

## **SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

**Wednesday 27 February 2013  
9.30am – New Conference Room, Police HQ, Ripley**

### **A G E N D A**

#### **Open Session**

- 1) Apologies
- 2) Minutes of Safer Communities Board meeting 12 December 2012 and Matters arising Chair  
Chair
- 3) Community Safety Agreement Refresh Sally Goodwin
  - Action Plan
  - Performance Monitoring Proposal
- 4) Transforming Rehabilitation Jo Mead
- 5) Funding for Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews Sally Goodwin
- 6) PCC Funding Sally Goodwin  
PCCs Office
  - Formerly Community Safety Fund
  - New Funding Pot (paper to follow)
- 7) Road Safety Partnership Update C/Supt Kul Mahay
- 8) Community Remedy Consultation C/Sup Kul Mahay
- 9) Any Other Business

#### **Closed Session**

- Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews Sally Goodwin
- CDNCH/11
  - DDCNH/12 - Update
  - Erewash - new

#### **Dates of future meetings:**

05 June 2013 – 9.30am New Conference Room, Police HQ  
11 Sept 2013 – 9.30am New Conference Room, Police HQ

**MINUTES** of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 12 December 2012 at Police Headquarters, Ripley

**PRESENT**

Councillor Mrs C A Hart – in the Chair  
(Derbyshire County Council)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b><u>Amber Valley Borough Council</u></b><br>Councillor C Short                  | <b><u>Derbyshire Dales District Council</u></b><br>Councillor L Rose<br>D Bunton               |
| <b><u>Bolsover District Council</u></b><br>Councillor B Murray-Carr<br>D Whallett | <b><u>Derbyshire Fire and Rescue</u></b><br>A Waldie   |
| <b><u>Chesterfield Borough Council</u></b><br>Councillor S Blank<br>J Tomlinson   | <b><u>Erewash Borough Council</u></b><br>Councillor M Wallis<br>P Wright                       |
| <b><u>Derbyshire Constabulary</u></b><br>D Collins<br>M Creedon<br>R Foster       | <b><u>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</u></b><br>H Boffy<br>Councillor A F Charles |
| <b><u>Derbyshire County Council</u></b><br>S Goodwin<br>D Lowe                    | <b><u>South Derbyshire District Council</u></b><br>Councillor R J Wheeler                      |
| <b><u>Derbyshire County PCT</u></b><br>S Pintus                                   | <b><u>3D Infrastructure Consortium</u></b><br>L Allison  |

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of P Carney (Amber Valley Borough Council), M Evans (Chesterfield Borough Council), J Jaroszek (Erewash Borough Council), W Lumley (Bolsover District Council), F McArdle (South Derbyshire District Council), and J Mead (Derbyshire Probation Trust)

**27/12      ASB VICTIMS FIRST PROJECT** The Board received a presentation from B Thacker relating to a project around victims of anti-social behaviour. The project had four main aims – to put the victim at the heart of the approach to tackling anti-social behaviour, to provide a constant multi-agency approach to identify vulnerable victims, to improve the service for victims, and to improve anti-social behaviour service management.

There were two main work streams to the project – an Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Assessment Matrix and an Anti-Social Behaviour Case

Management System. The Home Office had conducted a number of pilots, and there had been the roll out of the matrix. This gave a universal assessment for all agencies.

The Board was informed of the Empowering Communities Inclusion Neighbourhood Management System (ECINS). The system was multi-agency, and was a secure method of sharing information across organisations. It was stated that there were a number of benefits to the system, including that agencies could identify vulnerable anti-social behaviour victims, there would be improved information sharing, there was secure access with an audit trail, there was effective case management, there was a number of potential uses, and it could reduce the risk of damage to the corporate reputation of an organisation.

Derbyshire Constabulary was looking to secure multi-agency engagement with the system, and would revise anti-social behaviour protocols and information sharing agreements. It was the intention to develop and deliver a multi-agency training package for the system, and this would be delivered on an area basis before going live. It was anticipated that this would take around 14 months in total. The phased roll out would begin in April 2013 with Bolsover and Chesterfield.

Funding has been provided by Derbyshire Constabulary to cover roll out across the whole county but it would perhaps be the case that funding would need to be secured from partners in future to allow the system to continue, and this would total approximately £6,000 per Community Safety Partnership. However, there would be efficiency savings from using the system. A review would be undertaken once it had been rolled out across all areas of the county.

A query was raised as to how the system fit alongside other multi-agency management systems currently in use. It was stated that there could be an element of information being duplicated to begin with, but ultimately it was hoped that the systems could work together. Discussions had taken place with the Strategic Director for Children and Younger Adults at the County Council regarding linking the system to ChildView, and it was also felt that a discussion should take place with the Strategic Director for Adult Care.

**28/12**      **MINUTES RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Safer Communities Board held on 19 June 2012 be confirmed as a correct record.

**29/12**      **POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER** The Board welcomed Councillor Alan Charles, the newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), to the meeting. Councillor Charles stated that the current focus was to produce the Police and Crime Plan, and it was the intention to circulate a draft

version of the document very shortly. The Derbyshire Police and Crime Panel would be meeting on 10 January 2013, and the Plan would need to be presented at this meeting. The heart of the Plan would be victim focussed. A meeting was to take place on 19 December to discuss budget issues.??? If this was about domestic abuse then it should read 20<sup>th</sup> December

The Board was presented with the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) (Amendment) Regulations 2012, which outlined the requirement for the Board to share its plan with the PCC and vice versa. All agreed that this Board could be the mechanism for sharing plans in future.

### **30/12      JOINT STRATEGIC THREAT, HARM AND RISK ASSESSMENT**

Following a joint assessment process between Derbyshire Constabulary, the Safer Derbyshire Partnership and the Derby City and Neighbourhood Partnership, the key priorities for policing and community safety in Derbyshire had been presented at the Strategic Risk Briefing on 19 October 2012.

The process initially identified threats, and took into account a number of factors before determining the risk level. The initial threat assessment had identified priority areas for 2013-14 in a specific order, and following assessment of the risk in relation to each priority, the score had changed, and the order was as follows:-

1. Cyber crime
2. New and emerging communities
3. Economic crime
4. Domestic abuse
5. Drugs
6. Safeguarding adults
7. Troubled families
8. Rape and serious sexual assaults
9. Safeguarding children
10. Terrorism (international and domestic)
11. Organised crime groups
12. Alcohol related harm
13. Killed and seriously injured – Road collisions
14. Acquisitive crime and offender management
15. Anti-social behaviour

There had been a dramatic change in score levels for the top three, and the primary reasons had been a lack of resource currently allocated to these threats, a lack of joint understanding of the scale and complexity of the issues to be tackled, and in relation to new and emerging communities, a significant increase in migration into Derby City, which was beginning to pose a number of problems. It had been agreed that the police would be the lead on the

development of further information around cyber-crime and economic crime although it was anticipated that partnership working between the Police, Trading Standards and County Council Adult Care would be included from the outset around these priorities.

Police and partnership leads around each priority were currently discussing action plans to take forward to 2013-14, and this would form the basis of the County Community Safety Agreement refresh and action plan which would be brought to the next meeting of the Board for approval.

Following the last meeting, consultation had taken place with some Board members regarding expectations and the desired format of any future performance reports to the Board. Further work would be undertaken to develop a new report which would be fit for purpose and reflected the feedback received.

Confirmation of funding streams transferring to the Police and Crime Commissioner from 1 April 2013 was not expected until mid-late December following the Autumn update. It was therefore difficult to plan precisely and to identify any significant risks at this stage. This would be monitored over the coming weeks to identify any risks as soon as possible.

A County Joint Strategic Threat, Harm and Risk Assessment was being produced, and would incorporate sub-sections for the district Community Safety Partnerships. The assessment would be completed by the end of December, and would be circulated.

**RESOLVED** to note (1) the report;

(2) the priorities to be taken forward in 2013/14; and

(3) the potential risks around funding from 1 April 2013.

**31/12      CSA ACTION PLAN 2012/13 UPDATE** The Board was presented with the current action plan, and was given an update as to current work that was being undertaken, along with any issues.

With regard to Domestic Abuse, it was reported that the development of a voluntary perpetrator programme had been slow, and the outcome of a Lottery Bid by North Derbyshire Women's Aid was being awaited.

It was reported that the Troubled Families initiative now had a dedicated Co-ordinator who was developing a costed plan for taking the work forward with identified families. The Plan was to be presented to a multi-agency Executive Group for sign off, and would be circulated to members of the Board.

It was also reported that, in relation to Alcohol, there needed to be further development of the prevention plan, as work to date had not proved to be as successful as hoped.

**32/12      HATE CRIME STRATEGY FOR DERBYSHIRE** There had been significant improvements in understanding and awareness of how hate crime was dealt with, both nationally and locally. In Derbyshire, there were a number of initiatives across both statutory and third sector agencies which had collectively improved the service to victims of hate crime. These had been developed despite the lack of a clear, countywide partnership strategy.

Nationally, the Cross Governmental Action Plan on Hate Crime had been launched in March, and provided impetus and a template for partnership activity. The Action Plan was entitled 'Challenge It, Report It, Stop It', and had three key objectives.

Police and local authorities had a statutory duty to record and deal with hate incidents and crime. All other statutory agencies had a moral duty to effectively deal with such issues, and third sector organisations had a vested interest in better outcomes for victims and improving confidence to report. A strategic understanding of the Derbyshire dynamics on hate crime would ensure effective implementation of the Cross Governmental Action Plan. Derbyshire Constabulary had recently revised its Hate Crime policy, and this had been published. This again gave weight to the proposal to develop a strategic plan on hate crime in order to provide some clarity and co-ordination of existing support, training and services.

In nearly all instances, the work was already being carried out, and would benefit from the clarity of purpose and outcome that a strategy would bring. The draft Hate Crime Strategy was presented, and ownership would be via Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board, County Safer Communities Board and City Safer Stronger Communities Board. It was proposed that operational co-ordination of the action plan would be with a Stop Hate Working Group and the Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board Disproportionality Sub-group. The strategy would be circulated to members of the Board for any comment.

**RESOLVED** to (1) support the development of a Partnership Hate Crime Strategy; and

(2) approve the draft Hate Crime Strategy together with the proposed governance arrangements.

**33/12      VIOLENCE, ALCOHOL AND LICENSING UPDATE** A six monthly update was provided on the work of the Violence, Alcohol Harm and Licensing Groups (VAL's). It was stated that the groups continued to operate

pro-actively to identify and deal with problematic premises, and in addition had delivered a range of initiatives to improve standards across the licensed trade.

A programme of on-licence test purchase activity was in place, and this was jointly run by the Police and Trading Standards. Between 1 April 2012 – 30 September 2012, a total of 110 test purchase attempts had been made at on-licence premises, and 27 of these had resulted in sales. On 18 occasions, the volunteers had been refused entry by door staff. The overall non-compliance rate continued to improve. Details were provided of activity by district.

Chesterfield had one of the highest non-compliance rates, but this could be explained. The town centre was now achieving very high levels of compliance, and the test purchase activity had been widened to include areas such as Brampton and Whittington Moor, which had been identified as problematic. The intelligence led nature of the programme, along with planned revisits to premises that had failed meant that compliance rates at district level would fluctuate widely. Where an area was revisited following enforcement and support activity, the compliance rates were generally good.

Work was on-going around this year's Christmas alcohol campaign, which had recently been launched. This was aimed predominantly at the night time economies around the county. The campaign would be themed around the phrase 'Where will your night end?', and there was a poster campaign that provided a number of alternative answers. In addition to licensed premises, the posters would be displayed on adverts inside buses. A series of engagement activities had also been planned around the county, and there would be radio advertising. Students from the University of Derby's Criminology Course had been consulted, and had been actively involved with the design of the campaign.

Links had been made at a national level between some serious child sexual exploitation cases and licensed premises, both on and off licence. D/Insp Harry Dick had prepared a presentation on this issue, and would deliver it to VALs and wider partners in order to raise awareness of the potential issues around child sexual exploitation. This would be delivered over the next few months.

There had been a few issues recently with commercial premises that did not have a licence being used for 'private parties', and there had been difficulties identifying the persons responsible for the premises and the event. There were concerns that some premises were being deliberately run in this way in order to get around the licensing legislation. Plans were in place to deal with the premises involved, and any learning that came from the experience of dealing with these premises would be cascaded to the VALs.

It was reported that the Home Office had commenced a technical consultation on the implementation of the Government's new Alcohol Strategy. Safer Derbyshire had offered to take part in the consultation on behalf of the VAL's, although no response had yet been received from the Home Office.

**RESOLVED** to note the report.

**34/12      INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT: PROGRESS REPORT** The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme was now in its second year across the county, and partners had commenced work with the Year 2 cohort identified in July 2012. Some of the offenders had also been managed in the Year 1 cohort. Approximately 300 offenders were being managed under the IOM scheme at any one time.

Baseline performance figures were determined based on an identified annual static cohort of offenders, which provided the benchmark against which reductions in re-offending and the success of the scheme could be judged. Derbyshire had adopted the two baselines of those who also appeared in the Year 1 cohort (July 2010-June 2011) and the 'new offenders' in the Year 2 cohort (July 2011-June 2012). It was hoped that these would help to make comparisons in offending between the period when the offenders were not subject to IOM and when they were.

In the first year (June 2011 – May 2012), Derbyshire had achieved a 28.4% reduction in offending, and this equated to a reduction of 192 offences and a cost saving of £1.1m for the county. However, it was difficult to identify local cashable savings for re-investment into the scheme. Initial indications for the Year 2 cohort were also positive.

It was felt that achieving any further reduction in offending in the coming 12 months would be challenging. However, for the period July – September 2012, arrest data in respect of the County IOM scheme revealed that there had been a 32.4% reduction in offences when the baseline period was compared with the three months ending September 2012. A breakdown was given of the reductions in re-offending across the IOM Panels.

In terms of moving forward, it was still too early to determine the success of the second year, but early indications were positive. There were some key elements which would require further work during 2012-13, and these included building on co-location and partnership working, which was critical to success, and ensuring that HMP Nottingham continued to be a critical support for IOM. Numbers on the scheme needed to be managed to ensure there was sufficient resource, and accommodation remained a critical 'Pathway' for offenders. A small number of high volume/high cost offenders needed to be identified and flagged to Panels for specific attention, and consideration needed to be given to the small number of women offenders



who could need particular attention. Further work was required on strengthening the Pathways, and consideration would be given to what other areas were doing around the development of IOM. It was also the intention to engage the Police and Crime Commissioner around any further development of the Scheme.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and promotes/supports the scheme/outcomes at District level, as appropriate.

**35/12      DERBYSHIRE'S CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ACTION PLAN**  
**PLAN** In October 2011, the Office of the Children's Commissioner launched a two year inquiry into child sexual exploitation in gangs and groups. Year one had focussed on identifying prevalence and year two would examine how best to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and support the recovery of those who were already victims. An interim report on year one findings had been published in July 2012, and the final report would be available in autumn 2013.

Tim Loughton MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Children and Families had previously written to all Local Safeguarding Children Boards to announce the publication of the interim report, and to seek support for the development of local plans to tackle child sexual exploitation. In Derbyshire, a task and finish sub-group of the Safeguarding Children Board had already been convened in response to both the Government's inquiry and issues raised in the local Police and Community Safety Annual Strategic Assessment.

The task and finish group had developed a local action plan, which had been signed off by the Safeguarding Children Board in October, and this Plan was presented for information. The Plan, in line with national guidance, highlighted a number of areas as priorities, including co-ordinating a multi-agency approach, identifying, investigating, disrupting and prosecuting abusers, and collecting and managing data. It had been noted that the need to raise awareness of the issue with both staff and the public, and the training of multi-agency staff, was significant. In addition, identification of a formal process for collating and sharing intelligence around this issue also needed to be established in order to properly ascertain the level of prevalence across the county.

The Safer Derbyshire Partnership would be supporting delivery of the plan, particularly in relation to training and awareness-raising, and would ensure that there were opportunities for community safety related staff to access the training.

It was suggested that Nicole Frost, a former worker at Safe & Sound, Derby who was now a trainer on this subject, working for the County Council give a presentation to the next meeting of the Board.

**RESOLVED** (i) to note the report.

(ii) Sally Goodwin to arrange a presentation for the next Board meeting

**36/12      HEALTH REPRESENTATION ON COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS** Schedule 5 of the Health and Social Care Act (paragraph 84) introduced the GP Clinical Commissioning Groups as the new health representatives on Community Safety Partnerships from 1 April 2013, thus updating the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

At the last meeting of the Local Government Association Community Advisors Group, LGA leads had raised concern that the change did not appear to be well known or understood, either in local Community Safety Partnerships or by Clinical Commissioning Groups, and had asked that it be considered locally. This had been raised at the SCTAG meeting in November, and subsequently, a list of the contact details for the four Clinical Commissioning Groups covering Derbyshire had been provided to district SCTAG representatives.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and that District CSP representatives ensure that this is considered at local strategic group meetings.

**37/12      DERBYSHIRE DRUG AND ALCOHOL ACTION TEAM (DAAT) BUSINESS PLAN** The DAAT had become part of the Safer Derbyshire Partnership in 2004, and historically, had reported through a Joint Commissioning Group and up to a DAAT Partnership Board. In 2009, the DAAT Partnership had launched its 2009-2013 Drug and Alcohol Strategy for Derbyshire, and since then, the Government had launched its new national Drug Strategy in 2010 and Alcohol Strategy in 2012. These Strategies, together with a number of changes since 2011 around the way the DAAT Partnership delivered its business, had led to the need for a new Business Plan and reconsideration of the DAAT structure from 2013.

In support of the Partnership's desire to move to a more efficient delivery and governance model focussing on key goals, it had been agreed that DAAT business should be supported by a simple Business Plan moving forward. In addition, issues around the availability of the appropriate level of representation at meetings had led to the wish to merge the membership of both the Joint Commissioning Group and the Partnership Board into a single JCG to oversee DAAT business. It was envisaged that the group would have the right level of representation to make key decisions on the commissioning

of drug and alcohol services across the County, in line with national objectives.

The Board was presented with a draft Business Plan, which set out the DAAT goals, commissioning cycle, delivery mechanism and performance monitoring arrangements. The plan had been drafted on the premise that the DAAT Board would cease to exist after March 2013, and that business was supported by an enhanced JCG with the appropriate level of senior manager representation.

It was suggested that overall governance should sit with existing strategic boards. The Health and Wellbeing Board would be responsible for treatment related issues, and the Safer Communities Board for wider prevention and enforcement activity. A Children and Young People's Substance Misuse Group already had responsibility for children and young people's services, reporting to the Children's Trust Board, and the DAAT was keen to maintain links between children and young people's and adult services through the JCG. However, it was anticipated that reporting to any of the Boards would be on an exception only basis as the JCG would be the key decision making group.

The proposed structure around DAAT business moving forward was reported. The proposal had been discussed at the DAAT JCG on 28 November 2012, and had been supported. Subject to agreement by the Safer Communities Board, it would be presented at the DAAT Partnership Board on 21 December, with a view to implementation from 1 April 2013.

**RESOLVED** to (1) note the report and the proposed changes to the DAAT structure and business plan; and

(2) agree to provide overall governance around community safety prevention (including recovery) and enforcement activity in relation to DAAT business from 1 April 2013.

**38/12**      **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC** **RESOLVED** that the public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the remaining items on the agenda to avoid the disclosure of the kind of information detailed in the following summary of proceedings:-

**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED AFTER THE PUBLIC HAD BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE MEETING**

1. Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Title                      | <b>County Community Safety Agreement Refresh</b>  |
| Report written by          | Sally Goodwin – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council  |
| Attached                   | CSA Refresh 2013-14   |
| Action/<br>Recommendations | <b>That the Board:</b><br><b>1. Notes the updated Community Safety Agreement &amp; Action Plan</b><br><b>2. Agrees the proposed performance monitoring arrangements</b> |

### Background

2013-14 is the third and final year of the current County Community Safety Agreement (CSA) and as such the original document has been refreshed following the outcome of the annual threat and risk assessment undertaken in October 2012.

An action plan has been developed to address the key issues for community safety partners over the next 12 months in relation to the identified threats and this is attached to the CSA at appendix A.

In previous years we have had quarterly formalised performance reporting against a range of targets/indicators agreed by the Safer Communities Board in 2011. However, in 2012 the Board indicated that it no longer wished to continue with this format and asked that consideration be given to alternate ways of reporting. Having sought a number of views from individual members of the Board it is clear that internal performance monitoring utilising own agency data is already well established and timely and as such the Board report has not added much benefit other than to share that data with partners.

One suggestion for moving forward was the monitoring of the Board's strategic intention in relation to the threat and risk area to ensure that this is being delivered. This would require a more holistic approach than simply reporting on data.

Linked to this was another suggestion that we do an in depth report each quarter focussing on different threat and risk areas each time. This should include a mixture of data and narrative outlining the progress to date and the direction of travel, etc which would also fit with the monitoring of the strategic intention.

The 2012 threat and risk assessment is broken down under four key headings as follows:

**Providing Reassurance**

Anti-Social Behaviour  
Alcohol Related Harm  
Killed & Seriously Injured (Roads)

**Protecting the Vulnerable**

Domestic Abuse  
Rape & Serious Sexual Violence  
Safeguarding Adults  
Safeguarding Children

**Attacking Criminality**

Organised Crime Groups  
Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management  
Drugs  
Terrorism & Domestic Extremism

**Cross Cutting Issues (New threats)**

Economic Crime  
Cyber Crime  
Troubled Families  
New & Emerging Communities

It would be feasible to report on the threat and risks under each key heading, one per quarter, with perhaps a brief annual round up of all the areas. Reporting could begin with key heading Providing Reassurance in June 2013 then Protecting the Vulnerable in September 2013 and so on. Flexibility should still be allowed where an exception report may be required to be brought to the Board's attention in relation to another key area not being reported on that quarter. Where appropriate information would be broken down to district/borough level.

Members of the Safer Communities Tasking & Advisory Group have considered the proposed model and supported it, but also indicated a desire to continue to monitor a number of Key Performance Indicators for the purpose of challenge, tasking and sharing of best practice.

Details of the agreed performance reporting regime will be added to the CSA at appendix B.

The Equality Impact Assessment at appendix C in the CSA has also been updated.

**Recommendation**

**That the Board:**

1. **Notes the updated Community Safety Agreement & Action Plan**
2. **Agrees the proposed performance monitoring arrangements**

# **DERBYSHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT 2011 / 2014**

***Working together for a Safer Derbyshire***

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## **Foreword**

To deliver on our statutory duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006) areas which have a two tier authority structure are required to prepare a Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for the county. The CSA reflects local crime and disorder priorities which will benefit from county-wide co-ordination.

This County Community Safety Agreement is the second three year agreement for Derbyshire. The Derbyshire Safer Communities Board continues to be proud of its achievements despite working in a difficult financial climate. Derbyshire continues to be one of the safest counties in the country and results from our Resident's Survey show that people feel safer than they once did.

Our Safer Communities Board brings together chief officers and senior representatives from key organisations and district level Community Safety Partnerships to provide strategic leadership and direction to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse across the county

Community safety remains the top priority for public services identified by local people and we still have much to do. Derbyshire enjoys strong partnership working both strategically and operationally. Each partner organisation has an important role to play and it is clear to us all that, whilst we are all having to make some difficult decisions regarding our dwindling resources, we acknowledge that by continuing to work effectively together we will have the greatest impact.

Our vision is for a safer Derbyshire and I believe that this Agreement gives clear focus to enable the Board to meet the challenges we face. The Agreement's purpose is to bring together partners to deliver the jointly agreed action plan and local targets.

**Cllr Carol Hart**  
**Chairman of the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board**



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Compared to the national picture, more people in Derbyshire live in rural areas or on the edge of town than live in urban areas. The County is home to 758,100 people, a figure set to rise over the next decade. Compared to England as a whole, Derbyshire has an older average population, with 21.7% over the age of 60/65; the national figure is 19.3%. Over the next ten years, the number of people of pensionable age is set to increase by 3.3%, this is greater than the national increase of 2.1%.

50.9% of the population are female and 49.1% are male. Only 1.5% of the population of Derbyshire classify themselves as being from an ethnic minority background, compared to 9.1% nationally. Of the districts, only Erewash, Chesterfield and South Derbyshire have sizable minority populations and the vast majority of Derbyshire's population were born in England (94.8% compared to an England average of 83.6%).

Source: Census 2001 and ONS mid-2008 population estimates, the mid-2007 population estimates by ethnicity, and the 2008-based population projections.

Derbyshire continues to be one of the safest counties in the country and results from the Citizens Panel show that people do feel safer. Crime figures overall for Derbyshire fell by 7% from 42,307 in 2010/11 to 39,538 in 2011/12, continuing the downward trend.

Serious acquisitive crime has seen a reduction of 9% from 6,423 2010/11 to 5,872 in 2011/12. Only shoplifting and possession of drugs saw increases of 9% and 10 % respectively, compared with the 2010/11 figures. Violent crime levels in the county are below the national and regional rates. However, violence still accounts for one in five crimes in the county and remains a priority. Violence with injury has reduced by 22% from 5,106 in 2010/11 to 3,998 while violence without injury saw a small increase of 1% from 3,203 in 2010/11 to 3,221 in 2011/12. Over the course of the last year partners have gained a better understanding of the impact of serious organised crime groups on levels of crime within the County which will lead to better co-ordination of intelligence gathering and multi agency action in future.

Domestic violence continues to feature significantly in these figures with 2,802 victims of domestic violence recorded in 2011/12. We have decreased referrals into Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences and children's safeguarding in relation to high risk victims of domestic violence. This has mainly been due to amendments to the risk assessment process. There have been small decreases in serious sexual assaults, of which the 14-25 age group feature heavily, as do links with alcohol consumption and learning disabilities. Positively, detection rates have shown small increases. Safeguarding both children and vulnerable adults in this context is a high priority and there will be a continued focus on staying safe through prevention work and education.

The February 2012 Citizens' Panel showed that 96.1% of people felt very safe or fairly safe when outside in their neighbourhood during the day. This was directly comparable with the 2011 results. 65.3% of people were not worried about crime in their local area, which was a rise of 2 % from 2010/11, though 64.7% of people felt did not feel well informed about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour, again this was directly comparable you the previous year.

The number of first time entrants into the Derbyshire youth justice system has fallen significantly since 2007/8, just 377 young people entered the system during 2011/12. This is 108 less than 2010/11. This downward trend reflects changes in police practice including the use of restorative justice, the work of the Intensive Family Service and the impact of the YOS Pre-Court Team. Re-offending rates of high risk young offenders in Derbyshire during 2011/12 was 32% which was a slight increase from 28.2% in the previous year, but is still two percent lower than the regional, family and national averages.

There were 125 young people under 18 in drug and alcohol treatment services in Derbyshire during 2011/12 this was a reduction from 147 in 2010/11. There have been very small increases in the number of adults in drug treatment in Derbyshire over the same period, with 2,159 people in treatment. There have also been increases in referrals into alcohol services over the past 12 months.

Nationally around one-third of acquisitive crime is believed to be undertaken to fund drug use and as such managing offenders and their behaviour remains a priority in relation to tackling acquisitive crime. Alcohol is a factor in around one-half of violent crimes and one-third of domestic violence cases. Locally crime in relation to alcohol and the night time economy continues to be a major focus.

The numbers of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in Derbyshire increased in 2011. The January to December 2011 figures show that there were 330 KSIs in the county. This met the target set for 2011 and surpassed it by 27% or 111 casualties. 11 more people were killed or seriously injured on the county's roads than the previous year. However, figures at the end of August 2012 show that killed and serious casualties were 10 lower in the months of January to August 2012 compared with the same months in 2011.

## **2. CONTEXT FOR THE COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT**

### **Legislation**

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 was reviewed in order to strengthen partnership performance in tackling community safety. To reflect the changing roles of partners and partnerships, legislative changes were brought in by the Police & Justice Act 2006 and subsequent regulations came into force in August 2007.

The Police & Justice Act also sets out a requirement for a county level strategy group which, in two-tier areas, has responsibility for the preparation of a County Community Safety Agreement. This three year Agreement (refreshed annually) identifies priorities to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse and sets out the co-ordination arrangements to support district and other partnerships tackling community safety issues. In Derbyshire this role is undertaken by the Safer Communities Board which will hold partners to account for its delivery.

The 2011 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act led to the first elections for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) across the Country in November 2012. In Derbyshire we will be looking to work with our newly elected PCC to ensure we take a coordinated approach to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour in Derbyshire moving forward.

### **Partnership Working**

Derbyshire is recognised for strong partnership working. The Derbyshire Partnership Forum manages partnership activity at the county level through a number of Boards, one of those being the Safer Communities Board.

The role of the Safer Communities Board is to give strategic leadership and direction to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse; to identify priorities to feed into the Community Safety Agreement and to help to co-ordinate the work of district and other partnerships tackling community safety issues. Board membership comprises the Chairs of the eight district Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and the County Council Cabinet Member responsible for Public Health (which includes Community Safety), as well as chief officers from the Police, Fire & Rescue Service, Probation Service, District Councils, the County Council and the Primary Care Trust and representation from the voluntary sector.

There are currently eight district based CSPs - Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Erewash, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire. However, the current financial climate is dictating a need for more joint working and

the sharing of resources across the eight CSPs. The Local Criminal Justice Board, the Drug and Alcohol Action Team and the Youth Offending Service are other key partnerships which support the work of the Safer Communities Board.

At county level, community safety services are managed within the framework of the Safer Derbyshire Partnership based at County Hall which incorporates the County Council Community Safety Unit, the Partnership Research and Information Team, the Drug and Alcohol Action Team, the Youth Offending Service, the Police Crime Prevention Design Advice Team, the Service Manager for Domestic Abuse as well as Fire, Police and Probation Officers. The purpose of the partnership is to ensure wider communication and joined up delivery of key services and initiatives.

The Safer Derbyshire Partnership has responsibility for ensuring that plans are in place to deliver outcomes in relation to the identified CSA priorities. It also co-ordinates plans and projects at a county level to assist delivery at local CSP level, ultimately preventing a duplication of effort and bringing about consistency in the delivery of some services across the county. CSPs are able to utilise Safer Derbyshire resources to identify areas of work which can be shared, and to work more closely on specific thematic issues.

### **3. COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT PRIORITIES 2011-14**

MORI Surveys, our local Citizen Panel Surveys and feedback from community forums, alongside a local joint strategic threat & risk assessment and identified national issues have informed the priorities for the Community Safety Agreement.

Nationally there are four priority areas emerging in relation to crime and community safety. They are:

- Anti- Social Behaviour (particularly around vulnerable repeat victims)
- Offender Management and Rehabilitation (adopting a payment by results approach)
- Domestic & Sexual Violence (particularly around support services for victims)
- Alcohol

Locally, in partnership with the Police and Derby City & Neighbourhood Partnership, Safer Derbyshire undertakes an annual joint threat and risk assessment. This assessment process identifies the priority areas in relation to crime and community safety for the partnership to focus on over the following 12 months. A draft assessment highlighting 15 local priority areas was considered by

partners in detail during October and November 2012 when countywide partners considered the assessment and potential future activity to mitigate the risks.

Below is a summary of the priority areas identified, which are on-going from 2011

| Priorities                                    |
|---|
| ASB   |
| Alcohol Related Harm                          |
| Drugs   |
| Killed & Seriously Injured (Road Traffic)     |
| Safeguarding Adults                           |
| Domestic Violence                             |
| Rape & Serious Sexual Assault                 |
| Safeguarding Children                         |
| Organised Crime Groups                        |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management |
| Terrorism (International & Domestic)          |

In addition, a further four priority areas were highlighted in the 2012 assessment process, they are:

Troubled Families  
Cyber Crime  
Economic Crime  
New & Emerging Communities

There is currently a lack of detailed knowledge and understanding locally of the scale and complexity of the issues to be tackled in relation to Cyber Crime and Economic Crime. It has been acknowledged that the main issues in relation to New & Emerging Communities are the significant increase in migration into Derby City which is beginning to pose some specific problems there.

It has been agreed that the police will be the lead on the development of further information around Cyber Crime and Economic Crime as there is little expertise within the partnership to take this forward. However, it has also been agreed that partnership

Updated Jan 2013

working in relation to prevention between the Police and a number of Derbyshire County Council Departments including Trading Standards, Adult Care and Community Safety will be included from the outset around Cyber Crime & Economic Crime.

The Troubled Families initiative is a nationally driven project aimed at securing better outcomes for existing families with multiple needs at a reduced cost to the public purse. In Derbyshire a project co-ordinator is already in post and a project plan is underway.

#### **4. PERFORMANCE**

##### **Performance Management**

The Safer Communities Board monitors a number of key performance indicators in relation to the priorities such as, overall recorded crime levels including anti-social behaviour calls for service, reductions in re-offending including any cost savings, the number of high risk victims of domestic abuse and alcohol related admissions to hospital.

Amend once any KPIs agreed.

Where partners find themselves struggling to meet their commitment to work together on specific agreed priorities it will be expected that they update the Board on their current activity against those priorities and any issues including where projects or activity are vulnerable and risk failing to achieve their purpose.

##### **Action Plans**

An action plan has been developed outlining the activity which will take place to mitigate the risks in relation to the identified priorities following on from the full threat and risk assessment discussion in October/November 2012 attended by a number of countywide partners. The county action plan is attached at Appendix A.

#### **4. BUDGET**

Previously Derbyshire has been in receipt of a Home Office Community Safety Fund. This allocation was cut from £735k in 2011-12 to £322k in 2011-12. This fund ceases altogether from 31 March 2013 although it is anticipated that the Police & Crime Commissioner will be given a new funding pot which will include a number of former Home Office grant from 1 April 2013.

The Safer Communities Board has previously overseen allocation of the Home Office Fund and there is concern that funding for some core activities supporting the priorities will no longer be available, potentially putting some activities at risk.

## **6. DATA SHARING AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

### **Data Sharing**

The Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007, Prescribed Information Regulations 2007 No.1831 (England and Wales) 'Information Sharing Regulations' govern the data sharing requirements of the responsible authorities. Information to be shared is specified for the Police Force for each area, the Fire and Rescue Service, Local Authorities and each Primary Care Trust or Local Health Board (the whole or any part of whose area lies within the county area).

### **Risk Management**

The Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team have developed Neighbourhood Profiles. The intention is to bring together crime and disorder performance figures with demographic data to assess the likelihood and impact of crime and disorder upon a particular community.

By identifying the nature of a community's vulnerability and managing that risk, the targeting of resources will be increasingly more sophisticated.

## **7. Equalities**

This Agreement has been the subject of an equality impact assessment, which has been signed off by partners making up the Safer Communities Board.

Negative impacts are not intended and this Agreement, in conjunction with the appropriate impact assessments, is designed to curtail future negative impacts through pro-active measures and create positive impacts to improve service delivery so that it meets the needs of the diverse communities we serve.

The Agreement and the Equality Impact Assessment will be published on each partner agency's website. A copy of the assessment is attached at Appendix C.



| Threat/Risk   | Action   | Owner   | Update |
|---|--|---|--------|
| <b>Alcohol Harm</b>   |  |   |        |
| The County lacks a coordinated partnership prevention plan to address alcohol related harm and drug misuse, including a comprehensive communications plan focussing on key risk areas and calendar events.  | Work with police and partners to identify priority areas of concern and gaps in current provision, in order to inform the development of a comprehensive drug and alcohol harm prevention action plan. Agree governance structure to ensure partners are accountable for delivery. | Insp Steve Fairbrother/<br>Christine Flinton/Mick Burrows |        |
| Partners need to work together in the development of an effective local response to the National Alcohol Strategy and the updated licensing legislation. Specific consideration should be given to the implementation of Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO's) in Derby and Chesterfield.   | Work through the Violence, Alcohol Harm and Licensing Groups (VAL's) in the County to identify and implement the local response to the National Alcohol Strategy. (Coordinate with the Responsible Authorities Meeting (RAM) in the City where possible).                          | Insp Steve Fairbrother/<br>Christine Flinton              |        |
| Fake alcohol is an on-going issue that poses a risk to health and has potential for OCG involvement. Further work needs to be under taken to understand these issues and to formulate a comprehensive and consistent response.  | Work with Trading Standards and other partners to fully understand the scale of the issue and agree a comprehensive and consistent response.   | Insp Steve Fairbrother/<br>Christine Flinton              |        |
| <b>Domestic Abuse &amp; Sexual Violence</b>   |  |   |        |
| Domestic abuse now accounts for approximately 25% of all recorded crime in Derbyshire. During 2011 Derbyshire partners signed up to a joint city & county Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Strategy, with five key objectives, which are also in line with national objectives.<br><br>There are four key actions under the Strategy, which require strategic partnership | Working with the police particularly, complete analysis to identify serial perpetrators of domestic abuse and identify appropriate responses to manage the risk they pose to victims   | Supt Andy Stokes/<br>Lisa Morris                          |        |

|  |  |                                |  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| commitment to develop and implement over the coming months.  |  |                                |  |
|  | Work with North Derbyshire Women's Aid to develop and roll out a domestic violence voluntary perpetrator programme from March 2013 across the county in response to the successful Big Lottery funding bid.  | Lisa Morris/ Michelle Collins  |  |
|  | Work with the Police & Crime Commissioner's office and other partners re the re-commissioning of services for medium risk victims of domestic abuse, taking into consideration the responsibility for commissioning victim support services will move from Victim Support to the PCC from April 2014.  | Lisa Morris/Michelle Collins   |  |
|  | Work with the new NHS Commissioning Board's Local Area Team supporting Offender Health in Derbyshire in order to manage the existing Sexual Assault Referral centre (SARC) provision with a view to the re-commissioning of a new service led by Health in 2014.   | Sally Goodwin/Michelle Collins |  |
| <b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b>   |  |                                |  |
| ASB remains one of the public's top concerns, when it comes to crime and disorder locally. The public draw no meaningful distinction between crime and ASB. It is often a high volume of low level incidents taking place on a regular basis over a long period of time. This cumulative impact, combined with the fact that victims often feel they are not being taken seriously can cause serious harm to individuals and communities. In response we are developing the ASB Victims First Project in Derbyshire. | <p>Ensure development and roll out of the two elements of the project starting with Chesterfield and Bolsover from April 2013 and full county roll out by July 2014.</p> <p>(i) A common risk assessment tool to enable agencies to identify the most vulnerable or those suffering the most harm as a result of ASB<br/> (ii) A multi-agency IT system (ECINS) to help us share information and manage ASB cases, both victims and perpetrators</p> | Insp Barry Thacker             |  |

| <b>Safeguarding Adults</b>  |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| This threat/risk area reflects the contribution made by community safety partners to wider safeguarding adults agenda.  | In partnership with the Police and the City & Neighbourhood Partnership finalise and deliver the Partnership Hate Crime Strategy and Action Plan for Derbyshire  | Michelle Collins                                      |  |
|   | In partnership with DFRS roll out the provision of a portable sprinkler system for vulnerable adults at risk of fire in Derbyshire, together with the development of provision of mains sprinkler systems where feasible.                                | Michelle Collins/Rob Mackie DFRS District Councils    |  |
| <b>Safeguarding Children</b>  |  |   |  |
| Victims of domestic violence and abuse aged 16 and 17 will be recognised under a new cross-government definition. The definition of domestic violence will now include young people under 18. The change to the official definition of domestic violence used across government will aim to increase awareness that young people in this age-group do experience domestic violence and abuse.   | Assess the impact of the national change in the definition of domestic violence and ensure processes / policies are joined up/robust in terms of child protection and young offenders  | Lisa Morris/Bob Smith Head of Youth Offending Service |  |
| In October 2011 the Office of the Children's Commissioner launched a two year inquiry into child sexual exploitation in gangs and groups. On 3 July 2012 Tim Loughton MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Children and Families wrote to all Local Children's Safeguarding Boards to announce the publication of the interim report and to seek support for the development of local plans to tackle child sexual exploitation. In Derbyshire the Children's Safeguarding Board signed off a partnership plan in October 2012. | Deliver the 'Recognising Child Sexual Exploitation' element of the partnership action plan, which includes raising awareness of the issue with multi agency staff/professionals, specifically identified groups (i.e. hoteliers) and the general public. | Christine Flinton                                     |  |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Drugs</b>  |  |   |  |
| The County requires a partnership prevention plan to address alcohol related harm and drug misuse, including a comprehensive communications plan focussing on key risk areas and calendar events.   | Work with police and partners to identify priority areas of concern and gaps in current provision, in order to inform the development of a comprehensive drug and alcohol harm prevention action plan. Agree governance structure to ensure partners are accountable for delivery. | Insp Steve Fairbrother/<br>Christine Flinton/Mick Burrows     |  |
| <b>Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management</b>  |  |   |  |
| In Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) forms part of the Government's rehabilitation agenda. As a result of effective multi agency cooperation and management of these offenders the County IOM scheme saw a 28.4% reduction in offences committed by those in the first year cohort.                                     | Work with the Police & Crime Commissioner to ensure that support for the scheme is maintained at current levels as a minimum and look at ways to widen the scope of offenders managed through IOM in order to capture greater numbers.   | Sally Goodwin/Glenn Mason Senior Probation Officer            |  |
|   | Work with the Police Organised Crime Group (OCG) lead to better understand the links between IOM offenders and OCGs and develop an appropriate response to this.   | Sally Goodwin/Glenn Mason/Supt Terry Branson                  |  |
|   | Derbyshire Probation Trust is keen to look at the wider reducing re-offending agenda and as such will be developing a Reducing Re-Offending strategy in 2013. We will work with Probation to support this approach, once the objectives are clear.                                 | Sally Goodwin/Karen MacLeod Director of Probation/Glenn Mason |  |
| <b>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)</b>  |  |   |  |
| The Home Office paper 'Local to Global: Reducing the Risks for Organised Crime' identified that a significant amount of crime in the UK is linked to OCGs both directly and indirectly. In Derbyshire we have 68 OCGs spanning all types of crime and including firearms, gang related crime, immigration and exploitation, drugs and | Work with the County IOM lead to better understand the links between IOM offenders and OCGs and develop an appropriate response to this to include disruption of OCG activity.   | Supt Terry Branson/<br>Glenn Mason/Sally Goodwin              |  |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| money laundering.  |   |  |  |
|  | Ensure that the County Police Liaison Inspector is linked into the Government Agencies Information Network (GAIN) at both force and regional level to ensure feedback to local partners in relation to OCGs   | Insp Steve Fairbrother   |  |
| <b>Economic Crime and Cyber Crime</b>  |   |  |  |
| <p>Economic crime refers broadly to any non-violent crimes that result in financial loss. The task of defining economic crime is complicated by rapid advances in technology.</p> <p>Cyber-crime is criminal activity committed or facilitated by the use of computer networks and the internet and covers a broad range of criminal activity.</p> <p>These two areas of threat &amp; risk are relatively new to Derbyshire in terms of understanding the scale of the issues but nationally the threat is growing at an alarming rate. More work is needed to better understand the Derbyshire picture.</p> | Develop a joint victim based prevention plan in conjunction with the Police, Trading Standards, Adult Care and Community Safety recognising that a number of victims of these crimes are potentially vulnerable adults  | Supt Terry Branson/Sally Goodwin/Rob Taylour DCC Trading Standards/Marie Billyead DCC Adult Care |  |
| <b>Troubled Families</b>   |   |  |  |
| <p>The introduction of the Troubled Families payment by results programme offers an opportunity to secure better outcomes for existing families with multiple needs at a reduced cost to the public purse.</p> <p>In Derbyshire this initiative is linked into the wider Community Budgets project which is looking at reducing the number of families</p>   | During the first twelve months of the project Derbyshire has agreed to work with 474 families and has received an up-front attachment fee for 396 of these in order to improve outcomes. A keyworker led model is being implemented. The Troubled Families initiative has a number of centrally defined criteria and outcome measures, which include crime & anti-social behaviour, education and worklessness as well as local criteria around domestic abuse, substance | Sally Goodwin/Sarah Eaton DCC Policy lead/Rob Fletcher DCC Coordinator                           |  |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| developing complex needs through prevention and earlier intervention utilising, where possible, existing community resources.  | misuse and mental health.  |   |  |
| <b>Counter Terrorism</b>   |  |   |  |
| <p>The UK terrorism threat is 'Substantial' indicating that a terrorist attack is a strong possibility and may occur without warning and has remained so since July 2011.</p> <p>Local partners, working with the Police have responsibility for delivery of the 'Prevent' strand of the Government's Counter Terrorist Strategy 'Contest'.</p>  | Contribute to Derbyshire's Counter Terrorism Local Profile and facilitate a briefing for local authority Chief Officers in May 2013  | Insp Barry Thacker/Seamus Carroll                           |  |
| <b>Killed &amp; Seriously Injured (KSIs Roads)</b>   |  |   |  |
| <p>Nationally in 2011 there was a 3% increase in the number of people killed in road accidents to 1,901 although Derbyshire's current trend is still downwards and 2012 saw the lowest ever number of fatalities recorded at 25. The fatal four: driving without a seatbelt: using a mobile phone whilst driving: driving under the influence of drink or drugs and: speeding, remain the main reasons for fatal crashes.</p> <p>The Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership manages an annual plan to ensure on-going reductions in the number of KSIs. Targeted priorities include young drivers, motorcyclists and work drivers.</p> | A three year spending plan is being developed to ensure partnership reserves are allocated to specific projects and this will include an upgrade of CREST equipment. Pedal cycle safety is also a focus for activity and research into older drivers is being conducted as this is another emerging trend. | Robert Hill<br>Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership |  |

Performance Reporting/Monitoring to be agreed by the SCB in February 2013

## Appendix C - Equality Impact Assessment

### Derbyshire County Council Equality Impact Assessment Record Form 2008

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Department</b>                         | Chief Executives                                      |
| <b>Service Area Responsible</b>           | Community Safety on behalf of Safer Communities Board |
| <b>Chair of Assessment Group</b>          | Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager          |
| <b>Title of Policy/ Service/ Function</b> | County Community Safety Agreement                     |

#### Stage 1 - Prioritising what to impact assess

##### 1.1 Why has this policy, service or function been chosen?

Statutory requirement for a county multi agency community safety group (Safer Communities Board) to produce a Community Safety Agreement every three years refreshed annually. Current CSA will expire at the end of March 2011 to be replaced by a new CSA from April 2011 until March 2014. We need to ensure that the agreement takes into account the diverse nature of the county and its population.

##### 1.2 Why does the policy, service or function exist/ what is its purpose? Who should benefit?

To deliver on our statutory duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006). Areas which have a two tier authority structure are required to prepare a Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for the county. The CSA reflects local crime and disorder priorities which will benefit from county-wide co-ordination. It benefits the communities of Derbyshire by providing county wide co-ordinated services & schemes which may otherwise not be viable solely at a district level.

It is acknowledged that there are limitations in relation to the resources available to tackle all areas of potential inequality around community safety, especially those currently outside of the 11 priority areas identified, but the CSA does not support anything unlawful or any prohibited or adverse treatment of individual groups.

The CSA Action Plan sets out the agreed actions to be delivered during 2011-12 with a lead officer co-ordinating the input from partner agency staff.



## Stage 2 - Pulling an assessment team together

| Name              | Area of expertise/ role  |
|-------------------|--|
| Sally Goodwin     | County Community Safety Manager  |
| Lisa Morris       | County DV Manager  |
| Andrew Hambleton  | County Safeguarding Manager  |
| Mick Burrows      | County Snr Commissioning Manager – Drugs & Alcohol                     |
| Glenn Mason       | Senior Probation Officer – Integrated Offender Management Project lead |
| Michelle Collins  | Asst Community Safety Manager  |
| Christine Flinton | Asst Community Safety Manager  |
| John Cowings      | DCC Senior Policy Officer - Equalities                                 |
| Robert Hill       | Road Safety Partnership  |
| Howard Veigas     | Police Head of Community Safety  |
| John Amos         | DFRS – Community Safety lead   |
| Ian Bates         | Snr Analyst - SDRI   |

## Stage 3 - Scoping of the assessment / identifying likely issues

|  |
|--|
| Scope:   |
| The following have been identified as potential issues which will need to be addressed in the short term whilst others will form the basis for an action plan to be delivered longer term:-  |
| This document provides a guiding framework for partner organisations. It is beyond the scope of this assessment to consider the individual actions to be fulfilled during the period of the Agreement. Where appropriate these actions should be the subject of separate and more detailed EIA.  |
| The assessment focuses primarily on how the Agreement may affect local communities in relation to the 11 locally identified priorities through a threat and risk assessment. The full threat and risk assessment is attached to this document. A joint control strategy was developed in response to the threat and risk assessment and the action plan attached to the Agreement outlines agreed partnership actions at the county level. |
| ASB  |
| Alcohol Related Harm   |
| Drugs  |
| Killed & Seriously Injured   |
| Safeguarding Adults  |
| Domestic Violence  |
| Rape & Serious Sexual Assault  |
| Safeguarding Children  |
| Organised Crime Groups   |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management  |
| Terrorism (International & Domestic)   |

#### Stage 4 - Pulling together all the information

| Name of source   | Reason for using  |
|--|---|
| <p>Local, regional and national statistical information particularly crime data.</p> <p>Joint City, County &amp; Police Strategic Threat &amp; Risk Assessment</p> <p>Jointly agreed Control Strategy following threat &amp; risk assessment</p> | <p>To provide evidence base for threat and risk assessment and determination of priorities.</p> |
| <p>Survey Information. e.g Place Survey, Resident's Survey and Citizens Panel</p>  | <p>To ensure that the views of local people are considered when setting local priorities.</p>   |
| <p>Violence Against Women &amp; Girls Strategy esp references to provision of SARCs and MARACs</p>   |   |
| <p>Home Office Guidance re Integrated Offender Management and local development plan</p>   |   |
| <p>Derbyshire Partnership for Adults at Risk</p>   |   |
| <p>Safeguarding Children Derby &amp; Derbyshire</p>  |   |
| <p>Home Office ASB Tools &amp; Powers Review 2010</p>  |   |
| <p>Drug Strategy 2010</p>  |   |
| <p>Safe, Sensible &amp; Social (National Alcohol Strategy 2007)</p>  |   |
| <p>National Youth Alcohol Action Plan (2008)</p>   |   |
| <p>Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy - Contest and the review of the Prevent strand of Contest.</p>  |   |

## Stage 5 - Assessing the impact or effects

- 5.1 What does customer feedback, complaints, and discussions with stakeholder groups tell you about your service, policy and function, including which aspects are seen as negative, inaccessible, unhelpful, difficult to use etc?

Customer feedback usually relates to the specific priorities or support services within them rather than to the Agreement.

The police Have Your Say Survey 2010 indicated that 76% (2427) were very or fairly satisfied with the way in which the police deal with crime and anti-social behaviour in their local area.

The survey also asked if the police and the local council work in partnership to deal with crime and anti-social behaviour in your area. We asked how much you agree or disagree with this statement. 72% were in the strongly agree or tend to agree range 16% neither agreed nor disagreed, 12% were in the tend to disagree or strongly disagree range.

### **Victims and Witnesses Experience Survey Findings – Taken from WAVES and Local VW survey analysis, June 2010 and August 2009.**

There does not seem to be any difference in satisfaction rates between females and males in either survey. Satisfaction rates across different age groups are also fairly consistent both within WAVES and locally although there are small numbers in each age group so there is some variability.

Although for WAVES victims the BME satisfaction rate was lower in sweeps 15-17 it was higher in sweeps 18-20, this difference is not statistically significant but will be carefully monitored as more data is available and will certainly be broken down by ethnic group when sample sizes allow.

There is some evidence for lower overall satisfaction rates for WAVES victims who state that they have a disability compared with those that do not. Also the local VW survey supports this, but with much lower sample numbers. Of those who stated they were disabled 90% (19 out of 21) stated they expressed fears of intimidation compared with 40% of those stating they were not disabled. Of those expressing fears 74% of disabled responders stated they felt they were addressed properly compared with 83% of those not disabled. As previously all comments made by disabled responders for the period were read and can be seen below. Only one comment specifically relates to disability and states that they were not asked if they had any disabilities or needed any support.

### **Intergenerational Work Feedback**

During the 12 month period April 09/March 2010 a variety of projects were set up around the county. These included participants from the 50+ forums, local schools, care homes, youth groups and community groups. Over 850 participants took part in these new projects over the 12 month period with an equal split of over 400 from each generation.

Feedback on the activities from both the younger and older participants suggested a big increase in confidence and communication skills by the young people and an increased willingness to engage. Some of the comments we received after the sessions were: "It makes us oldies feel young again to work with teenagers" and "the older people rock".

5.2 What does your information tell you about the effects of the policy, service or function on the lives of different groups or communities? Is any of this negative or unwanted?

**Safeguarding Children** – Young people are statistically more likely to be victims of crime than older people and fear crime more than older people. Young people feature highly as victims of specific crimes such as rape & serious sexual violence & robbery. There has been an increase in reports of domestic violence where children are present in the household and as such an increase in referrals to Children's Social Care.

From April 2010 to Feb 2011 there have been 11 fire fatalities (nine were accidental fires and three were deliberate) in Derbyshire. Out of these 11 fatalities, six have been children under the age of ten years. It can be argued that with fire safety prevention work all of these fatalities could have been avoided. Fire fatalities in Derbyshire are generally up from just one in 2008/9 one in 2009/10.

There is a significant impact on parents/carers and education in relation to children who are experiencing crime and/or bullying in and out of a domestic setting.

There were 3,214 young people (aged 17 and under) in Derbyshire who were victims of crime during 2009-10. They accounted for 9.6% of all victims of crime in the County during that period. They were mainly victims of assaults, other thefts and sex offences. Young victims of crime were over represented in South Derbyshire, Erewash and North East Derbyshire.

*Derbyshire Constabulary Recorded Crime figures*

Young victims of crime in 2009 said the top five crime/issues were predominantly based around feeling safe locally, having items stolen such as iPod, mobile phone, money and clothes, drug use and being physically attacked. The main area of concern across all groups was drug use.

However the older groups 14-16 yrs and 17-19 yrs showed a concern in getting pregnant, getting someone pregnant, having your stuff stolen e.g. iPod, mobile phone, money, clothes and being picked on because of colour. This can be associated with lifestyle patterns as the issues mentioned are more accessible to the older age groups.

*Young Victims of Crime Survey 2009*

Children with special educational needs were identified as more vulnerable to bullying. Children who are being bullied or victims of crime may become

concerned about travelling to school/college or beg to be driven in. There may also be changes in their usual routine or unwillingness to go to school/college and/or they may begin to truant. They may even become aggressive, disruptive, unreasonable, bullying other children or siblings. Psychological effects like becoming withdrawn anxious, lack of confidence, starting stammering or ultimately running away and attempting/threatening suicide all have a large impact on the parents or carers lives.  
*Anti-bullying Alliance July 2010.*

Less than 2% (less than 100 pupils) of fixed term exclusions and less than 2% (less than 10 pupils) of permanent exclusions from school in Derbyshire were for bullying. *LEA DCC figures*

A pilot is being run in Derbyshire presently to improve the recording of bullying incidents in schools. This will help identify the scope of the problem, why the victims were targeted and who the bullies are. This will improve interventions available across the county and help to reduce the risk of young people becoming socially excluded both in childhood and their adult life.

Derby City has experienced significant issues in relation to organised child exploitation which has recently been the subject of a high profile court case. Child exploitation is somewhat unknown in the county and there is no partnership co-ordination of any data in relation to this. This should be addressed via the threat & risk assessment process. Nationally attention is being drawn to the potential for forced marriage within the gypsy/traveller community and this will be explored further locally as analytical resource becomes available.

Feedback from young people on the Youth Council, consulted recently as part of a specific project evaluation, highlighted that the best way to engage young people in community safety issues/staying safe messages is through education, as either, part of formal classes within the education curriculum or informally during the school day, such as displays at break times.

**Organised Crime Groups** – There is a limited understanding of the role of OCGs in local crime matters but it is acknowledged that there is often an OCG link in relation to drug dealing, high value organised shop theft, specific vehicle thefts and child exploitation.

Lack of access to specific details due to confidentiality issues makes communication difficult. However, we do know that there are usually around 50 live OCG targets being managed by the police locally at any one time.

The wider community safety partners are working with the police to develop processes to facilitate appropriate access to information which will assist in tackling OCGs.

**Alcohol** – Derbyshire still has areas which feature in the top 10 districts in the East Midlands in relation to alcohol specific hospital admissions, including young people. In comparison with the England averages Bolsover has

significantly worse alcohol specific female mortality and alcohol specific under 18s admissions to hospital. Chesterfield is significantly worse for under 18s alcohol specific admissions to hospital and for males and female admissions as well as alcohol related violent crime. High Peak is significantly worse for under 18s alcohol specific admissions.

Lack of A&E data makes it difficult to assess some elements of required support services. i.e. aggregated data/intelligence regarding incidents of violence around specific licensed premises. This is being addressed through the development of data links with Derby Royal Hospital (data just stating to come through) and with Chesterfield Royal Hospital where it is hoped that the appropriate IT will be installed to allow for the collection of data in early-mid 2011.

There has been a high failure rate, 50% on average, across the county in relation to the underage sale of alcohol in on-licence premises. This is being tackled via the secondment of a police officer to Trading Standards until Nov 2011 whose main focus will be the targeting of on-licence under age sales through multi agency working, where appropriate.

Drugs – The Derbyshire 2009 Citizens Panel Survey (Q8) asked, Are you aware of any drug using or dealing in your local area? 34% of respondents said Yes. However the February 2010 survey results seemed to suggest that this figure had reduced with only 21.8% of people stating dealing drugs was often or quite often a problem in their area.

Nationally around one-third of acquisitive crime is believed to be undertaken to fund drug use and as such managing offenders and their behaviour remains a priority in relation to tackling acquisitive crime.

There was a 9% increase between 2008/09 and 09/10 in the number of young people under 18 in drug and alcohol treatment services in Derbyshire, reaching 199 in 2009/10. There was a 5.5% increase in the number of adults in drug treatment in Derbyshire over the same period reaching 2,319 in 2009/10 and there has been an increase in referrals into alcohol services since April 2010.

Domestic Abuse - Currently limited service provision for male victims of DV, LGBT victims and BME victims across the county. We have only recently established the SAM project in partnership with North East Derbyshire Women's Aid, to support male victims of DV, but long term sustainability is subject to a successful lottery bid the outcome of which is expected in April 2011. We do not have any specific BME or LGBT services.

For male victims we know that from June – November 2010 there were 93 calls to Derbyshire SAM, and since SAM began in June 2010 there have been 3,643 hits on the website.

For LGBT, according to CAADA (Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) the prevalence of domestic abuse in lesbian and gay relationships is

about the same as experienced by heterosexual women, which is 1 in 4. We currently record LGBT figures for high risk cases, which for Q1 to Q3 of 2010/11 was only 2 cases. According to the Department of Trade and Industry it is estimated that between 5 and 7 per cent of the population could be lesbian, gay or bisexual. If this figure were applied to Derbyshire this would mean around 37,000 people (figures from DCC). If the figure of 1 in 4 is correct that means potentially 9,250 are experiencing domestic abuse in Derbyshire.

For BME victims, in high risk cases there were 21 cases that identified themselves as BME during Q1 & Q2 of 2010/11. In Derbyshire the BME population in 2006 was 36,200. National research suggests there is little difference in the prevalence of domestic abuse in terms of ethnicity (issue is accessing services). Again we work on the figure of 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men, this suggests potentially between 6,033 and 9,050 BME victims of domestic abuse in Derbyshire.

We are reviewing our services to ensure that there are no barriers to accessing existing DV services for BME and LGBT victims.

Derbyshire Constabulary is working to develop the data in relation to identifying repeat offenders so we can, where appropriate, signpost to a voluntary perpetrator programme, which is also being developed in 2011.

Rape & Serious Sexual Violence – Lack of public/victim awareness of Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) `support service for victims. Promotion would improve victim and public confidence in relation to reporting serious sexual violence. A full Equality Impact Assessment was undertaken on the new SARC service specification prior to the re-commissioning of services from 1 June 2011.

High proportion of victims of rape and sexual violence reported as having learning disabilities and lack understanding in relation to consent. Between April and Nov 2010 there have been 822 recorded sexual offences. Looking at these recorded figures for the 2010/11 period so far, whilst Derby City recorded Serious Sexual Offences have remained relatively unchanged when compared to previous time periods, the Admin County has seen percentage increases for both the Sep-Nov 10 time period and Apr-Nov 10 (when compared to the same time periods during 2009). The areas that have seen the largest increases are Amber Valley & Chesterfield Boroughs. Derbyshire Police Force Area has the second highest rate per 1,000 residents within the East Midlands region for recorded Serious Sexual Offences. Sexual Assault of a Female aged 13 and over, and Rape of a Female aged 16 and over continue to account for approximately 60% of all recorded Serious Sexual Offences (Sep-Nov 2010). Just over 30% of victims have a disability; victims with a mental disability comprise the majority within this figure.

Serious Acquisitive Crime & Integrated Offender Management (IOM) – Domestic dwelling house burglary has fallen. We are on track to exceed the LAA target 2008-11 to reduce serious acquisitive crime by 3% from 8,800

(baseline 2007/08) to 8,536. However burglary, especially distraction burglary, remains a significant concern for older people who may be more vulnerable on the basis of their age.

Locally, between 1 January and 31 December 2009 there were 144 distraction burglary offences reported to the police in Derbyshire for the County (exc City) which shows an increase compared with 100 offences reported in 2008. However, more recently numbers have begun to fall. Since 2006 there have been 34 repeat victims, of whom four have been visited on three occasions and one has been visited on a fourth occasion .

There does however, remain a core prolific offender group of approximately 144 offenders, which is responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime across the county and who cause most harm in local communities.

Figures from Nottingham Prison indicate that 60% of offenders who are sentenced to less than 12 months custody and who leave Nottingham Prison without any form of supervision will re-offend within 12 months. This group will be included in the development of the Integrated Offender Management Scheme across Derbyshire in 2011.

Safeguarding Adults – Increased numbers of referrals into Adult Safeguarding. Still a lack of understanding between multi agency professionals on the definition of safeguarding and its relationship with persons susceptible to harm which impacts on operational delivery.

Safeguarding referrals were 412 in 2008/09, 1,025 referrals in 2009/10 and 1,218 referrals in 2010/11.

Feeling safe, victimisation and hate crime are of concern particularly in relation to LGBT, BME and Disability.

Anti-social Behaviour – Still reported as a top priority in communities and particularly to locally elected members across the county. Whilst police calls for service around ASB have dropped during 2010 ASB is often cited as a primary concern for local residents.

In the Citizens Panel Survey 2010 results (Q8 - types of anti-social behaviour) In four out of the 10 questions about ASB over 40% of respondents said they thought it was a fairly big or very big problem. The four areas were, Thinking about your local area, how much of a problem do you think are, parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children, people not treating other people with respect and consideration, groups of teenagers hanging around and rubbish or litter lying around.

The Police Have Your Say Survey 2010 question 1(1b) confirmed that young people hanging around the streets, anti-social behaviour and drug problems were the largest issues that made people feel unsafe in their neighbourhood

Identifying and tackling repeat victimisation remains a priority in light of other



high profile cases leading to fatalities. The Police have resourced 13 officers across the City & County dedicated to identifying vulnerable and repeat victims of ASB and is engaging a partnership approach to support them.

Due to an end to funding in March 2011 there may be a loss of Victim Support input for victims of ASB, where the ASB doesn't fall into a crime category, as Victim Support is unable to mainstream this service. This will impact on a small number of victims, who may not be able to access support elsewhere. During the period of the VS project 67 victims of non crime ASB accessed the service between April 2008 and Dec 2010.

Victim Support nationally however, has submitted a bid to the Home Office Victim & Witness fund to provide this service across the country. We are awaiting the outcome of the bid. Other potential partnership solutions are being considered via the Police led ASB Project Board.

Killed & Seriously Injured - In relation to road safety 493 people were killed or seriously injured on our roads in 2007 compared with 449 in 2009. Whilst this was a reduction it was still 4% above the LAA target, which has now ended.

The Road Safety Partnership is endeavouring to retain sufficient analytical capability so as to review and analyse figures and causation factors for 2011. It will then review its priority groups and activities.

The Partnership is also awaiting a new national strategy which is to replace the 10 year national strategy, which ends in March 2011.

Counter Terrorism Prevent Strategy – Prevent activity has previously been tied in with more generic community cohesion activity with positive results. However, potential for national review to separate out Prevent from community cohesion which would make it difficult for professionals to engage some communities who are not keen to be directly associated with Prevent solely.

Through some national funding the Police and Community Safety Teams at the County level and in Chesterfield have worked with the two Muslim Associations in Chesterfield to develop platforms for young people and women to express their views. These have however, been slow to develop and we do not at this time have any meaningful local information on issues facing muslims in relation to extremist views and radicalisation.

There have been a number of high profile terrorist cases which have identified links to Derby City and to the County. Whilst suspects/offenders may have resided in the City they have met colleagues/sympathisers for team building exercises in the Peak National Park within the County.

## Stage 6 - Ways of reducing or removing unwanted effects

What small steps could be taken to achieve improvements? Please outline the main things that need to be altered to reduce any illegal, negative and unwanted impact.

| Groups  | Effects identified from data/ information  |
|---|--|
| Race & Religion (BME), Sexual Orientation (LGBT), Gender & Learning Disability Groups | <p>Development of victim support services which reflect the needs of these groups, particularly in relation to domestic &amp; sexual violence and hate crime.</p> <p>Utilise the County Council's BME &amp; LGBT Engagement Groups and the police Independent Advisory Group for feedback on further developing services/policy. Continue to work with the County Council's Learning Disability Partnership to improve data and information.</p> <p>Continue to work with the Muslim Associations in Chesterfield around developing exchange of information around the extremist views or potential radicalisation of individuals.</p> |
| Older Age Groups  | <p>Continue to develop intergenerational work around ASB and between victims and offenders involved in other crime where appropriate, including the police restorative justice approach.</p> <p>Develop mechanisms for identifying repeat vulnerable victims of ASB and engage multi agency responses to protect the vulnerable.</p>   |
| Improve Data  | <p>Need to improve ability to obtain and/or share data in relation to any potential child exploitation in the County, forced marriage within the gypsy/traveller community and any community cohesion issues in relation to Prevent, particularly in Chesterfield. There is currently limited resource to undertake a significant amount of new data collation or research.</p> <p>The roll out of Multi Agency Teams focussing on young people across the county may assist with additional data/intelligence gathering.</p>  |
| Improve Community Engagement  | <p>Identify specific areas of concern for consultation with the community and utilise existing forums to undertake this where possible. Examples – consult with BME &amp; LGBT groups re further developing support services for victims of domestic violence: utilise the Youth Council around the development of prevention packages for young people.</p>   |

**Stage 7 - Finding out whether your assessment has identified what people think needs changing.**

The Community Safety Agreement has been shared in draft form with a number of partners and feedback noted and amended as appropriate. It will be formalised via the Safer Communities Board and published on the DCC and other signatory partner's websites.

**Stages 8 and 9 - Action planning, target setting and monitoring****TARGETS / SUCCESS CRITERIA**

| ACTION   | LEAD RESP   | PARTNERS                      | RESOURCES | PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ MILESTONES                            | QUALITY ASSURANCE  |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| <p>Development of victim support services which reflect the needs of BME &amp; LGBT groups, particularly in relation to domestic &amp; sexual violence and hate crime. Utilise the County Council's BME &amp; LGBT Engagement Groups and the police Independent Advisory Group for feedback on further developing services/policy.</p> <p>Continue to work with the County Council's Learning Disability Partnership to improve data and information around issues of vulnerability and staying safe for this group.</p> | <p>Safer Derbyshire<br/>Lisa Morris<br/>Michelle Collins</p> <p>Safer Derbyshire<br/>Marie Billyeald,<br/>Alison Boyce &amp; SDRI</p> | <p>Third sector providers</p> |           | <p>Increased access to services by BME &amp; LGBT victims</p> | <p>Part of ongoing development of services and regular review. Progress will be monitored qtrly via control strategy updates and CSA updates</p> <p>Information will be fed into relevant forums for consideration and development of responses. i.e DV &amp; SV governance group.</p> |

| ACTION  | LEAD RESP   | PARTNERS  | RESOURCES  | PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ MILESTONES                      | QUALITY ASSURANCE  |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Continue to work with the Muslim Associations in Chesterfield around developing exchange of information around the extremist views or potential radicalisation of individuals.        | Safer Derbyshire<br>Seamus Carroll & Insp Barry Thacker     | Police - C Division & Counter Terrorism Unit.<br>Chesterfield Muslim Associations |  | Awareness of and/or referrals into Channel project      | Monitored quarterly as part of the County's Prevent Plan   |
| Continue to develop intergenerational work around ASB and between victims and offenders involved in other crime where appropriate, including the police restorative justice approach. | Safer Derbyshire<br>Marie Billyeald & Glenn Mason           | DCC, Proabtion & Police   |  | Increased confidence and less fear of crime             | Evaluation of specific projects  |
| Develop mechanisms for identifying repeat vulnerable victims of ASB and engage multi agency responses to protect the vulnerable.  | Safer Derbyshire<br>Insp Barry Thacker, Tracy Coates & SDRI | Police, District CSPs and DCC Services  |  | Await outcome of Derbyshire & national pilots July 2011 | Roll out of the Victims First Project including Risk Assessment Matrix and ECINS IT solution from April 2013 |
| Improve ability to obtain and/or share data in relation to any potential child exploitation in the County, forced marriage within the gypsy/traveller community. There is             | Safer Derbyshire<br>Sally Goodwin                           |   | There is currently limited resource to undertake a significant |   | Implementation of the Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan under the Safeguarding                           |

| ACTION   | LEAD RESP   | PARTNERS | RESOURCES  | PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ MILESTONES | QUALITY ASSURANCE  |
|--|---|----------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>currently limited resource to undertake a significant amount of new data collation or research.</p> <p>The roll out of Multi Agency Teams focussing on young people across the county may assist with additional data/intelligence gathering.</p>   |   |          | <p>amount of new data collation or research.</p> |                                    | <p>Children's Board includes better data and intelligence collection and sharing from Dec 2012</p> |
| <p>Identify specific areas of concern for consultation with the community and utilise existing forums to undertake this where possible. Examples – consult with BME &amp; LGBT groups re further developing support services for victims of domestic violence: utilise the Youth Council around the development of prevention packages for young people.</p> | <p>Safer Derbyshire<br/>All managers as appropriate</p> |          |  |                                    | <p>Will be considered as part of all individual/specific projects/actions.</p>                     |

**Step 10 - Have your main actions been added to the relevant business or service plan(s)?**

Please indicate below which actions to which plans

| Action planned  | Business / Service Plan  | How will performance be tracked and reported?                               |
|---|--|---|
| Development of services for DV BME, LGBT and Male victims                                   | Community Safety Agreement. DCC Safer Derbyshire Service Plan  | 6 monthly through relevant Boards   |
| Data from Learning Disability Partnership   | DCC Sec 17 plans with Adult Care   | Via annual planning process and reviews                                     |
| Exchange of Information around extremist views and/or radicalisation                        | County Prevent Action Plan   | Reviewed 6 monthly  |
| Develop intergenerational work around victims of ASB  | DCC Sec 17 plans with Adult Care. District CSP Plans   | Via annual planning process and reviews<br>District CSP monitoring of plans |
| Identification of repeat vulnerable victims of ASB  | Police led ASB Project Board. Joint Control Strategy   | Evaluation of pilot<br><br>Control Strategy reviews quarterly.              |
| Improved data especially with Children & Young people's services around exploitation issues | Safer Derbyshire Research & information Team and development of the Multi Agency Teams across the county | As resource is available  |
| Consultation on specific issues/service developments  | Part of any service development/project plan   |   |

## Step 11 - Publishing your assessment

Please indicate below:-

Your assessment has been signed off for publishing by

|                         |
|-------------------------|
| Safer Communities Board |
|                         |

Your assessment was published on

| Medium/ location | Date |
|------------------|------|
|                  |      |
|                  |      |

**Signed**

**Date**





## Transforming Rehabilitation Consultation

### Derbyshire Probation's Response

#### **Achieving the most with Government spending on offenders**

##### **Question B1: How can we maximise the results we get from our collective Government and public sector resources?**

Derbyshire Probation Trust would support the incorporation of the under 12 month sentence population into licence arrangements, as previously suggested with the planned implementation of Custody plus plans in the CJA2003. However, this requires a very agile and fast moving system design to implement successfully and in our view this could best be achieved by working within the current system of licence supervision by the Probation Service. There is a need to improve pre-release arrangements and co-ordination with Prison Service provision, which Probation Trusts are in a position to do as most have seconded staff in large local prisons i.e. at HMP Foston Hall where we work alongside voluntary sector partners to deliver services to all women prisoners. There is a risk of poor communication between prison staff and the multiplicity of providers of supervision on licence in the community if supervision is fragmented by risk classification.

The current arrangements for YOI supervision (over 18) and previously for Sec 40 licence release have simplicity and could be extended. However, there are very difficult turnaround times for this group and it is not clear from the proposals how short a sentence will qualify for licence? For example, a 2 week sentence where time has already been served on remand would mean release from court or after very short return to prison. It is questionable how services for these groups will be planned and put in place with many different providers. We believe Probation Trusts are best placed to provide this supervision, in partnership with other local agencies, particularly with very short licences, as we have a presence in court where sentencing has taken place and in many cases prepare assessments/reports.

Prior to the implementation of Integrated Offender Management in Derby City, we participated in Operation Vigilance, a pilot project working with selected under 12 month cases voluntarily. This project successfully engaged with a very hard to reach group of chaotic offenders and supported them in achieving stability on release. This was done by close working with police, prisons, and voluntary sector housing and mentoring services. The Probation role was the 'glue' that held all of these services together and played a vital part in co-ordinating release plans at short notice.

##### **Question B2: How can we use the reform of offender services in the community to enhance the broader range of social justice outcomes for individuals?**

HM Government's social justice outcomes framework (DWP March 2012) identifies the key areas of intervention to be supporting families, keeping young people on track, the importance of work and supporting the most disadvantaged adults. Plans to improve outcomes are in place in respect of each of these areas to which Probation Trusts are already contributing. For example, a recent pilot of Pooled

Community budgets in Tameside by Greater Manchester Probation Trust found evidence that there is a need for long term investment in children and families if patterns of intergenerational offending and worklessness are to be turned around. This matches our experience in Derbyshire of engaging with the Troubled Families agenda. Plans are already well advanced for some innovative work combining our expertise in IOM with other partners. In our view, the proposed arrangements may duplicate work between public probation and private providers, as both will have to be involved in projects such as these and changes of contract providers over time will undermine these long term investments. The majority of child safeguarding and children in need cases are held at Medium risk and the Trust currently allocates these to well qualified staff. Staff working for new providers will have to be fully trained in respect of risk to children and be able to play a part in all such multi-agency working.

Current multi-agency working within DPT provides access to a range of social capital in respect of the other social justice outcomes. For example, REACH in respect of employment, mentoring support in IOM, supervision of Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Requirements in respect of recovery from addiction. Current specialist Substance Misuse Units will very likely have to be disbanded and split between risk of harm distinctions, so fragmenting all the strong links made by current teams which typically provide co-location and integrated pathways. Arrangements are already complex in view of the City/County split, and current Treatment provider partners will need new relationships with contracted service providers in addition to public sector probation liaison arrangements, thus duplicating work for them and lessening resources for direct service delivery.

### **Building new flexibility into the delivery of community orders**

**Question B3: Should any additional flexibility be built into the community sentencing framework to strengthen the rehabilitative impact of community orders, and the reintegration of offenders into society?**

Whilst we would support some additional flexibility and a reduction in bureaucracy, we are concerned that disproportionality in sentencing could develop where court practice differs. There is a need to maintain the influence of the Sentencing Guidelines Council and avoid a potential breach of the right to a fair trial where clear sentencing is not passed by court but passed on to a quasi-judicial process within either a public sector probation or private contractor. A recent survey of sentencers in Derbyshire indicated high levels of trust and confidence in our work. We would be concerned that large scale private providers would not be able to replicate this (as evidenced by sentencer views of the Electronic monitoring contracts) and that this will undermine efforts to increase the use of community sentences.

### **System Specification Questions**

#### **Contract specification**

**Question C1: We are minded to introduce 16 Contract Package Areas. Do you think this is the right number to support effective delivery of rehabilitation services? Do you have any views on how the Contract Package Area boundaries should be drawn?**

It is not clear from the Consultation document what areas are envisaged so it is difficult to respond to this question fully. However, a map issued by MoJ separately indicates Derbyshire as part of five counties in the East Midlands. We would say this is too big to deliver effectively and would propose a Nottinghamshire/ Derbyshire/Leicestershire & Rutland area. We would re-iterate our previous support for commissioning

areas to be based on the need for co-terminosity with police areas, local authorities and Police and Crime Commissioner areas. In Derbyshire we will inevitably lose this local consistency if 16 areas are chosen. Arrangements for MARAC, Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults boards, DAAT frameworks, Community Safety Partnerships- all of these work with local authority areas and are part of our existing partnerships. In our view, commissioning on a larger scale would lose the focus on local offender need that current partnerships allow.

**Question C2: What payment by results payment structure would offer the right balance between provider incentive and financial risk transfer?**

The current system of supervision within the public sector is predicated on staff undertaking work for the benefit of offenders, victims and local communities without having to have regard for shareholder return or profit. This would fundamentally alter when private providers become primary contract holders, but may seek to achieve results by utilisation of third/charitable/not-for-profit sector local projects. Risk then is passed down to the most vulnerable small organisation, as can be seen in early evaluations of the Work Programme. Parliament is currently taking evidence in respect of the impact of payment by results on providers to the Work Programme, and this should be awaited before being implemented within the Criminal Justice sector. Recent research by Sheffield Hallam University ( Fletcher 2012) has indicated that mentoring work for example cannot be achieved at low cost and requires significant upfront investment in training and supervision. This is not necessarily achievable within a PBR structure (see Social Enterprise UK 2012), particularly as research evidence on the existing pilots is not yet available.

**Question C3: What measurements and pricing structures would incentivise providers to work with all offenders including the most prolific?**

We would wish to re-iterate our previous response to the 2012 consultation regarding the positive work achieved in current IOM structures. We would also note that there is no mention in the consultation document of rewarding completion of orders or good compliance. The binary measure excludes this, yet evidence has shown our Trust that good performance in respect of compliance and successful completions yields long term results in reducing re-offending and desistance. 'Make Justice Work' highlight in their evaluation 'Just Results' 2012 the importance of measures that promote crime reduction in a more rounded way than the binary measure proposed would allow.

Pricing structures need to be very wary of perverse incentives to over enforce licences and orders if providers are aware that PBR will punish them for keeping an order/licence going. It is very unclear how public sector probation will 'police' this behaviour in the private providers if they are to be accountable for enforcement decisions.

There is a danger of compromising current robust arrangements for identifying the PPO/IOM cohort, and for net widening. i.e. if additional payments accrue for 'results' with PPO/IOM cases, contractors have an incentive to place lower risk of offending offenders within this group in the hope of an easy win to balance out the inevitable re-offending by more entrenched offenders.

There is a further ethical issue raised for the IOM/PPO cohort as information is currently freely shared in order to prevent and deter offending. Private contractors paid by results for this group will have strong disincentives for reporting further risk of offending to police as this may lead to financial penalties.

With this group there is a need to include a long term measure of ‘success’ not short term gains. Drug treatment outcomes currently assume a two year treatment journey out of addiction. Evidence from PPO schemes and latterly IOMs is that true desistance can only be measured over a longer period such as two years. A delay in payments for this length of time would rule out many organisations that would lack the capital reserves to sustain this level of risk. Resource follows risk in current Probation structures, with higher levels of staffing seen in PPO/IOM teams. This would have to be mirrored in new arrangements with pricing structures reflecting the additional staffing resource required.

Our experience is that current PPO/IOM schemes incorporate the under 12 month sentence group already, and work successfully with them alongside a partner agency which provides mentoring. With very little disruption, current mentoring arrangements could be expanded and licences supervised.

**Question C4: How should we specify public sector oversight requirements in contracts, to avoid bureaucracy but ensure effective public protection arrangements?**

An increase in bureaucracy would appear inevitable in these new arrangements in view of the fragmentation of services. In addition to the multi-agency settings described above, aspects of work such as Oral Hearings and recall process would have to be shared between organisations. Contested breaches would require duplication of work (as currently evidenced in curfew breaches) and IT infrastructures would require co-ordination to a degree not currently evidenced anywhere in the existing CJS system.

The new arrangements would require two sets of records in both agencies. Public sector probation may start records with an assessment (OASys) but this will then be duplicated by private provider, not necessarily updated by public probation, who will then have to make enforcement decisions without clear records. We have firsthand experience of this happening with Curfew Requirements where we do not share records or system with providers and information exchange is often poor to the detriment of good enforcement.

We believe the gravest issues will arise with cases of significant concern to the public, in particular gang cases, domestic violence perpetrators, risk to children and extremism cases, many of which are held at medium risk, and not necessarily within MAPPA. The consultation document is not clear about the proposed boundaries of public sector work so it is difficult to comment fully on the potential for increased risk to the public.

**Question C5: We want to incentivise through the gate provision, but some prisoners will disperse to a different part of the country following release. How can we best account for that in contract design?**

In our view, particular issues are raised by the female estate and the dispersal of female offenders in wide geographic areas. Public sector Probation is best placed to offer continuity of supervision with this group as we will have assessed offenders already, and have a presence at Court when sentenced. See reference to our work in HMP Foston Hall in question B1.

The complexity of existing transfer arrangements (for both community orders and licences) should be noted as this is an area of real business risk in the new model. Transfers already pose a risk for Trusts- as evidenced by the incidence of transfer issues in Serious Further Offence findings, and this is just between two Probation trusts bound by a shared Probation Instruction. Transfers would have to be negotiated at a local level between different providers, but also within public sector probation as they would have responsibility for risk/enforcement and risk assessment, thus duplicating work further. Offenders move around the country all the time, often with little notice, and a fragmented system operating different

models of community sentences will prove inflexible and unresponsive to risk and need. Clarity is also needed in how PBR payments would be apportioned between transferring areas and within multi-agency teams.

The transfer of PPO/IOM cases would also carry the risk of jeopardy to PBR outcomes for providers and we would question how willing they will be to accept the transfer of a high risk of re-offending case, particularly if risk is increased by a move.

**Question C6: What mechanisms can be used to incentivise excellent performance and robustly manage poor performance to ensure good value for money?**

We would urge consideration of current evidence from Electronic Monitoring and private prison contracts which suggests that a small group of national providers dominate the sector. This then carries the risk that large scale providers are in effect 'too big to fail', irrespective of the quality of performance (see Social Enterprise UK 2012). Our experience locally within drug and alcohol contracts is that a drive towards shorter term contracts allows some closer performance management but creates instability and churn with constant changes of provider. Evidence nationally of the Probation estates/maintenance contract is critical of how it manages poor performance and waste and our local experience in Derbyshire reflects this.

We note that the Consultation document only mentions accountability once, yet the current system holds Probation Trusts to annual account by commissioners in respect of both qualitative and quantitative measure of performance. No single Trust is currently deemed to be failing by external inspectors, and performance in respect of key targets set by the MOJ has been achieved or exceeded year on year.

**Supply chain management**

**Question C7: What steps should we take to ensure that lead providers manage and maintain a truly diverse supply chain in a fair, sustainable and transparent manner?**

**Question C8: What processes should be established to ensure that supply chain mismanagement is addressed?**

**Question C9: How can we ensure that the voluntary and community sector is able to participate in the new system in a fair and meaningful way?**

It is our experience that the effect of commissioning within large geographical areas is either towards complex multi-agency consortia bids, where transparency and accountability becomes more difficult or towards large scale lead providers passing on risk to smaller local organisations. The evidence on the implementation of the Work programme heard by the DWP Select Committee this week would appear to support this view.

In contrast, in our view current arrangements where Probation Trusts commission on a local or regional basis create very strong direct links between commissioner and provider with a minimal supply chain, and therefore no need for complex monitoring systems. We have current contracts in respect of work with women offenders and mentoring that would be placed in jeopardy by the proposed new arrangements, despite their proven effectiveness. In our view, the contracts we have could be extended and developed to incorporate all those sentences to under 12 months.

In addition, there are very real ethical issues here in respect of procurement and the ethical firewalls between contractors and providers that must exist at a local level. The Consultation document is not clear about the role the national commissioner will have in oversight of subcontracting arrangements. A high ethical probity is required of commissioning arrangements where individual liberty and the interests of victims of crime are concerned.

## **Transforming Rehabilitation – A revolution in the way we manage offenders**

### **Legislative changes**

#### **Question C10: How can we best use statutory supervision on release from custody to ensure that offenders engage with rehabilitation effectively?**

Current evidence suggests there are lower levels of re-offending in under 12 month sentenced cases where they are supervised by Probation ( even though young adults and historically sec 40 licence cases are a group at higher risk of re-offending) .Therefore we would assert strong evidence that supervision by Probation Trusts can work to reduce offending in this group.

Current licence arrangements can work well but could be improved- for example our links between drug treatment in prison and on release and the use of specialist mentors in IOM- but we need to develop these and improve pre-release work to support this. As a Trust we are developing our use of Peer Mentors in a positive way, and there is scope for this to extend towards custody cases.

In our view however, whoever does this work needs to separate supervision on licence from mentoring arrangements as it is incompatible with the mentor role. The evidence from the Youth Justice Board(2004) and from Jolliffe and Farrington ( Cambridge University 2007) is that mentoring schemes that are embedded within and complement statutory services prove most effective.

Within our Trust the evidence is that completion of accredited programmes significantly impacts on re-offending but many short term prisoners will have too short licences to complete such programmes. However, Probation Trusts as current providers could have the flexibility to develop intensive delivery models. Trusts can ensure the geographic spread of programmes and the availability at night and at the weekend based on current provision, or by commissioned work with third sector providers who may be better placed to deliver it.

Desistance evidence suggests that continuity of Offender Manager is integral to success. Probation Trusts could assure this with the under 12 month sentenced prisoners on short licences in view of our unique position in courts and as assessors and this is backed up by our experience of Operation Vigilance, as outlined in Question B1.

#### **Question C11: How can we ensure consequences for non-compliance are effective, without building in significant additional cost?**

Please see our previous response regarding the issues raised by probation staff issuing sanctions for non-compliance. The Human Rights Act implications need full consideration, so that fair, transparent systems can be devised which withstand judicial oversight. Oral hearings and contested breaches will inevitably test the legality of the processes and the costs involved in losing these should be avoided.

It is our experience that non- compliance is considerably more difficult to monitor when a range of providers are involved, for example it has taken many years of hard work locally to devise systems for

reporting by treatment providers and electronic monitoring providers that are robust and withstand the scrutiny of court challenge.

### **System design**

**Question C12: Given our proposals for the commissioning structure and the proposed responsibilities of the public sector, what kind of delivery structure would be most appropriate for the public sector probation service?**

**Question C13: What else can we do to ensure the new system makes best use of local expertise and arrangements, and integrates into existing local structures and provision?**

The model described in the Consultation document clearly lends itself to merged Trusts or a national organisation, as smaller Trusts would not be viable. This will lose all the strengths of localism described in our previous response. The risks are that in creating larger Trust areas the communication that currently exists in information sharing meetings such as MAPPA, MARAC and Safeguarding boards will be lost. Serious Case reviews and Domestic Homicide reviews have always highlighted the central role that close communication and information sharing plays in protecting the public, and loss of these links places the public at greater risk. Key partners in Derbyshire are gravely concerned at the loss of this local accountability and fear a diminution of their role in reducing re-offending locally. Our experience of a national agency such as CAFCASS would suggest that geographical links are hard to maintain within such a structure and the local focus is lost. The duplication of effort in numerous agencies attending the same meetings would appear wasteful and unlikely to improve outcomes.

**Question C14: Police and Crime Commissioners will play an integral role in our reforms. How best can we maximise their input/involvement and that of other key partners locally?**

We would argue for commissioning along PCC boundaries as this offers all the advantages of geographical co-terminosity, but has clear independence and external scrutiny. In the new arrangements, PCCs and other partners will all have to develop systems that incorporate both public sector probation and other providers thus duplicating their efforts and resources at a time of constrained budgets.

**Question C15: How can we ensure that professional standards are maintained and that the quality of training and accreditation is assured? A professional body or institute has been suggested as one way of achieving this. What are your views on the benefits of this approach and on the practicalities of establishing such arrangements, including how costs might be met?**

The current qualifying training structure will not be viable in the proposed new arrangements and will have to be re-developed at considerable cost. Current Probation Service Officer staff will almost all be located with private providers and be unable to access the opportunities for learning required to qualify as Probation Officers. Contractors will have little or no incentive to train staff towards a professional qualification that will see them leave for another employer. It is difficult to envisage a route for workforce progression between the two sectors. However, Probation training consortia have been promoting the establishment of a professional institute for some time, and this could provide a measure of external validation and scrutiny.

**Question C16: What role can the Inspectorate of Probation best play in assuring effective practice and a high standard of service delivery?**



It is vital that HMIP retains a role as an objective arbiter of quality and good practice. Inspection regimes already exist which straddle public and private sectors- for example OFSTED, HM Inspector of Prisons and others- and do provide a robust regime of accountability. Inspections of all providers would enable commissioners to manage performance with some objective evidence, but the concern expressed in our answer to Question 6 about contractors who are 'too big to fail' needs repeating here, as Inspectors need the freedom to voice criticism of poor practice wherever it is found. The way forward may be via thematic inspections, as currently envisaged, as then comparisons can be made between providers in related contexts.

It is unclear from the consultation document where responsibility for SFO enquiries would be held. They are vital learning opportunities and integral to public confidence, so it would be essential for all parties to be subject to the same process.

### **Equality implications**

#### **Question C17: How can we use this new commissioning model, including payment by results, to ensure better outcomes for female offenders and others with complex needs or protected characteristics?**

We would support the allocation of offenders with complex needs to public sector probation providers, because staff there are appropriately trained to elicit constructive responses from people with multiple needs who can be difficult to work with. Knowledge and understanding of specific group experiences, for example in gangs work in Derby city, is vital to establish credibility without which offenders are unlikely to engage with authority.

People with protected characteristics benefit from a partnership approach utilising local resources. A private sector dominated approach with big national contracts is unlikely to respond to localised need. For example, our small scale partnership with WomensWork allows for a flexible approach with women offenders where specialist practitioners supervise women in a safe and supportive environment.

We can provide evidence of continuous professional development of staff in respect of diversity training. We make extensive use of service user feedback in planning provision and in engagement with groups representing those with protected characteristics.

#### **Question C18: What are the likely impacts of our proposals on groups with protected characteristics? Please let us have any examples, case studies, research or other types of evidence to support your views.**

We would assert that there is a risk that groups with protected characteristics are 'side lined' or ignored and that their specific needs are not addressed. For example, we provide surgeries in our offices for those with mental health problems to gain speedy access to treatment and support. This would be difficult to replicate without the numbers of cases we can generate. In a fragmented system it may be that providers receive little or no training in how best to engage with those who have protected characteristics and may lack knowledge and understanding of best practice.

The concerns addressed by Baroness Corston in respect of women offenders (Independent November 2012) apply to other groups with protected characteristics, namely that where payment by results is the ethos of the work, the risk will be that everyone receives the same service regardless of their individual and specific needs & that equality and diversity issues are low on their agenda.

Another example of recent practice is joint work with police in Derby City in respect of economic migrants at risk of offending. Through our IOM partnership we have been able to respond to growing community

concerns and put in place structures that address the risk and need profile of this group. This work would be fragmented by an approach based on risk of harm classifications, rather than criminogenic need.

### **Proposals for Reform**

#### **Question C19: Do you have any further comments on our proposals for Transforming Rehabilitation in this document**

A question that is not answered by the Consultation document is how demand management would operate in a PBR structure. Will there be finite limits in contract numbers or are they open ended dependent on court sentencing? The experience of Probation Trusts following the summer riots in 2011 was that both prison and probation resources were stretched to capacity but absorbed the increased numbers as we had statutory responsibilities to do so. Private companies working to tight cost margins may be unable to do this without cutting quality and driving down standards at times of maximum demand.

In conclusion , we would urge a fuller consultation on the alternative ways of achieving a Rehabilitation Revolution- specifically in respect of those sentenced to under 12 months imprisonment. Probation trusts and their local partners have the flexibility, skill and good existing local arrangements to develop his area of work further, thus delivering lower rates of re-offending without massive and costly re-organisation at the expense of public safety and the interests of victims.

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Title                      | <b>Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews</b>   |
| Report written by          | Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager  |
| Action/<br>Recommendations | <b>That the Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Notes the changes to CSPs and the impact on funding for Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews</b></li><li><b>2. Agrees to continue the same approach to funding reviews</b></li><li><b>3. Asks each District/Borough CSP to ensure that its GP Clinical Commissioning Group is made aware of the funding requirements and identify a contact person</b></li></ol> |

### Background Information

In June and September 2011 the Board received reports outlining a new Community Safety Partnership (CSP) responsibility under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. This provision established multi-agency domestic homicide reviews on a statutory basis to ensure that all the agencies identify lessons that can be learned from domestic violence (DV) homicides, with a view to improving policies and practice to better protect and safeguard victims of domestic violence.

In September 2011 a proposal was set out re the funding of DV homicide reviews in relation to the cost of engaging an independent report author and panel chair.

It was agreed that funding would be split between each of the county-wide statutory CSP partners and the relevant district (i.e. the district in which the homicide victim resides). This equated to a seven way split of the total cost as follows:

Derbyshire Constabulary  
Derbyshire Police Authority  
Derbyshire County Council  
Derbyshire Probation Trust  
Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service  
Derbyshire PCT  
Relevant District Council

Since that time we have had three domestic violence related homicides which have met the statutory definition requiring a review to be undertaken. However, the Board resisted the requirement to undertake a review in one case, the first one. The second review (Chesterfield) has been completed and a final overview report has been submitted to the Home Office for quality assurance. Partner agencies have been invoiced for the cost of the independent overview author and panel chair in this case and costs totalled approx. £1,100 per agency.

The third case (Amber Valley) is currently in review but appears to be straight forward in nature as there has been very limited contact with agencies/services prior to the homicide. An independent chair has therefore not been funded in this case

and the County Council's Head of Community Safety is chairing the meetings leaving only costs for the overview author to be met at the conclusion of the review.

Since 2011 there have been two significant developments in relation to the statutory membership of CSPs. In November 2012 as a consequence of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 Police Authorities were dissolved and replaced by Police & Crime Commissioners (PCCs). However, the legislation is clear that PCCs are not statutory members of CSPs.

In addition Schedule 5 of the Health & Social Care Act (paragraph 84) introduces GP Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) as the new health representatives on CSPs from 1 April 2013.. These replace Primary Care Trusts thereby updating the Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

If the Board wishes to retain the same funding approach for DV Homicide Reviews then future funding (including the current Amber Valley review) would be split as follows:

Derbyshire Constabulary  
Derbyshire County Council  
Derbyshire Probation Trust  
Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service  
Relevant GP Clinical Commissioning Group  
Relevant District Council

District/Borough CSPs should ensure that their relevant CCG is made aware of this approach through their local strategic groups and identify a contact for invoicing purposes.

## **Recommendations**

### **That the Board:**

- 1. Notes the changes to CSPs and the impact on funding for Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews**
- 2. Agrees to continue the same approach to funding reviews**
- 3. Asks each District/Borough CSP to ensure that its GP Clinical Commissioning Group is made aware of the funding requirements**

## **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Title                      | <b>Police &amp; Crime Commissioner Funding</b>                     |
| Report written by          | Sally Goodwin – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council |
| Action/<br>Recommendations | <b>That the Board notes the report</b>                             |

### **Background**

At its meeting in November 2011 the Board agreed the allocation of the Home Office Community Safety Fund of £322k for 2012-13 as follows:

ASB Officers (or Activity) - £120k (£15k per CSP)  
CSP Partnership Programme - £66k (£8,250 per CSP)  
IOM Probation Service Officers - £82k  
Independent Domestic Violence Advisors - £54k  
(CSF element of contract funding only)

The Board recognised that from April 2013 this Home Office fund would cease and any future Home Office funding would be provided to the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC).

The PCC's office has received Home Office funding for 2013-14 and it is assumed that this funding includes the former Home Office Community Safety Fund although the PCC's office has been unable to categorically verify this assumption to date.

The PCC has indicated his intention to 'passport back' former community safety funding, together with other funding streams in relation to youth crime prevention and the drug intervention programme, for the first year (2013-14). This is subject to satisfactory information being provided to the PCC in relation to outcomes realised from previous spend and an outline of future spend with anticipated outcomes. The PCC's office requires this information by 28 February 2013.

Members of the Safer Communities Tasking & Advisory Group are preparing and collating the appropriate information to meet the PCC's deadline.

### **Recommendation**

**That the Board notes the report**

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Title                      | <b>Police &amp; Crime Commissioner Funding</b>   |
| Report written by          | Phil Harper – Temp Chief executive Police & Crime Commissioner's Office  |
| Action/<br>Recommendations | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. That the Board resolves that the Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group can receive partner proposals for funding consideration by the Police and Crime Commissioner</b></li><li><b>2. That the Board supports a formal invitation for a member of the Commissioner's office to become a member of the SCTAG</b></li></ol> |

### Purpose of the report

To seek the approval of the Safer Communities Board in support of utilising the current partnership structure to deliver a transparent and equalitive approach in regard to obtaining grant funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner.

### Information and Analysis

The Commissioner in addition to providing the earliest reassurance of the passporting back of the former community safety funding, as indicated has made a commitment at his Strategic Governance Board meeting of 18 February to provide £250k across the City and County to support his manifesto and Police and Crime Plan crime prevention initiatives.

The funding arrangements set out in legislation will ultimately result in a single Commissioner controlled de-restricted fund. This can be allocated at the total discretion of the Commissioner and it is therefore important to set out early, transparent and equality of opportunity of access and allocation of that funding.

To commence this process in regard to the £250k the Commissioner is seeking to use the strong and respected partnership structures, which already exist. There is no logical point to setting up additional or competing stakeholder meetings when representatives already come together to deal with identical issues.

It is proposed that in regard to the County, partner proposals for funding in the first instance should form part of the papers to the Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group (SCTAG) on a templated form to be devised. The form will include how the proposal will address community safety priorities within the Police and Crime Plan, evidence of current need, the intended outcomes and how these will be reported back, along with the funding required.

The SCTAG is ideally placed to ensure no duplication of activity already taking place or intended, a transparent approach to what partner proposals are being made to the fund and whether the means of delivery are considered as good practice from the experience of those present. The Commissioner is willing to receive recommendations from the SCTAG as to whether the proposal is supported and any additional information, for example match funding contributions or improvements.

The Commissioner will inform the Safer Communities Board of those proposals which have been successful. This framework will allow the Police and Crime Panel, which holds the Commissioner to account, to acknowledge the fair and transparent way in which funding for community safety projects is being allocated.

The Commissioner's overall budget signals the value placed in partnership working and the new fund will be launched in the spring.

If the Safer Communities Board supports this approach then it should be agreed that a member of the Commissioner's office is formally invited to join the SCTAG to facilitate the process.

### **Recommendations**

- 1. That the Board resolves that the Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group can receive partner proposals for funding consideration by the Police and Crime Commissioner**
- 2. That the Board supports a formal invitation for a member of the Commissioner's office to become a member of the SCTAG**

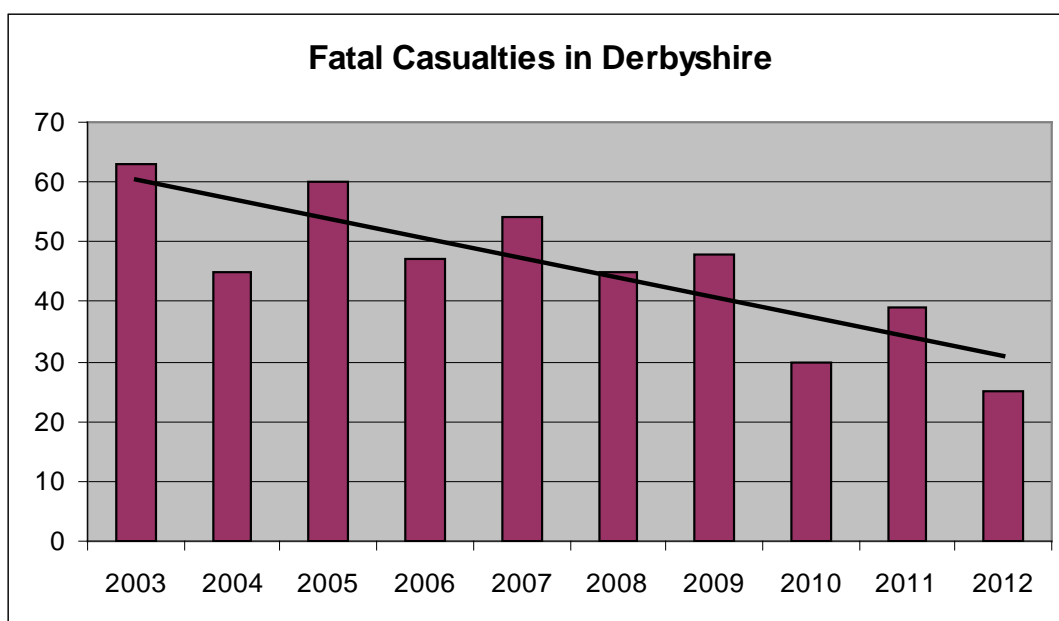
## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Title                  | Derby & Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership Update  |
| Report written by      | Rob Hill: Road Safety Partnership Manager  |
| Action/recommendations | That the Board notes the report and the further work commissioned around findings of the Christmas 2012 Drink Drive Campaign |

### Current Performance

#### **Fatalities in 2012**

The number of people killed in road traffic collisions was the lowest recorded at 25 (39 in 2011). Despite some fluctuations a downwards trend is clearly identified in the graph below.



**Killed and seriously injured (KSI)** casualties are also on a downwards trend. At October they were 336 which is 95 casualties or 22% below the milestone to achieve a 50% reduction by 2020 (against a 2005-09 baseline).

### Partnership Priorities

The partnership will continue to work on the three key priorities as these groups are responsible for a high number of casualties:

**Motorcycle Casualties** – a summer routes campaign for leisure riders and a winter campaign for urban riders. Discounted training aimed at different groups.



**Young Drivers** – an education package delivered in schools and colleges and discounted training offered.

**Work Related Driving** – support to businesses to develop occupational road risk policies.

**Emerging trends:**

**Adult pedal cyclist** casualties have been increasing over the past few years, linked to increase in this sustainable mode of travel. Actions are being developed.

**Older drivers** – a longer term trend linked to aging population which is being analysed currently.

**Finances**

Cuts in the local authority contributions to the partnership has previously led to reduced project funding. CREST (camera team) has made operational changes and efficiencies whilst embracing opportunities to train offenders through the National Driver Offender Rehabilitation Scheme (NDORS). The result is that the camera operations are becoming largely self financing.

The partnership reserves and underspends, from previous years, are to be utilised in a three year spending plan currently being developed.

**Christmas Drink Drive - December 2012 results**

The table below shows a decrease in the total number of tests from the previous year. However the percentage of those who were tested positive, failed or refused a test increased from 11% to 20% largely due to a more targeted, intelligence led approach. This approach aimed to maximising the use of resources whilst minimising disruption to the law abiding motorist. A concerning trend is the percentage increase in under 25's who were positive, failed or refused at 44% which is more than double the national average.

The concerning trend around under 25's was discussed at the Safer Communities Tasking & Advisory Group meeting and it was agreed to undertake further work with the Road Safety Partnership to understand the issues and, where appropriate, link any action required to the development of the prevention plan for alcohol and drugs as outlined in the Community Safety Agreement refresh.

| <b>FORCE: Derbyshire</b>                               | <b>2011/12</b> | <b>Dec-13</b> |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Breath tests <b>NOT</b> involving collisions           | 493            | 182           |
| Total that were positive, refused or failed to provide | 50             | 27            |
|  | 10.14%         | 14.84         |
| Breath tests <b>FOLLOWING</b> collisions               | 402            | 209           |
| Total that were positive, refused or failed to provide | 54             | 52            |
| % Positive, Refused or Failed                          | 13.43%         | 24.88%        |
| Total number of collisions reported                    | 490            | 479           |
|  |                |               |
| Total number of breath tests to <b>UNDER 25s</b>       | 282            | 106           |

|  |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Total that were positive, refused or failed to provide                                       | 43            | 47            |
| % Positive, Refused or Failed  | 15.25%        | 44.34%*       |
| Total breath tests to <b>25 YEARS AND OVER</b>   | 613           | 285           |
| Total that were positive, refused or failed to provide                                       | 61            | 32            |
| % Positive, Refused or Failed  | 9.95%         | 11.23%*       |
| Total number of <b>Field Impairment Tests</b> conducted                                      | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Breath Tests</b>  | <b>895</b>    | <b>391</b>    |
| <b>Total Positive, Refused or Failed</b>   | <b>104</b>    | <b>79</b>     |
| <b>% Positive, Refused or Failed</b>   | <b>11.62%</b> | <b>20.20%</b> |
| *Comparison of under 25s % of failures compared with over 25s                                | +41%          | +360%         |
| 5% is the national average for under 25years who were positive, refused or failed to provide |               |               |

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Title</b>                  | <b>Community Remedy Consultation</b>  |
| <b>Report written by</b>      | Rosemary Spilsbury, Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board Business Manager  |
| <b>Action/recommendations</b> | <b>That the Board notes the report and members give consideration to responding to the Home Office consultation exercise.</b> |

### Summary

The Home Office has launched a consultation on the proposal to introduce legislation to allow Police and Crime Commissioners to give victims of low-level crime (such as low-level criminal damage and low-value thefts and anti-social behaviour) a say in the punishment of the said offender. This policy is termed 'Community Remedy' and was announced by the Home Secretary at the Conservative Party Conference in 2012.

The Community Remedy will be a menu of sanctions for low-level crime and anti-social behaviour which will be drawn up in consultation with the local community and agreed between the PCC and the Chief Constable in a particular area. This menu would be used when such matters are dealt with out of court. The proposal has three key elements:

1. PCCs will be required by legislation to consult the public on a range of sanctions to be used when dealing with low-level crime and ASB as a diversion from court in their police force area.
2. Police officers in a particular force area will work from the resulting menu of sanctions when using two types of out of court disposal – informal community resolutions and conditional cautions. These require the offender to accept that they have committed a criminal offence or engaged in ASB, and to accept some form of sanction as an alternative to formal criminal proceedings, should an offence have been committed.
3. The victim will be given a choice of sanction from the menu; although the police officer in question (or prosecutor in some cases) would still have ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the sanction then offered to the offender was proportionate to the offence.

Police forces are being encouraged to respond to a Home Office consultation exercise at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/consultations/community-remedy-consultation/>.

Derbyshire Constabulary and the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office have agreed to send a joint letter to the Assoc. of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) raising

concerns about the proposal and suggesting that adding a level of scrutiny to current Restorative Justice (RJ) arrangements would be a preferable approach.

A number of concerns from the proposals arise for both the police and the PCC, not least of which is that the current RJ arrangements in the county have proved very effective in driving positive outcomes, with a high satisfaction level from victims. The lack of a 'menu' of sanctions allows the police officers involved to use professional judgement to ensure a proportionate response is achieved.

There will of course be an impact on agencies other than the police if the legislation is introduced and others may therefore want to take part in the consultation exercise.

The closing date for consultation is 7th March 2013.

### **Recommendation**

**That the Board notes the report and members give consideration to responding to the Home Office consultation exercise**