

SOUTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CONSULTATIVE FORUM AGENDA



Friday 17 February 2012

at 2.00 pm

at Owton Manor Community Centre, Wynyard Road, Hartlepool

MEMBERS: SOUTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CONSULTATIVE FORUM:

Councillors C Akers-Belcher, Gibbon, Hargreaves, Hill, James, Lawton, A E Lilley, G Lilley, A Marshall, Preece, Turner, P Thompson and Wilcox.

Resident Representatives: Maureen Braithwaite, Rosemarie Kennedy, Iris Ryder and Michael Unwin (2 vacancies)

- 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 the 21st October 2011
 - 4.2 Matters arising
- 5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

6. ITEMS FOR CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Hartlepool Domestic Violence Strategy 2012-2015 (Attached and Presentation to be made at meeting) - *Anti Social Behaviour Research Officer*

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION and/or INFORMATION

- 7.1 Community Involvement and Engagement Update (Verbal Update) - *Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services*

8. ITEMS FOR DECISION

- 8.1 Minor Works Proposals – *South Neighbourhood Manager*

9. WARD ISSUES

WARDS

Fens
Greatham
Owton
Rossmere
Seaton

SOUTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CONSULTATIVE FORUM

21 October 2011

MINUTES OF THE MEETING



The meeting commenced at 2.00 p.m. in the Owton Manor Community Centre, Hartlepool

PRESENT:

Chair:	Councillor Ann Marshall	-	Rossmere Ward
	Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher	-	Rossmere Ward
	Councillor Steve Gibbon	-	Fens Ward
	Councillor Cath Hill	-	Seaton Ward
	Councillor Marjorie James	-	Owton Ward
	Councillor Trisha Lawton	-	Rossmere Ward
	Councillor Alison Lilley	-	Fens Ward
	Councillor Arthur Preece	-	Fens Ward
	Councillor Michael Turner	-	Seaton Ward
	Councillor Paul Thompson	-	Seaton Ward

Resident Representatives: Maureen Braithwaite, Peter Joyce, Rosemarie Kennedy and Michael Unwin.

Public: Mr D Mitchell.

Officers: Denise Ogden, Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Management
David Frame, Neighbourhood Manager (South)
Sue McBride, Neighbourhood Development Officer (South)
Julie Hetherington, Community Safety Assistant
Paul Smith, Electrical Team Leader
Peter Nixon, Senior Traffic Technician
Fiona Srogi, Waste Management Team Leader
David Cosgrove, Democratic Services Team

15. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Pamela Hargreaves, Geoff Lilley and Angie Wilcox and Resident Representative Iris Ryder.

16. REVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT - PRESENTATION

The Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services) advised that following a review of community involvement and

engagement Cabinet had approved 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 Liaison meetings be cancelled
- That a Borough wide Neighbourhood Issues Forum be introduced from May 2012
- That 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.

The Assistant Director highlighted that these changes had not yet received final approval from Council and were subject to change pending discussion at the Council meeting on 27th October.

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.

The following issues were raised:

There was concern that Parish Councillors would have two meetings a year directly with the Mayor, while ward councillors would have two forum meetings and no other avenue to raise local issues. Alternative suggestions also appeared to have been disregarded.

The new Neighbourhood Voices were discussed, particularly their nomination through existing Resident's Associations and the election process.

The Assistant Directors presentation was noted.

17. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 1 JULY 2011

Confirmed.

18. MATTERS ARISING

There were no matters arising

19. PUBLIC QUESTIONS

There were no public questions

20. RECYCLING SERVICES - PRESENTATION

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. Copies were also available at the meeting. The consultation would run until the end of the year.

The following points / issues were discussed -

- Members requested more detail on the amounts of recycling undertaken and the levels of incineration.
- There were still complaints about the amount of recycling waste left in the street after collections.
- The potential exploration of moving into trade waste through a scheme at the Navigation Point. Members did feel other areas should have also been considered, such as York Road.
- The examination of introducing a single recyclable waste container rather than the current separation.
- Concerns that the Council wasn't recycling enough of its own waste; the Civic Centre being highlighted. The officer indicated that there was extensive recycling undertaken within the civic centre.
- There was still much to do in reducing package waste at source and in supermarkets.

The Waste Management Team Leaders presentation was noted.

21. MINOR WORKS PROPOSALS

The Neighbourhood Manager reported that the remaining Minor Works Budget for the financial year to 31st March 2012 amounts to £58,000.

The following schemes were submitted to address concerns raised by Elected Members, Resident's Representatives and Residents of the South Forum Area.

Verge Reinstatement Schemes

The following verges have been selected for re-instatement as a result of concerns raised by residents and Ward Councillors over congestion caused by the narrow width of the roads, damage to verges and the lack of off road parking. Replacing the grass verges with tarmac hard-standing will improve the aesthetics of the area while helping with parking congestion. The below schemes are subject to the appropriate utility checks, highways approval and resident consultation where appropriate.

- (i) Rossmere
 - (a) Barra Grove - £6,470
 - (b) Beath Grove - £4,270
- (ii) Fens
 - (a) Inchcape Road - £1,550
- (iii) Seaton
 - (a) Grosmont Road (Nos 45 - 49) - £1,600
 - (b) Grosmont Road (Nos 33-35) - £1,000
- (iv) Owton
 - (a) Fife Grove - £2,800
 - (b) Dalkeith Road - £4,800

Total cost of verge schemes - £22,490

Horticulture Schemes

(i) Fens

It was proposed to replace damaged / removed trees in Thetford Road, Winthorpe Grove and Spalding Field.

(a) Thetford Road (outside no 16); £300 (1 tree including weldmesh cage)

(b) Winthorpe Grove (outside no16); £300 (1 tree including weldmesh cage)

(c) Spalding Field, £600, (2 trees including weldmesh cages)

Total cost of horticulture schemes: £1,200
Total minor works cost to forum: £23,690

All the minor works proposals were agreed for submission to the Portfolio Holder.

22. WARRIOR DRIVE – PROPOSED TRAFFIC CALMING

The Senior Traffic Technician informed the Forum of a proposed scheme to implement traffic calming on Warrior Drive and to request partial funding for the proposals.

The proposals were a response to a significant number of residents requesting the implementation of a 20mph speed limit and other traffic calming measures on Warrior Drive during the 20's plenty consultation. While this scheme was not a 20mph scheme, the traffic calming was designed to reduce overall speeds on the road.

Speed surveys indicated an 85th percentile speed of 35mph, which would indicate that there was a moderate level of speeding traffic. There had, however, been no recorded injury accidents on Warrior Drive in the in the last full 3 year period.

The Senior Traffic Technician outlined the options for the traffic calming proposed on a series of drawings displayed at the meeting. The option being promoted was a series of 'pinch points', six in all, along Warrior Drive.

The cost of providing the pinch point scheme was estimated to cost £30,000, the bulk of which would be funded by the Local transport Plan budget. A contribution of £5,000 was however being sought from the South Neighbourhood Consultative Forum with a view to implementing the scheme this financial year, subject to consultation.

The Forum discussed the proposed scheme and the suggested contribution to the proposal. It was questioned as to whether the Police had monitored the area with speed cameras recently and it was indicated that there had been some monitoring, though a local resident camera scheme similar to those in other Police areas and a pilot in Billingham was being looked at. There was a view that if the Police did more monitoring then there would be no need for the proposed traffic calming.

There was some concern at the number of pinch points as there tended to be parking restrictions around them. It was commented in the meeting that the main problem area was the stretch of road near the pond. It was suggested that introducing two pinch points to slow traffic around that area could resolve the majority of the problems.

The Senior Traffic Technician indicated that he would look at this suggestion and if this limited scheme was viable without the other pinch points then it could be implemented, with a pro rate reduction in costs.

The Forum agreed to support the pinch points proposal on the basis that the

amendment to the scheme proposed to reduce the number to two pinch points also be included in the consultation. If this was supported then the contribution from the Forum would be pro rata to the outlined costs. Should the consultation clearly support the full scheme, then the Forum would support that with a contribution of £5,000.

23. WARD ISSUES

Greatham

The implementation of the 20mph scheme was questioned. The Senior Traffic Technician stated that the Council was not proceeding with the town-wide scheme but would consider implementing it in small areas. Greatham Village wanted such a scheme and one was to be installed next month. The signs had been manufactured and the appropriate Legal orders carried out.

Rossmere

The condition of the footpaths in Rossmere Way were highlighted as being in poor condition. The Neighbourhood Manager indicated that they would be referred for inspection.

Owton

A Member raised a security issue at the rear of St Patrick's Shops. Because of monitoring by the Council's camera car on the main road, visitors to the shops and their staff were having to park at the rear of the shops more often. There had been requests for a cctv camera to be installed in this area to provide some additional security and reassurance to the public and staff of the shops. It was suggested that a camera could be installed for as little as £1500 and it was proposed that the forum support this as a minor works scheme.

The Neighbourhood Manager stated that there was currently a full review of cctv camera coverage in the town being undertaken and there was the potential for cameras to become available for relocation. The Neighbourhood Manager indicated that he would feed the request for this camera into that review so that should a camera become available for relocation it could be sited at St Patrick's shops. This potential avenue would also not cost the forum anything.

Seaton

A request for a temporary covert cctv camera in the backstreet of Allendale Street was put forward. Residents were suffering problems from dog owners allowing their dogs to foul in the back street. Officers stated that if residents reported the problems directly then action would be taken against the dog owners. Utilisation of covert cctv cameras did need to be proportionate as to the offence in question.

24. DATE, TIME AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting would take place on Friday 17 February at 2.00 pm in the Owton Manor Community Centre, Hartlepool.

The meeting concluded at 3:15pm

Chair

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.

Each team, lead by a Detective Inspector specialise in child abuse work, vulnerable adult investigations and serious and complex domestic violence. There are also police staff involved in risk assessment, safety planning, preparation and dissemination of police information and research.

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 Strategy Consultation 2012 - 2015

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 Manager (South)

Subject: MINOR WORKS PROPOSALS

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

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

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Minor Works Budget remaining for the financial year to 31st March 2012 amounts to £34,310 (See **Appendix A**).
- 2.2 A number of schemes are detailed below to address concerns raised by Elected Members, Resident's Representatives and Residents of the South Forum Area.

3. PROPOSALS

3.1 Verge Reinstatement Schemes

The following verges have been selected for re-instatement as a result of concerns raised by residents and Ward Councillors over congestion caused by the narrow width of the roads, damage to verges and the lack of off road parking. Replacing the grass verges with tarmac hard-standing will improve the aesthetics of the area while helping with parking congestion. The below schemes are subject to the appropriate utility checks, highways approval and resident consultation where appropriate.

(i) Owton

- (a) Kilsyth Grove **£4,710 (Appendix B)**

Kilsyth Grove residents have been struggling for parking space and this, together with a narrow road, has led to issues of congestion therefore it is proposed to tarmac the verges on one side of the Grove to alleviate these problems.

(ii) Greatham

(a) The Grove **£8,800** **(Appendix C)**

It is proposed to extend the existing tarmac areas, which were widened last year as part of a rolling programme to relieve congestion and thus prevent damage to the central grassed area in The Grove. By filling in the gaps and joining up the existing tarmaced areas it will provide a completed 2 metre wide tarmac strip all round the central verge within The Grove. This scheme is subject to the appropriate consultation, utility checks and highways approval.

Total cost of verge schemes £13,510

3.2 Street Lighting Schemes

It is proposed to take out old concrete/steel columns with mercury or high pressure sodium lanterns and replace them with energy efficient HID (High Intensity Discharge) Cosmopolitan Lamps (white light) complete with dimming facility and fault reporting capability.

(i) Fens

(a) Newark Road (No's 88-102) **£2,000**

The existing columns are proposed to be replaced with 2 modern columns (see above) to build on previous street lighting improvements in this area of the Fens in recent years.

(b) Witham Grove **£5,000**

The existing dated street lighting is proposed to be replaced with 5 new columns which again build on previous street lighting improvements in the area in recent years.

(c) Upton Walk **£2,000**

The existing street lighting, in the alley to the rear of Catcote Road and Upton Walk, is proposed to be replaced with two new columns. It is hoped that this improved lighting will help alleviate issues of antisocial behaviour that have periodically been reported over the last few years.

(ii) Seaton

- | | | |
|-----|------------|---------------|
| (a) | Egton Road | £5,000 |
|-----|------------|---------------|

The old concrete columns in Egton Road are proposed to be replaced with 5 new columns according to the specifications outlined above.

Total cost of Street Lighting schemes	£14,000
--	----------------

3.3 Other Highways Works

(i) Seaton

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) | Warrior Drive - Pedestrian Crossing | £1,200 | (Appendix D) |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|

Due to there being limited pedestrian crossings, with dropped kerbs, along Warrior Drive it is proposed that the forum fund a crossing with the location being opposite the pond and in-between the two proposed traffic calming measures (pinch points) proposed in the Local Safety Scheme Proposal (see below). This area would be where traffic is travelling the slowest and is thus the safest area for a crossing point.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| (b) | Warrior Drive – Local safety scheme | £3,000 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|

See separate report

(ii) Greatham

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) | Saltaire Terrace – resurfacing | £2,600 | (Appendix E) |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|

After receiving a number of complaints from residents regarding the deteriorating road surface, together with the area not being a high priority for the Highways Department with regards to maintenance, it is proposed that the forum contribute to the resurfacing of the road to the rear of 25-28 Saltaire Terrace.

Total cost of other Highways works	£6,800
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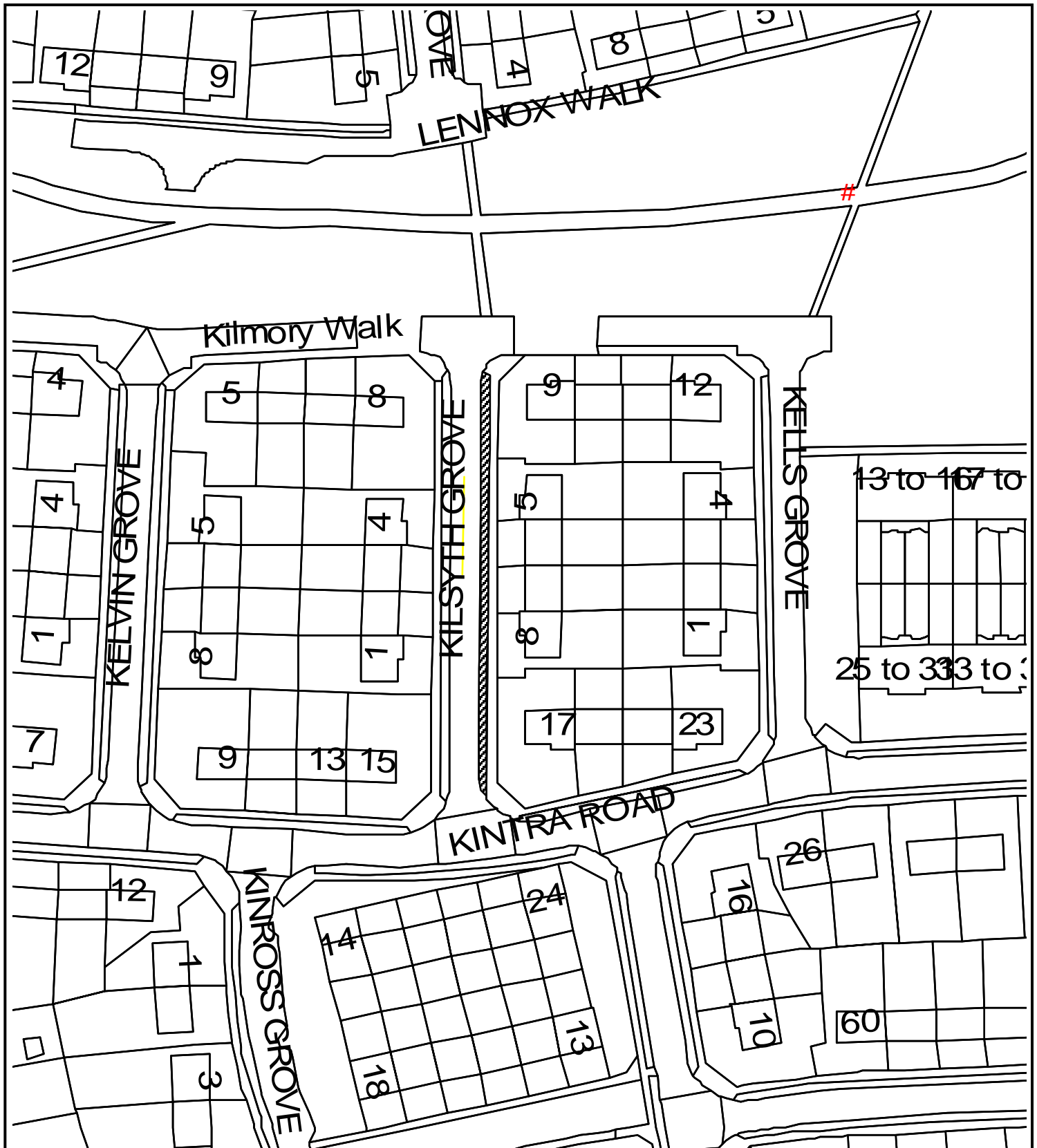
Total cost of all proposed Minor Works	£34,310
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4 RECOMMENDATION

- 4.1 The Forum is asked to consider the above schemes for approval. Approved schemes will need to be presented to the Neighbourhoods and Communities Portfolio for information.

SOUTH AREA – MINOR WORKS 2011/2012 £58,000.00 BUDGET

[illegible]



Kilsyth Grove - shaded area represents tarmac area to be resurfaced

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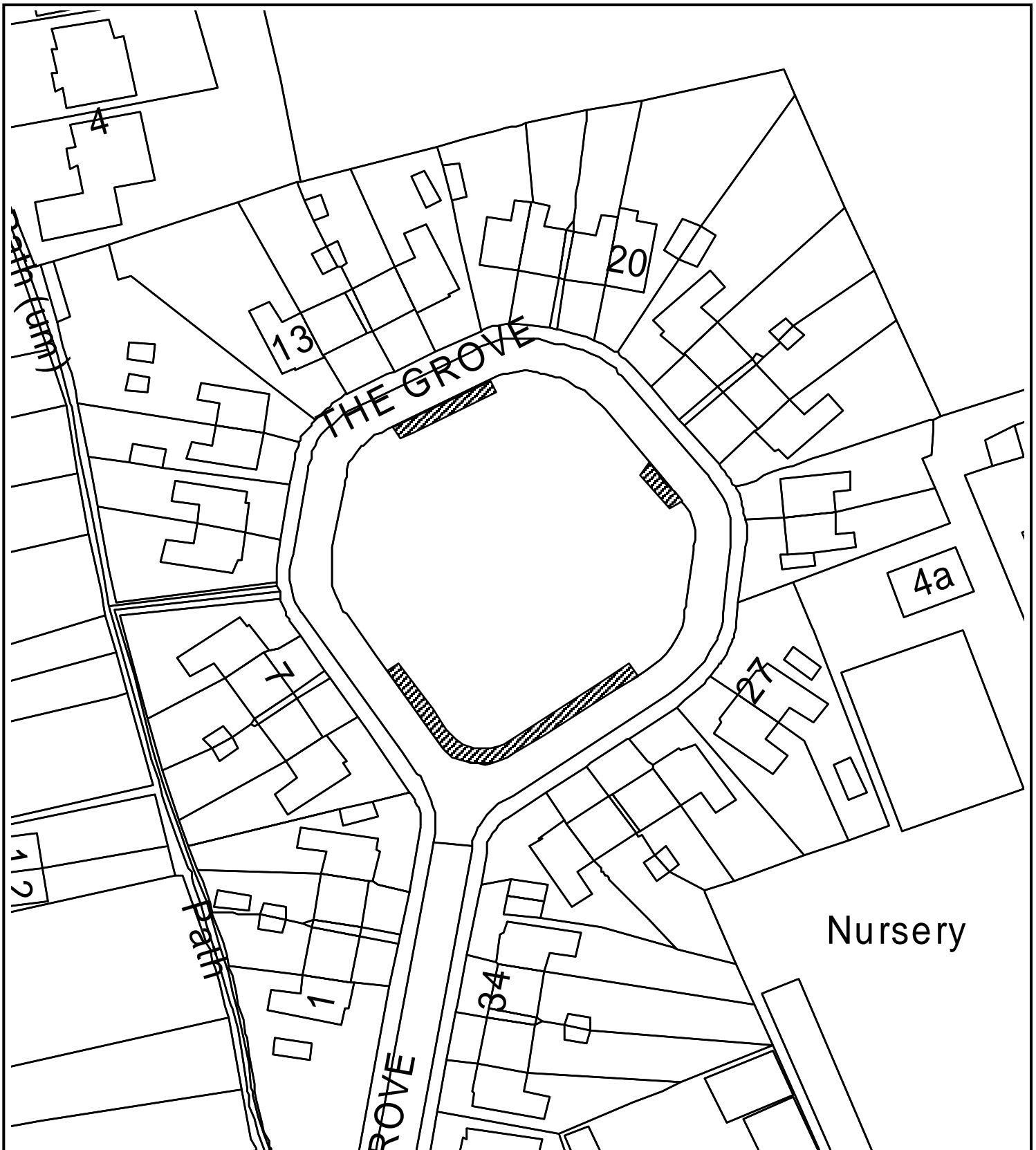
View 1

Date

Scale

DRG No

REV



The Grove - shaded area represents area to be re-instated with tarmac

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View 1

Date

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REV



Warrior Drive - Black dots represent the dropped pedestrian crossing location

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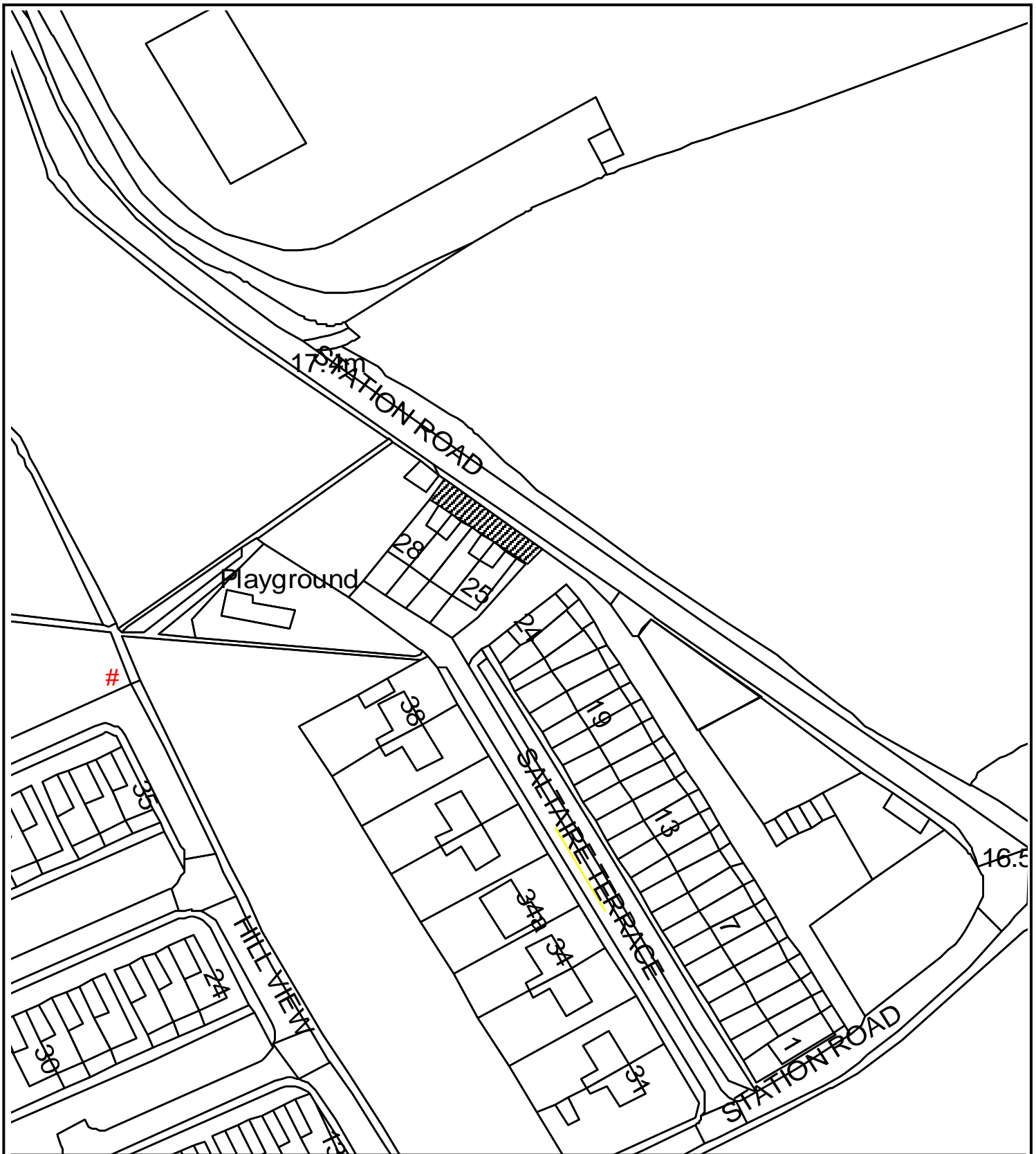
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Saltaire Terrace - shaded area represents area of tarmac to be resurfaced.

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**REPORT TO THE SOUTH AREA NEIGHBOURHOOD
CONSULTATIVE FORUM
17th February 2012
WARRIOR DRIVE – LOCAL SAFETY SCHEME**



1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform the Forum of the results of the consultation undertaken on the proposed traffic calming on Warrior Drive and request a contribution of £3,000 towards the implementation of the scheme.

2 PROPOSALS (See Appendix F1)

- 2.1 Three options were discussed at the previous Forum:-

2.2 Option 1

It is proposed to implement a series of 6 pinch points (build outs which allow only one vehicle to pass at a time) on Warrior Drive, give way markings and signs sited at one side of the pinch point to indicate who has priority.

2.3 Option 2 (See Appendix F1)

This option involves the provision of 2 pinch points, either side of the duck pond area, and the siting of 2 vehicle activated signs, which display the speed limit and a slow down message when vehicles go over the speed limit. The signs are proposed to be sited opposite Intrepid Close and immediately south of the Ark Royal Close junction.

2.4 Option 3 - Do nothing

3 CONSULTATION

- 3.1 Approximately 700 letters and plans have been sent to residents in the Warrior Park area. A total of 321 replies were received (46% return).

Residents were asked which option they preferred.

Option 1 – Pinch Points = 84 (26%)

Option 2 – Pinch Points and Signs = 187 (58%)

Option 3 – Do Nothing = 46 (14%)

Four households expressed completely different views to those available on the consultation sheet.

- 3.2 The Police and Emergency Services have also been consulted with regards to the proposed traffic calming and have no objections to either option.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 The Transport and Neighbourhoods Portfolio holder has approved the implementation of option 2 as detailed in section 2 of the report.
- 4.2 The total cost of the scheme is £25,000, it is requested that the forum contributes the sum of £3,000

5 CONTACT OFFICER

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Hartlepool Borough Council

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Appendix F1

