMBERS SUGGESTIONS FOR SCRUTINY TOPICS		
Suggested by:	Suggestion for Scrutiny Topic:	