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Wednesday 27 November 2013 at 9.30am
New Conference Room, Police Headquarters

AGENDA

Apologies:

OPEN SESSION

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| 1. | Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service
Transforming Service Delivery Consultation | Andy Waldie - Deputy
Chief Fire Officer |
| 2. | Minutes of SCB meeting 5 th June 2013 | Chair |
| 3. | Matters Arising | Chair |
| 4. | Performance Report *
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up on previous actions | Kul Mahay |
| 5. | Strategic Assessment Priorities 2013* | Sally Goodwin |
| 6. | Community Safety Agreement Action Plan update* | Sally Goodwin |
| 7. | Reducing Alcohol Harm in Derbyshire* | David Lowe |
| 8. | Transforming /Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Offender Management Update* | Jo Mead
Sally Goodwin |
| 9. | Hate Crime Strategy and Action Plan update* | Sally Goodwin |
| 10. | Mental Health Triage in Derbyshire
*Paper to follow | Kul Mahay |
| 11. | Frequency of meetings
Proposed: March, July & October 2014 | Chair |
| 12. | AOB | |

Date of Next Meeting:

5th March 2014 commencing at 9.30am, New Conference Room, Police HQ.

CLOSED SESSION

Update on DV Homicide Review Ref: CDNCH-11 inc costs Sally Goodwin

*Denotes a paper attached

MINUTES of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 5 June 2013 at Police Headquarters, Ripley

PRESENT

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

<p><u>Amber Valley Borough Council</u> Councillor C Short J Townsend</p> <p><u>Bolsover District Council</u> Councillor B Murray-Carr S Tomlinson (also NEDDC)</p> <p><u>Chesterfield Borough Council</u> J Tomlinson</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Constabulary</u> A Goodwin K Mahay</p> <p><u>Derbyshire County Council</u> S Goodwin D Lowe S Pintus</p>	<p><u>Derbyshire Dales District Council</u> Councillor L M Rose D Bunton</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Probation</u> K MacLeod</p> <p><u>Erewash Borough Council</u> Councillor Mrs C A Hart P Wright</p> <p><u>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</u> A Charles</p> <p><u>South Derbyshire District Council</u> Councillor R J Wheeler F McArdle</p>
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Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of L Allison (3D Infrastructure Consortium) and A Waldie (Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service)

9/13 **MINUTES RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Safer Communities Board held on 27 February 2013 be confirmed as a correct record.

10/13 **CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION** The Board received a presentation from Nicole Frost on child sexual exploitation. Child sexual exploitation was forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person had power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation were common, and involvement in exploitative relationships were characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice.

Child sexual exploitation was the systematic abuse of children and young people, and in terms of age, it often started around age 12-13 with



grooming beginning from age 10. It affected both boys and girls, and it was estimated that boys made up 25% of cases, and it happened in all communities. Any young person could be targeted, and it was important to remember that the perpetrators were responsible for the abuse, the young person was not to blame.

There were a number of indicators of child sexual exploitation, including behavioural changes, physical symptoms, mental health issues, substance misuse, unexplained gifts or money, truancy or going missing, repeat offending and perpetrator activity. Details were also given of grooming processes.

It was stated that young people could reject any offers of help, as they did not always feel that they needed or deserved it. Sexually exploited children needed to be treated with patience, emotional warmth and consistency, and it could take a long time to develop a trusting relationship. The Board was presented with a checklist of indicators of child sexual exploitation and also a form that was used by Operation Liberty.

Within Derby City, there was a charity called Safe and Sound, which supported victims of child sexual exploitation, and it was queried whether there was anything similar in the county. It was stated that there was no specialist support service, but consideration had been given as to whether the service in Derby could be replicated as there was still a big gap in Derbyshire. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) reported that he was looking at funding research into Safe and Sound.

It was agreed to arrange a meeting involving the PCC, the chair of the Safer Communities Board and the chair of the Children's Trust Board to give further consideration to the issue. Following this, there would be a report back to the Board.

Action: David Lowe

11/13 PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW – QUARTER 4 2012/13 A summary was provided of the performance of risk areas in the theme of Providing Reassurance, and this included anti-social behaviour, alcohol related harm and killed and seriously injured (roads).

With regard to anti-social behaviour, it was stated that overall the risk area was low for the County Community Safety Partnerships, with the performance showing positive outcomes along with embedded processes and funding secured for the majority of interventions in 2013/14.

Across Derbyshire, the number of calls to the Police regarding anti-social behaviour had decreased, and the majority of calls had been



categorised as being nuisance or personal. This was consistent with the services that could be provided by Community Safety Partnerships and meant that residents were confident in who provided particular services. There had been a number of significant ASB cases during the quarter, which had given rise to the number of calls received in particular neighbourhood statistics, and in all cases, the partnerships had worked with a variety of partners to resolve the cases.

Details were provided of the 16 Safer Neighbourhoods which had not seen a reduction in the number of ASB calls to the police since the last financial year. It was stated that SDRI would continue to monitor ASB calls for service to the police at a Safer Neighbourhood level, and the Board agreed that in future reports, there should be some emphasis on both areas with the highest volume of ASB incidents as well as those highlighted in the report as not reducing given, in some cases, the very small numbers reported. Updates would be fed into the County Council's Community Safety Unit and the local Community Safety Partnerships.

Action: Sally Goodwin/Kul Mahay

The Board was also informed of performance around secondary fires and malicious calls to Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (DFRS) and staffing and funding. A query was raised regarding whether or not DFRS would need to maintain the same focus during 2013/14. The chair agreed to raise this with DFRS.

Action: Councillor P Smith

A number of projects and initiatives relating to anti-social behaviour were on-going and included Victims First, Derbyshire County Council's Part Night Lighting Scheme, Requests for New or Improved Street Lighting and Derbyshire Clean Ups 2012/13. The Board sought support from the relevant agencies to continue to support these projects/initiatives where possible. Information was also given of anti-social behaviour projects and initiatives within each district/borough Community Safety Partnership.

For alcohol related harm, overall this risk area was high, with performance showing negative outcomes for areas such as hospital admissions. Some strategic groups and processes had been in place for the past twelve months, but not all were robust and required some refinement to allow a full evaluation of interventions to take place. It was also noted that some funding was vulnerable for 2014/15.

Derbyshire PCT and County Council areas had had rates of alcohol related admissions per 100,000 population greater than that seen for the East Midlands region and England. Since 2002/03, the rates nationally and locally



had continued to increase. The rate of increase for the County had remained at 6% for the last two years, which was an increase 2% lower than the average for England. The reduced rate of increase had brought the Derbyshire rate close to the rate for England, and Derbyshire was currently out performing most areas of the country in reversing the trend of alcohol related admissions overall.

Information was also provided on recording of alcohol incidents by police and health, offenders with alcohol issues, support and enforcement for licensees, actions for the VAL, awareness raising, alcohol diversion scheme, alcohol harm prevention, reducing alcohol related admissions, young people and predicting risk. On-going funding for VAL vehicles from April 2014 was flagged as an issue requiring discussion at local Community Safety Partnership meetings over the coming months.

The SDRI team received regular data from Derby and Chesterfield Royal Hospitals regarding attendances at the A&E Departments which had been identified as assaults or alcohol related. Data was also received from King's Mill Hospital and this provided more detail which allowed the information to be fed into the local VAL for investigation and, if necessary, enforcement activity. It was felt that if the same quality and range of data could be provided from other A&E departments, a better picture of alcohol related violence which was unreported to the police could be collated, allowing enforcement and prevention work to be carried out. Work was on-going to improve the data quality from local A&E departments. It was also stated that work would be required to obtain clearer data relating to ambulance pick-ups, and Trading Standards was carrying out work around fake or smuggled alcohol to identify the scale of the problem. The Police also agreed to expedite the issues relating to the tagging of alcohol incidents, and would report back to the Board in six months.

Action: DCC Alan Goodwin/Kul Mahay

In terms of killed and seriously injured (roads), overall the risk area was low with performance showing positive outcomes along with embedded processes and funding secured for 2013/14. In 2012, 333 people had been killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions on the County Council's roads, which was 16% below the 2008-12 average. A total of 2,664 people had been injured, which was the lowest annual figure recorded. 'Have your say June – September 2012' had highlighted speeding as the highest issues for the public.

The Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership coordinated the work of a number of partners to ensure that the priorities around reducing the numbers of killed and seriously injured were delivered against. Motorcycle casualties, young drivers and occupational road risk remained the three key



priorities for the Partnership, with child casualties as a focus for the County Council. Trends around pedal cyclist and older driver casualties were being considered for future campaigns.

A number of projects were on-going, including Motorcycle Routes Campaign, Young Driver Education Package, Occupational Road Risk, Child Car Seat Checks and Derbyshire County Council School Road Safety Education. These would all continue to be supported in 2013/14. Details were also provided of projects and initiatives being undertaken by the District/Borough Community Safety Partnerships.

Crime figures for the 12 months ending March 2013 were reported. Crime in the Admin County had seen a 16.7% reduction, and only shoplifting and business robbery had seen an increase. 13% of recorded shoplifting offences had been committed by offenders on the IOM scheme, and these offenders had moved away from other types of acquisitive crime, such as dwelling house burglary. Information was given of crime performance in each of the Community Safety Partnerships over the last 12 months, and in general there had been a reduction.

A summary was provided of actions for consideration by the Board. The majority of these were already in progress, but where this was not the case a response was given as to the action that would take place.

12/13 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE – TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION

The consultation on the Government's proposals for Transforming Rehabilitation had closed on 22 February 2013, and a formal response to the consultation had been published at the beginning of May by the Ministry of Justice. The response had confirmed an intention to split offender management, with approximately one third of the current probation function being drawn into a new Public Sector Probation Service. This would focus on court work, high risk of harm cases and enforcement. It was anticipated that the service would be established towards the end of 2013.

The Probation Trust would continue in an adapted form, working with the other two thirds of the business around reducing re-offending, and the Ministry of Justice would run a national contract letting process, anticipating completion of the process by the end of 2014. It was then the intention to transfer the two thirds of business to the private sector as the primary contractor, although some elements could be sub-contracted to the third sector. The contract would be a payment by results model. It was anticipated that Derbyshire would become part of a joint Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire contract area and a merged public probation service area with a single executive management team.



The Government had confirmed its intention to see a payment by results commissioning approach rolled out across the system by 2015 and for this to be achieved in four phases. Some consultation responses had highlighted the challenges of the proposed timetable for implementation, both for potential providers and current practitioners.

It was reported that a cautious approach was being taken, and lots of consultation was taking place with partners. The service was beginning to disaggregate its workload and members of staff, and it was expected that by August staff would know where they would be based.

A new Bill had recently been put before Parliament highlighting an amendment to the proposals to allow a pilot to be undertaken in one area of the country. It was agreed that support should be given to this.

RESOLVED to note the report and to seek a further update in November 2013 as the transition progresses.

**13/13 HOME OFFICE – STANDING TOGETHER PEER
ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE
ARRANGEMENTS**

In 2011, following a review of the meetings and structures around domestic abuse and sexual violence across the city and county, partners had agreed to implement a new structure. This had reduced the number of previous meetings and brought together the city and county, thus better meeting the needs of countywide partners. Feedback from partners since the implementation of the new structure had generally been positive.

In 2012, the Home Office had offered an opportunity for 30 areas to secure a peer review of their domestic abuse and sexual violence arrangements under the heading of Standing Together. It had been agreed that this would be a good opportunity to evaluate the new structure, and Derbyshire had secured a peer review which had taken place in January 2013. The review had taken place over two days and had encompassed a wide range of partners and service providers.

Initial feedback from the review had been very positive, especially in relation to the bringing together of city and county arrangements and the development of a joint strategy and action plan. The full feedback, along with scoring, from the review was presented. Derbyshire had scored a total of 34.5 from a maximum of 52, and had been ranked eighth out of the 30 areas.

The key findings were reported. Positive feedback included the joining of complex political structures, shared vision, committed partners, structures in place to deliver the strategy, the strategy addressed the national Violence Against Women and Girls strategy, good wide participation in the agenda,

funding identified as a joint responsibility, knowledgeable and analytical data collection, working well with room to improve, and the potential to be excellent.

Areas for development were that sexual violence was not yet central to activities, and domestic abuse took up most of the business. It was suggested to create a providers forum and a voluntary sector voice at the Board level, and to clarify the decision making processes and responsibilities of representatives in developing the communications plan. Guidance was needed from health members to ensure the right people were at meetings. Consideration needed to be given to a number of elements related to funding, map the training offer, broaden data beyond high risk and criminal justice responses, and it was also suggested to review the terms of reference.

The Governance Board and Co-ordinating Group had seen the detailed feedback, and both would be considering each element of the review in more detail over the coming months.

RESOLVED to note the report and the feedback and to endorse the DV/SV Governance Board to take forward the recommendations for development.

14/13 UPDATE FROM THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER It was reported that a series of public events had been held in each district of the county, and this had included an open question and answer session.

The role of the Police and Crime Commissioner was still evolving, but during the first six months of being in office, it was stated that the Police and Crime Plan had been published, the budget and Council Tax had been set, and work was taking place with partners to try to improve engagement with communities.

A major objective was around alcohol related harm/crime, and it was the intention to have a discussion around this with the key decision makers. An alcohol summit was due to be held on 27 June 2013.

It was stated that there was to be a summit around wildlife crime during September, and parliamentarians would be invited to this. An event for young people was also due to be held in October, and work was taking place to undertake consultative work with young offenders.

With regard to the Crime Fighting Fund, the first round of assessments had taken place, and only one application had been approved. The first round of Crime Prevention Fund bids had been through the SCTAG process, which had worked well. Final decisions on those bids would be made shortly. There were still two further application rounds

The Commissioner was in the process of visiting local prisons and courts, and it was also noted that Community Safety funding for 2014/15 was being reviewed.

15/13 VICTIMS FIRST PROJECT UPDATE The project had commenced its roll out on time with Chesterfield Borough and Bolsover District Councils using the risk assessment and ECINS case management system. There were currently approximately 300 users in the two areas, and initially, there had been 75 calls for help with relatively minor questions. These had been anticipated and were managed appropriately.

It was reported that there was currently no high risk victims recorded on ECINS, although 22 medium risk and 25 low risk victims had been recorded. 13 high risk, 17 medium risk and 48 low risk perpetrators had also been identified. Partner agencies were case managing four high risk, eleven medium risk and two low risk cases.

The project team had met with users to evaluate the training and initial feedback regarding the case management system in order to ensure lessons were learned for the roll out to other areas. Following this, it had been agreed to slightly delay the second phase of the roll out in order to rectify the issues highlighted in the feedback. This would then enable the rest of the roll out to run smoothly. On-going evaluation would take place as the roll out continued.

RESOLVED to note the progress report.

16/13 HATE CRIME STRATEGY UPDATE FOR DERBYSHIRE A proposal for a Derbyshire Hate Crime Strategy had previously been supported by the Board. Further work had taken place with partners and an action plan had been developed. The plan was based on the three key objectives outlined in the Derbyshire Hate Crime Strategy and the Cross Government Action Plan – Challenge it Report it Stop it – preventing hate crime, increasing the reporting of hate crime, and improving the operational response to hate crime.

A Hate Crime Steering Group had been created using existing structures, the Stop Hate UK Steering Group, and membership was being widened in line with the draft terms of reference. Meetings would be led by Seamus Carroll, Community Safety Officer, Derbyshire County Council.

Key deliverables within the Action Plan under the 'Preventing Hate Crime' section included identifying the range of hate crime training currently available across the county and to develop key learning requirements ensuring that these were embedded within any county provision. This was essential to ensure that a consistent message was given.

The 'Increasing the Reporting of Hate Crime' section looked at developing and extending the network of signposting centres and tackling under reporting across agencies. A further key deliverable was securing future funding of the 24 hour third party telephone reporting service. This was currently funded by the Police, Derbyshire County and Derby City Councils. The County Council and the Police had committed to fund the contribution for the Stop Hate UK service for three years, but match funding from Derby City Council had not been confirmed.

Under the 'Improving the Operational Response to Hate Crime' section, it was stated that improving the internal training that police staff received was key to working with the criminal justice agencies to improve identification, investigation and prosecution of hate motivated offences. Other areas of work included enhancing the level of scrutiny around hate related incidents and monitoring the use of Restorative Justice for hate crime to ensure that its use was appropriate.

It was felt that the strategy and action plan, together with the full participation of steering group members, provided an effective platform to extend the good work that was being undertaken to combat hate crime. Six monthly progress reports would be presented to the Board.

RESOLVED to note the current position regarding the Derbyshire Hate Crime Strategy and Steering Group.

17/13 INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT: UPDATE

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) panels and operational staff had commenced work with the second year cohort identified on 1 July 2012. Achieving further reductions in offending in the second year was proving challenging as a number of offenders in the first year cohort had been carried over into year two.

The County IOM Scheme had 297 offenders in its year two cohort, and it had been identified that 193 offenders appeared in both year one and year two cohorts. By March 2013, this had fallen to 152 offenders.

Performance data had been based on arrest data for the cohort, which was being used as a proxy measure for conviction data. A comparison was given of the nine month average of the baseline period with the first nine months of the current reporting period (July 2012 – March 2013). Headline performance results for the nine month period ending March 2013 included a 40.1% reduction in offending (246 fewer offences in the County scheme) and of the 297 offenders in the cohort, 160 did not commit any offences during the period.. The main offence type was shoplifting, and this remained the main offence to be reduced as it was still being committed by IOM offenders while they were subject to the scheme. Of significance was the fact that there had

been a reduction in the number of shoplifting offences committed by the County IOM cohort, although it still remained the most significant offence type in three of the four panels. A breakdown was given for each of the Panel, and all had shown a reduction in offences.

The 19 women on IOM did not generally pose a high risk of serious harm to others, but were often vulnerable to domestic abuse, violence and sexual exploitation. They tended to be white, British, aged in their 20s, and many were in unsettled accommodation and not in treatment for substance misuse. Most were not in work and had little prospect of finding work; many were in unsuitable relationships, and some had discontinued relationships with their own children. They re-offended in high numbers, and despite being relatively young, appeared to have little optimism that they could find a way out of the situation they were in. Issues in relation to female offenders on IOM would continue to be a focus of joint work with the Police and Crime Commissioner over the coming months.

A range of next steps were highlighted, including considering the profile of the offenders to ensure that the scheme was referenced to the priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner, the annual Threat and Risk Assessment, local communities and local crime profiles and reviewing the assessment thresholds. Women offenders on IOM would be prioritised to ensure that their specific needs were being met, and funding had been agreed to extend the Relate counselling project across Derbyshire for women offenders.

RESOLVED to note the report and the impact on reducing re-offending and to support the scheme/outcomes at District level, as appropriate.

18/13 **CRIME RATE** It was reported that, over the past ten years, there had been a year on year reduction in crime. However, currently this year, there had been a slight increase in the amount of crime in the first quarter. Some elements of this increase were felt to be positive, as it meant that there had been, for example, an increase in reporting of domestic violence incidents. There had also been increases in shoplifting and non-domestic burglary. The Board agreed that in future performance reports, it should receive a breakdown of overall crime by crime type and geography as it was anticipated that maintaining crime reduction over the next twelve months may prove difficult.

Action: Sally Goodwin/SDRI

Title	Derbyshire Safer Communities Board - Performance Overview - Quarter 2 2013/14
Report written by	Ian Bates, Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team

Economic Crime
Cyber Crime
Troubled Families
New & Emerging Communities

Attacking Criminality

Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)

Overall this risk area is a medium/low priority for the County Community Safety Partnerships. This is due to the formation of the Organised Crime Coordination Centre (OCCC), East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU) and locally, the force's Organised Crime Groups Management Unit (OCGMU). Work has also been undertaken in the development of a risk mapping tool which has led to an improved understanding of the groups impacting on Derbyshire. In addition to this, some multi-agency disruption activity is now seen as business as usual with tried and tested processes being used consistently across the county, region and nationally. Funding for these enforcement groups and activities are now secured into 2014/15.

Overview of the Groups in Derbyshire

A snapshot of the Organised Crime Groups that Derbyshire currently manages is outlined below:

57 OCGs mapped with 452 nominals (individuals) within those OCGs. They operate over a broad spectrum of criminality, and are categorised under nine main headings,

- Commodity importation, counterfeiting/illegal supply
- Drug activity
- Environmental crime
- Fraud and financial crime
- Organised theft,
- Sexual offences
- Specialist money laundering
- Violent criminal activity

Many OCGs commit offences over several of these crime areas and it is nationally recognised that this has a massive impact on all public services, not just law enforcement agencies. These nominals reside over the whole county and beyond, but the OCGs locations can be roughly broken down by area, as follows:-

There are 16 OCGs within the police boundaries of Chesterfield division, this covers the local authorities of Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. 27 OCGs work within the police boundaries of Derby division, this covers the local authorities of Erewash, South Derbyshire and Derby City. There are six OCGs within the police boundaries of B division, this covers the local authorities of Derbyshire Dales and High Peak. The remainder are with specialist units, but many of the nominals reside within the above described areas.

By using the robust and innovative tactics to disrupt and dismantle organised crime in Derbyshire, many OCGs and criminal families are beginning to feel the pressure and are trying to legitimise their illegally gained assets. This has seen some move into areas of temporary car parks, sun beds, security, nail bars, car washes, care homes, takeaways and day nurseries. All of these will impact on public services and this will allow organised crime into many agencies day to day business. Approved contractors in the security industry, could quite conceivably be employed by a council, at a large public event or premises, this has already happened elsewhere in the country

Staffing and Funding

Derbyshire police have an excellent reputation within the east midlands region and nationally in the way they have tackled organised crime. They have also invested quite heavily in staff and resources to tackle organised crime, which has brought some outstanding results.

Derbyshire Constabulary's Organised Crime Group Management Unit has adapted the Project Gulf toolkit to suit Derbyshire and its agencies. It is an evolving document, as progress is made, or other agencies are added. At present for instance, it does not contain local housing associations or internal leads within councils. It has however been circulated via GAIN, the Government Agency Intelligence Network, which does include some City and County agencies already.

The widening of the approach to tackling organised crime, and the revitalising of the Derbyshire GAIN network, has already enabled a regional first, whereby the Organised Crime Group Management Unit has mapped an OCG on behalf of Derbyshire Trading Standards, in the area of the production and distribution of illicit / illegal alcohol and cigarettes. This appears to be a national and international operation, effecting all agencies and services.

District/Borough Community Safety Partnership Activity

In April 2013, an OCG conference took place at which partnership involvement was discussed. In June, a paper from the chief Constable was presented to the Safer Communities Board Report seeking buy in to take forward a briefing for partners. In September a briefing for 50+ middle managers in partners agencies (mainly local authorities) took place to look at improving OCG knowledge and to encourage the exchange of information in order to improve partnership working in this area.

Ongoing Projects

The OCCC is in the process of implementing a new tasking process for the identification and notification of priority and high priority OCGs which will be addressed at a national level. In addition to this, serious lone offenders who are not part of a group will also be able to be addressed through the new process. It is hoped that through this process over the coming years, identification and management of the priority and high priority OCGs and lone offenders can be escalated and receive the appropriate enforcement/disruption activity.

Foreign connections/involvement in relation to organised crime could increase considerably over the next five years, with, as well as the continued drugs market supply, there is the possibility of an increase in OCG's operating in counterfeit cigarettes, tobacco and alcohol obtained from abroad, where the penalties are not as high as those connected with the supply of drugs. The influx of further Eastern European Nationals is also likely to increase the OCG activity around DWP Benefit frauds and Human Trafficking issues.

Future Developments

There is a need to support two projects to ensure we map and have an effective response to organised crime committed by foreign national offenders, such as human trafficking.

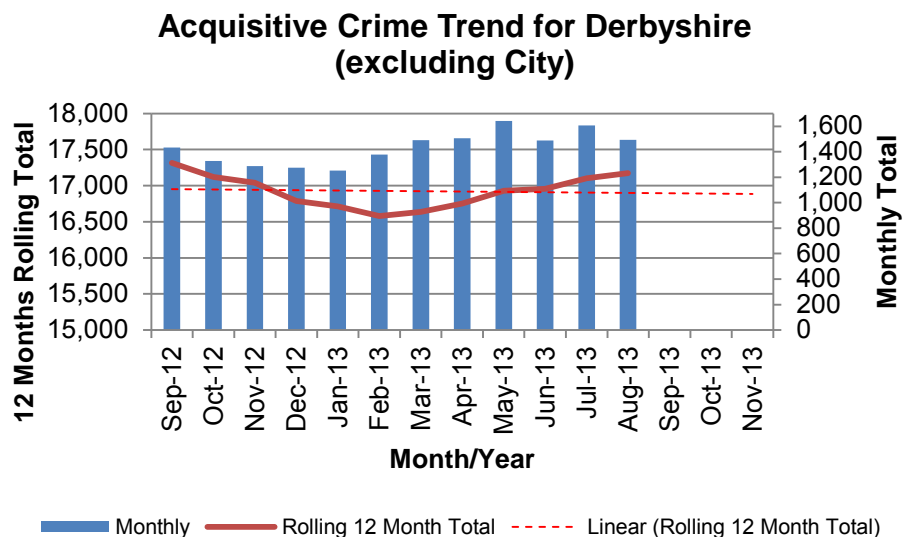
Each policing division should develop bespoke partnership forums with community safety partners to exchange information and disrupt OCGs supported by the Safer Communities Board.

Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management

Overall this risk area is medium for the County Community Safety Partnerships. Overall, the number of acquisitive crimes has reduced in the County. Management of both adult and juvenile offenders is good in Derbyshire with juvenile re-offending rates being lower than the national and regional rates. Community Safety Partnerships provide crime reduction advice and target hardening in areas where any increases are seen at a local level. The Transforming Rehabilitation Programme is set to change the way that offender management is delivered nationally and locally. This will be the largest challenge for the County over the next 12 months.

Police Recorded Crime Trends

In the County acquisitive crime has reduced by 2.1%. Over the next three months this trend will continue. However, not all acquisitive crime types saw decreases in the County. Though occurring in low numbers, personal robberies and business robberies both saw small numerical increases. Larger volume crime types which saw an increase included thefts from vehicles, non-domestic burglary and shoplifting. Thefts of vehicles and domestic burglaries which occur in small numbers across the County, both saw slight reductions, while other theft which covers a wide number of crime areas, from theft of mobile phones to metal theft and occurs in greater numbers, saw a 10% reduction, which equated to 638 less crimes. All areas of the County have seen increases in shoplifting except for Erewash and North East Derbyshire. Increases in burglary of non-dwellings, specifically shed break-ins, have been seen in Derby City, Derbyshire Dales, Bolsover and Amber Valley. The most frequently stolen items are purses (plus contents), mobile phones, laptops, satellite navigation systems, mountain bikes and alcohol are the current favoured items across the acquisitive crime areas. The vast majority of these items are never recovered. High value food has been one of the most common targets for shoplifters, with garden tools being taken in shed break-ins and garden ornaments stolen in the other theft crime group.



Offender Management - Adults

The general offender profile across all areas of acquisitive crime is 'white European' male aged 18-30. The residential origin of the offenders indicates that 80% are from Derbyshire with the remainder coming from outside or just outside the County.

For the last 12 months (ending June 2013) effective multi-agency cooperation and management of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort and responding to real-time information and police intelligence has led to a 38% reduction in all offences committed by this cohort in the County and a 27.9% reduction in the City.

For the 3 months ending September 2013 (Quarter 1 of the new cohort) current performance across the County is a reduction of 21.9% or 43 fewer offences. The current performance across the City is a reduction of 25.7% or 47 fewer offences.

There are 5 IOM coordinators as follows: Derby City 46% (236 offenders), Buxton 10% (53 offenders in High Peak and Derbyshire Dales), Chesterfield 27% (140 offenders in Chesterfield, Amber Valley, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire), Ilkeston 13% (66 offenders) and South Derbyshire 4% (22 offenders). All areas have seen a reduction in offending. Shoplifting remains the primary offence for the IOM offenders.

There are 37 women offenders in the County and research suggests that they have increased vulnerability as victims of crime. Priority will be given to these women through the Relate counselling project to ensure that their specific needs are being met.

The College of Policing carried out a stocktake of IOM schemes in England and Wales in the early part of 2013. Derbyshire was included in this stocktake. The full report was considered at the last IOM Steering & Implementation Group (SIG) meeting in October 2013 and is the subject of a separate paper for the SCB.

Source: Glenn Mason IOM project lead September 2013

Offender Management - Juveniles

The latest juvenile reoffending data from the Ministry of Justice shows a steady decrease in the annual juvenile reoffending rate for Derbyshire since the January 2010 - December 2010 cohort was reported. The Derbyshire rate of 31.5% now falls well below the national reoffending rate 36.1% which actually saw an increase over this period. This trend supports the last inspection finding for the Service of *sustaining good outcomes for young people*.

Source: Brian Redding 14 August 2013

Staff and Funding

Over the last two years increasing numbers of metal and fuel theft have featured heavily. Although they are now declining, both are relatively low risk but high value offences that have a disproportionately large effect on businesses across Derbyshire and the UK. The loss of the Business Crime Reduction Officers as part of the cost saving agenda may damage the relationship between the Police and business community; reducing the flow of intelligence between the two and creating a lack of confidence in the Constabulary to deal with repeat victims. In addition the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) assistance with crime prevention and providing security equipment may be reduced given the continuing pressures on council budgets.

The Transforming Rehabilitation Programme is to change the way that offender management is delivered with the opening up of the majority of Probation services to

competition. Contracts will be awarded to providers in an effort to deliver services to offenders and provide value for money. Key functions are to remain within the public sector, including the direct management of offenders who pose the highest risk of serious harm. The key aspects of the reforms are as follows:

- A new public sector National Probation Service will be created, building upon the expertise and professionalism which are already in place.
- Every offender released from custody will receive statutory supervision and rehabilitation in the community. Legislation will be in place to extend the statutory supervision and rehabilitation to all 50,000 of the most prolific group of offenders – those sentenced to less than 12 months in custody.
- A nationwide ‘through the prison gate’ resettlement service will be put in place, meaning most offenders are given continuous support by one provider from custody into the community. This will be supported by ensuring that most offenders are held in a prison designated to their area for at least three months before release.
- The market will be opened up to a diverse range of new rehabilitation providers, so that we get the best out of the public, voluntary and private sectors, at the local as well as national level.
- New payment incentives for market providers to focus relentlessly on reforming offenders will be introduced, giving providers flexibility to do what works, but only paying them in full for real reductions in reoffending.

District/Borough Community Safety Partnership Activity

All CSPs have been working with major retail outlets affected by shoplifters. Local police teams have also targeted known offenders in who live in close proximity of these outlets. Crime prevention advice, property marking equipment and shed alarms have been given out to the public in areas where high numbers of shed breaks have been recorded. Crime prevention advice has been delivered to Derbyshire residents and to tourists advising the removal high value from unattended vehicles. items out of sight keeping local Vehicle

Ongoing Projects and Initiatives

Derbyshire has experienced a decreasing trend in distraction burglaries, however offences involving rogue traders and ‘peddlers’ selling sub-standard products at inflated prices are a continuing threat. These events are very difficult to identify as there is no crime or incident ‘tag’ and they are also believed to be underreported; possibly due to embarrassment or just ignorance of victims’ rights. In addition a proportion of these types of offences (including ‘ringing the changes’, online sales of non-existent goods, some rogue trading offences and high value thefts by employees) are ‘No Crimed’ and transferred to the National Fraud Agency for recording. Derbyshire Trading Standards is monitoring the impact of this type of incident in the County.

Drugs

Overall this risk area is high for the County Community Safety Partnerships. There have been increases both in drug offences and seizures. Proactive enforcement activity within the night time economy has led to conditions being imposed on some licenced premises. The numbers of people in effective drug treatment continues to rise and wait times for entering treatment have consistently been met. Planned discharges and successful completions from adult drug treatment are still low and have recently seen a further decline. Larger scale drug suppliers are tackled by the Organised Crime Group strategy. Suppliers lower down the scale are tackled by divisional pro-active units, with drug dealers causing nuisance at a local level being tackled by Safer Neighbourhood Teams. There are an increasing number of legal novel psychoactive substances available in the County via internet shops and a small number of local outlets. It is unclear to what extent these will impact on the County in the next 12 months.

Overview

The Government's Drug Strategy reviewed in March 2013 was based around;

- Restricting Supply
- Reducing number of people misusing illegal drugs
- Increase the number of people who successfully recover from dependence on drugs
- Identify and prosecute those involved in the drugs trade

The Derbyshire Picture

Compared with the previous year, the following drug types had the largest percentage increase of seizures across Derbyshire.

- Possession with intent to supply class A (Trafficking in controlled drugs)
- Possession of class B-other (Possession of controlled drugs excluding Cannabis)
- Possession of Class B (Cathinone Derivatives and Mephedrone).

Increases in recorded crime for drugs offences have been seen within the night time economy, rises have also been seen for possession and dealing drugs in the local safer neighbourhoods. This increase has been attributed to proactive policing, not an increase in the use of illegal drugs. Any drugs found within licensed premises are dealt with by the Violence Alcohol and Licensing (VALs) teams. The licensing officers carry out drug testing of surfaces within the building, to assess the situation, and can and do impose conditions on the licensee, if the situation does not improve.

Drug Treatment

There is an ageing 'heroin using' population. It appears that few young people use heroin at the moment. Mature users are more likely to engage with treatment services and this may reduce any criminal activities they are involved in. Numbers accessing treatment for stimulant drug use in Derbyshire are relatively low compared with people in treatment for opiates.

The County has a slightly lower percentage of people exiting drug treatment. However, Derbyshire continues to exceed its target for adults in effective treatment, and counter to the national trend, there has been a slight increase in Opiate or Crack Users (OCU) in effective treatment. Though currently lower than the national average, the proportion of first treatment interventions within three weeks have been consistently on or above target for the last two and a half years.

Planned discharges and successful completions from Adult Drug Treatment, and Young People's Drug and Alcohol Services continue to be a concern, particularly, the latter two which have been largely below target for the last two years. Planned discharges from Adult Drug Treatment, though just on target during Quarter 1 2013/14, have progressively declined since Quarter 3 2012/13.

Opiate users that relapse and return to treatment, known as re-presentations, increased slightly from March to May 2013 to 11.9%. However, this compared well to its cluster group – those areas sharing similar characteristics to Derbyshire – whose equivalent figure stood at 19.7%.

The Transforming Rehabilitation Programme is set to change the way that offender management is delivered with the opening up of the majority of Probation services to competition. The market will be opened up to a diverse range of new drug rehabilitation providers, so that we get the best out of the public, voluntary and private sectors, at the local as well as national level. It is unclear how this will work in the future.

Identify and prosecute those involved in the drugs trade

Not surprisingly most drug supply and possession offences were carried out by the 18-25 year old age group who were predominantly male. The number of users of drugs such as amphetamine and Ecstasy, remain difficult to calculate.

The use of NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substances) is an area of concern. Nationally one Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is introduced into the market each week. There has been a 400% increase in on-line shops selling this type of substance in the last 12 months. The most common synthetic NPSs are stimulants and hallucinogenics, These stimulants can lead to heart attack, paranoia and depressions and the hallucinogenics group can enable relaxation but can lead to the risk of seizure. Also in this group are depressants such as benzodiazepine, which has a high risk of over dose, respiratory depression and death. Sometimes spoken of as "Legal Highs" many contain class B drugs. ACPO has stated that personal use will not be criminalised. Temporary banning orders can be sort to reduce the possession, supply and production this type of drug until a decision is made about adding them to the list of substances included in the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. This can often take time, by which the producers alter the chemical make-up of the substance making costly chemical testing necessary by the police and delaying any legal challenges.

In the City and County the DIP (Drug Intervention Programme) is integral to the delivery of statutory treatment requirements (DRR) and forms a key strand in the delivery of Integrated Offender Management (IOM). Non-statutory drug misusing offenders form a significant proportion (35%) of the cohort and are proactively managed by DIP. This is by providing wrap around support to complement their drug treatment, sharing of intelligence, and rapid re engagement for those that 'drop out' of treatment. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 introduces a benefit cap which may well impact on DIP clients in the City and County, there may be the risk that some of the DIP clients return to offending to maintain their existing lifestyle.

Staffing and Funding

There are drug suppliers of all types based within the County to feed the demand for drugs, and many have cross-border links to those in surrounding areas. The larger scale drug suppliers are tackled by our Organised Crime Group strategy, which includes tasking and co-ordination at a regional level. Those lower down the scale are tackled by Divisional Pro-Active units while those dealing drugs and causing nuisance at a local level are tackled by Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

Derbyshire Constabulary maintains a close relationship with local agencies in the drugs field. There are quarterly divisional meetings where local issues are discussed between representatives of different agencies, and information is shared.

Findings from the Derbyshire IOM scheme, show that those who continue to offend, many of whom have substance abuse issues, have moved away from committing offences such as domestic burglary and are now committing less serious offences such as shoplifting. This goes some way to explain the recent rise in shoplifting figures across Derbyshire.

On-going Projects

Hidden Harm

County Drug & Alcohol Action Team is re-commissioning the Parent & Carer contract (Currently SPODA), but will have continuity of service until the new contract is let in 2014. The new service will be expanded to include support for young people with substance misusing parents.

TERRORISM AND DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

Overall this risk area is a low priority for the County Community Safety Partnerships. The agenda is driven by the Government's 'Contest' Strategy. At present there is limited knowledge of how to identify individuals or activity which may signify terrorist activity and how to report this to the correct authorities to reduce the risk to the County. To mitigate this knowledge gap, training sessions to raise awareness of the Prevent strand of the Contest Strategy have been delivered explaining what partnership employees can do to identify potential terrorist activity and feed in intelligence through 'Keystone' and minimise the risk in Derbyshire.

Overview - Counter Terror Local Profiles

The UK continues to face significant threat from Al Qaeda, its affiliates, associated groups and lone terrorists, in addition to the continued threat from Northern Ireland related Terrorism and Domestic Extremism. Experience tells us that the threat comes not just from foreign nationals but those born and raised in the UK. It is therefore vital that the *Contest* Strategy contains a plan to prevent radicalisation and stop terrorist attacks.

The aim of the revised *Contest* Strategy is to reduce the risk to the UK and our interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. This is emphasised in the three main objectives of the *Prevent* Strategy which are, firstly, to respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat from those who promote it.

Secondly, it is to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support. Thirdly, it will allow work to continue with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation, for example with education and healthcare providers, as well as tackling the challenge of radicalisation on the internet.

It has been made clear by the Government and in recent national news that local information sharing is vital in the development and delivery of effective and appropriately targeted programmes of preventing violent extremism.

An integral element of Counter Terrorism Local Profiles (CTLP) is ensuring a collaborative approach to developing and implementing a local *Prevent* strategy in addition to the wider *Contest* Strategy. The aims of the CTLP are to develop a joint understanding amongst local partners of the threats, vulnerabilities and risks relating to terrorism and non-violent extremism where it creates an environment conducive to terrorism; to provide information on which to base local Prevent programmes and action plans; to support the mainstreaming of Prevent activity into day-to-day policing, local government and partnership work; and to allow a targeted and proportionate use of shared resources.

Chief Executives of all the District Councils in Derbyshire together with the Chief Executive of the Peak Park Planning Authority and the Deputy Chief Executive of Derbyshire County Council received a face to face briefing from Derbyshire Constabulary Special Branch and Prevent Engagement Team Officers in May 2013. This will be extended in 2014 to include other blue light services making up the Local Resilience Forum.

Source: Seamus Carroll October 2013

On-going Community Safety work carried in relation to Counter Terrorism

The CTLP this year has seven recommendations and these have been incorporated into the Derbyshire Prevent Action Plan. The actions and progress in the plan are below:-

Deliver Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) training to staff, partners and other agencies to raise the awareness of the Governments Contest Strategy Prevent element in particular. *WRAP training has been delivered at County Hall on 17/04/13 CRO Office on 19/04/13, County Hall on 28/06/13 to AVBC Staff at Ripley Town Hall on 16/09/13 and County Hall on 20/09/13*

Continue 'Face to Face' briefings as required in line with the identified threat. Continued development of the 'self-briefing' tool and embedding of the product onto partnership intranet sites. *One briefing session has been delivered to South Derbyshire District Council reception and contact management staff on 4/09/13*

Enhancing the knowledge of staff on borough/districts by forming good intelligence links and through the CTLP Process. *Single Points of Contact have been established as part of the CTLP process.*

Maintain the robust challenge against groups and individuals who promote radical interpretation of Islam. *City based Channel referrals. Seamus Carroll sits on the Channel Panel.*

Development of an overt product to challenge extreme right wing ideology and deliver to identified audiences. To support the Derbyshire Project 'Hammers' in the Amber Valley and Erewash areas. *A joint plan is being developed and a meeting has been set up involving County and City Council, Police and a provider on 5/11/13.*

Raise awareness of extreme right wing and increase Keystone intelligence to assist with risk and threat assessment. *WRAP training including Keystone and the self-briefing tool. Are delivered at WRAP training sessions and face to face briefings.*

Refresh and deliver updated briefing in the rural areas of Derbyshire (especially the peak Park area). To support the on-going Derbyshire Project JACKDAW. *SPC has delivered a briefing the North Peak Park Rangers Team and another one is planned for November 2013.*

Consider the necessity of a partnership community tensions protocol to identify, intervene, review incidents that put community cohesion at risk. *Regular updates are disseminated via NCCT and any impact within Derbyshire is considered as updates are received.*

Community Safety Partnership Crime Figures - 12 months ending Sept. 2013

Derbyshire

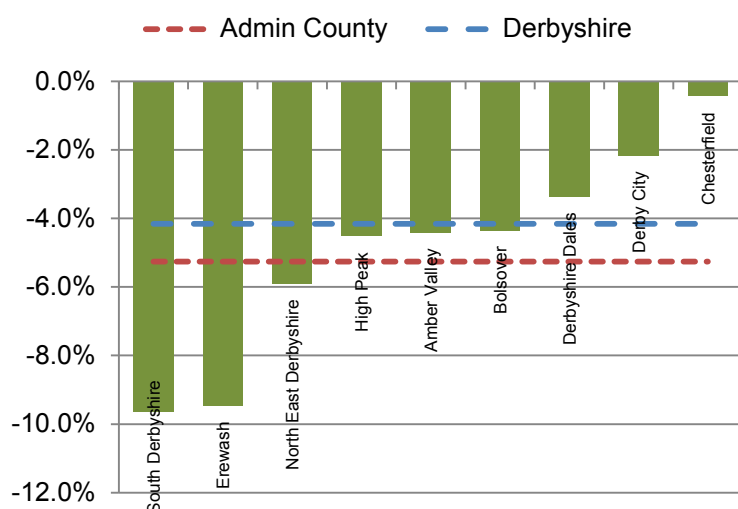


Figure 1 Percentage change in total crime - Derbyshire

Overall, crime within Derbyshire has seen 4.2% reduction compared with the previous 12 months; within the Admin County crime has fallen 5.3% over the same period. South Derbyshire, Erewash and North Derbyshire saw reductions greater than the Admin County, while Derbyshire Dales and Chesterfield saw reductions noticeably less than the County percentage. Year to date (April to September) across Derbyshire as a whole, including the City, there have been 1,113 (4.3%) more crimes than during the corresponding period the previous year.

Antisocial Behaviour calls for service have seen a 10% reduction (-5,372) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 1,519 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Admin County

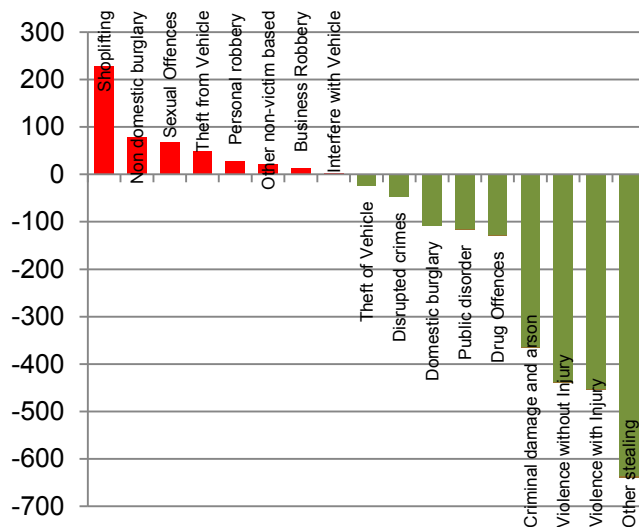


Figure 2 Percentage change in crime – Admin County

Rolling 12 month figures - Shoplifting, Non domestic burglary, Sexual Offences and Theft from vehicle have seen the largest increases during this period. There have been large reductions in Other Stealing, Violence with injury, Violence without injury and Criminal damage.

September 2013 – Shoplifting (266) remains above the past 12 months average (254). Interfere with vehicle (25) was the highest count in the past 2 years and Personal robbery (20) the highest count in the past 6 months. Violence with injury (222) was well below the past 12 month average (265).

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (+495) has increased by 2.9%. The largest increases are in Shoplifting (+297), Non domestic Burglary (+240) and Criminal damage (+163). The largest decreases are in Violence without Injury (-252) and Violence with injury (-111).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen an 8.9% reduction (-3,128) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 923 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Community Safety Partnerships

Amber Valley

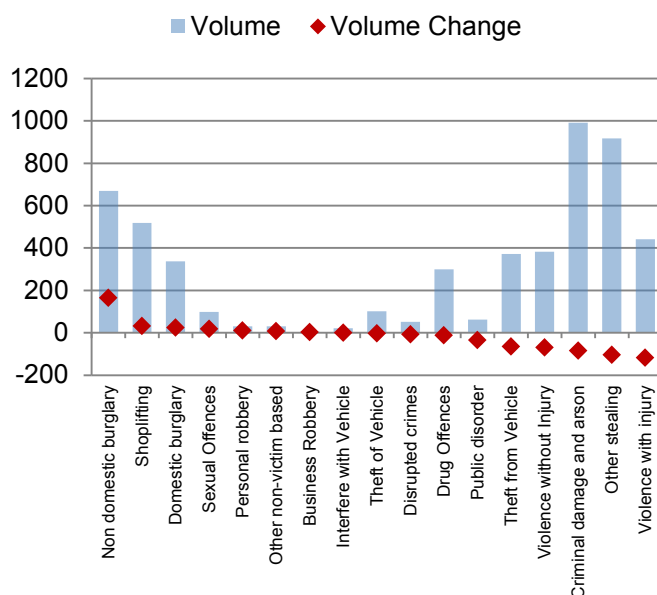


Figure 3 Volume change in crime - Amber Valley

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in Amber Valley has seen a 4.4% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Non domestic Burglary has seen the largest increase during this period. The largest reductions have been in Violence with injury and Other stealing.

September 2013 – All Crime (449) remains close to the past 12 months average (444). Domestic burglary (36) had the highest count since November 2011 and Theft from vehicle (44) the highest count since July 2012. Shoplifting (37) has now fallen below the past 12 month average (43) in the last 2 months. All other crime types remain close to their last 12 months average.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (+109) has increased by 4.1%. The main increases are in Non domestic Burglary (+131) and Domestic burglary (+40). The main decreases are in Violence with injury (-47) and Theft from vehicle (-32).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 9.6% reduction (-537) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 71 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Bolsover

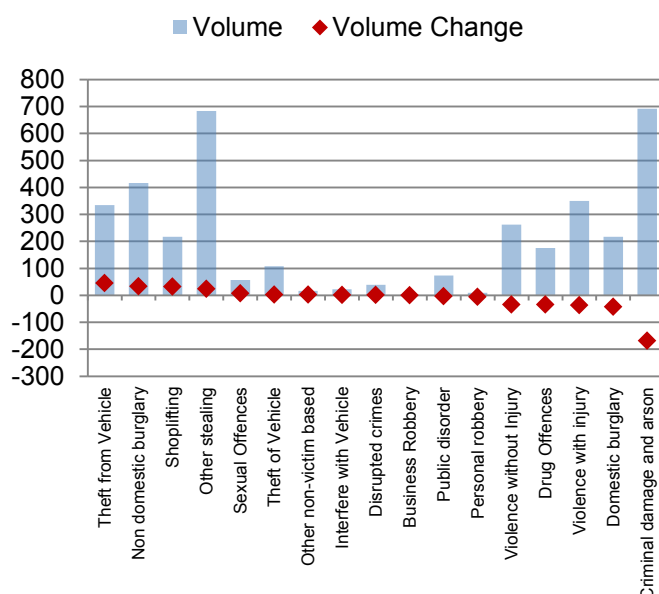


Figure 4 Volume change in crime – Bolsover

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in Bolsover has seen a 4.3% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Thefts from vehicle, Non domestic burglary and Shoplifting have seen the largest increases during this period. The largest reductions have been in Criminal Damage, Domestic burglary, Violence with injury, Violence without injury and Drug offences.

September 2013 – Non domestic burglary (44) had the highest count since October 2011, whilst Violence without injury (27) was the highest count since January 2013. Violence with injury (18) was the 2nd lowest count in the past 2 years. Domestic burglary (12) has been below the past 12 month average (18) for the last 3 months and Shoplifting (12) below the past 12 month average (18) for the last 2 months.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (-9) has decreased by 0.5 %. The biggest increases are in Other stealing (+46). There are decreases in Criminal damage (-51) and Violence without injury (-32).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 5.4% reduction (-200) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 87 more calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Chesterfield

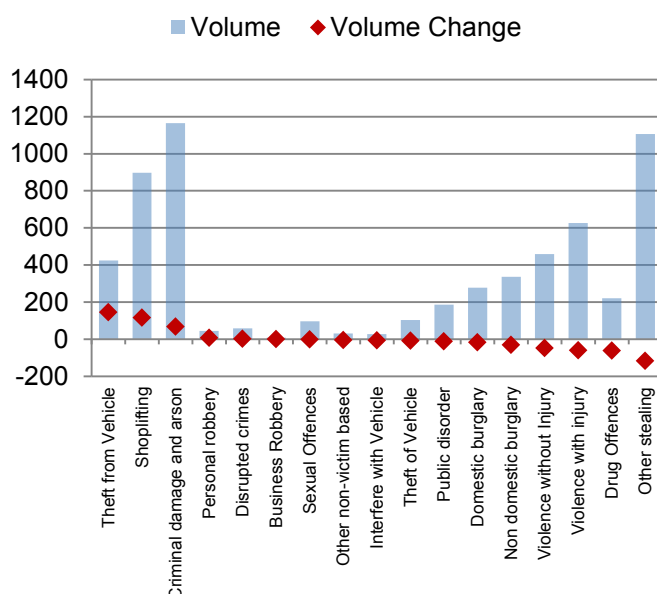


Figure 5 Volume change in crime – Chesterfield

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in Chesterfield has seen a 0.4% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Theft from vehicle, Shoplifting and Criminal damage have all seen the largest increases during this period. The largest reductions have been in Other Stealing, Drug offences and Violence with injury.

September 2013 – All Crime (562) remains above the past 12 months average (506). Criminal damage (113) has been slightly above the past 12 months average (97) for the last 4 months, Theft from vehicle (56) above the past 12 month average (35) for the last 4 months and Shoplifting (89) above the past 12 months average (75) for the last 6 months. Violence without injury (46) was the highest count for 12 months. Violence with injury (35) was the lowest count in the past 2 years with Non domestic burglary (21) being well below the past 12 months average (28).

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (+465) has increased by 16.3%. The main increases are in Shoplifting (+154), Criminal damage (+151) and Theft from vehicle (+145). The main decreases are in Drug offences (-36) and Violence without injury (-30).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 7.1% reduction (-462) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 57 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Derbyshire Dales

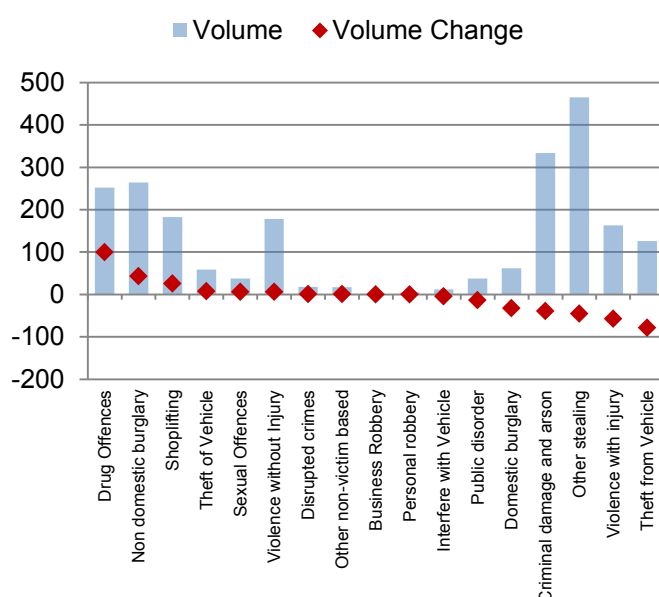


Figure 6 Volume change in crime - Derbyshire Dales

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in Derbyshire Dales has seen a 3.4% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Drug offences, Non domestic burglary and Shoplifting have seen the main increases during this period. The main reductions are in Theft from vehicle, Violence with injury and Other Stealing.

September 2013 – All crime (187) has now returned near to the past 12 month average (185) following last month's peak. Criminal damage (45) was the highest count in the past 2 years. Shoplifting (9) was the lowest count in the past 12 months and Violence without injury (9) the lowest count since November 2012.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (+98) has increased by 8.4%. The main increases are in Drug offences (+82) and Non domestic burglary (+50). The main decreases are in Theft from vehicle (-38) and Domestic burglary (-17).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 10% reduction (-189) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 175 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Erewash

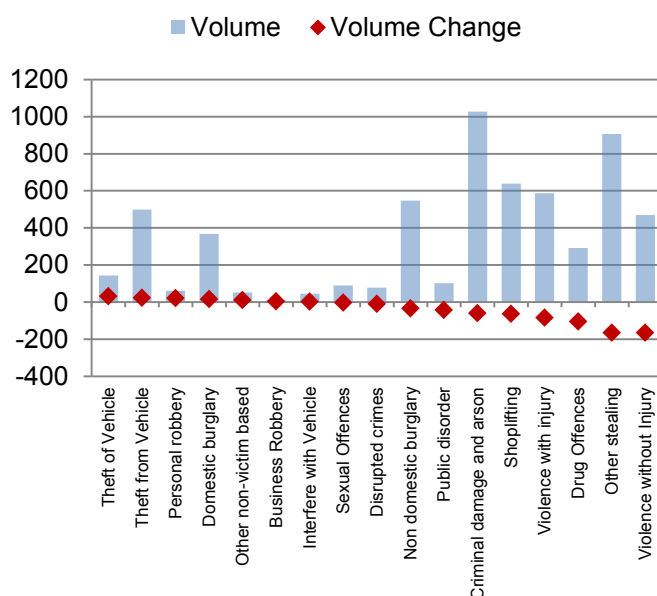


Figure 7 Volume change in crime - Erewash

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in Erewash has seen a 9.5% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Theft of vehicle, Theft from vehicle and Personal robbery have seen the largest increases during this period. The main decreases have been in Other Stealing, Violence without injury and Drug offences.

September 2013 – All crime (502) remains close to the past 12 months average (493). Criminal damage (96) was the highest count since May 2012. Personal robbery (7), Non domestic burglary (56) and Theft of vehicle (16) are all slightly above their respective past 12 month average. Drug offences (14) was the lowest count in the past 2 years whilst Violence without injury (30) and Theft from vehicle (36) were both below their respective past 12 month average.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (-74) has decreased by 2.4%. The largest increases are in Non domestic burglary (+37), Theft from vehicle (+37) and Theft of vehicle (+28). The largest decreases are in Violence without injury (-122) and Drug offences (-47).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 13.7% reduction (-760) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 286 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

High Peak

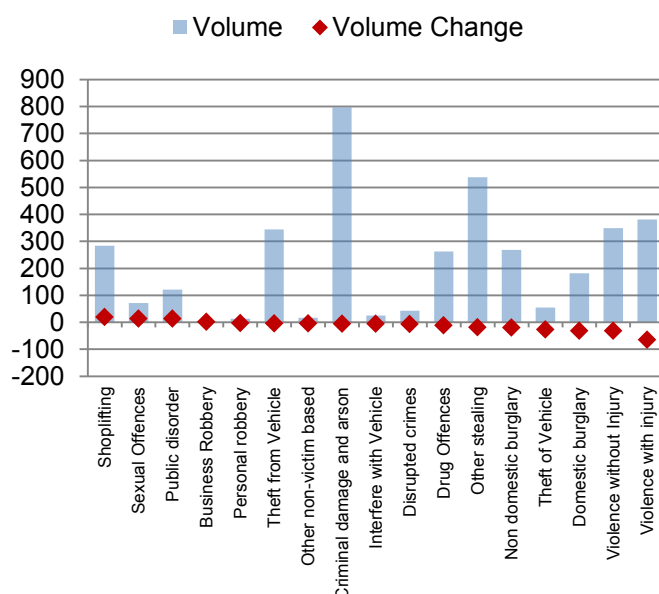


Figure 8 Volume change in crime - High Peak

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in High Peak has seen a 4.5% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Shoplifting, Sexual offences and Public disorder have seen the largest increases during this period. The largest reductions have been in Violence with injury, Domestic burglary and Violence without injury.

September 2013 – All crime (305) remains close to the past 12 months average (313). Theft of vehicle (9) was the highest count since October 2011 and Non domestic burglary (32) was well above the past 12 month average (22). Domestic burglary (8) was the lowest count in the past 2 years. Violence without injury (24) the lowest count since February 2012 and Theft from vehicle (24) has been below the past 12 month average (29) for the last 2 months.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (+22) has increased by 1.1%. The largest increases are in Shoplifting (+56) and Other stealing (+33). The main decreases are in Domestic burglary (-44) and Violence without injury (-32).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 2.5% reduction (-100) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 15 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

North East Derbyshire

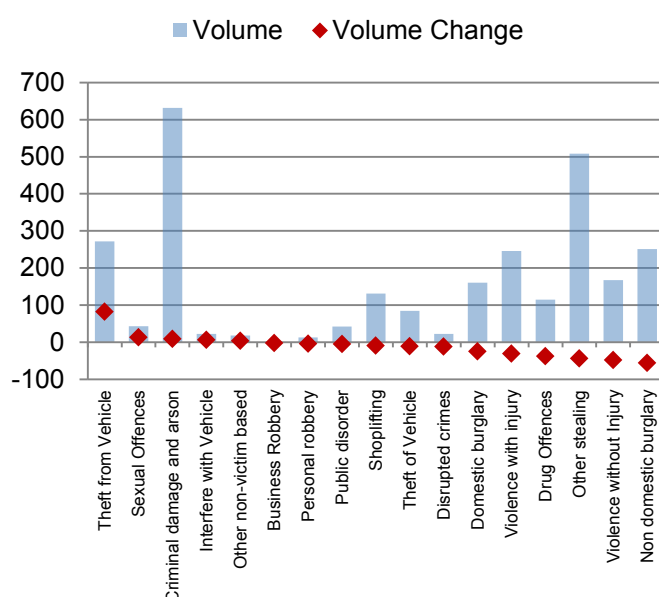


Figure 9 Volume change in crime - North East Derbyshire

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in North East Derbyshire has seen a 5.9% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Theft from vehicle has seen the largest increase during this period. The largest reductions have been in Non domestic burglary, Violence without injury and Other stealing.

September 2013 – All crime (203) was the lowest count since December 2012. Other stealing (52) has been above the past 12 month average (42) for the last 4 months. Criminal damage (38) and Violence with injury (12) both had their lowest counts in the past 2 years.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (+13) has increased by 0.9%. The largest increases are in Theft from vehicle (+54) and Criminal damage (+47). There are decreases in Drug offences (-22), Non domestic burglary (-17) and Shoplifting (-17).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 7.7% reduction (-311) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 203 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

South Derbyshire

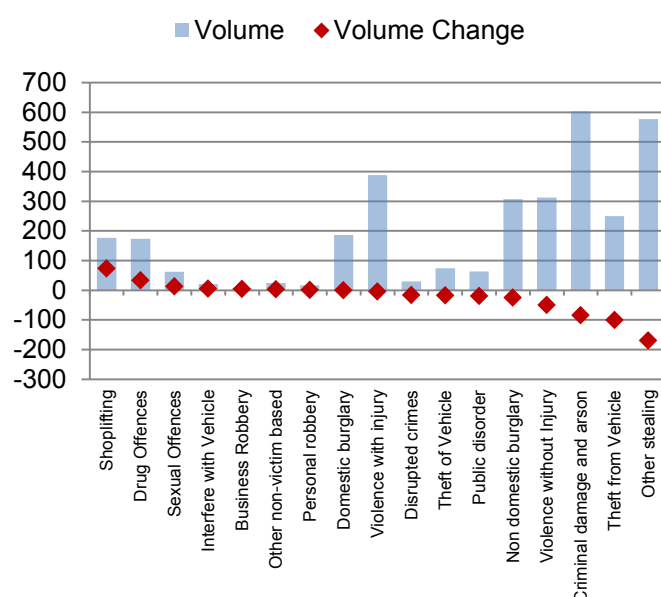


Figure 10 Volume change in crime - South Derbyshire

Rolling 12 month figures - Crime in South Derbyshire has seen a 9.6% reduction when compared with the previous 12 months. Shoplifting and Drug offences have seen the largest increases during this period. There have been large reductions in Other Stealing, Theft from vehicle and Criminal Damage.

September 2013 – All crime (270) was close to the past 12 month average (273). Shoplifting (26) has been above the past 12 month average (15) for the last 2 months. Non domestic burglary (16) was the lowest count in the past 2 years. Criminal damage (42), Theft from vehicle (16) and Theft of vehicle (3) were all below their respective past 12 months average.

Year to Date figures – Compares April to September 2012 and 2013. All crime (-129) has decreased by 7.3%. Shoplifting (+57) and Criminal damage (+19) have had the largest increases. There are decreases in Theft from vehicle (-115), Other stealing (-75) and Violence without injury (-38).

ASB - Calls for Service have seen a 15.9% reduction (-569) when compared with the previous 12 months. Year to date (April to September) there have been 203 fewer calls for service than in the corresponding period last year.

Summary of actions for support by Safer Communities Board

Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)

Item No	Action to be supported by Safer Communities Board	Decision Yes/No	In Progress
1	<i>Community safety partners continue to support wider partnership activity in tackling OCGs across the county</i>		Yes

Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management

Item No	Activity to be supported by Safer Communities Board	Decision Yes/No	In Progress
1	<i>Safer Derbyshire partners will continue to support the existing IOM scheme structure into 2014 and work with the Ministry of Justice local liaison officers around the Transforming Rehabilitation process.</i>		Yes
2	<i>CSPs to continue to deliver local crime reduction advice and target hardening into 2013/14.</i>		Yes

Drugs

Item No	Action to be supported by Safer Communities Board	Decision Yes/No	In Progress
1	<i>Community safety partners should continue to support the Derbyshire DAAT to deliver the local Drug Strategy into 2013/14.</i>		Yes

Terrorism & Domestic Extremism

Item No	Activity to be supported by Safer Communities Board	Decision Yes/No	In Progress
1	<i>Community safety partners should continue to support the Counter Terrorism Local Profile process and delivery of the Prevent Plan by delivering/enabling the actions, particularly around raising awareness.</i>		Yes

Outstanding actions from previous reports

Alcohol Related Harm

Item No	Action to be considered by the Safer Communities Board	Decision Yes/No	In Progress
1	<i>Police and Health to improve the quality and accuracy of alcohol related data, to aid the analysis of the local issues. Will the Safer Communities Board support the need for a progress report from Police & Health in six months in relation to alcohol tagged data?</i>	Yes	Report back to SCB in Nov 2013

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Threat & Risk Priorities for 2014
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council
Attached	
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board endorses the identified priorities for 2014 and supports the development of a new 3-year Community Safety Agreement based on these priorities

Purpose of the report

To inform the Board of the outcome of the annual joint strategic threat and risk assessment.

Information

The purpose of the strategic process is to identify the significant risks posed to Derbyshire in relation to crime and community safety. The aim is to draw upon the knowledge and information of the key partners to enable an informed assessment of the threats and risks posed to us. The long term objective for this process is an increased partnership approach to tackling issues which impact upon us all, in a collaborative manner.

Since April 2013 Safer Derbyshire has been working with Derbyshire Constabulary (and Derby City) in relation to the development of the assessment initially looking at horizon scanning and specifically national developments which will impact locally. This initial assessment did not identify any new threats outside of the 15 priorities identified last year. However, there was agreement between the partners that, in the current climate, there is a need to reduce the number of priority areas for focussing resources moving forward. It was therefore agreed to limit the full assessment to eight priorities as follows:

- Safeguarding Children
- Drugs
- Organised Crime Groups
- Cyber Crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Acquisitive Crime & Offender Management
- Alcohol
- Safeguarding Adults

It was acknowledged that whilst other priorities, such as Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), remain a key threat the plethora of activity around this area particularly in recent years has significantly reduced the risk. It is therefore important to note that whilst ASB is not in the top eight priorities it is essential to continue to support this area of work in order to prevent escalation of the risk.

The eight priorities and recommendations to support development actions around them were discussed at the annual threat and risk seminar on 8 November 2013. These recommendations will form the basis of a new three year Community Safety Agreement and action plan in 2014.

District/Borough focussed strategic assessments will now be produced based on this process and to inform local community safety partnership (CSP) plans. It is recognised that most CSP plans will include Anti-Social Behaviour as a priority.

Recommendation

That the Board endorses the identified priorities for 2014 and supports the development of a new 3-year Community Safety Agreement based on these priorities

**DERBYSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

Title	County Community Safety Agreement – Action Plan Update
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council
Attached	Appendix A – Updated CSA Action Plan
Action/ Recommendations	The Board is asked to note the progress made to date on the action plan and the issues adversely impacting on some actions

Purpose of the Report

To update the Board in relation to progress made against the County Community Safety Agreement Action Plan for 2013/14.

Information

Most actions have made significant progress over the last six months. Notably there has been an increase in awareness of organised crime groups and their impact in Derbyshire. Practical ways of working together to support this agenda were identified at a briefing session for multi-agency managers in September 2013, which was well attended.

Currently the County Council is the lead commissioner for the County's Sexual Assault Referral Centre service, which is jointly funded by the County Council, City Council, Police and the NHS Commissioning Board. Re-commissioning of the service in line with new NHS guidance, with health as the lead commissioner is slow to develop due to the lack of detailed information being disseminated nationally by health. The contract with the current provider SV2 (formerly Derbyshire Rape Crisis) expires in March 2014 and it is likely that this will need to be extended until March 2015 whilst needs assessment, development work and a re-procurement process is undertaken.

Development of an overarching Reducing Re-Offending Strategy, favoured particularly by the Probation Service, has been significantly impacted on by the Government's Transforming Rehabilitation agenda and as such no work has been done thus far in relation to developing a formal strategy for Derbyshire. This is the subject of further work/discussion in another paper on the Board's agenda.

Whilst the ASB Victims First Project, which includes the case management system E-CINS, continues its roll out across the county the project may stymie in terms of achieving force wide coverage including Derby City. Whilst there is

commitment to the project in principle in the City the City Council has yet to identify a lead to take forward implementation. The Project Team is working with Derby City Council to try and resolve this.

In the County there has been significant support from all local authorities for the roll out although capacity issues have been identified by some Environmental Services Departments, which may adversely impact on the project. Environmental Health Departments play a key role around anti-social behaviour emanating from noise nuisance. This issue is being looked at by the Project Team in conjunction with the relevant local authorities.

The completion date for full roll out of July 2014 is challenging, but still remains achievable at this time.

Recommendation

The Board is asked to note the progress made to date on the action plan and the issues adversely impacting on some actions

Threat/Risk	Action	Owner	
Alcohol Harm			
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/ Christine Flinton/Mick Burrows	With the support of key stakeholders an Adult Alcohol Harm Minimisation Plan has been drafted and includes a focus on workforce development, communications, workplace polices, alcohol diversion scheme and restorative justice, Responsibility Deal and Troubled Families. Liaison is on-going with partners about the strategic governance arrangements for alcohol harm, and a report will be going to the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safer Communities Board in November for consideration.
Partners need to work together in the development of an effective local response to the National Alcohol Strategy and the updated licensing legislation.	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	Insp Steve Fairbrother/ Christine Flinton	Work has continued through the VALs and in addition to the identification of

Specific consideration should be given to the implementation of Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO's) in Derby and Chesterfield.	Responsible Authorities Meeting (RAM) in the City where possible).		problematic licensed premises, local activity in support of the national alcohol strategy is being delivered. The Early Morning Restriction Order (EMRO) application at Chesterfield is currently on hold, but consideration is being given to the possibility of pursuing Purple Flag status for the Town Centre.
Fake alcohol is an on-going issue that poses a risk to health and has potential for Organised Crime Group (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/ Christine Flinton	One OCG has been identified and is managed by the County Trading Standards that is involved in the supply of illicit tobacco. No evidence or regular information has been found to determine the scale of 'fake alcohol' in the county.
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence			
Domestic abuse now accounts for approximately 25% of all recorded crime in	Working with the police particularly, complete analysis to identify serial perpetrators of domestic	Supt Andy Stokes/ Lisa Morris	Serial perpetrators identified and

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. There are four key actions under the Strategy, which require strategic partnership commitment to develop and implement over the coming months.	abuse and identify appropriate responses to manage the risk they pose to victims		information shared with Probation & Troubled Families project with a view, where appropriate, to refer into the North Derbys Women's Aid perpetrator programme.
	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	Outreach workers and facilitators now recruited and programme has commenced (Oct 2013). Publicity campaign to raise awareness underway. Referrals now required from partners and agencies into programme.
	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	Working with PCCs office and other partners with a view to streamlining the commissioning of services for medium risk. Timescale for PCC commissioning victim services now Autumn 2014.
	Work with the new NHS Commissioning Board's Local Area Team supporting Offender Health in	Sally Goodwin/Michelle	Development of the national guidance for

	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.	Collins	commissioning SARCs is slow and likely to be early 2015 before clarified but we remain engaged with health partners to progress with needs assessment initially. Currently jointly monitoring the existing SARC contract.
Anti-Social Behaviour			
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 (ii) A multi-agency IT system (ECINS) to help us share information and manage ASB cases, both victims and perpetrators</p>	Insp Barry Thacker	The Victims First project continues to roll out and develop within the county with regular updates being provided to stakeholders. The risk assessment tool (RAM) has been refined and now completed electronically on the case management system (ECINS) There are 4 District/Boroughs now live on the system and new partners, e.g. Adult Care are getting involved in the

			process of providing a multi-agency support package to vulnerable ASB victims. Despite the project being constantly evaluated and developed to ensure it is 'fit for purpose' together with the resultant change in culture the completion date on July 2014 is challenging but still remains achievable at this time.
Safeguarding Adults			
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	The Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan has been developed and provides activity under each of the objectives under the Government's Action Plan, highlighting lead agencies for delivery and progress to date
	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	DCC joint funded portable sprinkler project implemented (17 systems). Five systems deployed to

			<p>date. Further £20k funding was approved by DCC on 12th Nov to provide another 17 systems. Majority of partner just finishing their spend on the match funding for 2012/13. Many projects delayed due to long drawn out tendering processes, engineering complexities, etc. High Peak now able to support after bringing housing stock back in-house. Looking at retro fitting sprinklers in void properties. Rykneld Homes to fit 13 bungalows with sprinklers, all new builds. Derby Homes has just retro fitted 24 flats in Normanton, and will be fitting over 500 properties over the upcoming years. Chesterfield District first retro fit at</p>
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			<p>Catherine Court (sheltered housing) before moving onto Glebe Court (another sheltered housing scheme).</p> <p>South Derbyshire retro fitted 6 properties and commissioned a further 15 properties. Bolsover is retro fitting with more planned following the outcome of the housing needs assessment.</p> <p>Amber Valley Futurehomescape has retro fitted 5 properties.</p> <p>Total DFRS funds to be drawn down for 2013/14 is around £180k.</p>
Safeguarding Children			
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Lisa Morris/Bob Smith Head of Youth Offending Service</p>	<p>Procedures were established to manage this change. The DV/SV Governance Board is monitoring it but early signs are that it has not had a major</p>

this age-group do experience domestic violence and abuse.			impact. The Board has requested a full report at its next meeting in Jan 2014.
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' (CSE) 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	The county CSE action plan is currently under revision pending the production of a CSE Strategy. With the support of the specialist trainer within the Children and Younger Adults Dept, the County Community Safety Unit has developed a training course specifically for community safety practitioners. This has been well received and due to an extensive waiting list additional training dates have been added.
Drugs			
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/ Christine Flinton/Mick Burrows	A calendar of alcohol related risks has been developed but there are no recognised peaks for increases in drug activity other than

			the result of police pro activity.
Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management			
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	Existing support has been maintained for 2013-14. Development of IOM will now need to be considered as part of the move to Transforming Rehabilitation in 2014. A full presentation on IOM has been made to the PCC & his office staff. The PCCs office also engaged with the recent College of Policing 'stocktake' of IOM which indicated that current levels of staffing are an effective use of resources given the numbers of offenders managed under the scheme.
	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	Following support from the SCB an OCG briefing was held for partners in Sept 2013. Joint working protocols at

			district/borough level are now being developed. The numbers of OCG offenders who are managed under the IOM scheme is small and this work is on-going. However, it is clear that IOM will continue to be engaged with the development of how OCG are to be managed, going forward.
	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	This action has been severely impacted by the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda and will be developed in the coming period as the new structures around probation services evolve. It will be discussed at a task & finish group of the Local Criminal Justice Board on 25.11.2013
Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)			
The Home Office paper 'Local to Global: Reducing the Risks for Organised Crime'	Work with the County IOM lead to better understand the links between IOM offenders and	Supt Terry Branson/Glenn Mason/Sally	Local OCG managers are able to

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 money laundering.	OCGs and develop an appropriate response to this to include disruption of OCG activity.	Goodwin	seek support from the County IOM scheme as required. This should be better embedded with strengthened local partnership working
	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	Links have been established with key staff and partners who attend the GAIN meeting at Force and Regional level. Any feedback will be directed to the County Police Liaison role but actual attendance is not considered necessary.
Economic Crime and Cyber Crime			
<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 & risk are relatively new to Derbyshire in terms of understanding the scale of the issues but</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	A Prevention Plan has been developed and funded. It focusses mainly on communications, raising awareness of issues and crime prevention advice, particularly for the elderly/vulnerable.

nationally the threat is growing at an alarming rate. More work is needed to better understand the Derbyshire picture.			
Troubled Families			
<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 developing complex needs through prevention and earlier intervention utilising, where possible, existing community resources.</p>	<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 misuse and mental health.</p>	<p>Sally Goodwin/Sarah Eaton DCC Policy lead/Rob Fletcher DCC Coordinator</p>	<p>3 full time locality leads have been appointed & are now established in their localities. We have now identified 651 families who meet 3 or more criteria and are working with them. We are aiming to claim payment by results for 365 families. In addition we are piloting a joint IOM and Troubled Families panel in Buxton and early indications are good re this joint approach.</p>
Counter Terrorism			
<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>	<p>Contribute to Derbyshire's Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) and facilitate a briefing for local authority Chief Officers in May 2013</p>	<p>Insp Barry Thacker/Seamus Carroll</p>	<p>Annual briefing taken place and local plan developed. Moving forward will enhance CTLP to cover issues for Local Resilience Forum Prepare responsibility as well. We continue to refer</p>

			into the Channel Project when appropriate and deliver Workshop Raising Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) training and briefings to local front line staff.
Killed & Seriously Injured (KSIs Roads)			
<p>The latest data (to May 1013) for Derbyshire shows significant reductions in KSIs, both compared to last year (28% reduction) and the trend compared to the average of the previous three years (25%). The national and regional trend is also showing reductions, but not as large.</p> <p>The main causes of casualties remain the fatal four: driving without a seatbelt: using a mobile phone whilst driving: driving under the influence of drink or drugs and: speeding. Motorcyclists continue to represent a disproportionate number of KSI.</p> <p>The Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership supports the work of its partner agencies (Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue and Derbyshire Constabulary) in co-ordinating their road safety activities.</p>	<p>Extension of the Young Driver Education Programme to more schools and colleges.</p> <p>Launch of a campaign to address increased casualties in urban and commuter motorcycling.</p> <p>Project to digitise speed cameras across the county.</p>	<p>Matt Pickard Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership</p>	<p>The latest data (to May 1013) for Derbyshire shows significant reductions in KSIs, both compared to last year (28% reduction) and the trend compared to the average of the previous three years (25%).</p>

**DERBYSHIRE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD
DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

Title	Reducing Alcohol Harm in Derbyshire
Report written by	Christine Flinton – Asst. Community Safety Manager Maureen Whittaker – Associate Director of Public Health
Attached	Appendix A – Reducing Alcohol Harm in Derbyshire: A life course approach.
Action/ Recommendations	The Board is asked: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- to note the progress made to date on reducing alcohol-related harm across Derbyshire- to support the proposed strategic approach outlined in the paper

1. Purpose of the Report

To inform the Boards of the scale of alcohol related harm in Derbyshire, progress made to date and to secure support for the proposed strategic approach to reducing alcohol harm in Derbyshire.

2. Information and Analysis

It is estimated that approximately 13.5% of people in Derbyshire aged 16 and over abstain from alcohol. However, among those who drink alcohol, over a quarter drink at levels that could harm their health (ranging from 25.6% of drinkers in Bolsover, to 28.2% of drinkers in Derbyshire Dales). Overall, Derbyshire has similar levels of deaths and disease caused by alcohol to the rest of the country, but has higher rates of alcohol-specific hospital admissions in under 18s. There are approximately 100 alcohol-related admissions in under 18s each year. In total in 2011-12 there were over 18,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions in Derbyshire. Whilst this figure continues to rise, at a rate of 6% per year over the last two years, this increase is approx. 2% lower than the average for England.¹

Over 1,100 adults in Derbyshire had alcohol treatment in 2012-13, with 843 completing treatment. Of those completing treatment, 64% were successful completions, similar to the national rate (63%). A higher proportion of those successfully completing treatment in Derbyshire (42%) did not relapse and return within 6 months, compared with 36% nationally. This indicates that alcohol treatment services in Derbyshire responded well to the needs of those in treatment in 2012-13.

¹ Public Health England: *Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)*.

About a quarter (23%) of those in alcohol treatment services are known to live with children and a further 33% are known to be parents but do not live with children. A high proportion (70%) of those in alcohol treatment in Derbyshire is unemployed at the start of treatment, and one in ten is referred into treatment via the criminal justice system.²

Data from the Emergency Department at Chesterfield Royal Hospital suggests that in 2012-13 2.2% of all presentations were alcohol related, which equates to approximately 1500 patients. The highest number was from the 35-54 age range. However when the presentation was as a result of an alcohol related assault, the 18-24 age group had the highest prevalence. With the exception of the 11-17 age group there were proportionally more males presenting than females. This broadly matches the profile of clients seen by the Hospital Drug and Alcohol Liaison team.

Bolsover, Chesterfield and Erewash have the highest rates of both alcohol related crime and alcohol related violence, with Chesterfield and Erewash having slightly higher rates than their comparator neighbours. Nationally it is accepted that alcohol is a contributory factor in approximately 50% of all crime and 90% of anti-social behaviour calls for service. In 2012-13 within Derbyshire only 10% of crime was categorised as alcohol related and 4% of anti-social behaviour calls for service. This would suggest that the alcohol related crime tag is not being fully utilised. However all areas of Derbyshire are showing a downward trend for both alcohol related crime and alcohol related violence compared to previous years which is indicative that activity being delivered is having a positive impact.

Of those offenders on the Integrated Offender Management scheme 20% are identified as having problematic alcohol use, this increases to 32% in the wider cohort of offenders under probation supervision.

3. Strategic Context

As alcohol harm has such a broad and complex impact, the strategic context for tackling it effectively needs to be multi-agency.

In March 2012 the Government's Alcohol Strategy was published. Its focus is to tackle the culture of binge drinking, make alcohol less accessible and take alcohol units out of the market. Health and Wellbeing Boards and Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) are highlighted as key local drivers for leading this agenda.

Locally, tackling alcohol harm has been a priority for a number of years. It features in the Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy, Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, County Community Safety Agreement and the Derbyshire Policing Plan.

² Public Health England (2013): *Alcohol and Drugs: JSNA support pack. Key data to support planning for effective alcohol prevention, treatment and recovery. Derbyshire.* NDTMS

4. Progress to date – Local Implementation

Within Derbyshire tackling alcohol harm is currently delivered through a number of different work streams, these are detailed below with their respective governance structures.

Workstream	Governance structure
Violence, Alcohol Harm and Licensing	Safer Communities Board
Alcohol Treatment Services	Derbyshire Substance Misuse Strategic Commissioning Group
Young people's treatment services and prevention activity	Children and Young People's Substance Misuse Steering Group
Primary prevention/ Healthy Lifestyles	Health and Wellbeing Board

Historically the different work streams have operated in isolation and whilst there is some cross over in representation on the groups there is no strategic alignment.

Despite this much has been done to tackle alcohol related harm over the last few years and significant improvements have been made. This activity has had two main focusses. Community Safety has led activity around enforcement, licensing, night time economy (NTE) and underage sales and health has focussed on treatment provision and primary prevention interventions.

Violence, Alcohol Harm and Licensing Groups (VALs) are in place across the county. Whilst these have evolved to respond to local need, their core function, to identify and tackle problematic licensed premises remains consistent. In addition, they provide strong partnership arrangements to manage the NTE and underage sales. Chesterfield Town Centre has been a particular focus, being the largest NTE in the county, and violence within the Town Centre has reduced by 28% between 2010/11 and 2012/13.

Since 2009, an alcohol diversion scheme has been in place across Derbyshire, which offers those issued with a fixed penalty notice for alcohol related disorder an opportunity to pay half the fine and attend three hour alcohol awareness workshop. In the last year 81 people have attended the course.

Non-compliance rates from test purchase activity have also reduced in both on and off license premises reducing by 22% and 0.7% respectively since 2010/11. It is worth noting that prior to 2010/11 the rate of non-compliance for underage sales in off-license premises had been reduced to 10.9% and whilst there has been no further reduction the low rate has been maintained.

Local health services and the criminal justice system both have a key role in identifying those requiring treatment interventions, and in providing early interventions to prevent alcohol harm. Examples of proactive health interventions include Health Trainers supporting lifestyle changes, GPs

providing alcohol screening through NHS HealthChecks and brief interventions, midwives assessing lifestyle factors to support healthy pregnancy and the Hospital Drug and Alcohol Liaison Team.

There is a single point of access to alcohol treatment for adults in Derbyshire with an alcohol problem. Those drinking at a hazardous or harmful level will be offered extended brief interventions within the Tier 2 service. Those indicating moderate to severe alcohol dependence will be referred on to the Tier 3 service. Services are flexible to meet the needs of the client.

The Derbyshire Alcohol Advice Service are represented on the steering group of the Domestic Violence Perpetrator programme and strong links are in place with local domestic violence service providers to ensure any clients who have issues with domestic violence, either as victims or perpetrators receive the appropriate support.

Support is also offered to parents, carers, partners and others affected by someone else's substance misuse. This service will offer telephone, one-to-one and group support and will work with substance misuse treatment services to encourage a family and carer involvement in care plans.

For young people, activity has concentrated on developing opportunities to engage with young people 'at risk' regarding substance misuse. Extensive work has been undertaken on workforce development to ensure those working with 'at risk' young people have the knowledge and skills to identify issues and provide young people with the necessary support.

Work to address young people's alcohol misuse comprises a number of interconnected strands covering universal, targeted and specialist services. It is important to support not only individuals but also families and ensure a holistic approach. Services offered to support young people at universal level include information and advice offered through schools, the youth service and other organisations working with young people. The Children and Young People's Health Promotion Service provides learning resources into schools and other partners. Targeted services are delivered for young people at risk of, or recovering from, misusing substances. Derbyshire has established locality based Multi-Agency Teams (MATs), to further develop integrated working, primarily benefitting targeted families. There is also a young people's specialist service for those at higher levels of risk.

5. Future Opportunities

The annual risk and threat process, undertaken to inform the Policing Plan and County Community Safety Agreement highlighted that due to the progress made in the other work streams, the development priority for partners should shift to prevention and harm minimisation. This is an area which impacts both community safety and health, and as such there are opportunities to share resources and maximise positive outcomes.

This has resulted in the development of an adult alcohol harm minimisation action plan, which has been informed by a stakeholder workshop and the PCCs alcohol summit. The key elements of the plan are;

- Further targeted up-skilling of frontline workforce to increase confidence and competence in delivering brief interventions and referring individuals for assessment
- Development of a communications strategy to deliver a systematic programme of campaigns targeting key groups most at risk of alcohol harm
- Improved systems for collecting, collating, analysing and communicating local intelligence on alcohol related harms
- Development of evidence-based workplace policy for partner organisations to use.
- Further profiling of troubled families cohort to identify the prevalence of substance misuse and to identify need.
- Enhancement of the Alcohol Diversion Scheme and exploration of the feasibility of introducing a restorative justice scheme aimed at those whose offending is related to alcohol misuse.
- Implementation of the Public Health Responsibility Deal.

For children and young people the focus is on;

- Continuing to target prevention activity at those most 'at risk', and provide support for those already misusing substances.
- Continuing to reduce the opportunity for young people to acquire alcohol.
- Improving parental awareness of alcohol consumption behaviours in young people.
- Reviewing educational strategies to target young people.

Implementation of some areas of the plan is already underway. Mapping is underway to ensure there is a more integrated/collaborative approach to addressing alcohol related harm across the life-course. A first draft of this is attached as Appendix A.

The Home Office has recently asked for expressions of interest for areas to become Local Alcohol Action Areas, Derbyshire has submitted a response to be considered. This may also present opportunities to further drive co-ordinated activity locally to tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder and reduce alcohol-related health harms;

Specific areas for development to ensure delivery include:

- Improved systems for collecting, collating, analysing and communicating local intelligence on alcohol related harms
- Clarification of governance arrangements to provide oversight. It is proposed that the Health and Wellbeing Board provide this oversight, with secondary reporting through the Safer Communities Board and the Children's Trust Board.
- Raising awareness of and access to the full range of universal, targeted and specialist alcohol harm prevention services

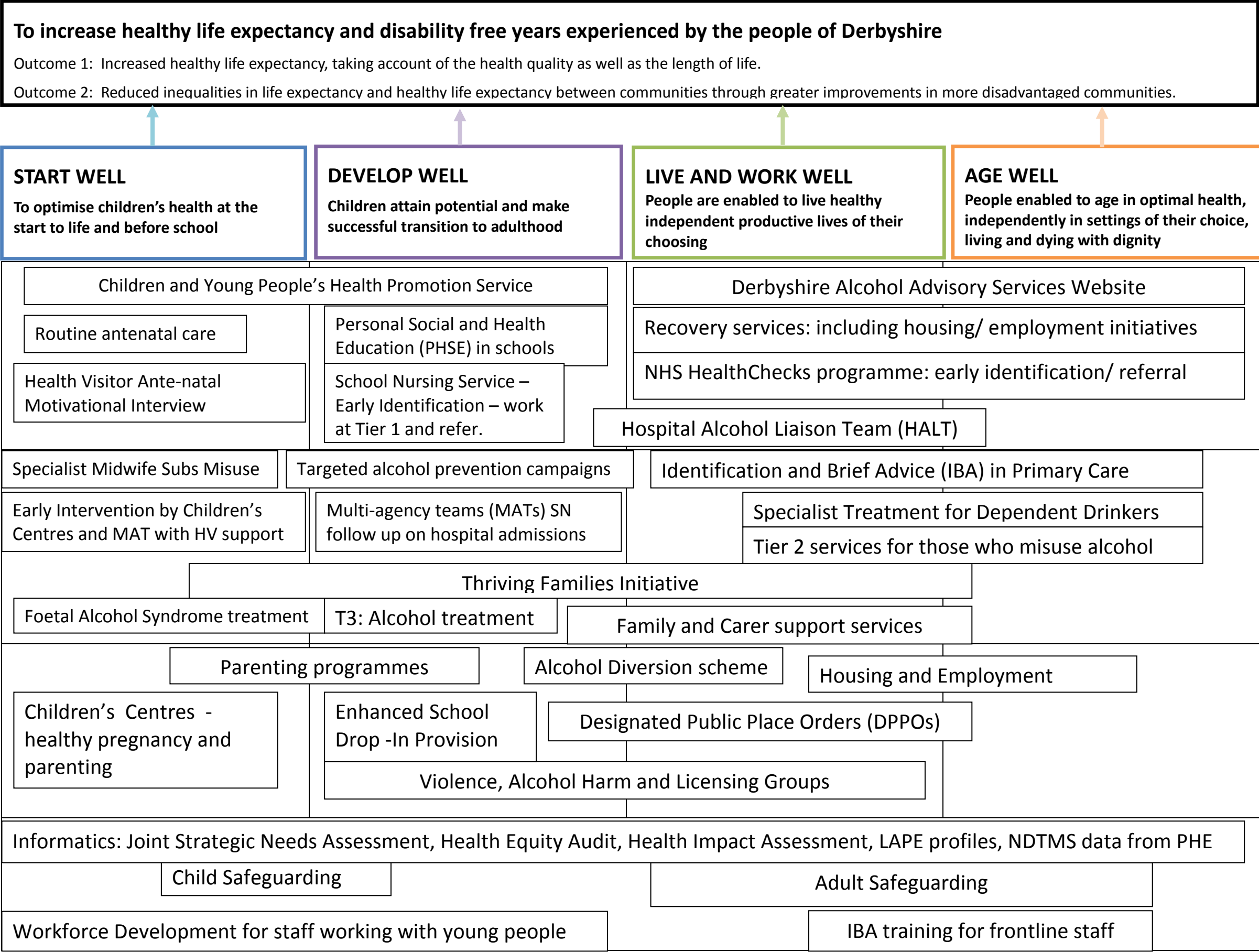
- More integrated, collaborative approaches to addressing alcohol related harm across the life-course

6. Recommendations

The Board is asked:

- to note the progress made to date on reducing alcohol-related harm across Derbyshire
- to support the proposed strategic approach outlined in the paper

Reducing Alcohol Harm in Derbyshire: A life-course approach aligned to the Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy



Developing Self Capacity and Resilience

Enhancing Collaborative Action

Developing Healthy and Sustainable Places

Developing Systems for Information, Monitoring and Communication

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Update
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council
Attached	
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board notes the report and gives consideration to the question of developing a strategic Reducing Re-offending Strategy.

Information

On the 15th August 2013 the College of Policing visited Derbyshire as part of a round of visits to police force areas in order to undertake a stocktake of arrangements in relation to Integrated Offender Management. The focus for the review team was the following:

- Selection and de-selection of offenders
- Processes used to manage offenders using the principles of IOM.
- Extent of IOM delivery across forces and partnerships and the engagement of key partners. Additionally, the extent to which this is embedded throughout the area.
- The nature of cohorts managed and how partnerships are developing cohorts to meet emerging needs.
- Prospective development of IOM in the face of the spending cuts and transforming rehabilitation.
- How IOM is aligned to other policing functions and responsibilities

The stocktake took place on one day only and although a number of police and partner agency staff members were interviewed/consulted as part of the process it was acknowledged by the review team and by local partners that there was insufficient time to conduct a thorough review of local arrangements. The findings from the Derbyshire stocktake will be fed into a national report highlighting good practice and areas for development generally across all IOM schemes so there will not be a Derbyshire specific report.

However, the review team did provide some feedback immediately after the stocktake, which is set out below.

I again reiterate these are observations as the time spent in Derbyshire was insufficient to make any real judgement on what we found. We would comment that;

Positive Comments

- Real police and probation commitment to IOM schemes
- Co-location delivering real benefits in information flows and joint working.

- Wide partnership engagement at panel meetings.
- Youth/IOM transition under development.
- Wide scope of offender cohorts.
- Impressive liaison with Nottingham prison.

Observations

- Uncertainty of where the strategic direction for the City scheme comes from. Apparently no City Steering Group?
- County Steering Group minutes suggests need for greater partner engagement at strategic level.
- Lack of IOM/Reducing re-offending strategy.
- Although there appears a lot of development activity, there didn't appear to be a formal plan or accountability mechanisms.
- Need for case management system.
- Using Offender Violent Predictor (OVP) and Offender General Predictor (OGP) scores for selecting cohorts causes problems for those perpetrators 'not scored'. Professional judgement is then the approach.
- More might be done to map pathways, identify gaps, and seek potential funding. Potential for PCC funding?
- Accommodation, mental health and DWP consistently identified as problem areas.
- Consider need for premium service for IOM cohort arrested.
- Police officer training to work in IOM schemes a gap.

The feedback was considered at the IOM Steering & Implementation Group meeting on 18th October 2013. The majority of observations will be addressed as part of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. Work to look at scores/assessment for entry to and exit from the scheme is the first element being looked at in conjunction with the operational panels. Questions were raised at the meeting in relation to the need for a strategic overarching Reducing Re-Offending Strategy for Derbyshire. Similar questions were raised at the joint Strategic Threat & Risk Seminar on 8 November where most senior managers considering this priority were of the view that a strategy was not required. This will be considered by a task and finish group of the Local Criminal Justice Board, chaired by Jo Mead on 25 November 2013, but the Board may wish to express a view regarding such a strategy for consideration by Jo Mead and the Local Criminal Justice Board thereafter.

There are currently two posts jointly funded by the Police, County Council, City Council and HMP Nottingham, which support both the city and county IOM schemes. Both posts are based at HMP Nottingham and currently provide significant benefit to the schemes. Support for these posts both financially and in terms of integration with any new providers will need to be considered early in 2014.

The Ministry of Justice National Transforming Rehabilitation Team is keen to stress to partners and prospective contractors that IOM is an important element in reducing re-offending.

Performance

We have commenced work with the Year 3 County IOM cohort, 281 offenders identified on 1 July 2013, following on from a very successful Year 1 (June 2011-May 2012) where we achieved a 28.4% reduction in offending and Year 2 with a 38% reduction in offending. It is apparent that achieving any further reduction in offending in the coming 12 months will be challenging. However, for the 3 months ending September 2013 performance across the County shows a reduction of 21.9% or a reduction from 196 to 153 offences (- 43).

The main offence types are Shoplifting (62), Disrupted crimes (15), Drug offences (14) and Violence without injury (11). In the 3 months ending September 2013 there was one serious wounding in the County.

Of the 281 offenders on the cohort 200 offenders (71%) did not commit an offence during the 3 months ending September 2013.

Project Management

The Board should note that Glenn Mason has moved on from his seconded role as the IOM Project Manager though he is still engaged with the agenda via his new role with the Drug & Alcohol Action Team. Sarah Langley, a Senior Probation Officer and Seamus Carroll, County Community Safety Officer are now jointly undertaking that the project management role.

Recommendation

That the Board notes the report and gives consideration to the question of developing a strategic Reducing Re-offending Strategy.

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Derbyshire Hate Crime Steering Group
Report written by	Michelle Collins / Seamus Carroll
Attached	Appendix a - Partnership Hate Crime Strategy & Action Plan
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board notes the report and seeks a further update on progress in six months

Purpose of the report

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

Information

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

It has been an evolving process to get the membership of the steering group right and to agree both the strategy and the action plan. The group has met twice on a quarterly basis is still in its 'forming' stage.

The action plan has two lead groups which are responsible for its delivery. These are the Criminal Justice Board's Disproportionality Group and the Derbyshire Hate Crime Steering Group. Both have actions which are aligned to the three objectives contained within the Government Action Plan 'Challenge It, Stop it, Report It'

There are linkages between both groups to ensure an effective cross flow of information and to avoid duplication. Attendance at the meetings has been good and it is expected that the work streams which flow from the action plan will greatly advance the cause of tackling Hate Crime across Derby and Derbyshire. The next meeting is on 4 December 2013.

The Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan provides activity under each of the objectives under the Government's Action Plan, highlighting lead

agencies for delivery and progress to date. Although progress to date has been slow there are no significant areas of concern at this stage.

Recommendation

That the Board notes the report and seeks a further update on progress in six months

Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan

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

1. Preventing hate crime	Lead Group	Action	Progress
<p>1.1. Identify range of hate crime training currently available across the City and County</p> <p>1.1.1. Develop key learning requirements and ensure embedded within any City and County provision</p>	HCSG	<p>Production of 'Resource Pack'</p> <p>Production of Key Learning requirements'</p>	<p>Handbook for third party signposting centres has been produced this together with SHUK literature forms the resource pack.</p> <p>The awareness training delivered at County level includes the key learning requirements.</p>
1.2. Provide Training/Awareness raising for agencies/3 rd Sector	HCSG	To ensure there is an adequate number of training session delivered to meet the demand.	Three training session have been delivered since April 2013 (including two bespoke sessions for Derbyshire Community Health Services) with 45 people receiving this. The next training will take place on 25 Nov 2012 and 46 people are booked to attend. On-going of review of capacity vs need.
1.3. Explore viability of perpetrator interventions to prevent re-offending	DISP	Production of Research findings	Probation Service is delivering a training initiative addressing hate crime motivation. Currently 50% of staff are trained (Oct 13)
1.4. Develop a pro active education programme for use in schools and other education establishments	HCSG	To ensure there is an adequate number of training session delivered to meet the demand.	'See my ability' resource pack has been delivered to schools aimed at years 6,7 and 8 in the county.

2. Increasing the reporting of hate crime	Lead Group	Action	Progress
2.1. Secure future of 24hr third party reporting service and develop consistent and coherent promotion of service	HCSG	To secure future funding and produce marketing plan	Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and police have secured funding for 2013/14. Derbyshire County Council has committed funding for 2014/15. Discussions will take place with other partners to identify further funding
2.2. Develop and extend the network of signposting centres	HCSG	Canvas and encourage agencies to become signposting centres	Number of Signposting Centres established. All Libraries in the City and County are signposting centres and so is Matlock CAB which has offices in Matlock, Heanor, Ilkeston and Long Eaton
2.3. Tackle under recording across agencies	DISP & HCSG	Ensure that the correct mechanisms are in place to identify under-recording	Police: Improved level of recording (audit results), further work to ensure correct tags are added to crime reports. Derbyshire Friend and Stonewall data will add to the picture CPS: Work underway to improve their use of flags and integrity checks introduced. Probation: Already have checks in place to identify and rectify missing data. (Sept 13)
2.4. Identify and develop 3 rd party reporting centres to ensure they are viable and appropriate to community need	HCSG	Canvas and encourage agencies to become 3 rd party reporting centres' Creation of data collection process/framework	There are currently two agencies that are 3 rd party reporting centres; these are Chesterfield Law Centre and Derby REC.
2.4.1. Develop effective data collection	DISP &	Examine current practices	Priorities identified through the DISP

from statutory agencies and 3 rd sector agencies	HCSG		group (new and emerging communities, police RJ, victims and witnesses, mental health and data quality) data sourced and examined where appropriate and available – ongoing. (Sept 13)
2.4.2. Develop effective information exchange from 3 rd party reporting centres	HCSG		Progress through the HCSG
2.5. Effectively promote existing support services across County and City	HCSG	To produce a 'Resource Pack'	Existing hate crime awareness training includes promoting the support services that are available both locally and nationally.
3. Improving operational response to hate crimes	Lead Group	Action	Progress
3.1. Review hate crime training across agencies on hate crime	HCSG	All agencies to provide details of hate crime training if given	Yet to be commenced. This will be on the agenda for next month's meeting. The group has still be in the "forming" phase and have now agreed the action plan.
3.2. Improve evidence/knowledge base for Derbyshire through effective data collection	DISP	Creation of data collection process/framework	Priorities identified and data sourced and examined where appropriate and available – ongoing. Regular presentations made to the DISP group (EG Derbyshire Friend, New and Emerging Communities) (Sept 13)
3.3. Ensure lessons are learned from previous cases to improve the way we deal with hate crime	DISP & HCSG	Use the outcomes from the Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel to better inform agencies	Hate Crime Scrutiny outcomes (police and CPS) to become a standing item on the HCSG agenda These are then disseminated

			between the members to share good practice or learn from mistakes
3.4. Engagement with relevant communities and support groups to gather experienced qualitative information and identify service improvement	HCSG	Ensure the make up of the HCSG reflects the wider community	Members of the HCSG to bring relevant information
3.5. Continue to work with CJ agencies to improve identification, investigation and prosecution of hate motivated offences	DISP	Benchmark date availability and quality across CJ Agencies	East Midlands performance pack has court outcomes for hate crime.(Sept 13) To be progressed by the LCJB technical sub group
3.6. Monitor the use of Restorative Justice for hate crime to ensure its appropriate use.	DISP	LCJB to dip sample an number of Hate Crime RJ's and feedback to HCSG	RJ scrutiny panels take place on a regular basis and the LCJB has lead on a hate crime RJ audit.
3.7. Enhance the level of scrutiny around hate related incidents	DISP & HCSG	Maintain current level of scrutiny with the themed Hate Crime Scrutiny panels attended by partner agencies and Police Divisional Commanders.	Hate Crime Scrutiny outcomes to become a standing item on the HCSG agenda and DISP group

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

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Mental Health - Triage Project
Report written by	Superintendent Kul Mahay – Derbyshire Constabulary
Attached	
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board notes the report and seeks an update in six months.

Information

Derbyshire has been chosen as one of nine pilot areas to run a Mental Health Street Triage project. This is a joint between the Home Office and Department of Health over a 12 month period attracting a maximum funding £200,000. Derbyshire Constabulary has successfully secured the maximum amount.

Street triage projects have been successfully trialled in Leicestershire, Cleveland and Hampshire. Evaluation to date consistently shows:-

- A significant reduction in the number of detentions under Section 136 of Mental Health Act (MHA).
- The average time for a police officer to deal with a person detained under 136 has significantly reduced (the national average is 10 hours and Leicestershire has seen a reduction from 8 to 5 hours)
- Significant increase in service improvement to users
- Significant reduction in risk

The project will see mental health nurses and police officers patrolling together in an unmarked vehicle and responding to situations where people are going through mental health crisis. The pilots to date have shown that the joint understanding of risk and mental health in its widest sense between the two disciplines has resulted in clearer pathways for individuals. Better use of the wider options by the police and helping with other care services to identify the right kind of support required.

The project implementation team, led by Superintendent Kul Mahay, has presented a number of options to the Joint Mental Health Steering Group chaired by ACC Dee Collins. A decision was taken to base the pilot in Derby City as analysis shows that it has the highest number of admissions to the Acute Ward. However, there is capacity for the triage car to respond to incidents further a field where there is particularly high risk incidents involving mental health, e.g. suicidal person.

The police officers and nurses are currently being recruited and will be co-located within the Kingsway Hospital near the Mental Health Crisis Team.

The Triage Team will also be responsible for:-

- Training and awareness across all staff in police and mental health trust environments
- Establishing closers operational links across the wider public sector
- Participating in the follow-up treatment for patients
- Proactively monitoring incidents where mental health is an issue

A complete data set has been designed in order that the initiative can be properly evaluated at a national, local and organisational level.

The triage car will also be equipped with mobile data devices to capture and access information in real time.

Superintendent Mahay is engaging with a number of partnership forums and individual agencies, eventually to include the media, as part of on-going stakeholder engagement plan. The project should commence in late December and will be reporting to the Dept. of Health on a monthly basis against an agreed set of performance indicators.

Recommendation

That the Board notes the report and seeks an update in six months.