



Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister

Creating sustainable communities



Safer and Stronger Communities Fund

Taking the agreements forward

August 2005



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Introduction

Background

1. The Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF) was introduced for all Local Authorities in England in April 2005. It brings together ODPM and Home Office funding streams aimed at tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and drugs, empowering communities and improving the condition of streets and public spaces, prioritising the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
2. The first year of SSCF (2005/06) was transitional as it brought together funding streams with delivery plans already attached. The SSCF Implementation Guidance¹ said that SSCF Agreements 'may therefore need to be substantially reviewed for 2006 to take account of future developments'.
3. This guidance sets out the areas which local partners should consider as part of the review, in light of the decision to roll out Local Area Agreements (LAAs), the announcement of new funding for disadvantaged areas and taking account of experiences from the first year.

Expansion of Local Area Agreements

4. In April 2006 a second round of 66 areas will join the 21 pilot LAA areas. The remaining 63 areas will be eligible to have LAAs in place by April 2007.
5. Areas that are to have an LAA in place from April 2006 will need to review their SSCF Agreement as part of the development of the wider LAA. Local partners might find this revised guidance useful when thinking about the principles behind safer and stronger communities. LAAs provide greater freedom and flexibility on spending and outcomes than is provided in this guidance. The LAA guidance and toolkit gives further information about this and explains what local areas need to do to import SSCF Agreements into an LAA.²
6. Areas that will have an LAA in place from April 2007 should develop their SSCF Agreement in a way consistent with LAAs to ensure it can be more readily worked into the Safer and Stronger Communities block.

More money for disadvantaged areas

7. From 1 April 2006, new resources will be available to selected areas for inclusion in SSCF Agreements and LAAs to support SSCF outcomes in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods³. These two new funding streams are referred to as the Neighbourhood Element and the Cleaner Safer Greener Element. This funding is specifically provided to tackle deprivation and should be targeted at the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. The new cleaner safer greener element offers the opportunity for eligible areas to align this funding with service improvements delivered through the other SSCF elements to achieve similar sustainable improvements.

1 The Safer Stronger Communities Fund – implementation guidance, Home Office and Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, December 2004.

2 http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_localgov/documents/page/odpm_locgov_038736.pdf

3 Using the indices of multiple deprivation, ODPM identified neighbourhoods in the lowest 3% of Super Output Areas.

8. Further guidance and information about these elements including eligibility is available at <http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=1531> and www.cleanersaferegreener.gov.uk.

Reviewing SSCF Agreements

9. Experience from year one suggests that there is scope for reviewing SSCF Agreements to make them more outcome focussed and innovative. There are three broad areas that Government Offices and local partners should consider when reviewing agreements. These are:

- **Outcomes** – The SSCF should adequately address all four national outcomes and translate them into local priorities, interventions and milestones, which reflect new funding streams and evidence.
- **Delivery and performance** – This is an opportunity to review:
 - a. what is being delivered and how, considering new funding;
 - b. any areas of weakness; and
 - c. the greater flexibility available to develop innovative cross-cutting measures as a result of the transitional arrangements in 2005/06 coming to an end.
- **Partnership Engagement** – Discussion with partners, including any new partners, will be needed if priorities and actions for 2006/07 are to be refined. Ongoing dialogue will also strengthen links between delivery chains that contribute to SSCF Agreement outcomes.

National Outcomes

10. The overall goal of the SSCF is to build safer and stronger communities. Underneath this goal are four national outcomes, which reflect complementary Home Office and ODPM Public Service Agreements (PSAs). These outcomes are:

1. Reduced crime, fear of crime, perceptions of anti-social behaviour and harm caused by illegal drugs
2. Cleaner, safer, greener public spaces
3. Increased capacity of local communities to participate in local decision making and influence service delivery
4. Improved quality of life in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods with service providers more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improving their delivery

11. Building safer communities and stronger communities are equally important and actions to address one will often contribute to the other. SSCF Agreements should reflect the complementary nature of safer and stronger communities, with cross-cutting initiatives that contribute across the national outcomes. It is important that areas receiving only Home Office funding should work with local partners to consider how they can contribute to all four outcomes.

National Outcome 1: Reduced crime, fear of crime, perceptions of anti social behaviour and harm caused by illegal drugs

Crime Reduction

12. Crime and disorder reduction targets for 2005 to 2008 have been negotiated with all Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and should be included in the SSCF Agreements.⁴ A review of an SSCF Agreement may be a good opportunity to make pragmatic adjustments to any local targets and the milestones and trajectories set in light of a partnership's actual delivery during 2005/06. Areas might want to consider whether increased community engagement, preferably at the neighbourhood level, could help progress towards the targets, particularly in disadvantaged communities. The review is also an opportunity to strengthen delivery of the Prolific and other Priority Offenders Strategy⁵ and plans to reduce re-offending⁶, both of which contribute to all SSCF outcomes.

Anti Social Behaviour

13. Tackling anti-social behaviour is fundamental to creating safe, sustainable and prosperous communities. A review of an SSCF Agreement may provide an opportunity to make use of new and emerging good practice from the TOGETHER trailblazer and action areas, and form new alliances between partners to tackle different aspects of anti-social behaviour. ASB co-ordinators within local authorities are on hand to translate strategies for tackling anti-social behaviour into tangible action and should be involved in the review. Further information and advice is available on the TOGETHER website – www.together.gov.uk and the TOGETHER Action line (0870 220 2000) provides free advice to practitioners.

Drugs

14. Reducing the harm caused by illegal drugs is a desirable outcome in its own right. Crime and drugs partnerships need to work closely with Local Strategy Partnerships (LSP) to ensure action is also focussed on the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods where these problems can be particularly destructive. The aim should be to reduce poverty created by drug misuse by providing localised services that are accessible to these communities.

National Outcome 2: Cleaner Safer Greener public spaces

15. Public space issues concern people of all ages in all areas. Litter, graffiti, fly-tipping, abandoned cars, the loss of play areas and footpaths are, for many, the top public service priority; and everyone has a part to play. There is a clear continuum from litter to more serious environmental crime. Left unchecked, dirty streets and neighbourhoods

4 The guidance on the negotiation of the targets is entitled: "Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategies 2005-2008 negotiating crime and disorder reduction targets guidance for crime and disorder reduction/community safety partnerships".

5 For further information on the Prolific and other Priority Offenders Strategy visit <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/ppo.htm?fp>

6 The Reducing Re-Offending Action Plan contains 60 action points for addressing reoffending and suggests complementary activity for the consideration of those working at the regional and local level. Further information at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/justice/sentencing/rehabilitation/>

affect the perception of the local community, which can lead to anti-social behaviour and eventually serious crime. Using neighbourhood management and wardens can contribute to cleaner safer greener communities.

National outcome 3: Increasing the capacity of local communities to participate in decision making

16. All partners are responsible for delivering the mandatory community empowerment outcome and the SSCF Agreement should set out the indicators, activities and responsibilities for delivering it. Neighbourhood management and wardens, working with the voluntary and community sector and engagement of local people, especially young people, may contribute to all four outcomes and other blocks of the LAA when introduced.

National outcome 4: Improving the quality of life in the most disadvantaged communities

17. Evidence and experience indicates that there are certain key building blocks that should be put in place quickly to stabilise deprived neighbourhoods and lay the foundations in which interventions have a better prospect of success. This includes practical measures to improve liveability, tackle poor public services, transform neighbourhoods and empower local people. To successfully achieve such outcomes, SSCF Agreements need to be tailored to the needs of the disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the drivers of decline in it. Again, neighbourhood management and wardens are initiatives that have contributed to this outcome.

Local delivery and performance

18. The national outcomes provide a framework for local areas to use as the basis for their agreement. Local agreements should reflect local priorities and knowledge, as agreed in local community strategies and neighbourhood renewal strategies, where appropriate. Agreements should reflect the priorities of the local community, voluntary and neighbourhood groups and demonstrate how these contribute to the national outcomes. They should also reflect any statutory obligations for the area. Details on initiatives and case studies that contribute across the four national outcomes are included in annex 1. Mandatory and suggested indicators are included in annex 2.

Neighbourhoods as the focus for change

19. Local areas should look wherever possible to focus delivery of outcomes at the neighbourhood level. The neighbourhood is the critical level at which local people engage and change is delivered on the ground. Central to the Government's proposals for more neighbourhood engagement is the desire to develop responsive and customer focussed public services with opportunities for communities to influence and improve their delivery. *Citizen Engagement and Public Services*⁷ sets out the Government's enthusiasm to extend neighbourhood management, recognising that the form

⁷ http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_localgov/documents/page/odpm_locgov_034774.hcsp

arrangements take must be appropriate to local circumstances, flexible to change and responsive to the needs and diversity of the community and its organisations.

20. The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal is also premised on the centrality of the neighbourhood as the place for increasing community engagement and improving the effectiveness and responsiveness of services.
21. Neighbourhood Policing is a strategy that allows the police, its partners and the community to work closely together to solve the problems of crime and disorder to improve neighbourhood conditions and feelings of security.
22. Neighbourhood Policing is well placed to help establish links with communities at the neighbourhood level. Based on the principles of community engagement and partnership, Neighbourhood Policing allows the police service to work directly with local people in identifying the problems that are most important to them, thereby giving direct influence over local policing priorities.

Neighbourhood Renewal Advisors (NRAs)

23. NRAs are able to support the work of partners in areas receiving the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. NRAs can help partners draw together agreements, or advise on thematic issues e.g. establishing neighbourhood management arrangements, empowering communities, and developing social cohesion strategies. There is considerable demand on the NRA resource and areas should establish needs with Government Offices as soon as possible.

Partnership engagement

LSPs and CDRPs

24. The best way for different service providers and partners to work together to negotiate and deliver SSCF outcomes is through a single body responsible for the overarching vision and strategy in the area. This will normally be the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP).
25. Where both LSPs and crime and drugs partnerships exist, the crime and drugs partnership is often the crime and community safety sub-group of the LSP and should be represented on the LSP board. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act which requires Local Authorities to consider crime and disorder issues in the exercise of all its various functions, is likewise considered as good practice in all parts of LSP's business. In all cases:
 - The LSP should seek to ensure it has the benefit of the crime and drugs partnership's expertise on crime; likewise, the crime and drugs partnership should ensure it puts itself in a position where it can aid and influence the LSP's agenda.⁸
 - Both LSPs and crime and drugs partnerships should ensure their expertise is acknowledged and utilised to maximise the effectiveness of the SSCF Agreement.

⁸ Crime and Drugs partnerships can provide a valuable link to Local Criminal Justice Boards. Work is currently being undertaken to strengthen links between these.

26. Reviewing the Agreement is an opportunity for the LSP and crime and drugs partnerships to engage any partners not previously involved in the development of the Agreements. These partners, for example, should all be involved in negotiations where they are operating in the area:

- Members of Youth Offending Teams, Crime and Drugs Partnerships and Local Criminal Justice Boards
- Neighbourhood Management Partnerships and Pathfinders
- Neighbourhood Warden and Neighbourhood Watch schemes
- The Voluntary and Community Sector (including BME and faith communities), and Local Infrastructures Organisations including Community Empowerment Networks in the areas receiving Neighbourhood Renewal Funding
- The Business Sector

27. It is essential that negotiations are inclusive, particularly where funding is being considered. The review is an ideal opportunity to build links and consider governance arrangements in anticipation of LAA negotiations, which require local partners to be as inclusive as possible.
28. Government Offices will act as the representative of central government and work with local partnerships to review Agreements. They will suggest areas for improvement and ensure that all partners are involved in the negotiations. The GO network can also help facilitate sharing of good practice between areas delivering SSCF Agreements.

Engagement of the Voluntary & Community Sector and local people

29. Engaging and empowering communities adds value to public policy, helps to build social capital, promotes active citizenship and strengthens community cohesion.
30. The SSCF Agreement should include a statement of the involvement of the VCS and local people in the design and delivery of the agreement. This should state how local people and the VCS have been informed, consulted and given the opportunity to participate in the process and the delivery of outcomes. Community Empowerment Networks in NRF areas will be resourced, where they are fit for purpose, to maintain their role in enabling VCS involvement in strategic partnerships including SSCF discussions and delivery. Guidance for local VCS organisations on getting involved in discussions has been produced by the NACVS.⁹
31. The Agreement should state how partners have considered the capacity of the VCS to contribute effectively and how they can best facilitate the involvement of local people. Local partners should look to support investment at the district, neighbourhood and citizen level and prioritise the areas where capacity needs to be built.
32. Stronger communities underpin all SSCF outcomes and it is essential that adequate time and resource is committed to support their development. Government Offices will not be satisfied of the success of an Agreement if this has not been ensured.

⁹ <http://www.nacvs.org.uk/resources/la/laaguidance.doc>

33. Local compacts form the basis of the partnership relationship with the VCS. The application of Compact principles during negotiations will strengthen the Agreement. In two-tier areas most compacts are with the district level, which reinforces the need for the county to ensure districts are fully engaged. For areas in receipt of NRF, there is a requirement for LSPs to be inclusive. In seeking engagement from the VCS and other agencies in the SSCF, it is important to reflect and encourage the diversity and cohesion of groups living in the area.
34. Further information and advice on indicators and methods for quantifying the impact on strengthening communities is available at <http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=1531> .This utilises indicators that are already in wide use and have been accepted by a number of different government programmes as being meaningful, relevant and practicable.

Small grants

35. A small grants programme administered by the VCS is a cost effective and relatively simple way to engage communities in local activities to support outreach and capacity building work¹⁰. There is no specific requirement for small grant funding but the Home Office and ODPM recommend that local partners consider establishing small grants programmes in their area.

Two Tier Areas

36. In two tier areas the county council and county LSP will lead negotiations of LAAs. The review of SSCF Agreements is an opportunity for counties to engage with districts and other partners to begin the process of translating existing district priorities into a county wide LAA. This will help with the transition of the SSCF Agreement into the SSC block of an LAA.
37. In two tier areas where funding is for a specific district or neighbourhoods within a district it must be directed to the eligible district who must use the funding to tackle deprivation in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Rural proofing

38. The Government gave a commitment in the Rural White Paper 2000 to ensure that all its policies take account of specific rural circumstances and needs. 'Rural proofing' should therefore form part of the formal policy making process. This means that partners should assess whether their outcomes are likely to have a different impact in rural areas from that elsewhere, because of the particular characteristics of rural areas, and make any adjustments to take account of rural needs.

Equality proofing

39. Building Safer and Stronger Communities means building cohesive communities in which everyone has a real stake regardless of, for example, race, faith or ethnicity, age, gender or sexual orientation. All partners signed-up to the SSCF Agreement are subject to the provisions of the Race Relations Amendment Act and Disability Discrimination Act and

¹⁰ National Audit Office (2004) Getting Citizens Involved: Community Participation in Neighbourhood Renewal.

should take account of the impact of proposed initiatives to ensure that all sections of the community are benefiting from SSCF outcomes in the area. In relation to the third strand of the Act, and to the community cohesion agenda, this should also involve promoting good relations between different racial and other diverse groups.

Managing Agreements

Performance Management

40. The SSCF is an opportunity for areas to develop performance management arrangements that mirror those being developed for LAAs. Partners should refer to the LAA guidance and follow the characteristics of good performance management as defined by HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office in *Devolving Decision Making 1*.¹¹ These are:
- Real time information – regular and robust data.
 - Can do culture inspired by good leadership.
 - Agreed lines of accountability.
 - Clear performance management review – challenge and support.
 - Transparent set of rewards and sanctions.
41. Information that relates to national PSAs will still have to be collected and monitored through existing systems. This will include arrangements for specific programmes implemented to deliver national targets, such as the Prolific and other Priority Offenders Strategy. Certain specific frameworks, policing for example, will also remain in order to retain the ability to assess performance consistently across the country for particular local public services.
42. Central government will keep performance management arrangements under review in conjunction with any further guidance on LAA performance management.

Funding

43. The ODPM contribution to the SSCF is made up of Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder funding, the Neighbourhood Element and the Cleaner Safer Greener Element. The Home Office intends to include the Building Safer Communities Fund, the ASB Co-ordinator grant and the Home Office Regional Directors' allocation along with others. The detail of any additional contributions will be made known as soon as they are agreed. CDRPs will wish to know how money previously allocated under previous Home Office funding streams, in particular the Building Safer Communities Fund, will reach them. CDRPs will receive their SSCF funding through arrangements that are being worked out through consultation with the Home Office, ODPM, Home Office Regional Directors and other key stakeholders. Further guidance on allocation and payment mechanisms will be issued as soon as this is agreed.

¹¹ http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_04/associated_documents/bud_bud04_addevolved1.cfm

44. The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) is a major tool for tackling disadvantage and is now being pooled as part of LAAs. Areas that do not currently have an LAA should also consider as part of their review how NRF can support SSCF outcomes and help narrow the gap between the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the rest.
45. ODPM is keen to build on the investment made in Community Empowerment Networks since 2001 and to see Networks co-ordinate, on behalf of all partners, LSPs' community empowerment activities. SSCF allocations for 2006/07 include resources to support Community Empowerment Networks that are fit for purpose in areas receiving NRF. This is to ensure that money is available to cover the core functions of the Community Empowerment Network. The core functions will vary from area to area, but Networks should be able to maintain a core staff team to support VCS representation on the LSP and communication with wider Network members.
46. Government Offices have a 'reserve power' to require that the core funding is passed directly to the Community Empowerment Network from the Accountable Body where it has not been possible to negotiate proper involvement in the SSCF Agreement. This also applies to areas that receive transitional NRF. Further details are in annex 4.
47. SSCF funding will be paid to Local Authorities as the Accountable Body in the same way for LAAs¹². From 2006/07 areas will only need to monitor spend against their total allocation, removing the requirement to provide separate returns or claim forms for the individual elements of the Fund. Chief Finance Officers must certify spend.
48. Local Authorities will need to agree with the partners delivering the outcomes how the SSCF will be distributed and managed locally. The VCS was particularly concerned about their ability to express views robustly when they relied on a partner around the table for their future funding. Partners will wish to be sensitive to these concerns when developing arrangements for distributing and managing SSCF resources. Government Offices should work with Local Authorities and partners to address any potential difficulties/disputes about how funding will be distributed and managed.
49. The shift in payments should be seen as a further opportunity to consider how funding can be better utilised to deliver outcomes and addressing local priorities in 2006/07. The process to agree the distribution of funding should be set in the context of the review of outcomes, partner's delivery plans, and any statutory responsibilities.
50. Partners should also consider the scope for using mainstream funding and other programmes to contribute to the SSCF outcomes. Aligning other funding streams could lead to a more coherent and effective approach to addressing local priorities and a more significant contribution to the delivery of SSCF national outcomes.
51. A model Agreement is attached at Annex 3. It is not necessary for areas to follow this model exactly but they should ensure the necessary information under these headings is provided. The transition year has shown areas that considered priorities and outcomes first and then looked at funding streams found the process easier than those looking at funding first.

¹² Government Offices have the power to halt automatic payment of funding if a partnership is clearly not delivering.

Support and Further Guidance – What Works

52. The development of SSCF Agreements will need to draw on the growing evidence base of what works. Whilst there are no-one-size-fits-all solutions, it is important to share good practice. Existing evidence of what works can be found in a number of sources:

- Neighbourhood Renewal web site (www.renewal.net).
- Crime Reduction Web site (www.crimereduction.gov.uk).
- Beacon Council scheme (www.idea.gov.uk/beacons).
- Improvement and Development Agency (particularly the Knowledge website) (www.idea-knowledge.gov.uk).
- Cleaner, Safer, Greener Communities web portal (www.cleanersafergreener.gov.uk).
- CAFE Space website (www.cafespace.org.uk).
- ENCAMS website (www.encams.org).
- The Scarman Trust (www.thescarmantrust.org).
- Living Spaces website (www.living-spaces.org.uk).

Annex 1: Cross Cutting Initiatives

Local partners are encouraged to consider how initiatives such as neighbourhood management and wardens, working with the voluntary and community sector and engagement of local people and, in particular, young people may contribute across all four outcomes and, where appropriate, other blocks of the LAA when introduced.

Neighbourhood Management and other approaches rooted in the neighbourhood can help to build and sustain stronger communities and improve the quality of life in the most disadvantaged communities. It can help to address all SSCF and LAA outcomes because of its cross-cutting nature. Neighbourhood management enables residents and service providers to work together to improve outcomes in the neighbourhood, placing residents' concerns about what should be done at the heart of it. Models vary according to local needs and circumstances but it works by changing relationships between service providers, improving their responsiveness to local needs and building a sense of shared responsibility and purpose with the local community. Further information and advice is available at www.neighbourhoodmanagement.net.

Safe and Clean Charter in Great Lever, Bolton

The Neighbourhood Manager negotiated a Safe and Clean Charter to improve community safety and improve the appearance of the neighbourhood.

This charter sets out the responsibilities of service providers and residents for keeping the neighbourhood safe and clean, with contact numbers for residents to use if service providers do not deliver. A number of initiatives have been developed by the various signatories, as part of the charter. Performance is being monitored with the help of ENCAMS.

Reported crime has dropped in the area in line with national trends, with total crime decreasing by 23%. Youth annoyance issues have also dropped compared to the previous year. The Neighbourhood Management partnership has made it easier for the Police and probation services to engage directly with residents and develop new approaches to crime prevention.

The Neighbourhood Manager and the partnership was crucial in bringing a wide group of service providers to the table, driving the negotiations forward, publishing and disseminating the charter and then holding all parties to account.

Wolverhampton City Council has 7 neighbourhood management pilot areas, prior to rolling out across the city in 2006-07. Each neighbourhood has a small team overseen by a local partnership board that provides strategic direction and focus. Their focus is on improving local service delivery, to ensure they meet the needs of the local community. The approach has increased the involvement and capacity of residents in decision making and produced service change. For example, some initial pump priming money influenced the city council to allocate an extra £1 million for a new approach to environmental work across the city.

Further information about neighbourhood management, including a practical guide is available at: <http://www.renewal.net/NNMN>

Wardens

Neighbourhood wardens can also improve the quality of life in communities. Wardens' roles vary according to local needs but provide a highly visible, uniformed, semi-official presence in residential and public areas, town centres and high-crime areas with the aim of reducing crime and fear of crime, deterring anti-social behaviour, fostering social inclusion and caring for the environment. They have had a proven impact on a number of issues including reducing crime and fear of crime; deterring and preventing anti social behaviour; environmental improvements and community development and cohesion.

Community street wardens in **Oldbury** West Midlands together with the local Police, Fire Service and key groups such as Age Concern and education welfare officers developed a home security pack available free of charge to residents. The packs contained items such as a personal attack alarm to dissuade attackers, a spy hole and door bar for residents' homes, leaflets on who to contact for help, door wobbler to remind residents to use a door chain.

In **Hull**, Wardens distribute community safety based information, conduct security inspections in peoples' homes and install security measures. They offer witness and victim support to residents and visits to the vulnerable. They help develop and manage Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders in liaison with local landlords, police and the City Council. They also provide a mediation service for minor dispute resolution between local families.

They work with the LA and other agencies in maintaining and improving the physical environment. They regularly inspect neighbourhoods, arrange litter picks, report urgent issues and provide a monthly environmental report on graffiti, vandalism, dog fouling, litter hotspots, needles and abandoned cars to allow the Council and other services to better target resources.

Hull also have the largest junior warden scheme in the UK aimed at educating young people in good citizenship, making their environment a cleaner and safer place to live and engendering respect for themselves and others.

There is increasing evidence that having an 'authority' figure in parks and green spaces can prevent anti-social behaviour, encourage vulnerable people to use parks to the benefit of their health and well-being, and increase community engagement in parks and green spaces. In the past, old-fashioned park keepers provided this presence; nowadays, a new generation of park rangers, local neighbourhood wardens, and even volunteers can be a better solution, able to understand and support local communities.

CABE Space, the national champion for parks and public spaces, is running a campaign called 'Bring Back the Parkie!' to raise awareness of the value of a visible staff presence in parks. The campaign will highlight the fact that this presence can be provided in many ways – for instance, by encouraging neighbourhood wardens to walk through the park as well as along the streets, or by employing a member of staff who is based in a particular park or green space. CABE Space's research (see 'Decent Parks, Decent Behaviour') has demonstrated that providing staff in parks can help people feel safe, can aid community cohesion, and can dramatically cut the cost of repairing the work of vandals. For more information about the 'Bring Back the Parkie!' campaign, or CABE Space's research, see www.cabespace.org.uk

There are 12 resource centres set up by ODPM to support warden activities. For details go to www.neighbourhood.gov.uk

Neighbourhood Watch

It is the people who live in a community who are most likely to know what is going on in that community and what problems need to be tackled. Neighbourhood Watch is the largest voluntary movement in the UK with over 165,000 schemes covering six million households and ten million individual members. It comprises people from all walks of life, in every sort of community. Neighbourhood Watch volunteers around the country make an invaluable contribution to local crime reduction and community safety, improving the quality of life for individuals and neighbourhoods and making homes, streets and public spaces safer and better places to live and visit.

Examples of what can be done include:

Reducing crime by:

- arranging sessions when property can be postcoded
- sharing crime prevention information with neighbours
- helping to fit security measures such as door chains.

Neighbourhood Watch works best when there is a strong relationship between Watch groups and the local police. Neighbourhood Watch volunteers have an important role to play in sharing information with the police about suspicious events in their area such as bogus callers. Likewise the police have a role in sharing information about recent crimes in the area so that local Watch groups can ensure that residents are warned and have the opportunity to take appropriate precautions to avoid becoming victims themselves. By getting involved, residents can become a vital channel for information about criminal activity and, perhaps most importantly, can help to take practical steps to reduce the fear of crime, particularly among our most vulnerable residents.

Increasing community cohesion by:

- encouraging neighbours to mix and get to know each other
- looking out for the needs of those neighbours, such very elderly people, who may be particularly vulnerable to bogus callers.

Initiating a Neighbourhood Watch scheme in areas where there is not one already operating can be a good way of helping empower local people to have a role in making their communities safer and stronger.

Working with the Voluntary and Community Sector

Engaging and empowering communities and the VCS adds value to public policy, helps to build social capital, promotes active citizenship and strengthens community cohesion.

In **Tower Hamlets** local partners are commissioning and using the VCS to support delivery of both stronger and safer outcomes. Measures include:

- Targeting crime prevention capacity by providing training to support delivery in this area by the VCS.
- Safer Neighbourhood Compacts by engaging local people in problem solving local community safety issues, including decision making-power for use of ‘Safer Neighbourhood Community Chest’ small grants.
- Safer Neighbourhoods through Restorative Justice by increasing engagement by victims and community volunteers in responding to crime and ASB – using the Community Empowerment Network.
- Establishing a partnership target to strengthen local engagement through outreach events and also to promote cohesion and community safety.

Blackburn with Darwen LSP

Strategic objective: To increase the percentage of people who are involved in decision-making and feel they can influence decisions in their area to 45% in 2006-7 (from 41% in 2003).

How?

- Develop and widen the membership base of the Community Network and its subgroups.
- Ensure that people at neighbourhood level feel involved in the above networks.
- Map effectively the contribution of the community and voluntary sector to service delivery within the borough.
- Review and update the Compact between the public sector agencies and the community and voluntary sector.
- Utilise the NRF community chest and other grant funding to help deliver the community plan’s priorities.
- Involve the community and voluntary sector in future initiatives aimed at improving public sector service performance.

Strategic objective: To increase residents’ perception that people from different backgrounds get on well together and belong to Blackburn with Darwen to 77% in 2006-07 (from 66% in 2003).

How?

- Establish a partner steering group to develop an action plan to meet the outcome.
- Organise a partner planning session for ideas and initiatives.
- Develop an action plan which addresses cohesion issues in the workplace, schools, community, faith groups.
- Refresh the ‘Belonging to Blackburn with Darwen’ campaign and related initiatives.
- Develop a monitoring infrastructure which measures actions and accountability.

In the South East a number of recommendations emerged on how Crime and Drugs Partnerships could develop an understanding of they could play a role in supporting the VCS and volunteers by:

- Focusing on the number of volunteers working to deliver their targets already;
- Focusing on Voluntary and Community Organisations that already work towards delivery of Crime and Drugs Partnerships targets;

Once this is understood partners can then look to see how they are able to actively support and improve performance of these organisations and volunteers.

Small grants

Small grants managed by the local voluntary and community sector (such as Neighbourhood Renewal Community Chests) provide much needed support to local community organisations so that they can tackle priority concerns in their neighbourhoods. Grants of a few hundred or thousand pounds (no more than £5,000) can have a big impact on quality of life, including reducing anti-social behaviour and crime, improving the local environment and increasing learning and employment opportunities.

'Voices in Play' project, Hull

A £2,000 neighbourhood renewal community chest grant was awarded to support a newly formed local group which had got together because of concerns about the lack of activities for children. This grant enabled the project to get off the ground with an office base.

Impact:

- Reduced crime – 240 children involved in the youth crime prevention initiative in one year;
- Reduced worklessness – Arrangement with a locally based Housing Association to interview young people from the project for apprenticeships;
- Improved learning and basic skills – local parents are trained (accredited) to be volunteer activity workers and several of the young people's activities are accredited via DfES;
- Improved health – weight loss and reduced alcohol consumption; Increased community participation – 20 active volunteers and 20 young people paid to work on the project last summer.

With the help of the Hull Community Empowerment Network, Voices in Play has successfully secured substantial resources from the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

The project is going from strength to strength and has forged links with a range of public agencies e.g. the Police, Connexions, the Youth Offending Team. It is now also formally providing services on behalf of statutory service providers.

Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is about creating a society in which people from different backgrounds live harmoniously together, and about tackling fractures in society which may ultimately lead to conflict. Cohesion is a vital component of stronger communities; and both supports, and is the result of, safer communities. Community cohesion should be on the agenda of thematic partnerships covering crime, education and housing. Guidance on building and measuring cohesion can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/comrace/cohesion>

Bradford is taking an innovative, sustained and long-term approach to improving community cohesion throughout the district. A comprehensive action plan has been produced through collaboration and partnership with all the key agencies and organisations, working towards making Bradford a ‘district whose people respect and celebrate differences in sex, race, culture and religion’ (2020 Vision).

The work is being jointly led by Bradford Vision, as the Local Strategic Partnership, and Bradford Council. The delivery plan focuses around four thematic work areas:

- Equity of access and outcomes – the fundamental underpinning principle to ensure improved outcomes for ethnic minority communities, women, young people, the elderly and the disabled in relation to education, employment, housing, crime and the environment.
- Civic pride, participation and citizenship – to increase levels of influence and involvement in the decision making processes of the district. Encouraging young people into leadership and promoting active citizenship.
- Community relations – to strengthen community life and build greater contact and understanding between communities across the district.
- A safe district for individuals, communities and organisations – to create a level of community safety, which will support good community relations and minimise community tension.

A multi-agency and multi-sector community cohesion working group, chaired by Bradford Vision’s community cohesion director, has been established to manage delivery of the plan.

Reducing Offending and Re-Offending

The review is an opportunity to strengthen the delivery of the Prolific and other Priority Offenders Strategy and plans to reduce re-offending, both of which contribute to the outcomes included in the SSCF Agreements.

The Prolific and other Priority Offenders Strategy, encourages clear links to be made across a wide cross section of partners involved in reducing crime including Crime and Drugs Partnerships, Local Criminal Justice Boards and Youth Offending Teams¹³.

The Reducing Re-Offending Action Plan contains 60 action points for addressing re-offending and suggests complimentary activity for the consideration of those working at the regional and local level.¹⁴ Helping offenders to re-integrate into the community contributes to reducing-re-offending (the costs of which are at least £11billion a year) and raising public confidence in the criminal justice system.

¹³ For further information on the Prolific and other Priority Offenders Strategy please visit the crime reduction website at: <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/ppo.htm?fp>

¹⁴ For more information on the Reducing Re-Offending Action Plan please visit <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/justice/sentencing/rehabilitation>

Neither of these strategies can work properly without the support and services necessary to intensively manage identified offenders and rehabilitate them from offending lifestyles. The review should be used to consider ways in which different partners and partnerships involved in the delivery of these strategies can work better together.

Working with residents and young people

Residents, especially young people, can often feel excluded from neighbourhood decision making, seeing other groups as making the decisions and holding the power. This exclusion is often more pronounced among young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods as they generally experience worse services than more affluent localities.

If we are to make genuine improvements in youth engagement, create neighbourhoods where young people feel valued as stakeholders, then partnerships need to ensure that the views, concerns and opinions of young people (in all their diversity) are heard as equal partners in the decision making forums at neighbourhood level. They have a right to this as current community stakeholders with views and interests that go beyond specific young people's issues. Partnerships need to build and strengthen the routes (and in some cases open them) for young people to be fully engaged in the decisions, opportunities and challenges affecting their communities. This will build respect between young people and others in the community.

Thames Valley joint visits and surgeries

On a housing estate with a high incidence of antisocial behaviour, the police and housing association set up joint surgeries to meet with and help residents. This opened out into joint visits to target residents who could not or would not attend surgeries, or who actively avoided communication with the partnership. As a result, positive dialogue began with local youths and residents were actively encouraged to contact the local police team. Street lighting was improved and CCTV installed near a shop where 'youths gathering' was seen as a problem. The consultation approach helped to engage the community, increased the flow of intelligence and reassured residents. One year on, the shopkeeper reported a drop in problems such as shoplifting, local people said they were no longer afraid to visit the shop after dark and there was an overall reduction in anti-social behaviour on the estate.¹⁵

Reducing anti-social behaviour

The residents of an isolated housing estate identified youth anti-social behaviour as a priority. Youths attending the neighbourhood meeting stated the need for a youth club. A joint problem solving group was set up, including local residents and service providers. As a result a weekly youth club was established in a community centre and visible police and PCSO patrols were stepped up. The result was a marked reduction in anti-social behaviour.

¹⁵ Home Office / ACPO 'In control from reassurance to neighbourhood policing' More detail can be found in the National Centre for Policing Excellence (NCPE) Neighbourhood Policing Practice Advice and 'Reassurance Policing – A Rough Guide'.

Cleaner Safer Greener

Opinion surveys have consistently identified the importance that people attach to creating cleaner safer greener communities. Their priorities for improvement relate to facilities for teenagers, cleaner and safer streets and improved open spaces.

The Liveability Fund pilots have demonstrated the importance of combining investment in improving the infrastructure of public spaces with more robust on-going management and maintenance regimes to ensure that those improvements are sustained – that improved spaces do not rapidly deteriorate through lack of care and maintenance.

The Government's *How To* programme will be working with local areas and practitioners at all levels to develop and sustain a climate of good practice and innovation in delivering cleaner, safer, greener communities. More information is available at www.cleanersafergreener.gov.uk

The Living Spaces scheme has demonstrated the desire of local communities to transform the quality of their local environment. The scheme has helped local community groups to create and improve local parks, play areas, skate parks and other open and green spaces. More information, in particular examples of what has been achieved, is available at www.living-spaces.org.uk

The Green Flag Award scheme is used by many green space managers to improve the quality of their spaces, even where sites themselves are not entered for an award. The underpinning principles and approaches of the Green Flag Award scheme in terms of improving, managing and maintaining green spaces to be welcoming, safe and inclusive of the whole community are help to raise standards. More information is available at www.greenflagawards.org.uk

Local Authorities can also seek relevant professional advice on public space design and improvements from organisations such as CABE Space. Many local authorities already adhere to the principles and approaches underpinning the Green Flag Award scheme in terms of improving, managing and maintaining green spaces, even where they do not apply for formal assessment of their parks and other green spaces.

The Thames Valley Partnership and Inside Out Trust joined with Reading Borough Council, HMP Reading, the Thames Valley Probation Area, the Government Office for the South-East and the local community to transform neglected woodland into a valuable public park at Denham Crescent, Reading. Initially the local community were apprehensive about the project, but a leaflet campaign, a meeting with representatives of the organisations involved and the opportunity to comment on the plans won them over. A community steering group was established to decide just what should be done and over 100 members of the community attended a barbecue to celebrate the park opening.

'You could feel good that you were doing something for the community, not just sitting back and doing your time. It was nice to see that people had faith in us, that they believed we could be rehabilitated. In that sense they were giving something back to us.' Reading Prisoner.

Community Participation – Together we can reduce re-offending and increase public confidence: NOMS Communities and Civil Renewal Strategy Consultation Paper.

There is a clear continuum from litter to more serious environmental crime. Left unchecked, dirty streets and neighbourhoods affect the perception of the local community, which can lead to anti-social behaviour and eventually more serious crime. In addition there are many examples where engaging communities in the creation and maintenance has led to spaces and places that are better designed, used and respected by the whole community.

There is a wide range of expert advice available. ODPM funds CAFE Space to provide support to local authorities and supports Groundwork UK to work with local communities. Many examples of good practice and sources of support are available at www.cleanersafergreener.gov.uk

Annex 2: SSCF Outcomes and Performance Indicators

Outcomes	Mandatory performance indicators	Illustrative supplementary indicators
<p>To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs (mandatory in all areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce BCS comparator crime between 2003/04 and 2007/08. Level negotiated by GO within agreed process PSA1 BCS comparator • Domestic Violence (only mandatory in areas receiving DV funding) • Violent Crime – (only mandatory in areas receiving Violent crime programme funding) 	<p>Crime: Any indicators drawn from the BCS comparator measures for PSA 1.</p> <p>Acquisitive Crime: x % reduction in burglary; x % reduction in vehicle crime; X % reduction in robbery.</p> <p>Violent Crime: Reduction in serious woundings. Reduction in common assault.</p> <p>Reduction of crime in car parks. Reduction in Youth Crime. Fear of crime: Indicators drawn from PPAF.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce people's perception of ASB (SPI 10a) 	<p>Anti-social behaviour from: X% reduction in measurable anti-social behaviours e.g. graffiti, abandoned cars, number of people begging.</p> <p>Use of range of powers and interventions (measure defined by GOs and local partners)</p> <p>Outcomes of intervention for individuals e.g. for youth asb, improvement in school attendance and or ASSET score.</p> <p>Proportion of ASBOs on young people accompanied by an ISO or parenting order.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the perception of local drug use or drug dealing (SPI 10c) 	<p>Drugs from: Any indicators drawn from drug strategy KPIs or PPAF relating to drugs</p>

Outcomes	Mandatory performance indicators	Illustrative supplementary indicators
<p>To have cleaner, safer and greener public spaces (mandatory in areas receiving cleaner safer greener element funding and targeted neighbourhood funding)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness – (BV199a) Percentage of sites surveyed that fall below a grade B for cleanliness, using Grades based on those set out in the Code of Practice for Litter and Refuse. also percentages relating to graffiti (BV199b), fly posting (BV199c) • Fly tipping – (BV199d) no more than x fly tipping incidents by 2008; x fly tipping enforcement actions by 2008 • Abandoned vehicles – x % of abandoned vehicles which removed within 24 hours from the point at which LAs are able to remove them • Quality of surroundings – Number of parks and green spaces with Green Flag Award. % of residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces (BV119e)
<p>To improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery (mandatory in areas receiving targeted neighbourhood funding)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Improve the reliability of public transport serving the area; % of residents believe bus service improved • Health Increase % of local people satisfied with access to health services to X%; Increase the number of people in good health to XX; access a GP within X hours and a nurse Y hours of requesting an appointment • Housing & Environment Reduce by X days waiting time for housing repairs; Improve the level of resident satisfaction with key environmental services year on year by X%; reduce fuel poverty by X% to at least the district level by 2008 • Education Increase the level of adult skills to at least the national average by 2008; improve attainment and attendance at the local primary and secondary schools to at least the LEA average by 2008; raise the number of children awarded 5 grade A-C GCSEs to X% by March 2008; improve English and Maths Key Stage 2 results so that at least % in area attain level 4 and above by 2008 • Employment Increase employment opportunities for hard to reach groups. • Accountability % of residents who know how to hold service providers to account

Outcomes	Mandatory performance indicators	Illustrative supplementary indicators
<p>To increase the capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision-making and are able to influence service delivery. (mandatory in all areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area • % of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people can get on well together • % of residents who affirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation at least 3 times in the past year • Growth of the local VCS in the past year • the proportion of key public services delivered by the VCS 	<p>Governance: % residents (i) serving or (ii) willing to serve in citizen governance roles or as community advocates or representatives</p> <p>Cohesion: % of residents who feel involved in the local community</p> <p>Volunteering: % known VCS organisations reporting increased volunteering in the past year</p> <p>VCS: % of known VCS confirming growth in activity over the past year.</p> <p>Any From: Indicators of strong communities:</p> <p>Audit Commission’s Quality of Life and Community Involvement indicators at: http://www.local-pi-library.gov.uk/library.asp</p> <p>Community Cohesion indicators launched by the Community Cohesion Unit at: http://www.communitycohesion.gov.uk</p> <p>“Measures of Community” – a study for the ACD and RDS by Community Development Foundation publishing. see: http://www.cdf.org.uk/Raw%20material/Measures%20revised%20SUMMARY%20ONLY.doc</p> <p>“The Practical Effects of Community Involvement in Neighbourhood Renewal: a Toolkit of Indicators” http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=905</p>

Annex 3: Model SSCF Agreement

The Agreement will need to include details of who is involved in the partnership and set out brief details of how the partnership will operate; it will need to set out what performance monitoring and management arrangements are in place, including details of which partners are responsible for delivering what; finally it will need to include details of how local people and the VCS are involved in the design and delivery of the LAA. Where government funding is targeted at a specific neighbourhood (e.g. Neighbourhood Element) the funding streams, outcomes, indicators and shared assumptions for that particular neighbourhood will need to be specified. Areas may like to bring this together with their local community strategies and, where relevant, their local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies.

1. **Please tick one box:** % of residents satisfied with delivery of local services and provision of local open spaces meets borough average

Home Office only funded area

Home Office and ODPM funded area

2. **Name of unitary / metropolitan/district(s)**

Lead Partner Contact Details: Name: Role: Organisation: Email Contact Details: Telephone: Address:	
List other partners represented in agreement negotiation: Police, Police Authority, Primary Care Trust, Substance Misuse Commissioning Group, Youth Offending Team, Local Strategic Partnership, Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder, Local CVS / CEN and many other partners	
Funding Streams. Details of allocations to the area for each funding stream for 2005/06	
Funding Stream	Allocation

The national outcomes for SSCF are listed below. Please list the mandatory and negotiated indicators/measures and targets for each. In two tier areas where the county is involved please state if it is a county target or to which district(s) it applies.

National Outcome:

To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs.

1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Reduce overall crime by % by 31 March 2008, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs	Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (inc. attempts)	Reduction of % between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			£x BCU
	Theft from a vehicle (inc. attempts)	Reduction of % between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			
	Vehicle interference	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			

National Outcome:						
To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
	Domestic burglary (inc attempts)	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			
	Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			
	Criminal damage	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			

National Outcome:

To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs.

1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
	Common assault (inc. on a PC)	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08		£X (£X revenue £X capital)	
	Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs	Reduction of x% between 04/04 and 07/08 in the perception of local drug use or drug dealing	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			
	Woundings	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			

National Outcome:						
To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
	Robbery of personal property	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			
Strengthen partnership delivery through improving information systems, knowledge base and communication	Percentage of residents who feel safe outside in the District during the day and night	Increase percentage of residents who feel safe – target to be developed following July 2005 BVPI Tracker Survey	Milestones to be developed following July 2005 BVPI Tracker Survey		£X (£ X revenue £X capital	£BCU (£X revenue, £X capital)
Comments: Partnership spending will be reviewed in March 2007 as preparation for LAA and move towards commissioning process.						

National Outcome:

Increased capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision-making and are able to influence service delivery.

1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Increase in local participation in governance	% of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting the local area	To maintain existing neighbourhood partnerships and develop a further X by 2008	To have X neighbourhood partnerships operating by March 2006	The Community Empowerment Network		
Increase in Community Cohesion and inclusion	% of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together	Increase of x% from 2005 baseline	Increase of X% by March 2006	Local authority and the police		£x from NRF
Increase in Volunteering	% of residents who affirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation at least three times in the past year	X% increase in known VCS organisations from 2005 baseline	X under represented groups supported through Neighbourhood Support Fund	Local VCS infrastructure organisations		
Growth of the local VCS in the past year	% of known VCS confirming growth in activity over the past year	Increase of x% from 2005 baseline	Increase of x% in 2006-07 from 2005 baseline			

National Outcome:						
Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Reduce the % of people considering anti social behaviour a fairly or very big problem through a programme of activity – a key part of which will be a communications strategy	A reduction in people's perception of ASB	Increase percentage of residents who feel safe – target to be developed following July 2005 BVPI Tracker Survey.	Milestones to be developed following July 2005 BVPI Tracker Survey.			£X (BCU) £X (NRF)
Cleaner, safer and greener environments in the most deprived parts of the District	% of residents satisfied with the delivery of local services and provision of open spaces in deprived areas.	Increase percentage of residents satisfied – target to be developed following July 2005 BVPI Tracker Survey.	Milestones to be developed following July 2005 BVPI Tracker Survey.			£X NRF
Develop a co-ordinated service for women, their families, and perpetrators to tackle domestic abuse	Domestic Violence repeat victimisation	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Increase of x% 2005-06 Reduction of x% 2006-07 x% 2007-08			

National Outcome:

Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.

1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Further reduce the incidence of burglary and vehicle related crime and to increase public reassurance in order that the citizens of the District feel safer in their homes and as they go about their daily lives	Domestic burglary in the District and the most deprived wards	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			£X NRF
	Theft from a vehicle including attempts in the District and the most deprived wards	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			
	Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle including attempts in the District and the most deprived wards	Reduction of x% between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of: x number of offences by 2005-06; x number of offences by 2006-07; x number of offences by 2007-08			

National Outcome:						
Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.						
1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Improve resident satisfaction with local services	% residents satisfied with the delivery of local services	Increase numbers satisfied to x%	x% 2005/06 x% 2006/07 x% 2007/08		£ (revenue)	
Improve waiting time for housing repairs	Waiting time for housing repairs	Reduction of x days between 2004-05 and 2007-08	X days 2005/06 X days 2006/07 X days 2007/08			
Comments:						

National Outcome:

Cleaner, Safer and Greener public spaces.

1. Outcomes	2. Negotiated Indicators or measures	3. Targets to be achieved by 2008	4. Milestones	5. Partnership/body responsible for outcome delivery	6. Funding Allocation (from SSCF money)	7. Funding Allocation (from BCU or NRF funds)
Increased cleanliness of public spaces	% sites with acceptable levels (Grade B or better) of litter and detritus, graffiti and fly-posting	X% in 2008	X% in 2007			
	Number of fly-tipping incidents	X in 2008	X in 2007			
	% of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours	X% in 2008	X% in 2007			
Improved quality of green spaces	Achievement of at least one green flag award	X number up from 2005 base figure	X number by 2007			

Comments:

Arrangements being put in place to prepare for Local Area Agreement

Statement of how VCS has been involved, (including any use of VCS for outcome delivery)

Identification of any support needs

Annex 4: Core funding for Community Empowerment Networks in NRF areas

SSCF allocations for 2006/07 include resources to support Community Empowerment Networks that are fit for purpose in areas receiving NRF. The figures below set out the indicative allocations for each area. Further details are included in paragraphs 45 and 46 of the main guidance.

Authority	2006/07
Barrow-in-Furness	£80,196
Blackburn with Darwen	£104,393
Blackpool	£117,246
Bolton	£152,190
Burnley	£88,361
Halton	£115,336
Knowsley	£191,994
Liverpool	£519,185
Manchester	£501,240
Oldham	£146,131
Preston	£95,248
Rochdale	£149,491
Salford	£191,225
Sefton	£148,464
St. Helens	£128,727
Tameside	£98,933
Wigan	£136,247
Wirral	£189,865
Transitional NRF Areas	
Allerdale	£59,141
Hyndburn	£66,378
Pendle	£65,360