



CITYSAFE FACT SHEET
March 2009



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CITYSAFE STRATEGY UNIT

Acquisitive Crime Prevention

Contact: Justine Jenkins-Burke (Acquisitive Crime Manager)
Email: Justine.jenkins-burke@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is Acquisitive Crime?
Acquisitive crime includes burglary, vehicle crime and robbery. We have had big reductions in each of these crimes in Liverpool over the past year or two.

Q. What is Liverpool doing to tackle acquisitive crime?
Liverpool’s multi-agency ‘acquisitive crime group’ has started a ‘Valuables on View’ project which sends letters to vehicle owners if they leave valuables in their vehicles parked in a high crime area; improved security for repeat victims of burglary (target hardening); produced a DVD raising awareness of distraction burglary; bought two decoy vehicles to be used in police operations; started a burglary reduction project in Anfield and distributed crime prevention advice across the city. We are planning many more initiatives for the Autumn and Winter months.

Q. How do I report intelligence about acquisitive crimes in my area?
In an emergency situation you should always call 999.
You can call Crime Stoppers anonymously to give information about any crime for free on 0800 555 111. You may receive a reward.

Q. What is target hardening?

Target hardening is the process of upgrading security measures to domestic properties to help reduce repeat burglary, reduce the opportunity to burgle a property or protect a victim of hate crime or domestic violence.

Q. How are properties identified for target hardening?

Most properties are targeted using research which shows those at highest risk of burglary using a 'Property Risk Index'. This is based on whether they have been repeatedly burgled, are in a high burglary area, and have already received target hardening. The second way properties are identified is when Crime Prevention Officers or Victim Support refer particularly vulnerable victims. RSLs target harden their own properties and Citysafe and HMRI funding is used to target harden privately owned and rented properties.

Q. Which other groups receive target hardening?

Target hardening is also provided to victims of hate crime and domestic violence. Other projects that include a target hardening element are focused on students who are particularly vulnerable to burglary.

Q. How can I avoid becoming a victim of burglary, vehicle crime or robbery?

You can take a number of steps to reduce the risk of being a victim of acquisitive crime. If you would like a fact sheet, leaflet or other resources please contact Jenny Ewels on 0151 225 4807.

Facts:

- 158** properties were target hardened via MPA from April 08 – March 2009.
- 200** older adults have benefited from the key messages about keeping safe and not falling victim to bogus callers
- 6.5%** reduction in burglaries this year, compared to previous year.
- 16.7%** reduction in theft of a motor vehicle this year, compared to previous year.
- 13.6%** reduction in theft from motor vehicles this year, compared to previous year.
- 6.7%** reduction in robberies this year, compared to previous year.
- 3.5%** reduction in business robberies this year, compared to previous year.

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Alleygating

Contact: Jim Briscoe (Gating Manager)

Email: jim.briscoe@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. When was alleygating introduced?

Alleygating was introduced in Liverpool in the late 1990's.

Q. What is a Gating Order?

In 2005 legislation was introduced which allowed Liverpool City Council to develop its alleygating programme. (S129a of the Highway Act 1980)

Under this new legislation, the introduction of alleygates is not automatic and before gating can be introduced in any area, an extensive evidence gathering exercise must take place. That evidence must prove the following:

- ❖ The adjoining or adjacent premises are affected by persistent anti-social behaviour or crime

- ❖ The existence of that highway is facilitating such persistent anti-social behaviour or crime

Residents should provide evidence that persistent Anti Social Behaviour/ Crime is emanating from the piece of highway to be closed and not just the general area.

Residents should report all incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour to the police. Without that evidence and support the need for alleygating cannot be substantiated and the application will fail.

Q. How do I report damage to a gate or get a replacement key?

Ring Liverpool Direct on 233 3001.

Facts:

Number of alleygates in Liverpool: In excess of 5,800 gates installed.
75,000 properties are protected benefiting over 174,000 residents.

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Domestic Violence Prevention

Contact: Michelle Lesbirel-Jones (Domestic Violence Prevention Co-ordinator)

Email: michelle.lesbirel-jones@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence (abuse) is the physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and/or economic abuse of one person by another who is in, or has been in, a relationship with them. The relationship may be between partners, ex-partners or other family members. Children involved also suffer direct or indirect harm. Domestic violence (abuse) is mainly perpetrated by men towards women. This is not to deny the existence of violence toward men or that women abuse. It is acknowledged that domestic violence (abuse) occurs between same sex partners. Domestic violence (abuse) occurs in all classes and communities. Certain groups face additional barriers and discrimination when trying to access services.

Q. What is a MARAC?

MARAC stands for multi agency risk assessment conference. This is a case management approach involving both voluntary and statutory agencies. It looks at high risk and very high risk victims of domestic violence, the process involves assessing risk, sharing information and offering actions to increase the safety of the victim and their family. The overall aim is to improve responses to victims of domestic violence and reduce repeat victimisation. The victim is represented at the MARAC by the IDVA (see below) or relevant support service.

Q. What is IDVA?

The independent domestic violence adviser acts as a key contact for the victim of domestic violence (abuse). The IDVA works with high risk and very high risk victims of domestic violence (abuse) and is a key agency in the MARAC process. Their role is to increase the safety of the victim and their family and thereby reduce the risk. The IDVA also liaises with key organisations within the criminal justice system e.g. Crown Prosecution Service, Probation etc. The IDVA will provide a range of advice and support.

Q. How do I get help and support?

In case of an emergency ring the police on 999. For advice ring Victim Support, for Liverpool North Tel: 261 1969 or for Liverpool South Tel: 281 1000

You can also get advice from:

Centre 56 – Tel: 727 1355 - refuge for women fleeing domestic violence (no male children aged 14+ allowed).

Amadudu – Tel: 734 0083 - refuge for women from BRM communities or women with children from BRM communities.

Victim Support - support for all victims of domestic violence

Speke Garston DV project – Freephone: 0800 083 7114 - support for women who live in Speke, Garston and surrounding areas.

Kensington Domestic Abuse Service – Tel: 263 7474 - support for women from BRM communities, migrant communities and asylum seekers and refugees. Service available in Kensington and surrounding areas.

Worst Kept Secret - 0800 028 3398 – support for victims of domestic violence (abuse) in Liverpool

Facts:

From 1st April to 31st March 2009:

379 DV high risk cases referred to the MARAC.

304 IDVA cases being taken up – that is referrals with 4 or more contacts.

185 properties target hardened.

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Gun and Gang Crime

Contact: Alison Stathers-Tracey (Interim Head of Service, Community Safety)

Email: Alison.stathers-tracey@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is Liverpool doing to tackle Gun and Gang Crime?

Liverpool has established a multi agency partnership called DISARM who are collectively looking at all agencies joining together to share information, resources and expertise to eradicate gun and gang violence from the streets of Liverpool. DISARM has been in place for five months and is chaired by Head of Community Safety and Merseyside Police Head of Gun Crime unit – MATRIX and involves, Youth Offending Service, Probation, Youth Service, Liverpool Charity and Voluntary Services (LCVS), Community reps, Drug and Alcohol services, Housing support, Education and training, Connexions, prisons, links to employers and regional organisations such as Youth Justice Board (YJB) and Government Office North West (GONW).

DISARM has undertaken shared analysis and has produced a draft strategy to tackle the underlying problems that contribute to the gun crime factors affecting the City

Q. How do I report intelligence about people in my area who use guns?

In an emergency situation you should always call 999.

You can report incidents of gun crime to the Police main switchboard on 709 6010 if the incident is passed but you want to offer information.

You can call Crime Stoppers anonymously to give information about any gun related incident on 0800 555 111.

Facts:

130 firearms discharges across the whole of Merseyside, with the majority of incidents located in North Liverpool during 2007/08.

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Hate Crime

Contact: Jill Summers (Community Cohesion Officer)

Email: jillian.summers@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is a hate crime?

Any incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate of their:

- ❖ race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality or national origins
- ❖ religion
- ❖ transgender identity
- ❖ sexual orientation
- ❖ disability

Hate crime can take many forms including:

- ❖ physical attacks – such as physical assault, damage to property, offensive graffiti, neighbour disputes and arson
- ❖ threat of attack – including offensive letters, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate and unfounded, malicious complaints
- ❖ verbal abuse or insults - offensive leaflets and posters, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes or through letterboxes, and bullying at school or in the workplace

Q. How do I report hate crime?

In an emergency call the Police on 999. Otherwise report incidents to the Police main switchboard on 709 6010.

Q. Where can I get Independent emotional and practical support?

A 24 hour helpline is available through StophateUK on 0800 138 1625 (This is funded by Merseyside Criminal Justice Board) or go to www.stophateuk.org

Q. What is the Hate Crime Joint Agency Group (JAG)?

The Hate Crime JAG is a monthly, multi-agency case management group, chaired by Merseyside Police. Partners from the council, police, Victim Support and other agencies monitor progress and discuss solutions for the most serious reported cases. The chair tasks group members with providing additional support to victims e.g. extra lighting or security measures and looks at possible ways of catching the perpetrators. This group also reports into the city-wide strategic Hate Crime Reduction Forum.

Q. What other support is available?

Victim Support Merseyside (funded by Citysafe) provide an enhanced advocacy support service for victims including home visits:

Phone: 0151 281 1000 (Liverpool South) or 0151 261 1969 (Liverpool North)

Q. What help is there for repeat victims?

Repeat victims and the most serious cases may be eligible for enhanced security measures - contact Jill Summers for more information.

Facts:

From 1st February 2009 to 30th April 2009:

241 referrals to the hate crime advisory service
16 hate crime cases referred to Hate Crime JAG

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Respect Weeks of Action

Contact: Sandra Roscoe (Community Safety Officer)

Email: Sandra.roscoe@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:**Q. What is a Respect Week of Action?**

During 2008 - 2009 partners of Liverpool First (Liverpool's Local Strategic Partnership) delivered a programme of 9 "Respect Weeks of Action" in identified wards across Liverpool. The programme brought together a wide variety of agencies and organisations who, with the help of local residents, helped tackle a host of crime and environmental issues.

The Respect programme has provided a focus for partners to tackle problems such as crime and anti-social behaviour, improved job training opportunities and reduced litter and fly tipping. The Respect weeks of action pulled together activities linked to crime reduction and environmental improvements; activities for children and young people; opportunities for employment, education and training; and health and older people's projects.

Each week was tailored to the needs of the community, whose input was sought at the planning stage and after the week as part of a comprehensive evaluation.

Liverpool First (which is local strategic partner for Liverpool) ran nine Respect Weeks of Action last year. The success of the initiative has meant that partners want the Respect Weeks of Action to continue. A programme has therefore been developed and will be rolled out across nine 'Respect Weeks of Action' by end of March 2010.

The Respect Weeks of Action Programme is designed to tackle issues of concern that local communities have identified, including, for example:

- ❖ Crime and anti-social behaviour
- ❖ Children playing truant from school
- ❖ Litter and fly tipping, vandalism and graffiti
- ❖ Education, employment and training opportunities
- ❖ Derelict and vacant properties

Q. Which partners will be involved?

A range of partners will be involved as part of Liverpool First i.e. Liverpool City Council, Merseyside Police, Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service, Health (PCT), and many organisations from the public, private, voluntary and community sector.

Q. How were the wards chosen?

This year's Respect Programme wards were identified by using a process of analysing crime data and the 'Vulnerable Localities Index' (brings together data on crime and social exclusion to measure levels of community cohesion).

Q. How can I get involved?

If you are a resident of one of the wards above. You will receive a copy of the comprehensive calendar through your door the week before the Respect Week of Action. Feel free to come along to any of the events and join in with the many and varied activities taking place across the week of action.

Facts:

The Respect Weeks of Action for the remainder of 2008-09 are to be held in the following wards for a week beginning:

Week starting (2009-10)	Ward	Neighbourhood Management Area
22 nd June 2009	Tuebrook and Stoneycroft	Liverpool East
13 th July 2009	Kirkdale	City and North
14 th September 2009	County	Alt Valley
19 th October 2009	Speke-Garston	South Liverpool
16 ^h November 2009	Anfield	Liverpool East
14 th December 2009	Kensington and Fairfield	City and North
18 th January 2010	Clubmoor	Alt Valley
8 th February 2010	Princes Park	South Central
15 th March 2010	Everton	City and North

Key headlines of outcomes from the first seven weeks of action include:

Safer and Stronger

- ❖ 492 people arrested
- ❖ 896 fixed penalty notices issued
- ❖ 763 Smoke Alarms fitted/Home Fire Safety Visits made
- ❖ 455 tonnes of rubbish removed
- ❖ 399 graffiti/fly tipping reports responded to

Children and Young People

- ❖ 4,500+ young people took part in local activities
- ❖ Activities for young people included support and advice on drugs / alcohol awareness, swimming lessons, disco's, drama workshops, sports training, green apprentice workshops, after-school clubs, homework help.

Healthier Communities and Older People

- ❖ 3,000+ community members/older people took part in local activities
- ❖ Activities included 'walk for health' and 'cycle for health' sessions; health lifestyles advice; 'stop smoking' support; 'five a day' free bags of fruit

Economy and Enterprise

- ❖ 700+ people attended Job Fairs/378 referrals to JET Services to discuss employment opportunities

- ❖ Local businesses given advice and support
- ❖ 17,500+ homes visited by Streets Ahead team giving Jobs, Education and Training advice as well as details of the Respect Programme of Events to households across the six identified wards.

In last year's Citysafe Annual Plan we stated that we would run nine Respect Weeks of Action between April 2008 and March 2009. We have held all nine of those weeks, with some good results being seen in terms of crime and anti social behaviour. For example, the fifth Week of Action saw reductions of 36% in acquisitive crime (which includes domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery) in the three weeks after the Week of Action compared to the three weeks before.

There was some evidence to suggest an increase in reporting of some crime and disorder such as anti social behaviour in some areas but this might suggest an increase in people's confidence of reporting issues. For instance, the seventh Week of Action saw a 27% increase in ASB calls to the police after the Week of Action had taken place.

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Student Safety

Contact: Jenny Ewels (Crime Reduction Manager, Community Safety)

Email: jenny.ewels@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. Why should we be concerned about student safety?

There are more than 50,000 students living and studying in Liverpool. They contribute to our economy and bring a wealth of skills and experience to the city. Many of them choose to stay in Liverpool after finishing their studies. Students are particularly vulnerable to certain types of crime such as burglary and robbery, but can also be involved in anti-social behaviour or alcohol related problems. Students are also an asset for community safety.

Q. What is Liverpool doing to improve student safety?

We are working with the Universities, Student Unions/Guilds and all our partners to improve the security of students' properties, to raise their awareness of crime prevention, to tackle anti-social behaviour and alcohol related problems and to involve them in positive activity in their local communities. Police operations have been targeted in student areas to provide advice and improve security, and different agencies are giving safety talks to students in halls and on campus.

Facts:

20 students are being recruited as 'Community Reps' to work with their local communities.

CITYSAFE SECONDEES UNIT

Section 30s

Contact: Paul Levick

Email: paul.levick@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is a Section 30?

Dispersal Orders, or Section 30's as they are commonly known, defer legislative powers pursuant to the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003; Section 30.

The provision authorises:

"A police officer in uniform with the power to disperse a group of 2 or more persons, or require those persons that do not reside within the locality from returning to the location within a 24 hour period, or face arrest."

There must be evidence that 'significant and persistent anti-social behaviour' has occurred in the prescribed locality, which has caused intimidation, harassment or alarm to member of the public by the presence or behaviour of groups of persons on the locality.

The area bounded by the Order is Designated under it, is usually geographically small and names all the locations it covers.

The Orders are for a specified period, no longer than six months before consideration of renewal can be made - most are much shorter 2-3 months only.

The Orders must be signed by a police officer of at least the rank of Superintendent and supported and signed by a senior officer in the City Council.

Q. How do we get one?

Currently before such an Order is supported there must be wide-spread community support for it, which is coupled with local councillors, action groups, community associations, amongst others, who also support it support. Therefore it is not usually generated by the police, they merely carry out the will of the community.

Additionally there must be evidence that before such an Order is made that interventions, diversionary activities, such as youth outreach workers, local activities and youth clubs have been tried without or with limited success, and that the above ASB criteria still exists.

If communities desire such an intervention I would suggest that in the first instance they contact their local councillors and or Neighbourhood police teams who would advise them.

Q. Where are the Section 30s in our Neighbourhood?

All the locations for such Orders are publicised locally and usually include the LYS web address for alternative activities.

Facts:

8 Section 30 orders are in place as at 31st March 2009

CITYSAFE OPERATIONS UNIT

Abandoned Vehicles

Contact: Keith Foley (Abandoned Vehicles and Community Engagement Manager)

Email: keith.foley@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. How do I report abandoned vehicles:

Abandoned and untaxed vehicles, with a tax disc more than 28 days overdue, can be reported either by:

- ❖ Telephone Liverpool Direct on 233 3045.
- ❖ Report in person at a One Stop Shop.
- ❖ Complete the online report form by typing the following link and selecting abandoned vehicles: http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/do_it_online/report_it/

Facts:

Number of abandoned vehicles removed in the month:

	<u>Abandoned Removals</u>	<u>Unlicensed Removals</u>
April	8	33
May	9	20
June	13	27
July	6	20
August	12	23
September	9	26
October	19	31
November	25	22
December	15	35
January	7	49
February	11	25
March	26	27

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Anti Social Behaviour

Contact: Bill Morris (Safer Neighbourhood Services Manager)

Email: bill.morris@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. How do I report Anti Social Behaviour?

There is a telephone number 233 3001 which is available 24hrs a day 7 days a week. However, if you are the tenant of a Registered Social Landlord, you should direct your complaints to your landlord in the first instance.

Q. How does LASBU deal with the complaints?

An enforcement officer from LASBU will either visit you or make arrangements to see you away from your home. Details of your complaint will be taken and the best course of action available will be discussed with you in an effort to curb the anti-social behaviour.

Q. What action will LASBU take?

There are a number of options available from issuing a verbal/written warning, issuing an Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) to applying for an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO).

Q. How quickly can action be taken?

Quickly indeed, but obviously depending on the actual nature of the complaint and what evidence is available to support the interventions that is available. LASBU works closely with the Police and other agencies to obtain evidence to support interventions.

Q. What is an ASBO (Anti Social Behaviour Order)?

These are civil orders issued usually by a District Judge, the purpose of which is to contain the anti-social behaviour of an individual and protect the community.

- ❖ It can be used against anyone over the age of 10 yrs who is causing harassment, alarm or distress.
- ❖ Either the Police, the Local Council or a Housing Association can apply for an ASBO.
- ❖ It lasts for a minimum of 2 years but it can be for life.
- ❖ If an ASBO is breached it is a criminal offence which can result in a maximum of 5 years in prison.
- ❖ The ASBO can ban the individual from the area in which they have caused the problems.
- ❖ The ASBO can ban all kinds of anti social behaviour and can be tailor made to suit each offender.

Q. What is an ABC (Acceptable Behaviour Contract)?

These are voluntary contracts, the idea behind them being to force the individual to recognise how their behaviour is affecting others and do something about it. Anyone can be the subject to an ABC but they are mostly against juveniles. The contract is tailored to the individual and their behaviour.

Facts:

Liverpool Anti Social Behaviour Unit (LASBU) working in partnership with Merseyside Police and other agencies have taken out the following interventions in 2008:

- 80 Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)
- 13 Criminal Anti Social Behaviour Orders (CRASBOs)
- 120 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)

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Control Room Monitoring and CCTV

Contact: Mike Evans (City Watch Team Manager)
Email: mike.evans@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. Where are the CCTV cameras located?

Cameras are located throughout the city in strategic locations. These locations are agreed upon following analysis of police crime statistics, crime maps and local intelligence, in order to establish the need for the cameras in a particular area.

Q. How are the CCTV cameras monitored?

The CCTV cameras are monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days a year from a central control room. The Control Room is staffed through a partnership of Liverpool City Council (City Watch) Officers and Merseyside Police Officers.

Q. What are the Cameras used for?

City Watch CCTV public space Cameras form part of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, their purpose is to prevent and detect crime and disorder and improve public reassurance. They have a pivotal role to play in the presentation of cases to courts and magistrates in order to obtain conviction or to ensure the course of justice. CCTV is used at large scale events such as Large Football Matches or the Mathew Street Festival in order to help maintain public order or in order to assess the level of response an incident may require in relation to Police, Fire and Rescue Services or Ambulance etc. CCTV also plays a large role in prevention of fraud and terrorism as well as aiding partners such as Trading Standards and Licensing.

Q. How can I get CCTV cameras in my area?

In order to site CCTV Cameras a number of factors need to be considered in line with government legislation; what will the purpose of the camera be, will they be in keeping with the aims of the CCTV Scheme? Is the introduction and the subsequent use of cameras in keeping with both the Principles of the Data Protection Act and the Regulations of Investigatory Powers Act? How will the CCTV Camera be funded and will it be sustainable? Will the site deliver upon the scheme’s desired outcomes of Public Reassurance, Crime Detection and Crime Reduction? Is the site of the CCTV Camera cost effective?

Q. How can I obtain footage from the CCTV Cameras?

Information collected through the use of CCTV Cameras is subject to the Principles of the Data Protection Act. Information can be requested by an individual through a Subject Access Request. Requests must be submitted in writing (City Watch, PO BOX 1070 Liverpool L69 3RT) and will be subject to a search charge of £10 as way of a contribution to the costs of the search. It is the responsibility of the individual to demonstrate that they have Subject Access Rights to the information requested and failure to do so may result in information being withheld under the Principles of the Data Protection Act.

Facts:

From 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009:

- 323 pieces of evidence were saved to support prosecution of offenders
- 21900 Hours of live CCV monitoring was undertaken within the City Watch Control Room
- 318 public space City Watch CCTV cameras and
- 14 Help Points operating across the city

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Family Intervention Programme (FIP)

Contact: John Farrell (Group Manager, Community Safety)

Email: john.farrell@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is the Family Intervention Programme (FIP)

The Family Intervention Project works with the ‘Most Challenging Families’ who are causing major problems and are draining resources from the key frontline agencies but without effective resolution. Liverpool’s FIP has two levels of intervention with the first team working intensively with those families causing most concern in relation to anti-social behaviour. The second team provides an outreach service with families who are at risk of losing their homes as a result of asb and disorder.

The case-load for the FIP is 30 - 40 families at any given time and is dependent upon the complexity of the issues being addressed.

Q. How do families get referred to FIP?

The assessment panel meets every four weeks and uses the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferencing (MARAC) model to assess the suitability of referrals.

- ❖ Any relevant partner agency can make referrals.
- ❖ Referring agencies may attend to present the referral and will then depart for the referrals to be assessed by the panel.
- ❖ The referring agency is informed of the decision within 24 hours.
- ❖ Appeals are considered by the panel.

Q. What happens when a family get referred?

The teams maintain a high level of contact with the families and ensure that other service providers are involved and gain access to the families as required. After an initial assessment period, families sign a contract based upon agreed targets to improve their behaviour.

Facts:

From 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009:

58 families referred to FIP

46 families assessed

39 families engaged with FIP past the 6 week assessment period

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Patrol & Response Services

Contact: Dave Evans Citywatch Team Manager

Email: dave.evans@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. How are the Patrol Officers deployed?

Patrol & Response Officers are deployed on programmed patrol work as defined through Service Level Agreements. For example in Parks and Gardens this may require opening and closing of gates, targeting ASB & criminal damage and public reassurance. In addition the Officers respond to incidents either through alarm activations or request for assistance. The service operates both programmed patrols and response services 24 hrs per day, 365 days per year.

Q. How are the CCTV mobile vehicles used?

Patrol and Response uses a variety of vehicles in order to deliver upon its core functions, part of this fleet is made up of CCTV enabled vehicles, fitted with forward facing CCTV Cameras and also an extendable pole mounted CCTV Camera which can be directed as required by the operator. The vehicles can be deployed to specific hotspot areas to combat Anti Social Behaviour and some issues of criminality as well as forming part of the day to day vehicle fleet of operations.

The vehicles are an extension of the patrols provided (see above). They assist in producing evidence to support prosecution of offenders, public reassurance, police investigations/ operations, licensing services. The evidence has been invaluable in challenging disorderly behaviour in young people and providing parents with evidence of bad behaviour.

Q. How are patrols provided?

The Patrol & Response service provides uniformed patrols across the city, 24hrs per day, 365 days per year. The types of patrols provided range from mobile CCTV enabled vehicle patrols, high visible vehicle patrols, bicycle and foot patrols.

Q What response services are provided?

The Patrol & Response service operates 24hrs per day, 365 days per year. They respond to incidents such as: alarm activations, requests for assistance from members of the public on council open spaces, dealing with issues of Anti-Social Behaviour and byelaw offences in Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces such as people drinking, people playing golf or using motorcycles or vehicles. In addition to this Patrol and Response provide a response to Lifeline Alarm activations, calling out to the homes of vulnerable members of the community that may have been involved in incidents around the home.

Facts:

From 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009:

- 253** Number of patrols per week undertaken within Parks, Gardens and Open spaces
- 1346** Number of responses to alarms
- 1034** Number of CCTV Vehicle Patrols

DRUG and ALCOHOL ACTION TEAM

Drug Intervention Programme

Contact: Richie Humphreys (Drug Intervention Programme Manager)

Email: richie.humphreys@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What is the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)

The DIP through a number of interventions, mandatory and voluntary, which are located within Police Custody Suites, Courts and Prisons makes contact with drug using offenders offering immediate access to drug treatment.

Q. Why are people drug tested by the Police

The Police have a duty to give a drug test to any person over 18 years of age who is arrested for an offence involving an element of theft such as robbery or burglary plus drug offences or begging. The test is for Heroin, Cocaine and Crack, if positive the person is required to attend two sessions with a drug worker.

Facts:

Between April 2008 and March 2009

Police Tested 6,460 people who had been arrested, 2861 (44%) tested positive for heroin, cocaine or crack. Only 16% tested positive more than once during the year, considering the chaotic lifestyles of these people this suggests that drug treatment interventions are delivering significant reductions in crime.

351 Drug Using Offenders released from Prison engaged with Drug Treatment Services on release.

Home Office figures show that Liverpool Drug Using Offenders who have tested positive in Police Custody are the least likely in the North West to commit further offences. This suggests that the Drug Interventions put in place is reducing crime.

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Young People

Contact: Jason Grugan (Young Peoples Strategy Commissioning Manager)

Email: jason.grugan@liverpool.gov.uk

FAQs:

Q. What Services are available in Liverpool for young people?

Liverpool Drug and Alcohol Action Team commission a range of services which include:

Youngaddaction (0800 0 196 197) provide a range of services for young people aged 10-17 which include structured/ specialist interventions, outreach services, support

within schools and volunteer services. They also provide support to young people aged 18-25 who have substance misuse issues.

OKUK (MYA- 0151 702 0740) offer free and flexible outreach counselling service for 11-19 year olds who may be at risk of developing drugs or alcohol misuse

Young Persons Advisory Service (0151 707 1025) deliver one to one support, information and advice, harm reduction and awareness raising sessions to young people aged 10-25. They also signpost young people into services.

Impact Project (PSS 0151 702 5577) offer support to children and young people and grandparents living with the consequences of parental problematic drug use.

Q. Where can I get help if I am concerned about a young person who is using drugs?

You can also contact the services above during office hours (Monday-Friday) to discuss any concerns which you may have. Help is also available through the following help lines:

FRANK (0800 77 66 00) offers free and confidential advice about any drug issue. Help is also available through the FRANK website: www.talktofrank.com

ACT (0800 028 1300) 24hr freephone helpline offering drug advice and support and action.

Facts:

From 1st April to 31st December 2008:

744 young people receiving structured interventions

325 young receiving 1-2-1 support through Tier 2 services (brief interventions)

1598 young people engaging in services through group work

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Further information can be obtained from:

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