

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Tuesday 29 November 2016 at 9.30am
New Conference Room, Police Headquarters

AGENDA

Apologies:

1.	Minutes of SCB meeting held on 23 March 2016*	Chair
2.	Matters Arising	Chair
3.	CSA Update 2016-17*	Michelle Collins
4.	Strategic Intelligence Assessment	Ian Bates
5.	Prevent – Gold Group progress	Mike Ashworth
6.	Police & Crime Commissioner's update	Hardyal Dhindsa
7.	Modern Slavery update*	Michelle Collins
8.	Hate Crime update*	Michelle Collins
9.	National Probation Service – National Framework for DVHR's*	Cllr Julie Hill
10.	Recommissioning of Domestic Abuse Services*	Michelle Collins
11.	Police Organisational Structure Changes	DCC Pete Goodman
12.	Arbor Project	Michelle Collins
13.	AOB	Chair

Closed Session

Update on Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews

HDCNH/15

JDCNH/16

Future Meetings: All in the New Conference Room and Police HQ at 9.30am

- Monday 20th March 2017
- Thursday 27th July 2017
- Thursday 23rd November 2017

* Denotes papers attached

MINUTES of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 23 March 2016 at Police Headquarters, Ripley

PRESENT

Councillor Julie Hill – in the Chair
(Derbyshire County Council)

<p><u>Amber Valley Borough Council</u> Councillor J Orton</p> <p><u>Bolsover and North East Derbyshire District Council</u> P Campbell</p> <p><u>Chesterfield Borough Council</u> D Reddish</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Constabulary</u> S Gamblin K Smethem</p> <p><u>Derbyshire County Council</u> M Ashworth S Goodwin I Little</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Dales District Council</u> Councillor L Rose A Watts</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Fire and Rescue</u> G Tomlinson</p>	<p><u>Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland CRC</u> S Wright</p> <p><u>Erewash Borough Council</u> Councillor C A Hart L Poyser</p> <p><u>High Peak Borough Council</u> D Smith</p> <p><u>North East Derbyshire District Council</u> Councillor L Robinson</p> <p><u>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</u> H Dhindsa</p> <p><u>South Derbyshire District Council</u> S Batchelor Councillor R J Wheeler</p>
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Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of M Creedon, Councillor C Ludlow and K MacLeod

1/16 **MINUTES RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Safer Communities Board held on 3 December 2015 be confirmed as a correct record.

2/16 **MATTERS ARISING** – (a) **MARAC Update** (Minute No 30/15 refers) It was reported that CCG funding had been secured to fund a half time MARAC administration post, and this was due to start on 1 April.

Training had now taken place for MARAC chairs, and it was noted that meetings were taking place more efficiently.

(b) Derbyshire Prevent Delivery Plan (Minute No 35/15 refers) It was stated that most of the District/Borough Councils had submitted a claim to the Home Office for training delivered in their areas during the year. Train the trainer training had taken place for all District/Borough Community Safety Officers/Managers in WRAP, and it was the intention that this training could be delivered in house by the new trainers soon.

3/16 COUNTY COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT 2014-17 REFRESH 2016 In 2014, the Board had endorsed its Community Safety Agreement in line with statutory obligations, and the agreement had included an action plan, to be updated annually, which reflected the threat and risk priorities identified each year.

There had not been a full threat and risk assessment in 2015, but all priorities had been considered at a strategic tasking meeting in November 2015, and this had resulted in some minor changes. It had been agreed to combine drugs and alcohol as a single substance misuse priority, and to increase the priority of counter terrorism. These had been included in the refreshed Agreement.

A small number of actions in the 2015-16 action plan had not made progress as intended, and they had been carried over to the new action plan. A full update on the 2015-16 action plan would be brought to the meeting in August 2016. A full strategic threat and risk assessment would be undertaken during 2016 to inform priorities for a new agreement for 2017-2020.

RESOLVED to (1) note the report;

(2) endorse the refreshed Agreement and Action Plan; and

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

4/16 PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW The Board received an update on the current year's crime figures. Recorded crime in Derbyshire had seen sharp rises in July and October 2015 above the expected levels, but it had now dropped to the normal level for January. It was expected that the number of recorded crimes per month would remain within the normal levels for the remainder of the financial year. Current figures were reported for all recorded crime, and there had been a 1% increase in Derby City and 1.7% in Derbyshire County. However, there had been a decrease in three of the community safety partnership areas. There appeared to be increases in the number of violent offences, but a reduction in dwelling burglary.

A summary was provided around the current issues of violence with injury, violence without injury, sexual offences, burglary in a dwelling and miscellaneous crimes against society, along with a summary of issues for each Community Safety Partnership and the activity undertaken. Amber Valley was highlighted as of concern to the local member, and it was stated that a problem profile could be undertaken if the CSP required one.

Information was presented from Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service, in particular deliberate fires. There had been an 11% increase in deliberate primary fires, and 38% of deliberate primary fires had involved road vehicles. Road vehicle incidents had increased, and fires involving vans had shown a significant increase. There had also been increased deliberate activity involving purpose built Flats/Maisonettes, recycling collection points and woodland/forest. There had been a 4% reduction in deliberate secondary fires, and fires involving rubbish had reduced whilst vegetation fires had increased.

Alfreton was currently off target by 24%, and crews had identified emerging incident patterns within the Riddings Park area, with repeat attendances to the area. In liaison with the CSO, Arson Boards and leaflet drops had been used in affected areas, along with posters in secondary schools. Arrangements had also been made for the Police to patrol the area in plain clothes and Control informed to notify the SNT if any calls were taken in the area.

Details were provided around the Psychoactive Substances Act, which had been due to come into force on 6 April 2016. This had been delayed, and it was currently not known when this Act would now come into force.

RESOLVED to note the report and the actions taken to address the increases in crime and disorder.

5/16 **PREVENT AND CHANNEL UPDATE** An update was provided in relation to developments around Prevent and Channel arrangements in Derbyshire. DCLG had drafted Prevent guidance for local authorities which was in the final stages of consultation before publication. However, this did not address some specific issues, such as who in partner agencies should be briefed on the Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP), and clarity around the role of district/borough councils in relation to Channel panels.

Currently, the Board had oversight of the county Prevent Plan and a number of Board members were briefed in relation to the CTLP. The Plan had historically been drafted by the Prevent lead, and had been responsive to national developments, guidance and ring-fenced funding rather than any locally set strategic objectives. The Government, however, was now making it clear that local strategic groups were required.

A meeting had taken place in January to discuss the governance of Prevent, and it was agreed to create a joint city and county Prevent Gold Group. Representatives on the group had been agreed in the main, but a discussion had taken place around the role of elected members and other local authorities. The Group was due to meet in April to agree the terms of reference, and it was likely that any local Prevent Plan would then reflect the strategic objectives set by the group.

A discussion had taken place at the recent SCTAG meeting, where it had been agreed that it would be appropriate for district/borough CEOs to be represented at the Prevent Gold Group, but there had been no clear indication as to whether one CEO could represent all the district/boroughs. One suggestion had been that all CEOs could be briefed via the Derbyshire Chief Executive's meeting. It had been felt that relevant elected members could be briefed via updates to the Safer Communities Board. It was endorsed that the Prevent Gold Group led on the Prevent agenda, but that it recognised the importance of keeping local CSPs updated and engaged with the process and any plans. The Group would therefore ensure that CSPs received regular updates at the Safer Communities Board meeting. The Board members also asked for sight of any draft Prevent Plan for consultation before it was signed off by the Gold Group. This could be achieved via email if there was not a suitable Board meeting pending.

Section 36 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act placed a duty on local authorities to ensure that Channel panels were in place for their areas. In Derbyshire, the Channel Panel was a joint city and county panel. National guidance placed a duty on partners to cooperate with panels, including effective information sharing. However, guidance was clear that only the information required to have the desired outcome should be shared and only to those with whom it was necessary to share it. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information would be the professional judgement of the risks to an individual or the public. This meant that there could be any number of agencies which could be relevant to an individual being discussed but it was not appropriate to include all the potential contacts in channel meetings. Where it was identified that another agency could be engaged, they would be approached directly.

A formal request had been made seeking to secure the attendance of district/borough members at Channel meetings where residents in their area were being discussed. This request had been considered, and it was felt that the current attendance at Channel meetings was cognisant of the national guidance and reflective of best practice. The Panel was satisfied that requests for assistance and engagement with partners not currently sitting at the meeting was effective and proportionate. Engagement with wider partners would continue to be on a case by case basis, as appropriate.

RESOLVED to note the report and (1) endorse the establishment of a Prevent Gold Group and the development of a new Prevent Plan;

(2) agree the role of district/borough authorities, including elected members, in relation to the Gold Group; and

(3) request consultation on the draft Prevent Plan and thereafter seek updates on the Prevent Plan at SCB meetings.

6/16 **POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER UPDATE** Details were provided of a 'one stop' help website, which was due to be launched on 4 April. This had been established as a result of consultation, which had highlighted that victims did not feel that there was a single point of contact. Any victim or organisation could use the website, and PCC commissioned services would update the information that was available. There would also be links to other organisation's sites.

In relation to Hate Crime, the Stop Hate UK helpline was already in place together with a number of third party reporting options, but it was the intention to increase the amount of funding for hate crime services. A Hate Crime Development Officer had been appointed who would map the available data and services available around hate crime. A report would be presented to the Police and Crime Commissioner in September on the findings, after which a new service would be commissioned. A new Hate Crime Strategic Commissioning Group had been established by the PCC to look at this. A query was raised around the number of calls that had been received by Stop Hate UK, and although the numbers had been increasing due to greater promotion, it was questioned whether the number of calls reflected the number of cases of hate crime. This would be discussed by the steering group.

It was reported that this would be the last meeting for the current Police and Crime Commissioner and his deputy. The election for the new Police and Crime Commissioner was due to take place on 5 May.

7/16 **MODERN SLAVERY AND DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE MODERN SLAVERY PARTNERSHIP UPDATE** Since the establishment of the Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership, a number of actions had been undertaken, including the establishment of a multi-agency tactical intelligence group, the sharing of information from divisional Organised Crime Groups to a central intelligence hub where slavery or exploitation was expected, and the development of a referral pathway for professionals. Other actions included the compilation of information from partner agencies to inform the Modern Slavery Assessment for Derby and Derbyshire, the commissioning of Migrant Help to deliver training to raise awareness of modern slavery and

the commissioning of Red Cross and Jacob's Well to provide emotional support, advocacy and short term accommodation for victims, and the development of a referral pathway into pre NRM accommodation for potential victims of modern slavery.

Initial data compiled for the Modern Slavery Assessment had shown that there were 27 locations where modern slavery was suspected or identified as taking place. The highest numbers had been seen in Amber Valley and Derby City. There had also been a number of locations in South Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales where it was unknown if modern slavery was taking place. There were 27 specific locations where there had been some form of investigation into modern slavery taking place, and there had been 16 locations where modern slavery could not be ruled out. Once finalised the date from the assessment would be included in the Police review of modern slavery and the full strategic threat and risk assessment.

Local CSPs and partner agencies would have a key role to play in awareness raising about modern slavery, including engagement with training and awareness sessions, being advertised imminently, using 'train the trainer' sessions to cascade the information, feeding local intelligence into Operation Advenus, and supporting any local operations.

RESOLVED to (1) note the report;

(2) support the desire to increase knowledge and awareness at local level and feed intelligence into Operation Advenus; and

(3) enable own agency staff to attend training/awareness sessions.

8/16 DERBYSHIRE HATE CRIME STEERING GROUP UPDATE

Since the conception of the Hate Crime Strategy and action plan, partners and agencies had been working to address the key strategic objectives. Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team was providing data on a quarterly basis which presented an overview of hate crime in Derbyshire and Derby City, and the headline findings were presented.

There had been little variation in the volume of hate related incidents reported to the Police and of hate related crimes over the past four years. On average, two hate related incidents were reported to the Police each day, resulting in 500 hate related crimes per year. These crimes accounted for nearly 1% of overall crime, with just over half of them having a positive outcome. Racially or religiously aggravated and motivated offences had seen an increase across Derbyshire, and the number of hate crime incidents captured on the force hate crime recording system remained at approximately 850 per year. Victims of anti-social behaviour identified in the ASB Victims First project had showed that many had vulnerabilities around mental health,

age and physical or learning disabilities. There was a need to raise awareness of what hate crime was and of the services available.

The community tensions in Shirebrook were highlighted, and these were monitored via a Community Cohesion Group led by the Bolsover CSP. This was now linked into the NG20 Moving Forward Group.

Provision of additional emotional support and advocacy services for hate crime victims had already been identified as a gap across Derbyshire. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner had set up a Hate Crime Strategic Commissioning Group to look at the issue and to agree potential commissioning options that would meet the needs of victims of hate crime, including access to Restorative Justice. The process would need to identify funding options. In addition, it was proposed that the Group became the strategic management group for hate crime reporting into the Safer Communities Board. The existing Hate Crime Steering Group would become a Practitioners Group.

Information was provided around the Syrian Refugee Scheme, which the County Council would coordinate for Derbyshire. Commitment of £12,000 of funding to support two coordination posts for the first six months had been received from partners so far, and the County Council would fund the remaining amount. Ultimately, these posts should become self-funding via the scheme. The Coordinator and Support Officer posts would be advertised, and it was suggested that help from the voluntary sector would be required to assist in housing the refugees. Derbyshire had initially agreed to house 50 individuals, with the first wave potentially arriving in September. It was reported that Chesterfield Borough Council had not agreed to take part in the asylum dispersal at this time, as it did not currently have the infrastructure in place.

RESOLVED to note the report and (1) support the work of the newly formed Hate Crime Strategic Commissioners Group and Practitioners Group; and

(2) that all Board members assist in helping to raise the awareness of Hate Crime and the services available for victims.

9/16 **SUBSTANCE MISUSE UPDATE** The Derbyshire Substance Misuse Strategic Plan had been approved by the Health and Wellbeing Board in November 2015, and following approval, a stakeholder workshop had been held and this had informed the development of the delivery plan. In order to deliver the plan, it was anticipated that existing structures would need to be reviewed.

Governance for the overall plan would sit with the Health and Wellbeing Board, but secondary reporting on aspects of the plan would be through the Safer Communities Board. It was proposed that the current Derbyshire Substance Misuse Strategic Commissioning Group would provide oversight of the implementation of the whole plan, and would report to the Health and Wellbeing Board on an exception basis. In order to do this, the remit of the group would be broadened, the membership would be reviewed, and it would be renamed.

The Violence, Alcohol Harm and Licensing Groups (VALs) and the Divisional Drug Availability Groups (DAGs) were the primary meetings which brought partners together to address aspects of substance misuse. It had been suggested that consideration be given to merging these groups, but it was felt that this would be difficult. It was proposed that the Countywide Drug Availability Group be disbanded and a new Community Safety Substance Misuse Steering Group be established. It was anticipated that this would meet bi-monthly with a suggested membership of VAL chairs, DAG chairs, Crime Support and Police Licensing Inspectors. The group would agree activity to deliver the objectives of the plan, and the VALs and the divisional DAGs were seen as key delivery groups. Where appropriate, task and finish groups would be established to deliver specific pieces of work.

RESOLVED to (1) note the report and action plan; and

(2) endorses the establishment of a Community Safety Substance Misuse Steering Group.

10/16 **RECOMMISSIONING OF DOMESTIC ABUSE SERVICES** The County Council, in partnership with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), had successfully re-tendered for specialist domestic abuse support services across the County. Previously, standard risk domestic abuse services had been delivered independently by Victim Support, but the OPCC had agreed to combine the funding for standard risk support with the Council's recommissioning process. As such, the new services would provide support for all standard and medium risk victims of domestic abuse. The range of services available to victims of domestic abuse and their families would continue to include emergency accommodation and community based support. The specialist services would be delivered by a consortium of third sector organisations.

In addition, there would be a Derbyshire domestic abuse advice line which would become the single point of access to all domestic abuse support services in the county. The advice line would be delivered by Action Housing and would be available between 8am-6pm Monday to Friday. The advice line staff would undertake appropriate assessments enabling them to triage the calls based on risk and need and to ensure that victims and their families were

referred into the most appropriate support service. The staff would also be available to offer support and advice to third parties and professionals. Out of hours the helpline would be answered by Call Derbyshire. The new contracts were due to begin on 1 April 2016, and a full launch of the new service would take place in the summer.

RESOLVED to note the report and to ensure that the advice line number (08000 198 668) is cascaded as the single point of access to services from 1 April 2016.

11/16 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARTNERSHIPS RELATING TO SAFEGUARDING AND WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) had been developed between the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board, Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board, Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board, Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Board and the Derbyshire Children and Young People's Trust Board. The MOU built on the established links between the Safer Communities Board and the Children's and Adult's Safeguarding Boards. It was recognised that the Safer Communities Board needed to ensure that work continued to fit to the broader safeguarding agenda for both adults and children to avoid duplication. The MOU was designed to ensure a consistent approach to allow work to be coordinated.

The MOU outlined a series of arrangements which could be initiated to resolve any issues or provide constructive challenge between Boards. The MOU also acknowledged the importance of continued information sharing between the Boards to inform strategy development, the JSNA and business plans. In line with this, the Chairs of each Board would be consulted in relation to planning and priority setting for the following year for all Boards. The role provided by officers who sat on more than one board was also noted, and these were expected to facilitate effective communication and the sharing of information. In addition, all Business Managers or identified lead officers would share minutes and agendas as appropriate.

RESOLVED to (1) note the report; and

(2) agree to adopt the MOU.

12/16 CLOSED SESSION The Board considered the Domestic Violence Homicide Review updates in the closed session of the meeting.

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	County Community Safety Agreement (CSA) Update
Report written by	Christine Flinton – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council
Attached	Appendix A - CSA Action Plan 2014 - 2017
Action/ Recommendations	That the SCB notes the report and the action plan update

Purpose of the Report

To provide an update on the CSA 2014-17 Action Plan, and to outline the process for development of the CSA 2017-20.

Information

At the meeting in March 2016, the Board received the annual refresh of the current CSA. As agreed at that meeting, an update of the action plan is attached as Appendix A.

Over the last six months there have been significant changes within the Community Safety Unit at Derbyshire County Council, this has not impacted on the delivery of the plan and good progress continues to be made. The last report highlighted a number of areas, which needed to be progressed and these actions have all moved forward.

Next Steps

As partners are aware, our planning cycle is undertaken on a three yearly basis, refreshed annually. This applies not only to the County CSA, but also to the Partnership Plans produced by each Community Safety Partnerships.

As such this will be the final update of the current CSA and the draft CSA 2017-20 will come to the next meeting of the Board for agreement.

A full Strategic Assessment has been drafted and circulated to partners for comment. This will inform both the CSA 2017-20 and the Partnership Plans.

Recommendation

That the SCB notes the report and the action plan update.

**DERBYSHIRE
COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT
2014 / 2017**

Working together for a Safer Derbyshire

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1. INTRODUCTION

In Derbyshire the strategic coordination of community safety on behalf of the local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) takes place through the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board (SCB). In two-tier local authority areas such as Derbyshire there is a requirement for a county strategic group (SCB) to prepare a Community Safety Agreement (CSA) on behalf of the community safety 'Responsible Authorities'. The Community Safety Agreement and Action Plan reflect the national and local priorities and takes full account of the need to plan and implement for significant legislative changes that impact upon community safety, criminal justice and the wider roles and functions of public, private and voluntary sector organisations.

The 'Responsible Authorities' are: all Local Authorities, the Police, Fire and Rescue Authorities, Health Clinical Commissioning Groups and Probation Trusts. They are required to develop policy and operational approaches to prevent crime and disorder, combating the use of drugs, alcohol and other substances, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour likely to adversely affect the local environment and to reduce re-offending.

The SCB also oversees a number of key strategic groups that coordinate activity relating directly to the countywide priorities and is a key strategic link to the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Derbyshire to ensure a joined up approach to shared priorities also reflected in the PCCs Crime Plan.

Community Safety responsibilities are primarily set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended), with specific reference to s17 of the Act, as well as the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011.

It has been recognised that community safety partnership working has been successful in contributing to reducing crime over many years and partnership working in Derbyshire remains strong. However, with significant pressures on public sector funding affecting all Responsible Authorities moving forward and legislative changes in criminal justice and community safety there is a real impetus to work in a more focused and smarter way.

The SCB has identified its priorities for 2014-17 through a joint strategic threat and risk assessment, which will be refreshed annually. The Agreement and updated Action Plan for 2016-17 identify how partners in Derbyshire will work together to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse through closer joint working across the county.

Councillor Julie Hill
Chair Derbyshire Safer Communities Board

2. OVERVIEW

Derbyshire covers some 255,000 hectares and there are strong contrasts between the rural west and urban east. The County (exc Derby City) is home to 779,804 people. Compared to England as a whole, Derbyshire has an older average population, with 20% of Derbyshire's population aged 65 or more. Derbyshire's population has grown at a slower rate (0.5%)[2013 – 2014] than both the East Midlands region (0.8%) and England (0.8%). 95.8% of the population of Derbyshire classify themselves as being 'White British', compared to 79.8% nationally.

The industrial structure of Derbyshire, expressed in terms of the percentage of jobs in each sector, differs markedly from the national pattern. Manufacturing industry now provides 17.9% of all jobs in the county, which although showing a decline since 2001 when it stood at 23%, is still higher than the region (12.9%) and nationally (8.5%).

In 2014-15, over half (55.9%)[2014-15] of young people in Derbyshire achieved five or more grade A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English. This is a similar proportion to that for the East Midlands region (54.2%)[2014-15] and that for England (53.8%)[2014-15]. Although the unemployment rates are falling, the proportion of unemployed persons who are aged between 16-24 years at (20.4%), is higher than the national rate of (17.2%) **note this data is not comparable as the school leaving age was raised to 18 so therefore the figures are measured differently. However the figures provided are accurate as at Dec 2015. There are around 36,090 [May 2015] people in the county of working age who claim Employment & Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, or Severe Disability Allowance. This represents 4.62% [May 2015] of the county's working age population.

Crime in Derbyshire¹

Derbyshire continues to be one of the safest counties in the country, and results from the Citizens Panel survey in 2014 and 'Have Your Say' surveys in 2013 show that people continue to feel safe. People were less worried about physical attack than they were of having things stolen from their home or car.

Although overall crime has been falling for the past few years (down 4% between 2012-13 and 2014-15), the reduction has slowed and is now static. Violent crime and sex offences have increased in most areas of the county, as has vehicle interference, thefts from vehicles and personal robbery. These increases were partly offset by reductions in other forms of stealing such as shoplifting.

¹ Sources: Census 2011, Derbyshire Observatory, IMD 2010

The number of domestic violence crimes has increased and now accounts for one in ten crimes in Derbyshire and over half of all violent crimes. There were 3, 506 crimes of domestic violence recorded in 2015 in the County involving 3,048 separate victims. We have had increased referrals of high risk cases into Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) and the threshold for determining a referral to MARAC has been reduced locally in line with national guidance. Alcohol is a factor in around one third of domestic violence cases. MARACs bring together multi agency partners to provide support and management for victims who are at the highest risk of serious harm.

Overall, alcohol is a key factor in about half of all crimes, and a high proportion of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) reported is caused by the irresponsible consumption of alcohol. As more than a quarter of adults in England drink at hazardous levels, the links with alcohol and the night time economy continues to be a major focus. A concern for Derbyshire is under-age drinking and to combat this test purchase activity during 2013-14 resulted in a sale at 8.5% of off-licences and 34% of on licence premises. The premises were selected on an intelligence basis and resulted in some premises having conditions placed on their licences.

The number of people in effective drug treatment has remained stable in the past two years and wait times for entering treatment have consistently been met. Planned discharges and successful completions from adult drug treatment are, however, still low. There has been a decrease in both drug offences and seizures. Proactive enforcement activity within the night time economy has led to conditions being imposed on some licensed premises. New psychoactive substances (NPS) use amongst the young is increasing and is linked to the night time economy, with a 400% increase in on-line shops selling NPS in the past year.

The Derbyshire drug related death rate is slightly higher than both the regional and national rates. Nationally around one-third of acquisitive crime is believed to be undertaken to fund drug use and as such managing offenders and their behaviour remains a priority in relation to tackling acquisitive crime.

For the 12 months ending June 2015, effective multi-agency cooperation and management of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort has led to a 30.2% reduction in all offences committed by this cohort in the County. We are now in Year 5 of the scheme and the current performance to December 2015 is a reduction of 40.4% or 199 fewer offences across the County.

In 2014, there were 56 Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) in Derbyshire, involving 517 individuals, who were managed by the Police Organised Crime Group Management Unit. The OCGs operated over a broad spectrum of criminality. There are now in place, Organised Crime Partnership Boards (OCPBs) in each of the three Force Divisions - Derby, Buxton and Chesterfield. This follows on from last year's plan to develop a robust partnership approach to tackling OCGs in Derbyshire in line with the new national OCG Strategy.

In Derbyshire, Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation (OICHTE) is evolving and it is clear that trafficking does not occur exclusively in urban areas. Human trafficking cases involve the movement of people into or within countries and regions that they are not familiar with. Many of the victims are unfamiliar with and often mistrusting of authorities e.g. police, partners. A large amount of work is now planned to increase knowledge and awareness of OICHTE in Derbyshire. This includes the development of a County/City wide trafficking partnership, the development of training and awareness raising for professionals, bringing perpetrators to justice and the protection of the victim by reducing the risk of serious harm, building trust and confidence and protecting them from future victimisation.

With Derbyshire having a higher than average increase in people aged 85 and over, the ageing population is increasing pressure on services provided to adults at risk. More than 35% of referrals to safeguard adults are for victims who are over the age of 75. Referrals concerning physical abuse and financial abuse are significantly higher than other types of abuse. Adults at risk of harm are most likely to be a victim within their home.

The impact of abuse on children can be life-long and self-perpetuating into future families. Unhappy family situations increase the risk of children coming to harm, and low level neglect may indicate greater problems within the family. The main risk to the younger child is of violence, primarily from the father who accounts overall for one third of offenders. As the children mature and are more independent, girls in particular are at increased risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). CSE in the form of cyber-crimes is expanding as the use of the internet becomes more widespread.

Nearly three-quarters of children on the 'at risk' register live in households where domestic violence is occurring. Offenders who impact negatively on the lives of children they live with have been identified within both the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and the Troubled Families programmes.

Cyber-crimes are those crimes committed, in full or in part, through a computer, computer network or other computer-enabled device. Most cyber-crimes are carried out for financial gain and are a type of fraud. Where the reason is not financial, the most common reasons are for the sexual exploitation of children or to harass the victim. A significant increase is expected in both cyber-crime and the proportion of fraud that is cyber related, as criminals feel it offers apparent anonymity and provides them with greater access to potential victims. Further work is needed to understand the scale and impact of this crime type in Derbyshire.

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) has been a key area of concern for all communities and this regularly reflected in local surveys and contact with locally elected members. Whilst the threat around ASB remains, the risk has been reduced due to the level of

partnership working in this area over a number of years. It is still essential however, to maintain support for this priority moving forward in order to continue to mitigate the threat. *Sources: Census 2011, Derbyshire Observatory, IMD 2010*

Partnership Working

Derbyshire is recognised for its strong partnership working. The need to continue to support a partnership approach to crime and anti-social behaviour is crucial in the current climate of austerity with limited resources across all public sector agencies and massive changes in the way in which some public services are delivered. The Derbyshire Partnership Forum manages partnership activity at the county level through a number of Boards, one of those being the Safer Communities Board.

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

There are currently eight district based CSPs - Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Erewash, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire. However, the current financial climate is dictating a need for more joint working and the sharing of resources across the eight CSPs. The Local Criminal Justice Board, the County Substance Misuse Commissioning Team and the Youth Offending Service are other key partnerships which also support the work of the Safer Communities Board.

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

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

Since November 2013 we have been working closely with the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire to ensure a joint strategic approach to shared priorities.

3. COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT PRIORITIES 2014-17

Nationally there is a new approach to crime that involves a shift of power from central Government to local communities. MORI Surveys, our local Citizen Panel Surveys, the Police Have Your Say Survey and feedback from community forums, alongside identified national issues have informed the priorities for this Community Safety Agreement.

Locally, in partnership with the Police and Derby's Community Safety Partnership, Safer Derbyshire undertakes an annual joint threat and risk assessment. This assessment process identifies the priority areas in relation to crime and community safety for the partnership to focus on over the following 12 months. A draft assessment highlighting fifteen local priority areas was considered by partners in detail during October 2013 and initially scored in relation to threat and risk around each identified area. There was a joint agreement to focus on the top eight priorities moving forward due to reducing resources. However, Anti-Social Behaviour, although not in the top eight, was deemed to be a priority for all Community Safety Partnerships across Derbyshire and as such has been included in the Agreement. (ASB actions under Safeguarding Adults section).

In November 2015 countywide partners considered the identified priorities and re-scored them. It was agreed to merge drugs and alcohol into one priority area 'Substance Misuse' and to increase focus around Counter Terrorism in light of recent events and current high profile, especially in relation to Prevent. During the course of 2016 a full threat and risk assessment will be undertaken to inform the priorities for a new Agreement in 2108.

Below is a summary of the priority areas identified.

Priorities 2016-17
Anti-Social Behaviour
Counter Terrorism
Cyber-crime
Domestic Abuse
Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation
Organised Crime Groups
Safeguarding Adults

Safeguarding Children
Serious Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management
Substance Misuse (Drugs & Alcohol)

4. PERFORMANCE

Performance Management

The Safer Communities Board does not set targets but does monitor activity, agreed outcomes and performance data in relation to all nine priorities, together with information about overall crime figures. The Safer Communities Board meets three times a year and receives a comprehensive performance report at each of its meetings.

Where partners find themselves struggling to meet their commitment to achieve agreed outcomes it will be expected that they update the Board on their current activity against those commitments. This would include where projects are vulnerable and risk failing to achieve their purpose.

Action Plans

An action plan has been developed outlining the activity which will take place to mitigate the risks in relation to the nine identified priorities following on from the full threat and risk assessment discussion in November 2013 attended by a number of countywide partners. The county action plan is attached at Appendix A and has been updated for 2016-17.

5. BUDGET

In April 2013 former Home Office community safety funding transferred to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs). Locally PCCs decide their budget allocations against their own priorities and funding criteria. In Derbyshire the PCC continues to invest in local partnership arrangements and projects.

Despite significant budget reductions partners in Derbyshire are still committed to protecting services for those most at risk and vulnerable, wherever possible. In addition, we continue to focus on rehabilitating offenders in order to reduce crime and the number of victims in Derbyshire.

6. DATA SHARING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Data Sharing

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

Risk Management

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

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

The Agreement and Action Plan will be published on the Safer Derbyshire website.

Appendix A – Action Plan

Domestic Abuse

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>1. Need to ensure formal agreements for police and partner information sharing, particularly around repeat and serial offenders and ensure that the County maintains a Voluntary Perpetrator Programme (currently being run by Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service - DDVSAS) which is effective in supporting the joint approach repeat/serial offenders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop formal information sharing agreement for repeat and serial perpetrators. On-going. • Support a bid by DDVSAS to continue to provide a County voluntary perpetrator’s programme for repeat/serial offenders and ensure a consistent approach is adopted across the county. • Consider other perpetrator schemes such as the Conditional Cautioning Pilot in Hampshire in conjunction with the police and third sector. 	<p>Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety DCI Malc Bibbings & Supt Kem Mehmet- Derbyshire Constabulary DV Governance Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDVSAS was successful in obtaining Big Lottery funding and will be delivering a consortia-led voluntary perpetrator programme across the County. The programme will be similar to the previous programme but will also aim to include female perpetrators and perpetrators in same sex relationships. The project will launch on 25th November and currently has a waiting list. • Intuitive Thinking Skills have piloted a behaviour change programme with DA perpetrators in Chesterfield with the support of DDVSAS. Initial outcomes are extremely positive and follow up work is underway with Derbyshire Police. • The formal evaluation of the conditional cautioning model is due in December 2016. • Work regarding repeat and serial perpetrators is currently on hold as the new police system Niche is currently unable to identify these. DCI Bibbings is working to address this.
<p>2. Anticipate any issues relating to the new County domestic abuse services from 1.4.2016 and ensure that all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop joint County/City communications to ensure clarity around access to services in both the 	<p>Lisa Morris - DCC Community Safety Jackie Costello – Derby</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County wide helpline was officially launched in July 2016. Promotional materials have been cascaded to all

<p>agencies are aware of the Helpline number as the new single point of access into services in the County.</p>	<p>city and county for victims, friends and family and professionals.</p>	<p>City Mary Bosworth – OPCC DV Coordination Group</p>	<p>internal and external partner agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candlelit vigils are due to be held on 7 December to raise awareness of domestic abuse. This is being led by Derby/Derbyshire Diocese. • Websites have been updated with new referral pathways into helpline and internal bulletins have included information about referral pathways and services available.
<p>3.Ensure delivery of the refreshed DV & SV Strategy & Action Plan for 2014-2017 reporting to the DV & SV Governance Board as required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 2016/17 delivery plan inclusive of the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a robust communications plan focusing on rebranding of the domestic abuse helpline and campaign specific to domestic abuse and substance misuse. - Develop appropriate method of working with repeat and serial perpetrators. - Deliver McKenzie Friend training to allow victims to be supported at civil and family courts. - Roll out domestic abuse awareness training and develop sexual violence awareness training. • Work with the OPCC to integrate the newly commissioned SV service with other services in the County and monitor impact of services 	<p>Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety Jackie Costello Derby City via the DV/SV Co-ordinating Group</p> <p>Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety via the DV/SV Governance Board</p> <p>Mary Bosworth - OPCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery plan for 16/17 has been developed and leads are identified for individual actions. Updates are reported to the co-ordination group on a quarterly basis and to the Governance board bi-annually. • The new OPCC SV service is being delivered by SV2 who are an existing provider and therefore the service is fully integrated into partnership forums. • Work in underway, being led by the OPCC to map the pathway for SV victims in the County/City. This is being reported directly to the Health and Wellbeing Board.

<p>4.. Need to understand the impact of the national requirement to roll out DV Protection Orders (implemented in June 2014) and the Disclosure Scheme (implemented in March 2014) in Derbyshire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both schemes successfully rolled out but numbers providing feedback have been limited so full evaluation delayed to 2016. Will report to the DV/SV Governance Board. 	<p>DCI Malc Bibbings Derbyshire Constabulary Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety Jackie Costello – Derby City</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derbyshire Police has commissioned a piece of work to evaluate the effectiveness of DVPOs and DVDS processes.
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Substance Misuse (Actions form part of the H&W Board's Strategic Substance Misuse Plan)

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>1.Need to ensure that local websites contain accurate information on substances & health warnings are distributed swiftly to service users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with Public Health develop effective and efficient mechanisms to ensure alerts are disseminated appropriately and in a timely manner. 	<p>Insp Nick Gamblin – Safer Derbyshire Rosalie Weetman – DCC Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mechanism is in place to ensure such health alerts are distributed, but work is on-going to broaden this out to include other relevant agencies websites.
<p>2.Delivery of the 'Intoxicated' Action Plan which incorporates the Alcohol Diversion Scheme, Restorative Justice pilot and training for licensees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the impact of the roll out of the accredited training – 'Award in Responsible Retailing of Alcohol' and agree the value in continuing this programme moving forward. Monitor the Alcohol Restorative Justice (RJ) project and schedule an evaluation to measure its impact and effectiveness. Continue to monitor the Alcohol Diversion Scheme and make appropriate interventions where applicable. 	<p>Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety Insp Nick Gamblin – Safer Derbyshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two hundred free places for the BIIAB level 1 course in Responsible Retailing of Alcohol have been obtained again this year and will be completed by January 2017. District authorities have been working to encourage licensed premises to send representation. The update on the RJ is still outstanding and this has been raised with the project lead. The Alcohol Diversion scheme continues to be available as a tool in Derbyshire. Approx. 23% of these referred to the course attend and complete, which is just above the national average. Evaluation shows that those who do attend

			<p>modify their drinking behaviour in the short-term. A new national lead is in place and this has led to improved links with local treatment providers. There are also proposals in place to undertake longer term evaluation of the scheme and to improve the availability of management information.</p>
<p>3.Undertake targeted activity to address vulnerability and risk in relation to alcohol related violence and sexual violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research best practice in addressing vulnerability with 16-34 year old females, who local analysis suggest are at higher risk of becoming victims of sexual violence with the view to developing a local response. • Research best practice in addressing the issue of consent with 18 – 34 year old males, who local analysis suggests are more likely to be perpetrators of sexual violence, with the view to developing a local response. • Research best practice in relation to the prevention of violent crime within the night-time economy with the view to enhancing our local response. Specific attention should be given to considering repeat offenders. 	<p>Christine Flinton – DCC Community Safety Insp Nick Gamblin – Safer Derbyshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application has been made to become a Local Alcohol Action Area as per 2016 Home Office Prospectus. The application had to be submitted with an action plan with a credible evaluation tool kit. If successful, access to a Home Office specialist /mentor will be arranged. If unsuccessful, we will continue to focus on vulnerability and consent, and we are in liaison with SV2 about how this can be effectively delivered.
<p>4.Need to consider evidence-based harm minimisation activity in relation to controlled drugs, and deliver/commission services within the night time economy (NTE).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify good practice for undertaking harm minimisation work within the NTE and with recreational drug users and deliver a local project. 	<p>Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety Insp Nick Gamblin – Safer Derbyshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is being considered within the above action.

Serious Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>1. Need to ensure that the Derbyshire IOM Scheme remains relevant taking into account the national and local changes and challenges and managing risks appropriately and continues to deliver ongoing reductions in reducing re-offending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out ECINS multi-agency case management system across Police & HMP Nottingham initially and thereafter with Probation Services • Undertake a review of those offenders who have been on the cohort for 4 years plus. Identify offending patterns and needs in order to ensure appropriate access to services/provision which will support them to reduce their reoffending. • Review the pathways which have been put into place to ensure more robust links with the management of both Serial and Repeat DV Offenders and MAPPA offenders. • Review requirement and pathways to alcohol services on release from custody. Confirm if this is being picked up as an issue by the 'Through the Gate' teams. • Ensure ECINS is used as an opportunity to adequately capture data for cross reference with Troubled/ Priority families and develop joint approaches where appropriate. • GPS Trackers provided via Buddi contract have come to an end. Explore alternatives via Police 	<p>Christine Flinton – DCC Community Safety & Supt Kem Mehmet & Insp Steve Pont via IOM Steering & Implementation Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECIN's has now been implemented for IOM and it is being utilised in panel meetings to ensure an effective record of activity and decisions is maintained. Work is now on-going to encourage more partners to utilise the system. • It has been agreed by the Local Criminal Justice Board that a feasibility exercise will be undertaken to consider how we manage offenders across all the current frameworks. This includes, IOM, MAPPA and Repeat and Serial DV perpetrators. This will report back to a future meeting of the Local Criminal Justice Board. • Those who have been on the IOM cohort for 4 years+ have been prioritised for Intuitive Thinking Skills, the short-term impact of this has been very positive, but longer term evaluation is on-going. • The IOM co-ordinator post is currently vacant, but a recruitment process is underway and it is hoped that the successful candidate will be in post early in the new-year.

	<p>Regional Procurement Framework and initiative running in Durham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positively promote IOM using case studies to highlight benefits and success of the scheme. • Consider impact of IOM on those who have been long term members of the cohort as an opportunity to identify what added value IOM brings. 		
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Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking & Exploitation and Organised Crime Groups

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>1. Need to better understand the prevalence of modern slavery, trafficking and exploitation across the County and further develop processes and support for victims, including support for police enforcement operations, which reflect needs via the joint city/county Modern Slavery Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a full intelligence assessment to feed into the Strategic Intelligence Assessment which outlines the prevalence in Derbyshire • Commission Migrant Help to deliver modern slavery awareness training to first responders, partners and agencies, including Train the Trainer sessions. • Commission Red Cross and Jacobs Well (faith charity) to provide Pre NRM emotional support and advocacy and accommodation for victims. • Develop multi-agency activities to prevent and disrupt opportunities that enable modern slavery crime. • Deliver communications campaigns to improve both public and private sector awareness of the signs of modern slavery. • Develop a modern slavery guidance 	<p>Michelle Collins & Christine Flinton DCC Community Safety Supt Phil Cox – Police Pop Gill – Derby City Via the joint city/county Modern Slavery Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant Help were commissioned and have delivered awareness of modern slavery to 360 delegates across all partners, third sector, faith and communities. Further 'train the trainer' is being developed for key partner agencies to cascade within their organisations. On-line training is to be developed and will be available for professionals. • Communications Task and Finish group delivering awareness raising campaigns and events for partners and the public including the publishing of the first Modern Slavery Partnership newsletter in October 2016. • Development of the Derby and Derbyshire Adult Victims of Modern Slavery and Exploitation local referral process. The referral

	<p>toolkit for professionals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage, support and empower faith groups, voluntary groups and charities, including homelessness charities/agencies to identify victims of modern slavery and to report / signposting to First Responders • Identify and engage suitable volunteers for language support. • Develop specialist support for victims through court proceedings with faith, community and voluntary groups • Encourage the sharing of information from divisional Organised Crime Groups to Operation Advenus (central intelligence hub) where slavery or exploitation is suspected in order to jointly tackle OCG related issues 		<p>process provides advice for professionals and includes examples of general indicators and questions to ask the potential victim. It also provides a pathway into pre National Referral Mechanism (NRM) accommodation for potential victims of modern slavery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioned the provision of pre-NRM support, this comprises of essential emotional support, advocacy and short term accommodation (maximum three nights) for victims of modern slavery and exploitation. • University of Derby's International Policing and Justice Institute hosted a business supply chain conference a number of Derbyshire businesses sign up to the principles whereby committing them to eradicate human trafficking and slavery throughout their entire supply chain. • North / South OCG group meetings continue to meet and share information and intelligence.
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Safeguarding Children

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>1. Support the implementation of the child sexual exploitation strategy and action plans produced in the County and City Local Strategic Children's Boards ensuring that there is due regard to the ACPO CSE Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a joint approach to awareness-raising of CSE with partner agencies and communities. • Ensure all Taxi companies commissioned by LAs to transport 	<p>County LCSB Michelle Collins – DCC Community Safety DCI Gareth Meadows Derbyshire Constabulary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say Something, If you See Something' recognition scheme implemented. Publicity focused on licenced premises e.g. hotels, B&Bs, Takeaways etc. Additional

<p>Plan.</p>	<p>children and young people have completed relevant vetting and barring processes and have demonstrated serious commitment to CSE raising awareness with staff / drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with County Council Transport, Community Safety, Adult Social Care & Children Services and with district licensing teams to develop a Transport Standards Framework to ensure safeguarding the needs of thousands of special needs children and disabled / elderly adults • DCC Children services to pledge further resources to increase the CSE training pool. • Develop a process to ensure that families which have an IOM Offender within them are identified, and that appropriate support through the Troubled Families Initiative is put into place. • Develop a framework of Transport Standards for operation across all commissioned transport services for Derbyshire County Council. 		<p>publicity developed for all partner agencies, voluntary sector, charities, faith groups and businesses. Evaluation of campaign completed, feedback showed that the information provided was well received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-agency task and finish meets regularly to develop and deliver publicity campaigns on CSE. • District Licensing Teams delivered awareness raising training for taxi operators / drivers in Chesterfield, Erewash, High Peak and South Derbyshire. • Police led multi agency tasking meetings held every three weeks to share CSE intelligence and focus on perpetrators, victims and locations. • CSE awareness raising training delivered jointly by Community Safety and Children Services, work underway to establish training resources for 2017 onwards. • Task and Finish group set up to develop a countywide transport standard framework for children, young people and vulnerable adults.
<p>2.Ensure the possible links between the Integrated Offender Management Scheme and the Troubled Families agenda are maximised and all available information is suitably exchanged to protect and reduce risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a process to ensure that families which have an IOM Offender within them are identified, and that appropriate support through the Troubled Families Initiative is put into place. 	<p>Christine Flinton – DCC Community Safety Dave Wallace – DCC CAYA Ch Supt Sunita Gamblin– Derbyshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross referencing has been undertaken between the current Troubled Families cohort and those on IOM. Where appropriate Troubled Families co-ordinators are attending panel meetings.

to children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and highlight families with high domestic abuse indicators to ensure risks to connected children are considered. Ensure children who do not reach the threshold for police intervention are supported, and developments reported and intelligence transferred between relevant agencies. 	Constabulary Lisa Morris – DCC Community Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troubled Families Co-ordinators have direct referral pathways to domestic abuse services, but further work is required to ensure pathways are being effectively utilised.
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Safeguarding Adults

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>1..Need to further develop our approach to Hate Crime and expand the good practice knowledge base in line with the Cross-Government Hate Crime Action Plan. In addition, we need to develop our joint approach to commissioning in order to provide additional emotional support and advocacy services for Hate Crime victims in Derbyshire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing delivery of communications campaigns to improve both public and private sector awareness of hate crime and how to report a crime and access services. Encourage further development of third party referral centres and safe places across Derbyshire. Development of the Derbyshire Constabulary Hate Crime Governance Board to oversee how the constabulary and partners implements the actions against the new “Action against Hate” governmental plan Assist Derbyshire County Council to undertake a Scrutiny and Improvement review of Hate Crime in Derbyshire. 	Michelle Collins - DCC Community Safety Seamus Carroll - DCC Community Safety Mary Bosworth – OPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDRI manages performance information on Hate Crime for Derbyshire, providing regular reports to the Hate Crime Steering Group, also monitoring any increases following Brexit. Information exchange form third party reporting centres ongoing, there are currently 85 Signposting Centres and 92 Safe Places spread across the County. 12 Hate Crime Awareness training courses held during 2015/16 with over 250 staff attending the training annually. Eight courses scheduled for 2016/17, plus any bespoke requests for training from partners. Ongoing work with partners to further increase the numbers of signposting centres across Derbyshire. This includes the provision of a handbook and

			<p>training for new agencies wishing to become a signposting centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing procurement of SHUK services and publicity materials, including a range of posters and booklets in different languages distributed to all partners / agencies. • Derbyshire is currently third highest across all of Stop Hate UK commissioned areas, coming behind Merseyside and Leeds. This trend is also the same following Brexit in June. • Locally community tensions in Shirebrook are monitored via the NG20 Moving Forward Group • Drafted a new Hate Crime Plan which reflects the new Government Hate Crime priorities, and incorporates the recommendations from the Derbyshire County Council Scrutiny Review.
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Cyber Crime

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
1. Need to increase joint police-partner working in this area with opportunities to be explored through the Gov Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN) as well as with Derby University and Get Safe Online.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Police re Get Safe Online and provide support to roll out if progressed. • Link to the Regional GAIN via DCC Head of Trading Standards • DCC to further develop the cybercrime section on the saferderbyshire website. • Further work is required by DCC to 	Michelle Collins – DCC Community Safety Rob Tylour / - DCC Trading Standards	<p>Carried over and ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint working with Police and Derby City to support national campaigns such as Get Safe Online etc and local community safety events • Work underway to link City, County and Police information to the saferderbyshire website.

	<p>refresh the ESafety strategy and action plan so that it encompasses cybercrime for adults as well as young people, (current strategy and action plan is owned by DCC Children Services).</p>		
<p>2. Ongoing work required with DCC (County & City) Children and Young Adult Services, Adult Social Care, Trading Standards and Community Safety to deliver cyber-crime awareness raising to children, parents and other adults.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an E-Safety Strategy and Cyber Crime Action Plan. • Engage in local awareness raising linking to local/national campaigns e.g. "Get safe online" • DCC Community Safety to further develop the cybercrime section on the saferderbyshire website • Joint Fraud Prevention Plan looking at wider communication of issues. 	<p>Rob Taylour Steve Allen – DCC Trading Standards Michelle Collins – DCC Community Safety Community Safety link to DCC Adult Care Prevention Team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is required by DCC to refresh the ESafety strategy and action plan so that it encompasses cybercrime for adults as well as young people (current strategy and action plan is owned by DCC Children Services). • Police led Derbyshire and Derby City multi-agency task and finish group set up to address cyber-crime. Focus is on adults and young people. Action Plan being developed to capture activity. • Developing a calendar of events to raise the profile of cybercrime with partners and the public. • Joint working with Digital PCSO to deliver the 'Protect yourself online' project and the police cyberhub. • Joint working with Police and Derby City to support national campaigns such as 'Get Safe Online' etc and local community safety events. • Trading Standards providing data / context of the most vulnerable areas of the community which will lead to a targeted approach to cybercrime. • Delivered Illegal money lending

			<p>awareness training for multi-agency partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint working with Adult Safeguarding, established a financial abuse task and finish group. Partners to sign up to the National Trading Standards 'Friends Against Scams', deliver training and raise awareness with partners agencies.
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Counter Terrorism (Prevent)

Issue	Action	Owner	Update
<p>Need to develop a strategic multi agency approach to Prevent across the city and county which reflects the current national threats and assesses local issues and underlying causes of the radicalisation of vulnerable people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment of a new Prevent Gold Group (with multi-agency Chief Officer level representation). First meeting in October 2016 • Support delivery of the Gold Group's Strategy and Action Plan once developed. 	<p>Mike Ashworth – Director Economy, Transport and Communities, DCC</p> <p>Christine Flinton & Seamus Carroll – DCC Community Safety</p>	<p>The Gold Group met for the first time in October 2016 and it was agreed that moving forward it would be the CONTEST Gold Group with a remit to cover all four P's within the UK's Counter Terrorism Strategy (Pursue, Prepare, Protect & Prevent). The Prevent Steering Group will become the CONTEST Steering Group and will be accountable to the Gold Group. The Prevent Delivery Plan will be refreshed in light of this new structure and in line with the latest Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP)</p>

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Modern Slavery update and Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership
Report written by	Michelle Collins - Community Safety Manager Derbyshire County Council
Background Papers	Modern Slavery Delivery Plan (June 2016)
Action/ Recommendations	That the SCB; 1) Notes the report. 2) Support the work of the Modern Slavery Partnership, as outlined in the report.

Purpose of the Report

To provide the SCB with an overview of the work being undertaken by the joint Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership.

Information

The Partnership aims to prevent trafficking and modern day slavery by conducting extensive outreach and education throughout the community, public services, faith communities, voluntary and community sectors, exposing how traffickers function and enhancing the support offered to victims. A delivery plan has been developed to support the national strategy and reflects the four strands of Prevent, Protect, Prepare and Pursue.

Updates since the SCB in March 2016

Since the establishment of the Partnership in January 2015, and the update provided to the SCB in March 2016, a number of actions have been undertaken, these include:

- The establishment of a multi-agency tactical intelligence group.
- Sharing information from divisional Organised Crime Groups to Operation Advenus (a central intelligence hub) where slavery or exploitation is suspected. Operation Advenus team has recently been strengthened with more police resources to help tackle modern slavery.
- Compilation of information and data from partner agencies to inform the Modern Slavery Assessment for Derby and Derbyshire.
- Modern slavery awareness training has been delivered to 360 delegates across all partner agencies, third sector, and faith communities. Moving forward, a 'train the trainer' event is being developed for key partner agencies to cascade within their organisations and an e-learning package will be available for professionals.
- Development and delivery of a communication strategy to raise awareness across all partner, businesses and communities. This includes the publication of a newsletter for partners and the public, a copy is attached as Appendix A. The Safer Derbyshire website includes a section on modern slavery and highlights the new video aimed at local authorities and recently released by Kevin Hyland, the Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner and highlights the

indicators of modern slavery, signs to look out for and the correct course of action <http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/our-priorities/ocg/default.asp>

- Development of the Derby and Derbyshire Adult Victims of Modern Slavery and Exploitation local referral process. The referral process provides advice for professionals and includes examples of general indicators and questions to ask the potential victim. It also provides a pathway into pre National Referral Mechanism (NRM) accommodation for potential victims of modern slavery. The pre NRM service for victims provides essential emotional support, advocacy and short term accommodation (maximum three nights) for victims of modern slavery and exploitation.
- In June, the University of Derby's International Policing and Justice Institute hosted a business supply chain conference, key speakers included: the Bishop of Derby and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The aim of the conference was to raise awareness of labour exploitation within supply chains. The conference marked a decade since the creation of the Athens Ethical Principle '*Action 2030: Ending Modern Slavery Together*'. Conference delegates including Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner Hardyal Dhindsa were invited to sign up to the principles whereby committing them to eradicate human trafficking and slavery throughout their entire supply chain.

Performance information

Work is currently underway by Safer Derbyshire Research and Information team to develop a Derby and Derbyshire Partnership profile for Modern Slavery, the profile will help to understand the prevalence, risk and needs victims.

A breakdown of referrals into the National Referral Mechanism from Derby / Derbyshire during 2015 equated to:

- 14 victims (made up of 10 adults and 4 minors)
- Victims originated from Bulgaria, Hungary, Nepal, Vietnam and the UK
- Victims of predominantly Labour exploitation and sexual exploitation

Of the crime and incidents recorded by Derbyshire Police, the majority to date have been concentrated in Derby City. A review of the police intelligence picture however, confirms that modern slavery is like to be present across all areas of Derbyshire, with labour exploitation in particular appearing the most widespread.

Role for local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and partner agencies

Local CSPs and partner agencies have a key role to play in raising awareness of, and tackling modern slavery, this includes:

- Engagement with training and awareness sessions to improve knowledge and understanding of Modern Slavery and Exploitation.
- Identify officers to attend the 'train the trainer' session and subsequently develop local arrangements to cascade information and training to other local staff / partners to increase awareness.
- Feed local intelligence into Operation Advenus, which is Derbyshire Constabulary's approach to coordinating information on human trafficking / modern slavery, with the ultimate aim of assisting victims, mapping the scale of the issues and bringing the exploiting parties to justice. Contact details for Operation Advenus are as follows: Direct Line: 0300 122 8939, or email: projectadvenus@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk

- Support any local operations under 'Pursue' strand as appropriate.

Recommendations

That the SCB;

- 1) Notes the report.**
- 2) Support the work of the Modern Slavery Partnership, as outlined in the report.**

Newsletter

Welcome to the first edition of the Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership Newsletter. The newsletter presents a summary of the work of the partnership to date, objective for the future and forthcoming events.

Introduction

In 2015, the Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership a multi-agency partnership was formed. The partnership aims to disrupt trafficking and modern day slavery by conducting extensive outreach and education throughout the community, public services, faith communities and voluntary and community sectors and thereby;- Expose how traffickers function and attempt to conceal their operations and victims.

The Partnership is focusing its activities on the four strategic themes in line with the Government's Modern Slavery Strategy:

- **PURSUE** – Prosecuting and disrupting individuals and groups responsible for modern slavery.
- **PREVENT**–Preventing people from engaging in modern slavery.
- **PROTECT**– Strengthening safeguards against modern slavery by protecting vulnerable people from exploitation and increasing awareness of and resilience against this crime.
- **PREPARE**–Reducing the harm caused by modern slavery through improved victim identification and enhanced support.

The scale of modern slavery in the UK is significant. Modern slavery crimes are being committed across the country and there have been year on year increases in the number of victims identified. In few other crimes are human beings used as commodities over and over again for the profit of others. Victims endure experiences that are horrifying in their inhumanity. Labour exploitation can be an element of criminal offences of forced labour or human trafficking which themselves constitute modern slavery.



Extracts from the media - a national picture of modern slavery

“Green acres site Bedfordshire area – 24 slaves discovered living in dog kennels, sheds and horse boxes.”

“A human trafficking couple who took a 13-year-old African from his home country and enslaved him at their Walsall home for almost a quarter of a century have been convicted. Doctor Emmanuel Edet, a 61-year-old phlebotomist, and wife Antan, a 58-year-old senior nursing sister, both of Haymill Close in Perivale, were found guilty of holding a person in slavery or servitude, child cruelty, and assisting unlawful immigration at Harrow Crown Court.”

“Over a hundred women trafficked from Hungary into the UK for purpose of sexual exploitation within the sex industry – traffickers based in London. Metropolitan Police have estimated £125,000 profit off one woman working in a brothel per year.”

Kevin Hyland, Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner

'I welcome the Derby & Derbyshire Partnership in the fight against the evil crime of modern slavery. Traffickers brutally exploit innocent people right here in the UK, and unless we come together and share expertise, we will not win the fight.'



We all have a role in this, and through awareness raising and targeted training, the Partnership is excelling in playing their part. I am glad to have assisted in developing this Partnership having attended the first summit held at St Peter's church, Derby in 2014. The four-strand approach is both clear and clever, and I look forward to continued working with this Partnership and seeing the fruit of their hard work significantly contributing to the protection of exploited people and realising the UK's ambition to take the global lead in the eradication of this abhorrent violation of human dignity'.

Bishop of Derby, The Rt Revd Alastair Redfern

"Although legislation has been put in place to provide a framework for the fight against modern slavery, which is a substantial achievement, it represents just the first stage in an urgent task. The crime of modern slavery is becoming more widespread across the world – and is developing in our own city and county.



The key to a successful response depends upon intelligence, effective support for victims, and a coordinated response from the police, other statutory agencies, and those of us in the voluntary sector who can provide vital extra resourcing. The key challenge is to channel our compassion and our commitment into a network that can provide an effective response to the crime, the identification of victims, the pursuit of justice and the long term care of those who have been abused.

A number of partnership events have targeted multi agencies and the general public since 2014 including publicity material – it is testament to the strength of the partnership that each one has been a great success.

In June 2016 the Archbishop of Canterbury visited the county and was able to learn about the work of the partnership group through a business supply chains conference. He launched the next phase of the partnership awareness raising material which specifically targets labour exploitation in the supply chains. He was impressed greatly by the commitment and close working relationships of the partners. It is a great privilege to be a member of the group and I will continue to support this vital work."

Schools Banner Comp

To commemorate the 210 year anniversary of the signing of the Act of Abolition 1807, we would like to encourage primary and secondary schools to submit a piece of artwork that could contribute to a Modern Slavery Act 2015 banner. We intend to use the banner to showcase the hard work of the local community in supporting the fight against slavery in Derbyshire. For more information please contact chaplain@bishopofderby.org



Abolition of Slavery – The Westminster Banner

As a member of the House of Lords, Bishop Alastair received a letter that a series of Westminster Hall hanging banners were available for organisations to use – one of which was about the 1807 Abolition Act. As part of the new communications strategy for public awareness raising, the partnership group submitted an application to Parliament – due to the strength of our bid we have been granted the banner on loan from Westminster Library. Derby Cathedral has agreed to host the banner and we intend to display the banner in other public places.

Myths of Modern Slavery

There are many myths surrounding Modern Slavery. By believing them we allow the problem to continue.

Myth: Modern Slavery only happens in the developing world?

Fact: Modern slavery happens everywhere. There are over 1.5 million people working in slavery-like conditions in Europe, North America, Japan and Australia*. Men, women and children can be victims of modern slavery.

Myth: Sex trafficking accounts for most cases of modern slavery?

Fact: Most of the people in slavery work in industries such as agriculture, fishing construction, manufacturing, mining, utilities and domestic work. Around one in five are victims of sexual exploitation*.

Myth: Someone is not a victim of modern slavery if they have a better life than previously? Some people are willing to tolerate their situation because they may think it is a “stepping stone” to a better future. They may also compare their situation favourably to what they experienced at home. This does not mean that they are not victims of modern slavery**.

Myth; A person who didn't take opportunities to escape cannot be considered to be a victim of modern slavery?

Fact: There are many reasons why someone may choose not to escape an exploitative situation. These include fear of reprisal, vulnerability, Stockholm syndrome (psychological dependency on, and empathy for, the person exploiting them), and lack of knowledge of their environment**.

Myth: Modern slavery doesn't affect me?

Fact: Even if you're not a victim of modern slavery, you're still affected by it. Businesses, for example, face unfair competition from unscrupulous companies who reap the profits of modern slavery. That may put pressure on them to lower wages or cut benefits. Meanwhile governments lose out on precious tax revenue while facing huge legal costs from prosecuting modern-slavery cases - money which could be spent on public services like education, healthcare or public transportation*.

Extracts taken from:

* ** The 50 for Freedom Campaign - led by the International Labour Organisation and its partners, the International Trade Union Confederation and the International Organisation of Employers. Police National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies.

Modern Slavery Awareness Training

Migrant Help have been commissioned by Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council, to deliver a number of modern slavery awareness training courses for staff in public organisations and community / voluntary groups. The full day training provided delegates with an overview of modern slavery/human trafficking legislation, strategies, local and national risk, threat and history of modern slavery operations, along with the referral processes into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). To date 360 delegates have attended the training. Further train the trainer sessions will be delivered to partners for those wishing to cascade the training within their organisations.

The Partners of the group are:

- British Red Cross
- DWP
- Derby City Adult Safeguarding Board
- Derby City Children's Safeguarding Board
- Derby City Council
- Derby Homes
- Derby Hospitals NHS
- Derby Teaching
- Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire County Council
- Derbyshire Fire & Rescue
- Diocese of Derby
- Eastern European Communities CIC
- GLA
- Growing Communities Together/Restore
- Multi Faith Centre
- Roma Community Care
- Salvation Army
- Southern Derbyshire CCG
- UKVI - Immigration Enforcement
- University of Derby

For more information and to learn more about the Partnership contact:

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Pop Gill
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Project Advenus -
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projectadvenus@
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DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Derbyshire Hate Crime Update
Report written by	Michelle Collins - Community Safety Manager Derbyshire County Council
Action/ Recommendations	That the SCB; 1. Notes the report. 2. Supports the work of the newly formed Hate Crime Governance Board. 3. Agree that an update on the Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan be brought to a future meeting.

Purpose of the report

To update the Safer Communities Board of the partnership work being undertaken in Derbyshire to address hate crime, this includes:

- the review undertaken by Derbyshire County Council Improvement and Scrutiny panel whose aim was to understand what the Authority is doing with partners to raise the awareness of Hate Crime and the difference it is making to victims of Hate Crime.
- a brief overview of the new UK Government's plan for tackling hate crime – 'Action Against Hate', which can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hate-crime-action-plan-2016>

Strategic Developments

Action Against Hate - The UK Government's plan for tackling hate crime was published in July 2016. The plan sets out the government's refreshed commitment and five objectives over the next four years to ensure effective delivery against the plan. The plan will be reviewed for progress in 2018. The five governmental objectives are:

- Preventing hate crime
- Responding to hate crime in our communities
- Increasing the reporting of hate crime
- Improving support for victims of hate crime
- Building our understanding of hate crime

In October 2016, Derbyshire County Councils Improvement and Scrutiny Committee – People, reported on the findings of their review of Hate Crime. The report acknowledged the positive work which is being undertaken by partners, but made a number of recommendations about how this could be enhanced.

As partners will be aware, activity around Hate Crime has historically been overseen by the Derby/Derbyshire Hate Crime Strategic Commissioners Group and the Hate Crime Practitioners Group. Since the update in March

2016, Derbyshire Constabulary have taken the lead in establishing a Hate Crime Governance Board which will provide Strategic oversight for this work.

In response to these strategic developments, the Derby/Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan is being updated and will reflect the expectations of Action Against Hate, as well as incorporating the recommendations coming from the Scrutiny Review. This action plan is currently in draft format and will be taken to the Hate Crime Governance Board for approval on 16th December and an update will be provided to a future meeting of the SCB.

Operational Developments

Since the conception of the strategy and action plan in 2012, partners and agencies have been working hard to address the key strategic objectives. Key developments over the last six months include:

- Continuation of multi-agency funding to support the provision of the Stop Hate UK (SHUK) telephone helpline until October 2017.
- There have been 24 contacts to date to SHUK for Qtr 1, 2016-17. The 24 contacts were made up of 13 incidents and 11 calls seeking updates support and information.
 - The highest forms of hate motivation identified this quarter was Disability followed by Race and Religion,
 - Most common types of incidents reports included those involving verbal abuse, poor service provision, anti-social behaviour and malicious communication.
 - 42% (10) of the contacts were outside of normal office hours, access to the services was mainly by telephone (71%) but with an increase usage of other services including the BSL service.
 - Referrals made following the calls or electronic contact included:
 - 4 to Police
 - 1 to Local Authority
 - 1 to Housing Association
 - Derbyshire is currently third highest across all of Stop Hate UK commissioned areas, coming behind Merseyside and Leeds. This trend is also the same following Brexit in June, with 36 calls being received to the helpline from June to August 2016.
- Procurement of SHUK publicity materials, including a range of posters and booklets in different languages. Partners and agencies across Derbyshire and Derby City used materials to raise awareness of the SHUK services. OPCC funded hate crime services encouraged to raise awareness of their services including the use of social media/ internet.
- Ongoing work with partners to further increase the numbers of signposting centres across Derbyshire. This includes the provision of a handbook and training for new agencies wishing to become a signposting centre.

Performance Information

Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team is providing data on a quarterly basis which presents an overview of hate crime in Derbyshire and Derby City. Headline findings from the performance data suggests:

- In Derbyshire (including Derby City), there has been little variation in the volumes of hate related incidents reported to the Police and of hate related crimes over the past four years. There was an increase following the Brexit result but numbers appear to have returned back to previous levels.
- There are on average two hate related incidents reported to the Police each day, resulting in 509 hate related crimes per year. These crimes account for nearly 1% of overall crime, with just under half of them having a positive outcome. Restorative Justice Disposals account for a very small number of these positive outcomes.
- The most common offences were public disorder followed by violence without injury.
- Racially or religiously aggravated and motivated offences account for 80% of offences and incidents both nationally and locally, with sexual orientation being the next highest type of incident reported.
- Victims of anti-social behaviour identified in the ASB Victims First project show that many have vulnerabilities around mental health, age and physical or learning disabilities.
- Three-quarters (71%) of respondents to the Citizens Panel 2016 stated that they were unaware of the Stop Hate UK logo. There remains a need to raise awareness of what hate crime is and of the services available, both internally through staff training and externally with the general public. This should be aimed at making it easier for victims of hate crime to report what has happened to them, and making sure the correct support is provided and action taken when they do.

Recommendations;

That the SCB;

- 1. Notes the report.**
- 2. Supports the work of the newly formed Hate Crime Governance Board.**
- 3. Agree that an update on the Derby and Derbyshire Hate Crime Action Plan be brought to a future meeting.**

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	National Probation Service (NPS) Framework for Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews (DVHR's)
Report written by	Christine Flinton – Head of Community Safety Derbyshire County Council
Attached	Appendix A: Letter from Head of NPS (Derbyshire) Appendix B: NPS National Partnership Framework England and Wales Domestic Homicide Reviews
Action/ Recommendations	That the SCB; 1. Makes representation to NOM's about the negative impact on local working arrangements of their decision not to provide financial support to DVHR's 2. Makes representation to the Home Office about the implications of the new Framework, and the fact it undermines the statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships in relation to DVHR's.

Purpose of the Report

To make the SCB aware of the new NPS Framework in relation to DVHR's, and to highlight the implications for partnership arrangements in Derbyshire.

Background

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

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

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

Derbyshire Constabulary
 Derbyshire Police Authority
 Derbyshire County Council
 Derbyshire Probation Trust

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service
Derbyshire PCT
Relevant District Council

This arrangement was subsequently updated in February 2013, when the statutory responsibility moved from Primary Care Trusts to Clinical Commissioning Groups.

Information

In August 2016, the Head of Probation (Derbyshire) wrote to partners to inform them of the publication of a new National Framework document outlining the role of the NPS in the DVHR process.

Whilst the framework underlines the on-going commitment of the NPS to support the DVHR process, and highlights the need to ensure senior officers are engaged in the process. It specifies that the NPS will no longer be in a position to make a financial contribution to the cost of the review.

Within Derbyshire the funding arrangements for DVHR's is based on all responsible authorities making an equal financial contribution and as such the Framework undermines these arrangements.

It should be noted that the NPS locally have, and continue to be actively involved in the DVHR process, and their commitment to continue to do this remains.

The target date for implementation of the guidance is January 2017, as such it is anticipated that the two DVHR's currently underway will be unaffected by the new arrangements.

Recommendations

That the SCB;

- 1. Makes representation to the NOM's about the negative impact on local working arrangements of their decision not to provide financial support to DVHR's**
- 2. Makes representation to the Home Office about the implications of the new Framework, and the fact it undermines the statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships in relation to DVHR's.**

•



National Offender
Management Service

National
Probation
Service



Derbyshire

Derwent Centre
1 Stuart Street
Derby
DE1 2EQ

To Whom it may Concern

Telephone 01332 868337

Fax 01332 867360

karen.macleod@probation.gsi.gov.uk

09 August 2016

Dear Colleague

Re: National Probation Service Partnership Framework for Domestic Homicide Reviews

I am writing to introduce the National Probation Service (NPS) Partnership Framework document in relation to Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs), a copy is attached for your information. The document is part of a suite of frameworks being developed to reflect the movement of the NPS towards a consistent national model for engagement with each partnership. The framework underlines the ongoing commitment of the NPS to meeting its statutory obligations and to multi-agency engagement in order to protect the public, reduce the risk of harm, prevent and promote the safety of victims and to effectively deliver probation services. It gives a framework and model for future NPS participation in DHRs with the intention of promoting greater consistency and optimising NPS engagement in order that the NPS contributes effectively to identifying, addressing and disseminating learning from DHRs.

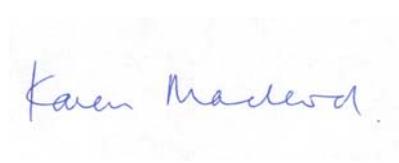
The NPS Partnership Framework for DHRs has been developed following a detailed national review of NPS engagement with DHRs across England and Wales and examination of statutory and best practice guidance. It clarifies the grade of staff who will undertake key activities in relation to DHRs and Individual Management Reviews (IMRs) and introduces consistent processes for quality assurance of IMRs and for dissemination of learning from DHRs across the NPS. The target date for implementation of the DHR partnership framework is 01 January 2017 with Local Delivery Units moving to these arrangements as soon as possible. The national position is that the NPS makes no financial contribution to DHRs. The NPS contributes to DHRs by providing a representative to the DHR Review Panel and complies with DHR guidance in completing an IMR as required by the DHR Review Panel.

The purpose of the framework is to deliver more effective internal processes for the NPS and greater consistency in engagement with DHRs. It is anticipated that implementation of the framework will have minimal impact for Community Safety Partnerships/DHR Review Panels in most areas with the NPS continuing to provide a senior management representative to DHR panels and continuing to provide IMRs.

I will be available to discuss NPS future engagement in DHRs and any questions arising from the framework.

I would appreciate it if you would share this NPS framework document widely with partners within the Community Safety Partnership, within domestic abuse structures locally and with representatives from other organisations that comprise the Domestic Homicide Review Panels.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Karen MacLeod". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a faint, light-colored rectangular stamp or watermark.

Karen MacLeod
Head of Probation (Derbyshire)

Enclosed: NPS National Partnership Framework - Domestic Homicide Reviews



National Offender
Management Service

National
Probation
Service



National Probation Service

National Partnership Framework England & Wales
Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)

July 2016
Final Version

Version Control

Document

Document Reference No	Author	Position
NPS-DALG- DHR	Liz Smith	Partnership and Stakeholder Lead

Distribution

Name	Role	Organisation
Development and Business Change Section		NPS
Deputy Directors of NPS Divisions		NPS
NOMS Policy Leads		NOMS

Approval

Name	Date	Organisation	Position
Becky Hart	30.6.16	NPS DBC	System Integration Manager
Heads of Public Protection	3.6.16	NPS	HoPPs agreed proposal paper
NPS Deputy Directors	22.07.16	NPS SLT	

Final Signoff

Name	Date	Organisation	Position
NPS Senior Leadership Team	22.07.16	NPS and NOMS in Wales	Directors and Deputy Directors

Date Adopted and Review

Date Adopted	Review Dates
22.7.16	12 months

Document history

Version	Date	Changed By	Summary of Changes
V 0.1	17.5.16	Liz Smith	Initial Draft Framework incorporating recommendations of Domestic Abuse Leads group and DHR Mapping group
V 0.2	20.5.16	Liz Smith	Feedback from ACO Leads
V 0.3	20.6.16	Liz Smith	Decisions and approval HoPPs,
V 0.4	23.6.16	Liz Smith	feedback NOMS OMPPG
V1	30.6.16	Liz Smith	Final amendments from DA Leads
V2 Final	27.7.16	Liz Smith	Sign off dates entered

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1 Partnership Working in relation to Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)

The National Probation Service (NPS) is committed to reducing re-offending, preventing victims and protecting the public. The NPS recognises the significant harm caused by domestic abuse and engages in partnership working via Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in order to effectively manage high risk offenders, to reduce the likelihood of re-offending and to reduce the risk of serious harm to victims. The NPS engages with Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) particularly in relation to domestic abuse victims identified as at high risk of harm. The NPS is committed to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare, to safeguarding adults at risk and to working with other agencies with the aim of preventing abuse and harm.

At a national level the NPS and the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) contribute to government strategy in relation to domestic abuse, managing high risk offenders and reducing harm to victims. The NPS engages at a local level as a statutory partner in Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs), MAPPA and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), and as a member by invitation of Safeguarding Adult Boards (SABs) to contribute to the formulation of strategy, policy and planning. This includes the NPS sharing knowledge and expertise regarding risk assessment and management of offenders in order to inform strategies for preventing domestic abuse and preventing violence against vulnerable victims.

The NPS contributes to Serious Case Reviews (SCRs), other child protection and child death reviews and Safeguarding Adults Reviews. The NPS has a statutory responsibility to cooperate with local CSPs in the process of Domestic Homicide Review (DHR), this is a multi agency review of the circumstances surrounding each domestic homicide in order to ensure agencies are responding appropriately to victims of domestic abuse by offering and putting in place suitable support mechanisms, procedures, resources and interventions with an aim to avoid future incidents of domestic homicide and abuse. The NPS is committed to working collaboratively with partner agencies in relation to DHRs to identify where lessons can be learned, where processes and practices need improvement and to embed the learning from such reviews into NPS practice.

This document focuses on NPS partnership working in relation to DHRs which is a statutory requirement. The NPS National Partnership Framework for MARAC (Feb 2016) describes in detail the NPS strategic and operational responsibilities in relation to domestic abuse more widely.

2 Scope and Definitions

2.1 **Scope:**

This document represents the national partnership framework to be adopted by NPS Divisions in England and Wales in relation to engagement with DHRs. It provides the following:

- an overview of relevant legislation and guidance,
- baseline expectations for NPS engagement in DHRs, including the responsibilities of the NPS representative in attendance at DHR panel meetings convened by the CSP
- an outline of expectations in relation to NPS production of Individual Management Reviews (IMRs) and the quality assurance of IMRs
- identifies the most appropriate grade of staff to undertake responsibilities in relation to DHRs and the training, skills, and support needed

Official

- outlines the strategy to ensure that lessons learned are collated, disseminated and embedded into practice across the NPS

This framework should be read in conjunction with the DHR process maps contained within EQUIP (Excellence and Quality in Processes) which is the NPS IT platform for the recording of all business and practice processes. It is anticipated that this framework will give greater national consistency in terms of the NPS participation in DHRs whilst enabling divisions to have some flexibility in order to respond to local structures/resources.

This partnership framework document is intended to supplement existing NOMS/NPS domestic abuse guidance. Its content is in keeping with the updated NOMS Domestic Abuse Guidance that will shortly be released by the NOMS Offender Management and Public Protection Group (OMPPG) and also with the NPS Domestic Abuse Operational Guidance currently being developed. It makes reference to existing NOMS/NPS policy and practice guidance for the safeguarding of children and adults. This NPS Partnership Framework is not a Probation Instruction.

It is intended that this framework will be reviewed on an annual basis and in response to changes in legislation or statutory guidance, the government 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2016-2020' (published March 2016) indicates that DHR guidance will be reviewed in 2017.

2.2 *Wales*

This DHR framework applies to the NPS divisions in England and Wales, the DHR legislation and statutory guidance spans both.

For NPS Divisions in England this DHR framework is complementary to the other National Partnership Framework documents on SABs (July 2015), LSCBs (February 2016) and MARAC (February 2016). [See Annex D](#) for links. NOMS in Wales is producing similar partnership framework documents for these areas of work that reflect the unique structural and legislative differences in Wales.

2.3 *Definitions:*

The Home Office 'Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews' (2013) refers to section 9(3) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004) giving the following definition of domestic homicide review:

'a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by—

(a) a person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or

(b) a member of the same household as himself, held with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death'.

The UK government definition of domestic violence is:

"any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional."

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so-called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

For a full list of acronyms and definitions, please refer to [Annex A](#). In addition [Annex D](#) lists references and some of the relevant reading materials in relation to DHRs.

3 Background

3.1 *Review of NPS Engagement with DHR*

This Partnership Framework document has been developed following a review of NPS engagement in DHRs across England and Wales, conducted by the Domestic Abuse Leads group, a subgroup of Heads of Public Protection (HoPPs). It builds on the findings of the DHR Questionnaire completed by NPS Local Delivery Unit (LDU) Heads in February 2016 and the DHR Mapping Workshop conducted in March 2016. The DHR questionnaire showed that whilst the NPS engages with the DHR process in all areas, the former Probation Trusts had developed different approaches to DHR engagement which has resulted in significant geographical variation. Differences include the grade of staff attending DHR panel meetings and writing IMRs, differences in the quality assurance processes for IMRs, variation in training and preparation and in the processes for collation and dissemination of lessons learned.

The national DHR Mapping workshop was held in March 2016, attended by the NOMS OMPPG policy lead for domestic abuse and representatives from the NPS Divisions, all operationally involved in the delivery of DHRs and with specialist knowledge of domestic abuse. The workshop reviewed the findings from the DHR questionnaire which provides a baseline of existing NPS practice in relation to DHRs, considered the relevant legislation and guidance and then explored potential future models to optimise NPS engagement in the DHR process. The workshop produced draft DHR process maps for inclusion in EQUIP. As the outcome of the DHR review, the Domestic Abuse Leads Group produced proposals for the future model of NPS engagement in DHRs which will give greater national consistency. This framework is based on this model agreed by HoPPs, subject to endorsement by Deputy Directors and NPS Executive.

4 Legislation, Guidance and Statutory Responsibilities

4.1 *Legislation and Statutory Responsibilities*

Primary legislation regarding DHRs is contained in section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004), the provisions of which came into force on 13th April 2011.

Section 9(3) of the Domestic Violence and Victims Act defines domestic homicide review ([see Section 2.3 above for definition](#)) and specifically includes 'providers of Probation Services' in the list of agencies (under subsection 4 of the Act) that must participate in DHRs as follows:

- '(2) The Secretary of State may in a particular case direct a specified person or body within subsection (4) to establish, or to participate in, a domestic homicide review.*
- (3) It is the duty of any person or body within subsection (4) establishing or participating in a domestic homicide review (whether or not held pursuant to a direction under subsection (2)) to have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State as to the establishment and conduct of such reviews'.*

Other agencies included under subsection 4 are Police, local authorities and health.

Safeguarding Children - In relation to the safeguarding of children the legislation is primarily contained in the Children Act 1989 (as amended) and the Children Act 2004 (as amended) The

Children Act 1989 provides the legislative framework for child protection and established the key principle of the paramount nature of the child's welfare. The Children Act 2004 strengthens the 1989 Act encouraging partnerships between agencies and creates more accountability. Section 11 in England and Section 28 in Wales, requires a range of organisations, including the NPS and CRCs¹, to make arrangements for ensuring that their functions, and services provided on their behalf, are discharged with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The NPS Child Safeguarding interim guidance gives detail of the operational impact of compliance with Section 11 of the Children Act. *Working Together to Safeguard Children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children* (HM Govt, March 2015) is statutory guidance that covers the legislative requirements and expectations on individual services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and makes explicit that safeguarding is the responsibility of all professionals who work with families and children. *Safeguarding Children: Working Together under the Children Act 2004* (Welsh Govt Feb 2007) and *All Wales Child Protection Procedures* (Welsh Govt April 2008) apply in Wales.

The Adoption and Children Act 2002 Section 120 (applies to England and Wales) amended the definition of 'harm' in Section 31 (9) of the Children Act 1989 to include 'impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another'. This makes witnessing domestic abuse a reason to take action to protect a child from harm.

Safeguarding Adults - The Care Act 2014 was enacted in England in April 2015, it makes clear the law relating to care and support for adults, support for carers; safeguarding adults from abuse or neglect; care standards; and the integration of care and support with health services. The NPS has a statutory responsibility in England to contribute to the safeguarding of adults and as a member by invitation of the SAB and will need to ensure compliance with local policies and procedures including contributing to safeguarding adult reviews. In Wales the relevant legislation is the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Providers of probation services in Wales are statutory partners of the SAB.

4.2 **Statutory Guidance underpinning DHRs**

The key guidance document underpinning DHRs is the Home Office 'Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews' (2013) which refers to the primary legislation and relates to both England and Wales.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209020/DHR_Guidance_refresh_HO_final_WEB.pdf

This guidance outlines CSP, multi agency and individual agency responsibilities in relation to DHRs.

The statutory guidance makes clear that overall responsibility for establishing a review should rest with the local CSP as '*CSPs are ideally placed to initiate a DHR and Review Panel due to their multi-agency design and locations across England and Wales*'.

The government Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2016 – 2020 makes clear the government commitment to reducing violence against women and girls, with objectives to increase early identification and prevention of abuse, provision of accessible, effective and evidence based services, changing society's attitudes towards abuse, increasing reporting of offences, effective prosecution of perpetrators with interventions to address the behaviour, collaborative interagency working and recognition of the international dimension of VAWG.

4.3 **Purpose of the DHR**

The statutory guidance indicates that the purpose of a DHR is to:

¹ The section 11 is conferred on CRCs by virtue of contractual arrangements entered into with the Secretary of State

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- a) establish what lessons are to be learned from the domestic homicide regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims;
- b) identify clearly what those lessons are both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result;
- c) apply these lessons to service responses including changes to policies and procedures as appropriate; and
- d) prevent domestic violence, abuse and homicide and improve service responses for all domestic violence and abuse victims and their children through improved intra and inter-agency working.

DHRs are not inquiries into how the victim died or into who is culpable; that is a matter for coroners and criminal courts, respectively, to determine as appropriate.

DHRs are not specifically part of any disciplinary inquiry or process. Where information emerges in the course of a DHR indicating that disciplinary action should be initiated, the established agency disciplinary procedures should be undertaken separately, though sometimes concurrently, to the DHR process.

The rationale for the review process is to ensure agencies are responding appropriately to victims of domestic violence and abuse by offering and putting in place appropriate support mechanisms, procedures, resources and interventions with an aim to avoid future incidents of domestic homicide and violence. The review will also assess whether agencies have sufficient and robust procedures and protocols in place, which were understood and adhered to by their staff.

4.4 **Guidance for Key Stages in the DHR process:**

4.4.1 **Participation in the DHR Panel**

The CSP has overall responsibility for the DHR process. Once notified in writing by the police of a domestic homicide, the CSP should convene a review panel that consists of the statutory agencies defined in the Act and in addition any other agencies and professionals relevant to the review. As a statutory partner of the CSP the NPS is required to be part of the review panel. The panel should decide within one month of notification, if a domestic homicide review is to be undertaken, establish the terms of reference for the review and appoint an independent chair who will be responsible for coordination of the review and preparation of the final Overview Report. The panel also needs to determine if any other ongoing reviews exist in relation to the case (e.g. Child Safeguarding SCR, MAPPA SCR, Serious Further Offence (SFO) Review, Safeguarding Adult Review, Mental Health Investigation) and also if criminal proceedings are taking place in order that review activity can be coordinated. In general the Overview Report should be concluded within 6 months of the notification, however the Home Office recognises that this timescale is exceeded in some more complex cases and often where there are criminal proceedings.

Home Office guidance stipulates that panel members should be senior managers able to represent and make decisions on behalf of their own agency and defines their role as follows:

- To be prepared for the panel meetings by reviewing documents and undertaking actions by agreed deadlines
- To challenge practice in their own and other agencies
- To be responsible for any additional enquiries required within their own agency.
- To facilitate communication between their own agency and the DHR Panel Chair and Overview author.
- To support their own IMR author to ensure they deliver a high quality report agreed by senior management within their agency.

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- To work with other panel members to identify areas of good practice and recommendations for change.
- To facilitate feedback in their individual agencies.

4.4.2 Agency Individual Management Reviews (IMRs):

Once it is known that a homicide is being considered for review, each agency should carry out an IMR of its involvement with the victim or perpetrator. The chair of the review panel should write to the senior manager in each of the participating agencies to commission the IMRs which will form part of the overview report. Where the NPS has had direct involvement with the perpetrator and or the victim who are the subject of the DHR then the NPS will be required to prepare an IMR for the DHR panel. The annexes to the Home Office DHR Guidance (2013) contain a template and outline IMR. The statutory guidance clarifies that the aim of the IMR is to:

- allow agencies to look openly and critically at individual and organisational practice and the context within which people were working to see whether the case indicates that changes could and should be made
- identify how those changes will be brought about
- identify examples of good practice within agencies

Preparation of the IMR should begin as soon as a decision is taken to proceed with a review and its terms of reference have been set, and sooner if a case gives cause for concern within the individual agency.

Those conducting IMRs should not have been directly involved with the victim, the perpetrator or either of their families and should not have been the immediate line manager of any staff involved in the IMR.

Section 7 of the guidance states that where staff or others are interviewed by those preparing IMRs, a written record of such interviews should be made and this should be shared with the relevant interviewee. Staff should be reminded that the review does not form part of a disciplinary investigation. If the review finds that policies and procedures have not been followed, relevant staff or managers should be interviewed to understand the reasons for this in accordance with the relevant agency procedures.

4.4.3 Quality Assurance of IMRs

Each organisation preparing an IMR should ensure that it is quality assured by a senior manager within the organisation who has not been involved in the management of the case. The senior manager representative on the DHR panel will be responsible for ensuring that any recommendations from both the IMR and, where appropriate, the overview report are acted on appropriately.

On completion of each IMR report, there should be a process of feedback and debriefing for the staff involved in the case, in advance of completion of the overview report. There should also be a follow-up feedback session with these staff members once the overview report has been completed and prior to its publication. The management of these sessions are the responsibility of the senior manager in the relevant organisation.

4.4.4 Actions arising from DHRs and Dissemination of lessons learned

At local level it is the responsibility of each DHR panel representative to ensure that specific actions arising from the DHR are addressed and that once the overview report is published the lessons learned are disseminated within their organisation.

5 Governance and Quality Assurance of DHRs

The Home Office has overall responsibility for DHR strategy nationally with CSPs responsible for their coordination and delivery.

Each agency has responsibility for quality assuring the content and presentation of the IMR before submission to the local DHR panel and the agency representative on the DHR panel has responsibility for ensuring that their agency and its involvement is appropriately reflected in the DHR overview report. [Section 6.3](#) below contains details of NPS quality assurance processes for IMRs.

The Home Office Quality Assurance Panel has responsibility for quality assuring all overview reports for DHRs conducted under the statutory guidance and includes representation from all relevant statutory agencies as well as the voluntary sector. If the panel finds that a final report is inadequate, the Chair gives feedback directly to the CSP responsible for the review with the reasons why amendment is needed. This panel ensures that final reports recognise the experience of families, friends and colleagues and are approached in an open, true and honest manner. The Home Office has published the criteria against which DHR overview reports will be assessed and also terms of reference for the HOQA panel:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207602/criteria-DHR-web-v2.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208143/terms-of-reference-june-2013.pdf

The Home Office Quality Assurance Panel also has responsibility for:

- Identifying serious failings and common themes, monitoring national recommendations, and disseminating effective practice and lessons learned at a national level
- Communicating national achievements in relation to DHR's
- Communicating and liaising with other government departments to ensure appropriate engagement from all relevant agencies.
- Recommending national training needs and working across government to ensure existing training is highlighted.
- Reviewing decisions by CSPs not to undertake a DHR
- Providing advice to the Secretary of State to request that an area undertake a review
- Recommending service needs to commissioners.

The National MAPPA team provides a representative to sit on the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel.

6 Key Actions for NPS Divisions

This section gives details of the national framework to be adopted by the NPS in relation to DHRs, divisions are expected to move to these arrangements as soon as possible and certainly by **1st January 2017**. All NPS processes in relation to DHRs will be available on EQUIP. Divisions need to share this framework with CSPs, standard letters to accompany this framework will be provided to divisions for this purpose.

6.1 *NPS Attendance at Domestic Homicide Review Panels:*

The HO guidance makes clear that the DHR panel should have senior manager representation from each of the statutory agencies. The NPS representative at the DHR panel should be ACO/Cluster Head level to enable decisions to be made on behalf of the NPS. This senior manager must take responsibility for the NPS contribution to full panel decisions, for the submission of NPS IMRs, for NPS actions arising from the review and for dissemination of lessons learned within the NPS. The NPS must provide a representative to all DHR panels even where the NPS has not had direct involvement in the case.

Ideally it is best practice for the senior manager representative at the DHR panel to be independent of direct line management responsibility for the case under review. Operationally within the NPS the DHR panel representative will most usually be the ACO/Cluster Head for the relevant LDU in order to facilitate and demonstrate local accountability. If the CSP/DHR panel have concerns about the independence of the NPS representative in a specific case this should be reflected in the panel discussions when setting the Terms of Reference in order that the NPS can identify an alternative senior manager representative.

There should be provision for a Band 6, where they exist, or a Band 5 to deputise at the DHR panel for the ACO when necessary, however, membership of the panel should not be delegated in its entirety by the ACO/Cluster Head. Clear lines of accountability will need to be in place where a manager other than the ACO deputises at the panel, particularly concerning decisions by the Panel which may have resource implications for the NPS. It is important that NPS managers who attend the DHR panel have relevant skills, experience, training and support in order that they have a clear understanding of the role that they and the NPS have in the DHR process and confidence to represent the NPS appropriately.

6.2 *Preparation of the Individual Management Review (IMR) by the NPS:*

The IMR author within the NPS must be independent and not have been involved in either the delivery or management of the case. IMRs should, from 1st January 2017, and earlier if practicable, be prepared by Senior Probation Officers (SPOs) at Band 5. This is to ensure a current operational perspective to the IMR. It is important that SPOs are appropriately experienced, that they have access to relevant briefing and/or to training, where available, in order to undertake IMRs and that they are supported by senior managers. IMRs should be prepared in accordance with Home Office guidance. The NPS Domestic Abuse Leads Group and Effective Practice Team are currently developing an IMR Quality Assurance and Practice Development Tool which will be implemented across the NPS in autumn 2016, providing clear guidance to IMR authors and ensuring consistency.

6.3 *NPS Quality Assurance of Individual Management Reports (IMRs):*

The NPS is responsible for implementing a quality assurance system that ensures that all IMRs submitted as part of the DHR are accurate, unbiased, and appropriately focused. Once implemented, the proposed IMR Quality Assurance and Practice Development Tool will lead to greater consistency of quality assurance processes across the NPS.

Quality Assurance of IMRs should be undertaken by a senior manager of ACO grade, not involved in the line management of the case, reflecting current practice in the majority of divisions, with the following caveat:

Where the IMR has been completed on a high profile media or contentious case a Deputy Director should review the report after it has been quality assured by the ACO.

6.4 *Training/briefing for the NPS on DHRs/IMRs*

It is important that the NPS IMR author, the quality assurer, and the DHR panel representative receive appropriate briefing and support to enable them to fulfill their role. No formal training on IMRs is currently available within the NPS and as a result the Domestic Abuse Leads Group have commissioned development of an NPS Quality Assurance and Practice Development tool for IMRs. This tool will be of significant assistance to IMR authors and quality assurers, drawing on all available DHR/IMR guidance and examples of best practice to give an explicit framework for consistent delivery. It is anticipated that this tool will be added to EQuIP. Senior Managers with experience of DHR panels and IMRs will need to continue to brief, advise and support colleagues. Divisions will need to explore how staff experienced in preparing SFO reports and Serious Case Reviews can assist in this process.

In some areas training is available via external CSP/LSCB partnership sources, divisions and clusters should work with partners to maximize availability of this training though it is recognized that it is not universally available. Often the chair of the DHR panel/overview report author offers a briefing for IMR authors and where this is available NPS IMR authors should take advantage of this. There is a very basic e learning package on the Home Office DHR website, however it only provides an overview of how the DHR review is established. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conducting-a-domestic-homicide-review-online-learning>

6.5 *Dissemination of the Learning from DHR's within the NPS:*

Whilst there are some good practice examples, the DHR questionnaire found that currently there is inconsistency in how effectively the learning from DHRs is disseminated across the Divisions. It is the responsibility of each divisional management team to determine the most effective process for disseminating learning within the division and for assuring that this is taking place. Wherever possible dissemination should be combined with lessons learned from DHRs, SCRs, safeguarding adults reviews and SFOs. Dissemination of the learning should utilise existing structures wherever possible employing a combination of methods including key messages/briefings at management and team meetings, at practice and risk forums and the use of a newsletter.

It is important that the NPS is able to capture and share learning from DHRs within the divisions and also that national trends, recommendations and learning are shared across the NPS. Each division must nominate a senior manager to lead on collating the DHR learning for the division, this should ideally be the Public Protection or Domestic Abuse lead. This senior manager needs to take responsibility for submitting a quarterly report on behalf of the division to the national NPS Heads of Public Protection (HoPPs) Group chaired by the NPS Deputy Director for Public Protection. The HoPPs will be working with OMPPG safeguarding, MAPPA and Domestic Abuse policy leads to develop a model that optimises the sharing of national learning across the NPS.

7 Resources

7.1 *Financial contributions*

The national position is that the NPS makes no financial contribution to DHRs. The NPS contribution to the DHR review is to provide a representative to the review panel. The NPS will comply with DHR guidance including providing an IMR as required by the DHR Review Panel.

7.2 *NPS Staff Resources*

The NPS will need to ensure that appropriate management resource is allocated to meet the statutory obligations of the DHR process as outlined in [Section 6](#) above.

8 Interface with Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs)

Both NPS and the CRCs are expected by the MoJ to engage with both statutory and non statutory partnerships to enable the management of risk and effective delivery of services. The CRC particularly is expected to engage with partnership structures to promote the “safeguarding of vulnerable adults or potential victims of domestic abuse”². As ‘Providers of Probation Services’ both CRC and NPS are statutorily required to cooperate with DHRs. The NPS and CRCs are separate organisations and whilst cooperation and effective information sharing is desirable, each agency needs to be represented separately at DHR panels and each agency is separately responsible for the preparation of IMRs in relation to offenders whom they supervise. It is not possible for the NPS or CRC representative to speak on behalf of or to commit the other organisation to actions.

The NPS is responsible for the preparation of IMRs on all legacy trust cases closed before the TR transition and is responsible for the preparation of IMRs on cases that have been supervised by the NPS and have been closed since the TR transition. The CRC is responsible for IMRs on cases supervised by the CRC at the point of closure where the case has closed since the TR transition. Where an IMR is requested on a closed case that has been supervised by both NPS and CRC at different points of the Order/Licence, responsibility for preparation of the IMR will be negotiated on a case by case by the NPS and CRC senior managers locally, taking account of the timeframe of the DHR offence, and ensuring that relevant information can be accessed from both organisations.

For further information about CRC responsibilities NPS Divisions are advised to contact the local NOMS Contract Manager for the CRC who will be able to offer further advice.

9 Information Sharing

9.1 Information Sharing Protocols/Agreements

An information Sharing Protocol (ISP) should be determined and agreed by each CSP, similarly in terms of safeguarding, agencies will be bound by the respective ISPs of the LSCB and SAB. The CSP ISP should clearly outline the processes and principles for sharing information between agencies, with other professionals and in relation to DHRs.

Information sharing agreements are not currently defined nationally but need to be compliant with current legislation, including Data Protection and Human Rights, and NOMS policies and procedures.

Before the NPS signs an ISP, it is recommended that the protocol is thoroughly checked by the relevant NPS information governance processes. [Annex C](#) contains the seven golden principles of information sharing published as part of the 2015 revised government information sharing guidance for safeguarding practitioners.

9.2 Sharing of Information

Obtaining consent will always be the starting point for disclosure and the Chair of the DHR will ensure steps are taken by agencies to obtain written consent from all key adults known to have been in contact with their agency that potentially have an involvement in the DHR; for themselves and relevant children. Whilst consent to disclose information should always be sought where possible

² Target Operating Model - MoJ

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and safe to do so, the individual practitioner needs to take an independent decision on whether sharing information is necessary and permitted by law to address the safety of the individual or individuals. One of the purposes of the DHR is the prevention of domestic violence homicide and as such disclosure of information is exempt from the non-disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act.

Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 provides the legal basis for the sharing of information between 'relevant authorities' if it is 'necessary for the purposes of any provision under the Crime and Disorder Act'.

If consent is not obtained, disclosures can still be made under the Data Protection Act (DPA), the Human Rights Act (HRA), the common law duty of confidentiality and the Caldicott Guidelines (although as these are guidelines only, if there is any conflict between them and DPA and HRA, the legislation must take precedence). Decisions to disclose must:

- be reached on a case-by-case basis;
- be based on a necessity to disclose;
- ensure that only proportionate information is disclosed in light of the level of risk of harm to a named individual or a known household in each case; and
- be properly documented at the time a disclosure decision is made, identifying the reasons why the disclosures are being made (i.e. what risk is believed to exist), what information will be disclosed and what restrictions on use of the disclosed information will be placed on its recipients.

Only proportionate, accurate information that is reasonable and directly relevant should be shared by the agencies comprising the DHR panel and within the IMR.

In general decisions to disclose must be necessary and proportionate, taking into account:

- the prevention or detection of crime, including safeguarding someone's life and/or child protection; and/or
- in the interest of the public; and/or
- the right to life and to live free from inhuman and degrading treatment and torture; and/or
- allowing confidential counselling, advice and support to take place.

If there is any doubt as to whether a decision to disclose is appropriate, advice should be sought from a senior member of the NPS and via NPS information governance structures.

Confidential information obtained through a DHR must be kept securely in line with being marked as 'Official-Sensitive' as per the Government Classification System (GCS) and the findings of the review should be regarded as Official-Sensitive until the agreed date of publication. Prior to this, information should be made available only to participating professionals and their line managers who have a pre-declared interest in the review.

10 Policy Considerations

10.1 *NPS Policy and guidance*

The NPS is subject to all historic Probation Instructions and Circulars that relate to domestic abuse until they are superseded by new Probation Instructions/guidance that is specific to the NPS. The NPS Domestic Abuse Leads Group is currently developing specific NPS guidance on domestic abuse that will be published in the summer of 2016.

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OMPPG within NOMS is responsible for the production of NOMS policy and guidance and will shortly be publishing the updated NOMS Policy Statement on domestic abuse.

The NPS is subject to MAPPA procedures which are a statutory framework with which the NPS must comply. These are management arrangements to manage the risk posed by serious sexual or violent offenders. Practitioners and managers need to familiarise themselves with the existing MAPPA strategy as found on the MAPPA website and the NPS intranet.

http://npsintranet.probation.gsi.gov.uk/index/service_delivery/offender_management_and_public_protection_group/public_protection/mapa.htm

Safeguarding Children operational guidance was issued in August 2015 pending the finalisation of an NPS Child Safeguarding Policy Statement.

http://npsintranet/document_library/index/nps_safeguarding.htm

An NPS Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy Statement and supporting practice guidance was issued in January 2016 <https://intranet.noms.gsi.gov.uk/news-and-updates/news/new-safeguarding-adults-policy>

Relevant Probation Instructions are:

PI 6/2016 Adult Social Care <https://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/probation-instructions>

PI 02/2014 – Safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults: changes to disqualification order regime, access to information on barred status of offenders.

http://npsintranet/document_library/index/nps_safeguarding.htm

10.2 **Prison Service Instructions (PSI)**

Although the policies listed here do not apply directly to the NPS, it is important that divisions are made aware of these PSIs as the NPS will supervise offenders in custody who will be affected by these policies.

(PSI) 08/2012 'Care and Management of Young People' - gives detailed guidance on the safeguarding children policy as it applies to young people in custody.

PSI08/2009 HMPS Public Protection Manual,
PSI16/2011 Providing Visits and Services to Visitors

This guidance can now be located on the NOMS intranet – <https://intranet.noms.gsi.gov.uk/policies-and-subjects/policy-index/a>

11 Cross Reference to other NPS Partnership Strategy

11.1 **Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)**

MARAC is a multi-agency decision making forum in relation to victims of Domestic Abuse who are identified as being at high risk of harm. Whilst not statutory the NPS engages with MARAC to ensure effective multi agency communication and action where either the perpetrator or victim of high risk domestic abuse is currently subject to supervision by the NPS. Please see the NPS National Partnership Framework for MARAC published February 2016.

https://intranet.noms.gsi.gov.uk/_data/assets/file/0007/675511/Partnership-Framework-MARAC-Final-March-2016.pdf

11.2 **Safeguarding Adult Boards (SAB)**

SABs became statutory in England from April 2015 as a result of implementation of the Care Act 2014. The three key statutory partners are Health, the Local Authority and Police though the NPS and other agencies are invited to be part of the SAB in the majority of areas. The NPS position is that there will be NPS representation on local SABs but that no financial contribution will be made. Please see the Partnership Framework document for Safeguarding Adult Boards published in June 2015. http://npsintranet/document_library/Documents/nps_news_27_july_2015_issue_40.pdf http://npsintranet.probation.gsi.gov.uk/document_library/index/nps_national_partnership_framework_sab.htm. In Wales providers of probation services are statutory partners in the SAB as the result of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014.

11.3 **Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB)**

Established under the Children Act (2004) each Local Authority must have a Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). This is a multi-agency board of partners each with a statutory responsibility for safeguarding children and promoting their welfare. The LSCB is responsible for the development of strategy and policy in relation to safeguarding children, for audit of partner agencies in relation to the delivery of safeguarding and for the development and delivery of multi-agency training packages. Both the NPS and CRC are statutory partners in LSCB. More detail is contained in the National Partnership Framework for LSCB https://intranet.noms.gsi.gov.uk/_data/assets/file/0006/675510/partnership-framework-LSCB-Final-February-2016.pdf. The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act is being enacted during 2016 and establishes different safeguarding structures for both children and adults in Wales. For further details contact NPS/NOMS in Wales Partnership and Stakeholder Team.

11.4 **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH)**

The Partnership Framework document for MASH is currently under development in liaison with the NPS National Safeguarding (Children) Reference Group (NSRG), it is anticipated that this will be finalised in summer 2016.

MASHs are structures, usually at Local Authority level, designed to facilitate information sharing and decision making on a multi-agency basis often, though not always, through co-locating staff from the local authority, health agencies, police, education, probation and Youth Offender Service. Whilst MASH were primarily established to safeguard children, increasingly areas are integrating safeguarding adults and in some areas Domestic Abuse.

Annex

Annex A – List of Definitions and Acronyms

Domestic Homicide Review Definition

The Home Office 'Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews' (2013) referring to s to section 9(3) of) and gives the following definition of domestic homicide review:

'a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by—

- (a) a person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or
- (b) a member of the same household as himself, held with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death.

Domestic Abuse Definition: The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse (revised March 2013) is:

"any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional"

Controlling behaviour

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Physical abuse: Pushing, hitting, punching, kicking, choking and using weapons

Sexual abuse: Forcing or pressuring someone to have sex (rape) unwanted sexual activity, touching someone against their will, making them watch pornography or any situation in which an individual is forced to participate in unwanted, unsafe or degrading sexual activity is sexual abuse..

Financial abuse: Taking money, controlling finances, not letting someone work. Tactics may include controlling the finances; withholding money or credit cards; making someone unreasonably account for money spent/petrol used; exploiting assets; withholding basic necessities; preventing someone from working; deliberately running up debts; forcing someone to work against their will and sabotaging someone's job.

Emotional/psychological abuse: can be verbal or nonverbal. Its aim is to chip away at the confidence and independence of victims with the intention of making them compliant and limiting ability to leave. Emotional abuse includes verbal abuse such as yelling, name-calling, blaming and shaming. Isolation, intimidation, threats of violence and controlling behaviour. Making someone feel bad or scared, stalking, blackmailing, constantly checking up on someone, playing mind games.

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Modern slavery: encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

Child: Anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. The fact that a child has reached 16 years of age, is living independently or is in further education, is a member of the armed forces, is in hospital or in custody in the secure estate, does not change his/her status or entitlements to services or protection.

Child protection:

Part of safeguarding and promoting welfare, this refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Safeguarding Adults:

An '**adult at risk**' is defined by the Department of Health as a person aged 18 years or older:

'who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation'.

In addition to the definitions given above in relation to forms of domestic abuse the legislation in relation to safeguarding of adults covers the following:

Discriminatory abuse – including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

Organisational abuse – including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

Neglect and acts of omission – including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.

Self-neglect – this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.

Acronyms

CRC - Community Rehabilitation Company

CSE – Child Sexual Exploitation

DHR – Domestic Homicide Review

DPA – Data Protection Act

EQUiP - Excellence and Quality in Processes – IT platform for mapping NPS processes

HRA – Human Rights Act

IDVA - Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

IMR – Internal or Individual Management Review

LSCB – Local Safeguarding Children Board

MARAC - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

MASH - Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub

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NPS - National Probation Service

OFSTED - Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills

OMPPG - Offender Management and Public Protection Group

SAB - Safeguarding Adult Board

SCR – Serious Case Review

SFO – Serious Further Offence

VAWG – Violence Against Women and Girls

Annex B – Background to Domestic Homicide

Domestic violence includes physical, psychological, sexual, financial and emotional abuse involving partners, ex-partners, other relatives or household members. In 2009 to 2010, the British Crime Survey showed that domestic violence accounted for 14% of all violent incidents and affects both men and women.

Domestic violence is frequently repeated by the perpetrator and the violence can escalate over time.

A domestic attack that results in the death of the victim is often not a first attack and is likely to have been preceded by psychological and emotional abuse. Many people and agencies may have known of previous attacks – neighbours may have heard violence, a GP may have examined injuries, the police may have been called, there may have been previous prosecutions or injunctions.

This can sometimes make serious injury and homicide in domestic violence cases preventable with early intervention. Local agencies should have adequate policies and procedures in place to instruct staff on how to intervene in domestic violence cases. There should also be an emphasis on the need for specialist support for victims and their children as well as services for families, friends and others who may be affected by the homicide.

Annex C – Seven Golden Principles of Information Sharing

1. Remember that the Data Protection Act 1998 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing, but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice from other practitioners if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.
4. Share with informed consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is good reason to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case. When you are sharing or requesting personal information from someone, be certain of the basis upon which you are doing so. Where you have consent, be mindful that an individual might not expect information to be shared.
5. Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared

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only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely (see principles).

7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

Annex D - References and Further Reading

All Wales Child Protection Procedures (welsh Govt 1.4.2008)
http://www.ssiacymru.org.uk/resource/0_4_Procedures.pdf

Adult Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse: a guide to support practitioners and managers
http://www.buckinghamshirepartnership.gov.uk/media/1938162/lga_adass_adultsafeguarding_dom_abuse.pdf

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/contents>
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/section/115>

Criteria for considering Domestic Homicide Review reports - Home Office (June 2013)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207602/criteria-DHR-web-v2.pdf

Data Protection: Data Sharing Codes of Practice. Information Commissioners Office (2011) ICO: Wilmslow.
https://ico.org.uk/media/for-organisations/documents/1068/data_sharing_code_of_practice.pdf

Ending Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 to 2020 – HM Government
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522166/VAWG_Strategy_FINAL_PUBLICATION_MASTER_vRB.PDF

Home Office- 'Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews' (2013)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209020/DHR_Guidance_refresh_HO_final_WEB.pdf

Home Office e learning for DHRs <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conducting-a-domestic-homicide-review-online-learning>

Information Sharing Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding service to children, young people, parents and carers (2015)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419628/Information_sharing_advice_safeguarding_practitioners.pdf

Interim Child Safeguarding operational Guidance NPS (August 2015)
http://npsintranet/document_library/index/nps_safeguarding.htm

MAPPA Guidance NOMS (2012) London.
http://npsintranet.probaton.gsi.gov.uk/index/service_delivery/offender_management_and_public_protection_group/public_protection/mappa.htm

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NPS Safeguarding Children Interim Guidance – Our ‘full part’ in safeguarding and promoting their welfare. August 2015 – published in NPS News 44 with the following EPIC link
http://npsintranet/document_library/index/nps_safeguarding.htm

Quality Markers for Serious Case Reviews NCPC/SCIE <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/services-and-resources/research-and-resources/2016/serious-case-review-quality-markers/>

Safeguarding Children: Working Together under the Children Act 2004 –Welsh Govnt 28.2.2007
<http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/091126safeguardingchildren.pdf>

SafeLives – guidance about domestic abuse <http://www.safelives.org.uk/>

Social Services and Well-being Act – Welsh Govt 2014
<http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/160127socialservicesacten.pdf>

Statutory Partnership Responsibilities. The Ministry of Justice (2013) London.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389746/statutory-partnerships.pdf

Terms of reference: Domestic Homicide Review Quality Assurance Panel Home Office (June 2013)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208143/terms-of-reference-june-2013.pdf

The Care Act 2014. Her Majesty's Government (2014) London: HMSO
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/introduction>

Working Together to Safeguard Children: a guide to interagency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children' (HM Govt, March 2015)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children.pdf

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Domestic Abuse Support Services
Report written by	Lisa Morris – DCC Domestic Abuse Manager
Background Papers	Domestic Abuse Services Re-Commissioning Paper – 23 March 2016
Action/ Recommendations	That the SCB notes the report

Purpose of the report

To provide an update on the implementation of the new Domestic Abuse Support Services in Derbyshire.

Background

In April 2016 Derbyshire County Council, supported by the Police and Crime Commissioner re-commissioned the Domestic Abuse Support Services. These services include refuge accommodation, community support services and a single point of access helpline.

The services were officially launched on 5 August 2016 at an event held at County Hall and publicity materials have been distributed to all key partner agencies and departments.

Information

The new services began on 1 April. Contract monitoring has been established and the contract monitoring group comprises representatives from DCC (Community Safety, Public Health and Children's Services), the Police, and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. During the initial implementation stage, monthly meetings were held to resolve any immediate issues, as the service has become more established these are now be held quarterly.

The helpline is now the single point of access for the commissioned domestic abuse support services. This was a change to previous practice and resulted in some initial implementation issues, mainly due to technical issues with the helpline. These have now been resolved and the helpline staff have moved to Godkin House alongside the Council's Starting Point service. This is working extremely well and is facilitating excellent information sharing, enabling a holistic approach to supporting victims of domestic abuse and their families.

Call volume to the helpline has significantly exceeded expectations with over 5,000 calls received within the first six months. Of those 73% are calls from professionals. This has had an impact on the availability of the line meaning that often people are required to leave answerphone messages. These are returned within an hour but can be off-putting for victims calling the service. We are attempting to address this by asking professionals to email their non-

urgent queries to the service who will respond as soon as possible. The helpline have been asked to monitor the volume of calls from professionals over the next six months.

The pathway into support services is now fully embedded and awareness raising continues with professionals and members of the public. However, referrals to the accommodation and community based services are slightly lower than anticipated. It is thought that this may be as a result of the change to the referral process from the police under the national Victim's Code of Practice. Victims are now required to opt into services rather than being referred automatically, and to date only 30% of victims reporting to the police are opting into services. This has impacted victim services across all crime types and the police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner are currently undertaking a review of the impact of the changes.

Over the next six months, the focus will be on raising referrals from sectors in the community where referrals are low. These include geographical areas such as Derbyshire Dales, and those with protected characteristics, particularly Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender and Black and Minority Ethnic communities.

Recommendation

That the SCB note the report.