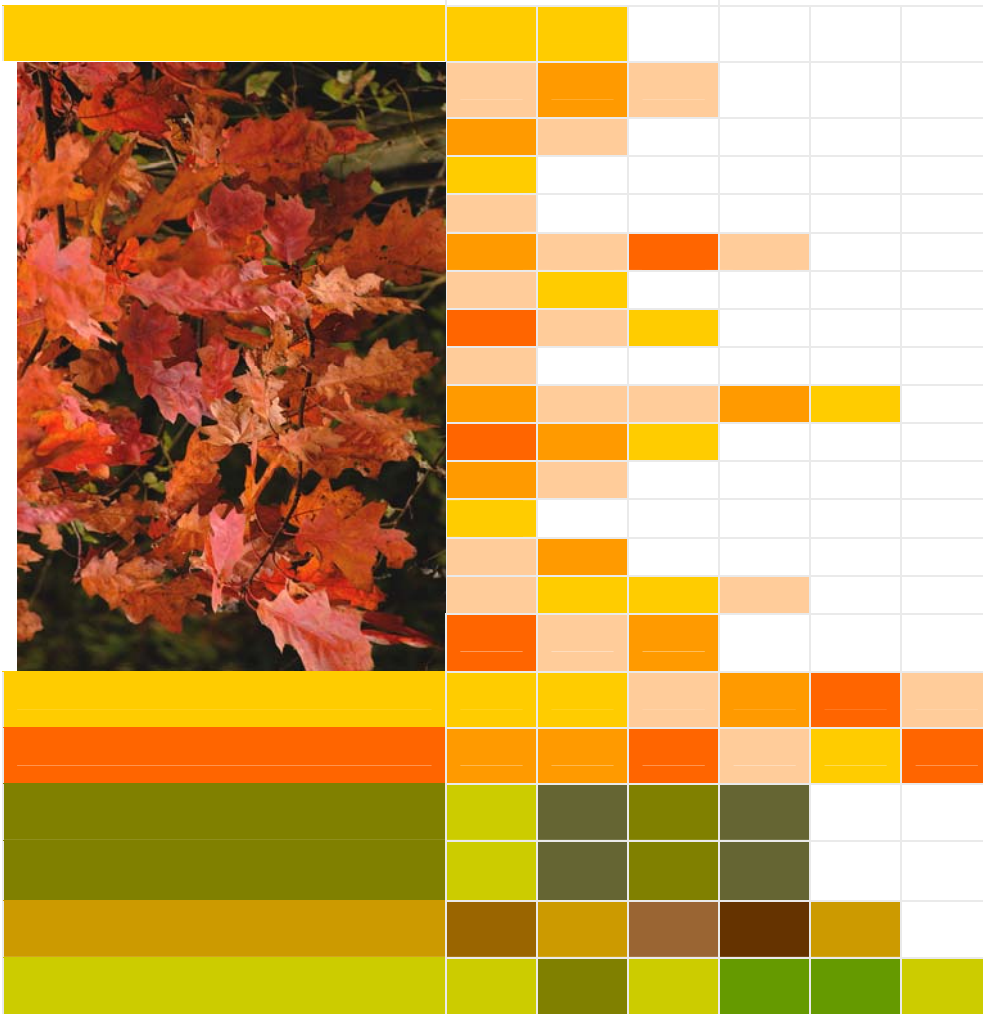


# Somerset Community Safety Partnership Plan



**2008 – 2011  
Update**

**This document is also available on request in Braille, large print, tape and disc and can be translated into different languages. If you require any of these versions please contact the Community Safety Team, County Hall (A2), Taunton TA1 4DY, telephone on 01823 356247 or email [communitysafetyteam@somerset.gov.uk](mailto:communitysafetyteam@somerset.gov.uk)**

## Somerset Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011

### *Foreword*

As Chair of the Somerset Safer Communities Group, I am pleased to present this Community Safety Plan for 2008-11. This Community Safety Plan recognises that tackling crime is not a matter for the Police alone. Instead the plan shows how multi-agency co-operation in Somerset is actively promoting safer and more secure communities.

The plan identifies the major community safety concerns in Somerset, and how all of the partners are working to overcome them. We have identified these concerns through a detailed assessment of the evidence and statistics – the Community Safety Strategic Assessment, which encompasses Place Survey results. Equally as important we have identified community priorities through listening to people's perceptions about their safety concerns, through a series of public consultation events in 2007.

In many respects, the publication of a single Community Safety Plan is a tribute to the joint working throughout the County. Whilst the statutory requirement is for the publication of a countywide document (a Community Safety Agreement) and the publication of Partnership Plans based on the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, Somerset has decided to adopt a single shared joint Plan.

The partners involved have agreed that whilst there is much local diversity amongst our communities, the underlying community concerns are essentially the same. For this reason, the partners are committed to adopting the shared priorities in this Plan, whilst recognising the need to empower local communities to respond differently in tackling these countywide issues.

We have achieved considerable success over the last five years, in improving community safety in Somerset through significantly reducing burglaries, as well as deliberate and accidental fires. Over the next year of this Plan, we will be regularly monitoring our performance to ensure that we can improve the safety and security of people living, working, and visiting Somerset.

Nikki Watson

Avon & Somerset Constabulary District Commander Somerset East  
*Chair of the Somerset Safer Communities Group*



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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Origin of the Plan**

The production of this Plan is required by the Home Office in its guide 'Delivering Safer Communities: a guide to effective partnership working'. The Plan is a development of the Somerset Community Safety Strategic Assessment. It builds on the Strategic Assessment and reflects the shared priorities identified in the county-wide Community Safety Agreement and those identified through the Community Safety Partnerships. The Plan also reflects the joint community safety priorities of partners in the Somerset Local Area Agreement (LAA).

The Partnership responsible for the Plan is the Somerset Safer Communities Group. This group co-ordinates a range of community safety activities across the County, including those of the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) and the Community Safety Partnerships. The Group also has the responsibility for the governance of the 'Safer' elements of the Local Area Agreement.

### **1.2 Purpose of the Plan**

The purpose of this Plan is to set out the three-year strategy for tackling crime, disorder and community safety issues in Somerset for the period April 2008 to March 2011. It is to be revised annually.

The strategy involves six steps:

- decide priorities for improving community safety in Somerset;
- select performance indicator(s) for each priority;
- set targets for each indicator;
- identify actions to be undertaken by particular partners;
- establish a performance management framework; and
- start making improvements for input to next year's Plan.

### **1.3 Structure of the Plan**

The first three steps in the strategy have been completed through the development of the Somerset Community Safety Strategic Assessment and the Community Safety Agreement. These steps are summarised in Sections 2 to 4 of this Plan. Section 5 contains illustrations of the actions to be carried out by particular partners under this Plan. Section 6 considers how performance against the Plan will be assessed and managed. Section 7 looks at what is needed for input to next year's Plan. The members of the Partnership are given in the Appendix.

## 2. Our priorities for community safety in Somerset

The six main community safety priorities in Somerset that emerged from the LAA process are:

- reducing the harm caused by drugs;
- limiting the damage of alcohol on our communities;
- preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and reducing youth re-offending;
- safeguarding vulnerable people;
- making our communities feel safer and reducing anti-social behaviour; and
- improving safety on Somerset's roads.

In addition supplementary priorities since the LAA process have emerged, under the theme 'prevention and protection' and 'impact of recession'.

### 2.1 *Reducing the harm caused by drugs*

Reducing the overall number of drug users remains a very high priority because available data suggests that between 30-50% of all acquisitive crimes are related to illegal drug use.<sup>1</sup> Users of heroin and/or crack and/or cocaine were responsible for up to 75% of the total acquisitive crimes committed in Somerset in 2008/09.

Our knowledge of patterns of drug use amongst young people is less developed and needs to be enhanced further through the annual process of needs assessment undertaken by the DAAT.

### 2.2 *Limiting the damage of alcohol on our communities*

Misuse of alcohol is a major problem underlying much criminal activity in Somerset. 'Misuse' can have many aspects, each of which may lead to particular types of crime and disorder.

First, excess alcohol consumption associated with 'binge drinking' by young people can lead to anti-social behaviour (ASB). This can escalate to criminal damage and violence. Most reports of ASB in Somerset involve rowdy behaviour and nuisance, and the majority of these occur on weekend nights and are related to drunkenness.

In Somerset during 2008/9 there were 3,120 crimes recorded which were attributed to alcohol, of which 2,430 were violent crimes and 51 were sexual crimes.<sup>2</sup>

Across the County it is estimated that 23% of violent crime (excluding domestic abuse, hate crime and sexual offences) is linked to the night time economy. Violence recorded is mostly low-level, such as public order offences and harassments.

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<sup>1</sup> Adult Drug Treatment Needs Assessment, 2008-9, Somerset DAAT

<sup>2</sup> ASPIRE

There is a complicated relationship between alcohol and rape, as both the offender's and the victim's drinking can be relevant. In Somerset, most offences are linked with the night-time economy/alcohol consumption (alcohol is a contributory factor in one half of serious sexual offences as opposed to only 3% for drugs).

Second, 'misuse of alcohol' is involved in the specific crime of drink driving, which by definition involves excess alcohol consumption. Nationally, 17% of all road deaths are linked to drink driving<sup>3</sup>. People with a chronic alcohol misuse problem are more likely to drink-drive, but not all drink-drivers have a chronic alcohol problem.

Third, 'misuse' can apply to someone with a moderate or severe dependency on alcohol. It is estimated that circa 19% of Somerset's population engages in hazardous drinking<sup>4</sup>. This is an important problem for the quality of life of the individuals themselves and their families, and for the health services. One of the more significant implications for crime and disorder patterns is that alcohol misuse is often implicated in domestic abuse. Nationally, 46% of domestic abuse offenders in 2005/6 were under the influence of alcohol<sup>5</sup>.

A particular problem facing those who need treatment for dependency on alcohol is that Somerset has lacked sufficient treatment options. Although there are far more people dependent on alcohol than on drugs, typically in recent times there have been far fewer people in treatment for alcohol dependency than for drug dependency.

For both drug and alcohol dependency, the success of treatment depends, among other factors, on having a stable housing situation. Too few drug and alcohol users in Somerset have adequate housing or housing-related support to enable them to engage successfully in treatment. In turn, those who are dependent on drugs or alcohol may well be refused housing as a result of their dependency, so there is a vicious circle linking drugs or alcohol dependency and housing.

### **2.3 Preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and reducing youth re-offending**

Increasing under-age drinking, and drug use amongst young people, are considered to be important contributors to crime and disorder nationally. In Somerset these trends are compounded by a lack of diversionary activities in the more rural areas of the County.

It is estimated that young people are carrying out about 30% of all crime in Somerset. Small centres in West Somerset have seen particular problems of damage to buildings and vehicles by young people under 18 years old. Across the County, about a quarter of thefts of motor vehicles are linked to young people joyriding low-cc motorcycles.

Young people are often perceived to be the main perpetrators of crime and older people to be the victims. However, young people are relatively more likely to be the victims of crime and to feel less safe than adults of working age.

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<sup>3</sup> Department for Transport – Road Casualties in Great Britain: Annual Report (2006)

<sup>4</sup> Local Alcohol Profiles for England, 2008/09

<sup>5</sup> British Crime Survey 2005/06

## **2.4 Safeguarding vulnerable people**

Domestic abuse of vulnerable partners and distraction burglary affecting older people are the main concerns on this theme in Somerset. The proportion of older people in Somerset is higher than that nationally, and is predicted to continue to rise; distraction burglary is likely to rise accordingly.

Somerset's profile of victims of reported domestic abuse is similar to the national one, most being women in the 16-24 and 35-44 age groups, although there is some abuse of elderly family members. Domestic abuse is difficult to analyse as it tends to be under-reported. The connection between alcohol mis-use and domestic abuse has been mentioned in 2.2.

Racist offences have a low incidence in the County. However, there is likely to be under-reporting of these, as there is of homophobic abuse and incidents involving people with disabilities.

## **2.5 Making our communities feel safer and reducing anti-social behaviour**

The Place Survey (2008) incorporated questions on people's perception of crime and anti-social behaviour, together with satisfaction with the area in which they live. In Somerset, whilst there is a perceived reduction in crime and anti social behaviour, only 1 in 4 agree that the Local Authority and Police are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour issues.

Results from the Place Survey (2008) also suggest that it is at either end of the age spectrum that Somerset's residents feel particularly vulnerable, with the 18-24 years and the 65 years and over being the two groups least likely to feel safe by day and at night.

## **2.6 Improving safety on Somerset's roads**

Somerset has an extensive network of rural single carriageway highly trafficked 'A' roads. On such roads there is a higher risk of serious collisions involving other vehicles and pedestrians than on dual carriageways or motorways.

Between 2002/3 and 2006/7 there was a rise of 32% in hospital admissions via A & E relating to road accidents in the County<sup>6</sup>. Following a peak in 2005, the absolute number of alcohol related road traffic accidents has been very stable year-on-year.<sup>7</sup>

The Olympic Delivery Authority is seeking to adopt a small area of road network around Yeovil into the Olympic Route Network, (Weymouth and Portland in Dorset being the venues for the sailing events of the 2012 Olympics). There is therefore the anticipation that there will be increased traffic through Somerset in order to attend events and potentially travel to/fro training camps.

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<sup>6</sup> North West Public Health Observatory – Local alcohol profiles for England(2006)

<sup>7</sup> Somerset Road Safety Partnership

## **2.7 Prevention and Protection**

### **2.7.1 Preventing violent extremism**

There is a serious and sustained threat from international terrorism to the UK and UK interests overseas. All local authorities are asked to have 'preventing violent extremism' as a local priority. The most hostile environment for terrorists is one where the community is engaged, informed and has a sense of empowerment in respect of terrorism and radicalisation. Initiatives such as the Safer, Stronger Neighbourhoods programme assist in creating an environment in which such engagement can thrive.

### **2.7.2 Impact of nuclear power developments**

The planned re-development of Hinkley Point as a new generation nuclear power station may prove a threat to community safety in several ways. Once work commences, we expect there to be an increased risk of fire and demand for fire inspections, and an impact on traffic volumes and road safety. Until work commences, the most significant risk is likely to be the potential for unrest amongst affected communities.

## **2.8 Impact of recession**

There have been 283 metal thefts in Somerset over the last 12 months, (140 in the East of the county and 143 in the West)<sup>8</sup>. It is anticipated that the rate of metal theft will increase further, with the rise in metal prices believed to be a driving force.

In addition, over the past year there has been a 25% rise<sup>9</sup> in retail theft, it is thought that the recession maybe a substantial driver for this latest rise. The development of restorative measures, in particular a Taunton town centre project targeting shoplifters with restorative conferencing is a relatively recent initiative which should be monitored and possibly expanded throughout the county.

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<sup>8</sup> Avon & Somerset Constabulary – G District Intelligence Department – Crime Records from 01 April 2009 to 30 November 2009

<sup>9</sup> ASPIRE database

### 3. The performance indicators we have selected for each main priority

The priorities and indicators adopted for this Plan are those contained in the Local Area Agreement (LAA) on Community Safety between the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) and the Somerset Safer Communities Group.

The priority areas for this Plan are listed in the table below. The fact that they are numbered does not imply that there is a ranking of priorities – they should be regarded as of equal importance. Because it is difficult to measure performance on any priority directly, an indicator has been chosen that reflects an aspect of each priority. Within Somerset, data on indicators can be compared from year to year to allow progress on the priorities to be monitored. National indicators, when used, also allow comparisons with others areas. The national indicators that have been selected for use in this Plan are shown in the following table.

Priority	National Indicator(s) to measure success
1. Reducing the harm caused by drugs	NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment
	NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate
	NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders
2. Limiting the damage of alcohol on our communities	NI 39 Alcohol-related hospital admission rates
3. Preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and reducing youth re-offending	NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17
4. Safeguarding vulnerable people	NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence
5. Making our communities feel safer and reducing anti-social behaviour	NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and Police
6. Improving safety on Somerset's roads	NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

#### 4. The targets we have set for each indicator

Targets have been set in accordance with SMART principles; they aim to be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bounded. Baseline, milestone and target values for this three-year Plan are shown in the following table.

Priority	Indicator	Baseline 2007/08	Milestone 2008/09	Milestone 2009/10	Target 2010/11
1.Reducing the harm caused by drugs	NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment	1,020	1,030	1,041	1,051
	NI 16 Serious acquisitive crimes per 1000 population	9.83	9.57	9.30	9.04
	NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders		See note a) below	20% improvement (based on a ratio of 1:17)	% improvement will be based on a ratio of 1:17
2.Limiting the damage of alcohol on our communities	NI 39 Alcohol - related hospital admission rate per 100,000 population	06/07 1,357	1,535	1,602	1,652
3.Preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and reducing youth re-offending	NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	1,470	1,367	1,312	1,260
4.Safeguarding vulnerable people	NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence	31%	See note b) below	30%	28%
5.Making our communities feel safer and reducing anti-social behaviour	NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and Police	See note c) below	27.4%	-	34.4%
6.Improving safety on Somerset's roads	NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	323 4.3%	303 6.3%	283 6.6%	265 6.4%

#### Notes

a) 2008/09 seen as a developmental year

b) NI was a placeholder during 2008/09

c) NI baseline/target set following Place Survey 2008/09 (NI placeholder during 2008/09)

## **5. The actions we have identified to tackle problems**

This section of the Community Safety Plan provides a sample of the actions that have been adopted for each priority.

### **Priority 1: reducing the harm caused by drugs**

Actions under this priority have two main strands:

- Encouraging more drug users into effective treatment;
- Reducing drug-related crime, and
- Reducing reoffending

#### **Actions for 2010/11**

- 1) Develop jointly between the Community Safety Partnerships and DAAT responses to tackle discarded needles within the Taunton Deane, Sedgemoor and South Somerset areas.
- 2) Implement the annual programme of work to enable drug users to enter effective treatment as detailed in the DAAT Adult Treatment Plan.
- 3) Community Safety Partnerships to ensure Avon & Somerset Probation are acknowledged as a responsible authority from April 2010:
  - a. Relevant strategies to reflect this change.
  - b. Partners to be aware of Home Office guidance of requirements under this new responsibility, and plan and act accordingly.

**Priority 2: limiting the damage of alcohol on our communities**

There are three broad areas of actions under this priority:

- Promoting education and awareness to promote safe and sensible drinking behaviour;
- Tackling alcohol-related crime, with particular emphasis on licensing and law enforcement through joint work between the County Council, District Councils, the Police, and other key stakeholders; and
- Delivering a range of interventions which aim to reduce the harm associated with alcohol misuse

**Actions for 2010/11**

- 1) Identify why admissions of those aged under 18years, to hospital with alcohol-specific conditions are high in Taunton Deane and take steps to tackle.
- 2) Continue to tackle alcohol related crime through the work of the DAAT Communities Group Alcohol Plan.

**Priority 3: preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and reducing youth re-offending**

Actions under this priority fall into two main categories:

- Restorative Justice activities; and
- Interventions on the ground

**Actions for 2010/11**

- 1) Finalise the Somerset Young People Substance Misuse Plan, and implement the actions as appropriate.
- 2) Continue to monitor effectiveness of youth restorative disposals and ensure clear guidance in the links with anti social behaviour processes.

**Priority 4: safeguarding vulnerable people and reducing domestic abuse**

The focus of this priority is on repeat incidents of domestic abuse, and actions fit under three main headings:

- Ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable for their abusive behaviour;
- Improving the impact of programmes for perpetrators; and
- Reducing contact between perpetrators and victims

**Actions for 2010/11**

- 1) Safer Homes Group to ensure work with relevant parties to prevent trips and falls
- 2) Review and implement holistic approach to hate crime
- 3) Develop and implement an interpersonal violence strategy for Somerset encompassing the wider “Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy” themes

**Priority 5: making our communities feel safer and reducing anti-social behaviour**

This priority is focussed on improving community satisfaction with the way the Police and local councils deal with anti-social behaviour. Actions are of two types, aimed at:

- Making communities safer; and
- Improving people's awareness of and satisfaction with the local agencies

**Actions for 2010/11**

- 1) Improve communication to public promoting partnership work – with particular focus on young people (high risk:high fear).
- 2) Somerset anti-social behaviour strategy to improve awareness of cyber-bullying in Somerset's schools.
- 3) Communications to raise profile of fly tipping.
- 4) Ensure anti-social behaviour policies are linked into the Family Intervention Project pilot work ongoing in Mendip and South Somerset .

**Priority 6: improving safety on Somerset's roads**

The focus of this priority is to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries in road accidents in the County. Actions fall into three groups aimed at:

- raising awareness of road safety issues and providing safety training to road users;
- enforcement of speed limits; and
- improving signage and road design

**Actions for 2010/11**

- 1) Identify Olympic training camps and routes to events planned in Somerset and surrounding areas, and the impact that this might have on Somerset's roads.
- 2) Road Safety Partnership to continue focus on 16-24 years and collisions involving motorcycles.

**Priority 7: prevention and protection**

Actions for each of the areas within this theme:

**1) Preventing violent extremism**

- a) “Prevent” (NI 35) – partners to continue to contribute to this strand of CONTEST the national counter terrorist strategy.
- b) Counter terrorism activities focusing on community engagement, linking to the work of the equalities and community cohesion forums in Somerset.
- c) Partners to adhere to the strategic priorities within the Somerset Prevent Strategy, and be aware of local profiles which may impact upon Somerset, and take any relevant action.

**2) Nuclear power developments**

- a) Community Safety Partnerships to evaluate possible implications of Hinkley Point developments and plan appropriately – linking with West Somerset and Sedgemoor District Councils.

**Priority 8: impact of recession**

- a) Metal theft – Community Safety Partnerships to monitor levels of metal theft in their localities devising plans to tackle any further increases.
- b) Retail theft – partners need to continue to work closely with retailers and ‘Shop/Retail Watch’ schemes in Somerset’s major towns to tackle the rise in retail theft.
- c) Cycle theft – research and (if appropriate) develop plan to work with Somerset’s employers to encourage secure cycle storage.

## **6. The performance management framework**

- 6.1 The Partnership recognises that for each priority, regular monitoring will be needed of the actions carried out, and performance against milestones and the target for the relevant indicator(s) will need to be assessed. Reporting and monitoring protocols will be developed, so that actions can be reviewed with relevant partners, as needed, to improve performance.
- 6.2 The Somerset Safer Communities Group will liaise with partners to check that actions are progressing as planned, and assemble data for the indicators being used within this Plan. The Somerset Safer Communities Group will have overall responsibility for monitoring performance against the Plan. The Group will receive reports on a quarterly basis from the Delivery Plan lead, outlining progress on actions taken as part of the Delivery Plan and in achieving targets.
- 6.3 Community safety delivery in Somerset has received a positive response from the Audit Commission in 2009/10, as part of the Comprehensive Area Assessment. In order to strive for “green flag” status, the Safer Communities Group should monitor the ‘Staying Safe’ action plan in 2010/11.

## 7. Work needed to make future Plans more effective

### 7.1 Making good the deficiencies already recognised

#### Fill intelligence gaps

The following table identifies a non-exhaustive list of knowledge gaps and further research required on specific topics which would usefully inform the future Strategic Assessment process and related Plans.

<b>Reducing the Harm Caused by Drugs</b>	
1.	Patterns of drug use amongst children
2.	Response times: comparison between rural and urban areas
<b>Limiting the Damage of Alcohol on our Communities</b>	
3.	Relationship between excessive alcohol consumption and domestic violence
4.	Alcohol-related admissions to hospital that result from the Glastonbury festival
5.	Information about drinks promotions was not available from District licensing officers or on the internet
6.	Supply of alcohol to children by parents
<b>Safeguarding Vulnerable People</b>	
7.	'No Cold Calling Zones': there is no evidence available about the effectiveness of these, or of where they are situated
8.	True level of hate crime, split by whether racially-, homophobic- or disability-related
9.	Incidence of domestic abuse committed against elderly people and by children to their parents/siblings
10.	Cyberbullying: there is limited national data and no local data. To whom would a victim report this?
<b>Prevention and Protection</b>	
11.	Civil contingency: issue here was one of accessing the information
12.	Local evidence of community tensions/terrorist threats
13.	Businesses in the South West which may be at risk of terrorist attack on their IT systems
<b>Feeling Safer</b>	
14.	ASB: little uniformity between districts in the amount and level of data held
15.	Access to information about tolerance of ASB – variability between districts
16.	Youth facilities: data was sourced, but this was not provided consistently e.g. council versus privately run. Considerable time would have been needed to reconcile and ensure consistency.
17.	Environmental degradation data: inconsistent in amount and level of data available from the districts
<b>Impact of the Recession</b>	
18.	Commercial insurance fraud
19.	Deliberate fires related to fraudulent claims
20.	Activities of loan sharks in the South West

As well as this intelligence gathering, the Partnership will need to assess the effectiveness of individual actions carried out under this Plan. In addition, every opportunity will need to be taken to gather ‘what works’ intelligence from other comparable areas of the UK.

**7.2 *Re-engaging with the community on priorities and on the performance of the Plan***

People across Somerset will have opportunities to be involved again in the identification and adjustment of priorities, through consultation processes during 2010/11 to produce the next Community Safety Plan and the next Somerset Community Safety Strategic Assessment. As part of the next round, the public will be made aware of achievements and under-achievements to date in tackling Somerset’s priorities on crime and disorder. They will also have been made aware of the actions taken this year under this Plan, and will have an opportunity to contribute their ideas on actions that could be included in future Plans.

## Appendix: The Members of the Partnership

The Partnership responsible for this Plan is the Somerset Safer Communities Group. This group co-ordinates a range of community safety activities across the County. Its members are:

ORGANISATION	ROLE	HOLDER	ROLE ON SCC Safer Communities Group
Avon and Somerset Constabulary	BCU Commander East	Nikki Watson	Acting Chair
Avon and Somerset Constabulary	BCU Commander West	Daimon Tilley	
Avon and Somerset Criminal Justice Board	Co-ordinator	Paul Jelley	
Avon and Somerset Police Authority	Chair	Moira Hamlin	
Community Safety Network	Chair	Dave Robinson	
Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service	Area Commander	Dave Robinson	
Mendip District Council	Chief Executive	Stuart Brown	
Mendip and South Somerset Community Safety Partnership	Chair	Tony Fife	
Mendip and South Somerset Community Safety Partnership Elected Member	With portfolio for community safety	Tony Fife	
National Probation Service - Avon and Somerset Area	Manager for Somerset	David Thomas	
Safer Somerset West Community Safety Partnership	Chair	Andy Newland	
Safer Somerset West Elected Member	With portfolio for community safety	John Swayne	
Sedgemoor District Council	Chief Executive	Kerry Rickards	
Somerset County Council	Communities Directorate - Head of Service – Partnerships Children & Young People's Directorate - Head of Service	Trevor Gillham  Linda Barnett	

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>ROLE</b>	<b>HOLDER</b>	<b>ROLE ON SCC Safer Communities Group</b>
Somerset County Council Elected Member	With portfolio for community safety	William Wallace	
Somerset Drug & Alcohol Action Team	Co-ordinator	Amanda Payne	
Somerset Primary Care Trust	Public Health Specialist	Stewart Brock	
Somerset Local Safeguarding Children's Board	Vice Chair	Linda Barnett	
South Somerset District Council	Deputy Chief Executive	Rina Singh	
Taunton Deane Borough Council	Chief Executive	Penny James	
West Somerset District Council	Executive Director	Adrian Dyer	
Voluntary Sector representative	Area Manager, Victim Support	Sue Lloyd	
<b>Administration</b>			
Somerset DAAT	DAAT Administrator	Claire Richter	
<b>Others in attendance</b>			
GOSW	Regional Advisor	Julia Hodgson	

**Partners involved:**

