

**DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES  
BOARD**

**Thursday 24 July 2014 at 9.30am  
New Conference Room, Police Headquarters**

**AGENDA**

Apologies: Sally Goodwin

**OPEN SESSION**

<b>1.</b>	Minutes of SCB meeting*	Chair
<b>2.</b>	Matters Arising <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CSA Equality Impact Assessment</li></ul>	Chair Michelle Collins
<b>3.</b>	Performance Report*	Supt Kul Mahay / ACC A Goodwin
<b>4.</b>	ASB <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New Tools and Powers*</li><li>• Victims First Project (ECINS Update)*</li></ul>	Supt Kul Mahay
<b>5.</b>	Update report from the Police and Crime Commissioner*	Alan Charles
<b>6.</b>	Strategic Assessment Process	Supt Kul Mahay
<b>7.</b>	Probation <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reducing Reoffending Strategy*</li><li>• IOM Strategy update*</li><li>• Update on Transforming Rehabilitation</li></ul>	Ben Wild
<b>8.</b>	Hate Crime update*	Michelle Collins
<b>9.</b>	Mental Health Triage Update	Supt Kul Mahay
<b>10.</b>	AOB	

\*Denotes a paper attached

**Date of Next Meeting:** 27 November 2014 commencing at 9.30am, New Conference Room, Police HQ.

**CLOSED SESSION - CONFIDENTIAL**

Domestic Homicide Review update\*

Michelle Collins

**MINUTES** of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 5 March 2014 at Police Headquarters, Ripley

**PRESENT**

Councillor P J Smith – in the Chair  
(Derbyshire County Council)

<b><u>3D Infrastructure Consortium</u></b> L Allison	<b><u>Derbyshire County Council</u></b> Councillor M Booth S Goodwin S Pintus
<b><u>Amber Valley Borough Council</u></b> Councillor C Short J Townsend	<b><u>Erewash Borough Council</u></b> Councillor C A Hart
<b><u>Bolsover District Council</u></b> Councillor B Murray-Carr	<b><u>High Peak Borough Council</u></b> D Smith
<b><u>Chesterfield Borough Council</u></b> Councillor S Blank D Reddish	<b><u>North East Derbyshire District Council</u></b> Councillor L Robinson
<b><u>Derbyshire Constabulary</u></b> A Goodwin	<b><u>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</u></b> A Charles
<b><u>Derbyshire Dales District Council</u></b> D Bunton	<b><u>South Derbyshire District Council</u></b> Councillor R J Wheeler S Batchelor
<b><u>Derbyshire Fire &amp; Rescue Service</u></b> A Waldie	

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of M Creedon, D Lowe, K Mahay, F McArdle, J Mead, Councillor L Rose, N Thurstan, and M Trillo

**1/14** **MINUTES RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Safer Communities Board held on 27 November 2013 be confirmed as a correct record.

**2/14** **DFRS CONSULTATION UPDATE** The consultation period had ended on 23 December 2013, and 950 responses had been received. The outcome of the initial consultation had been presented to the Fire Authority meeting in February, and additional meetings had been held, where over 50 proposals had been considered. Following this, there were a set of key principles/outcome proposals – that no change was not an option, that resources needed to be matched to the level of risk, and to take account of the consultation feedback.

It was noted that a staged approach had been adopted, and particular focus was being given to the next two years. There would be liaison with the Police, which would form a large part of the focus, and consultation would continue. The main outcomes were highlighted to the Board, along with the key impacts.

A query was raised around the potential for services to share sites. An asset mapping exercise was being undertaken across the county, and it was stated that where it was felt to be appropriate, this would be looked into.

The Board was informed that this would be the last meeting for A Waldie, and he was thanked for his work and support.

**3/14**        **PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW – QUARTER 3 2013/14** The Board was provided with a summary of performance in relation to the cross cutting issues (new threats) – economic crime, cyber crime, troubled families and new and emerging communities.

Overall, crime in the county had increased by 1.9% over the last 11 months, although this had been expected. The main areas of increase had been non-domestic burglary, shoplifting and vehicle crime. There had also been an increase in sexual offences.

A breakdown was provided of performance at December 2013 for Derbyshire as a whole, and for each of the Community Safety Partnerships. A summary was also given of the actions for support by the Safer Communities Board, and whether these were currently being progressed.

The Board was asked to consider the current format of the performance report and whether the information was still being presented in the most appropriate way. It was suggested that information should be presented in a format that would allow the Board to add value and to influence the analysis of trends. It was agreed that a small task and finish group would be formed to review the current report and report back to the next meeting on a preferred format.

**ACTION: A Goodwin**

**4/14**        **COUNTY COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT 2014-17** It was reported that the Board now required a new three year Community Safety Agreement. Following on from the annual threat and risk assessment, the new Community Safety Agreement reflected the top eight agreed priorities for the Police and wider community safety partners for 2014/15 – alcohol related harm, cyber crime, domestic abuse, drugs, organised crime groups, safeguarding adults, safeguarding children, and serious acquisitive

crime/offender management. The Agreement was presented to the Board, and this contained an action plan for each of the priorities

Although anti-social behaviour did not appear in the top eight priorities, it was recognised that it was a significant priority for all the Community Safety Partnerships, and it had therefore been included in the Agreement, although any actions relating to anti-social behaviour had been included under other priority headings.

The Agreement was subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. Although there was not a requirement to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA), significant weight was placed on the existence of some form of documentary evidence of compliance with the PSED. A briefing on the preparation of EIA's was due to take place on 17 March and an EIA for the Agreement would be completed thereafter and presented to a future meeting of the Board.

**RESOLVED** to (1) endorse the Community Safety Agreement 2014-17;

(2) agree the completion of an Equality Impact Assessment to be considered at the next meeting of the Board; and

(3) seek updates on the action plan at alternate meetings.

**ACTION: S Goodwin**

**5/14 POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S FUNDING UPDATE FOR 2014/15 AND 2015/16** The Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire had outlined his budget for 2014/15, and this had included resources for community safety grants. A letter had been sent to local authority partners to advise of the Commissioner's intention to make Community Safety grants available under a bidding/application process from April 2014. The grant offer covered two financial years. The letter had outlined the key principles, and notification had been given to Community Safety Partners of the maximum allocations.

For 2014/15, a more rigorous process was required. Whilst CSG funding had been earmarked, passporting would no longer take place. Local authority and Probation partners were being asked to submit applications for grants and to identify the outcomes that would be delivered to support the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan before approval was given and grants awarded. Periodic monitoring reports would also be required. Application forms and guidance packs were currently being finalised for grants for 2014/15, with a view for applications to have been received by 7 April 2014. This would allow for grant decisions to be notified by 19 May.

District/Borough Councils asked for a proportionate level of administration to secure funding, given that staff available to complete applications/monitoring in most Community Safety Partnerships was limited.

The Commissioner had recently consulted the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Panel on a review of the Police and Crime Plan. The Board was informed of the inclusion of drugs and low level environmental anti-social behaviour as plan objectives.

It was noted that the Commissioner wished to continue to encourage and foster innovative projects that supported the Police and Crime Plan, and had set aside £250,000 in 2013/14 to fund Crime Prevention Grants. As a commitment to partnership working, the Commissioner had secured the assistance of the County Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group (SCTAG) and the City Safer Communities Group, and these had reviewed all large grant applications relevant to their administrative area, and in some circumstances could be asked to review small grant applications. The Commissioner wished to record his thanks for the contribution made in the review of applications.

The Commissioner had advised that there would be two grant rounds in 2014/15 rather than three, and that he would like the SCTAG to continue with its support in the review of applications.

The Commissioner also informed the Board of other work that was taking place. An initiative called 'Over to You' (formerly 'Have Your Say') would be taking place throughout the year, and this would involve getting wider views from larger employers. The views of young people in relation to the Police had also been sought, and consideration was being given to updating the service for young people. An Engagement Day and Youth Summit was to take place, and there would be grants for three schools who submitted the best ideas for crime prevention. Two summits were due to be held – one on forced marriages, which would be aimed at law enforcement professionals, and one on mental health.

**RESOLVED** that the report be received.

**6/14**      **DERBYSHIRE SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME STRATEGY** Following on from a multi-agency briefing and consultation in September 2013, and the publication of the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy in October 2013, it had been agreed that divisional Detective Inspectors, with responsibility for the management of local OCGs, should develop local partnership arrangements as appropriate. The Strategy emphasised the need for strong partnerships and the participation of multiple local authority departments had been accepted locally as essential.

To this end, Local Organised Crime Group Partnership Boards had been developed in each police division in the county. The proposed terms of reference for the groups was presented. The terms of reference had been discussed at the SCTAG meeting in February, and in general had been positively received. However, concern had been raised about how South Derbyshire and Erewash OCGs would be managed, given the link to D Division and Derby City, which had a higher number of OCGs involved in more serious elements of crime. The Derby City and Neighbourhood Partnership (CNP) would take the lead role in the administration of the meeting for D Division and had agreed to include South Derbyshire and Erewash in the meetings. The first meeting was due to take place on 11 March, and Community Safety Officers from Erewash and South Derbyshire would attend. Inspector Steve Fairbrother would also attend to observe the process, and would feed back any issues.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and to support the partnership approach developed to tackle local Organised Crime Groups.

**7/14**      **VIOLENCE, ALCOHOL HARM AND LICENSING UPDATE** It was reported that the VAL groups continued to be effective in the identification and management of problematic premises, and the number of premises retained on VAL action plans remained low. With regard to tackling alcohol harm, it had been agreed that governance for alcohol harm should sit with the Health and Wellbeing Board, with secondary reporting through the Safer Communities Board and the Children's Trust Board. In order to improve alignment of the various work streams, it was proposed to produce an overall substance misuse delivery plan, and this would sit beneath the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan had now been developed and was being delivered, and would form part of the overall substance misuse delivery plan. The Task and Finish Group that had developed the Plan would oversee the on-going development and delivery of the Plan, but due to the change in remit for the group, it was proposed that membership be reviewed.

The Intoxicated project had involved the provision of a free BiiAB accredited course for 80 staff from licensed premises in Chesterfield and Derby, and there had been a 74% take up rate. The project had built on existing activity in B Division, where Intoxicated had been delivered for some time, and in Erewash, where the BiiAB course had been subsidised by the Community Safety Partnership. The project was currently subject to a full evaluation, with a view to rolling it out more widely if found to be successful.

It had previously been agreed that the VALs would formally expand their remit to include drugs, and work was on-going in relation to addressing harm from New Psychotic Substances. A key development had been the launch of

the website [www.doyouknowwhatsinit.org.uk](http://www.doyouknowwhatsinit.org.uk), which aimed to provide information, as well as harm minimisation advice.

Chesterfield Royal Hospital had recently been approached by the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) to become a pilot area for the sharing of information under the Cardiff Model. This had been agreed by the hospital, and the provisional timescale was that project development would be undertaken by March 2014, with a six month data collection phase to follow. As Chesterfield was a pilot area, it provided the opportunity to influence what the standard dataset would look like.

The feasibility of a pilot super strength initiative had been considered for Shirebrook and Chesterfield town centre, but after discussion, it had not been considered necessary and proportionate in either location. Further enquiries were continuing to consider an initiative in Derby City.

Additional funding had been identified to increase the number of people trained to deliver brief interventions for alcohol, and groups of professionals who went into people's homes would be prioritised for the additional training. This would be supplemented with an e-learning package.

A review of the Alcohol Diversion Scheme had been undertaken, and had raised a number of issues which were being addressed. New materials had been produced for police custody suites and they would be reminded to promote the scheme as appropriate. Enquiries were on-going to identify the feasibility of acquiring regular performance information.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and specifically supports the Health and Social Care Information Centre pilot with Chesterfield Royal Hospital around the development of information sharing.

**8/14**      **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR NEW TOOLS AND POWERS** The ASB Bill was proposing that the current 19 ASB tools and powers be reduced to six, and it was anticipated that it would receive Royal Assent in September. A summary was provided of the key points in the Bill, together with a brief outline of the implications for Derbyshire. The County ASB Forum was felt to be the ideal group to consider the implications of the proposed changes and to formally agree revised processes and protocols. There would be a need to provide training and briefing sessions for partners.

East Midlands police forces were currently collaborating to develop a training package that would be delivered to both police staff and partners. Derbyshire would therefore be able to ensure that the development reflected local needs. Due to the capacity of key staff, it would be difficult for partners locally to develop training within the timescale without impacting negatively on the roll out of the Victims First Project. To avoid duplication, it was proposed

that partners supported the regional approach and utilise the package for local delivery, once it was finalised.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and endorse the approach set out.

**ACTION: Insp B Thacker**

**9/14**      **TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION UPDATE** It was reported that a stakeholder event, with presentations by local partners to all those interested in bidding for the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) contract who had successfully been through the initial sift, had been well received. Presentations had taken place in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire in the same week to the same group.

The split between public and private sector companies had now been put back to 1 June, but it was the intention in Derbyshire to commence working under the new arrangements in shadow form from 1 April 2014. It was anticipated that not much difference would be noticed to begin with. Jo Mead had been appointed as the CEO for the CRC and a non-Derbyshire officer had been appointed as the CEO for the National Probation Service for the area.

A group had been established under the Local Criminal Justice Board to develop a Reducing Re-offending Strategy, which would assist the new CRC in understanding the Derbyshire perspective. The Integrated Offender Management strategy had also been amended and would sit under the Reducing Re-offending Strategy, and this would also be available to the potential bidders. Both strategies would be presented to the next Board meeting.

**10/14**      **PRIORITY BASED BUDGETS – COMMUNITY SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS** Derbyshire Constabulary was undertaking an internal business review to meet future financial targets, and every aspect of the work of the force was being considered. The review was currently in its second of three stages, and proposals for change would be put forward once all areas had been looked at. It was anticipated that the proposals would be presented to a decision making panel in August/September.

It was reported that all partnership working would also be looked at, and that whilst consultation would take place with those who were involved, it could still lead to some difficult decisions being taken about future funding. A report would be presented on the impact on other partners, particularly around any joint funding arrangements, if identified, later in the year.



**DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

Title	<b>Performance Overview – Ending May 2014</b>
Report written by	Ian Bates, Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team
Attached	Community Safety Partnership Performance Report up to and including May 2014
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board notes the report and the actions taken to address the increases in crime and disorder.</b>

**Purpose of this report**

At the last meeting the Board agreed to establish a small task and finish group to review the format and content of the performance report. This new style report is intended as an analytical product for crime and disorder across Derbyshire (excluding the City) and will provide an exception report of crime and anti-social behaviour.

This report provides the current year's crime figures, by main crime groups (updated to 2014 Crime Groups), by month. It benchmarks current figures against the average taken across the previous three years and using a statistical calculation (standard deviation), sets the upper and lower limit lines on the graph.

If the actual monthly figure falls above or below the limits this will trigger further investigation as to the potential cause. If you would like more detail on the calculations, please contact the author of this paper.

In addition to this, emerging threats and issues attracting national attention are summarised. A range of initiatives and projects are being delivered by Police and partners to address the increases in crime and disorder.

## Recommendations

**That the Board notes the report and the actions taken to address the increases in crime and disorder.**

## Summary table of crimes falling above or below trigger levels

	Amber Valley	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dates	Erewash	High Peak	North East Derbyshire	South Derbyshire	County Council Area
Business Robbery		Above			Below				
Criminal damage and arson	Below	Below	Below	Below	Below	Below		Above	Below
Disrupted crimes		Below				Below	Below		Below
Domestic burglary	Below	Below			Below	Below			Below
Drug Offences		Below		Above	Below	Below	Above		
Fraud and forgery	Below	Below	Below	Below		Below			Below
Interfere with Vehicle		Below		Below	Above	Below		Above	Above
Non domestic burglary			Below	Below	Above		Above	Below	
Other non-victim based	Below		Above	Above	Above		Above	Below	Above
Other stealing		Below							
Personal robbery	Below			Above	Above		Below	Below	
Public disorder	Above	Below	Below		Below	Below	Below	Below	Below
Sexual Offences		Above		Below				Above	Above
Shoplifting	Above				Above			Above	Above
Theft from Vehicle		Below	Below		Above	Below	Below	Above	
Theft of Vehicle	Above	Below	Below					Below	
Violence with injury	Below		Above	Above	Above				Above
Violence without Injury		Below	Below		Above	Below	Below		
All crimes		Below				Below			

## Community Safety Partnership Performance Report up to and including May 2014

### County (excluding Derby City) - Summary of issues

#### Current Issues

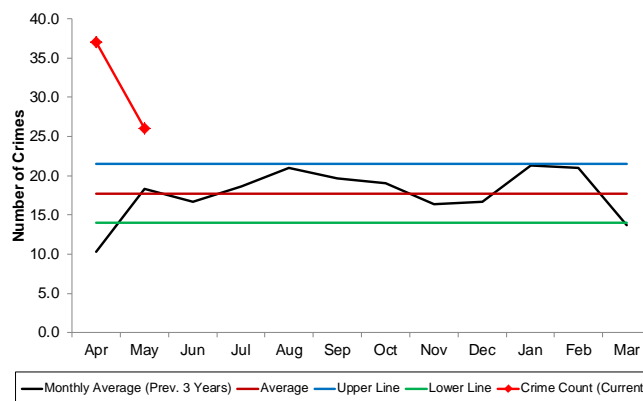
1. Interfere with vehicle
2. Sex offences
3. Shoplifting
4. Violence with injury

#### **Context**

1. Interfere with vehicle

Vehicle interference is currently showing an increase of 33 additional offences year to date in the County. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are well above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

County Council Area - Interfere with Vehicle

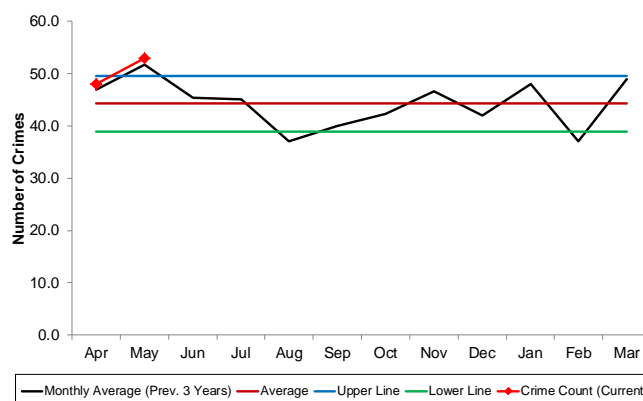


Erewash and South Derbyshire were the areas most targeted.

#### 2. Sex offences

Sexual offences are currently showing an increase of 9% (8 additional offences) year to date in the County. The chart below shows that this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year. As expected the figure is above the upper line in May due to seasonality but this month's figure is slightly higher than the average in May for the last three years.

County Council Area - Sexual Offences

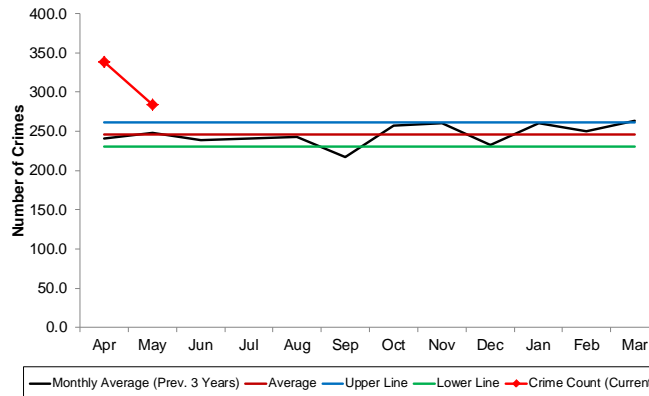


Higher numbers of sex offences were recorded in Bolsover and South Derbyshire in May.

### 3. Shoplifting

Shoplifting is currently showing an increase of 5% (32 additional offences) year to date in the County. The chart below shows this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year, although they are now closer to the predicted numbers than in April.

County Council Area - Shoplifting



The Community Safety Partnership areas of Amber Valley, South Derbyshire and Erewash all had shoplifting figures above the predicted levels for this time of year.

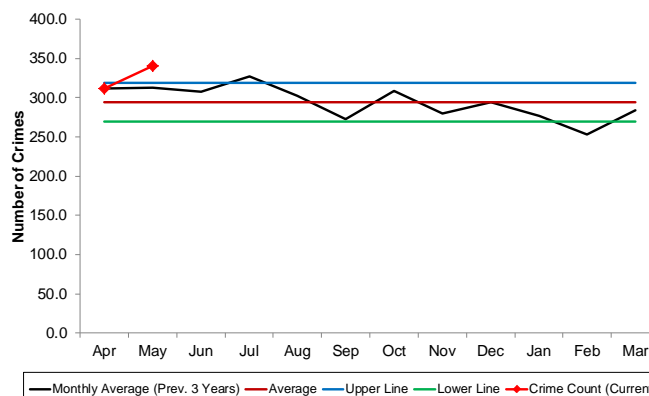
The Co-op and Tesco have both been identified as the main targets in the County though changes in policy for the Co-op in the last 12 months have led to an increase in recorded shoplifting in these premises.

A shoplifting plan is being formulated for the North East of the County (C Division). Learning from this will be rolled out to the remainder of the County.

### 4. Violence with injury

Violence with injury is currently showing an increase of 22% (117 additional offences) year to date in the County. The chart below shows that this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

County Council Area - Violence with injury



Chesterfield, Erewash and Derbyshire Dales all had above normal levels of violence with injury.

## Amber Valley - Summary of issues

### Current Issues

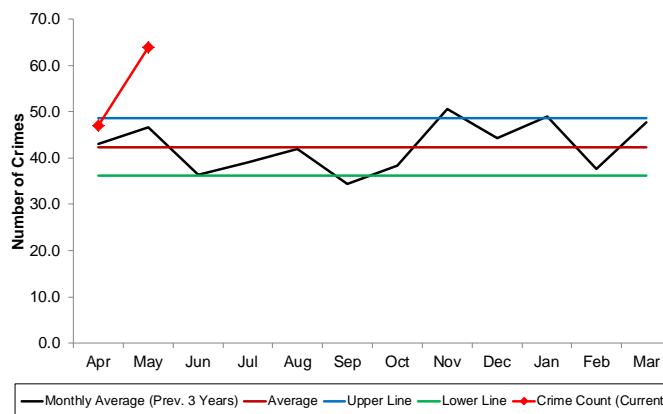
1. **Shoplifting**
2. **Theft of Vehicle**

### **Context**

1. Shoplifting

Shoplifting is currently showing an increase of 1% (1 additional offence) year to date, indicating that the higher levels experienced last year have continued. As can be seen from the chart below, May's figures are well above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

Amber Valley - Shoplifting

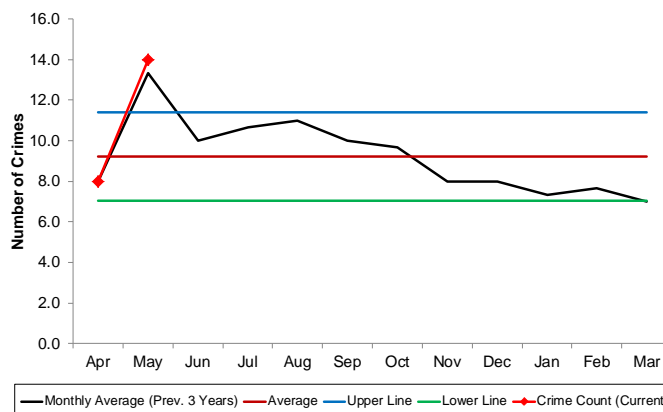


The increases were located in the safer neighbourhood areas of Codnor, Waingroves and Langley Mill, Belper Town Centre with Alfreton and Ripley Town Centres also saw smaller increases.

2. Theft of vehicle

Theft of vehicle is currently showing an increase of 10% (2 additional offences) year to date. The chart above right shows that this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year, but they do follow the normal seasonal trend.

Amber Valley - Theft of Vehicle



65% of the vehicles stolen in Amber Valley were mopeds or motor bikes, with most of these being left insecure. Heanor and Loscoe and Kilburn safer neighbourhoods were most affected.

## Bolsover - Summary of issues

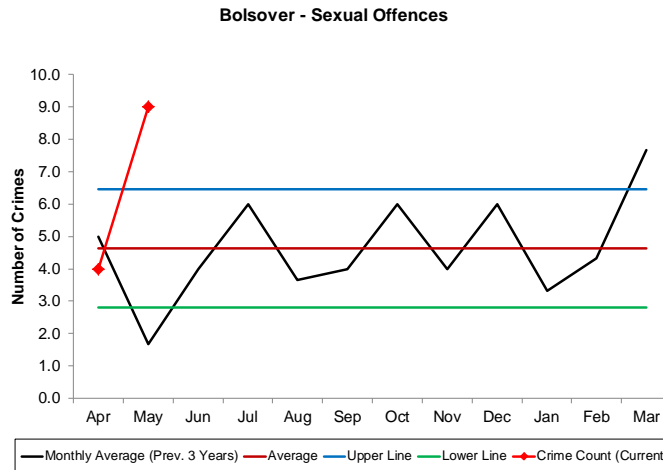
### Current Issues

#### 1. Sex Offences

##### Context

##### 1. Sex offences

Sex offences are currently showing an increase of 7 offences, year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are well above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.



Three of the offences occurred this month, the remainder were historical cases.

## Chesterfield - Summary of issues

### Current Issues

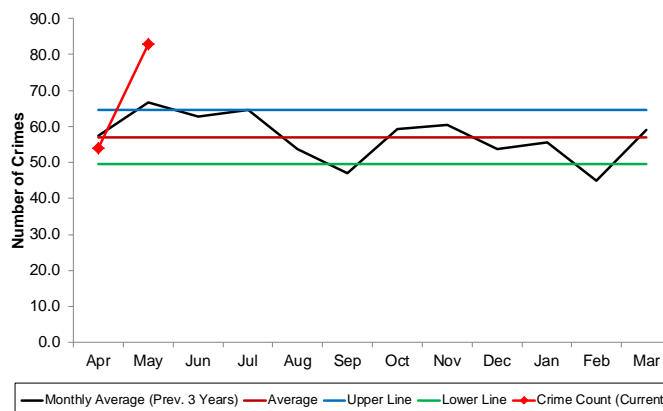
#### 1. Violence with injury

##### Context

##### 1. Violence with injury

Violence with injury is currently showing an increase of 23% (25 additional offences) year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are well above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

Chesterfield - Violence with injury



The majority of the offences were recorded in Chesterfield Town Centre, Dunston Moor and St Helens, Holmebrook and Rother and Newbold and Brockwell. Seven of the offences in the town centre were related to crimes which occurred in or around public houses or night clubs, two offences related to incidents of shoplifting. In Dunston Moor and St Helens nearly 60% of the offences were domestic violence.

## Derbyshire Dales - Summary of issues

### Current Issues

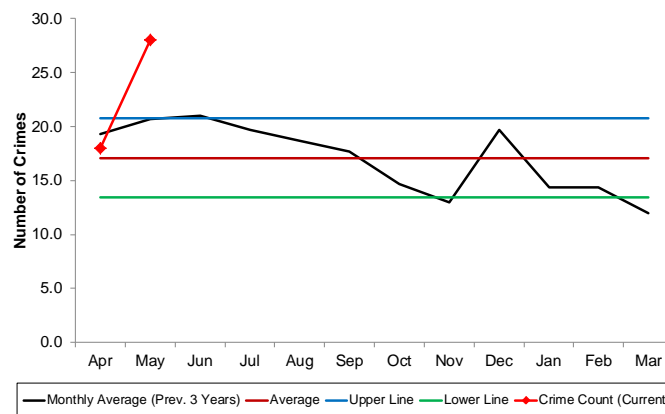
#### 1. Violence with injury

##### Context

##### 1. Violence with injury

Violence with injury is currently showing an increase of 13 offences year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figure of 28 crimes was above the figure of 21, which could normally be expected at this time of year.

Derbyshire Dales - Violence with injury



Four of these crimes related to a single incident of death by dangerous driving incident in the safer neighbourhood of Hlland and Brailsford.

Ashbourne saw an increase in violent crime, with nearly half of these being domestic violence and two separate offences occurring in licensed premises.



## Erewash - Summary of issues

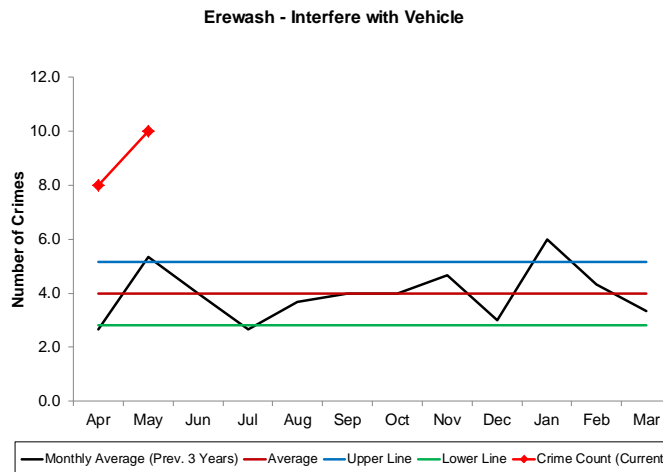
### Current Issues

- |                                  |                              |                                   |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>1. Interfere with vehicle</b> | <b>3. Shoplifting</b>        | <b>5. Violence with injury</b>    |
| <b>2. Non domestic burglary</b>  | <b>4. Theft from vehicle</b> | <b>6. Violence without Injury</b> |

### **Context**

- Interfere with Vehicle

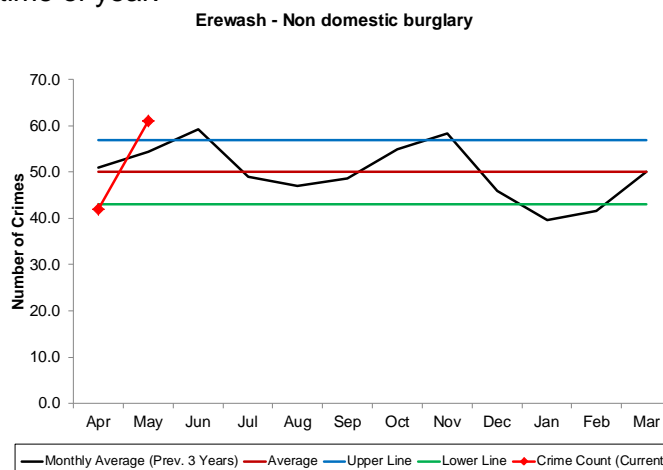
Vehicle interference is currently showing an increase of 10 additional offences year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are well above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.



The safer Neighbourhoods of Sandiacre and Long Eaton Town and South were the areas most targeted. Vans and commercial vehicles parked on the street were most vulnerable to attack.

- Non domestic burglary

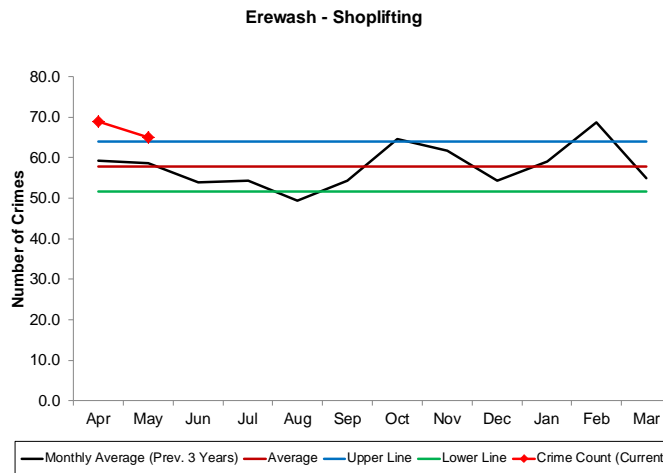
Non domestic burglary is currently showing an increase of 2% (2 additional offences) year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.



Building compounds, buildings being renovated and shops with cigarettes/alcohol and charity boxes on display were targeted in Larklands and Gallows and Ilkeston Town. In Ilkeston Rural and Long Eaton Town, sheds with pedal cycles, quad bikes and tools were targeted. In all of these safer neighbourhood areas, community buildings were also broken into.

### 3. Shoplifting

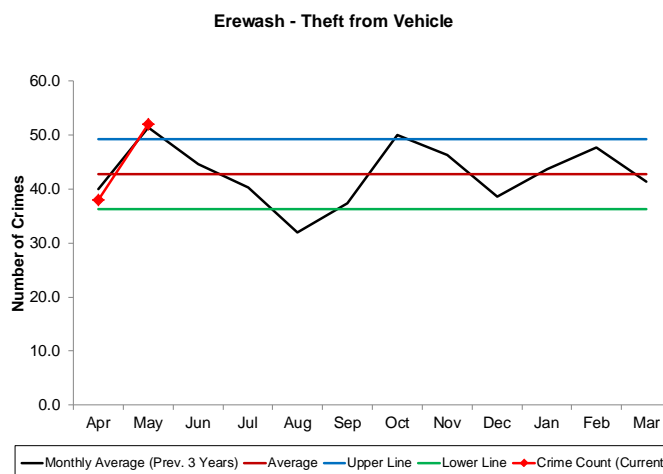
Shoplifting is currently showing a decrease of 1% (2 fewer offences) year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year, but are now beginning to fall within normal levels of the past three years.



As previously mentioned in the County section, the Co-op stores were particularly targeted. In Erewash the ones in Borrowash and Ockbrook and Long Eaton North were the most affected.

### 4. Theft from vehicle

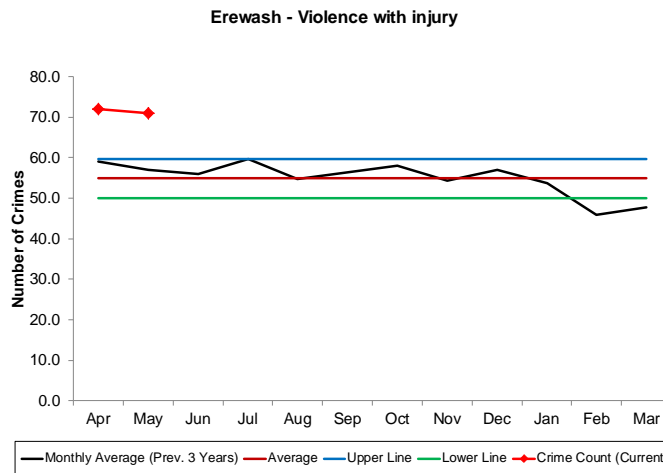
Thefts from vehicles are currently stable year to date. The chart below shows that this month's figures above the trigger level but are in line with numbers normally seen at this time of year.



Long Eaton South and Town Centre along with Larklands and Gallows and Kirk Hallam and Hallam Fields were most targeted safer neighbourhoods. In these areas 80% of the vehicles were locked, 45% of the vehicles were vans from which tools and satellite navigation systems were stolen. In three cases number plates were stolen.

## 5. Violence with injury

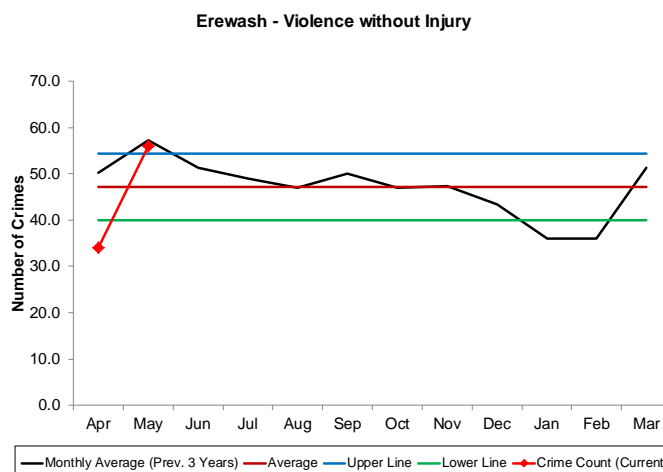
Violence with injury is currently showing an increase of 55 additional offences year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are well above the numbers normally seen at this time of year as they were in the previous month.



Long Eaton North, South and Cotmanhay and Shipley View were the areas where most injuries occurred. In Long Eaton 70% of offences were linked with licenced premises, parks or school, were as in Cotmanhay and Shipley View 90% of offences were domestic violence related.

## 6. Violence without injury

Violence without injury is currently showing an increase of 30% (21 additional offences) year to date in the County. The chart below shows that this month's figure is above the trigger level but is in line with the numbers normally seen at this time of year.



The safer neighbourhoods of Long Eaton North, South and Cotmanhay and Shipley View had high numbers of violence without injury figures in line with those where an injury occurred. In these three safer neighbourhoods 75% of the violence was domestic violence.

## High Peak

### Current Issues

**None**

## North East Derbyshire

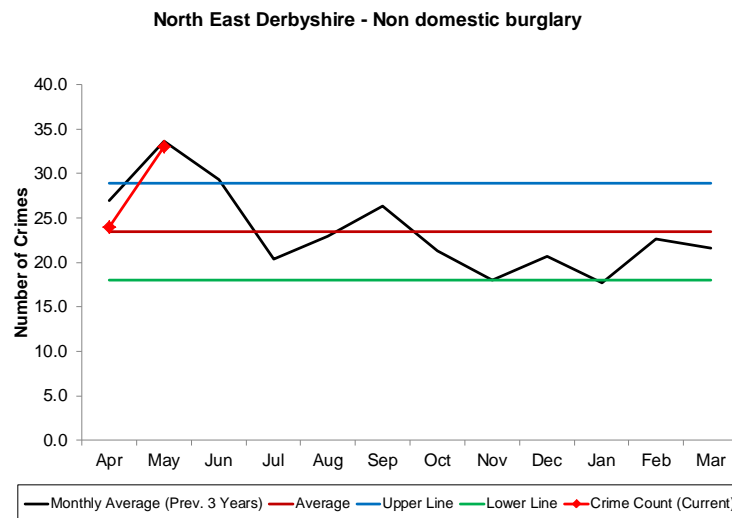
### Current Issues

#### **1. Non domestic burglary**

#### **Context**

##### 1. Non domestic burglary

Non domestic burglary is currently showing an increase of 19% (9 additional offences) year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures were above the trigger level but in line with the numbers normally seen at this time of year.



The greatest rises were seen in the safer neighbourhoods of Eckington, Clay Cross and Killamarsh. Garden sheds and garages were targeted in Eckington and Killamarsh whilst in Clay Cross commercial/farm buildings and construction sites were targeted.

## South Derbyshire

### Current Issues

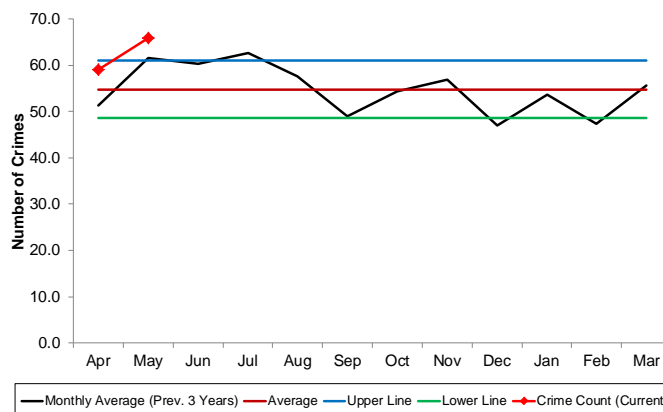
1. Criminal damage
2. Interfere with vehicle
3. Sexual offences
4. Shoplifting
5. Theft from vehicle

### Context

1. Criminal damage

Criminal damage with injury is currently showing an increase of 7% (8 additional offences) year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures follow the seasonal trend but are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

South Derbyshire - Criminal damage and arson

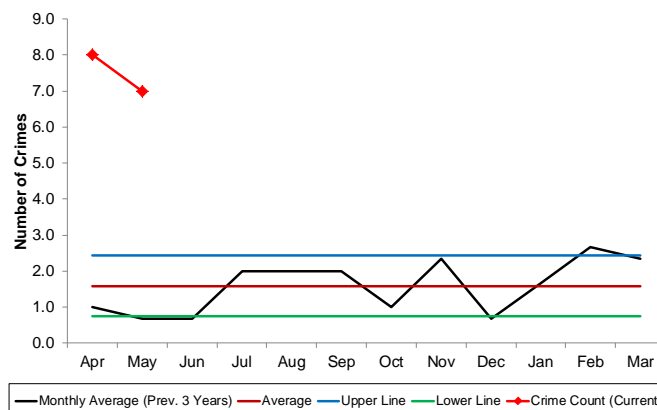


Gresley, Woodville and Swadlincote and Newhall and Midway are the areas most affected by criminal damage, but Etwall, Hatton and Hilton has had higher numbers than normal. This was due mainly to fires around the Etwall library and public toilet area.

### 2. Interfere with vehicle

Vehicle interference is currently showing an increase of 13 additional offences year to date. As can be seen from the chart below the numbers are small, but this month's figures are again above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

South Derbyshire - Interfere with Vehicle

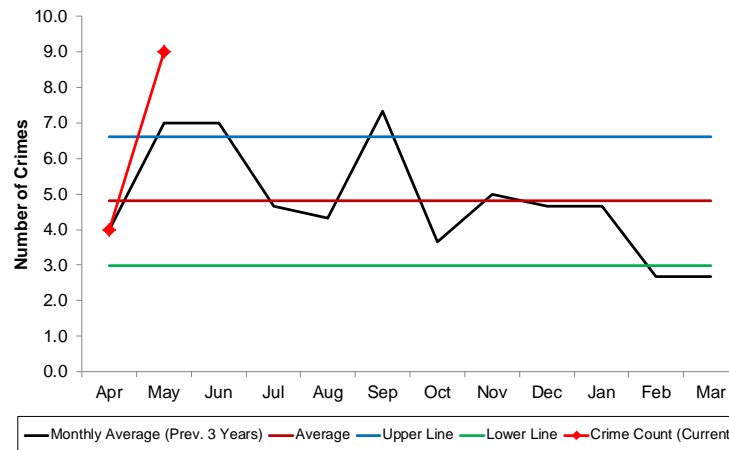


In the majority of cases the vehicle was parked on the driveway, unlocked but nothing was stolen.

### 3. Sexual offences

The number of sex offences is currently stable year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

South Derbyshire - Sexual Offences

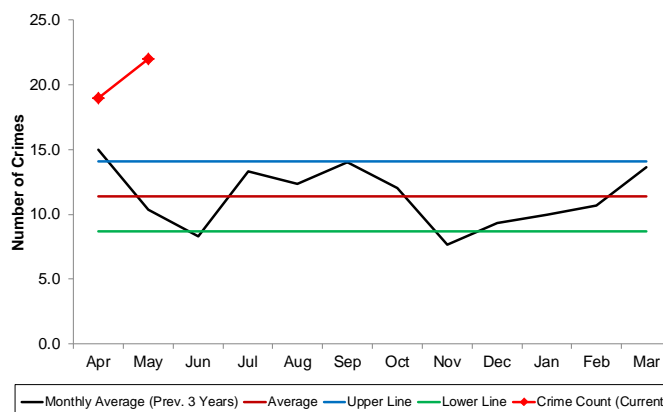


Increases were seen in Etwall Hatton and Hilton, these offences were committed within April or May and were reported soon after. In Mercia one was committed within May 2014, two occurred five months ago or longer.

### 4. Shoplifting

Shoplifting is currently showing an increase of 17% (6 additional offences) year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures remain above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.

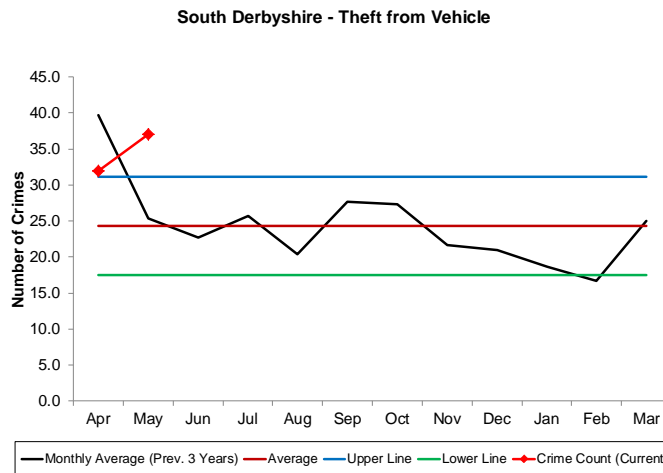
South Derbyshire - Shoplifting



Gresley Woodville and Swadlincote saw ten more shoplifting offences than would normally be expected, most occurred on High Street in particular B and M Bargains.

## 5. Theft from vehicle

Thefts from vehicles are currently showing an increase of 32 additional offences year to date. As can be seen from the chart below, this month's figures are above the numbers normally seen at this time of year.



Thefts from vehicles in Mercia were above those normally seen at this time of year. The majority of vehicles targeted were cars on driveways, left overnight.

## Emerging Threats

- **Organised immigration crime and human trafficking**

This area is a gap in terms of the current risk areas. A problem profile is being undertaken over the next 2-3 months, with a view to assessing the extent and nature of this issue. This will be shared with Partners in order to identify any opportunities for a joint response. D/Supt Branson is to lead on this and learning will be shared at the next SCTAG.

## **Issues Attracting National Attention**

- **Violent crime in England and Wales falls again, A&E data shows - April 2014**

This reduction was also seen in Derbyshire. Emergency department data, received from Chesterfield Royal Hospital reflected the downturn in admissions of victims of violence. This mirrored police crime trends in Chesterfield during the same time period.

*Source: SDRI Report 2013*

- **Neknominate: 'Lethal' drinking game sweeps social media – February 2014**

This phenomenon was not seen across Derbyshire. Only two cases were recorded one in the City and one in Buxton.

*Source: Inspector Stephen Fairbrother*

- **Trojan Horse schools: School's taken over and "Islamised" by Muslim hardliners – May 2014**

There have been no instances of this occurring in the County (excluding City).

In Derbyshire, WRAP (Workshop Raising the Awareness of Prevent) and Hate Crime training being delivered on a regular basis for staff and partners (including schools). A special bespoke WRAP and Hate Crime training session was offered to schools and MAT's. Unfortunately, take up of this was poor. To overcome this the sessions have been remarketed and re-offered to highlight the benefits of this training specifically for schools.

Additionally, sessions are being delivered by Zebrared to schools covering anti-bullying, hate crime awareness and the risks of extreme right wing groups. The sessions are follow-ups to ones previously delivered to four targeted schools. All year groups are included at the discretion of the school involved. The sessions are tailored so that if the students have previously received the training they received the stage two input to build upon the messages previously delivered. Feedback from both staff and students has been excellent.

*Source: Seamus Carroll - Prevent lead for DCC June 2014*



**Safer Communities Board**

Title	<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) - New Tools and Powers</b>
Report written by	Christine Flinton: Community Safety Manager
Attached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix A: Summary of new ASB Tools and Powers</li> <li>• Appendix B: DRAFT Derbyshire Community Trigger Practitioner Guidance</li> <li>• Appendix C: DRAFT Derbyshire Community Trigger Flowchart</li> <li>• Appendix D: DRAFT Derbyshire Community Trigger Appeals Document</li> </ul>
Action/ Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each District/Borough identifies a Community Trigger SPOC.</li> <li>2. That the draft Community Trigger guidance and appeal process be approved in principle, pending any updates resulting from decisions taken at this meeting and the issue of the national guidance.</li> <li>3. That the Chair of the SCB be given authority to sign off the final document.</li> <li>4. That the development work on the Community Remedy be noted.</li> </ol>

**Purpose of the report**

To update on the roll-out of the ASB Victims First project, provide an overview of the new ASB Tools and Powers and the proposals for their implementation in Derbyshire and to seek approval in principle for the draft Derbyshire Community Trigger Guidance.

**ASB Victims First Project**

Phase three of the E-Cins roll out has now been completed, and both C and D Divisions are now using the system. On the whole partners are well engaged in the project, and new partners are being added as the project evolves.

Additional training sessions are being delivered over the summer to support the on-going development.

The final phase of the roll-out is High Peak and Derbyshire Dales. Due to capacity this has been put on hold, but it is still hoped this final phase will be completed by the end of the financial year.

## **The ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014**

The ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced a range of new tools and powers in relation to ASB which will be enacted in October 2014. A summary of these Tools and Powers is included as Appendix A.

In addition the Act introduces a new right for victims of ASB to request a review of the response to their complaints of ASB, where they feel the problem has not been effectively addressed by agencies. This is known as the Community Trigger.

Through the ASB Forum it was agreed that three working groups would be established to develop the necessary guidance, process and procedures relating to the Community Trigger and the new Tools and Powers for People and Places.

To support the new legislation, the Home Office produced draft guidance in October 2013. This guidance has been used to inform our local response. A final version is yet to be issued, but it is anticipated imminently.

### **Community Trigger**

The attached draft local practitioner guidance (Appendix B and C) has been developed to ensure a consistent approach for victims of ASB in Derbyshire who wish to use the Community Trigger. It sets out the threshold, the minimum steps and timescales, which partners will be expected to adhere to. This is especially relevant to the Appeal Process, as the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), who will hear any appeals, will be able to ensure that a single process has been followed, regardless of the area undertaking the original review. However, it is acknowledged that Partnership structures and officer capacity is likely to result in local variations as to exactly how the review will be conducted.

A requirement of the legislation is that a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for victims and their advocates, be identified in each District/Borough.

The threshold, for the Community Trigger review is proposed as:-

If you, as an individual, have made three or more '*qualifying complaints*' about related incidents of ASB that occurred on separate occasions, within the last six months

Or

Five individuals have made '*qualifying complaints*' about related incidents of ASB that occurred on separate occasions, within the last six months.'

A '*qualifying complaint*' is one which is made within the period of one month, beginning with the date on which the behaviour is alleged to have occurred. Further, a complaint is a report of an ASB incident, which is made to a relevant body, either in writing, by e-mail, by telephone or by visiting the offices of the relevant body. Other than to a Police Officer on duty, reporting an incident of ASB to an officer of the relevant body, whilst he/she is on site, in the community, will not normally be considered to be a qualifying complaint.

Due to timescales for implementation it will not be possible to bring the guidance back to the SCB in its final draft prior to implementation date. As such approval in principle is sought, with the proposal that the final document be approved by the Chair of the SCB.

### Appeals

The appeals process will cover;

- i) Initial assessment of meeting the threshold
- ii) The review and any resulting action plan
- iii) The delivery of the action plan
- iv) The Community Trigger process as a whole

It is proposed that the OPCC will be the appeals body for Community Trigger cases. This is subject to all statutory partners agreeing to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which is currently being drafted.

The proposed appeals process is attached as Appendix D.

### People Working Group

Following a review by the working group it has been identified that there will only need to be minor changes to existing working arrangements to accommodate the new Orders. The Derbyshire ASBO Guidance will be amended to reflect these changes. It is proposed that the revised guidance will go to the ASB Forum for provisional agreement, and will then come to the next meeting of the SCB for formal sign off.

### Places Working Group

The Places Working Group has been put on hold pending the issue of the national guidance, as it is anticipated that the process for applying for the Community Protection Notice, Public Spaces Protection Order and Closure Power will be prescribed.

### Training

The Police have worked with East Midlands forces to develop a training package around the new Tools and Powers. This will be delivered to every front line Police Officer. There are a limited number of partner places available on the training (currently 8 per District/Borough) and these dates have been issued to Community Safety Partnerships. As it is anticipated that there will be considerably more partners who require training, we are currently looking at the feasibility of delivering some additional sessions.

### Community Remedy

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act places a statutory duty on the OPCC to develop a Community Remedy Document. This Document will set out how partners deliver elements of restorative justice across the county and which offences or situations qualify for this style of approach.

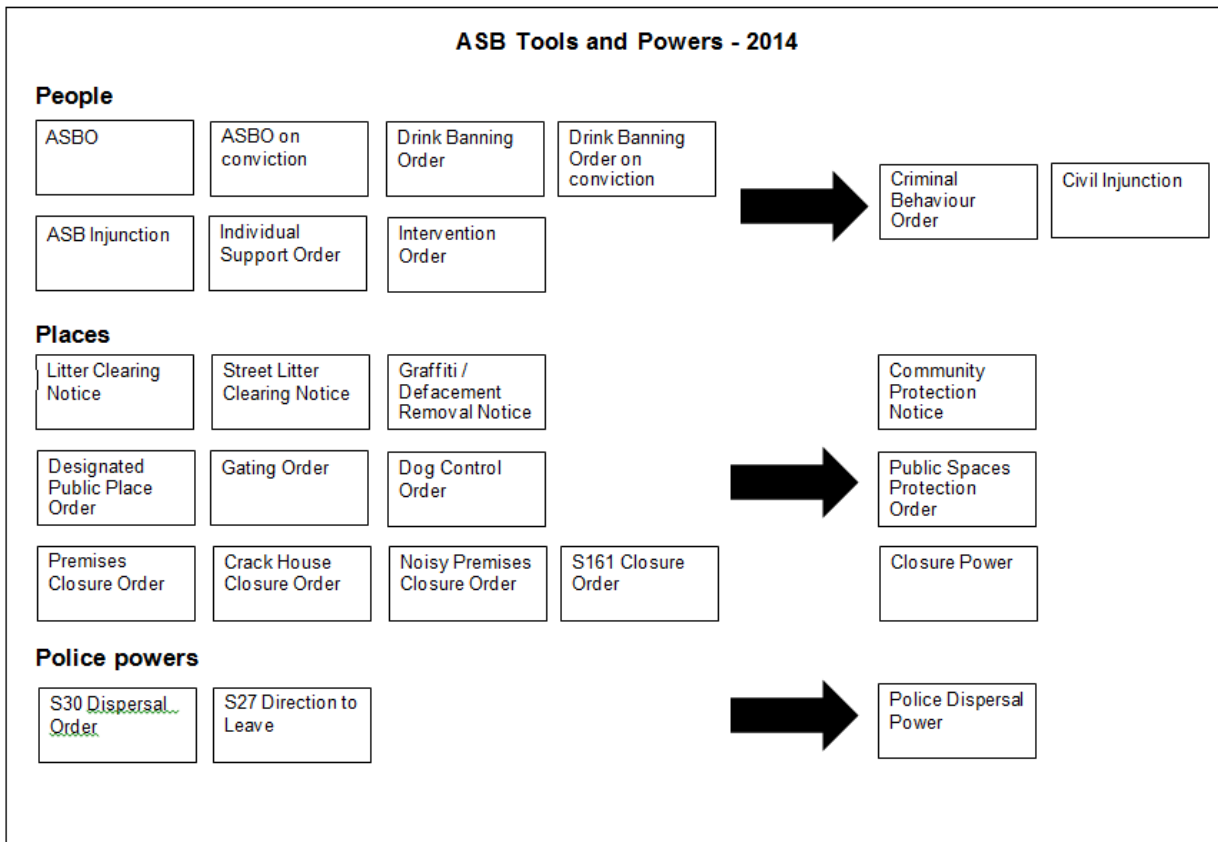
Community Remedy is a way of delivering justice without involving court action and concentrates on rehabilitating offenders who have committed low-level offences by

reconciling them with the victim of their crimes so that they might understand the impact of their offending.

The Community Remedy Document will provide police and criminal justice partners with a variety of options when dealing with anti-social behaviour and low-level crime. In order to inform the document a public consultation exercise is currently being undertaken, which closes on the 31<sup>st</sup> July. It can be found at; <http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Get-Involved/Consultation-and-Community-Engagement/Community-Remedy.aspx>

### **Recommendations**

1. Each District/Borough identifies a Community Trigger SPOC.
2. That the draft Community Trigger guidance and appeal process be approved in principle, pending any updates resulting from decisions taken at this meeting and the issue of the national guidance.
3. That the Chair of the SCB be given authority to sign off the final document.
4. That the development work on the Community Remedy be noted.



# Derbyshire Community Trigger Practitioner Guidance

June 2014

Version 0.2

## Change History

Date	Version	Reason
13/5/14	Version 0.0	Initial development
10/6/14	Version 0.1	Draft for Derbyshire ASB Forum
25/6/14	Version 0.2	Draft for Safer Communities Board

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) continues to be a priority for residents, the Police and Crime Commissioner and all community safety partners in Derbyshire.

ASB covers such a wide range of incidents from litter and dog fouling to noise nuisance and targeted, abusive behaviour. The complex nature of anti-social behaviour means that agencies must work together to bring perpetrators to justice and provide the right level of support for victims.

The aim of this document is to translate the statutory guidance (**due by end of June 2014**), issued by the Home Office, into guidance to assist agencies to work together to tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Derbyshire.

This guidance will ensure a consistent approach for victims of ASB who wish to use the Community Trigger to request a review of the action taken to deal with the ASB they are experiencing. It gives a broad overview of the process, elements of which may be localised by each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in terms of exactly how the review will be conducted, but the minimum steps and timescales, as described within this guidance should be followed by all partners involved in the Community Trigger.

This guidance is intended to compliment, not replace, individual agency complaints procedures. Complaints about individual officers, or services, should be directed to those complaints procedures and/or the Ombudsman or Independent Police Complaints Commission.

## **BACKGROUND**

### Legislation

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 places a duty on the relevant bodies in that area to develop procedures for conducting ASB Case Reviews. This is also referred to as the 'Community Trigger'.

### Definitions

#### *What is the Community Trigger?*

The Community Trigger gives victims and communities the right to request a review of the response to their complaints of ASB, where they feel the problem has not been effectively addressed by agencies. The Community Trigger is subject to specific criteria, or a threshold.

The aim of the Community Trigger is to encourage a more joined up, problem solving and victim-centred approach to the resolution of the problems experienced by victims of ASB.

#### *What is Anti-Social Behaviour?*

For the purpose of the Community Trigger, ASB is defined as 'behaviour causing harassment, alarm or distress to a member, or members, of the public'.

### *Which Agencies are Involved in the Community Trigger Process?*

The 'relevant bodies and responsible authorities' are the district/city council, police, clinical commissioning group and local housing providers. In addition, the Youth Offending Service will be involved, where the review involves a perpetrator who is under 18.

## **APPLICATION FOR THE COMMUNITY TRIGGER**

### Who can use the Community Trigger?

Subject to meeting the threshold, the Community Trigger can be 'activated' by a victim of ASB or another person acting on behalf of the victim, with their consent, such as a family member, carer, elected member or MP. The victim could be an individual, a business or a community group.

### What is the Threshold?

The criteria, or threshold, for submitting an application for agencies to undertake a Community Trigger review is:-

- If you, as an individual, have made three or more '*qualifying complaints*' about related incidents of ASB that occurred on separate occasions, within the last six months

Or

- Five individuals have made '*qualifying complaints*' about related incidents of ASB that occurred on separate occasions, within the last six months.'

### *Explanatory Notes*

The purpose of the review is to consider how to deal with persistent, or targeted, ASB that the relevant bodies have been unable to tackle successfully. In deciding whether the threshold has been met for triggering a review, there must be a link between the complaints.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the partners receive separate complaints about totally unconnected ASB, then they will not be counted together in deciding whether the threshold has been met. This will be the case even though the type of ASB is the same. For example, if noise nuisance is suffered from two different sources, the complaints will not generally be counted together.

A '*qualifying complaint*' is one which is made within the period of one month, beginning with the date on which the behaviour is alleged to have occurred. Further, a complaint is a report of an ASB incident, which is made to a relevant body, either in writing, by e-mail, by telephone or by visiting the offices of the relevant body. Other than to a police officer on duty, reporting an incident of ASB to an officer of the relevant body, whilst he/she is on site, in the community, will not normally be considered to be a qualifying complaint.

### How Can an Application for the Community Trigger be Made?

Victims of ASB, or their advocates, that wish to request a review of their case must complete the Community Trigger application form, with full details of the incidents of ASB.

The application form is available, in hardcopy, from the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for the relevant area or, as an on-line form, on the relevant area's website. Links to each area's website are available at [www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk)

Where multiple applicants wish to 'activate' the Community Trigger for the same community problem, a single application form must be submitted, detailing all the victims and all the 'qualifying complaints'. There should be one applicant acting as an advocate for all victims detailed in the application.

Anonymous applications will not be accepted.

### Consent

An application for the Community Trigger from a third party must be accompanied by the victim's consent, in writing. It is the advocate's responsibility to obtain consent. The review process will not commence until the victim's written consent has been received by the SPOC.

For applications relating to multiple victims, the advocate must obtain and supply written consent from all victims, detailed in the application, before the review process will commence.

If a victim wishes to withdraw their consent for an advocate to act, this must be submitted, in writing, to the SPOC. From that point, all future contact will be directly with the victim.

If a victim wishes to withdraw their application for the Community Trigger, which, again, must be provided in writing to the SPOC, then the review process will stop.

## **COMMUNITY TRIGGER PROCESS**

### Receipt of Application

All applications for the Community Trigger must be made to the designated SPOC for each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) area.

Within 3-5 working days, the SPOC must acknowledge receipt of the '*completed application*', to the '*applicant*', using **Template Letter ref ??**. Where the application has been submitted by an advocate, the SPOC must write to the victim, using **Template Letter ref ??**, to ensure they are aware of the application.

A '*completed application*' includes all requested information on the application form and the victim's consent, where the application has been made by a third party.

The '*applicant*' is the victim, or their advocate, who has submitted the application.

If the victim's consent has not been received for a third party application, the SPOC must request this from the advocate, using **Template Letter ref ??**. The review process will not commence until the victim's written consent has been received by the SPOC.

Completed applications will be reviewed, initially by the SPOC, to establish whether the application meets the Community Trigger threshold, in terms of qualifying complaints. This is simply to establish factual information about whether the appropriate number, and types, of incidents have been reported to partner agencies within the time period.

The SPOC must establish the facts and consult with the 'relevant bodies and responsible authorities' to determine whether the application meets the Community Trigger threshold.

Within 10 working days of receipt of the completed application, the SPOC must notify the applicant, in writing, of the decision as to whether the threshold has been met (see below).

#### Threshold Not Met

If the threshold for the Community Trigger has not been met, the SPOC must advise the applicant in writing, using **Template Letter ref ??**, within 10 working days of receipt of the completed application.

If the ASB is on-going, it will be managed through existing multi-agency processes and procedures.

If the applicant is not satisfied with the decision that their application does not meet the threshold, they can follow the Appeal Process.

#### Threshold Met

If the threshold for the Community Trigger has been met, the SPOC must send **Template Letter ref ??** to the applicant, advising that a review of their case will be conducted within the next 20 working days.

The SPOC will also make personal contact with the applicant to explain the review process, gather any additional information and establish what outcome the applicant wants from the review. This will inform the Community Trigger Review Meeting and enable the SPOC to understand and manage the applicant's expectations.

#### Information Sharing

A nominated officer, within each partner agency that has received, and responded to, the complaints made by the victim(s), will collate information that is to be shared at the Community Trigger Review Meeting.

Partners are required to comply with the request for information, which will enable the relevant bodies to conduct the Community Trigger Review. The exceptions to this are where disclosure:-

- Contravenes the Data Protection Act 1998
- Is prohibited by Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000
- Breaches any obligation of confidence.

In most cases, partners involved in the review process will already be signed up to the Derbyshire Partnership Forum ASB Information Sharing Agreement.

Information relating to the six month period, prior to the receipt of the Community Trigger application, should be shared. This may include:-

- Details of previous ASB incidents reported by the victim(s)
- Information about the effect the problem has had on the victim and others in the area
- Details of action previously considered
- Details of action taken

#### Community Trigger Review Meeting

The Community Trigger Review Meeting must take place within 20 working days of the letter advising the applicant that the Community Trigger threshold was met.

#### *Format*

The 'format' of the meeting will vary from area to area, depending on existing partnership arrangements. Examples of how the review could be conducted include:-

- Within an existing multi-agency meeting – eg Tasking Meeting, ASB Strategy Meeting
- At the end of an existing meeting
- A separate meeting
- A virtual meeting – eg via secure e-mail

#### *Attendance*

The Community Trigger Review Meeting must be attended by the SPOC and appropriate manager level representatives of the following agencies:-

- District / City Council
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- Social housing provider, where the review involves one of their tenants (as a victim or perpetrator)
- Youth Offending Service, where the review involves a perpetrator who is under 18

It is not appropriate for the Community Trigger Review Meeting to be attended by the victim or their advocate.

### *Chair*

It is likely that many of the agency representatives will have been involved with the case, at some point, so it is essential that the Chair of the meeting is independent. The Chair should be appointed on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the complaints, but could be:-

- A senior manager from one of the relevant bodies, who has no previous involvement in the case
- The Community Trigger SPOC from another area, ideally one not within the same police division

### *Purpose*

The Community Trigger Review Meeting must consider the qualifying complaints and:-

- Review what action has been taken and whether it was adequate to stop, or reduce, the ASB;
- Consider the persistence of the ASB;
- Consider the harm caused, or the potential for harm to be caused, to the victim(s) by the ASB;
- Consider whether the complaints are malicious or vexatious;
- Consider whether any additional information needs to be obtained;
- Make a decision for communication to the applicant;
- Where appropriate, make recommendations for additional actions to resolve the problem;
- Identify the Lead Officer(s) to implement the resulting Action Plan.

The Community Trigger Review Meeting does not seek to lay blame for any potential failings, as this would be the subject of a formal complaint investigation, but there may be organisational and procedural lessons learnt as a result of a review.

The Community Trigger Review Meeting will not be able to recommend the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) take action, nor will it prompt a review of decisions previously made by the CPS. If the victim is not happy with a decision made by the CPS, they should be referred to the CPS complaints procedure and the Victims Right to Review Scheme.

### Outcome of the Review

#### *Minutes*

Minutes of the Community Trigger Review Meeting will be recorded and circulated to all relevant partners by the SPOC. The Minutes will clearly record the decision and any recommendations.

#### *Recommendations*

The Community Trigger Review Meeting may make recommendations to other agencies. Public bodies have a duty to have regard to those recommendations and they may be challenged, if they choose not to undertake them without good reason.

#### *Informing the Applicant*

Within 20 working days of **Template Letter ref ??**, the SPOC must inform the applicant of the outcome of the review and any recommendations. This should be

done via telephone (if possible) with confirmation in writing, using **Template Letter ref ??**.

The SPOC should discuss the recommendations with the applicant, to agree an Action Plan. The applicant may not agree to all the recommendations, but this must be clearly recorded, using **Template Letter ref ??**.

Once the Action Plan has been agreed with the applicant, the SPOC should hand over the responsibility for the Action Plan to the appropriate Lead Officer(s).

The letter advising the applicant of the outcome of a Community Trigger Review Meeting resets the qualifying period in terms of calculating qualifying complaints, should the applicant activate the Community Trigger for the same matter in the future.

If the applicant is not satisfied with the outcome of the review, they should follow the Appeal Process (see below).

## **APPEAL PROCESS**

To be drafted by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. (see separate flowchart)

## **ROLES WITHIN THE PROCESS**

The roles and responsibilities of the individuals / agencies within this process are summarised below:-

### Victim

- Complete the application form, providing full details of the ASB incidents
- Consider recommendations and agree Action Plan, with SPOC, following Community Trigger Review Meeting
- **Role in appeal process to be added when appeal process agreed**

### Applicant (if different from the victim)

- Obtain the victim's written consent
- Complete the application form on behalf of victim
- Submit the application form and victim's written consent to the SPOC
- **Role in appeal process to be added when appeal process agreed**

### Community Trigger SPOC (one for each CSP area)

- Be single point of contact for victims, and their advocates, in relation to Community Trigger applications
- Receive applications
- Where appropriate, request victim consent for third party applications
- Confirm receipt of completed applications
- Liaise with relevant bodies to establish whether the threshold has been met in terms of qualifying complaints

- Consult with relevant bodies to agree whether the threshold for a review has been met or not
- Notify applicant whether the threshold has been met or not
- Collate own agency information to share with partners at the Community Trigger Review Meeting
- Arrange Community Trigger Review Meeting
- Circulate Minutes of Community Trigger Review Meeting
- Advise applicant of outcome of Community Trigger Review Meeting
- Discuss the recommendations of Community Trigger Review Meeting and agree the Action Plan with the applicant
- Handover implementation of Action Plan to agreed Lead Officer(s)
- **Role in appeal process to be added when appeal process agreed**

#### Relevant Bodies

- Provide SPOC with information to establish whether the threshold has been met in terms of qualifying complaints
- Respond to SPOC with regard to decision as to whether the Community Trigger threshold has been met or not
- Appoint an independent Chair for Community Trigger Review Meeting
- Appoint an officer to take the Minutes
- Collate information to share with partners at the Community Trigger Review Meeting
- Attend Community Trigger Review Meeting (or submit a written report to Chair, if unable to provide an agency representative)
- Implement Action Plan, as agreed with applicant
- **Role in appeal process to be added when appeal process agreed**

#### Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

- Manage appeal process
- **Role in appeal process to be added when appeal process agreed**

### **MONITORING INFORMATION**

The legislation requires that each Community Safety Partnership publishes the following information with regard to the use of the Community Trigger:-

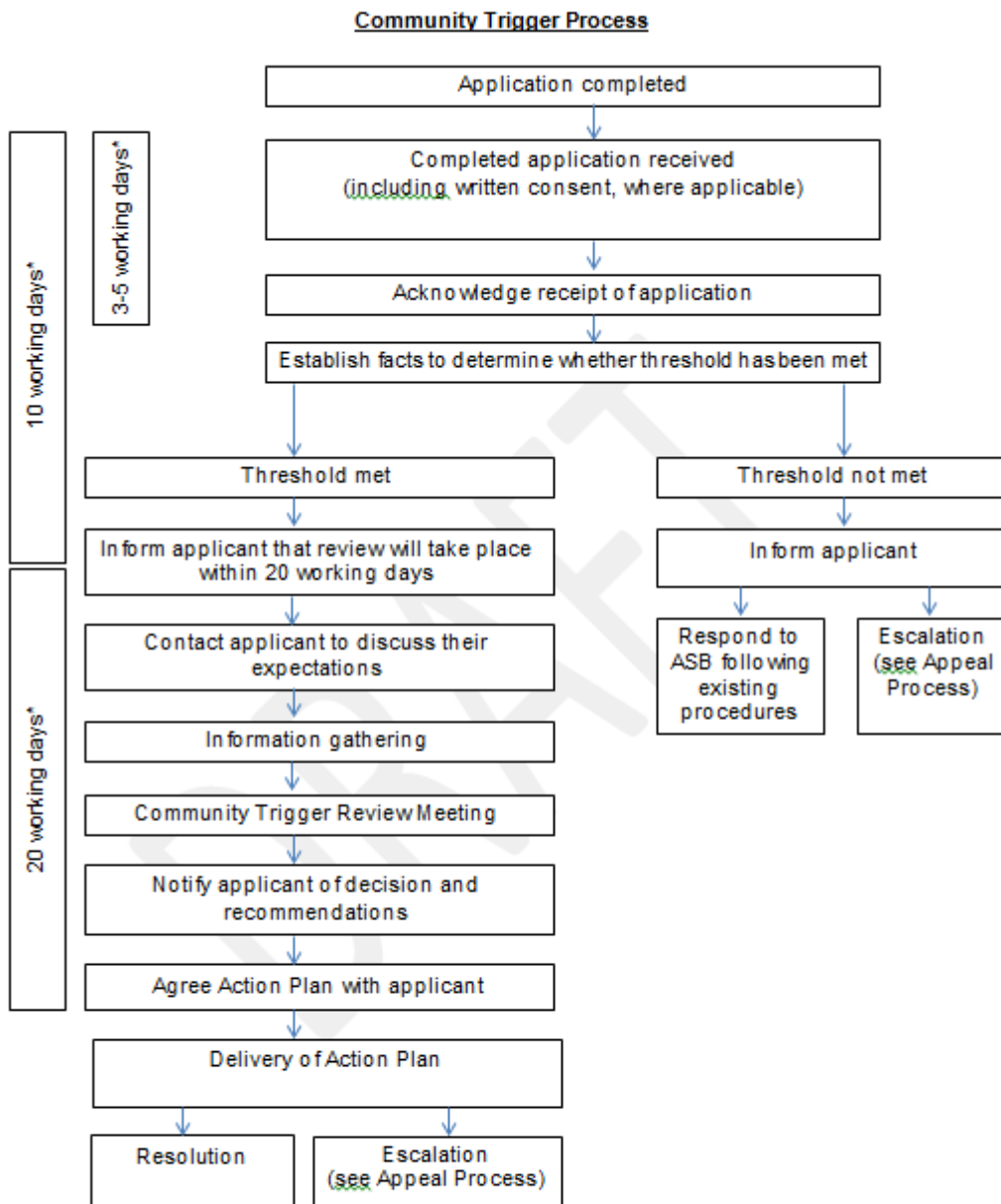
- The number of applications for ASB Case Reviews
- The number of applications for ASB Case Reviews that did not meet the threshold
- The number of ASB Case Reviews conducted
- The number of ASB Case Reviews that resulted in recommendations being made.

This information will be published annually by each Community Safety Partnership within their statutory Community Safety Plan.



## **REVIEW**

The Derbyshire Community Trigger Guidance will be reviewed 12 months after the commencement of the legislation.



\* Working days are defined as Monday – Friday, excluding Bank Holidays

# Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

## Community Trigger Appeals

June 2014

Version 0.0

Date	Reason
Version 0.0	Initial Development

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## **APPEALS PROCESS**

### Who is the appeals body for Community Trigger cases?

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire is the appeals body for Community Trigger cases. When making an appeal all correspondence should be clearly marked with the reference number and dated to prevent any unnecessary confusion or delays. The full process showing how appeals will be handled can be found at Annex A.

### Who can make an appeal?

An appeal can be made by an individual, or collectively as a group of individuals who have previously submitted an application for an ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour) case review.

If you are acting as an advocate on behalf of somebody else a signed consent letter needs to be submitted to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire along with the appeal.

### When can an appeal be made?

An appeal can be made to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner at two different stages. A full explanation is given below.

#### Stage 1

If you, as an individual(s), have made an application for an ASB case Review and it was assessed as not meeting the locally agreed threshold, you can appeal against the decision.

#### Stage 2

If you, as an individual(s), have made an application for an ASB case review and met the locally agreed threshold resulting in an ASB case review taking place and an action plan being drawn up.

An appeal can be made if you're not satisfied with the action plan which resulted from the review.

Please note: Dissatisfaction with the delivery of an action plan should be raised with the SPOC (Single Point Of Contact) assigned to you when your application for a case review was lodged.

### How can an appeal be made?

An appeal must be made in writing via e-mail or letter. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner can provide assistance with this if required. The contact details of where appeals need to be forwarded can be found in the contact section.

### Timescales

All appeals will be acknowledged within one working day of receipt in the office. From the receipt of acknowledgment of appeal, the Police and Crime Commissioners office will endeavour to assess your case and provide a decision within 20 working days. In exceptional circumstances this may take longer, in which case updates will be provided every 20 working days. (*Working days are Monday to Friday, excluding bank holidays*)

### Managing Expectations

The Police and Crime Commissioners office in connection with its Community Trigger statutory local partners, which include Local Authorities, Social Housing Providers, Clinical Commissioning Groups and the Police, have agreed a Memorandum of Understanding which outlines the remit and powers which the Police and Crime Commissioner has in relation to Community Trigger appeals. A copy of this document can be found at Annex B. Please ensure that you read this document in full before making an appeal to fully understand what you can expect as an end result. Staff within the Police and Crime Commissioner's office will be happy to answer any questions you may have on this.

**The decision of the Police and Crime Commissioner on any grounds of appeal is final.**

### Contact

Please make appeals in writing to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire using the below contact details. Please mark all correspondence "Community Trigger Appeal".

### Address

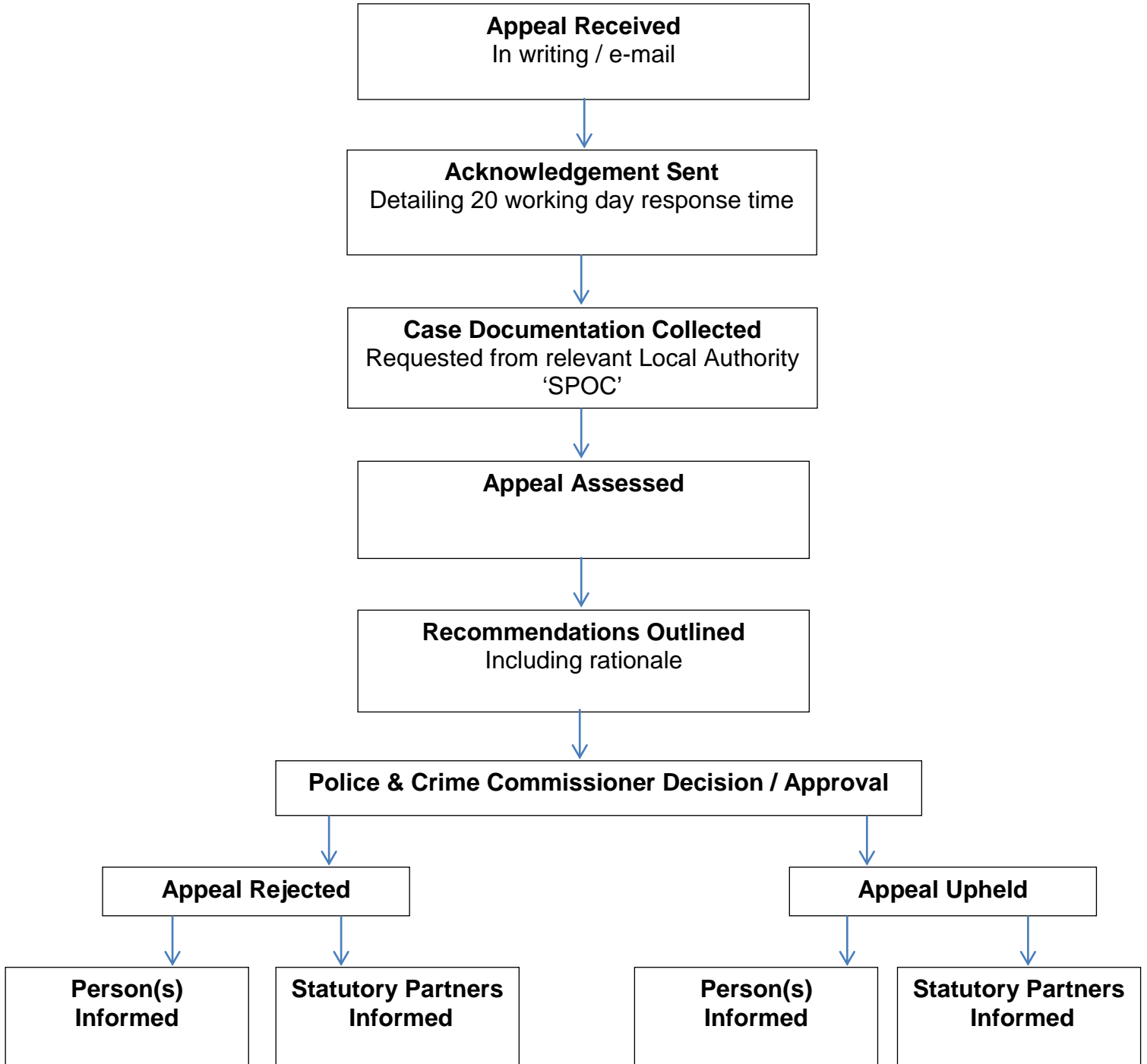
Community Trigger Appeal  
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire  
Derbyshire Constabulary HQ  
Butterley Hall  
Ripley  
Derbyshire  
DE5 3RS

E-mail: [pccoffice@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:pccoffice@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk)

Fax: 01773 733772

Annex A

**Community Trigger**  
**Appeals Flowchart - Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire**



**Annex B**

*Memorandum of Understanding to be inserted*



## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Police &amp; Crime Commissioner's Update</b>
Report written by	Helen Boffy – Treasurer, OPCC for Derbyshire
Attached	<b>N/A</b>
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the report be received and discussed.</b>

### Community Safety Grants 2014/15 & 2015/16

Following the report to the Strategic Communities Board in March, Community Safety Fund applications from all partners have been evaluated and grant offers covering two financial years have been.

The table below shows the allocations that have been made to Community Safety Partners in Derbyshire.

		Grant awards 2014/15	Grant awards 2015/16
8 District/Boroughs	£25,000 each	£200,000	£200,000
Derbyshire County Council	IDVA's Drug and Alcohol Intervention Youth Offending	£ 54,000 £196,000 £113,480	£ 54,000 £196,000 £113,480
Probation (2015/16 pending outcome of the Transforming Rehabilitation programme)	IOM	£ 82,000	-
		£645,480	£563,480
Derby City Council-for information only		£360,700	£360,700

### Administration of Community Safety Grants 2014/15

All grant applications were approved and offers have been sent to partners. We are waiting the return of three signed agreements pending finalisation of agreed outcomes.

### Crime Prevention Fund 2014/15

Following from last year the Police and Crime Commissioner wishes to continue to encourage and foster community projects that support his Police and Crime Plan. He set aside £250,000 in 2014/2015 to fund Crime Prevention Grants and invited applications for Round 4 for £125,000.

As a commitment to partnership working, the Commissioner secured the assistance of the County Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group (SCTAG) and the City Safer Communities Group. These bodies have now reviewed all Round 4 Large Grant applications relevant to their administrative area and the Commissioner will finalise his award decisions by the end of this month.

The Commissioner would like to record his thanks for the contributions made in the review of grant applications.

**Alcohol Summit follow up** – The Alcohol Summit took place on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 2013. Various different agencies and individuals agreed to share their expertise and knowledge in an effort to identify fresh ways of dealing with alcohol misuse in Derbyshire and ultimately reduce crime rates. A Strategic Task Force group was formed following the Summit and a variety of initiatives have been developed and championed by these strategic leads over the past twelve months including:

- The improvement of access to screening and treatment at the earliest opportunity for all young offenders.
- A reduction in both usage and risk of alcohol amongst young offenders.
- A review of and improvements in treatment pathways for Alcohol Misusing Offenders in Derbyshire and Derby City.
- The development of a voluntary maximum ABV (Alcohol by Volume) scheme across the city. The intentions of the scheme are to reduce the availability of cheap high strength alcohol to the street drinking community, and thereby seek to tackle anti-social behaviour within the city.
- Support for the Intoxicated campaign and the promotion of the training of staff in responsible retailing in participating licensed premises
- Since the summit, significant progress has been made with Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Derby Royal Hospital in relation to the collection of assault data in line with the 'Cardiff model'. Following the quality assurance of this data, intelligence can be shared with partner agencies such as the police to assist in reducing alcohol related crime.

**Mental health summit** - The Mental Health Summit took place on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 2014. The focus was to specifically look at the mental health provision which exists across the county and opportunities for improvement in the care of vulnerable people. The event followed the launch of the Department of Health's Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat which has been signed by a multitude of professional agencies to improve the response to individuals in mental health crisis. Since the Concordat was launched, the Police and Crime Commissioner, together with a group of partner agencies, has formed a steering group to map out how these objectives will be delivered and ensure that those suffering mental health crisis in Derbyshire are given the best possible treatment and care - in the most appropriate setting. The Concordat aims to promote access to support before crisis point is reached, provide urgent and emergency access to crisis care, and ensure quality of treatment and care when in crisis followed by promotion of recovery and staying well.

## **Public consultation events**

**Over to You** – The annual “Over to You” public consultation survey runs from February to September which focuses on gathering views from a diverse range of local people on what they think about policing and the broader crime agenda. During 2014, a total of 19 events have been organised across the county in various different locations. So far, 12 of the planned events have taken place and over 1,500 different people have been consulted. Most recently events have occurred in Derby, Long Eaton and Ilkeston Market Place. This year has seen consultation events expanded to encompass large employers across the county to target different people. Organisations have included Swizzles, Toyota and Derby City Council. Additionally, the “Over to You” survey is available to complete online at the PCC’s website to make it more accessible.

**Youth engagement** – Aside from “Over to You”, a specific youth survey has been developed in order to target young people aged between 11 and 24. A big part of the youth engagement program was visiting schools across the county specifically aiming to gather views about policing from young people. A total of 14 visits have taken place during 2014 and over 500 surveys have been completed. A dedicated youth consultation event was held at Derbyshire Constabulary HQ during June which was well attended by over 100 young people. An expected 5,000 more youth surveys have been administered by Amelix to schools across the county on behalf of the PCC over the past couple of months. Amelix received funding by the PCC to visit schools and put on theatrical performances aiming to raise awareness of issues which affect young people such as cyber-bullying and Stop and Search. The PCC has recently awarded two grants of £1,000 each to schools in Dronfield and Bakewell for crime prevention initiatives. These grants were awarded from a competition open to all schools which allowed for pupils to come up with an idea of how crime may be prevented in their local area.

**Community Remedy** - Outlined in the newly enacted Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act (2014) there is a requirement for PCC’s to consult with the public on different out of court options which could be offered to offenders of low level crime and anti-social behaviour as an alternative to going through the criminal justice system. After the public are consulted, the PCC and Chief Constable will decide what options will be published on the Community Remedy document. This document will then be presented to victims to decide what they want the perpetrator to do. The perpetrator must consent to doing a Community Remedy option and Police Officer guidance will be given to the victim when deciding what is appropriate on all occasions. An online survey has been developed which is on the PCC website and paper based surveys have also been taken out to a number of consultation events across the county. The public consultation phase will finish at the end of July prior to the Remedy document going live during October 2014.

## **Recommendation**

**That the report be received and discussed.**

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>CJB Reducing Reoffending Strategy and the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Strategy</b>
Report written by	Ben Wild, ACE, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland (DLNR) Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).
Attached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derbyshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy</li> <li>• Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management Strategy</li> </ul>
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board notes the report and endorses the new Reducing Reoffending Strategy and the Integrated Offender Management Strategy.</b>

### Purpose of report

To update the Board on the purpose of the Reducing Reoffending Strategy and the Integrated Offender Strategy and wider activity in reducing offending in Derbyshire.

### Reoffending Strategy

This strategy has been developed through the Criminal Justice Board (CJB) reducing reoffending sub-group and subsequently endorsed by the CJB. The strategy outlines the key principles agreed by partner agencies for the period 2014-2016. The strategy contains a number of links to supporting documents. The following are developmental priorities that are already underway:

- Produce and embed balanced scorecard which will help increase momentum in terms of implementation and provide accountability across the agencies who have signed up to the 5 key principles.
- Map restorative justice and domestic violence activity end to end.

It is requested that the SCB endorse the contents of the report and provide feedback. The reoffending strategy has a reciprocal link to the IOM strategy.

### Integrated Offender Management Strategy

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) strategy has been produced, in part, to ensure the scheme is sustainable through the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms (a verbal update on current position will be given at the SCB meeting). This large scale Probation reform has meant that the IOM scheme has had to be reviewed, for example, the entry and exit points to the scheme.

Given the pace of change in Probation and the wider criminal justice system, it has been agreed that this strategy will be reviewed quarterly. Therefore, the first review is already underway with the following the focus:

- Cross over with domestic violence
- Initial scoping of through the gate services
- Development of mental health pathway
- Links with Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT).

It is requested that the meeting endorse the strategy and provide feedback.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Board notes the report and endorses the new Reducing Reoffending Strategy and the Integrated Offender Management Strategy.**



# Reducing Reoffending Strategy for DERBYSHIRE 2014 - 2016

*This document is part of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Strategy 2014 which can be found on the following link:*



Derbyshire\_IntegratedOffenderManagem

The Derbyshire reoffending strategy has been developed by the reducing reoffending sub-group of the Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board (CJB). Governance for the strategy is shared by the CJB and Safer Communities Boards in the City and County.

Derbyshire has seen a 51% reduction in crime over the last 10 years (51,740 fewer crimes) alongside a 40% reduction in antisocial behaviour. However, this strategy outlines a continued local determination to further reduce reoffending through prevention, identification and assessment of risk and ultimately intervention. For adult and juvenile offenders released from custody, or who receive a non-custodial conviction at court, a caution, a reprimand or a warning, the current reoffending rate in Derbyshire is 24%. Further information can be found on <http://open.justice.gov.uk> Active links to supporting agency/provider documents are embedded throughout this document with a glossary of links at [Appendix A](#).

It is acknowledged that achieving reductions in reoffending can be achieved through different activity including diversion and prevention. However, this is a strategy to reduce reoffending, therefore, the focus is primarily on community safety and reducing the harm caused by priority groups. All agencies and providers are signed up to the same objective:

***'Protecting the people of Derbyshire through a whole system approach to reduce the reoffending rates of those causing the most harm'***

The strategy is based on a set of key principles that underpin all work undertaken by any agency or provider in Derbyshire with a view to reducing reoffending. Therefore, this document is the blueprint for success in Derbyshire and a commitment to the principles from these agencies and providers.

## The Key Principles

### 1. Managing Public Money

All services provided will be transparent in their cost and governance. Success will be judged on the outcome (reducing reoffending) and value for public money. *Effective and evidenced use of public money will be achieved by the development of...*

### 2. End to End Services

Agencies and providers will work collaboratively to understand local need, mapping whole processes end to end. This will involve an understanding of the offender journey through the criminal justice system and process being understood in a whole system approach as opposed to agency/provider silos. Therefore, agencies and providers will cut out wasted resource to ensure that existing and developing services reduce reoffending by maximising inter-agency resources and avoiding duplication. Our priorities in this area will be victim services, restorative justice, mental health and domestic violence. *This end to end approach will further enhance...*

### 3. Integrated Management

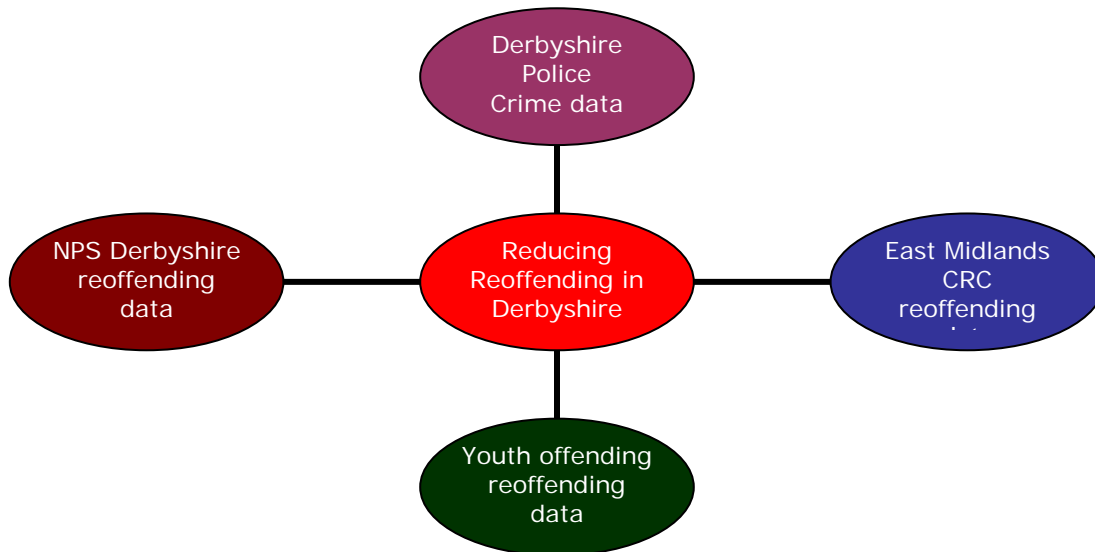
Building on the principle of best use of local resources, agencies and providers will maximise co-location, information sharing and digital efficiency to integrate services, ensuring that there is a real-time response to changes in risk and need. Integrated Offender Management (IOM), MAPPA and the Multi-Agency Gangs Team (MAGT) are existing good practice examples of integrated offender management in Derbyshire. However, through reappraisal of risks and threats, *responses to emerging issues will also be developed in real-time through a...*

### 4. Hub driven framework

There are three primary hub approaches in place in Derbyshire which anchor key activity to ensure the public are protected and reoffending can be reduced. The IOM and Police daily tasking models ensure a 24-hour real time response to offending behaviour and changes in individual risk and need. The Central Referral Unit at Police HQ ensures co-ordination of all intelligence and referrals regarding domestic violence, child protection and protection of vulnerable adults. Finally, the triage teams proposed in Derbyshire courts ensure that all new sentences are directed to the correct pathway and/or specialist response. *Accountability will be achieved through the production of a...*

## The Key Principles continued...

### 5. Whole System Performance Scorecard



### One common objective to align agency and provider priorities

The Derbyshire reoffending strategy is informed by intelligent use of crime and reoffending data held by the different agencies and providers to ensure that public safety is secured through co-ordination of the differing priorities. Therefore, the strategy is aligned with the following:

- [The Derbyshire PCC plan](#)
- Local Youth Justice Plan based on the national strategy which can be found on the following [LINK](#) Local Community Safety and Health and Wellbeing plans.(link 5 – to be confirmed)
- Emerging threats beyond local boundaries, for example, organised crime groups and internet crime (see also below).

### Connecting with Stakeholders

The CJB will ensure success of this strategy through transparent engagement with stakeholders. This will be achieved through stakeholder feedback in the following ways:

- Through individual agency consultation.
- A service user council who will have a voice in the future shape of key services.

Agencies and providers in Derbyshire are already committed to a number of initiatives designed to reduce reoffending. In summary these are:

Name of scheme	Target group
<b>Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered sex offenders</li> <li>• People sentenced to 12 months or more for a violent offence</li> <li>• Other dangerous offenders</li> <li>• Further details can be found at <a href="#">LINK</a></li> </ul>
<b>Integrated Offender Management (IOM)</b>	Those identified as being the highest risk of reoffending. A link to the Derbyshire IOM strategy is embedded in the glossary of this document.
<b>Multi-Agency Gangs Team (MAGT)</b>	Individuals involved in local organised gang activity.
<b>MARAC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A multi-agency meeting to co-ordinate a plan to manage victims at highest risk of domestic violence.</li> <li>• Further details can be found at <a href="#">LINK</a></li> </ul>



Name of scheme	Target group
<b>PREVENT</b>	Co-ordination of activity to safeguard those most vulnerable to extremist radicalisation. Further details can be found at <a href="#">LINK</a>
<b>Troubled Families</b>	A local authority led response to targeted families based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime and/or anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Non-school attendance</li> <li>• Out of work on jobless benefit</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Offending Plus and Priority Panels</b>	Young people identified as being a high risk of reoffending, harm and/or vulnerability.
<b>Organised Crime Groups (OCG)</b>	OCGs are scored using OCG mapping bands to assess their level of criminality and their intent and capability.

The CJB will mitigate the risks and realise the opportunities from the governments transforming rehabilitation agenda [LINK](#) which will take start taking effect from June 2014. The Board will also continue to build on partnership arrangements and strategy in place to reduce the threat from organised crime groups as highlighted in the governments Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2013 [LINK](#). Adoption of the 5 principles will lead to the delivery of the following priority objectives:

*Young people in Derbyshire will be supported to desist from crime at the earliest opportunity. Referrals to the triage hub in court will occur 6-months before transition which will identify the relevant pathway and ensure any specialist response is notified at the earliest opportunity. YOT priority panels will be integrated into the whole system*

*At the point of arrest and/or charge, information sharing arrangements will be in place to notify agencies and providers in the local chain as soon as possible. This will allow early consideration of pre-sentence assessment, swift justice and timely rehabilitation.*

*All priorities will be mapped end to end. This will mean young people and adults can be diverted from the CJS through appropriate use of police restorative cautioning and the pre-sentence restorative justice space. DV activity will be co-ordinated with agencies working in an integrated way to protect victims, the MASH will be the hub that drives this.*

*Residents in Derbyshire will understand the impact of this strategy through the whole system scorecard which will provide accountability and transparency that the 5 principles are being applied by all agencies and providers.*

*All agencies and providers will support the prevent, pursue and protect tactics of Derbyshire Police. This will include intelligent and joined-up use of specialist resources to prevent serious and organised crime.*

*These principles will also be applied to other groups outside of priority arrangements. Therefore, examples such as treatment and other services commissioned by the local authorities will also form part of the whole system approach to reduce reoffending.*

## Glossary of Links

<http://www.open.justice.gov.uk/>

<http://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Public-Information/Police-and-Crime-Plan.aspx>

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/yjb/yjb-corporate-business-plan.pdf>

<http://www.Derbyshire.Police.UK/Documents/Safety-Advice/Personal-Safety/MAPPA/MAPPA-Report-2013.pdf>

[http://www.local.gov.uk/pcc/-/journal\\_content/56/10180/3821611/ARTICLE](http://www.local.gov.uk/pcc/-/journal_content/56/10180/3821611/ARTICLE)

[http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/what\\_we\\_do/abuse\\_sexual\\_violence/abuse/marac/default.asp](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/what_we_do/abuse_sexual_violence/abuse/marac/default.asp)

<http://www.derbyshire.police.uk/Safety-advice/Terrorism/Terrorism.aspx>

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/transforming-rehabilitation>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-organised-crime-strategy>



Derbyshire\_Integrat  
edOffenderManagem

As referenced above the actual IOM strategy can be found on the embedded link >



# DERBYSHIRE Integrated Offender Management Strategy 2014

*This document is part of the overall Derbyshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy which can be found on the following link:*



## 1. Background

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) improves the way in which criminal justice agencies and other partners share information and work together to control, manage and rehabilitate a small, targeted group of offenders who are assessed as being highly likely to reoffend. The aim is to reduce reoffending which will lessen the number of victims, benefit local communities, the general public and the offenders themselves. IOM is built on the successes of the previous Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) scheme but also includes offenders released from prison with no supervision (non statutory), offenders under probation supervision and a small group of 'serious crime' offenders.

We hold a 'common vision' to make Derbyshire an even safer place for people who live, work or enjoy leisure time here. This will be achieved by reducing crime and the reoffending rates of those offenders who are at the highest risk of offending, thereby improving public confidence in the criminal justice system and tackling the social exclusion of offenders.

In making this vision a reality the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) County scheme was introduced in July 2011, following on from the City scheme which was introduced in September 2010. This has proved to be an effective and efficient way for many agencies to work in partnership with local communities in order to target, control, manage and rehabilitate a selected cohort of offenders who cause the most harm in our communities.

In Derbyshire we have now commenced work with the Year 3 IOM cohort, identified from 1 July 2013, following a very successful Year 1 (June 2011- May 2012) when we achieved a 28.4% reduction in offending by the County IOM cohort and a 26.7% reduction for the City IOM cohort. This was followed by a successful Year 2 (July 2012 to June 2013) with a 38% reduction in offending by the County IOM cohort and a 27.9% reduction for the City cohort.

The Derbyshire Reducing Re-Offending Strategy 2014-2016 has integrated management as one of its key principles, with the focus primarily on community safety and reducing the harm caused by priority groups. All agencies and providers have committed to the strategy and are working towards the same aim:

***'Protecting the people of Derbyshire through a whole system approach to reduce the reoffending rates of those causing the most harm'***

The Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Strategy has been developed by Derbyshire Probation Trust in conjunction with Derbyshire Police and other partnership agencies. The strategy is based on the 'key principles' of IOM that underpin all work undertaken by any agency or provider in Derbyshire with a view to reducing reoffending:

- **All partners tackling offenders together** – using a multi-agency approach, focused on offenders, not offences, agreeing the means to share relevant offender information and ensuring there is a clear process of assigning responsibility to individual offender managers for each of the offenders in IOM;
- **Delivering a local response to local problems** – ensuring that local partners from across all sectors are involved in planning, decision-making and funding choices, with an agreement about the offender groups that local agencies want to target and building on existing community engagement;
- **Offenders facing their responsibilities or facing the consequences** – providing a clear set of requirements for offenders to govern their expectations of what is required of them, balanced with efforts to motivate them to change and the right intensity of interventions to disrupt their criminal lifestyles;
- **Making better use of existing/proven programmes and governance** – getting more out of existing programmes and developing more integrated governance;
- **Ensuring all offenders at high risk of harm and re-offending are in scope for IOM** – intensity of management relates directly to the severity of risk, irrespective of position within the criminal justice system or whether statutory or non-statutory. IOM is about bringing together existing arrangements. All MAPPA Level 2 and 3 offenders, current sex offenders and any offender without a conviction in the last six months (at liberty) will be excluded from the IOM scheme but will be managed within existing risk management processes.
- **Ensuring a 24 hour Real Time response to risk and need in Derbyshire.**

Therefore, this document is the blueprint for IOM success in Derbyshire and a commitment to the principles from these agencies and providers.

## 2. Transforming Rehabilitation - The strategic context for Integrated Offender Management

The Derbyshire IOM Strategy has been reviewed to ensure sustainability through the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda [LINK](#)

The Ministry of Justice has emphasised a clear commitment within Transforming Rehabilitation to preserve and build on local IOM arrangements. The Competition Data Rooms provide the vehicle for bringing information on local IOM arrangements to the attention of prospective providers. Newly established local competition teams and forthcoming local partner events, planned for February 2014, will act as an opportunity to discuss IOM with prospective providers.

The reforms set out in *Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform* will change the way that offenders are managed in the community:

### Key aspects of the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms include:

- Extending statutory supervision to those offenders sentenced to less than 12 months in custody. This group had the highest re-offending rates – 58.5% - and the Offender Rehabilitation Bill will bring this group – estimated to number 50,000 per year – under formal, statutory supervision and rehabilitation arrangements on release.
- Creating a 'through the gate' resettlement service which would see the same provider working with offenders in custody and through in to the community.
- Ensuring the majority of prisoners are released close to home. A network of resettlement prisons has been announced, and those serving less than 12 months custody, would serve the whole of their sentence in these prisons. Many of those serving longer sentences would be moved in to a resettlement prison towards the end of their sentence.
- Replacing the 35 Probation trusts from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 with a new National Probation Service (NPS), to protect the public from high risk of serious harm offenders, and 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) to manage medium and low risk offenders. The new NPS will be responsible for advice to courts, management and rehabilitation of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) cases, high risk of serious harm and other public interest offenders, and delivery of their sentences. The new NPS will also deliver those Approved Premises currently managed by Probation Trusts, Victim Liaison, and accredited programmes for sex offenders as well as bespoke interventions for some of the NPS cohort. Other interventions and services for their cohort will be purchased from the CRCs.
- Introducing a new payment mechanism to reward success that combines a Fee for Service element, with an element of Payment by Results.
- Recognising the need to be responsive to local needs and circumstances and ensuring that new providers effectively link with local partnership arrangements, and in particular, IOM.

The ['Target Operating Model – Version 2'](#), published by the Ministry of Justice, is the most comprehensive document available at present, outlining the new structures for 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014.

### 3. The impact of Transforming Rehabilitation on IOM in Derbyshire

The new probation structure under the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda means that the current IOM model is not sustainable in the long-term, primarily for the following reasons:

- The Offender Assessment System (OASys) assessments will no longer be completed on all offenders under probation supervision, therefore, the OGP / OVP score thresholds cannot be sustained as the entry point to the IOM scheme;
- The IOM cohort will increase significantly once the under 12 month offender group are in scope. This will have resource implications for all agencies involved in the management of IOM offenders;
- Providers will be paid a fee for service based on a weighted annual volume of offender starts, with a proportion of the payment at risk subject to securing reductions in re-offending. Not only does this potentially alter the dynamic of IOM but it also raises the question whether performance management should be aligned given the new data hub in the MOJ;
- Primary providers could deliver services using a number of smaller third and voluntary sector organisations, therefore, the range of partners around the IOM table could increase;
- Information sharing will need to be reviewed in terms of tasking meetings and other operational meetings.

All these issues have been considered in how we ensure the future sustainability of IOM in Derbyshire.

### 4. How to ensure sustainability for Derbyshire IOM moving forward

#### The IOM Cohort

Derbyshire County and City IOM schemes will manage a total cohort of approximately 500 offenders at any one time.

From 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 the IOM Cohort will include the following offenders who are identified as being at a high risk of re-offending through the use of OGRS 3 (Offender Group Reconviction Scale). This is a static assessment tool currently used within Derbyshire Probation Trust and will remain a key tool within the new organisations.

- **Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO's)**  
A PPO is any individual aged 18 years or over where suitable graded intelligence exists to support that such an individual is committing target offences which are having a significant impact upon law and order, or their behaviour is having an adverse impact on local community life. There will be no immediate changes to the management of PPO's in Derbyshire at this time.
- **Probation offenders at a high risk of re-offending**  
This group of offenders will be identified (in the short term) by using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3) thresholds. We will continue to monitor the development of new risk assessment tools, with a view to using more sophisticated measures in the future.
- **Plus Panel / Deter Panel**  
Young people are not currently included in the IOM cohort but the offending by those young people identified as the most prolific will be monitored and shared with the County and City IOM schemes, utilising Derbyshire Probation Trust seconded staff within YOS, with a view to registration on the IOM cohort at the age of 18 years and / or on transfer to probation services [LINK](#).
- **Current PPO/IOM cases (from out of area)**  
Local arrangements for IOM will differ in each of the 21 Contract Package Areas (CPA). In order to avoid the possibility of offenders 'falling through the gaps', all transfer cases currently registered within their area as a PPO or IOM will be automatically allocated to the Derbyshire IOM cohort.

### Entry / Exit arrangements for the IOM scheme

The entry and exit arrangements for the Derbyshire IOM scheme have now been reviewed as a result of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. This review has been completed in conjunction with Derbyshire Police.

- **Entry Level**

Using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3) offenders will be assessed based on static risk factors and through the identification of dynamic criminogenic needs. This will be a two tier system, with one process for automatic eligibility to the IOM scheme , Tier 1, alongside a Tier 2 process, which will allow for professional discretion and additional involvement of partnership agencies, outside probation and police.

Tier	Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3)	Eligibility for the IOM scheme
1	90 +	Automatic Registration
2	70 – 89	Professional judgement – To complete IOM referral form
N/A	0 - 69	Not eligible

In addition, all PPO cases, YOS cases assessed as posing a high risk of re-offending and PPO/ IOM cases from outside Derbyshire will be automatically allocated to the IOM scheme.

- **IOM Referral form**

For the cohort of offenders who are scored between 70-89 on OGRS 3 this will involve Tier 2 allocation . The Offender Manager will be required to complete the IOM referral form ([Appendix A](#)) to initiate the Tier 2 process. The referral form will provide the Offender Manager with the opportunity to highlight the risk factors of the offender and how this links to their offending behaviour.

For partnership agencies, outside of the police and probation, the referral form can still be completed in cases where an offender is deemed to be posing a risk to the community or where an offender has an identified need in at least two of the following areas:

- Accommodation
- Education, Training or Employment
- Drugs
- Alcohol

- **Tasking meetings / Panel meetings**

Tasking meetings are the cornerstone of IOM schemes in Derbyshire. Tasking meetings ideally should be held a minimum of 3 x days per week and should have a minimum of 3 agencies present in order for any meaningful decisions to be made.

The tasking meetings will become the new forum to discuss any referrals to the IOM scheme (subject to the completion of the referral form). A decision can be made at the tasking meeting as to whether an offender is accepted on to the scheme and this will then be communicated directly to the Offender Manager.

The Monthly Panel meetings in County and the fortnightly Operational Meetings in City will then be the arena to discuss 'critical' cases (using the 'RAG' system – [Appendix B](#)), new releases and removals from the scheme.

- **Exit Level**

From 1st June 2014, all PPO and IOM cases will be exited from the scheme at the six month stage if they have not reoffended during this period, and there is no robust police intelligence of current offending behaviour and / or positive drug tests. Thus, adhering to the notion of '**resources follow risk**' and providing the offender with the recognition that they have made progress under supervision. This six month review period will reconcile with the under 12 month group being brought into scope.

The PPO status of an offender will be removed by the Police IOM Co-ordinator following de-registration from the scheme.



## 5. Next steps and future developments for Derbyshire IOM

- **Offender Triage**

From 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 the National Probation Service will hold the responsibility for the allocation of all offenders sentenced to a community based disposal or a custodial sentence. The cases will either be retained by the National Probation Service (NPS) or be allocated to the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) under the Case Allocation System (CAS).

In Derbyshire we will be 'shadow' running this new system from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 and Court teams are already busy planning for this change.

It is envisaged that this form of 'offender triage' will be the ideal opportunity to identify IOM offenders at sentence in the future and to ensure there is a reduced delay in the process for new referrals on to the scheme. The key focus will be on the new predictor tool, Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR) tool. Although the tool is largely static it will include consideration of offending-related (dynamic) factors where these have been identified in the pre sentence report. This tool, combined with a clinical judgement of risk based on the offender's current behaviour, will give a more accurate assessment of the risk of serious harm posed.

- **Adult prisoners serving under 12 months sentence**

This group of offenders are currently of concern as they are released from prison without a period of supervision. Working closely with prison services is essential as they will need to be identified and assessed while they are in prison. The Offender Rehabilitation Bill will bring this group under statutory supervision and rehabilitation arrangements on release. It is anticipated this will bring around 800 offenders in scope for statutory supervision in Derbyshire. IOM partners will need to monitor caseload increases and revise arrangements accordingly.

- **Information Sharing**

As a result of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda, and the formation of two new organisations, consideration needs to be given the protocols of information sharing. Derbyshire Police IOM leads are in the process of reviewing this issue.

- **Mental Health and IOM**

All IOM partners are committed to developing the Mental Health pathway into Derbyshire IOM. This is being achieved in conjunction with the Health and Well Being group and an e-learning package is being developed to improve offender access to services and the use of mental health treatment requirements.

- **Domestic Violence and IOM**

In conjunction with the over-arching aims of the Reducing Reoffending Strategy domestic violence remains a primary concern for agencies who are signed up to explore IOM principles in the management of domestic violence. In driving the agenda forward all IOM schemes will ensure the new Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme and the Domestic Violence Protection Orders are incorporated into practice.

- **GPS tagging – 'buddy system'.**

The 'mapping' of offenders via GPS tracking has been piloted by a number of Police forces across the country in recent years, with high levels of success being recorded.

A three month trial is currently being undertaken within C Division in Derbyshire Police, utilising 30 units of the 'buddy' device, with Derbyshire Probation Trust looking to trial 4 units in Derby City. This system allows offenders to be 'tracked' 24 hours a day / 7 days per week for a period of up to 12 months. This is a voluntary scheme and will not be mandatory to IOM offenders.

A review of the GPS tagging system will be undertaken later this year by probation and police services, with consideration being given to utilising further innovations in the future.

- **Prison 'Drop-in' – HMP Nottingham**

A need to improve our communication with offenders about the benefits of the IOM scheme has been strongly highlighted at both County and City IOM partnership events. One solution put forward was the introduction of a 'drop-in' clinic at HMP Nottingham, where the purpose and nature of the IOM scheme can be explained to offenders, as well as assisting offenders with any issues prior to release.

This will be introduced as part of a Derbyshire IOM 're-launch' event in 2014 and will be linked to the 'Through the Gate' services under the Offender Rehabilitation Bill.



- **Restorative Justice**

Restorative Justice (RJ) is an approach that focuses on the needs of victims and offenders, instead of taking offenders through the formal court or criminal justice system. In RJ processes, victims are given an active role in a dispute, and offenders are encouraged to take responsibility for their actions, and to repair the harm they have done – for example by apologising, compensating victims, repairing damage or doing some form of community service. RJ began in Derbyshire in April 2009.

More recently Derbyshire was involved in the development of the REBUILD Restorative Justice Project, a twelve month pilot multi agency partnership approach to restorative justice for adult crime victims and offenders. All IOM partners are committed to developing and implementing RJ activities into Derbyshire IOM.

- **Troubled Families agenda**

The Government has confirmed its intention to ensure that 120,000 troubled families are 'turned around' by 2015. These families are characterised by:

- Crime and / or Anti-Social behaviour
- Non school attendance
- In receipt of unemployment benefits

IOM partners will continue to explore the interface with the Troubled Families agenda and future working with multi-agency teams.

## Summary

Partnership working and collaboration is crucial to the sustainability of Derbyshire IOM. Since the introduction of IOM in Derbyshire we have built strong and robust relationships with partner agencies, with all involved committed to making Derbyshire a safer place to live and work.

Partnership agencies need to be aware of the risks ahead, but also need to seize opportunities. IOM is innovative, radical and it pushes boundaries. The challenge for local IOM arrangements is to take control and shape the changes, remain energised and continue to innovate.

## Review

Given the pace of local change this strategy will be reviewed quarterly to take account of the IOM picture. This will be part of an overall communication strategy to ensure all IOM partners, and the public, are aware of the continued success of Derbyshire IOM and the positive impact on offenders in Derbyshire.

## Appendix A

## Restricted When Complete

**Derbyshire  
INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT (IOM)**

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) improves the way in which criminal justice agencies and other partners share information and work together to control, manage and supervise a small, targeted group of offenders who are assessed as being at a high risk of re-offending. Helping offenders into these services and encouraging them to remain there for as long as necessary is a key factor in reducing re-offending.

<b>Date of referral:</b>	
<b>Name of offender:</b>	<b>DOB:</b>
<b>CRN (if known):</b>	<b>PNCID (if known):</b>
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Contact number:</b>	
<b>Primary substance of choice:</b>	
<b>Details of current offence (s) and / or issues of current concern:</b>	
<b>Relevant factors</b> (including substance misuse, employment, accommodation, mental health (including self harm and vulnerability), peers and associates, thinking and behaviour issues, relationships and support networks):	
<b>Please state what additional support / value the IOM scheme will bring to the supervision of this case?</b>	
<b>Referral completed by:</b>	<b>Agency:</b>
<b>PROBATION ONLY</b>	
<b>Offender Manager:</b>	<b>Contact Number:</b>
<b>OGRS score (24 mths):</b>	
<b>Current Orders / Licences:</b>	
<b>Has the offender previously been subject to the PPO / IOM Panel ?:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Please return your completed referral form to the local area internal mailbox:

**Derwent Centre IOM Referral  
Chesterfield IOM Referral  
Buxton IOM Referral  
Ilkeston IOM Referral**

## Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management RAG System

STATUS	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE
RED	Circulated on PNC as wanted (eg warrant, crime, licence recall)  Wanted for arrest (not yet on PNC – actively linked to crime)	Enforcement activity
AMBER ALERT	Intelligence to suggest further offending  AND  Not engaging with supervision or treatment	Proactive outreach / targeting
AMBER	Not complying with supervision  OR  Not complying with treatment services  OR  Police intelligence to suggest further offending	Prioritisation resources/ joint working
GREEN	No intelligence to suggest further offending  Engaging with all relevant agencies	Offender/case management

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Derbyshire Hate Crime Steering Group Update</b>
Report written by	Michelle Collins / Seamus Carroll
Attached	Appendix A – Partnership Hate Action Plan Appendix B - Analysis of Hate Crime Data
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board notes the report</b>

### **Purpose of the report**

To inform the Board of the progress of the Derbyshire Hate Crime Steering Group (DHCSG) in relation to the Hate Crime Strategy and Action Plan.

### **Information**

In 2012, the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board, together with the Local Criminal Justice Board and Derby City approved the development of a Partnership Hate Crime Strategy. Since then a Derbyshire Hate Crime Steering Group (DHCSG) has been formed. It consists of a cross section of staff from Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Community Safety Officers from South Derbyshire, Amber Valley and Erewash Community Safety Partnerships, Derbyshire Constabulary (including the Force Hate Crime Champion T/ACC Karl Smethem), Clinical Commissioning Groups and the Third Sector.

Since the last meeting new members include from Derbyshire County Council Adult Care Safeguarding Service Manager and the Service Manager – Prevention. This is to ensure a holistic approach to Hate Crime is taken by the Council and to improve linkages.

The last Steering Group Meeting was held on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014. Standing agenda items include reviewing the Action Plan and an analysis of Performance Data which includes crime figures, incidents and Stop Hate UK data. (Appendix A and B attached) The other standing item is an update on the quarterly themed Hate Crime Scrutiny Panels which are run by the Police with key professionals as well as independent members of the public in attendance.

### **Updates since last SCB meeting 27 November 2013**

Derbyshire County Council Community Safety Unit has responsibility for providing Hate Crime Awareness Training across the Administrative County and the City. Regular sessions are provided at County Hall as well as

bespoke training to groups within their working environment. Since April 2013 nine sessions have taken place with 238 attendees receiving awareness training. Training is available to County and City Staff, Partners, Third Sector, Police, DFRS, and EMAS. The list is not exhaustive.

The Head of Service for Teenagers, Bish Sharif attends the steering group and has included Hate Crime Awareness Training as part of the induction training for Youth Service staff. This will be delivered by Community Safety staff.

A piece of work has been commissioned by the DHCSG which is being conducted jointly by the Police Equality and Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Analysts. This is to establish the baseline data and to ascertain the amount of under-reporting. It is expected this work should be completed by September 2014.

The Community Safety Unit is also conducting an audit as to what inputs are being delivered into Derbyshire Schools including Hate Crime Awareness and by whom.

Links between the DHCSG and Ministry of Justice Hate Crime Lead Superintendent Paul Giannasi are maintained through the Derbyshire Constabulary Equality Unit which monitors national trends including online sites for Hate Crime.

Locally community tensions in Shirebrook are monitored via a Community Cohesion Group lead by the Bolsover Community Safety Partnership which meets quarterly.

### **Recommendation**

That the Board notes the report.

Public

## Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan

Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Strategy - *"Improving partnership responses to hate crime"*

1. Preventing hate crime	Lead Group	Action	Progress
<p>1.1. Identify range of hate crime training currently available across the City and County</p> <p>1.1.1. Develop key learning requirements and ensure embedded within any City and County provision</p>	HCSG	<p>Production of 'Resource Pack'</p> <p>Production of Key Learning requirements'</p>	<p>Handbook for third party signposting centres has been produced this together with SHUK literature forms the resource pack.</p> <p>The awareness training delivered at County level includes the key learning requirements.</p>
<p>1.2. Provide Training/Awareness raising for agencies/3<sup>rd</sup> Sector</p>	HCSG	<p>To ensure there is an adequate number of training session delivered to meet the demand.</p>	<p>Numbers of Training sessions – 9 sessions have taken place since April 2013.                      Number of Attendees - 238</p> <p>Agencies trained include Police, Health, DF&amp;RS, Probation, RSL's, PCC, local authorities, Adult Care, CAYA, Mental Health workers and Amber Trust</p>
<p>1.3. Explore viability of perpetrator interventions to prevent re-offending</p>	DISP	<p>Production of Research findings</p>	<p>Probation and YOS receive training with modules addressing Hate Crime, this is on-going.                      This is being incorporated into the baseline analysis which is being conducted by analysts from Derby City, Police and Derbyshire County Council.</p>
<p>1.4. Develop a proactive education programme for use in schools and other</p>	HCSG	<p>To ensure there is an adequate number of</p>	<p>Ariel Trust are currently working with Derbyshire County Council to deliver</p>

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education establishments		training session delivered to meet the demand.	Hate Crime training as part of an on-going pilot to Secondary Schools.  DCC Community Safety Unit are conducting a scoping exercise with County schools to see what is currently being delivered from external sources.
<b>2. Increasing the reporting of hate crime</b>	<b>Lead Group</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Progress</b>
2.1. Secure future of 24hr third party reporting service and develop consistent and coherent promotion of service	HCSG	To secure future funding and produce marketing plan	Derbyshire County Council Derby City Council and Derbyshire Police have funded 2014/15. Discussions will take place with other partners to identify further funding
2.2. Develop and extend the network of signposting centres	HCSG	Canvas and encourage agencies to become signposting centres	Number of Signposting Centres established. All Libraries in the City and County are signposting centres and so is Matlock CAB which has offices in Matlock, Heanor, Ilkeston and Long Eaton. Through the Force Outreach Officer a large number of Charities who deal with disabled persons/groups have been written to to gauge whether there was any interest to become signposting centres. None replied.
2.3. Tackle under recording across agencies	DISP & HCSG	Ensure that the correct mechanisms are in place to identify under-recording	Police: JR, RS and Supt Steve Pont are meeting in June 2014 to audit disabled victim CRIME TAGS ON Guardian to ascertain the level of under-recording of disability Hate Crime.

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			<p>CPS: Work underway to improve their use of flags and integrity checks introduced.</p> <p>Probation: Already have checks in place to identify and rectify missing data.</p>
<p>2.4. Identify and develop 3<sup>rd</sup> party reporting centres to ensure they are viable and appropriate to community need</p>	HCSG	<p>Canvas and encourage agencies to become 3<sup>rd</sup> party reporting centres'</p> <p>Creation of data collection process/framework</p> <p>Examine current practices</p>	<p>There are currently two agencies that are 3<sup>rd</sup> party reporting centres; these are Derbyshire Law Centre and Derby REC.</p>
<p>2.4.1. Develop effective data collection from statutory agencies and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector agencies</p>	DISP & HCSG		<p>Baseline piece of analysis is being undertaken in relation to Hate Crime</p>
<p>2.4.2. Develop effective information exchange from 3<sup>rd</sup> party reporting centres</p>	HCSG		<p>Progress through the HCSG</p>
<p>2.5. Effectively promote existing support services across County and City</p>	HCSG	<p>To produce a 'Resource Pack'</p>	<p>Existing hate crime awareness training includes promoting the support services that are available both locally and nationally.</p>
<p><b>3. Improving operational response to hate crimes</b></p>	<b>Lead Group</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Progress</b>
<p>3.1. Review hate crime training across agencies on hate crime</p>	HCSG	<p>All agencies to provide details of hate crime training if given</p>	<p>Review on-going</p>
<p>3.2. Improve evidence/knowledge base for Derbyshire through effective data collection</p>	DISP	<p>Creation of data collection process/framework</p>	<p>Priorities identified and data sourced and examined where appropriate and available – ongoing. (Sept 13)</p>



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			Regular presentations provided at disproportionality meetings linked to priorities and DCJB Delivery Team hold a list of topics covered. Baseline assessment will also look at this.
3.3. Ensure lessons are learned from previous cases to improve the way we deal with hate crime	DISP & HCSG	Use the outcomes from the Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel to better inform agencies	Hate Crime Scrutiny outcomes to become a standing item on the HCSG agenda and on the Disproportionality agenda. These are then disseminated between the members to share good practice or learn from mistakes
3.4. Engagement with relevant communities and support groups to gather experienced qualitative information and identify service improvement	HCSG	Ensure the make up of the HCSG reflects the wider community	Members of the HCSG to bring relevant information. Scrutiny Panel attended by community representatives.
3.5. Continue to work with CJ agencies to improve identification, investigation and prosecution of hate motivated offences	DISP	Benchmark date availability and quality across CJ Agencies	East Midlands performance pack has court outcomes for hate crime. SLA in draft form between five East Midlands Police and CPS
3.6. Monitor the use of Restorative Justice for hate crime to ensure its appropriate use.	DISP	LCJB to dip sample an number of Hate Crime RJ's and feedback to HCSG	Scrutiny panels take place on a regular basis and the LCJB has lead on a hate crime RJ audit Hate Crime RJ from January 13 to end August 13 have now been scrutinised and report produced.
3.7. Enhance the level of scrutiny around hate related incidents	DISP & HCSG	Maintain current level of scrutiny with the themed Hate Crime Scrutiny panels attended by partner agencies and Police Divisional Commanders.	Hate Crime Scrutiny outcomes to become a standing item on the HCSG agenda and on the Disproportionality agenda.

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**KEY: DISP = Criminal Justice Board Disproportionality Sub Group; HCSG = Hate Crime Steering Group**

**Last updated 21/05/2014**

## Hate Crime Steering Group 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014

### Hate incidents and Stop Hate UK (SHUK) referrals

#### 1. Hate incidents reported to the police

*Data relating to hate incidents (as opposed to crimes) for the current year to date period, YTD 13-14 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014) compared to the previous YTD period 2012-13 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013).*

Please note that many of the sample sizes are small, in particular when data is broken down by policing section and hate motivation. Therefore caution must be exercised when drawing conclusions from results.

*Hate incidents by section and division YTD 2012-13 and 2013-14*

	2012-'13 YTD	2013-'14 YTD	Vol. Change	% Change
Central (High Peak)	18	22	4	22.2%
North (High Peak)	25	41	16	64.0%
South (Derbyshire Dales)	23	16	-7	-30.4%
<b>B Division</b>	66	79	13	19.7%
Amber Valley	77	57	-20	-26.0%
Bolsover	38	35	-3	-7.9%
Chesterfield	68	89	21	30.9%
North East	46	42	-4	-8.7%
<b>C Division</b>	229	223	-6	-2.6%
Ilkeston (Erewash)	26	29	3	11.5%
Long Eaton (Erewash)	43	32	-11	-25.6%
East (Derby City)	79	107	28	35.4%
North (Derby City)	136	136	0	0.0%
West (Derby City)	132	105	-27	-20.5%
South	44	40	-4	-9.1%
<b>D Division</b>	460	449	-11	-2.4%
<b>Force</b>	755	751	-4	-0.5%

- Hate incidents have reduced by 0.5% across the whole of Derbyshire with 751 hate incidents reported to the police within a 12 month period. This is comparable to the previous YTD figures. It must be noted that an increase in hate incidents may be perceived as an increase in public confidence to report incidents than an increase in actual incidents.
- There has been a slight decrease in the amount of Hate incidents for both C and D Divisions which reflects similar figures to the last YTD while B Division has increased from 66 to 79 incidents (19.7%). This is mainly for race and LGB hate incidents.
- Although numbers are small there has been the highest percentage increase compared to the previous period on Section B - North (64%), followed by D – East (35.4%) and C-Chesterfield (30.9%) B - Central (22.2%).
- Note that almost 46% of all hate incidents are reported in Derby City

## Hate Incidents by monitored strands

*Hate incidents by division YTD 2012-13 and 2013-14 and strand of hate crime for the periods Apr-Mar.*

Hate incidents are recorded under the five monitored strands (LGB, race, trans, disability and religion), although Derbyshire Constabulary also capture 'other' types of hate incidents EG. motivated by hatred to alternative cultures.

	Race		LGB		Religion		Disability		Trans		Other	
% 2013-14 by strand	76.3%		13.0%		3.5%		5.2%		1.2%		0.8%	
YTD	2012-'13	2013-'14	2012-'13	2013-'14	2012-'13	2013-'14	2012-'13	2013-'14	2012-'13	2013-'14	2012-'13	2013-'14
B Div	45	51	8	14	4	5	6	4	1	3	2	2
C Div	154	163	35	35	9	3	24	16	2	4	5	2
D Div	370	359	53	49	10	18	18	19	5	2	4	2
<b>Force</b>	569	573	96	98	23	26	48	39	8	9	11	6

- Just over 76% of all hate incident referrals to the police relate to racial incidents for the current period. Derby city accounts for 50% of all race incidents.
- Religious hate incidents have also increased this period by approximately 13% (from 23 to 26). 53% (14/26) of these incidents took place within Derby City (East, North and West)
- LGB incidents account for 13% of all hate incidents. LGB incidents reported to the police has increased slightly by 2% compared to the previous period (from 96 to 98)
- Disability hate incidents have reduced by almost 19% for this period (from 48 to 39). 9/34 (26%) of these incidents took place within Derby City (East, North and West).
- Compared to last period there is an increase of 1 Transphobic incident reported which make up just over 1% of the total of all reported hate incidents. The amount reported still remains low.

### 3. Stop Hate UK referrals April 2013 - December 2013

*Information taken from Stop Hate UK statistics Report Quarter 3: 2013-2014 covering Apr- Dec 2013 – Q1 refers to Apr – June 2013, Q2 refers to July-Sept 2013 and Q3 Oct 2013 –Dec 2013 and Q4 Jan 14 – Mar 14.*

- During the 12 months 1st April 2013 – 31st Mar 2014, 112 contacts were made to the 24 hour Stop Hate UK service in Derbyshire and 41 were police referrals (36.6%)
- 62% of the calls were out of office hours showing a need for the 24 hour service. 87% of contacts were made by phone with a steady increase in the use of electronic forms of contact.

- The victim made the contact with SHUK in 89% of cases as opposed to a third party.
- A total of 16 repeat callers YTD accounting for 25 incidents which represents just over 22% of incidents.
- The most commonly reported incident type has been verbal abuse, followed by threatening behaviour, reflecting the trend seen in previous months.

### Type of Contact

*Enquires include requests for information about Stop Hate UK , Update and support includes requests for additional referrals, case updates but don't have an incident to report.*

Type of Contact	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total %
Incident report	10	22	22	16	70	63%
Enquiry	1	2	2	1	6	5%
Update/Support	12	9	5	8	34	30%
Silent/dropped	0	0	2	0	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 63% of contacts were to report specific incidents with 30% being for additional support and updates and 5% relating to enquires.
- The number of contacts for Q4 has seen a slight reduction of 6 compared to Q3.

### Repeat Callers

*Stop Hate UK now record repeat callers and repeat calls resulting in incidents*

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Total Contacts	23	33	31	25	112
Incidents	10	22	22	16	70
Repeat calls (incidents)	3	5	13	4	25
Repeat Callers	3	4	6	3	16

- There is a total of 16 repeat callers YTD accounting for 25 incidents which represents just over 22% of incidents.

### Incidents by Hate Motivation

*Stop Hate UK now records incidents which do not fall into one of the monitored strands and are recorded under 'other'.*

Strand	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total All Q's %
Age	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Disability	4	3	6	5	18	22.50%
Gender Identity	0	2	1	0	3	3.75%

Race	1	3	10	3	17	21.25%
Religion	0	1	1	0	2	2.50%
Sexual Orientation LGB	2	4	1	1	8	10.00%
Other <sup>1</sup>	1	3	4	5	13	16.25%
Non Hate crime <sup>2</sup>	3	9	4	3	19	23.75%
Total with Multiple motivations*	1	3	5	1	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Note that \* the multiple motivation figure has already been included in the other listed monitored strands and the total reflects this.

- The highest reported motivations were disability accounting just over 22% closely followed by race (21%)
- It is encouraging that 22.5% of SHUK hate incidents were disability related compared to 3.5% of police hate incidents.
- 'Other' crimes account for just over 16% and the reason stated for the 1 reported in Q1 was victims' weight. In Q2 the in 2 reports the motivation wasn't stated and the other was for allegations of paedophilia. Q3 2 related to disrespect, 1 to having ginger hair and 1 for allegations of paedophilia. Q4 related to domestic abuse and abuse about lifestyle.
- There have been no reports of Age hate motivation during the 12 months.
- Non Hate Crime accounted for almost a quarter of reports.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Other' have a hate motivation that fall outside the 5 monitored strands.eg: weight

<sup>2</sup> Non-hate that do not have hate motivations associated to them. They may relate to physical attack, offensive language, threatening behaviour ASB and fraud and will be referred if applicable.