

Edinburgh Violence Reduction Programme 2008 - 2013

Creating a safer environment in Edinburgh
where violence is deemed unacceptable.

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Working Smarter

By ensuring a co-ordinated and consistent response to action delivery.

Working in Partnership

By developing a shared understanding through ownership and commitment.

Working with Focus

By ensuring effective and early Prevention, Intelligence, Enforcement and Rehabilitation to change societal values towards violence.

Foreword



Reducing violence in our community is a huge challenge. Violence should not be an inevitable part of life. We don't have to accept that lives are lost or blighted by violence in any form. Whether it is domestic violence, violence against women and children, or alcohol and drug related violence we must stop it, now.

Tackling it requires not only enforcement through innovative and traditional techniques, but long term attitudinal change. A reduction in violence cannot be delivered by one agency alone - it requires partnership working and the dedication of a range of agencies. Through this strategy the Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership is committed to preventing violence from occurring, addressing those individuals at risk of becoming a victim or offender and treating those who are already committing violence or are being victimised.

We intend to make a difference, we intend to reduce violence and with your help, we will!

Councillor Paul Edie
Chair
Edinburgh Community
Safety Partnership



Tackling violence represents a challenge for many agencies and effective, long term reductions will only occur if we work together, share and implement good practice and develop new tactical options to prevent, enforce and change attitudes.

Whilst Edinburgh is fortunate enough to have lower levels of violence than many comparable cities, there is no room for complacency. The profound impact that violence has on victims, perpetrators, witnesses and families is obvious. Violence is pervasive and its effects are felt throughout the wider community who, in turn, seek reassurance and safety.

The Edinburgh Violence Reduction Programme aims to bring together partners from a range of agencies that have a common purpose in reducing violence. The sharing of information, expertise and resources is therefore key to achieving a better quality of life for a significant number of people. I believe that by working together in this way we will make Scotland's Capital an even safer place for all who live and work here and of course, for those who come to visit.

Superintendent Ramzan Mohayuddin
Lothian and Borders Police
Lead on Violence for Edinburgh



The Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority (CJA) is happy to be a partner in the delivery of this important strategy. Reducing re-offending is the main target of the CJA and in particular violent offending which causes so much distress to many victims and our wider communities.

Through its work in partnership with the Edinburgh Violence Reduction Programme the CJA will make a direct contribution especially in relation to effective work with offenders and improving the services for victims. The Local Authorities, Police and Scottish Prison Service, together with a broad range of independent providers are committed to tackling offending behaviour, risk assessing and risk managing those who pose the highest risk and in working effectively with those who pose the greatest fear to our communities.

Councillor John Muir
Convenor
Lothian and Borders
Community Justice Authority

Background



It is recognised that violence in Scotland is a chronic problem and has not changed for at least 30 years and most likely has been the same since the 1930's. The level of under recording of violence makes any rise or fall in recorded violence a poor measure of success or failure. The impact on victims of violence is incalculable, not only in relation to the initial offence but in relation to the longer-term effects. Without interventions tailored to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the people of Scotland it is unlikely that there will be a change in our violent profile in the next three decades. The Police and Health Services will continue to deal with the wide-ranging consequences of violence within our communities and the negative financial impact that this inevitably brings.

If we are to achieve our ultimate aim of attitudinal change in the next 20 or 30 years, we must adopt a public health perspective. This approach will require the committed involvement of many sectors and disciplines to prevent violence occurring in the first place and to extend better care and safety to affected populations.

Detective Chief Superintendent John Carnochan, QPM
Head of the Violence Reduction Unit

There is a plethora of strategy in existence but until now there has been no co-ordinated multi-agency approach to violence reduction in Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Violence Reduction Programme (EVRP) is designed to co-ordinate multi-agency strategies and drive activity through delivery of initiatives over the next five years. It is tailored to fill the gap between the present and the anticipated impact of Scotland's long-term strategy. It is therefore complementary to the aims and objectives as set by the national Violence Reduction Unit.

This document provides details of the Partnership, Governance Arrangements, Structures and final Action Plan for delivery over the next five years.

The Partnership



The EVRP is multi-agency in nature and brings together partners from numerous organisations that have demonstrated a commitment to reducing violence. The programme asks for long-term commitment from all partners and communities to develop and implement policies that will lead to attitudinal changes towards violence. This is recognised as the path to a permanent and sustainable reduction in violence. Involved at present are representatives from the following organisations:

- > **Victim Support**
- > **City of Edinburgh Council**
- > **Crimestoppers Scotland**
- > **NHS Lothian**
- > **Edinburgh Women's Aid**
- > **Violence Against Women Partnership**
- > **Lothian and Borders Police**
- > **Licensed Trade**
- > **Action on Alcohol and Drugs in Edinburgh (AADE)**
- > **Scottish Ambulance Service**
- > **Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service**
- > **British Transport Police**
- > **Children and Young People Strategic Partnership (CYPSP)**
- > **Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority (CJA)**
- > **Edinburgh COMPACT**

This list is not exhaustive but aims to involve representatives from each organisation who have 'front line' experience of dealing with violence. The group composition will be continually reviewed.

Communication between partners is critical and to facilitate this a co-ordinator has been appointed by Lothian and Borders Police to act as a single point of contact for all EVRP business.

Governance Arrangements

- > The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) will have ownership and responsibility for implementation of the EVRP.
- > The Violence Reduction Steering Group (VRSRG) will manage, co-ordinate and approve activity through the three themed working groups and will provide progress reports to the ECSP.
- > The three working groups will report to the Violence Reduction Steering Group and will work with the Edinburgh Violence Reduction Co-ordinator to implement actions working closely with the Neighbourhood Partnerships.
- > The Edinburgh Violence Reduction Co-ordinator will be the conduit between the ECSP, VRSRG and the themed working groups. The role entails working with partners to ensure effective delivery of the action plan.

Structure



Through consultation with our partners, three work streams have been identified which stakeholders believe will deliver the greatest impact on violence reduction:

- > **Violence Against Women**
- > **Alcohol and the Night-time Economy**
- > **Other Street Violence**

Each work stream has a dedicated lead, reporting back into the Violence Reduction Steering Group where activity will be co-ordinated on behalf of the ECSP.

Strategies from each area are in development and desired outcomes will be co-ordinated within this Programme. This will be a mechanism to ensure delivery of action, which has in the past been ad-hoc and very much dependant upon individual commitment.

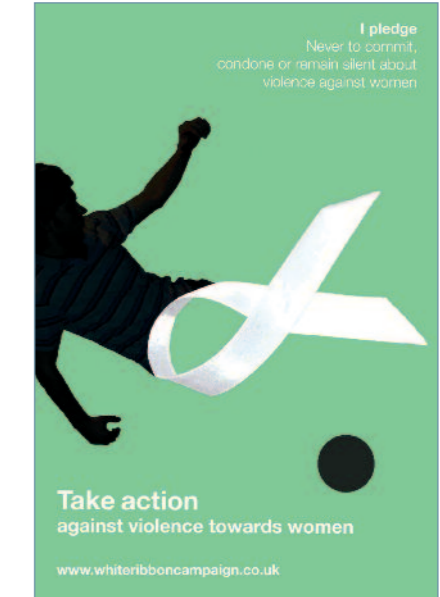
An action plan for each area has been prepared through consultation and consideration of the various strategies and aims. Performance measures are attributed to each of these actions with identified lead agencies responsible for implementation.



Violence Against Women



**NO
EXCUSE!**
violence against women



The term Violence Against Women (VAW) encompasses the spectrum of abuse experienced disproportionately by women and perpetrated predominately by men i.e. domestic abuse, rape and sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, harassment, commercial sexual exploitation and harmful traditional practices such as forced marriage and “honour” crimes. This gender based violence is a pressing public health issue, carrying a considerable, if often hidden, health cost in terms of both morbidity and mortality. The physical, emotional and psychological consequences of abuse can be profound and damaging to both women and their dependants.

The impact of domestic abuse, for example, upon children and young people provides the context for understanding the child protection link, with the Scottish Child Protection and Audit Review (2002) identifying domestic abuse as a feature in at least one third of child protection cases. A national prevalence study (Cawson 2002) also indicated that 26% of children and young people had witnessed violence between their parents. Children living with domestic abuse are also more likely to be directly physically or sexually abused, with numerous studies reporting on this problematic co-occurrence (Goddard & Hiller 1993). The BMA in 2007 cited that violence to women during pregnancy is a form of child abuse, with more than 30% of reported cases of domestic abuse beginning during pregnancy. Children affected by domestic abuse may show symptoms including failure to thrive, anxiety and depression, withdrawal, asthma, eczema, disability caused by the abuse (including to the mother whilst pregnant), bedwetting, attempted

suicide, and in its most extreme, children and/or their mothers may be killed by a partner/ex-partner.

The 2005 WAVE Report, “*Violence and what to do about it*” concludes that the propensity to violence is nurtured in the family. Domestic abuse undermines the child’s ability to develop empathy which is a key protective factor reducing the propensity to violence. Reduction in the level of domestic abuse can therefore make an important contribution to reducing the propensity for violence in later generations.

Between April and September 2007 Lothian and Borders Police recorded 4,300 incidents of domestic abuse. Evidence suggests that domestic abuse is not only highly prevalent, but also shows gendered patterns within the data with 87% of incidents involving a female victim and male perpetrator (Scottish Executive 2006). At least 54% of incidents of rape and serious sexual assault are perpetrated by a current or former partner.

Violence against women is, however, an area which suffers acutely from under reporting and it is difficult to fully gauge the extent of the problem. Much of the evidence is obtained from statutory or voluntary bodies engaged in victim support. In 2000, the Scottish Needs Assessment Programme put the number of women in Scotland experiencing domestic violence at between 10 and 26% of the population. Further studies suggest that in the UK 120 men each year kill their partner or ex-partner.

The Violence Against Women Partnership (VAWP) is a formal multi agency approach to addressing violence and abuse against women. The VAWP sits within the Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership, one of the key strategic partnerships for community planning in Edinburgh.

The vision of the VAWP is to create an Edinburgh where women live free from violence and abuse. The Violence Reduction Programme, in partnership with the VAWP, will work to achieve change through:

- > Raising public awareness of VAW and its consequences.
- > Tackling attitudes towards VAW so that there is zero tolerance towards this behaviour.
- > Providing a co-ordinated and consistent approach by all agencies and services involved.
- > Holding perpetrators accountable for their violence.
- > More effective use of legislation and enforcement.
- > Awareness raising, education and training for all ages and genders across all statutory, public and voluntary agencies.
- > Protection and support for women and their dependants.
- > Adequate and appropriate provision of support services for women and children and intervention services for perpetrators.

Alcohol and the Night-time Economy



unight



Edinburgh is frequently referred to as one of the twin engines of the Scottish Economy, alongside Glasgow. The Capital City has consistently been one of the most prosperous parts of the country and has the strongest economy of any city in the UK, outside of London.

A population of almost 460,000 makes Edinburgh the second fastest growing city after Inverness. This growing population drives not only the day time economy of Edinburgh but feeds the vibrant night-time economy. Much of this night economy centres on the entertainment areas of the city, consisting primarily of bars, pubs, clubs, and fast food outlets. While such premises are scattered throughout the city, a large proportion are clustered within the compact city centre. The central area alone boasts 300 public houses, 102 off sale premises and 51 entertainment venues (35 of which run as nightclubs).

The number of premises is testament to the popularity of the City as a venue for both tourists and residents alike. The vast majority of patrons consume alcohol in moderation and most alcohol use occurs amongst people who do not resort to violence. Further, most drinking places are rarely the scenes of violent behaviour. As the British Beer and Pub Association have commented, '15 million adults in the UK regularly drink in bars, pubs, and restaurants every week without encountering alcohol related aggression.' (2006)

Yet while the strength of the night-time economy is good news for Edinburgh, the availability of alcohol and its misuse by a minority, coupled with links to crimes of disorder and violence gives real cause for concern. While 'alcohol' per se is not recorded as a factor in reported crime, anecdotal evidence suggests clear links. Front line officers from Police, Accident and Emergency departments, Council Community Safety Teams, and victim support agencies report that either the offender, victim or often both, are regularly found to be under the influence of alcohol at the time an offence is committed.

'Seven out of ten murders in Scotland are committed by people under the influence of drink or drugs, while 45% of Scotland's 7,000 prisoners say they were drunk at the time they committed their offence. It is a problem that appears to be getting worse – two years ago, a similar survey found only 34% of offenders reported being drunk at the time they committed their crimes.' (Scotsman, January 2008)

Of note, the majority of such violence and disorder takes place during the trading hours of Licensed Premises. In Edinburgh City Centre, Lothian and Borders Police record on average 350 incidents on Licensed Premises each month, over 4,000 per year. Hotspot mapping for crimes of violence clearly shows a connection between areas with high availability of alcohol and high incidence of violence.

The Scottish Government continues to develop a long-term strategic approach to shifting attitudes and changing behaviour towards alcohol.

'The misuse of alcohol does much more harm to our society than violence and crime alone. It is a significant factor holding back the overall health of the nation.' (Scottish Government News, July 2007)

It is important for partners from all agencies to work together to tackle the 'bevvy' culture and associated violence whilst continuing to support the vibrant night-time economy.

Those working in the night-time economy have shown a real willingness to eradicate problems which surface in their premises. Schemes such as **'UNIGHT'** and **'Safeguard'** show real potential. While there is much work to be done to establish trust and common goals, lines of communication have been opened and there is a clear willingness for change.

UNIGHT was launched on the 26th October 2007. To date, 31 of Edinburgh's club and pub management teams have joined together under the banner of UNIGHT to ensure that patrons can expect a safe and secure drinking environment whilst

on a night out. The purpose of the group is to combat the incidence of violence, drug misuse, dishonesty, theft, physical or verbal abuse and any other relevant incidents in or around the licensed premises. UNIGHT, in partnership with Lothian and Borders Police, promotes zero tolerance towards drugs, assaults, weapons, and antisocial behaviour. Any individuals or groups who commit any of the offences listed below may receive a UNIGHT ban. The offences include:

- > Committing or threatening assault
- > Causing or threatening damage
- > Committing disorder
- > Resorting to violence
- > Using or dealing drugs
- > Theft or attempted theft

Such work by licensed premises management teams is welcome and is actively encouraged. It is important to note, however, that pubs and clubs are only one part of a much bigger picture.

'Front loading' by pub and club goes is often fuelled by the low prices and readily available supermarket supplied alcohol. There is little doubt that such problems cannot be eradicated overnight, with solutions lying in long term attitudinal change. The **'Safeguard'** initiative has similar aims but focuses on public house premises only. Similar schemes are being planned for city centre off-sales and hotel premises.

Much, however, can be done at a local level to reduce the violence and disorder that is associated with alcohol misuse and effective joint working is key to this success. The introduction of Licensing Standards Officers to visit on and off sale licenced premises, identify problem premises that require further support and/or enforcement measures (including premises which may benefit from Test Purchasing when the scheme rolls out) enhances partnership working in the City.

Other Street Violence

While Edinburgh is widely regarded as one of the safest cities in the UK, the level of violence on the streets nevertheless gives cause for concern. Between April 2006 and March 2007, Lothian and Borders Police recorded 1,441 crimes of violence. Within these figures were 8 murders, 66 attempted murders, 356 serious assaults and 530 robberies. These figures do not include 'petty assault' which account for those incidents of minor assault occurring in a public place of which 5,471 incidents were recorded.

It is recognised, however, that many incidents go unreported to police. The Violence Reduction Unit estimates that as little as 30% of violence is reported.

In an effort to determine levels of under reporting of violent crime in Edinburgh, Lothian and Borders Police carried out a survey at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh between July and December 2006. Only 46% of those patients spoken to by health service staff had reported the matter to the police. The majority of these assaults involved being punched or kicked with very few instances of weapons being used. The peak times for assault was between 8pm at night and 4am in the morning, Friday and Saturday.

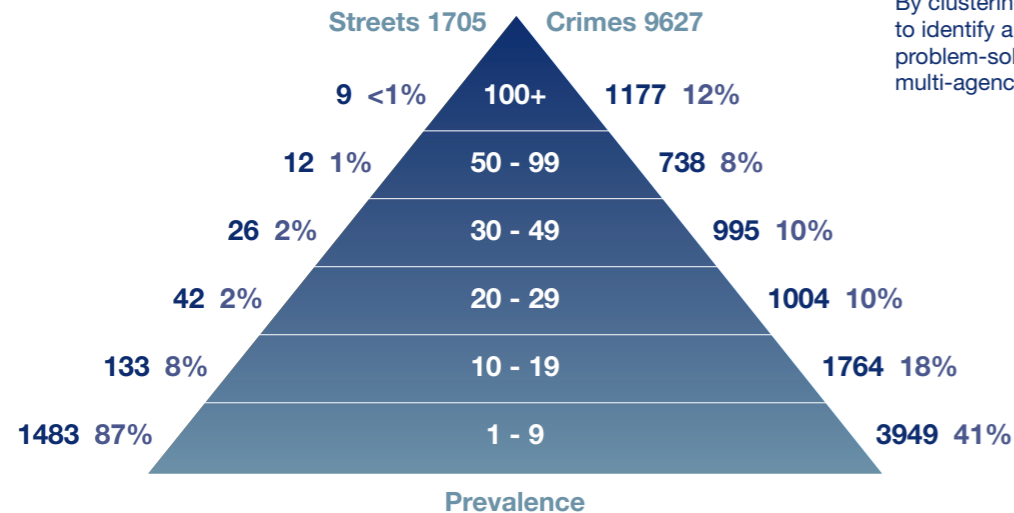
Much of this violence occurs on the streets with a high proportion of offences being committed during the hours of the night-time economy. Evidence suggests that alcohol plays a large part in these acts of violence and that a small number of streets account for a disproportionate amount of street violence. The pyramid below identifies three data sets:

- > Total number of offences over a twelve month period.
- > The number of streets in which these offences occurred.
- > The prevalence of offences within each of those streets.

The pyramid further divides the total number of streets into a volume format, showing which streets have the highest levels of prevalence.

By clustering these streets it is possible to identify a start point for a focused problem-solving offensive with a multi-agency response.

Edinburgh City Violent Crime



There are many factors which can impact on levels of street violence, alcohol, gang affiliations, street design, CCTV and many more. Tackling the underlying causes calls for a multi-agency approach.

One example of how joint agency working can make a huge impact on street violence is that of Edinburgh's festive operations during December 2007. Tackling the violence and disorder in the City Centre saw joint patrolling by City of Edinburgh Council and Lothian and Borders Police. Environmental Wardens and Community Safety teams working alongside high visibility and plain-clothes police officers. British Transport Police intercepted drunken youths on trains and this activity was mirrored on the bus network. Mobile CCTV was put in place to tackle the issue of blind spots and complemented the existing static cameras. Mounted officers and police cyclists provided a reassuring presence at peak times. Referral mechanisms were put in place for youths with obvious alcohol problems to ensure that issues were dealt with

on a long-term basis. The Transport Marshals Scheme was extended to provide safety and assistance at nominated taxi ranks. A joint media strategy ensured that all partners were focused on a common goal.

This joint working saw a 40% decrease in reported assaults in public places, a 24% decrease in violent crime, and a 37% drop in overall crime. More importantly, the operations created a safer city centre for the hundreds of thousands of law-abiding citizens who chose to bring their friends and families into Edinburgh over the Christmas and New Year period.

Such results would not have been possible had the individual agencies been working in isolation and demonstrates that joint working can have a tangible impact on reducing street violence.

The Violence Reduction Programme will build on this success and will ensure that partnership working remains a key focus. This will ensure that reductions in levels of violence are not only achieved but are sustainable over the longer term.

Our Aim

Aim:

To create a safer environment in Edinburgh where violence is deemed unacceptable.

By:

- > Reducing murder, attempted murder, serious assault and robbery
- > Reducing A&E admissions
- > Increasing reporting of Violence Against Women
- > Increasing the number of offenders brought to Justice
- > Reducing crime and the fear of crime in Edinburgh



Our Action Plan

The action plans were drawn up in consultation with the strand leaders. The linked nature of the strands inevitably means that some overlap occurs in the action plan. Such overlap is deliberate and indeed has been encouraged in order to foster joint working between the groups.

Control strategy area: violence against women

Current portfolio holders: Lesley Johnston (NHS Lothian), Jacqui Doig (CEC)

To help differentiate the following tables we have adopted the following colour codes for each



prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
MARAC implementation	Continue with North Edinburgh Pathfinder and implement Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) arrangements across Edinburgh for high risk offenders and victims.	Number of cases referred and managed in a 12 month period.	VAW Partnership NHS Lothian CEC Police Voluntary Sector
Risk Assessment Toolkit	Implement a RA Toolkit suitable for frontline officers which feeds into support services and MARAC.	Number of police officers/ Advocates trained. Reduction in repeat victimisation Number of referrals for Advocacy support.	NHS Lothian Advocates Police CEC PF
Working with men	Engage with and support the providers of secondary prevention work with men who have perpetrated physical, sexual and domestic abuse, increasing men's accountability and promoting change. Promote schemes to target the general population as well as targeting specific offenders with educational material. Aim to promote respect for women and deter violence, eg. 'Ugly Mug' scheme for violence against sex workers.	Number of perpetrators engaged with and referred to programmes. Number of men participating in and completing programmes. Number of women partners engaging with women's service. Increased confidence in engaging with men among frontline staff and referral pathways widened.	Police CEC Voluntary Sector CJA
Children and young person education	Increase primary prevention work with children and young people. Support use of initiatives and programmes such as the GIRFEC Pathfinder and the Canadian Group Work Programme for children and young people.	Use evidence base of such programmes to develop core services across Edinburgh.	VAW Partnership CEC Police Voluntary Sector CJA
Media campaign	Launch a multi-agency high-profile media campaign across Edinburgh. Co-ordinate activity with planned national and Scottish Government campaigns.	Number of 'No Excuse' posters produced and distributed. Buses carrying high visibility campaign information across Edinburgh.	Police CEC Scottish Government NHS Lothian CJA

Our Action Plan: Prevention

Control strategy area: alcohol and the night-time economy

Current portfolio holders: Inspector Gordon Hunter (L&B Police), Sergeant Jim McKenna (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Transport Marshals Scheme	Review and consider expansion of scheme should continuation of funding be approved.	Number of 'safe zones' in operation. Number of incidents in vicinity of 'safe zones'.	CEC Police
UNIGHT/Safeguard and Pub Watch	Review schemes and consider expansion.	Number of members.	Police
Age accreditation schemes such as PASS	Promote use of such schemes through educational establishments/youth work programmes. Tie in with 'Challenge 21' scheme.	Number of young persons issued with card.	CEC
Environmental planning/CCTV	Ensure environmental/crime prevention surveys are made of hotspot areas to design out crime. Use of portable cameras, mobile CCTV, and Neighbourhood Action Unit (NAU) vans.	Extension of scheme. Environmental surveys carried out. % of hotspot areas that portable and mobile CCTV have been deployed.	Police CEC
Licensed premises visits	Conduct licensed premises visits to ensure an understanding of and compliance with licensing laws.	Number of licensed premises failing to comply with Licensing Board Policy and legislation.	CEC Police
Staff training	Monitor compliance with new licensing act with regards to statutory requirement of staff training. To be in place by 2009. Encourage earlier training where possible.	Number of untrained staff detected.	CEC Police
Staff training	Consider additional staff training for custody nurses to develop the scope for early intervention for those persons in custody with alcohol abuse problems.	Number of staff trained.	Police NHS Lothian

Our Action Plan: Prevention

Control strategy area: other street violence

Current portfolio holders: DCI Andrew Wayth (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Pub/club dispersal operations	Ensure joint agency resources target peak dispersal times with co-ordinated and focused dispersal plan. Aim to reduce alcohol fuelled early morning violence. Co-ordinated approach through information sharing and joint tasking providing highly visible joint agency operations.	Creation of ongoing multi agency dispersal plans for city centre.	Police CEC Business Community
Court orders	Work with courts to obtain relevant bail conditions/exclusion orders for violent offenders to prevent recurrence.	Number of special bail conditions and exclusion orders applied for and granted.	Police CEC PF CJA
ASBOs in relation to offences involving violence	Use Violent Crime Units to evidence and apply for Anti-Social Behaviour orders in respect of recidivist violent offenders.	Number of ASBOs granted/being considered/ and ASBOs having been breached.	Police CEC
Design violence out of 'problem streets'	Identify 'problem streets' in respect of acts of violence and ensure participation of all relevant agencies to address design/architectural/CCTV issues. Consider 'temporary' measures such as 'alley gating' at peak periods.	Evaluate impact via analysts and monitor potential displacement.	Police CEC
Risk management for young people involved in violence	Develop a multi-agency risk assessment and risk management approach to young people involved in serious violence, in line with Scottish Government guidance.	Multi-agency approach agreed and implemented. Impact evaluated.	Police CEC

Our Action Plan: Intelligence

Control strategy area: violence against women

Current portfolio holders: Lesley Johnston (NHS Lothian), Jacqui Doig (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Recording mechanisms	Establish current data systems in place in each partner agency and review relevance of data with regard to violence against women. Standardise approach to data collection.	Understanding of current data sets in each agency. Commonality of data captured across agencies.	All partners
Data sharing	Establish data sharing protocols between partner agencies with regards to violence against women. Agreement to share minimum data sets.	Number of data sets being shared between partners.	All partners
Increased reporting	Increase knowledge of current reporting mechanisms and processes for example the knowledge of workings of Criminal Justice System. Increase facilities for remote reporting.	Number of remote reporting sites and level of uptake.	All partners

Control strategy area: alcohol and the night-time economy

Current portfolio holders: Inspector Gordon Hunter (L&B Police), Sergeant Jim McKenna (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Licensed premises visits	Continue and improve recording procedures for front line police and council staff.	Number of Incident in Licensed Premises reports (ILP's) not properly closed and recorded.	Police CEC
Alcohol factors	Explore use of alcohol 'tick box' in police crime recording system to gauge level of alcohol related incidents.	Information as to number of incidents with a link to alcohol consumption.	Police
Hospital reporting	Continue with scheme and ensure co-ordination with hotspot crime and licensed premises mapping.	Incidence of hospital reporting.	Police NHS Lothian
Intelligence for Test Purchasing operations	Increase intelligence on problem premises and link in with Test Purchasing operations to prevent youth access to alcohol.	Number of intelligence entries in relation to licensed premises and where young people access alcohol.	Police CEC
Increased weapons searches	Increase numbers of weapons searches at pubs/clubs.	Number of weapons searches.	Police Business Community

Our Action Plan: Intelligence

Control strategy area: other street violence

Current portfolio holders: DCI Andrew Wayth (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Hospital reporting	Continue with hospital reporting scheme as per Safer Cardiff Initiative to determine levels of under reporting.	Review effectiveness of information sharing protocol and gauge levels of under reporting.	Police NHS Lothian
Hotspot mapping	Co-ordinate information sharing with regards to violence with a view to providing joint agency hotspot mapping to allow resource co-ordination.	Information sets being regularly shared.	Police CEC NHS Lothian Fire and Rescue Service
Identification of problem premises	Through reporting mechanisms, identify problem premises with regards to levels of violence occurring to enable targeting of resources.	Number of premises identified as having problems with violence.	Police CEC
Organised violence	Monitor organised violence (football etc) and gang related activity to ensure early warning systems in place.	Number of groups/gangs being actively monitored.	Police CEC
E crime	Maximise intelligence opportunities through the interrogation of websites.	Number of actioned intelligence.	Police

Our Action Plan: Enforcement

Control strategy area: violence against women

Current portfolio holders: Lesley Johnston (NHS Lothian), Jacqui Doig (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Identify repeat victims	Profile and identify support mechanisms.	Prevent further victimisation.	CEC Voluntary agencies Police CJA
Identify repeat offenders	Profile and identify appropriate interventions.	Prevent further offending. Increase number of offenders brought to justice.	Police CEC CJA
Witness evidence	Early intervention with repeat victims to provide input on collating evidence for criminal justice purposes. Aim, in this way, to increase conviction rates for crimes of violence against women.	Conviction rates for crimes of violence against women.	Police CEC Victim Support
Active targeting of known offenders	Prioritising violence related warrants and Section 14 suspects.	Number of warrants remaining unallocated after 7 days from receipt. Number of live warrants more than 28 days from date of allocation.	Police
Monitoring/enforcement of existent court orders/bail conditions	Detecting breaches of bail conditions/court orders at an early stage and enforcing same.	Number of named suspects in respect of crimes of violence against women. Number of breaches identified.	Police CEC
Domestic abuse/Violence against women courts	Explore best working practices contained within the evaluation of the Pilot Domestic Abuse Court in Glasgow with a view to promoting aspects of such a service in the Edinburgh area. Increase use of appropriate court orders/bail conditions.		Police CEC PF CJA
Problem profile – incidence and localities	1. Share information with partners 2. Launch media campaign in area 3. Improve intelligence input from CEC and health.	Increase reporting. Reduce repeat victimisation.	Police CEC NHS Lothian

Our Action Plan: Enforcement

Control strategy area: alcohol and the night-time economy

Current portfolio holders: Inspector Gordon Hunter (L&B Police), Sergeant Jim McKenna (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Targeting of persistent offenders	Prioritise warrants for crimes of disorder/violence.	Number of warrants remaining unallocated after seven days from receipt.	Police
	Close working with door stewards and CCTV to detect presence of repeat offenders and ensure early intervention.	Number of live warrants more than 28 days from date of allocation.	
City centre dispersal	Continue and review dispersal detail to ensure adequate resources in place at peak periods to deal with violence and disorder.	Levels of resources available at peak times.	Police
CCTV links	Ensure effective use of public space, mobile and portable CCTV in combating alcohol related crime and disorder.	Number of camera assisted warnings and camera assisted arrests.	Police CEC
	Police officer within CCTV unit to monitor incidents and assess evidence/roles of offenders.	Number of stills and tapes released as evidence.	
Test purchasing	Promote age restricted goods training and proof of age schemes in areas where links established between youth alcohol misuse and violence.	Number of test purchasing operations in locality. Number of first and second failures.	Police CEC
Licensed premises visits	Increase visits to identified problem premises.	Number of licensed premises failing to comply with Licensing Board Policy and legislation.	Police CEC
Court powers	Expand use of exclusion orders issued by the courts in relation to licensed premises or particular areas of the city as a result of alcohol related offences.	Number of exclusion orders applied for/granted.	CEC
Exclusion schemes			

Our Action Plan: Enforcement

Control strategy area: other street violence

Current portfolio holders: DCI Andrew Wayth (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Violent Crime Unit	Review effectiveness of Central and North specialised Violent Crime Unit and suggest 'best practice' to other operational command areas. Identify and act on lost opportunities.	Reduce level of recorded crime and increase levels of solvency.	Police
	Explore opportunities for joint agency working in this arena.		
Custody or bail	Ensure all accused for acts of violence appear from custody to allow for exclusion orders etc to be granted with immediate effect.	Number of violent offenders released from police custody other than as a 'custody' case.	Police PF CJA
	Review cell capacity issues to ensure violent offenders are not being released due to lack of cell space.	Number of cells available for use for police prisoners at weekends.	
	Consider use of weekend courts to process cases.	Number of occasions weekend courts are put in place.	
CCTV lost opportunities	Identify lost opportunities with regard to unactioned CCTV footage. For example where a camera operator identifies persons who are, or are likely to be, perpetrators or victims of violence but where no resources are immediately available. Co-ordination of follow up activity to bring perpetrators to justice.	Number of initially unactioned CCTV operator incidents involving violence resulting in positive police action.	CEC Police
Prioritisation of warrants	Ensure priority is given to allocation and action of warrants for acts of violence.	Number of warrants remaining unallocated after seven days from receipt.	Police
		Number of live warrants more than 28 days from date of allocation.	

Our Action Plan: Rehabilitation

Control strategy area: violence against women

Current portfolio holders: Lesley Johnston (NHS Lothian), Jacqui Doig (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Offender referral mechanisms	Self referral. Referral by GP etc.	Number of self referrals and number of referrals taken up.	NHS Lothian Police CEC CJA
MARAC response to violent offenders	Promote multi-agency approach to providing rehabilitation of violent offenders. Promote consistent message across agencies with regards to anti-violence message.	Number of offender MARACs.	All CJA
Support services for victims	Improve range of and access to support services. Voluntary and statutory.	Support services in place.	Police CEC Crimestoppers CJA
Court imposed rehabilitation schemes	Promote DVPP/ Caledonian programme as court disposal. Increase sentencing options to include attendance as part of post release supervision. Extend provision across Community Justice Authority.	Number of offenders taking part in such schemes. Number of women partners engaging with partner work service.	Police PF DVPP CJA

Control strategy area: alcohol and the night-time economy

Current portfolio holders: Inspector Gordon Hunter (L&B Police), Sergeant Jim McKenna (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Alcohol referral schemes	Consider expansion of drug referral programme to encompass alcohol.	Number of persons referred for alcohol related offences.	Police CJA
'Designated places of safety'	Consider use of 'designated places of safety' to deal with persons who are drunk and incapable and which may also double as advice/counselling centres for alcohol related problems/violence.	To monitor.	Police CEC NHS Lothian Scottish Government

Our Action Plan: Rehabilitation

Control strategy area: other street violence

Current portfolio holders: DCI Andrew Wayth (L&B Police), Andrew Mitchell (CEC)

prevention priorities	recommended action	performance indicator	action required/owner
Referrals to anger management groups	Review court mandated schemes for anger management issues.	Monitor use of such schemes.	Police Courts CJA
MARAC response for violent offenders	Promote multi-agency approach to providing rehabilitation of violent offenders. Promote consistent message across agencies with regards to anti-violence message.	Number of offenders referred through MARACs.	Police CEC CJA

Core Indicators of Violence

Will measure progress toward the ultimate goal of reducing violence. They include direct measures of reported violent crime and indirect measures of violent crime based on arrest data and other violence-related indicators (health data).

Initiative Specific Indicators

It is important to monitor not only progress toward the ultimate goal of violence reduction but also the direct outcomes of the specific interventions included in locally defined co-ordinated action plans. Hence each initiative within the action plan has specific agreed outcomes, which are measurable.

Perceptions of Safety

Public fear of crime surveys will be used as per the current process led by the ECSP.

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Please note: At the time of printing the names of the current portfolio holders were correct.

work with us

our core values

- > **Transparency**
- > **Integrity**
- > **Responsiveness**
- > **Reassurance**
- > **Respect**
- > **Innovation**



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