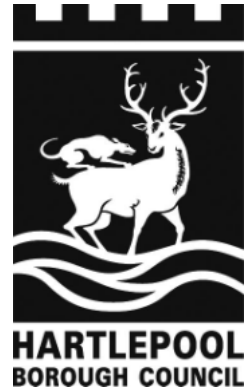


NORTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CONSULTATIVE FORUM AGENDA



Wednesday 15 February 2012

at 2.00pm

**Throston Grange Community Centre,
Glamorgan Grove, Throston Grange, Hartlepool**

MEMBERS: NORTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CONSULTATIVE FORUM:

Councillors Barclay, Cook, Fenwick, Fleet, Fleming, Griffin, Jackson, McKenna, J Marshall, J W Marshall, Robinson, Rogan, Shields, Thomas and Wright.

Resident Representatives: Christine Blakey, John Cambridge, John Maxwell, Joan Noman, Bob Steel, Joan Steel and Ian Stewart (1 vacancy)

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

3. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

4. MINUTES

- 4.1 To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 19 October 2011
- 4.2 Matters arising

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

6. ITEMS FOR CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Hartlepool Domestic Violence Strategy (Presentation) - *Anti Social Behaviour Research Officer*

7. RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE ISSUES

8. WARD MEMBERS AND WARD ISSUES

9. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/INFORMATION

- 9.1 Community Involvement and Engagement Update (Verbal Update)
- 9.2 CCTV – Old Cemetery Road – *Community Safety Manager*

10. ITEMS FOR DECISION

- 10.1 Minor Works Proposals – *Neighbourhood Manager (North)*

11. ITEMS OF ANY OTHER BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

WARDS

Brus
Dyke House
Hart
St Hilda
Throston

NORTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CONSULTATIVE FORUM

19th October 2011

MINUTES OF THE MEETING



The meeting commenced at 2.00 pm. at West View Community Centre

PRESENT:

Chair: Bob Steel (Resident Representative)

Councillor Rob Cook	- Hart Ward
Councillor Mick Fenwick	- Brus Ward
Councillor Tim Fleming	- St. Hilda Ward
Councillor Sheila Griffin	- Brus Ward
Councillor Chris McKenna	- Throston Ward
Councillor Jean Robinson	- Hart Ward
Councillor Trevor Rogan	- Brus Ward
Councillor Linda Shields	- Dyke House Ward
Councillor Edna Wright	- Hart Ward

Resident Representatives:

John Cambridge, John Maxwell and Joan Steel

Public: Liz Torley and Alan Vale

Officers:

- Denise Ogden, Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services)
- Sally Forth, Community Safety Manager
- Karen Oliver, Neighbourhood Manager (North)
- Fiona Srogi, Waste Management Team Leader
- Nicholas Stone, Senior Anti-Social Behaviour Officer
- Adele Wilson, Senior Regeneration Officer
- Peter Nixon, Senior Traffic Technician
- Garry Jones, Neighbourhood Services Officer
- Ann Callaghan, Neighbourhood Development Officer (North)
- Jo Stubbs, Democratic Services Officer

14. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mary Fleet and Sheila Griffin

15. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

None

16. TO CONFIRM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 29th JUNE 2011

Approved subject to the following amendments:

That the meeting took place at West View Community Centre not the Civic Centre

That Councillor Linda Shields be removed from the list of Resident Representative attendees

17. MATTERS ARISING

Ward Issues from Ward members and Resident Representatives – A Resident Representative requested an update on the broken cobble stones on Durham Street. The Neighbourhood Manager advised that due to budgetary issues current Council policy was to replace broken cobble stones with tarmac squares. Highways had concerns that the current material was not sustainable and were therefore reluctant to replace like for like material. She acknowledged that this would not please some residents, however until such time the current surface could be replaced, in its entirety the above was to be adopted.

Dog Control orders – following a request from a resident that consideration be given to the prevention of vehicular access into the Brus Tunnel the Neighbourhood Manager indicated that a possible scheme had been formulated. However the fire brigade had been unable to give their support as they could not find alternative access at the other end of the tunnel. The scheme had therefore been put on hold pending the future Steetley development

A Member queried why a separate actions sheet had not been provided with the agenda papers as was the normal practice. The Neighbourhood Manager

reported that there had been so few actions to arise from the previous meeting that it had been thought a waste of resources to prepare a separate sheet and that a verbal update would suffice on this occasion.

20s Plenty – A Member referred to the noise made by the road humps in King Oswy Drive and asked whether any action would be taken. The Senior Traffic Technician would take these comments back to the highways department. However he highlighted that if the humps were lowered then car speeds would increase in this area which was outside a school. The Chair asked that the member be kept informed of any future developments.

A Resident Representative acknowledged there was a problem with the noise of vehicles going over the speed humps particularly heavy lorries. However he highlighted problems with cars speeding at night. The Chair felt that there was minimal action which could be taken to prevent cars speeding during the night but asked officers to bear that in mind when considering these issues.

18. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Public footpath by the Brus Tunnel – A Resident queried who was responsible for the upkeep of the public footpath near the Brus Tunnel as it was badly blocked. The Neighbourhood Manager would query ownership with the Council's Countryside Access Officer and if it was Council land then action would be taken.

Park Road pedestrian crossing – A Resident reported that the audible signal wasn't working. The Senior Traffic Technician to take this up with the engineers

Speed monitors – A Resident advised that the speed monitors at St Helen's

School and King Oswy Drive were not working. The Senior Traffic Technician was aware of these problems and repairs were imminent.

Raby Road – A Resident had seen a rat in this area during daylight hours. The Neighbourhood Manager was not aware of any major infestation problems but would inform public protection.

19. PRESENTATION – REVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT

The Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services) advised that following a review of community involvement and engagement Cabinet had made the following changes:

- That the Neighbourhood Consultative Forums be held on a quarterly basis until May 2012
- That the role of Resident Representative be disbanded in May 2012
- That Police and Community Safety meetings and Parish Liason meetings be cancelled
- That a Borough wide Neighbourhood Issues Forum be introduced from May 2012
- The a new role – Neighbourhood Voice – be introduced to replace Resident Representatives from May 2012
- That Neighbourhood Action Plans be refocused onto the 5% most deprived neighbourhoods
- That the Mayor will meet with Parish Council Chair twice per year

Further information was given on the proposed 'Neighbourhood Voice'. There would be one person assigned to each of the 11 new wards introduced following the boundary changes. Neighbourhood Voices would need to live in the ward they represented and have been part of a properly constituted residents association which had been in existence for at least a year. They would be elected through the Neighbourhood Issues Forum for a 2 year term.

Changes would also take place to the Hartlepool Partnership. The Hartlepool Partnership Board had been disbanded along with the Culture, Leisure and Community Partnership and Environment Partnership. In their place would be the Strategic Partners Group. This would meet 4 times a year and comprise 4 theme groups. Face the Public events would be held for each of the theme groups once a year and the Strategic Partners Group would be expected to attend at least 2 of these meetings per year.

The Assistant Director also referred to the Police and Social Reform Bill which would introduce the post of Police and Crime Commissioner, to be voted on by the public.

Members highlighted that these changes had not been agreed by Council and were therefore subject to amendment. The Assistant Director acknowledged this but said that they had received Cabinet approval and therefore officers were obliged to act on them until instructed otherwise.

A Resident Representative queried the process for Neighbourhood Voice nominations. The Assistant Director indicated that nominations would be considered at the first Neighbourhood Issues Forum. Consultation was

currently underway as to the preferred method but it was thought that nominees would need to come through an existing residents association. Members were concerned that this would disenfranchise those people who did not wish to part of a constituted group. The Assistant Director acknowledged this but commented that the main concern was that the Neighbourhood Voice be representative of the community rather than their individual interests. She also highlighted the Neighbourhood Action Plan groups were not constituted groups and members might therefore be ineligible.

The Chair thanked the Assistant Director for attending the meeting and answering questions.

20. PRESENTATION – RECYCLING SERVICES

The Waste Management Team Leader informed members of the current consultation into kerbside recycling. Views were being sought on the current containers being used and how residents thought the service could be improved. Forms were available online or at Council buildings and a number of drop-in sessions were scheduled to take place at libraries and community centres. The following issues were raised:

Blue bags are not being replaced – The Waste Management Team Leader would take this up but residents should also inform Hartlepool Connect if this happened

Would collection of the brown bin be suspended during Winter? And if so would the green bin collections be increased to weekly? – The suspension of brown bin collection during the Winter had been proposed however this would not result in an increase in green bin collections

There should be consideration of a discount for the chargeable collection of white goods for low income families – The Waste Management Team Leader reported that there was already a means tested discount for those in receipt of benefits.

Could the skip at the Brus Roundabout be reintroduced? – The Waste Management Team Leader advised that this would be extremely expensive and current policy was to encourage use of the Household Waste Recycling Centre

Recycling containers were not being returned to residents in a tidy fashion – The Waste Management Team Leader would take this up with the recycling crews

The Chair thanked the Waste Management Team Leader for attending the meeting and answering questions.

21. CCTV – OLD CEMETERY ROAD

The Senior Anti-Social Behaviour Officer gave an update on the progress of the replacement of a CCTV camera on Old Cemetery Road. The previous camera had been destroyed and at the North Neighbourhood Consultative Forum in June 2011 it had been agreed to provide a replacement, co-located with a proposed north wireless I.T. transmission hub at P.D. Ports thereby allowing the camera to be connected to the CCTV Monitoring Centre.

Work was ongoing between Northgate and P.D. Ports to progress this transmission hub and a draft licence for use of an existing lighting column was awaiting approval by P.D. Ports and the Council's Legal Department. Northgate had provided a quote which the Community Safety Team had agreed to fund. A hub survey would be carried out shortly and subject to this and approval of

the legal agreement it was anticipated that the work would be carried out by the end of 2011 however there were no guarantees.

The Chair thanked the Senior Anti-Social Behaviour Officer for attending the meeting.

22. MINOR WORKS PROPOSALS

The Forum were asked to consider the following minor works schemes: -

1. Wharton Terrace - £18,000 for road resurfacing, new street furniture and tree planting. Members felt the cost of the trees was too high but the Neighbourhood Manager advised that the costs were consistent. Less expensive evergreen trees could be planted but these would eventually result in problem roots.
2. Bakers Mead Notice Board - £1,100
3. North Linear Park Project - £15,00 toward development and as match funding. Members were advised that the North Linear Park Group had identified potential funding streams but match funding would be needed to secure this external funding. Members suggested that rather than limit their contribution to £15,000 they should contribute as much as possible to ensure more external funding were made available. However it was agreed that further funding should be considered later in the financial year so that funding was still available for other minor works schemes should it be needed.

Decision

That the minor works schemes as outlined above be approved

A Member highlighted a previous agreement that minor works funding be used to implement traffic calming outside schools in the North area. A proposal had subsequently been formulated for Dyke House School whereby 20mph be introduced at peak times and signage installed. Consultation would be carried out prior to consideration by the Forum. Members were happy to support these plans. King Oswy Drive was also highlighted as being a priority given the presence of 3 schools on this road.

A Resident queried what would happen to the minor works budget if the 3 neighbourhood forums amalgamated. The Neighbourhood Manager was uncertain how the funding would be shared equally or whether there would be future funding streams at all.

23. WARD ISSUES FROM WARD MEMBERS AND RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

Dog fouling – A Councillor reported problems on the Town Moor, Promenade and Town Wall, exacerbated by the loss of dog foul bins. The Neighbourhood Services Officer would look into their reinstatement.

Town Wall – A Councillor advised that cars were regularly parking on the corner by the fish quay blocking the traffic. The Senior Traffic Technician to look into possible enforcement measures.

13 South Crescent – A Councillor indicated that the wall of the property was starting to bulge and safety measures were needed at night time. The Neighbourhood Manager to check this.

Vincent Street – A Councillor asked that the steps up to the Old Cemetery Road be tidied. He also highlighted problems with vehicles in that area and felt that obstructions might be required. The Neighbourhood Manager would contact the police with a view to them providing off road vehicles. She asked the residents to give the police registration details if they had them.

Spion Kop – A Councillor reported an increase in waste at this site. The Neighbourhood Services Officer advised that if this was Council land then the appropriate measures would be taken.

King Oswy Pub – A Resident Representative queried the ownership of these premises. The Neighbourhood Manager confirmed that the owners were known to the Council and that they would be contacted regarding their intentions with a 28 day response time expected. Officers would be taking a proactive approach as this site was on the Mayor's Derelict Land and Buildings list.

Brus Corner – A Resident Representative requested an update. The Neighbourhood Manager indicated that a 5 year planning permission was in place for this site however in the current climate housing was not being built. Officers continued to remind the current owners to keep the site reasonably maintained.

Union Bank – A Resident Representative reported that a pillar had been knocked over and the fence was dirty. The Neighbourhood Manager would have this damage inspected and appropriate action taken.

West View Community Centre – A Resident Representative requested that for future meetings the Chairs be placed in a semi-circle to improve the acoustics. The Neighbourhood Manager noted this

24. DATE, TIME AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting would take place on Wednesday 15th February at 2pm at Throston Grange Community Centre.

The meeting concluded at 3:35pm

Chair

North Neighbourhood Consultative Forum

19th October 2011

Issues Raised/Action Sheet

ISSUE DETAILS	ACTION TAKEN	OFFICER
Brus Tunnel, Public footpath running from tunnel up to golf course (public right of way) is an overgrown estate.	Area to be strimmed and cleared by our Countryside wardens as part of their winter maintenance programme.	Chris Scaife
Missing Dog Foul bins on the Town Moor.	An audit of the area is to be carried out and replacement bins will be installed. Completed.	M Harrison
13 South Crescent dangerous building and footway / carriage closed off.	13 South Crescent is suffering from some subsidence; our Structural Engineers are working with the owners to find a resolution to the problem. The adjacent Footway / Highway's have been closed for public safety – situation continues.	D Hancock
Vincent Street steps disintegration (linked to Linear Park Area)	The conditions of the steps have been investigated, and have been deemed safe and secure.	G Jones
Fly Tipping at the rear of Barnshaw bending, Old Cemetery Road.	A full inspection of the area has been carried out and no waste was found on council owned land.	G Jones
Damaged wall at the side of Priory Court.	Housing Hartlepool's responsibility. The damage is being assessed and repairs will be carried out as soon as possible. Work is outstanding. Garry Jones is to provide and update at the Forum Meeting.	G Jones

ISSUE DETAILS	ACTION TAKEN	OFFICER
Park Road junction pedestrian crossing signal quiet.	Traffic signal Engineers have been informed and will make any necessary adjustments to the volume.	P Nixon
Dyke House School traffic calming report.	<p>It is proposed to implement an advisory 20 mph speed limit on Raby Road between Chester Road and Powlett Road. The speed limit will only operate during school arrival and leaving times, flashing signs will operate to indicate that the limit is in operation.</p> <p>Residents and ward Councillors have been consulted on these proposals and no objections have been received.</p> <p>The Transport and Neighbourhood Portfolio holder has approved the scheme.</p> <p>The cost of the scheme is £12,000 with a £5,000 contribution from the North Consultative forum, provisionally approved at the last meeting.</p>	P Nixon
King Oswy Drive Speed Humps.	All the Speed Humps are within specification and will not be removed.	P Nixon

Hartlepool Domestic Violence Strategy

Draft

2012-2015



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FOREWORD

I am very pleased to be able to introduce the Hartlepool Domestic Violence Strategy 2012-2015 which has been developed by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

The strategy builds on excellent work that has been going on in Hartlepool for a number of years now.

Despite this, Domestic Violence continues to be of great concern with incidents reported to the Police on a daily basis. Behind each report lies untold misery to those directly involved and also the rest of the family. We need to support the whole family to break the cycle and bring about better outcomes for everyone.

This strategy brings together representatives from the statutory and voluntary sectors to achieve this common goal.



Stuart Drummond
Mayor of Hartlepool

Defining Domestic Violence

Nationally and internationally there are numerous definitions of domestic violence.

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership has adopted the Government definition of domestic violence as follows:

“any incident of threatening behavior, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality”

This includes issues of concern to Black and Minority Ethnic and Refugee (BMER) communities, such as so called ‘honour based violence’, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Forced Marriage. (Home Office, 2008).

Domestic violence is rarely a one-off incident and should instead be seen as a pattern of abusive and controlling behaviour through which the abuser seeks power over their victim. Domestic violence occurs across society, regardless of age, race, sexuality, gender identity, religion, wealth and geography.

National Policy and Context

Over recent years, national and local government have increasingly recognised the complex issues relating to domestic abuse and the importance of tackling domestic violence, both in terms of the social and economic costs. During the last few years we have seen the introduction of;

- **Specialist Domestic Violence Courts** which provide a specialised way of dealing with domestic violence cases in magistrates' courts. They represent a multi agency approach by police, probation, prosecutors and support services to supporting victims through the criminal justice system and share information better so that more offenders are brought to justice.
- **Independent Domestic Violence Advisors** (IDVAs), who are independent professional advisors that work with victims from the point of crisis to assess the level of risk, discuss the range of suitable options available to victims and develop coordinated safety plans.
- **Independent Sexual Violence Advisors** (ISVAs), who provide support and advice to victims of recent and historic sexual violence and abuse throughout and beyond the criminal justice process.
- **Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferencing** (MARAC) which is a multi agency meeting that focuses on the safety of high risk domestic violence victims. Probation, Police, Housing, Local Authority, Health and IDVA are a few of the agencies that attend MARAC.
- **Sexual Assault Referral Centres** (SARC) are one-stop locations where victims of recent sexual assault can receive medical care and counselling quickly and where forensic evidence can be captured for potential prosecutions.
- **Sanctuary Schemes** which enable households at risk of violence to remain in their own homes and reduce repeat victimisation through the provision of enhanced security measures (Sanctuary) and support.
- **Perpetrator programmes** that provide structured group work to support perpetrators of domestic violence address the attitudes and beliefs which underpin their abusive behaviour. In order to tackle domestic violence there needs to be a focus on addressing the violent and abusive behaviour of those who perpetrate it and there are currently very few avenues of practical support - especially for perpetrators who recognise they have a problem and would like to change their behaviour, and for young people who perpetrate violence in their relationships to challenge their violent behaviour before it becomes entrenched.

A great deal of work has also been undertaken by national Government and agencies to raise awareness and deal with the issues of **Forced Marriage** which is a marriage in which one or both spouses do not (or, in the case of some vulnerable adults, cannot) consent to the marriage and duress is involved. Forced marriage is a violation of human rights and a form of child/adult domestic abuse. Also, in tackling **Honour-Based Violence** which includes assault, imprisonment and murder where the person is being punished by their family or their community for being perceived as bringing “shame” or “dishonour” to the family.

We have also seen the implementation of new legislation to support victims of domestic violence:-

- In June 2011, **Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs)** were piloted for one year in three police force areas. The DVPO which, if made by the Magistrates Court, may require the alleged perpetrator to not contact the victim or return to the victim's address for a minimum of 14 days and maximum of 28 days. This recognises the fact that immediately after a domestic violence incident, the victim may require immediate protected time and support.
- **Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)**, were established on a statutory basis under section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 and came into force on 13th April 2011. Overall responsibility for establishing a DHR rests with Community Safety Partnerships which are required to undertake a multi-agency review when a person has been killed as a result of domestic violence; to make sure lessons are learned and professionals understand fully what happened and most importantly, to identify what needs to change in order to reduce the risk of such tragedies happening in the future.
- **The Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007**, which came into force on 25th November 2008, provides for three types of applicant who may apply for a Forced Marriage Protection Order. They are the victim, anyone on their behalf with the permission of the court and a relevant third party. A relevant third party may apply on behalf of a victim and does not require the leave of the court. Local authorities, once designated will be able to act as a relevant third party.

In November 2010, the Government published the **Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)** strategic narrative which outlined its vision in tackling violence against women and girls. Its key aims were to:

- *prevent such violence from happening in the first place by challenging attitudes and behaviors' which foster it, increasing understanding and intervening early where possible*
- *provide adequate levels of support where violence does occur*
- *work in partnership to obtain the best outcome for victims and their families*
- *take action to reduce the risk to women and girls who are victims of these crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice*

National Picture

Domestic violence can get progressively worse over time and can happen to anyone. There are factors that can increase risk and there are a certain number of 'givens' when we look at the nature and extent of domestic violence. For instance we know that:

At least 750,000 children a year witness domestic violence. Domestic violence is a major indicator of risk to children and young people. (Dept of health, 2003).

On average, two women a week are killed by a male partner or former partner. (Povey, (ed.), 2004, 2005; Home Office, 1999; Department of Health, 2005.)

At least 1 in 4 women in the UK will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime, often with years of psychological abuse. (Council of Europe, 2002)

Almost 1 in 5 women will experience sexual assault in their lifetime (British Crime Survey 2009/10)

30% of domestic violence starts in pregnancy. (Lewis and DRife, 2001, 2005; McWilliams and McKiernan, 1993)

In 2009, the Forced Marriage Unit, which is a joint initiative with the Home Office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, received 5000 enquiries and handled approximately 400 cases in 2007, 167 involved repatriation to the UK. (From answer to Parliamentary question, Vernon Coaker MP, 30/1/08)

The minimum cost of violence against women and girls in the UK is £37.6bn. (S Walby, The Cost of Domestic Violence Up-date 2009 Lancaster University)

Domestic violence is a hidden crime and as such it is greatly under reported with only a minority of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police, varying between 23% (Walby and Allen, 2004) and 35% (Home Office, 2002; see also British Crime Survey, 1998; Dodd, et al., 2004). Therefore, relying on Police data gives us an incomplete picture and we need to look more widely for supporting data from other agencies. However, we also know that victims have increasing confidence in the Police and are more likely to report incidents of violence now than they have in previous years.

Domestic violence impacts disproportionately on women and children, although it is recognised that men can also be victims of domestic violence, they are less likely to have been repeat victims and less likely to be seriously injured. (Scottish Executive Central Research Unit, 2002). Women account for 89% of victims of the most severe ongoing violence (i.e. four incidents or more) and the violence used by men against female partners is much more severe. (Walby and Allen, 2004)

Domestic violence occurs in all communities and is experienced across all social groups irrespective of age, class, disability, gender, race, religion, sexuality, socio-economic status or lifestyle. Domestic violence also occurs in a range of relationships including heterosexual, LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) and also within extended families. While perpetrators are often partners, they may also be boy/girlfriends, parents, parents-in-law, siblings or ex-partners.

We also know domestic violence causes significant health problems including physical injuries, self harm, eating disorders, attempted suicide, depression and anxiety and other mental health problems, and substance misuse. The consequences of domestic violence include poverty, unemployment and homelessness and impacts on employers by decreasing the productivity of employees, increasing absenteeism and staff turnover.

Domestic Violence in Hartlepool

There is still a great deal to learn about the nature and extent of domestic violence in Hartlepool. The picture we have at present is based mostly on data and information provided by the Police, but we also know that a large number of victims will not report every attack to the Police or may wait until the violence increases in severity before reporting it. They may instead seek assistance from their GP, or go to A&E, or disclose to a friend or Health Visitor. Therefore, to understand the true picture in Hartlepool, which is necessary to make provision for services and preventative interventions, data needs to be collected and analysed from all agencies that are touched by victims and families of domestic and sexual violence.

Based on the 2001 census figures, Hartlepool has a population of 89,600 which can be broken down into;

Females	37200
Males	34200
Children under 16yrs living in the Borough	18200

Using the Violence Against Women and Girls ready reckoner, and based on regional data from the British Crime Survey, the estimate for an area the size of Hartlepool would be that:

4,800 women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of domestic abuse in the past year
2,000 woman and girls aged 16 -59 have been a victim of sexual assault in the past year
5,700 women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of stalking in the past year

The estimated cost of domestic and sexual violence in an area with the population size of Hartlepool would be:

£5,886,000	physical and mental health care costs
£3,708,000	criminal justice costs
£698,000	social services costs
£17,025,000	other costs include housing, civil & legal and employment costs

The total of £27,318,000 does not take into account the human and emotional costs of domestic violence which are significant. The cost of domestic violence is very high, both in terms of human suffering and financial cost to services.

From 1st April 2010 to 31 March 2011, Police in Hartlepool dealt with (Police data):

2846 domestic violence related incidents of which 765 were recorded as domestic related crimes. Not all incidents reported to the police are defined as crimes. Emotional abuse for example is not defined as a crime but can have a serious and lasting impact on the person

66% of these crimes involved physical violence

1.5% related to sexual violence

35% of crimes were committed whilst the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol

Of these incidents and crimes:

82% of victims were female

310 children were present in the house when the incident took place

80% involved intimate partners who were 18 and over

14% of victims were assessed as High Risk

7% of victims were assessed as Very High Risk

158 of cases had been discussed at the MARAC

Repeat victimisation continues to be an issue



What has been done to tackle domestic violence in Hartlepool?

In 2010, Paul Walker, Chief Executive of Hartlepool Borough Council established and chaired a Domestic Violence Development Group with a view to improving joint working between relevant public bodies and establish a clear picture of the effectiveness of what was being delivered in Hartlepool. Following from this, a report was produced; 'Domestic Violence – Mapping of Services in Hartlepool', and set out areas for improvement.

The Authority also examined its own processes, systems and procedures and compared them to best practice to see how improvements could be made. Early 2011, Voluntary Sector service providers and HBC officers met to discuss and agree priorities which were identified as:

- Prevention, including workforce development
- Support to female victims with children, to include a IDVA service
- Refuge and 'move on' accommodation
- Support to children in households with domestic violence
- Support to female victims
- A male perpetrator programme
- Support to male victims
- Security improvements to victims' homes (target hardening)

Additionally, work has been undertaken to examine and discuss why such low numbers of minority groups report domestic violence and what can be done to encourage and support more victims to report.

In July 2011, a Domestic Violence Commissioning Event was held, when a wide range of Partners came together to discuss the essential domestic violence services that needed to be commissioned and delivered in Hartlepool and to agree the strategic objectives for the Domestic Violence Strategy 2012-2015.

At an operational level, a multi agency Domestic Violence Forum has been reconstituted and will meet every quarter. The first meeting was held in October 2011 and will be chaired by Hartlepool's District Commander.

Hartlepool's Domestic Violence Strategy 2007-2010 outlined the priorities and planned actions to reduce domestic violence in Hartlepool using prevention and education; supporting victims and improving access to domestic violence services; increasing detections and positive enforcement outcomes; and developing methods of data collection and data sharing.

There have been a number of key achievements during the life span of the strategy which include:

Implementing a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC); this confidential meeting is held every three weeks in Hartlepool where information about very high risk clients is shared and discussed in order to enable safety and support measures to be put in place. On average nine cases are discussed at each meeting and between January 2011 and October 2011, 123 cases were listed with 33% of cases heard are as the result of repeat incidents (Cleveland Police Vulnerability Unit).

Having trained and accredited Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) to address the safety of high risk domestic abuse victims and their children and they also serve as the victim's primary point of contact.

Establishing a Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) in Hartlepool; this received accreditation in April 2010 from the Home Office and Ministry of Justice.

The provision of a voluntary perpetrator programme to deliver a structured programme for men who are violent or abusive to their partners and wish to change their behaviour.

The Probation Service also delivers the Community Domestic Violence Programme (CDVP) for perpetrators of domestic violence, which can be imposed as part of a Community Order, Suspended Sentence Order or as an additional Licence condition where the License is of sufficient duration to complete the Programme. However, many perpetrators of domestic violence never, or only infrequently, come into contact with the Police, let alone the courts and the probation service.

The aim of the programme is to help them stop their offending and contribute to the safety of children and young people living in homes where there is domestic violence.

The establishment of Helen Britton House, a Sexual Assault Referral Centre based in Middlesbrough which provides services to all victims of rape across the Tees Valley area. It provides essential physical, mental and support services tailored to meet the needs of victims that can be responded to within one location.

An Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) who provides support to victims who have been sexually assaulted or raped, regardless of whether their case is being dealt with through the Criminal Justice System or not.

The **Police** are usually the first agency to respond to incidents of domestic violence and in July 2009, Cleveland Police changed the way in which it dealt with child and adult abuse and domestic violence by establishing two Vulnerability Units - North (Stockton and Hartlepool) and South Tees (Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland). The teams brought together the working practices of child abuse investigations, vulnerable adult abuse investigations and serious and complex cases of domestic violence. Each team, lead by a Detective Inspector specialise in child abuse work, vulnerable adult investigations and serious and complex domestic violence. Police staff are also involved in risk assessment, safety planning, preparation and dissemination of Police information and research.

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Housing Hartlepool is the main provider of social housing in Hartlepool and works closely with the Police and Voluntary sector agencies to support its tenants who are victims of domestic violence. It has an active policy in relation to domestic violence and undertakes target hardening of properties upon referral from a Crime Prevention Officer, and uses its powers to seek legal remedies; namely injunctions and proceedings for possession which will be sought against perpetrators where a victim has fled the family home.

Health; pregnancy is one of the major triggers for domestic violence and some health professionals, particularly Midwives and Health Visitors play a key role in screening and identifying women suffering domestic violence or abuse and make the appropriate referral. Domestic violence has been identified as a prime cause of miscarriage or still-birth (Mezey, 1997), and of maternal deaths during childbirth.

(Lewis and Drife, 2001, 2005). Between 4 and 9 women in every 100 are abused during their pregnancies and/or after the birth. (Taft, 2002)

It is also important that acute services such as Accident and Emergency Depts. have a good awareness of the issues around domestic violence. To this end Hartlepool Domestic Violence Forum works closely with North Tees Accident and Emergency Department, providing information on the help available to victims and ensuring that staff have a good understanding of domestic violence issues and how to respond to victims.

Many of the services available for victims are provided by **Voluntary Sector agencies**. The main agencies in Hartlepool are:

- Harbour, which is based in Hartlepool, is the main provider of domestic violence services in the town. It provides; refuge provision, outreach and resettlement support, counselling, IDVA services, a perpetrator programme, sexual violence counselling and support to male victims of domestic violence.
- Victim Support, an independent organisation based in Hartlepool, provides information, practical help, advocacy and emotional support to people who have experienced a crime and to their families and friends. Their services are free and available to everyone, whether or not the crime has been reported and regardless of when it happened. They also provide a Witness Service in every criminal court, supporting witnesses for both the prosecution and defense and comprehensive support to children at court.
- Women's Support Network (WSN), which is based in Middlesbrough, provides a free and confidential counselling service across the Teesside area for victims over 14 years of age who have suffered rape or sexual abuse. As well as providing a counselling service, WSN employ an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor to support victims of sexual violence in Middlesbrough, Stockton and Hartlepool.



What more can we do?

We know that there is a great deal more to be done to tackle the challenges in reducing domestic and sexual violence in Hartlepool. There are groups of people who suffer from domestic and sexual abuse that are particularly vulnerable and face additional barriers to accessing support. Whilst domestic and sexual violence is under reported, it is particularly so with these groups of people and therefore we need to develop a greater understanding as to the prevalence and specific issues that they may face. These groups include:

Children and young people

The links between domestic violence and child safeguarding are evident. The Safer Hartlepool's Strategic Assessment – Nov 2010, identified that nearly one third of domestic violence victims who accessed local voluntary sector services had one or more children aged 16 years and under. 181 children were aged between 0-5 years and a further 25 children were aged between 6-16 years.



Although not every child is affected in the same way, living with domestic abuse and violence can cause serious emotional harm in both the short and long term. More worryingly, children may also be physically and sexually abused. Children exposed to violence will react in different ways, and not every child who witnesses abuse will experience long-term difficulties. Children can also feel that the violence is their fault and experience anger, increased levels of anxiety, psychosomatic illnesses such as headaches, abdominal complaints, have low ratings in school, and may also worry that violence is taking place when they are at school or out with friends.

To help address this, Children's Services is strengthening its focus on the early identification of domestic violence in families where there are children present, including those families where indicators of domestic violence or abuse are apparent but no disclosures have been made. It will tackle this by providing a specialist domestic violence expert to provide advice, guidance and intervention in specific cases, to the Children's Early Intervention Team. It is anticipated that this approach of early identification and delivery of services to children and families will reduce the number of incidents of domestic violence, reduce the risk to children and their family and increase their safety.

The influence of domestic violence is also evident amongst young offenders with just under half claiming that DV was a factor in their lives with the majority being victims or witnesses and that it was a contributory factor in their emotional or behavioural problems, and in some cases for their involvement in the criminal justice system.

Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships

Although a body of evidence exists regarding adult experiences of domestic violence, very little is known about abuse and violence in teenage relationships.

The results of a two year study 'Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships'; (University of Bristol and the NSPCC) into this issue were published in Sept 2009 and findings showed that from a study involving 1353 young people between the ages of 13yrs and 17 yrs, overall, 88 % of young people reported some form of intimate relationship violence. Girls reported greater incidence rates for all forms of violence and experienced violence more frequently and described a greater level of negative impacts on their welfare. The research also found that younger participants (aged 13 to 15 years old) were as likely as older adolescents (aged 16 and over) to experience particular forms of violence.

Hartlepool has approx. 18,200 children under the age of 16yrs living in the borough and therefore we need to gain a clearer picture as to what the findings from the research means in terms of the young people of Hartlepool.

Additionally, a report 'Standing on my Own Two Feet'; (University of Bristol and NSPCC) represents the first UK research to focus on disadvantaged young people's experiences of violence and control in their intimate relationships and showed that impoverished teenagers are twice as likely as 'better off' youngsters to be abused by their boyfriends or girlfriends'.

This is significant as Hartlepool is ranked 24th most deprived out of the 354 Local Authorities in the Country. Hartlepool has 17 wards, seven of which fall into the top ten per cent of most deprived wards in Britain. Five wards fall into the top three per cent most deprived in Britain, and two wards are in the top one per cent most deprived.

People who identify themselves as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT)

Domestic abuse is a considerable problem for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people and there are limited options available to victims regarding support or advice.

The reality of LGBT relationship violence is rarely discussed both within LGBT communities and within mainstream agencies that provide support for those experiencing domestic violence. In fact, research suggests that often LGBT victim/survivors of domestic violence may not recognise or name their experiences as domestic violence. LGBT people can be reluctant to seek help for fear of homophobic or transphobic treatment, and may be unable to turn to family or friends for support if they are not 'out' about their sexuality. This can leave

LGBT people who suffer from domestic violence especially isolated and at risk of further abuse.

Sometimes the abuse looks similar to that experienced by heterosexual women but there are additional features that can be present in LGBT intimate partner violence that do not factor into heterosexual relationships. The abuser may threaten to 'out' the victim to friends, family, religious communities, co-workers, and others if he or she does not comply with the abuser's wishes. The abuser may further isolate the victim/survivor by denigrating the local LGBT community and/or scene by exploiting the homophobia victim/survivors might fear from their families of origin, neighbours, and workplace; and from mainstream agencies that should be available to provide support

Understandably, this is an under recorded crime and therefore obtaining accurate data to give a greater understanding of the scale and nature of the problem is difficult.

The Northern Rock Foundation has funded until 2013/14, a North East Regional LGBT Domestic Abuse Development Worker. Their role will be to initiate and coordinate work on this issue across the region. In doing so they will aim to:

- develop a regional LGBT Domestic Abuse Forum
- coordinate and disseminate the roll out of training
- improve monitoring, data collection and analysis for all agencies,
- develop work around increasing the awareness of the effects of domestic abuse on transgender people, particularly around provision of refuge space and other safe accommodation;
- enable mainstream agencies to make visible their services to LGBT victim/survivors.

This regional and more strategic approach will have a positive benefit for Hartlepool.

Hart Gables is the main organisation that offers support for LGBT people in Hartlepool. However, it does not offer a specific service for victims of domestic violence and instead refers victims to Harbour, which is the main provider of domestic violence services in town.

People with substance misuse issues

Research into alcohol and domestic violence indicates a strong association between alcohol use, both 'drinking in the event' and long term drinking patterns.

Understanding the reasons and causes of substance misuse and domestic violence are varied and whilst substance use does not cause domestic violence, there is a clear link between the two. Women often misuse substances as a way of coping with domestic violence. Drug and alcohol use is often present in violent relationships and findings from a review of the British Crime Surveys revealed that 44% of domestic violence offenders were under the influence of alcohol and 12% affected by drugs when they committed acts of physical violence.

The Yale Trauma Study in 1991 found that abused women were:

- *Fifteen times more likely to abuse alcohol*
- *Nine times more likely to abuse drugs*
- *Five times more likely to attempt suicide*
- *45% of female alcoholics started out as abused women*

Some key issues are; that women who are problematic substance users may be excluded from services. For instance refuges often find it difficult to support women who use substances. As a result, these groups of women are particularly vulnerable to long term experiences of domestic violence and possibly homelessness and they have fewer options of where to go to find help, support or safety.

Drug, alcohol and domestic violence agencies may quite often serve the same client base. It is important therefore, for domestic violence, alcohol and drug agencies to make the links between their areas of work and provide a range of services needed by victims, survivors or perpetrators of domestic violence who also experience problematic substance misuse.

People with Disabilities

Disabled women are twice as likely to experience domestic violence as non-disabled women (1995 British Crime Survey, also confirmed by data from other countries). They are also likely to experience abuse over a longer period of time and to suffer more severe injuries as a result of the violence.

In addition, between 50% and 60% of women mental health service users will have experienced domestic violence and abuse, (Dept of Health, 2003), yet the level of awareness amongst mental health professionals can be low and women are rarely asked about their experience of violence or sexual abuse.

Black, Minority, Ethnic and Refugee (BMER)

At 1% of the population, Hartlepool has a lower non-British population compared to the average 3.4% for the North East region. Similarly, the percentage born outside the UK 2% is lower than the regional average at 5%. (North East Strategic Migration Partnership; Hartlepool Local Migration Profile Quarter 1 2011-12)

Whilst the numbers are low, the issues facing women and girls from BMER backgrounds are quite complex and they may find it more difficult to leave an abusive situation due to cultural beliefs, or concerns such as; bringing shame on the family, family pressure to stay, the abuse can be viewed as normal behaviour, or accepted, and in some cases they not trust the Police. There may also be language barriers or they don't know who to talk to or go to for help.

Other issue's that may face young people is that of being 'forced' into a marriage against their will and without their permission. This is not the same as an arranged marriage where the families take a role in choosing and introducing the marriage partners and the marriage is entered into freely by both people.

So called 'Honour' Based Violence and "honour killings" can also be an issue in some BME communities and are mainly but not exclusively against women. The crimes include; assault, imprisonment and murder where the person is being punished by their family or their community. They are being punished for actually, or allegedly, undermining what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour and bringing "shame" or "dishonour" on the family.

Elder abuse

We know that nationally and regionally we have a growing elderly population and elderly people may become more vulnerable as they grow older and therefore more dependent on others for help and support.

Elder abuse is largely hidden and the signs are not well recognised leading to under-reporting of the problem. Organisations that deal with elder abuse such as, 'Action on Elder Abuse' identify several different types of elder abuse: physical

abuse; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; financial exploitation and neglect – whether intentional or not. Often linked to financial abuse is coercion or intimidation.

A 'UK Study of Abuse and Neglect of Older People' undertaken and published by the National Centre for Social Research stated that partners (51%) and other family members (49%) were most commonly reported as the perpetrators of mistreatment. The report also stated that interpersonal abuse was most likely to be experienced by women aged 66-74 and seems to virtually disappear among those aged 85 and over. Interpersonal abuse was largely carried out by partners (57%) or other family members (37%) and financial abuse increased with age for men, a pattern not seen for women

Family abuse is difficult and can make it particularly difficult for an older person to accept or confront what is happening to them.

All of these factors can make it very difficult to address elder abuse.

Victims of Sexual Violence

Sexual abuse is often a component of domestic violence - for example, partners and former partners may use force, threats or intimidation to engage in sexual activity; they may taunt or use degrading treatment related to sexuality, force the use of pornography, or force their partners to have sex with other people. Rape and sexual assault are crimes, whether or not they take place within marriage or between partners or ex-partners

According to the British Crime Survey, serious sexual assault is most likely to be committed by someone known to the victim (89 per cent of female and 83 per cent of male victims). Just over half (54%) of female victims reported that a partner or ex-partner had been the offender (British Crime Survey 2005/06).

Only 6% of rapes reported to the police result in a successful conviction and over two-thirds of cases are lost during the Police investigation. During the period January 2011 to October 2011, there were 26 rapes reported in Hartlepool (over 16year olds) of which 50% were by partners / ex partners (Cleveland Police Vulnerability Unit 2011).

What gaps have been identified?

- **Data:** Progress has been made in terms of collecting and sharing data to give us a more comprehensive picture of domestic and sexual violence. However, there is more that can be done, particularly in relation to Accident & Emergency data, and sharing data across agencies, voluntary sector and also between departments within the local authority.
- **Referral protocols':** to ensure that all agencies including voluntary sector, Police, Local Authority Departments, Housing and CPS are involved in developing and/or agreeing to referral protocols for clients.
- **Workforce development and training:** raising awareness of tackling domestic violence, (including forced marriage and 'honour' violence) with frontline practitioners and professionals, including Education and Health professionals through training and effective practice.
- **Strengthen protection:** for vulnerable children and pregnant mothers who are at risk and address the need for early identification and clear referral processes.
- **Identification and support:** for young perpetrators and victims of domestic violence, challenging their behaviours and attitudes.



Strategic Priorities

The approach of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership is to build on the progress made during the previous strategy, take into consideration recent research, consultation and development work and consolidate its strategic objectives for 2012- 2015 into four objectives which will cover; prevention and early intervention; support; partnership working; reducing the risk for victims and bringing perpetrators to justice.

One: Prevention and Early Intervention

Through our work to prevent violence we will increase awareness and knowledge of the impact of domestic violence, services and options available and intervene early to reduce violence and the escalation of violence.

Two: Provision of Services

We will continue to provide support to victims/survivors, and children whose lives are blighted by domestic violence and to perpetrators and ensure that they face minimal barriers in accessing the support they need.

Three: Partnership Working

We will continue to work closely with our Partners to obtain the best outcome for victims and their families.

Four: Justice Outcomes and Risk Reduction for Victims

We will take action to reduce the risk to victims and their family and support the criminal justice process to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice.

Monitoring and Resourcing the Domestic Violence Strategy

This chapter considers how the strategic priorities will be achieved, how progress will be monitored and the work resourced. An action plan has been produced that details how the aims and objectives of the Strategy will be achieved.

Performance and Monitoring

It is imperative that progress made against the Strategy is managed and monitored. This will be overseen by the Domestic Violence Forum. The action plan will be monitored quarterly and reviewed annually to ensure that delivery is being achieved as well as to ensure that it is kept up-to-date with any changes in national or local policy.

Development

During the lifetime of the Strategy best practice will be considered and services and processes adapted as a result of experience. Improvement will also be sought through sharing information and ideas with partners, both locally and sub regionally.

Value for Money

Local Authorities are responsible for public funds and need to demonstrate value for money. The Council will continue to work with partners, both locally and sub-regionally, to procure services, make savings and provide a consistent approach. The outcomes of the Strategy will be monitored to ensure they are cost efficient and effective.

Resources

There are considerable pressures on the amount of resources that are available to deliver the aims of the Strategy and resources are likely to be further reduced in the future. Budgets are limited as the Council, in line with other public sector bodies has to achieve considerable savings.

Innovative solutions to attracting funding will be sought and this will involve close partnership working to look for opportunities to combine resources and bid for funding.

Domestic Violence continues to be of great concern with incidents reported to a range of agencies on a daily basis. However, it continues to be a hidden crime with untold misery having a detrimental effect on victims and their families.

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership aims to break the cycle of domestic violence in Hartlepool, leading to improved outcomes for everyone affected by this issue.

1. Do you agree with this aim?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no please tell us why you don't agree

Domestic Violence Strategy Consultation 2012 - 2015

Taking into account both national and local policy, and the main strategic priorities of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership the Domestic Violence Strategy identifies a number of objectives. These objectives will help achieve the proposed aim.

2. We would like to know if you feel each objective is important or not important to you.

	Very important	Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Unimportant	Very unimportant	Don't know
Prevention and Early Intervention - Through our work to prevent violence we will increase awareness and knowledge of the impact of domestic violence, services and options available and intervene early to reduce violence and the escalation of violence.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provision of Services - We will continue to provide support to victims/survivors, and children whose lives are blighted by domestic violence and to perpetrators and ensure that they face minimal barriers in accessing the support they need.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Partnership Working - We will continue to work closely with our Partners to obtain the best outcome for victims and their families.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Justice Outcomes and Risk Reduction for Victims - We will take action to reduce the risk to victims and their family and support the criminal justice process to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Hartlepool Borough Councils Domestic Violence Strategy can be found by copying the following web address into a web page

http://www.saferhartlepool.co.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?downloadID=3

If you have any thoughts on this strategy, please use the space below to tell us about them.

4. Finally, please let us know if you are answering this question as a member of the public, or if you are from one of the following sectors:

☐ Member of the Public

☐ Police

☐ Local Authority

☐ Housing Provider

☐ Elected Member

☐ Fire Brigade

☐ Health Services

☐ Probation Service

Voluntary Organisation (please specify)

Thank you for spending the time to complete this survey.

Report of: Neighbourhood Safety Co-ordinator

Subject: CCTV – OLD CEMETERY ROAD

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update the meeting regarding the progress of the proposed replacement of a CCTV camera to monitor the Old Cemetery Road area as a result of the former camera being destroyed.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 On 6th April 2011 a report was presented at the North Consultative Forum from the Community Safety Officer outlining the history and background of the Old Cemetery Road area camera site.
- 2.2 On 13th May 2011 a site visit to the area was carried out by the Community Safety Officer, the Council's CCTV contractor and a number of elected representatives from the forum.
- 2.3 On 29th June 2011 a report was presented at the North Consultative Forum from the Community Safety Officer regarding the options for the replacement of a CCTV camera to cover the Old Cemetery Road area.

It was agreed at the forum that this replacement CCTV camera would be co-located with the proposed north wireless I.T transmission hub at P.D. Ports which would allow for the connection of the camera to the towns CCTV Monitoring Centre. (option 3)

- 2.4 On 31st July 2011, the Community Safety Officer who was responsible for Hartlepool's public space CCTV cameras retired from the Authority.
- 2.5 Responsibility for public space CCTV cameras was split between the Neighbourhood Safety Co-ordinator and the Electrical Engineering Team Leader. (responsible for CCTV camera maintenance and repair)
- 2.6 On 19th October 2011 a report was presented at the North Consultative Forum from the Neighbourhood Safety Co-ordinator providing an update on the proposed replacement of a camera to cover the Old Cemetery Road area.

3. UPDATE

North Wireless IT Transmission Hub

- 3.1 The proposed north wireless IT transmission hub project has been cancelled as on further examination it has been determined to not be cost effective and to not result in any financial savings - partly due to large yearly rental costs for use of 2 lighting columns at P.D Ports.

Review of Public Space CCTV Service and CCTV Strategy

- 3.2 Between August to December 2011 the Council conducted a review of the towns non- covert, public space CCTV service and its projects.
- 3.3 This review has now been completed and as a result Hartlepool's CCTV Strategy is to be rewritten. It is planned that a draft CCTV strategy will be completed by April 2012, followed by public consultation on the strategy between April to June 2012, with the strategy completed by July 2012.
- 3.4 The new strategy will include a means of ensuring that an annual review of CCTV locations is undertaken as required by the Information Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice, which as introduced in 2008. No new CCTV cameras will be located until this evidential review has been completed to ensure an equal evidential basis for all CCTV locations.

4 RECOMMENDATION

The forum is asked to note this report.

5. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 5.1 CCTV – Old Cemetery Road Report by Community Safety Officer dated 6th April 2011.
- 5.2 CCTV – Old Cemetery Road Report by Community Safety Officer dated 29th June 2011.
- 5.3 CCTV – Old Cemetery Road Report by Neighbourhood Safety Co-ordinator dated 19th October 2011.

5. CONTACT OFFICER

Nicholas Stone, Neighbourhood Safety Co-ordinator.

Report of: Neighbourhood Manager (North)

Subject: MINOR WORKS PROPOSALS

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To consider improvement schemes for potential funding from the North Neighbourhood Consultative Forum Minor Works Budget.

2.0 SCHEME ONE - West View Road Environmental improvements (Appendix A)

- 2.1 Requests have been made to improve an open grassed area between house numbers 76 -108 West View Road. And As part of the on going Environmental improvements in the West view road area.
- 2.2 As you may be aware in recent years there has been a significant tree planting project in the North Consultative Forum area and by planting trees in the proposed area they will not only enhance the local environment they will also compliment works already carried out in the West view road area. It is proposed that 10 trees with protective cages are planted at six metre spacing's and a mixture ornamental pampas grasses and New Zealand flax be planted in groups of 3 in between the trees to give some colour to the area. Please see Appendix A for a drawing of the area and photographs of the species.
- 2.3 The Total cost of the proposed scheme is £3400

3. SCHEME TWO - Raby Road Dyke House School Traffic Calming Scheme

- 3.1 It is proposed to implement an advisory 20 mph speed limit on Raby Road between Chester Road and Powlett Road. The speed limit will only operate during school arrival and leaving times, flashing signs will operate to indicate that the limit is in operation.
Residents and ward Councillors have been consulted on these proposals and no objections have been received. This scheme has also been approved by the Transport and Neighbourhood Portfolio holder
The cost of the scheme is £12,000 with a £5,000 contribution from the North Consultative forum, provisionally approved at the last meeting.
- 3.1 The total cost to the Forum is £5000

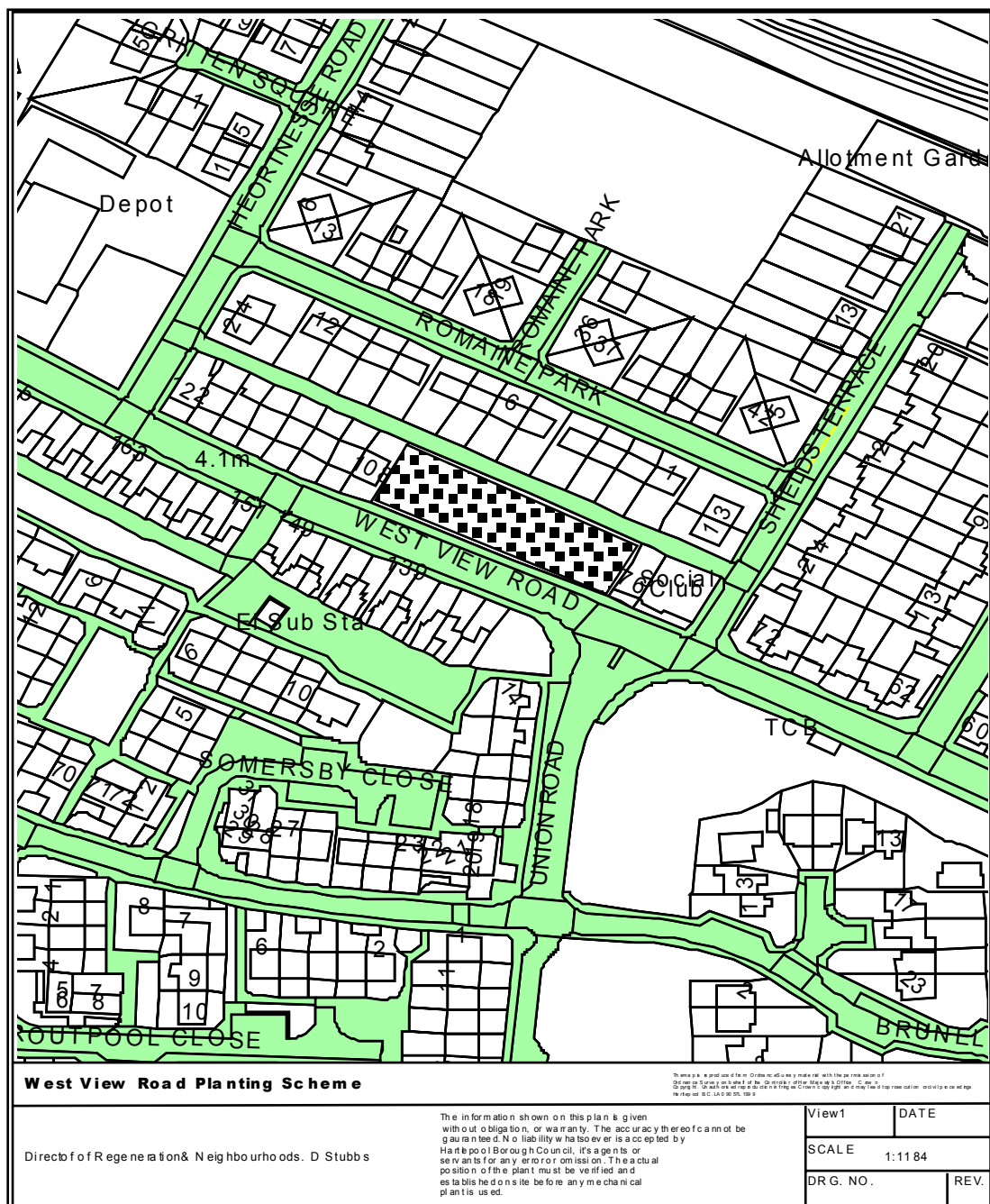
4. SCHEME THREE - Dropped Crossings

- 4.1 The Dropped Crossing Strategy was introduced to all three Forums in 2001/02. Since this time each Forum have, each financial year, continued to commit the sum of £3,500 toward the ongoing rolling programme to provide dropped crossings throughout the town. Unfortunately this strategy no longer exists. Resident requests have been made for dropped crossings in the Throston ward.
- 4.2 The total cost to the Forum is £2400

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The Forum is asked to consider the above schemes; Approved schemes will need to be presented to the Transport and Neighbourhoods Portfolio for final approval.

6. Appendix A



Appendix A



New Zealand Flax

Pampas Grass

North Neighbourhood Consultative Forum**Minor Works 2011/ 2012**

Forum - £58000

Minor Works Schemes

Ward	Name Of Scheme	Date Approved	Minor Works Funding
Hart Ward	Snowdon Grove pedestrian barriers	29/06/2011	£1100
St Hilda Ward	Throston Street rear of Headland club	29/06/2011	£11800
Dyke House	Wharton Terrace tree and build out scheme	19/10/2011	£18000
Brus Ward	Bakers Mead Notice Board	19/10/2011	£1100
St Hilda Ward & Hart Ward	North Linear Park Project	19/10/2011	£15000

Total Spend £47000**Balance £11000**