

Agenda Item 34.

TITLE	Community Safety Priorities Update 2015/16
FOR CONSIDERATION BY	Community and Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 22 March 2016
WARD	None-specific
DIRECTOR	Judith Ramsden, Director of Children's Services

OUTCOME / BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY

Reducing Crime, antisocial behaviour, raising awareness and increasing reporting of hidden crime.

RECOMMENDATION

For the Committee to receive an update of the review of the Community Safety Partnership priorities and its progress against the 2 year plan.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The Wokingham Community Safety Partnership conducts a comprehensive review of its priorities and of the 4 priority areas the performance indicators 18 were met or exceeded the assigned target, 3 were within 10% of the assigned target and 8 were more than 10% away from the assigned target.

Background

The strategic priorities were formed from the Community Safety Partnership Joint Strategic Assessment.

This report reviews the progress being made towards the performance monitoring targets for each priority. It examines the performance between September 2014 and August 2015 in comparison to September 2013 and August 2014. Please note that between September 2014 and March 2015 different strategic priorities were in place.

Purpose

Wokingham Community Safety Partnership and its Delivery Groups have four strategic priorities from April 2015 to March 2017. This report reviews the progress made towards the performance monitoring targets for each priority. It examines the performance between 2014 and 2015 (September 2014 and August 2015 in comparison to September 2013 and August 2014). Please note that between September 2014 and March 2015 different strategic priorities were in place.

The work and the priorities of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) mutually reinforce operational priorities from most Council and partner services. The CSP have critically reviewed the progress of each priority and supported programs to improve and safeguard the community.

Analysis of Issues

Priority 1: Increase the effectiveness of our multi-professional arrangements to encourage the reporting of domestic abuse and respond appropriately

Analysis

Victims of domestic abuse are less likely to report crime than victims of non-domestic violence, and may not do so until they are victims of a serious assault. By this time, the impact on the victim and their family of the crime is substantial.

Therefore key strategies to increase the reporting of Domestic Abuse, responding appropriately and reducing repeat offense have been undertaken on behalf of the CSP through key agencies and Partners.

In 2015 we have refreshed our training offer:

Berkshire Women's Aid (BWA) delivered the DASH/MARAC training and Domestic Violence Level 1 training to 32 attendees

- Level 1 DA Awareness was delivered to 6 attendees.
- Reducing the risk delivered DA champions training to 13 professionals who are part of Wokingham's MARAC and RR/DARIM panel.
- LSCB Domestic Abuse and Safeguarding children training has been attended 9 staff
- 6 Foster Carers attended level 2 training – focused on working with children

In May 2015 Wokingham Safeguarding Children Board held a 'challenge session' with multi-agency partners focusing on domestic abuse. From this session a number of programs, initiatives, and working practice was recognised as strengths and effective partnership approaches.

One key partner and provider is Berkshire Women's aid (BWA) Which provides services for survivors of domestic abuse and perpetrators. From April 2014 to March 2015 BWA

received 68 new outreach referrals and closed 90 cases within the year. The reason for closure varied. Between April and June 2015 BWA received 33 new outreach referrals showing an upward trend in referrals being made. In 2015 BWA also undertook several audits, with key recommendations and implemented further service improvements.

Performance Indicators

The performance indicators below have been used as a measure the success of the Community Safety Partnership in achieving the priorities set out in the assessment. There are six performance indicators assigned with all targets being met.

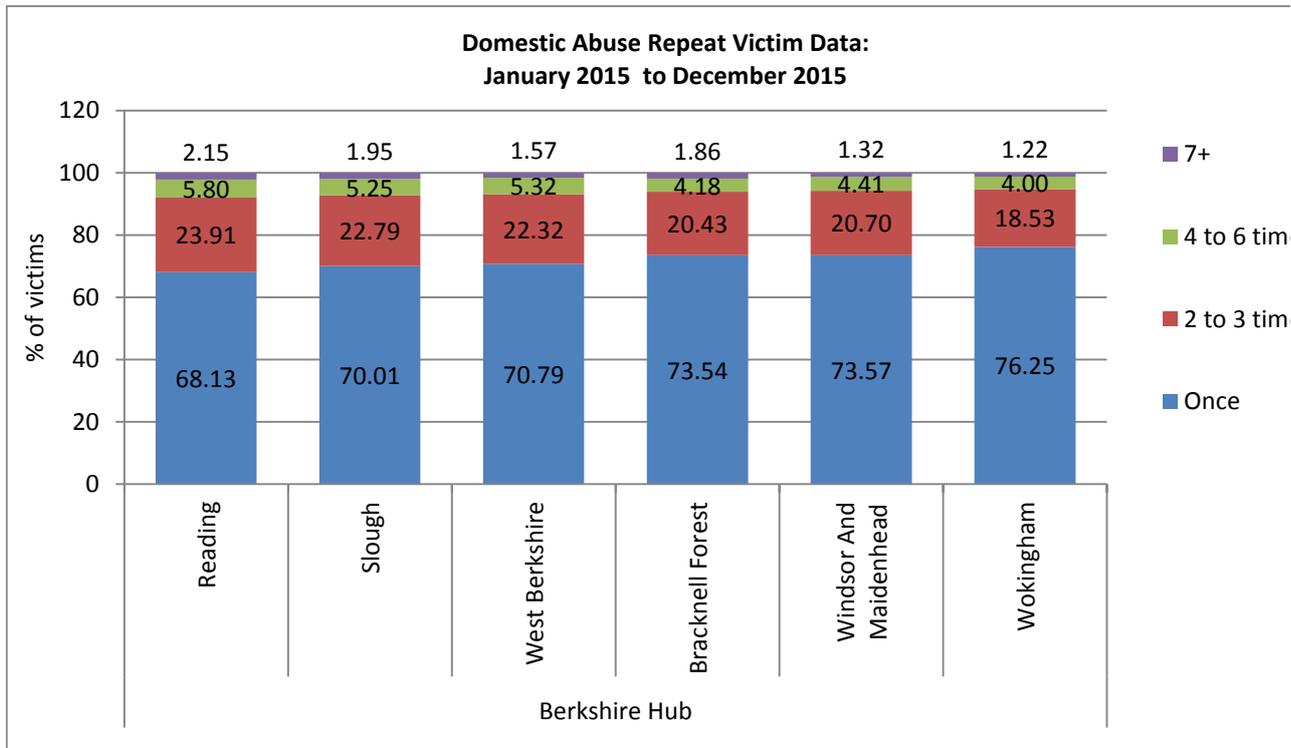
Performance Indicator	Freq.	Target 2015-16	Target met
Monitor number of cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC	Q	PCC Target – Increase compared to 2014-15	
Reduce percentage of repeat cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC	Q	Monitor numbers	n/a
Increase number of Domestic Incidents reported to Thames Valley Police – Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	
Increase number of Domestic Incidents reported to Thames Valley Police – Non-Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	
Increase number of Domestic Abuse reports to Thames Valley Police – Home Office definition	Q	PCC Target – Increase compared to 2014-15	Following the introduction of Niche RMS, domestic abuse incidents that meet the home office definition have not been fully identified.
Reduce percentage of repeat reports of Domestic Abuse to Thames Valley Police – Home Office definition	Q	PCC Target – Increase compared to 2014-15	

Intelligence

- Increase in the number of recordable crime and non-recordable crime domestic abuse (increased by 18% and 5% respectively)
- Cases reviewed by Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) has increased by 25% and a lower percentage of cases were repeat cases.
- In Wokingham there were 38 MARAC cases reviewed in the period July 2014 to June 2015. This is an increase of three cases compared to the previous period (April 2014 to March 2015) and a decrease in the percentage of those cases which are repeats in the last 12 months.
- Both the percentage of victims that are repeats and the percentage of incidents reported that were against a repeat victim is the lowest out of all local authorities in the Thames valley area
- An increase in the number of contacts made with Children’s Social Care where domestic abuse was recorded since the baseline prevalence data in our strategy of 2010/2011 suggests positive impact of these awareness raising activities. 2010/2011 saw 992 domestic abuse contacts rising to 1030 in 2011/12.
- From 1st September 2014 to 31st August 2015 Children’s Social Care had a total of 5,048 contacts for 2,987 children. Of these 1,114 contacts were recorded as domestic abuse within the household contact. From this there were a total of 201 individuals who had more than one contact within the same period, where the contact related to domestic abuse. The highest referring agency is the Police.
- Family Choices Programme delivered by Berkshire Women’s Aid provides a service designed for perpetrators of domestic abuse. From April 2014 to March 2015 BWA received 14 referrals to the Family Choices Programme, with 4 men

and 5 women engaging in the programme during the year. Between April and June 2015 (quarter 1). However this program is not suitable in all cases particular if there is no clear perpetrator.

Chart 1: Comparative data of the Domestic Abuse Repeat Victim



Impact

The number of cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC is higher in the 12 months (2014/15) than in the previous 12 months (2013/14), however the percentages of repeat cases are lower compared to other Berkshire authorities.

The number of Domestic Incidents (domestic qualifier only) has exceeded the target for both recorded crimes and non-recordable crimes. There is a clear increase in reporting. The repeat cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC dropped from 27% to 15% in 2014/15. Due to the change in Home Office definitions of domestic abuse it is not possible to make accurate comparisons between 2013/14 and 2014/5.

The Domestic Abuse Repeat Incident Meeting (DARIM) was set up in October 2014 and aimed to effectively manage the top ten repeat family cases in Wokingham Local Police Area. There was a necessity to provide some support and problem solving initiatives for families experiencing lower level domestic abuse. The initiative was agreed by the CSP and set up by the Chair Detective Inspector Emily Evans with a strong commitment from partner agencies. The group is Police led with the meetings held at WBC every four weeks.

Each meeting cases are discussed and knowledge of the family shared between the agencies. A plan is then generated for each case and then actions set. The actions are then reviewed at the next meeting. Once a case has been exhausted and positive effects achieved the family are archived.

Overall this analysis has looked at 27 listed families and concluded that since the introduction of DARIM the number of reported incidents has been reduced. 20 of the 27

families have since been archived and new cases introduced. There are varying reasons for this for example their relationship has ended, they have moved away or they have fully engaged with agencies and are managing their relationships.

Recommendations

To provide further intensive support some prolific offenders have been successfully passed to the integrated offender manager team. In one case this has worked very effectively as this more intense supervision has reduced offending significantly. It has also enabled the offender to be offered employment and housing opportunities which has had a positive impact.

Through the ongoing review the MARAC group were concerned about the impact on families being supported losing intervention from various services once a MARAC case has been achieved. Therefore to prevent this risk, a new pilot has commenced to transfer archived MARAC cases into the DARIM. As part of this pilot a review of the impact on both families and the DARIM process will be undertaken to ensure that in addition to the continued intervention, the cases remain manageable for this group.

Priority 2: Work with the Integrated Offender Management Cohort to reduce the likelihood of repeat offending

Analysis

An individual who is convicted by the criminal justice system as having committed a crime, violated a law or transgressed a code of conduct is referred to as an “offender”. The Integrated offending management program is targeted at those prolific and priority offenders. It is an intensive support program, providing support to approximately 19 offenders.

Generally offenders are a socially disenfranchised group who are far more likely to have mental illness, learning disability, substance or alcohol misuse, poor educational achievement and unemployment than the general population.

Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator	Freq.	Target 2015-16	Target met
Reduce number of re-offences committed by offenders on the IOM caseload	Q	**Targets to be confirmed with PCC	
Total cost saved by reducing the number of re-offences committed by offenders on the IOM caseload	Q	**Targets to be confirmed with PCC	Data no longer available

Delivery group the Integrated Offender Management - The table above shows if each target is currently being met.

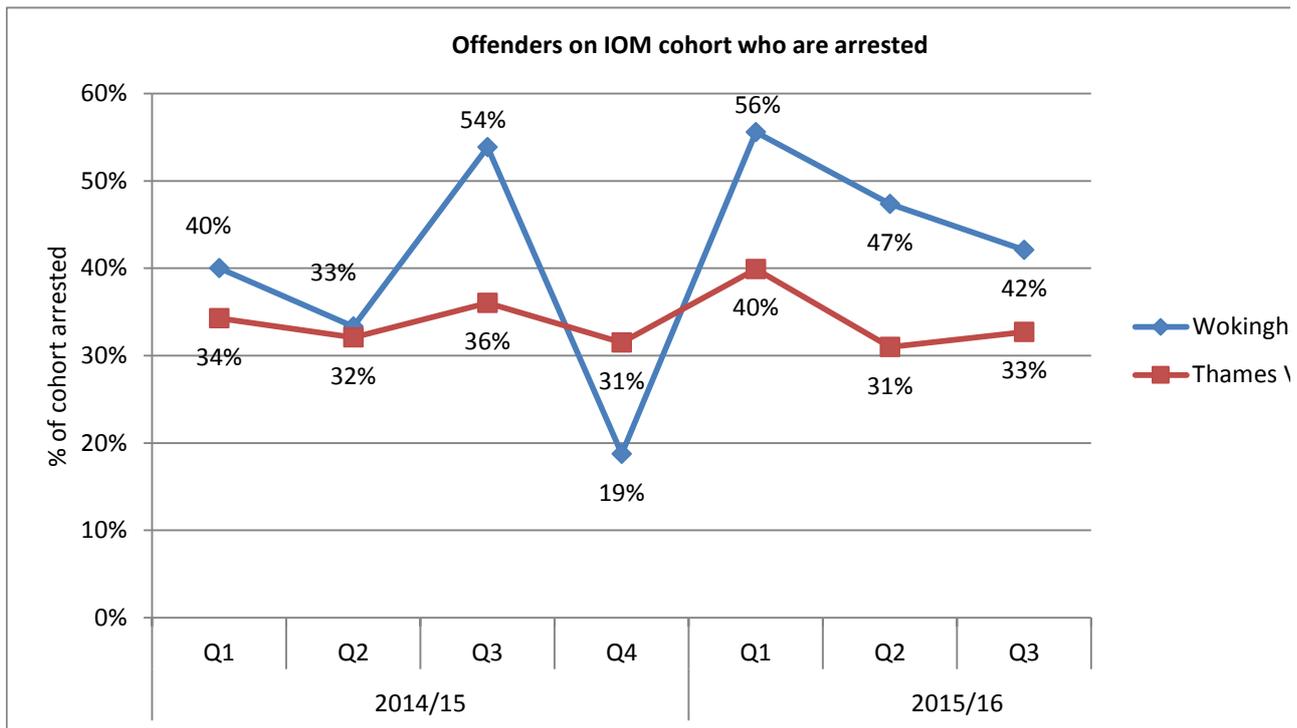
Intelligence

There are two performance indicators assigned to this priority however data is no longer available to evaluate the total cost saved by reducing the number of re-offences committed by offenders on the IOM caseload.

- For the past 3 quarters the percentage of offenders on the IOM cohort who are arrested has been higher than the Thames valley average.
- Wokingham’s cohort sizes has been steadily growing in Q1 2014/15 there were 10 offenders on the cohort, both quarter 2 and quarter 3 of 2015/16 have seen 19

offenders on the cohort.

Chart 2: Percentage of offenders on IOM cohort who are arrested



Impact

- The Quarter 2 figure for 2015/16 shows a higher proportion of the IOM cohort were arrested when compared to the same period in 2014/15.
- Following the Transforming Rehabilitation reform programme the way offenders are managed in the community has changed. Since the 1st June 2014, Probation Trusts have been replaced by the National Probation Service (NPS), which manages the most high-risk offenders across seven divisions; and 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), who manage medium and low-risk offenders. The integrated offender management program continues to work alongside the NPS and the CRC delivering intensive support.
- The highest proportion of people using probation services in Wokingham are aged between 26 and 35.
- Factors most likely to have contributed to offending were alcohol, drugs, accommodation, employment and education, emotional wellbeing and finances.
- Mental illness and dyslexia are the most prevalent disabilities amongst the Wokingham population both affecting 19% of the population.
- Nationally it is estimated that mental illness affects 27% of the probation population.

Recommendation

There is of course alcohol treatment in Wokingham, but substance misuse services are still largely geared towards addressing class A drug use, so there is and we could do with more provision for alcohol misuse, from a health perspective this is particularly important for those who are at 'increasing risk' who tend to be in employment, but looking at our data with alcohol use being the biggest need, our SUs would benefit from increased or more developed services or resources in this area.

Our data does not suggest that accommodation is linked to offending behaviour in

Wokingham, but those being released from prison present with increased needs in this area, are vulnerable and more likely to reoffend as a result of not have provision for supported accommodation. Options are limited.

Priority 3: Understand the needs associated with hidden crime and work in partnership to expose hidden crime, reduce offending and support victims

Analysis

A lot of work has been done for raising awareness of Hate Crime among the disabled. CLASP (Caring, Listening and Support Partnership) run ‘hate and mate’ crime workshops and promote awareness that people with a learning disability can go to them to report any cases, rather than directly to the police. The Learning Disability Partnership Board (LDPB) held a National support safety day working with community Wardens. The aim was to encourage YP to understand people with learning disabilities and workshops were also delivered in local schools to raise awareness. The LDPB have excellent links with Police Community Support Officers and promotion of hate crime is continually high on the agenda.

- A homophobic hate crime is:
“Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person’s sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation.”

- A transphobic hate crime is:
“Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.”

The reporting of this crime is significant low overall, although reporting has not increased this year.

Performance Indicator

There are 14 performance indicators assigned to this priority. The table below shows if each target is currently being met.

Performance Indicator	Freq.	Target 2015-16	Target Met?
Increase number of Racially or Religiously Aggravated crime reported to Thames Valley Police	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Green
Increase number of racist incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Green
Increase number of racist incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Green
Increase number of religious incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Red
Increase number of religious incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Green
Increase number of homophobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Red
Increase number of homophobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	Green
Increase number of transphobic incidents reported to	M	Increase compared to	Red

Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes		2014-15	
Increase number of transphobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	
Increase number of disability hate incidents reported to Thames Valley Police Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	
Increase number of disability hate incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	M	Increase compared to 2014-15	

Monitor the repeat cases referred to the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel		Monitor numbers	
Monitor number of Community Triggers		Monitor Numbers	
Monitor Child Sexual Exploitation		Monitor numbers	

Intelligence

Overall numbers of reported hate crimes remain low across the borough. Therefore although targets of increased reporting are a priority for the CSP, year on year actual reporting has been significantly low.

Offenses reported to Thames Valley Police	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Transphobic incidents - Recordable Crimes	0	1	1
Transphobic incidents - Non-Recordable Crimes	1	1	0

Impact

- 19% of children who have had a CSE contact have had more than one contact.
- The number of racially or religiously aggravated crimes and the number of racist incidents recordable and non-recordable have increased and these targets have been met.
- The number of religious incidents (recordable), homophobic incidents (recordable), transphobic(recordable and non-recordable) and disability hate incidents (recordable) reported to Thames Valley Police have not increased so these targets are not currently being met. It is also important to consider that the number of reported incidents remains very low.
- The numbers of hate crimes reported to the Thames valley police remains low. To date there have not been any community triggers from the community.

Recommendation

Hate crimes continue to be an area of interest for the CSP. The need to keep the community safe, support a healthy and tolerant community, which is open to and celebrates a diverse community.

Priority 4: Identify and understand the issues affecting residents of all ages and to communicate the work of the partnership effectively to make them feel safer.

Analysis

This is a large and mixed cohort of data prevalent to understanding issues affecting residents of all ages. Partners and delivery groups have worked together in reducing offenses such as rural crime, 1st time entrants to the youth offending team and reduction in burglary offenses.

Performance Indicator

Delivery Group	Performance Indicator	Freq.	Target 2015-16	Target Met?
CSIG	Reduction in Burglary Offences	M	5% reduction	
CSIG	Reduction in Theft From Vehicle Offences	M	3% reduction	
CSIG	Reduction in Theft Of Vehicle Offences	M	2% reduction	
RCAG	Reduction in Non-Dwelling Burglary Offences	M	2% reduction	
RCAG	Prevent Fly-Tipping from increasing to an unacceptable level	Q	3% increase or less = green, 3 to 9% increase = amber, 10% or more = red	
RCAG	Reduction in Rural related Theft Offences	Q	2% reduction	
RCAG	Reduction in Rural related Criminal Damage	Q	2% reduction	
ASB	Monitor levels of Anti-Social Behaviour	Q	Monitoring numbers	
CSIG / RCAG	Reduction in Deliberate Primary Fires	Q	To be set by RBFRS	
CSIG / RCAG	Reduction in Deliberate Secondary Fires	Q	To be set by RBFRS	
CSIG	Reduction in Violence Against the Person With Injury	M	5% reduction	
CSIG	Reduction in Violence Against the Person Without Injury	M	5% reduction	
CSIG	Reduction in Sexual Offences	M	Reduction from 2014-15	
CSIG	Reduction in the percentage of repeat offenders (Thames Valley Police)	A	Reduction from 2013-14 – 17.7% (both crime and CRIs)	Data not currently available due to change in system
CSIG	Reduction in the percentage of repeat victims (Thames Valley Police)	A	Reduction from 2013-14 – 9.8% (both crime and CRIs) and Reduction from 2014-15 (both crime and CRIs)	
CSIG	Reduction in residents' reported concerns of safety (Question 8 – Safe Communities Survey)	BE	Reduction compared to 2014	2015 survey completed further analysis required
CSIG	Reduction in residents' reported fear of crime (Question 11 – Safe Communities Survey)	BE	http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/consultation/results/safecommunities2013/	
CSIG	Increase in reported levels of satisfaction with services (Question 13 – Safe Communities Survey)	BE	Increased compared to 2014	
CSIG	Increase in reported feelings of safety (Question 7 – Youth Safe Communities Survey)	BE	Increase compared to 2014	
DAAT	Successful completion of drug treatment (young people)	Q	PCC Target – increase compared to 2014-15	
DAAT	Successful completion of drug treatment (adults)	Q	PCC Target – increase compared to 2014-15 PCC	
YOS	First Time Entrants to the youth justice system	Q	PCC Target – decrease compared to 2014-15	

Intelligence

Theft of Vehicle Offences, Violence Against the Person with injury and without injury have all been higher in the most recent 12 months, however the crime rates per 1000

residents are below the most similar group average

Chart 3: Property Crimes in Wokingham from January 2015 to December 2015

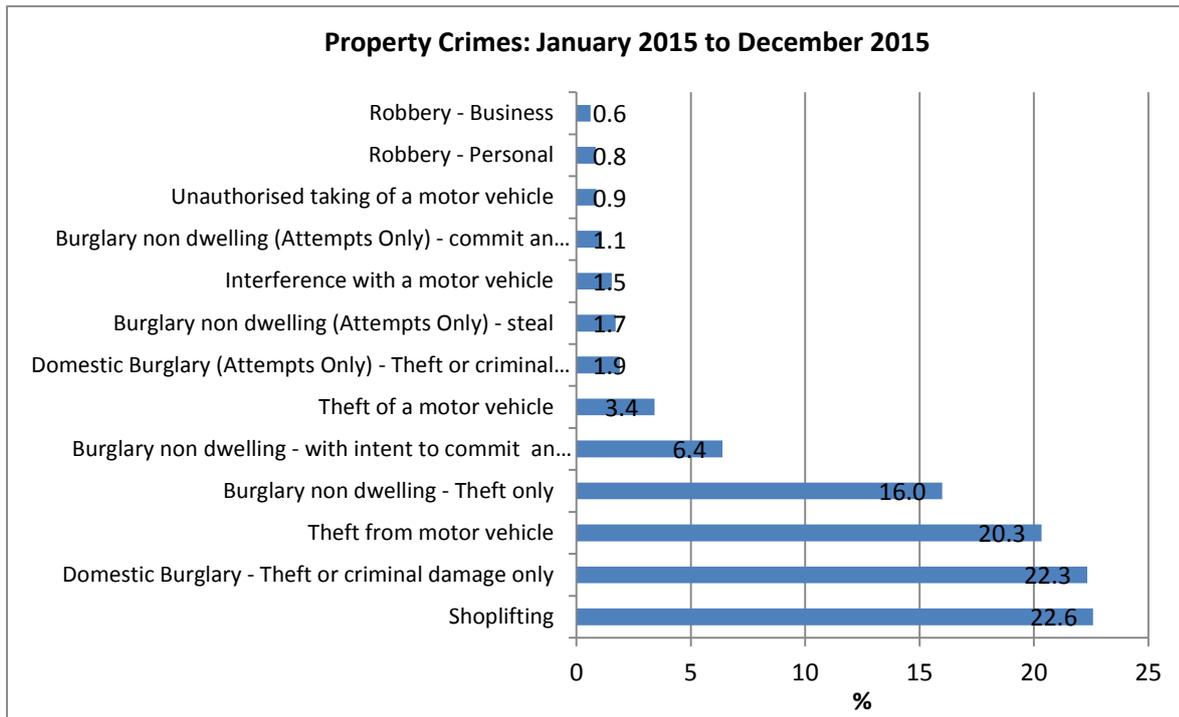


Chart 4: Violent Crimes in Wokingham from January 2015 to December 2015

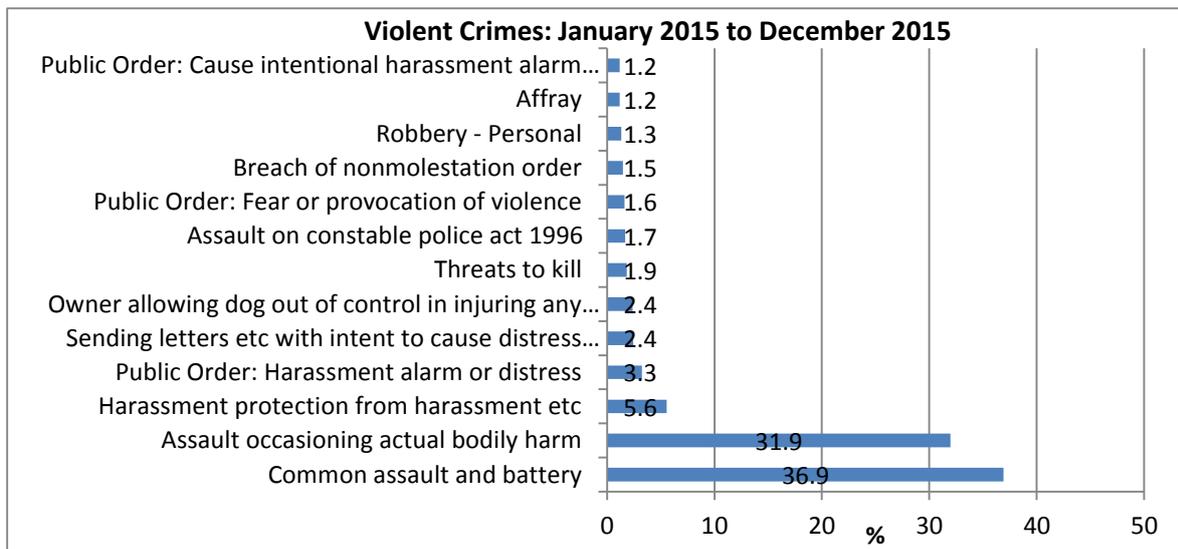
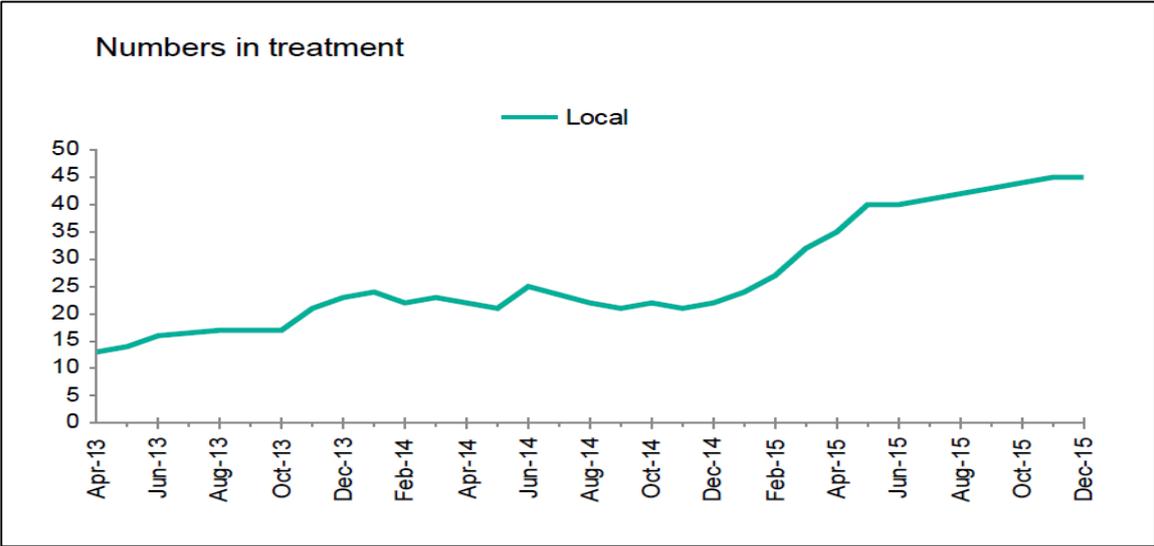


Chart 5: Young people in drug treatment - rolling 12 month trend



Impact

- Theft of Vehicle Offences, Violence Against the Person with injury and without injury have all been higher in the most recent 12 months, however the crime rates per 1000 residents are below the most similar group average.
- There has been a decrease of theft from vehicle of 35%. Theft of vehicles has increased by 8%. Violence against the person with injury has increased by 35% and violence against the person without injury has increased by 20% these targets are not being met.
- Rural Crime - Incidents of fly-tipping has increased by 50% this target is not being met. The other performance incidents for rural crime are being met as theft, criminal damage and non-dwelling burglary has reduced.

Recommendation

The CSP are aware that additional crime types such as Rape and sexual offenses have increased even though the priorities above have seen a reduction. There is consideration of what further support the partnership can provide to prevent escalation and increased risk in the community.

From initial analysis of the youth survey the young people remain worried about road safety with Careless driving and speeding identified as a common sight for young people. Further analysis is underway and a short briefing report is being created to share with schools and young people. Overall there were 1,195 responses to the 2015 survey that were considered for analysis. The survey provides a great opportunity to identify key issues of concern, the perception of and crime to young people.

Further additional priority areas;

Financial Implications

The Council faces severe financial challenges over the coming years as a result of the austerity measures implemented by the Government and subsequent reductions to public sector funding. Wokingham Borough Council will be required to make budget reductions.

There delivery of the local priorities is also subsidised through the Police Crime Commissioner (PCC) grant. This is a grant which cannot be guaranteed for future years.

Changes in legislation and impact

PREVENT

Prevent is one of four strands of the government's counter-terrorism strategy, and aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The other three strands are:

- pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
- protect: to strengthen our protection against terrorist attack
- prepare: where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act¹ received Royal Assent on 12 February 2015. Among other provisions, the act places the Prevent programme on a statutory footing. This means that in future all local authorities will have a duty to have 'due regard' to preventing people being drawn into terrorism. This duty applies to school, NHS trusts, the Police and other bodies.

Guidance to accompany the legislation clarifies that "due regard" should be interpreted as meaning means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

Both Wokingham and West Berkshire Council were a few of the remaining councils which in the initial roll out of the PREVENT agenda were not identified as areas of risk or in need. The change in legislation now requires all local authorities to have **due regard**.

In addition there was a requirement that local authorities set up and chair a 'Channel Panel'. Channel Panels provide the framework within which individuals identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism are managed. The Channel process aims to provide support to individuals at risk of being drawn into violent extremism. Channel is voluntary and an individual must provide consent.

As a starting point it is expected that each local authority, should demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation in their area. There are 3 key areas of prioritisation and all three areas have been incorporated into a local action plan which the Prevent Sub Group manages. Focus is on the Ideological Challenge, Protecting Vulnerable individuals, working with key agencies and institutions. The local authority and partners have;

- established and use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of radicalisation;
- ensure staff understand the risk and build the capabilities to deal with it;
- communicate and promote the importance of the duty; and
- Ensure staff implement the duty effectively.

Working in Partnership

Prevent work depends on effective partnership. To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, therefore as an authority we must demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation, in particular with local Prevent co-ordinators, the police and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, therefore the Community Safety Partnership has added to the existing Subgroups, Prevent with selected updates at CSP meetings.

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted/data.htm>

Ongoing management and compliance.

Channel Panel

The designated Chair for the Channel Panel is the Local authority; Director of Children and families. The remaining membership has been confirmed from Adult, Children Social care, Public health, Thames Valley Police, Youth Offending service, the Clinical Commissioning Group. Terms of references have been completed. Chanel Panel and Prevent WRAP Training has been delivered and Chanel panel members is complete, with the 1st meeting convened.

Prevent Sub Group

The Local Authority has identified a lead for the PREVENT Sub group; Service Manager Wokingham Borough Council is Chair. Wider membership is attended from all key partners and Local authority with the Community Safety Manager providing guidance and support.

Training

Frontline staffs who engage with the public should understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of it. They need to be aware of what we mean by the term “extremism” and the relationship between extremism and terrorism. As such staff need to know what measures are available to prevent people from becoming drawn into terrorism and how to challenge the extremist ideology that can be associated with it. They need to understand how to obtain support for people who may be being exploited by radicalising influences. Therefore there has been an intensive rollout of free training for staff and partners as well as Train the trainer courses. Dates are advertised via My Learning.

Domestic Homicide Review

Government implemented section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. This means that local areas are expected to undertake a multi-agency review, following a domestic homicide, to assist all those involved in the review process, in identifying the lessons that can be learned with a view to preventing future homicides and violence.

Domestic Homicide Reviews are carried out to ensure that lessons are learnt when tragically a person dies as a result of domestic violence.

The Home Office multi-agency statutory guidance defines a Domestic Homicide Review as a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over, has or appears to have resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

- a person whom he/she was related or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or
- a member of the same household

The purpose of a Domestic Homicide Review is to:

1. Establish what lessons are to be learned from the domestic homicide regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims
2. Identify clearly what those lessons are both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result
3. Apply those lessons to service responses including changes to policies and procedures as appropriate
4. Prevent domestic violence homicide and improve service responses for all

domestic violence victims and their children through improved intra and inter-agency working

Wokingham Community Safety Partnership has supported the undertaking of the review case DHR1. The Home Office have received and approved publication of the review and the action plan.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATION

The Council faces severe financial challenges over the coming years as a result of the austerity measures implemented by the Government and subsequent reductions to public sector funding. It is estimated that Wokingham Borough Council will be required to make budget reductions in excess of £20m over the next three years and all Executive decisions should be made in this context.

	How much will it Cost/ (Save)	Is there sufficient funding – if not quantify the Shortfall	Revenue or Capital?
Current Financial Year (Year 1)	0		
Next Financial Year (Year 2)	0		
Following Financial Year (Year 3)	Grant funding to be decided.		

Other financial information relevant to the Recommendation/Decision

N/A

Cross-Council Implications (how does this decision impact on other Council services, including properties and priorities?)

List of Background Papers

None

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