

# DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

**Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> July 2015 at 9.30am**  
**New Conference Room, Police Headquarters**

## AGENDA

Apologies

1.	Minutes of SCB Meeting held on 17 March 2015*	Chair
2.	Matters Arising <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Divisional OCG Meetings</li><li>• Troubled Families</li></ul>	Chair
3.	Scrutiny Review of Community Safety	Cllr Kevin Gillott
4.	Performance Report*	DCC Alan Goodwin
5.	Police & Crime Commissioner's Update	PCC Alan Charles
6.	Domestic Abuse. MARAC* and Re-commissioning of DV Services	Sally Goodwin
7.	New Statutory Guidance on Prevent and Channel*	Sally Goodwin
8.	Modern Slavery*	Sally Goodwin
9.	ASB E-CIN's Evaluation*	DCC Alan Goodwin
10.	Substance Misuse Update* <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Draft Substance Misuse Strategy</li></ul>	Sally Goodwin
11.	AOB	Chair

**Date of Next Meeting:** commencing at Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2015 9.30am, New Conference Room, Police HQ

\* Denotes papers attached

## CLOSED SESSION

Update on Domestic Violence Homicide Review

- FDCNH/14 Feedback from Home Office & Costs

**MINUTES** of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 17 March 2015 at Police Headquarters, Ripley

**PRESENT**

Councillor J A Hill – in the Chair  
(Derbyshire County Council)

<p><b><u>Amber Valley Borough Council</u></b> Councillor I Harry J Townsend</p>	<p><b><u>Derbyshire Fire &amp; Rescue Service</u></b> J Beresford</p>
<p><b><u>Bolsover District Council</u></b> Councillor B Murray-Carr</p>	<p><b><u>Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland CRC</u></b> S Wright</p>
<p><b><u>Chesterfield Borough Council</u></b> Councillor S Blank D Reddish</p>	<p><b><u>North East Derbyshire District Council</u></b> Councillor L Robinson</p>
<p><b><u>Derbyshire Constabulary</u></b> A Goodwin S Turner</p>	<p><b><u>Office of the Police &amp; Crime Commissioner</u></b> A Charles</p>
<p><b><u>Derbyshire County Council</u></b> S Goodwin D Lowe R Weetman</p>	<p><b><u>South Derbyshire District Council</u></b> S Batchelor Councillor R J Wheeler</p>

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of L Allison, D Bunton, Councillor C A Hart, T McDermott, Councillor A McKeown, L Poyser, and M Trillo

**1/15** **MINUTES RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Safer Communities Board held on 27 November 2014 be confirmed as a correct record.

**2/15** **MENTAL HEALTH TRIAGE PILOT** It was reported that the pilot had been extended for a further six months while a review of the sustainability of the scheme was undertaken. One option being considered was whether mental health staff should be paired with EMAS staff rather than the police.

**3/15** **OCG PARTNERSHIPS IN EREWASH/SOUTH DERBYSHIRE** At the last meeting, it had been reported that Supt Michelle Shooter and Inspector Nick Gamblin would meet with representatives from South Derbyshire and Erewash CSPs to progress their inclusion in the Derby OCG Partnership. However, this had proved to be unsuccessful, and it had been

agreed that a separate Partnership would be established for Erewash and South Derbyshire.

**4/15      TROUBLED FAMILIES UPDATE – PHASE 2** The Board received a presentation from D Wallace, Troubled Families Co-ordinator, on the progress with the Troubled Families Programme. A re-cap was given on the criteria for Phase 1 of the programme, which ended in March 2015. It was stated that 1,404 families had been identified, and the team had worked, or was working, with 1,357 families. The lives of 1,126 families had been successfully turned around, which equated to 83% of the target.

Phase 2 was to be a five year programme, and Derbyshire was an early adopter. It was the intention to work with 400,000 families nationally over the period, and Derbyshire was scheduled to work with 4,440 families by 2020, with 666 families in this financial year. The main themes for Phase 2 were highlighted, and there was a number of smaller indicators within these. The Board was also presented with the Troubled Families Outcome Plan, which had to be produced, and the model of the family intervention service within Derbyshire.

The Government expected local authorities to remodel the service to ensure that all organisations and individuals worked together effectively, and had local arrangements in place. In terms of governance of the scheme, this was through Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and also Section 17. Phase 2 would require data in relation to prisoners and adult offenders with parenting responsibilities, and in some circumstances this could be shared under Section 14 of the Offender Management Act. It was also stated that a number of cases arose out of Serious Case Reviews.

There were a number of priorities and challenges, including completing Phase 1 whilst creating and agreeing the criteria and outcomes for Phase 2; maintaining partner relationships and information flow, and instilling the Think Family approach into all professionals.

Multi-agency governance of the project was queried, as successful delivery was wholly reliant on effective joined up work by all key partners at the operational level. Without proper strategic oversight of the programme, performance indicators could be set at the tactical operational level without sight of the bigger picture and the challenges resulting from budget cuts. Alan Goodwin asked if the strategic board, chaired by Ian Stephenson, which had only met once, was going to be reconvened to ensure high level buy in from the respective organisations in moving forward with Phase 2.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and propose the re-convening of the Strategic Board for governance of Phase 2 of the Programme.

**5/15      PERFORMANCE REPORT** The Board received an update on the current year's crime figures. Despite a 5.2% increase in crime in Derby City, there had been an overall reduction of 3% in the Derbyshire County area, This had resulted in overall crime remaining stable across the Force area. A summary was provided around the current issues of sexual offences and theft from the person, along with a summary of issues for each Community Safety Partnership and the activity undertaken. In addition, emerging threats and issues attracting national attention were detailed.

It was reported that there had been a large increase in sexual offences, and work was taking place around this. Sexual offence profiling would be reported to the SCTAG meeting. A query was raised around the increase of domestic violence incidents in North Derbyshire, and it was stated that this should be being discussed by the local Domestic Violence/Sexual Violence Steering Group, and this would feed into the local Community Safety Partnership and vice versa. S Goodwin would ensure that this happened. It was also noted that the activity reported in each CSP area did not reflect the performance issues highlighted and as such better correlation between the two should be sought for future reports.

Following significant issues in C Division relating to shoplifting, action had been taken at a local level to address concerns and some good practice had been established. A Continuous Improvement Group had been established, and each section on C Division now had an action plan in place and a number of resources had been developed which had resulted in some significant improvements in performance.

In order to gain a more strategic understanding of the issues across the County, a specific Shoplifting Profile had been commissioned. The profile report highlighted a number of key issues, and these were summarised. Whilst the majority of recommendations related to how to engage with retailers to tackle the issue, the profile highlighted where it would be possible to undertake some development activity in relation to tackling the stolen goods market and in how to understand and manage offenders. Links were being made with the Integrated Offender Management Steering and Implementation Group for consideration.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner had invited all major supermarket chains to a meeting to discuss the issues, but only Tesco had attended. However, the outcome had been an increased understanding of Tesco's approach to shoplifting and the expectations it had of its local stores to engage with the Police and other partners to tackle the issue. Following the meeting, Superintendent Jim Allen had been tasked with building on existing good practice and further developing the work across the Force. The recommendations of the profile would be considered as part of the work and partners would be engaged appropriately.

**RESOLVED** to note the report and the actions taken where there has been an increase in crime and disorder in the County.

**6/15      COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT 2015 REFRESH** In 2014, the Board had endorsed the Community Safety Agreement, and this had included an action plan which reflected the threat and risk priorities identified. The 2014 threat and risk assessment was not a full assessment, but had specifically focussed on Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation. The Modern Slavery Bill had been presented to Parliament in 2014. The key measures being put forward within the Bill aimed to simplify and toughen existing legislation, and elements of the draft Bill were stated.

In Derbyshire, consideration had been given to establishing a joint city and county Anti-Trafficking Partnership, and a meeting had been held in January with a range of representatives. All representatives had indicated a preference to support a joint city and county partnership. At the meeting, a core group had been agreed to develop an action plan, and the key priorities for the Partnership had been agreed. Derbyshire Constabulary had established a central intelligence hub, based in Derby, which included a range of partners. The County Community Safety and Trading Standards Teams had established a link to the England Illegal Money Lending Team, East Midlands Representative. It was proposed that Michelle Collins, DCC Community Safety Manager, represented the County in the core group along with representatives from Children's Services and Adult Care Safeguarding.

The work was reflected in the CSA action plan refresh under Organised Crime Groups. The full action plan, once completed, would be discussed at the SCTAG in order to establish formal links to the district/borough OCG Partnership meetings in due course. A full update on the action plan would be presented to the next meeting of the Board.

**RESOLVED** to (1) support the proposal for a joint city and county Anti-Human Trafficking Partnership with representatives as outline in the report;

(2) endorse the CSA Refresh and 2015 Action Plan; and

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

**7/15      DOMESTIC ABUSE & SEXUAL VIOLENCE STRATEGY 2015-18** The second joint Derby and Derbyshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy for 2015-18 was presented to the Board.

Following a workshop with key statutory and voluntary sector partners to develop the new strategy, an overview report had been presented to the DV/SV Co-ordination Group and Governance Board as well as Safeguarding

Children and Adults Boards. The report had outlined the three key outcomes that the strategy would focus on – Prevention, Protection and Provision. The adoption of the three outcomes had brought the strategy in line with the national Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy.

The strategy was a three year document which would be supported by local action plans that would be managed by the DV/SV Co-ordination Group and local district/borough Domestic and Sexual Abuse Action Groups. In addition, there would be a communications plan focussing on a single specific issue during the course of the year. The focussed plan would assist in the delivery of key actions aimed to support the achievement of the strategic outcomes, and it would be reviewed and updated by the Co-ordination Group annually and reported to the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Governance Board.

The County Council had recently begun the process of re-commissioning all of its specialist domestic abuse support services, having formally agreed to move to an integrated approach to commissioning with a single pooled budget being managed by the Community Safety Team. Consultation was taking place between February – April 2015, and would involve a range of partners, stakeholders and the general public. Liaison with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was taking place to consider opportunities for joint commissioning for domestic abuse services as part of the PCCs responsibility for commissioning victim services.

**RESOLVED** to endorse the Derby and Derbyshire DV/SV Strategy 2015-18.

**8/15      POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER UPDATE** Details were given around the budget of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and over the next five years, it would be necessary to find £26m. Around £19m had already been identified through a review, and the precept had been increased as much as possible. It was stated that 58 Police buildings across the county would be closed, and this would save around £800,000 per year, although the Safer Neighbourhood Teams would still have a base in their localities.

The current victim service commissioning contract was with Victim Support, but work was taking place with consultants to put together a new strategy for service for victims from 1 April 2016. It was the intention to put the contract out to tender in December.

Details were provided of a number of conferences that would be taking place throughout the year – Hate Crime (October), Domestic Violence (22 April) and a Drugs Conference (25 June) which would focus on drugs policy nationally. The Over to You Exercise was due to start soon, and this would be looking at where priorities should sit.

It was also reported that the Police and Crime Commissioner was due to fund ECINS, and there would be one round of Crime Prevention Grants. A new grant from the Police and Crime Commissioner was detailed – NICE – and this would be funded through the proceeds of crime.

#### **9/15      NEW PREVENT DUTY AND DERBYSHIRE PREVENT PLAN**

**2015-16** Prevent was a key strand of the national Counter Terrorism Strategy 'Contest'. It had been seen as a multi-agency responsibility, requiring cooperation for it to be effective, and the Government's view was that levels of commitment and cooperation were not currently consistent. The Counter Terrorism and Security Bill would introduce a new mandatory Prevent duty for a number of agencies, and it would also allow the Secretary of State to issue guidance on how the duty should be fulfilled. The Home Office had recently undertaken national consultation in relation to its Prevent guidance document, and Sally Goodwin had attended a consultation event to feed in comments. It was felt that the guidance was currently unclear on a number of issues.

Thirty local areas were currently classed as Prevent 'priority' areas (including Derby City) and these received direct funding from the Home Office for a local Prevent Co-ordinator. The thirty areas, plus another 14 'supported' areas, were eligible for Home Office funding for Prevent projects. Derbyshire County was not one of the areas, although the Home office had indicated that some further funding had been identified which should see all areas receiving some funding for Prevent activity in the next financial year.

In Derbyshire, Prevent activity was coordinated through the Safer Derbyshire Partnership, reporting to the Safer Communities Board. The Board signed off an annual plan of activity in relation to Prevent, and the Safer Derbyshire Partnership ensured delivery of the plan on behalf of all the districts/boroughs. The main focus of the plan was delivering training and awareness raising sessions for multi-agency staff, ensuring individuals deemed to be at risk of radicalisation were supported through the local Channel project, and delivering training to targeted schools. The local Channel project was chaired by the Derby City Prevent Coordinator, and in January 2015 eight of the nineteen cases discussed in Derby had been County referrals.

The County Council currently funded around £20,000 per annum to deliver the bespoke targeted training, whilst other training was provided from existing Safer Derbyshire resources. There was concern that there would be additional activities arising from the new Prevent without necessarily any additional funding to support it.

The 2015-16 Prevent Plan had been drafted in conjunction with the Police Prevent Team and the Safer Derbyshire Partnership Liaison Inspector

to show the risk and threat, as well as the Channel process. The plan could be amended slightly once the Bill had been enacted and the final guidance was issued.

**RESOLVED** to (1) note the national developments in relation to Prevent;

(2) endorse the Prevent Plan for 2015/16; and

(3) seek a further update once the new national Prevent guidance has been published.

**10/15      INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT** Probation services had now formally split into the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The CRC was now in private ownership and covered Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland.

During the transition period, the County Council had seconded a Senior Probation Officer to undertake the role of IOM Project Manager to manage the transition period in relation to the impact on IOM operationally. The secondment was due to end on 31 March 2015, and the IOM Steering & Implementation Group (SIG) and the Local Criminal Justice Board Reducing Re-Offending Sub-Group had been considering options for 2015-16. The IOM SIG had agreed an option to second a non-operational Police Sergeant, and this had been endorsed by the LCJB Reducing Re-Offending Sub-Group. The new post would be seconded to the Safer Derbyshire Partnership three days a week, and was jointly funded by Derbyshire Constabulary and the County Council.

Over the course of the next year, the post holder would be reviewing the whole of the IOM Scheme in Derbyshire, including the impact of the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014, the scope of the IOM cohort, the support pathways out of offending and multi-agency case management options. The IOM Project Manager would report to the SIG and the IOM Strategy and Operational Protocol would be updated subsequently. The IOM Steering Group had agreed that Christine Finton, County Community Safety Manager, would now chair the meeting.

Joint funding by Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council was also supporting two further IOM Partnership posts in 2015/16 – a seconded Prison Officer Tracker Post and Police Intelligence Officer post.

Performance continued to be positive in terms of reductions in re-offending by the County cohort. Arrest data revealed that there had been a 23.1% reduction in offences, and of the 278 offenders on the County cohort,

160 offenders had not committed an offence during the six months ending December 2014.

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

(2) seek an update once the review of the IOM Scheme is completed.

**11/15      HATE CRIME ACTION PLAN UPDATE** The Board was informed of progress of the Derbyshire Hate Crime Steering Group (DHCSG) in relation to the Hate Crime Strategy and Action Plan.

Following on from multi-agency events held by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to review the universal services for victims, the DHCSG had revised and re-focussed the content of the Action Plan. This now focussed on developing a pro-active programme of training, a communication plan to increase awareness of hate crime, a review of existing commissioned services, increasing the number of effective signposting centres. DHCSG also aimed to develop synergy between the Local Criminal Justice Board Disproportionality Group and the Hate Crime Steering Group to ensure compatibility between the two work streams. A detailed update of the Action Plan would be provided to the Board in November 2015.

The County Council Community Safety Unit had responsibility for providing Hate Crime Awareness Training across the County and City. During 2014/15, nine sessions had taken place or were planned with 240 predicted attendees.

Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team provided data on a quarterly basis which presented an overview of hate crime in Derbyshire and Derby City. Headline findings from the performance data were stated. An audit had been conducted to ascertain what inputs were being delivered into Derbyshire Schools, including Hate Crime Awareness. Of the 24 responses received to date from schools and partner agencies, a zero return had been recorded around any hate crime related inputs.

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

(2) seek a detailed update of the action plan in November 2015.

**12/15      ASB VICTIMS FIRST PROJECT – ECINS UPDATE** It was reported that the programme had been completed and had now been rolled out in High Peak and Derbyshire Dales. The project team would now be working with other partners, such as DCC Children's Services, to develop wider buy-in to the project. An assessment of the roll out would be undertaken, and an evaluation of this would be available from May.

**13/15**      **CLOSED SESSION – CONFIDENTIAL** The Board considered the Domestic Homicide Review updates in the closed session of the meeting.

**14/15**      **DATE OF NEXT MEETING RESOLVED** that the next meeting be held on 30 July 2015 at 9.30am in the New Conference Room, Police Headquarters, Ripley.

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Performance Overview – Ending May 2015</b>
Report written by	Ian Bates, Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team
Attached	Community Safety Partnership Performance Report up to and including May 2015
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the SCB notes the report and the actions taken to address the increases in crime and disorder.</b>

### Purpose of this report

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

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

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

### Recommendation

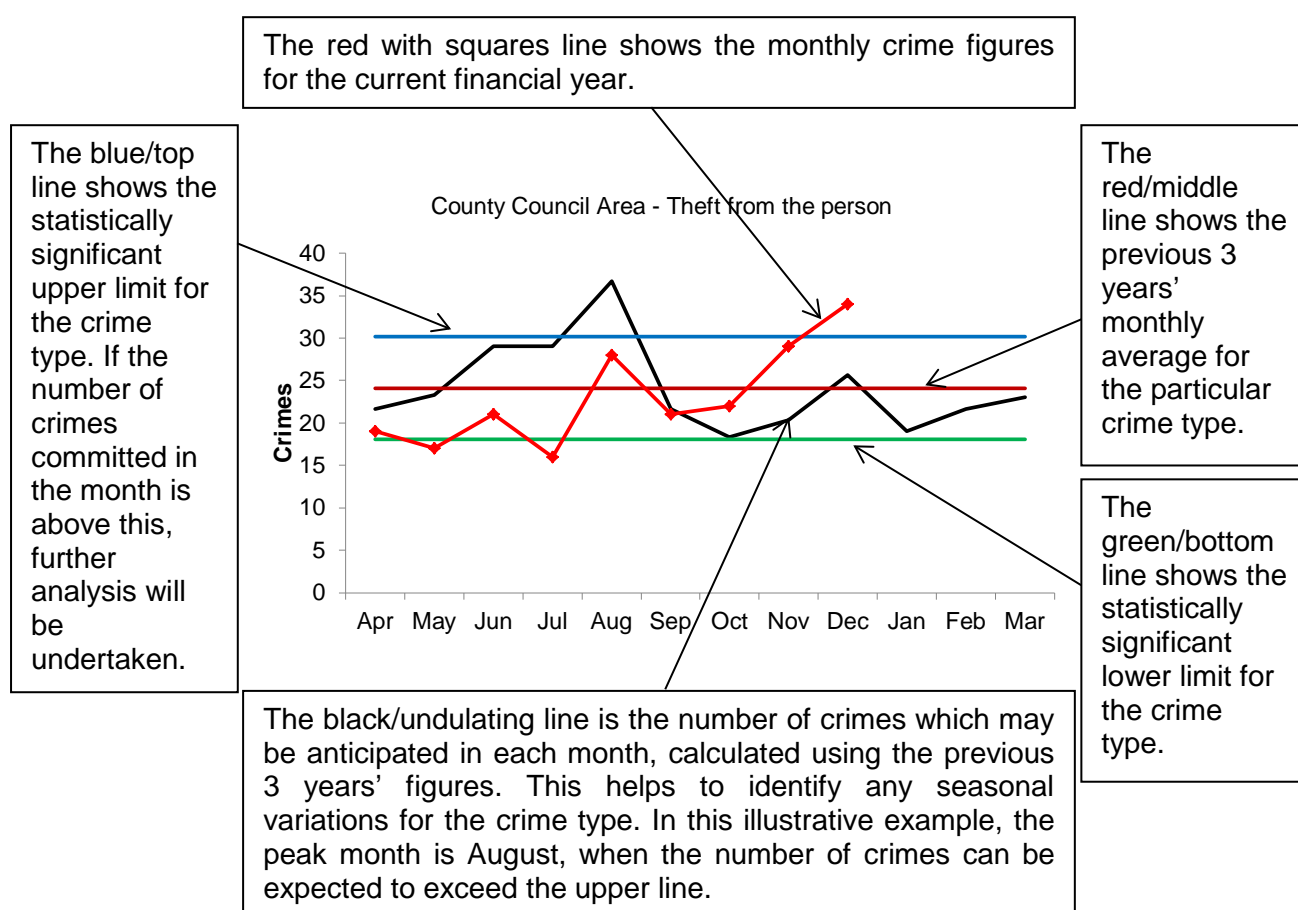
**That the SCB notes the report and the actions taken to address the increases in crime and disorder.**

## Exceptions reported in this document

The crime areas covered in this document are those where the current crime figures are above the trigger level and the volume is of significance. Normally a monthly crime figure of less than ten crimes will not be regarded as significant.

## Guide to reading the graphs included in this report

This type of graph compares the current monthly crime figures with the previous three years' average annual and monthly figures.



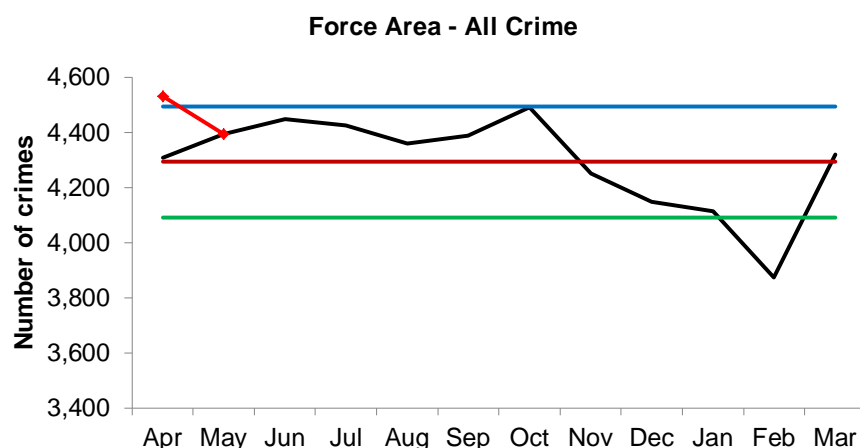
The key used for all the charts is shown below:

— Monthly Average (Prev. 3 Years)	— Average
— Upper Line	— Lower Line
— Crime Count (Current)	

## Community Safety Partnership Performance Report up to and including May 2015

### Force wide

Recorded crime in Derbyshire started the new financial year above the upper expected level, but dropped back in May to the monthly average for the past three years.



### Community Safety Partnership (CSP) breakdown of crime

The table below shows the comparison of all recorded crime against the previous 12 month period for each CSP area. Despite a 4.1% increase in crime within Derby City, an overall reduction of 3.8% in the County Council area has resulted in a slight reduction in overall crime across the Force area.

Three of the County's CSPs have seen a decrease in crime of more than 5%, namely Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, and High Peak. North East Derbyshire saw a reduction that was just over half that of Erewash, but greater in percentage terms. Amber Valley and Bolsover saw little change in the volume of crime, and South Derbyshire saw no change.

Area	12 months to May 2014	12 months to May 2015	Numerical Change	% Change
Amber Valley	5,218	5,269	51	1.0%
Bolsover	3,448	3,429	-19	-0.6%
Chesterfield	6,386	5,904	-482	-7.5%
Derbyshire Dales	2,278	2,056	-222	-9.7%
Erewash	6,013	5,802	-211	-3.5%
High Peak	3,578	3,343	-235	-6.6%
North East Derbyshire	2,793	2,676	-117	-4.2%
South Derbyshire	3,159	3,159	0	0.0%
County Council area	32,873	31,638	-1235	-3.8%
Derby City	19,359	20,145	786	4.1%
Force area	52,232	51,783	-449	-0.9%

Table 1 All Crime

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

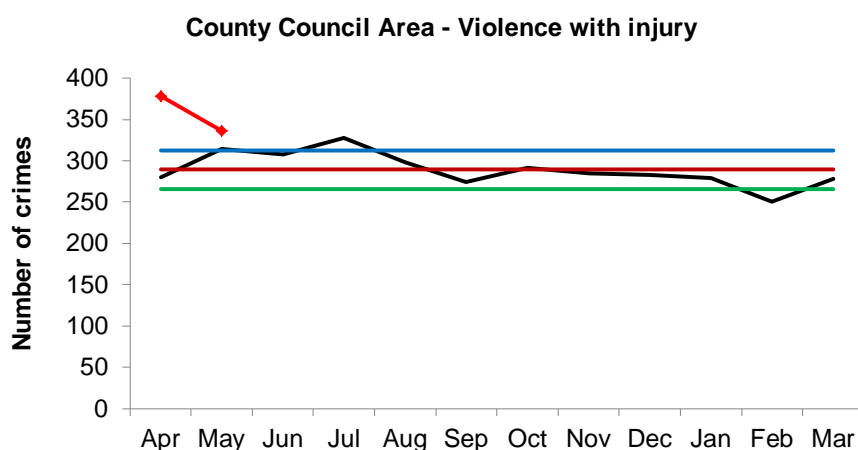
### Current Issues

1. **Violence with injury**
2. **Violence without injury**
3. **Sexual offences**
4. **Shoplifting**
5. **Possession of weapons offences**
6. **Miscellaneous crimes against society**

### **Context**

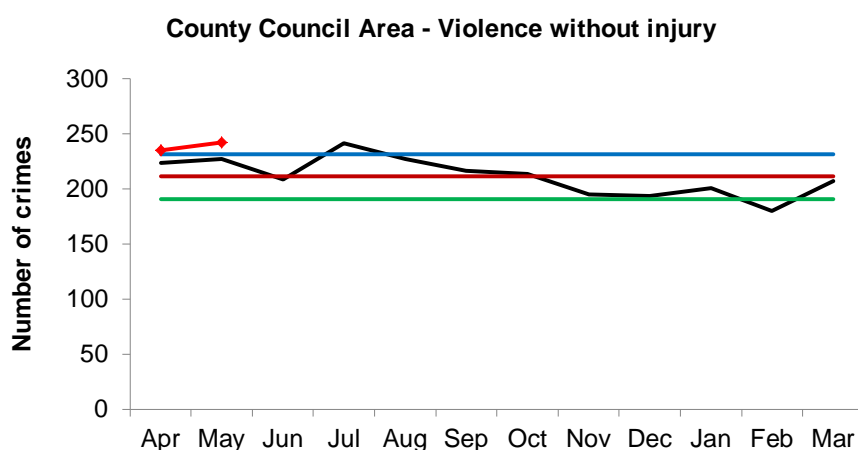
1. Violence with injury

There were 407 more offences (+12%) in the latest 12 months than in the previous period, with all District areas showing an increase, and similar levels of increase for domestic offences as for non-domestics. Amber Valley, Bolsover and Erewash saw the greatest volume increases. There was only a very small rise of 16 offences in Chesterfield.



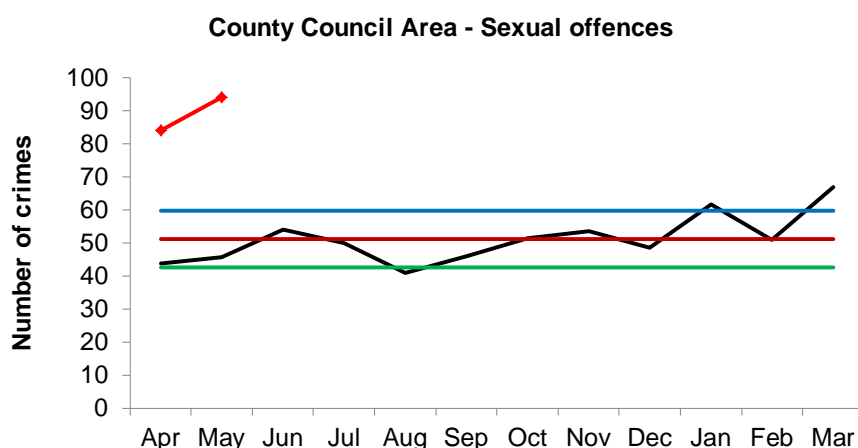
2. Violence without injury

There was a rise of 220 offences (+10%) in the latest 12 months. As with violence with injury, the greatest rises were seen in Erewash, Amber Valley and Bolsover, with only a very small rise in Chesterfield, and small reductions in Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire. The greatest rise was in offences that were not domestic related, mainly harassment offences.



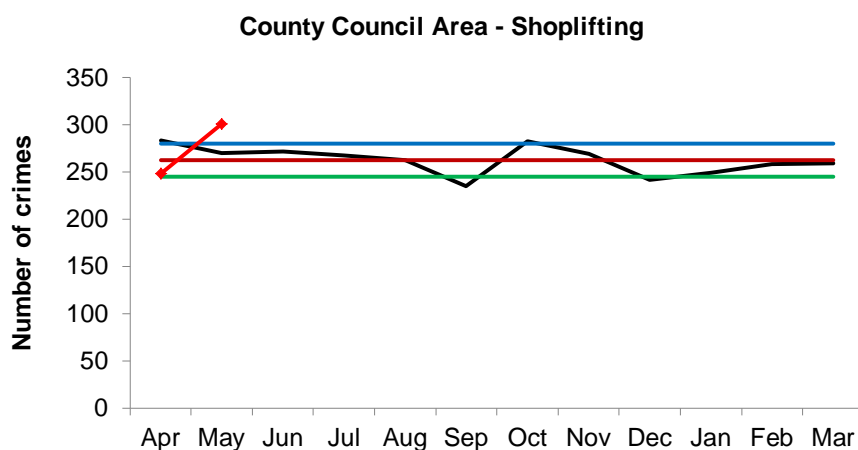
### 3. Sexual offences

Reports of sexual offences have increased by 319 (57%) in the latest 12 months, with every District in the County seeing an increase. These increases are likely to be due to the impact of Operation Yewtree where publicity regarding high profile offenders seems to have resulted in greater public confidence to report offences, both historic and current. Higher levels of sexual offences can therefore be expected to continue, and should lead to more victims being offered the support they may need and more offenders being brought to justice.



### 4. Shoplifting

Whilst shoplifting levels in May were above that expected, overall levels in the latest 12 months have declined by 214 offences (-6%) with all Districts except Bolsover seeing a decrease.

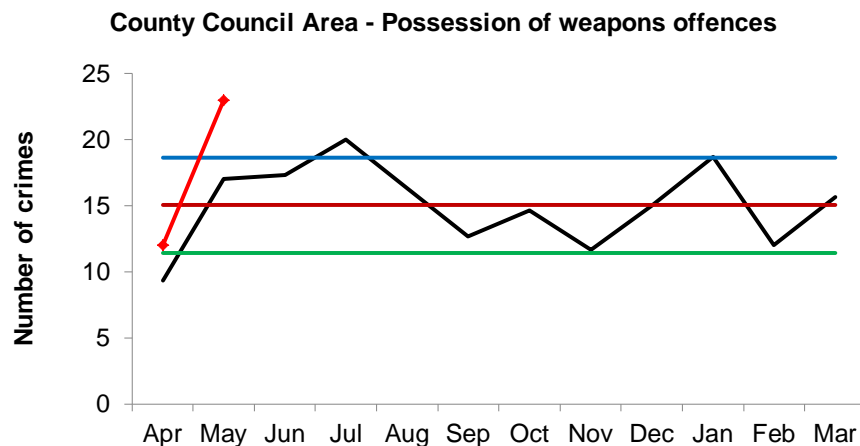


### 5. Possession of weapons offences

Whilst there tends to be fluctuations in the level of these offences through the year, the rise in offences in May was above that expected. The increase in the past year has been of 33 offences (+19%).

42% of weapons were found during the arrest process, during a stop search, or during the execution of a warrant. In just over half of cases, the weapon involved is a knife. 18% of the weapons were all types of guns (including bb guns, air weapons, stun guns, tasers, imitation

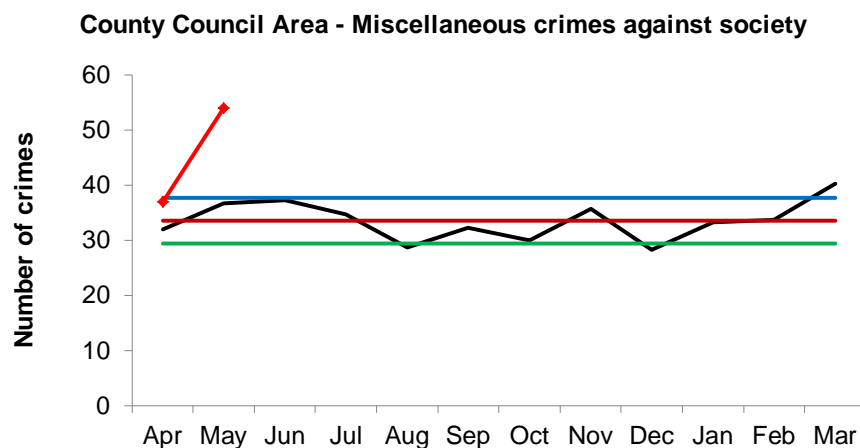
guns, and ammunition), 14% were different types of tools and makeshift weapons (including baseball bats, hammers, metal bars, and pieces of wood), and 5% were knuckle dusters.



## 6. Miscellaneous crimes against society

An increase of 75 offences (+18%) in this category in the past year reflects increases in every month in the past year except two.

The main offences in this category, making up half of the total, are the possession or taking of indecent images of children, handling stolen goods, and threatening to commit damage. There has been an increase by 42 offences (59%) in the volume of the possession or taking of indecent images of children offences. This is at least in part due to the relatively new trend of taking self-portraits and distributing them via mobile phones and social media.



## **Amber Valley - Summary of issues**

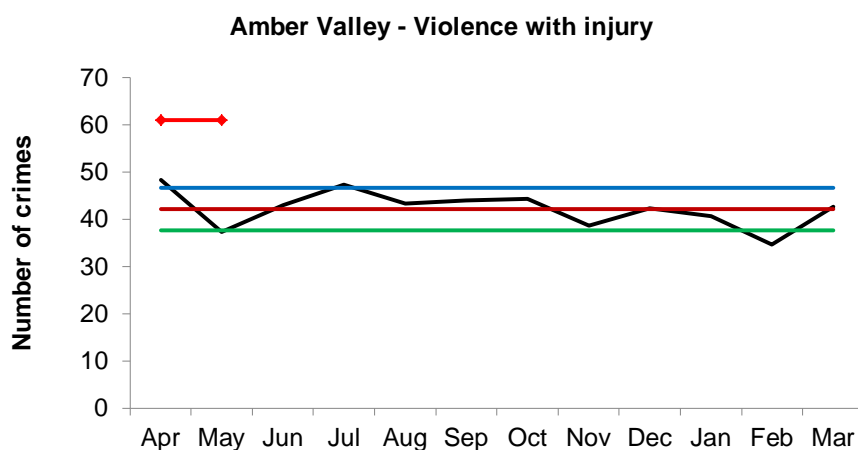
### **Current Issues**

1. **Violence with injury**
2. **Violence without injury**
3. **Sexual offences**
4. **All crime**

### **Context**

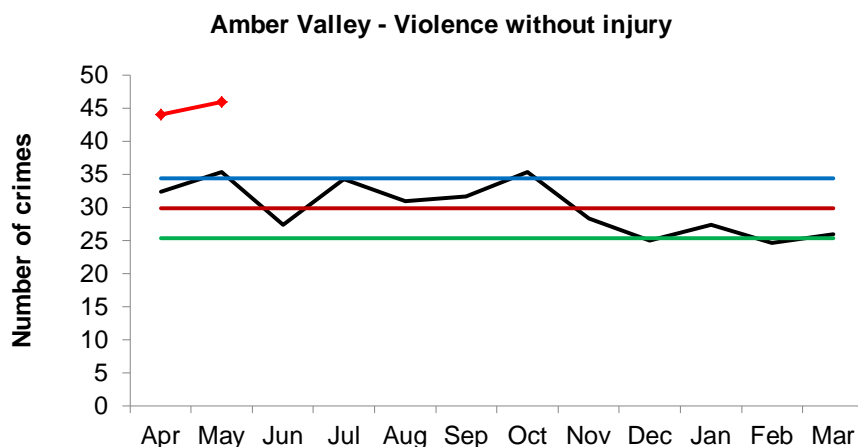
1. Violence with injury

Amber Valley saw a 17% increase (85 additional offences) in the past year. The proportion of domestic offences has remained steady at 41%. Half the offences in April and May took place in the Safer Neighbourhood areas (SNAs) of Ripley Town Centre, Belper Town, and Heanor & Loscoe.



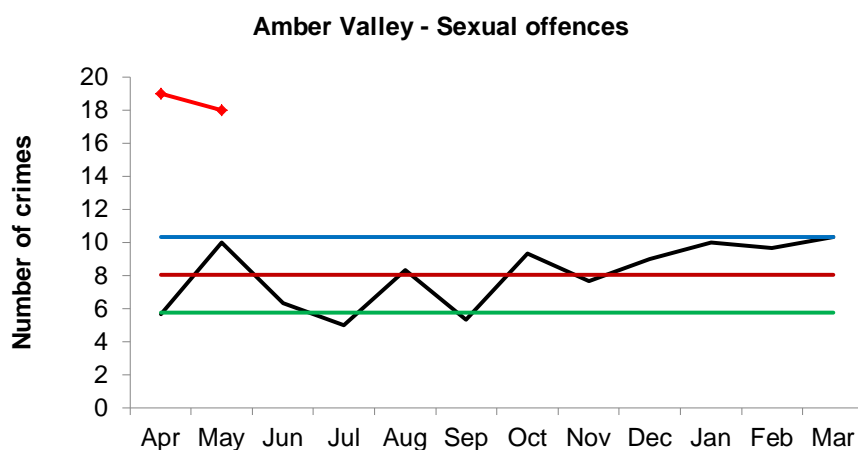
2. Violence without injury

The levels in the current year have followed a similar pattern to the first two months of previous years, albeit at a higher volume. There was an increase in the past year of 60 offences (18%). The increases were mainly in harassment offences, the majority of which were domestic related.



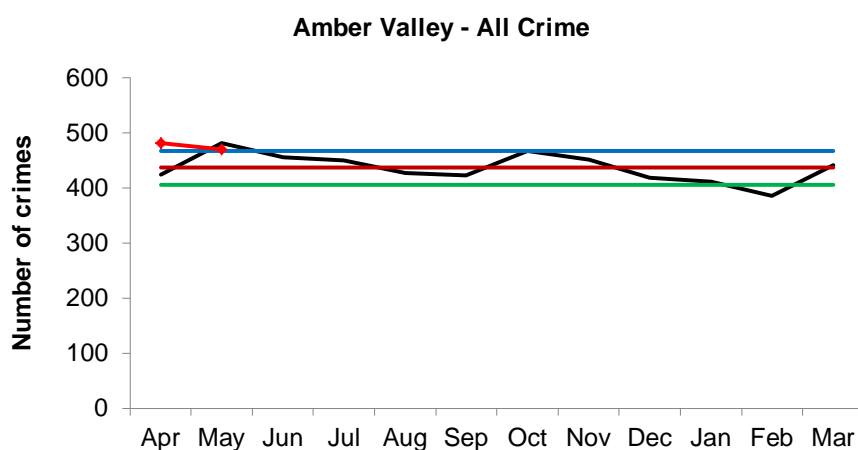
### 3. Sexual offences

Amber Valley saw an increase of 66 (89%) in the last year, greater than any other District. Part of this was due to significant increases from and including February 2015. Somercotes & Riddings and Ripley Town Centre SNAs had the highest volume of offences and the greatest increases in the latest year. Heanor & Loscoe SNA had a similar volume and Alfreton Town a similar proportion increase.



### 4. All crime

Amber Valley had the third highest volume of crime across the county in the last year, and has not seen the level decreasing as other Districts have. The monthly volume for May has moved closer towards the upper expected level, and the expected levels for the following months indicate that the volume should fall within tolerance over the summer.



### Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

#### • **Violent Crime and Sexual Offences**

The CSP is currently working through the current Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) looking at the effectiveness they have on dealing with ASB/ alcohol issues, with a view to replacing them with the new Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO), which will include the additional elements of enforcement.

The VAL currently has between three and four premises on action plans at any one time, with no significant issues from Police or Amber Valley Borough Council being brought forward regarding the night-time economy.

In determining how the CSP can add value in respect to dealing with violent crime and sexual offences the CSP requested some further analysis. The subsequent analysis suggests that although there been an increase in domestic violence this was not enough to account for the whole of the increase. Some dip sampling of the offences was completed and it appeared that a lot of the offences were low level arguments between neighbours, people on the street, etc with no particular hotspot or areas that were being particularly affected.

It is therefore hard to try and find an explanation behind the increase; however the CSP is currently working with the Police Safer Neighbourhood Youth Involvement Officer in local schools to deliver awareness raising sessions regarding sexual consent, CSE and online safety also covering issues such as 'sexting' and the risks attached with particular reference to the law around this issue and the use of social media.

The CSP is also currently working with Escape domestic abuse support services to deliver drop-in sessions and the Freedom Programme in the Ironville area. It is also looking into funding options to expand this project wider across the Borough.

### **Request for analysis**

SDRI will be requested to analyse data to establish if any patterns of violent repeat offenders or locations can be established.

- **Shoplifting**

The CSP is continuing to develop and promote the Shopwatch scheme with particular emphasis on the use of radio's to encourage communication between the shops to increase the likelihood of identifying possible shoplifters within the town centres.

This CSP has also purchased banners and posters to be displayed in town centres promoting specific operations aimed at shoplifting.

## **Bolsover - Summary of issues**

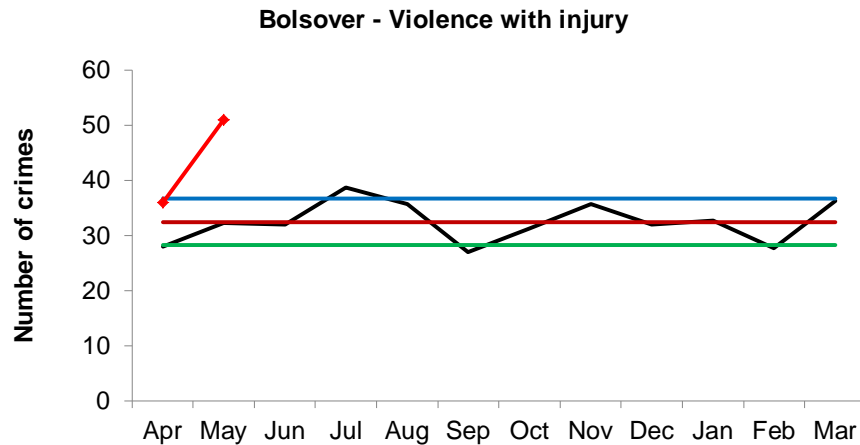
### **Current Issues**

1. **Violence with injury**
2. **Violence without injury**
3. **Sexual offences**
4. **Shoplifting**

### **Context**

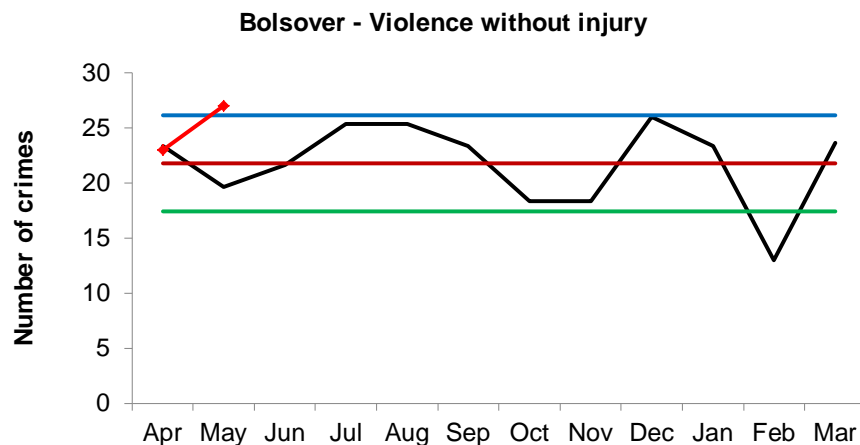
1. Violence with injury

Bolsover saw the greatest rise in the last year in the volume of violence with injury offences (107 offences) of any District. The increase was in both domestic offences and in non-domestics. Half of the offences in April and May occurred in the SNAs of Bolsover & Shuttlewood, Shirebrook, and Tibshelf.



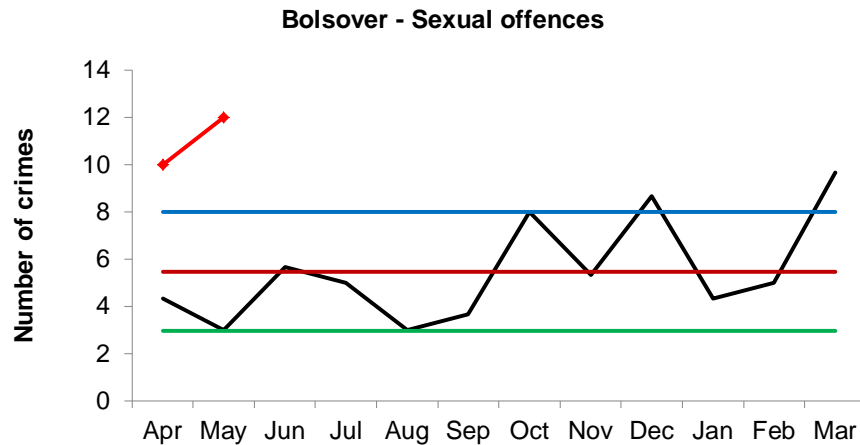
## 2. Violence without injury

In the past, the level has fallen between April and May before rising in the summer, but this year it has increased in May with an increase in the past year of 44 offences (19%). The increases are mainly in common assault and harassment offences. Non-domestic offences saw a greater rise than domestics.



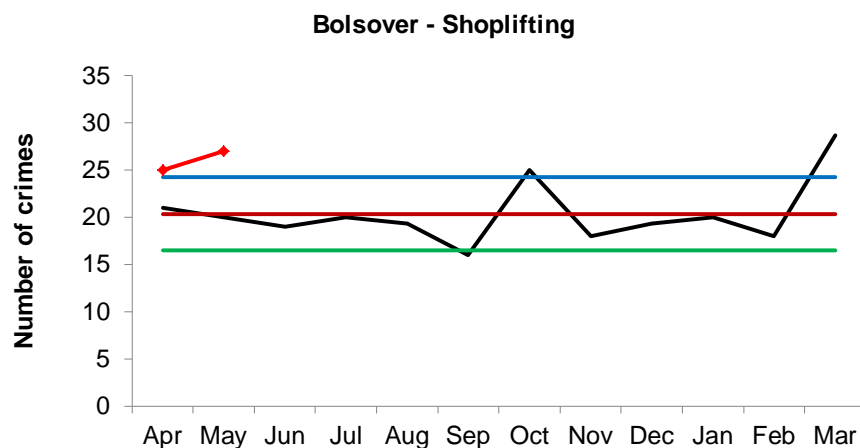
## 3. Sexual offences

Bolsover saw an increase of 31 offences (47%) in the latest year, mainly in current cases, with increased levels in the past 3 months in particular. Almost half the offences occurred in the SNAs of South Normanton & Pinxton, Shirebrook, and Scarcliffe.



#### 4. Shoplifting

Bolsover has seen a rise in shoplifting over the last year of 34 offences (13%). In contrast, all the other Districts have seen a fall. The stores with the highest volume of shoplifting in the last year, accounting for half the offences, were Tesco at Clowne, the Co-op stores at Bolsover, South Normanton and Pinxton, The Sunglasses Hut and Next Clearance at East Midlands Designer Outlet, and Sports Direct at Shirebrook.



#### Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

- **Violent Crime and Sexual Offences**

A Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) for Shirebrook is currently being progressed to replace the current Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) and includes additional elements e.g. enforcement against street drinking and urinating in the street. A PSPO is also being progressed for Shirebrook Langwith/Whaley Thorns to address problems associated with alcohol related ASB and deliberate fires.

The PSPO in Shirebrook will assist in preventing alcohol related violent crime. There is currently a problem with a number of individuals from the Eastern European community drinking on the streets and there have been a number of serious violent incidents in the area. It is proposed to include a condition to the PSPO to 'prevent consumption of alcohol' in the specified area and that 'no unsealed vessels to be carried in a public place'.

The PSPO in Shirebrook will also provide a tool to help prevent sexual offences, as there have been a number of reports of people engaging in sexual activity on the grass banks on Sookholme Lane in Shirebrook,

Mariola Banbinska has now been appointed as Community Cohesion Officer and has made links with partner agencies and the local community. She provided a direct link to the Eastern European perpetrator of a recent serious violent assault in Shirebrook and successfully persuaded him to present himself to Police. Domestic and Sexual Violence information is available on BDC's website which includes a leaflet relating to domestic abuse with a Polish translation. Polish information packs which are provided to employees at Sports Direct contain the DV leaflet which has been translated into Polish. The CSP has installed a notice board in the Sports Direct reception area. Information and advice for the employees is updated regularly by the CSP/SNT to raise awareness of a range of issues.

The domestic abuse related Freedom Programme was delivered by Bolsover District Council's Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) in partnership with the Clowne/Creswell MAT over a six week period commencing 15 April 2015 at Creswell Children's Centre. The IDVA and Senior Parenting Practitioner have been invited to attend Shirebrook Academy in July 2015 to deliver the same domestic abuse lesson plan which they have delivered in previous years with all year eight students.

### **Request for analysis**

No significant night time economy exists in Bolsover and the VAL has not identified any hot spot licensed premises linked to violent crime. SDRI will be requested to analyse data to establish if any patterns of repeat offenders or locations can be established.

#### **• Shoplifting**

The CSP has purchased a number of life size cardboard cut-out Police Officers with changeable message boards which are currently located in Co-op stores in Shirebrook, Pinxton, Tibshelf, Whitwell and in the petrol station at Clowne Tesco Store. A cardboard Police Officer was located at East Midlands Designer Outlet (EMDO) at South Normanton but was relocated due to the reluctance of EMDO to position it in the stores, regarding the initiative as 'aggressive security' which it does not promote. The mobile police vehicle frequently attends EMDO and the local SNT conducts regular walk throughs. An initiative at EMDO is currently being developed which will include SNT and the mobile police vehicle.

## **Chesterfield - Summary of issues**

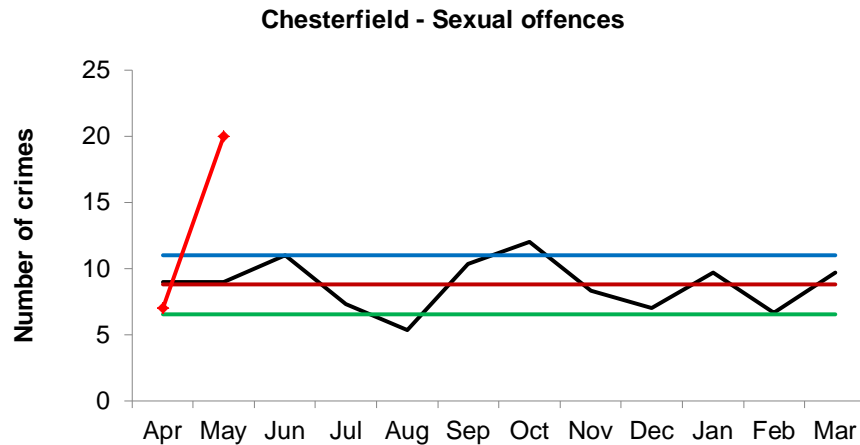
### **Current Issues**

- 1. Sexual offences**
- 2. Burglary other than in a dwelling**
- 3. Shoplifting**

### **Context**

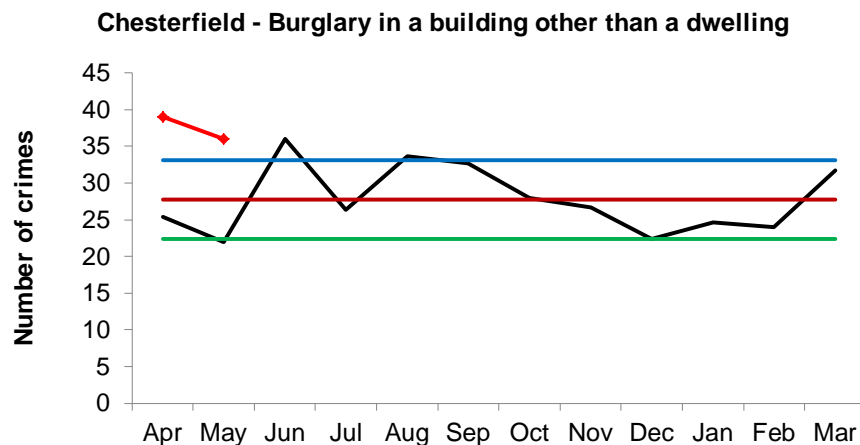
- 1. Sexual offences**

Chesterfield has seen the joint lowest rise for the Districts of 28 offences (26%) in the last year. Almost half of the offences were made up of sexual assaults on females and of rapes of females. A third of the offences took place in the SNAs of Dunston Moor & St Helens, and Hasland & St Leonards.



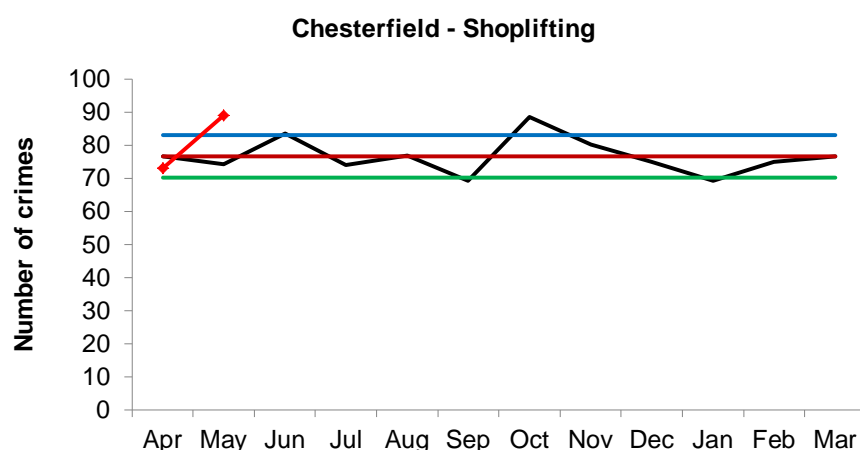
## 2. Burglary other than in a dwelling

The first two months have followed a similar pattern to the first two months of previous years, but at a higher volume. The volume for June can also be expected to exceed the upper limit, assuming it is similar to that of the average for the past 3 years. Overall, however, the volume for the last year is lower than that for the previous year by 34 offences (-9%).



## 3. Shoplifting

Whilst the level in May exceeded that expected, and Chesterfield has more shoplifting offences than any other District, the offences for the year are down by 82 offences, more than any other District. Over a quarter of the offences took place at the stores of Tesco Extra in Lockoford Road, Boots the Chemist on Low Pavement, and Wilkinson's in Vicar Lane.



### Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

- **Sexual Offences.**

The areas showing the largest increases are around the Town Centre and may be linked to the night time economy. This issue will be brought to the attention of the local VAL group. Members of the public are now reporting more incidents due to the national work relating to Operation Yewtree, which is seen as a positive sign. The Partnership would benefit from further analysis as to what types of sexual offence are being reported and the MO of these offences.

- **Burglary other than in a dwelling.**

Burglary other than dwelling has been on the decrease for a number of years. The latest increases experienced in Chesterfield have no major patterns, but once again more analysis of the detail re MO's, times etc. would be useful. The partnership has purchased a number of security themed merchandise which will be targeted in any areas identified as vulnerable to this type of crime.

- **Shoplifting**

Chesterfield has more shoplifting offences than any other District; this is partly due to having the biggest retail area other than Derby in the County. Extensive work was done last year on C Division in relation to shoplifting (C Division Shoplifting Work Group) which resulted in a slowing of offences, resulting in a year end reduction being achieved. Chesterfield also experienced a number of offenders shoplifting to fuel their NPS legal high addictions. The involved outlet/premise no longer sells NPS which has helped to reduce both shoplifting and ASB in the Town Centre. Year to date shoplifting is still down by 10.6%. Further work to support SHOPWATCH and local retailers will continue along with work to tackle any identifiable prolific shoplifters.

### Derbyshire Dales - Summary of issues

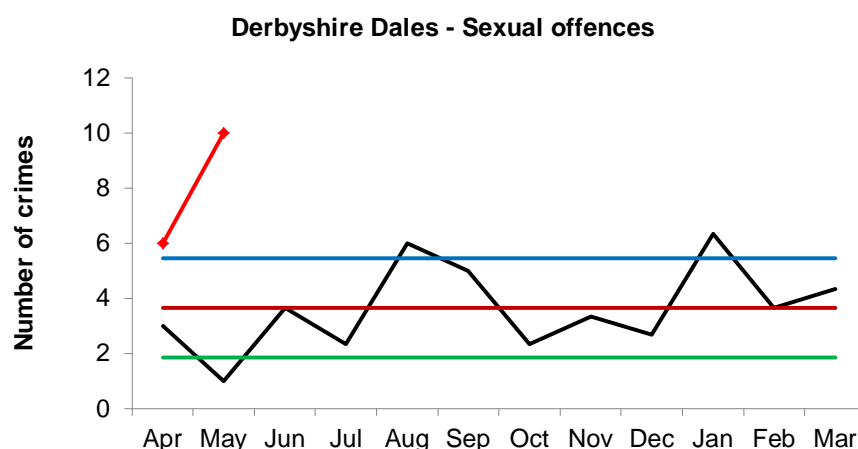
#### Current Issues

1. **Sexual offences**
2. **Theft from vehicle**

#### **Context**

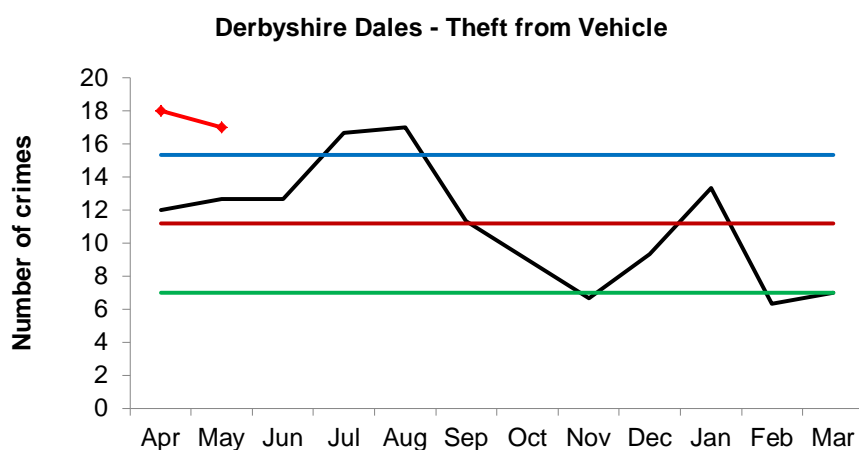
1. **Sexual offences**

Reports of historical offences since the start of 2015, coupled with a (less pronounced) increase in current cases, have led to a rise in excess of the levels expected, albeit from a very low base. Historical cases account for 43% of offences in the last year, compared to only 18% of offences in the previous year.



## 2. Theft from vehicle

Having been largely below the average levels for the whole of last year, the volume of thefts from vehicles has exceeded the expected levels for the first two months of this year. With the summer holiday months of July and August expected to exceed the upper limit, these higher levels may continue until autumn. The offences over the last year were spread out across the District, with 45% of them taking place in the Hathersage, Marston & Clifton, and Matlock SNAs.



## Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

### • Sexual Offences

The increase in reporting (seen across the country) is a positive sign, as referred to in the County section of the SCB report. The increase in the crime stats merely reflects more reporting, rather than more offending. Locally, the issue is mainly to do with continuing to encourage the reporting of these offences, and to ensure the victims are supported. The Domestic & Sexual Abuse Action Group (DSAAG) will be considering how this can be managed locally.

SDRI Team has produced a list of the crimes included in this report, and has sent to the local Inspector separately (it includes personal data). This should provide more information regarding the types of offences being reported for further consideration.

- **Thefts from Vehicles**

Derbyshire Dales traditionally sees an increase at this time year in vehicle related crimes. One of the main reasons for this is tourists who are visiting the area. Signage 'Nothing in, Nothing Out' has been deployed in car parks and on street areas where an increase has been seen, or is used as parking by visitors to the area. Significant work has been undertaken in educating staff who work on private car parks around these thefts, as well as requesting them to distribute the "Nothing in, Nothing out" leaflets, along with Parking Enforcement Officers, and various departments of the Police. Safer Neighbourhood Team Officers are carrying out additional high visibility patrols and engagement events at these locations. Small deployable battery operated CCTV cameras, known as 'Bush Cams', have also being deployed in some areas with a view to assisting with the prevention and detection of crime.

## **Erewash - Summary of issues**

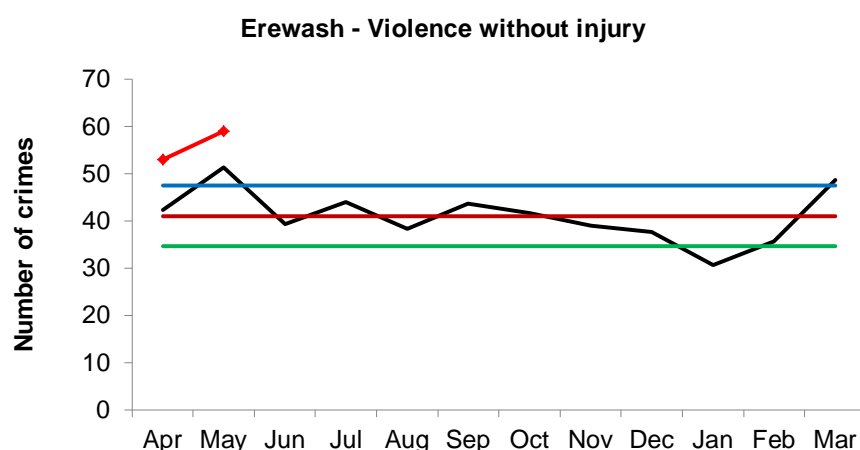
### **Current Issues**

1. **Violence without injury**
2. **Sexual offences**
3. **Shoplifting**
4. **Miscellaneous crimes against society**

### **Context**

1. Violence without injury

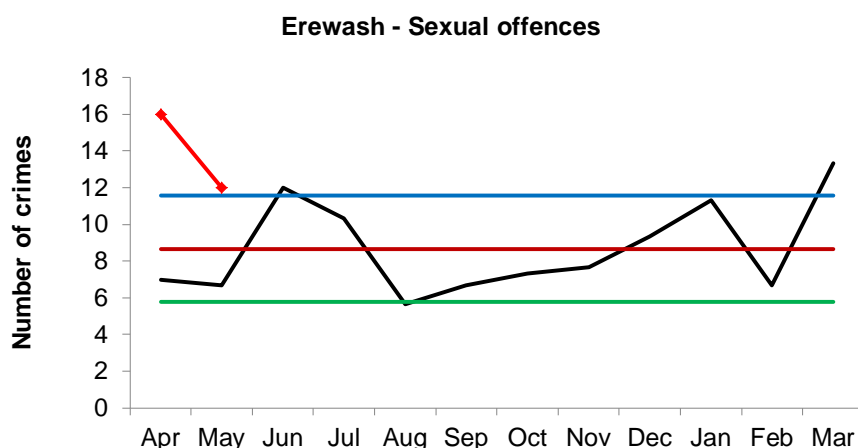
The District has the highest volume of violence without injury, as well as the highest increase in the last year. Most of the increase is due to non-domestic related violence which has increased by a third in the past year, and consists mainly of common assault offences. The pattern of previous years is for the volume to decline in the months following the traditional rise in May.



2. Sexual offences

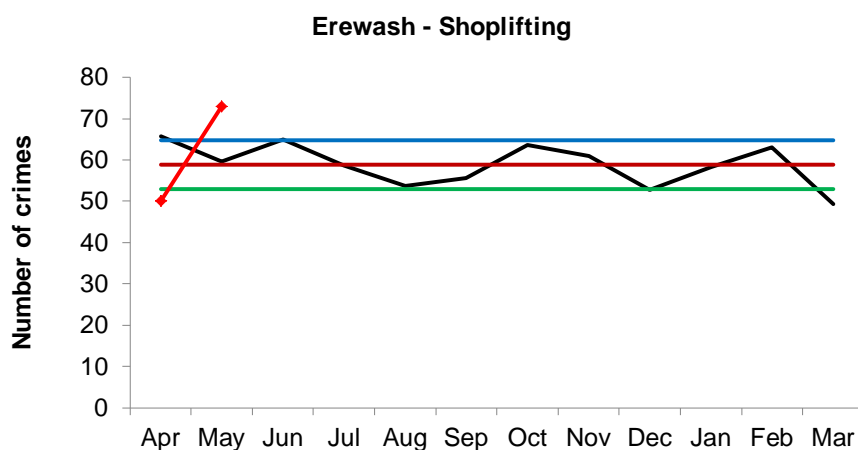
The reporting of historical and of current offences has increased at similar rates, with a quarter of reports being historical in nature. Erewash has the highest volume of sexual offences for

any District. Half of the offences in the last year took place in the Cotmanhay & Shipley View, Long Eaton South, Long Eaton Town, and Kirk Hallam & Hallam Fields SNAs.



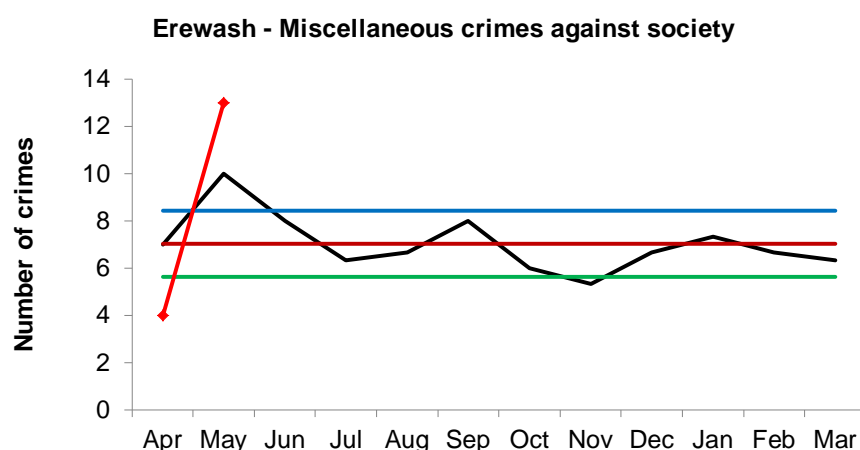
### 3. Shoplifting

Despite a sharp unexpected rise in May, shoplifting for the year has seen a slight fall of 3%. A quarter of the offences took place in the Co-op stores in Long Eaton and Borrowwash, Tesco's in Ilkeston, and Asda in Long Eaton.



### 4. Miscellaneous crimes against society

The main offences in this category are the same as those for the County as a whole - the possession or taking of indecent images of children, and handling stolen goods. The taking or making of indecent photographs of children has seen the greatest increase in offences in the last year.



### Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

The CSP has been involved in a range of activities over the previous few months. This has included:

#### Violence Without Injury/Sexual Offences

- Promotion of domestic abuse services within the Ilkeston night-time economy over the Mayday bank holiday weekend with promotional material in licensed premises and patrols and engagement with visitors.
- The violence figures have been discussed at local section tasking, with appropriate tasks allocated as required and appropriate information shared with the VAL partners to consider. There does not seem to be a particular pattern with the incidents, although locally we would emphasise the use of alcohol as a factor and therefore the VAL remains a key delivery group. It is unclear why violence without injury has increased even with the latest SDRI analysis.
- Sexual offences have seen an apparent rise over the previous months. Locally this follows the trend across the county and has been attributed to the increase in confidence of the public in reporting. There has also been a change in the offences included within the classification, especially in relation to young people.

#### Shoplifting

- Work to consider Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO) with prominent individuals in our communities, including prolific shoplifters.
- In relation to the statistics, shoplifting has seen an increase during May. However a number of prolific offenders are now in prison following successful prosecutions.

#### Miscellaneous crimes against society

- Operationally, there has been a lot of work taking place by the CSP within schools to promote the *#startstandingup* campaign, which focusses on cyber bullying. As this currently is an under-reported crime, this may have an impact moving forward on the levels of offences recorded.
- Market Stall Events in conjunction with the PCC Over to You consultation. The majority of advice focussed on the safety of personal property. This has included work with the banks around handbag safety when withdrawing cash, promotion of the Safer Homes Scheme and general community safety.

### **Request for analysis**

SDRI team will be requested to analyse data to establish if any patterns of violence (without injury) repeat offenders or locations can be established.

## **High Peak**

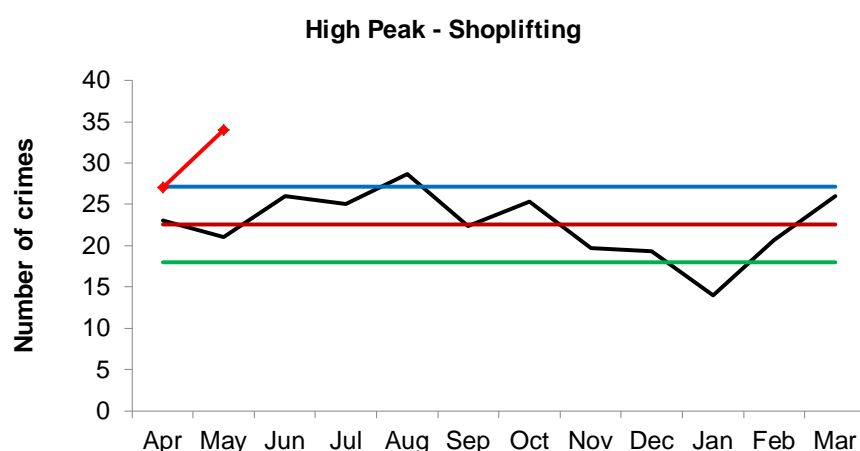
### **Current Issues**

#### **1. Shoplifting**

##### **Context**

##### **1. Shoplifting**

The unexpectedly high level in May followed a similar high level in March, and is indicative of the reporting of shoplifting in High Peak being more volatile than in other Districts with similar high levels of shoplifting. A third of the offences took place at Tesco's in Glossop, the Co-op stores in Scarsdale Place and Spring Gardens Buxton, and the Co-op store in Glossop.



### **Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity**

#### **• Shoplifting**

Central Section which covers Buxton, are currently operating Operation Garmin in response to the increase in reports of Shop Theft. This tackles various aspects including training and awareness for stores and how they can assist in the prevention and detection of retail crime. It targets regular and prolific offenders and actively seeks to put offenders back before the courts and invoke any licence conditions. The operation also educates and targets the handlers within the community to reduce offending. In the first week of operation five prolific offenders were arrested and charged with shop theft. Other offenders are awaiting arrest.

## **North East Derbyshire**

### **Current Issues**

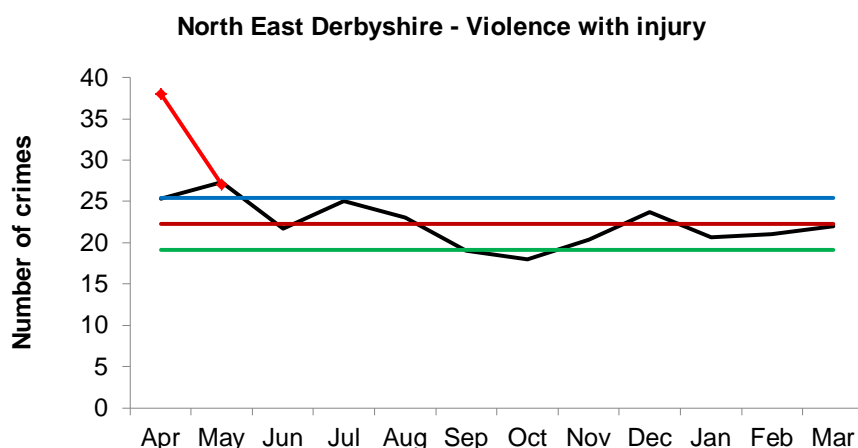
#### **1. Violence with injury**

##### **Context**

##### **1. Violence with injury**

Violence with injury offences rose by 17% (45 offences) in the last year. Just over half of the increase (26 offences) is due to the increased reporting of domestic offences. There was a

sharp rise in April 2015 of non-domestic related offences. This did not continue in May, returning the volume closer to the monthly average for May for the past three years.



### Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

- **Violence with injury (Domestic Violence)**

Domestic abuse is a significant factor in the increase highlighted in violence in injury for NED. The CSP is actively encouraging people to report DV and as such is very encouraging of the figure.

Domestic violence services are promoted at crime cracking events and target hardening is provided via the Crime Prevention Officer. The CSP is also considering offering a section to Women's Aid the next time the PIP (Police Information Pillar) is refreshed. The Freedom Programme is now running in the area, as well as the CRUSH\* project for young people.

*\*CRUSH is a structured programme of group support and empowerment for young people in the age range of 13 - 19 who have witnessed, experienced or are at risk of domestic abuse.*

### **Request for analysis**

Through the VAL there is nothing to suggest NED has any significant licensing related issues that are either directly or indirectly contributing to violent crime so we will be seeking a more in depth analysis of the spike in the statistic for non domestic abuse related violence from the SDRI Team.

### South Derbyshire

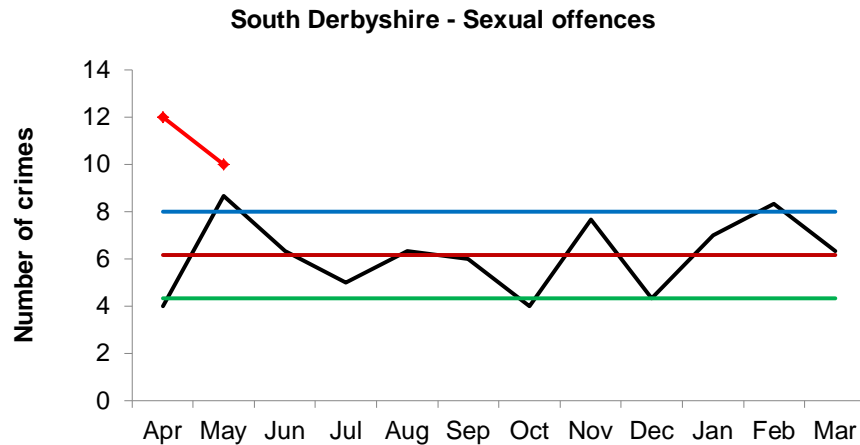
#### Current Issues

1. **Sexual offences**
2. **All other theft offences**

#### **Context**

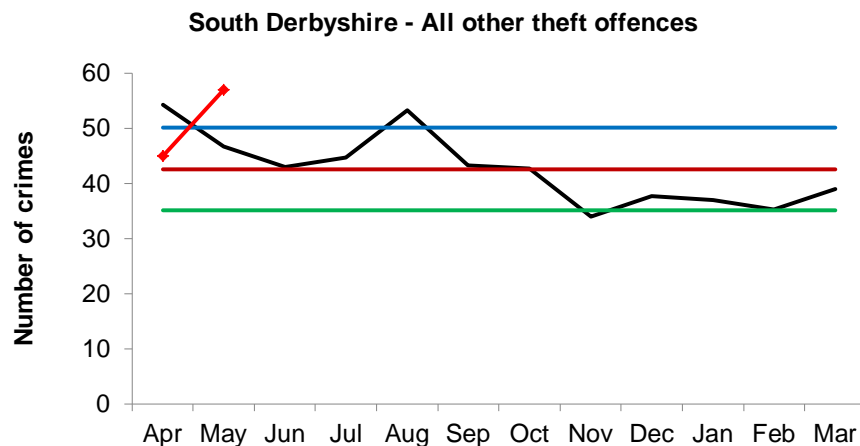
1. Sexual offences

South Derbyshire saw the second highest rise in sexual offences in the last year, up by 51 offences (85%). Most of the rise (40 offences) was due to the reporting of current offences, with a steep rise in reporting in February and March 2015. Of the 29 offences in these two months, 11 related to social media, 7 were school related, and 4 (all in February) were taxi related.



## 2. All other theft offences

South Derbyshire saw an increase in all other theft offences in the last year, when all but one other District saw decreases. The increase was mainly due to making off without payment offences, the vast majority of which related to fuel obtained at service stations. A third of the offences took place at two service stations, The Jet Y Pass Garage in Egginton and the Shell service station in Willington.



## Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Activity

### • Sexual offences

Your Choice Events have been held at the four Secondary Schools in South Derbyshire. Over 800 pupils from year 10 were present to hear four Inspirational speakers including Lucy Smith from Rotherham; who was a victim of Grooming in Sheffield. She tells her story of how she was groomed in Meadowhall Shopping Centre and offers awareness advice to the pupils.

Police Youth Inclusion Officer (YIO), has delivered a presentation at assemblies at Granville and Pingle Schools and Newhall Pupil Referral Unit around the risks of 'Sexting'. The CEOPS 'Exposed' campaign material was used to deliver the assembly's. Posters and leaflets on Sexting were produced and sent to all the schools for by the YIO to be distributed to Parents. The leaflets included information about the Law around Sexting and the various types of social media that young people are using. The YIO has also been in and had 121 discussions with young people as referred on by the school. There were also similar presentations at the Fire Cadets in Swadlincote.

A “parents only” awareness raising event is taking place at John Port School on the evening of 7<sup>th</sup> July to educate parents about Internet Safety, Sexting, Legal Highs and Self Harming. Safe and Sound, Amy Winehouse Foundation, and CAHMS will be presenting short classroom sessions at the event. If successful it will be rolled out to the other three schools in the area. This was in addition to the Chelsea’s Choice performances held at each school last year. CSE and Safeguarding training will be delivered shortly, to local Taxi ranks using the ‘Say what you see Campaign’ material. Local B&B’s and hotels will also be visited with the Information.

- **All other theft offences - Bilking at the Y Pass and Shell Petrol Stations**

The SNT Sergeant has liaised with (BOSS British Oil Security Syndicate) and many initiatives in the crime reduction toolkit for service stations have been tried with little success. The CSP has tried to set up Forecourt Watch, produced and distributed advice leaflets, used ANPR signs, parked mark cars and CCTV vans at the petrol stations. The SNTs have visited and spoken directly with the managers and staff on numerous occasions, but there seems to be little willingness on behalf of the petrol stations to make any changes to reduce the issue. Some of the reports to the police are also mistakes that the petrol stations should be perusing through the civil courts. A local PCSO has been tasked again to visit the petrol stations to make sure they are checking if petrol has been purchased as it has been reported the staff are not asking when people approach the counter.

## **Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service**

### **KPM1.4 Deliberate Fires – Actual 1,022 Target 1,065**

SM1.4a – Deliberate Primary Fires – 278 incidents and SM1.4b – Deliberate Secondary Fires – 744 incidents

The end of year target for deliberate fires has been surpassed by 4% this result follows a period in the summer where the measure went significantly into exception.

There has been a 4% increase on last year in the number of rubbish fires with 378 incidents.

Grass fires have reduced by 11% - 215 grass fires in 2014/15. Overall deliberate primary and secondary fires incident numbers have reduced when compared to last year.

### **District Performance summary for deliberate fires**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>% on/off target</b>
Amber Valley (AV)	119	108	9%
Bolsover (BO)	201	175	13%
High Peak (HP)	69	59	15%
Derby City	317	303	4%
Chesterfield	87	121	39%
Derbyshire Dales	20	33	65%
Erewash	86	105	22%
North East Derbyshire	54	81	50%
South Derbyshire	64	80	25%

### **Failing districts**

- During 2014/15 there were 39 primary fires and 80 deliberate secondary fires in Amber Valley. There has been a 38% (58 to 80 incidents) increase in deliberate secondary fires when compared to last year.
- During 2014/15 there were 43 primary fires and 158 deliberate secondary fires in Bolsover. There has been a 30% increase in deliberate secondary fires over the last 2 years in this area.
- During 2014/15 there were 22 primary fires and 47 deliberate secondary fires in High Peak. There has been a 4% increase in deliberate secondary fires since last year which equates to 4 incidents. There has been a 15% increase in deliberate primary fires, which equates to 3 incidents. In quarter 4, only January missed the target slightly.

*Source: Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service,*

### **Emerging Threats/County Activity**

- **None identified**

*Source: Specialist Crime & Intelligence, Derbyshire Constabulary 10 June 2015*

### **Issues Attracting National Attention**

- **None identified**

*Source: Ian Bates, Senior Partnership Analyst, Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team.*

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Domestic Abuse - MARAC</b>
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – Asst. Director Community Safety Derbyshire County Council
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board:</b>  <b>i) Notes the Report</b> <b>ii) Supports the proposed discussion at the DA/SV Governance Board meeting and seeks an update on the outcome of the discussion</b>

### Information

The joint city and county Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Governance Board has direct oversight of the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) to manage high risk victims of domestic abuse in Derbyshire reporting, as appropriate, to the Safer Communities Board and the Local Criminal Justice Board.

Derbyshire MARACs have benefitted from specialist assessment by Safe Lives and on-going development over recent years in line with national guidance and much has improved in that time. However, the DA/SV Governance Board still has concern in relation to our ability to cope with the increasing volume of cases referred into the MARAC process in Derbyshire.

Recently Derby City MARAC met on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June and considered 37 cases with 34 further cases already identified for its next meeting two weeks later. Chesterfield MARAC has also now moved to fortnightly meetings and the volume at Alfreton is increasing and may necessitate fortnightly meetings shortly. The alternative is managing around 50 cases in a full day MARAC, which is not effective or desirable.

An increase from 553 cases in 2012/13 to 1194 in 2014/15 is significant and most of it is attributable to a change to the risk assessment threshold in 2014 agreed by the Board to bring Derbyshire in line with national standards (This has also been deemed as good practice by HMIC in its recent inspections of Derbyshire Constabulary). All agencies supporting the MARAC process have expressed concern about the level of commitment required to support the volume in terms of preparation, attendance at meetings and actions arising out of the meetings.

In addition, the MARAC admin team is also under pressure. Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council currently jointly fund a MARAC Supervisor post and two admin posts solely dedicated to MARACs. The Supervisor role should include liaison with partners, raising awareness, training and development, but this is being restricted currently as the Supervisor is often providing resilience for the admin workers. Most recently the Supervisor has left for a period of maternity leave and a new temporary Supervisor has been appointed, but

is not as experienced and this is also having an effect on the admin support. This arrangement is not sustainable moving forward.

In response to these pressures the DA/SV Board has MARAC as the principal item, with a presentation on all the issues, at its next meeting on 25 August 2015. Commissioning leads from GP Clinical Commissioning Groups and NHS England have also been invited to the meeting in order to ensure a full discussion and to secure some options for moving forward. Information from other areas also managing increasing volume will also be sought to feed into the discussion however, as most areas implemented the national risk assessment threshold much earlier than Derbyshire they have not seen such dramatic increases in numbers in more recent months.

In order to properly discuss options for moving forward agencies are asked to ensure that their representative attends the meeting.

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service does not generally have a representative in the DA/SV Governance Board although it plays an active part in the MARAC process, but may wish to send a representative to the meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> August in order to participate in the discussion.

## **Recommendations**

### **That the Board:**

- 1. Notes the Report**
- 2. Supports the proposed discussion at the DA/SV Governance Board meeting and seeks an update on the outcome of the discussion**

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Derbyshire Prevent and Channel Statutory Duty</b>
Report written by	Sally Goodwin–DCC Asst. Director Community Safety Seamus Carroll–DCC Senior Community Safety Officer
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Notes the report</b></li> <li><b>2. Seeks assurances from Responsible Authorities under the new guidance that they are working to ensure compliance with the new guidance</b></li> <li><b>3. Agrees to utilise Home Office Prevent funding to provide local training and specialist support in schools</b></li> </ol>

### Purpose of the report

To inform the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board of the new Prevent and Channel Statutory Duty.

### Information

Prevent is a key strand of the national Counter Terrorism Strategy 'CONTEST', together with three other strands, Prepare, Protect and Pursue. Prevent aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism by responding to and challenging radical ideologies and those who promote them. Prevent has been seen as a multi-agency responsibility requiring cooperation for it to be effective. The Government's view is that levels of commitment and cooperation have not been consistent across the country. Channel a multi-agency process which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

Thirty local areas are currently classed as Prevent 'priority' areas (including Derby City) and these receive direct funding from the Home Office for a local Prevent Coordinator. These 30 areas, plus another 14 'supported' areas are currently eligible for Home Office funding for Prevent projects. Derbyshire County is not one of these areas. However, the Home Office has identified some additional Prevent funding and is proposing to allocate all non-priority local authorities a £10,000 one-off payment to cover activity required to commence the Duty. Thereafter most activity should be mainstreamed into existing community safety and child safeguarding work.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 received Royal assent on 12 February 2015. Section 26 of the Act has created a new statutory duty for a number of agencies specified under Schedule 6 of the Act. These include all local authorities, schools, higher and further education establishments, police, prisons and some NHS bodies. The new duty requires the specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. It will also allow the Secretary of State to issue guidance to those authorities on how the duty should be fulfilled and gives the Secretary of State power to take direct action to enforce compliance where it is felt that the authority has failed to discharge the duty. The Act also places Channel on a statutory footing and introduces mandatory guidance for Channel processes.

The duty for Channel came into force on 12 April 2015, and the Prevent duty became a requirement from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015.

The existing arrangements we have with regards to using the Derby Channel Panel to manage County referrals are acceptable within the new guidance. The only change which has been made is that appropriate representatives from the County Council's Adult Care and Children and Younger Adults Departments have been nominated to attend the Channel meetings. They are currently undergoing security checks, which are a requirement to attend a Channel meeting.

Under the new guidance local authorities are expected to use the existing Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLTP) produced for every region by the Police to assess the risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism. This includes not just violent extremism, but also non-violent extremism. Any local authority that assesses there is a risk should develop a Prevent action plan, to enable the local authority to comply with the duty and address whatever risks have been identified.

The CTLTP is a risk assessment which does not currently identify individuals at risk, but in order to fulfil the duty a more detailed profile is required. Development of the CTLTP is being discussed at national level.

Following on from an annual CTLTP Derbyshire County Council has, for the past six years, produced an annual Prevent action plan on behalf of the Board and more specifically the district and borough councils, which is based on the recommendations identified through the CTLTP process.

This year's plan has now been redrafted with the police Prevent team and the Safer Derbyshire Partnership Liaison Inspector to reflect the current risk and threat and the Channel process, in line with the new guidance. These are not significant changes and do not fundamentally alter the plan.

A great deal of activity is underway ensuring that Derbyshire County Council and its partners, including schools, are aware of the new statutory duty and that that frontline staff have knowledge of Prevent and Channel. Work is also underway to ensure adequate training provision and to produce a Prevent policy and curriculum materials for schools.

The Community Safety Unit at Derbyshire County Council has provided WRAP (Workshop Raising the Awareness of Prevent) for a number of years to staff and partners free of charge. Additional WRAP sessions have been provided to the Council's Adult Care staff and at various schools in the County to meet the increase in demand.

In addition, this is the second year that Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Constabulary and Derby City Council have funded a monthly one day 'Prevent in the Public Space' course at the Multi Faith Centre at Derby University, which is free of charge to partners. This course is now however fully booked until Easter 2016.

The College of Policing has produced an online resource giving an understanding of the Channel process which has been widely disseminated. It can be viewed via the following link.

[http://course.ncalt.com/Channel\\_General\\_Awareness/01/index.html](http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness/01/index.html)

National Counter Terrorism Policing HQ has also created a Google Cloud based training resource, and access to the Cloud has been requested. Once the content has been assessed it will be included as a resource which will share with partners.

The Home Office has issued guidance documents entitled Prevent Duty Guidance; for England and Wales which has sector-specific section for ease of access and can be found at:-  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Channel Duty Guidance which gives details as to who should attend and chair the meeting, and can be found at:-  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

It is strongly recommended that members of the specified authorities read the guidance documents so that they are aware of the responsibilities the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places upon them.

Consideration should also be given to the additional £90k funding coming to Derbyshire and how that should be spent. Training particularly is in demand and there is no capacity left within the current provision, funded and/or resourced by the County Council. Local authorities could utilise the funding for the provision of bespoke multi-agency training for their areas to increase capacity and also for funding specialist awareness programmes, such as ZebraRed, for schools in their area. It would be helpful if this could be co-ordinated with the County Council's Prevent lead to avoid duplication.

The County Prevent Plan will be updated to reflect the new funding and any additional training provision agreed.

## **Recommendations**

### **That the Board:**

- 1. Notes the report and the updated Prevent Action Plan**
- 2. Seeks assurances from Responsible Authorities under the new guidance that they are working to ensure compliance with the new guidance**
- 3. Agrees to utilise Home Office Prevent funding to provide local training and specialist support in schools in local areas, to be coordinated with the County Council's Prevent lead**



# Safer Derbyshire ASB Victims First Project Evaluation 2015

Report Version 1.0

Produced by the Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team



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## Executive Summary

The Safer Derbyshire Research & Information Team (SDRI) was commissioned by Derbyshire County Council Community Safety Unit and the eight district/borough Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to carry out the evaluation of the ASB Victims First Project.

### Key Points

#### Outcomes

Prior to the ASB Victims First project being rolled out in Derbyshire, the emphasis for many agencies had been on identifying and tackling the offenders of anti-social behaviour, using the relevant tools and powers. There were few mechanisms in place to protect individuals at risk, or any way of prioritising them.

Current figures taken from E-CINS, show that since April 2013, when the ASB Victims First Project began, to May 2015 there have been 2,892 profiles created, with 1,529 identifying victims of ASB in Derbyshire. There were slightly fewer ASB perpetrators identified through the project, indicating that the project has had a greater victim focus.

The processes, now adopted across Derbyshire, and the two assessment tools have standardised the way in which ASB incidents are processed and risk assessed by all agencies in the county. However, the processes are yet to be consistently used.

Improvements were seen in the service for ASB victims, especially the most vulnerable, with 1,226 victims of ASB being risk assessed. 238 victims had their risk level amended after their initial contact with police or partners. 217 of the victims, who were scored as high risk, received some form of support which reduced the risk to medium or low level. 21 victims, who were assessed as medium or low risk initially, moving to high risk after being reassessed when their circumstances altered. In addition, individual vulnerabilities can now be identified, giving the opportunity for specific support to be offered.

Improvements were also seen in ASB case management for victims and offenders through the new E-CINS IT system. Adopting one central IT system, which is fully accessible by all agencies, has allowed a better understanding of multi-agency input for each case and will allow a county wide strategic overview of ASB victims to be prepared. This will assist with the strategic planning of caseloads to improve services to people, or areas, with most need.

#### Process

Strong strategic governance of the project led to police and partners engaging well, though some of the later partners have struggled to cascade the importance of attending training. The planning, rollout and ongoing monitoring of this project has taken some considerable time, beginning in 2012 and continuing into 2015. The resources required to complete projects of this size should not be underestimated when considering the future expansion of E-CINS in Derbyshire.

Due to the timescales, cascaded training was employed for the project. Those with line management responsibility undertook classroom based “Champions” training, whilst e-learning and a demonstration of E-CINS, via a workbook, was provided for frontline staff.

The abstraction of officers and staff from partner agencies has been an issue for the project, as some attendees had scheduled leave or rest days cancelled for the training days. More recently, the Children and Younger Adults department of Derbyshire County Council have struggled to engage fully due to departmental restructuring, making it necessary for some training to be cancelled.

Gaining access to E-CINS is via a “Cloud” based portal, which is a simple process. Police E-CINS Users are now being managed centrally by Force IS Helpdesk. This means that Team Administrators within the police will no longer administer their users. All E-CINS enquiries from police users are now directed to the Force IS helpdesk in the first instance. The project team staff, continue to administer the setup of Team Administrators for partner agencies.

There has been regular monitoring of information contained on the E-CINS system regarding the use of the system, the support victims are receiving and the management of perpetrators. This monitoring is carried out centrally to maintain continuity of feedback to the ASB Victims First Steering Group. At present issues regarding granting access to allow information to be shared are common. Face to face training would improve the situation, but as yet use of the E-CINS system for recording ASB victim profiles and recording decisions regarding risk assessment is not yet seen as an intrinsic part of ASB caseworkers workload.

### **Stakeholder Perspectives**

Most stakeholders offered the training engaged. Issues identified were ones that had been anticipated by the project team. These issues were around abstraction of staff for training, IT literacy, fear of new systems, along with the timeliness of training compared with using the live system.

In the 54 training sessions delivered, 650 people attended. Feedback from the initial training sessions resulted in the content and delivery being redesigned. Subsequent evaluation of the new training showed that just under 90 percent of delegates scored it as good or very good. After the training attendees felt more confident in sharing information and they agreed that follow up actions to protect the victims were appropriate. A similar rating was given by the 553 individuals who undertook the e-learning package. Continued updating and evaluation of training will be required.

A number of case studies from around the county have shown that the new processes have led to agencies sharing information and documenting, actions which has improved outcomes for victims of ASB. The system has also been used to build up case files for problem locations in the county, which has allowed enforcement activity to be more co-ordinated in these areas.

### **Finance**

There were two aspects to the financing of the ASB Victims First project. Firstly, the cost of accessing E-CINS, which was £55,000 plus VAT per annum which increased to £56,000 plus VAT from April 2015 - 31st March 2016. It has now been agreed that the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire will be funding E-CINS until 31 March 2017.

Secondly, the delivery costs for the project, which have involved the equivalent of two full-time staff, and part of a police inspector’s time, for the scoping of the project, developing the training materials and standardising the processes. In addition there have been costs incurred for abstracting police and partner agencies staff for training. These two cost elements were not built into the early development of the project, but are considerable.

### **Future Uses of E-CINS**

E-CINS has been utilised in other areas of the UK to manage a wide range of projects. Many of these project teams have held back rolling out E-CINS into more complex areas of work such as domestic abuse, due to the additional draw on resources that this would require. In Derbyshire it will be advisable to ensure that the ASB Victims First Project is fully established, before expanding E-CINS into other areas of business. It will also be necessary to identify who will fund the substantial hidden costs of development, training and ongoing IT support for any new areas of work.

**Recommendations for ASB Victims First Project**

- *Maintain regular compliance monitoring of the system and provide regular reports to line managers to ensure staff are following the processes and identify any additional training or support needs.*
- *Consider refresher training sessions for staff identified by the compliance monitoring.*
- *Consider changes to E-CINS via the user group, which would allow information sharing to be more straightforward.*
- *Continue to review training to ensure it reflects legislation and amendments to E-CINS.*
- *Identify how compliance monitoring, user support and amendments to the training materials, presently carried out by DCC Community Safety Unit will be funded in the future.*

**Recommendations for the Future of E-CINS**

- *Ensure that the ASB Victims First Project is fully established within the county before expanding into other business areas.*
- *Scope the long term funding arrangements for E-CINS.*

# 1 Introduction

Several high profile cases have highlighted the negative impact that anti-social behaviour (ASB) can have on victims and witnesses, particularly those that are vulnerable.

These tragic cases, involving vulnerable and repeat victims, highlighted a number of weaknesses in the local partnership response to ASB. They included:-

- Agencies treating new incidents in isolation, rather than as part of a sustained and targeted campaign
- Not appreciating the harm caused by the ASB
- Agencies failing to share information, or develop a structured response to vulnerable and repeat victims.

In September 2010, 'Stop the Rot', Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) report, highlighted agencies' lack of understanding of the serious impact of ASB on the quality of people's lives and the way it changes every day behaviour particularly, but not exclusively, in deprived areas.

In May 2012, the government White Paper, Putting Victims First - More Effective Responses to ASB, advocated a more victim-focussed approach to tackling ASB.

Partners in Derbyshire are already familiar with multi-agency working to take enforcement action against perpetrators of ASB. Agencies with responsibilities for tackling ASB, and agencies responsible for supporting victims and witnesses of ASB, need to work together to identify, and then reduce, the risk of harm for all victims and witnesses of ASB, but particularly the most vulnerable.

The ASB Victims First Project aims to build on this strong partnership working to:-

- Ensure the victim is at the heart of our approach to tackling ASB
- Provide a consistent multi-agency approach to the identification of vulnerable and repeat ASB victims
- Improve the service for ASB victims, especially the most vulnerable
- Improve ASB case management for victims and offenders through IT

The ASB Victims First Project has been based on recommended good practice from the Home Office, HMIC and other areas across the country.

There are two aspects to the ASB Victims First Project:-

## *ASB Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM)*

A risk assessment tool to enable agencies to identify the most vulnerable, or those suffering the most harm, as a result of ASB.

And

## *ASB Case Management System (E-CINS)*

E-CINS stands for Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood-Management System. It is a multi-agency IT system to help partners share information and manage ASB cases, both victims and perpetrators.

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## 2 Methodology

This evaluation followed the Trident Evaluation Framework.

*Source: The Trident: A three-pronged method for evaluating programmes and initiatives (Roger Ellis and Elaine Hogard, Community Safety: Innovation and Evaluation).*

There are three areas the evaluation should address;

**1. Addressing outcomes/objectives**, determining whether the scheme had met its stated objectives. Did the scheme work; did it meet its objectives?

**2. Focus on process.**

What happened in the scheme, who did what for whom, what were the processes involved?

**3. Multiple stakeholder perspectives.**

What did the various participants and stakeholders in the scheme think of the scheme?

### Evaluation Objectives

A programme evaluation should meet three main objectives. First, it demonstrates accountability. Second, evaluation should provide useful intelligence and feedback for those delivering the scheme to improve or maintain performance. Third, evaluation, and particularly its final report, is useful to disseminate what has been learned from the project and how it might be replicated.

Data used in this evaluation has been gathered from a number of sources:

E-CINS

Multi-agency Training Sessions

User Groups (specifically IT)

Community Safety Partnerships

Derbyshire Constabulary - Calls for service

In house and arm's length housing providers

District/borough - Environmental Health

Derbyshire County Council Community Safety Unit

### 3 Objectives

There were four objectives identified in the outline of the ASB Victims First Project:

- **Ensure the victim is at the heart of our approach to tackling ASB**
- **Provide a consistent multi-agency approach to the identification of vulnerable and repeat ASB victims**
- **Improve the service for ASB victims, especially the most vulnerable**
- **Improve ASB case management for victims and offenders through IT**

This section covers whether the project met those objectives.

#### 3.1 Ensure the victim is at the heart of our approach to tackling ASB.

Across Derbyshire there were 45,564 calls to the police regarding anti-social behaviour during November 2013 and October 2014 (Appendix 1). This was a decrease of 5.7% across the county. The calls are broken down into three categories: personal, nuisance and environmental. 25,352 of these calls targeted an individual or group. These performance figures do not indicate the level of risk to the victim or the impact the anti-social behaviour is having on the individual.

The HMIC anti-social behaviour inspection report – Derbyshire Constabulary, produced in June 2012, noted that the force IT and telephone systems automatically identify vulnerable and repeat callers who have contacted the force before. However, a weakness of the Force was with call takers not asking questions of new callers to establish any vulnerability, or if they had been a repeat victim. From these findings, a scoping of the issues took place and the ASB Victims First Project group was put in place to deliver an ASB victim centred improvement process.

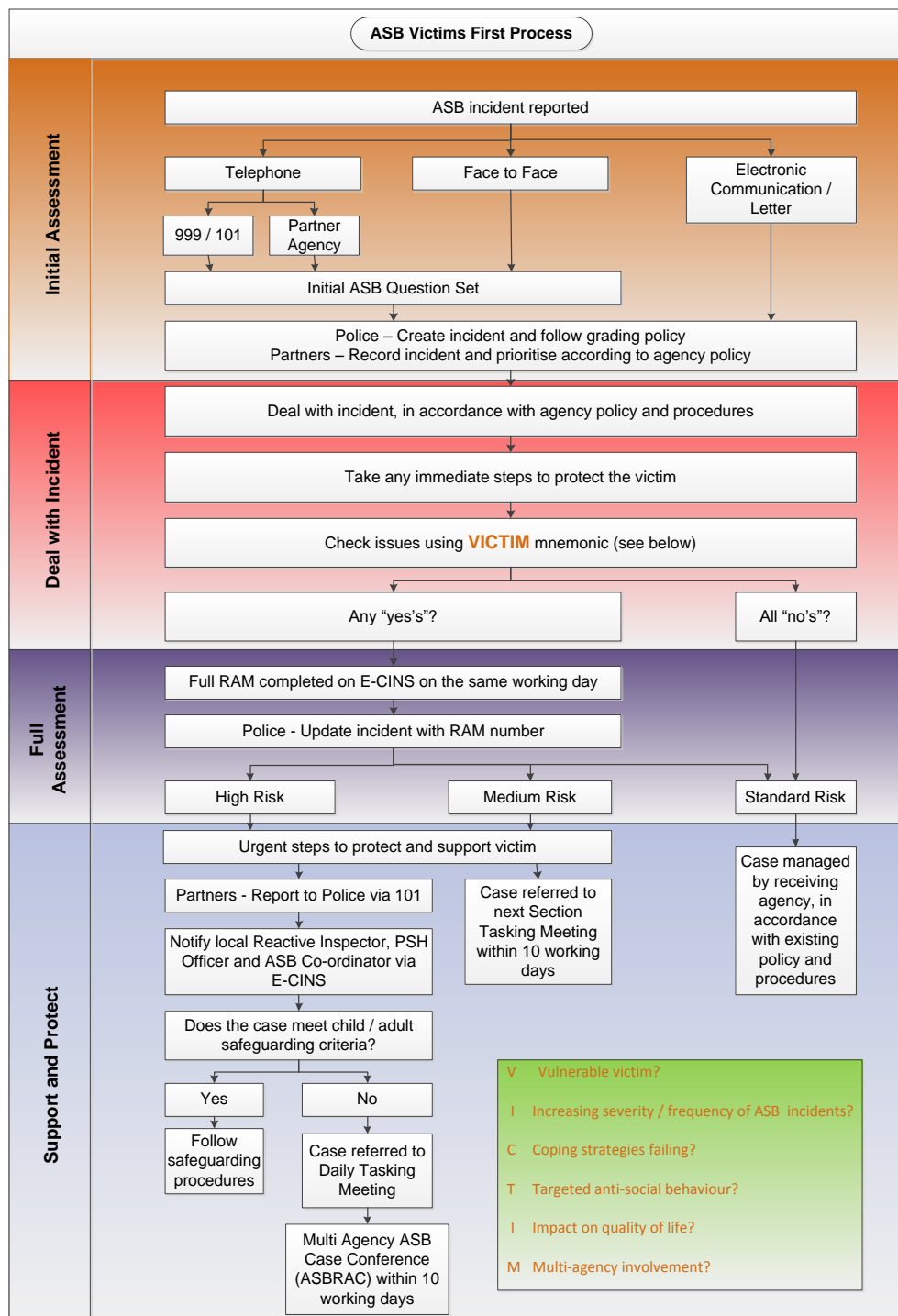
Current figures taken from E-CINS, show that since 2013, when the ASB Victims First Project began, to May 2015 there have been 2,892 profiles created, with 1,529 identifying victims of ASB in Derbyshire of these 1,226 were risk assessed by police and partner agencies. There were slightly fewer ASB perpetrator profiles created on E-CINS, indicating that this project has a greater focus on victims than on offenders.

***Objective met:***

***This is the first time that victims of ASB in Derbyshire have had their level of risk of harm, and vulnerabilities of harm, identified.***

### 3.2 Provide a consistent multi-agency approach to the identification of vulnerable and repeat ASB victims

The ASB Victims First Project rollout included very structured multi-agency training sessions. These sessions showed how ASB incidents were dealt with from the initial assessment to the support and protection provided to the victim. The flow chart below shows this process in detail.



The project adopted five standard questions to be asked by Derbyshire Constabulary Call Centre Staff in the initial assessment of all ASB calls received. This process allowed Police call handlers to grade the police response to the ASB call for service as either 'immediate', 'prompt' or 'scheduled appointment'.

The questions are shown below:

- Q1. *Has this, or anything similar, happened to you, or anyone in your household, before?*  
 Q2. *How is this impacting on you?*  
 Q3. *Do you feel the behaviour is targeted personally at you or your family or is it of a more general nature?*  
 Q4. *Would you consider yourself, or anyone in your household, to be disabled, or suffering from a long term illness?*  
 Q5. *How do you want to be updated about the progress of this report?*

New guidance for police call centre staff was introduced in April 2015, which now pre-empt the five initial assessment questions, to further filter calls appropriately.

Call Centres run by other partners, such as housing providers and local authorities, have similar question sets, or chose to adopt the same question set as police call handlers, in order to undertake an initial assessment of risk.

In addition to the standardisation of call centre assessment, guidance for officers to help them identify the key issues when dealing with every incident of ASB was developed. This was centred on the VICTIM Mnemonic to help the screening of victims.

See the table below:

<b>V</b>	<b>Vulnerable victim?</b>	<i>See Derbyshire definition of Vulnerable</i>
<b>I</b>	<b>Increasing severity or frequency of ASB incidents?</b>	<i>Are the incidents getting worse or happening more often?</i>
<b>C</b>	<b>Coping strategies failing?</b>	<i>Is the victim able to cope with the ongoing situation or is it beginning to affect their wellbeing? Do they have support from family or friends? Do they know where to go to for help?</i>
<b>T</b>	<b>Targeted anti-social behaviour?</b>	<i>Is the perpetrator focussing on this victim in particular eg personal grievance, faith, nationality, ethnicity, sexuality, gender or disability?</i>
<b>I</b>	<b>Impact on quality of life?</b>	<i>Is the victim changing their routine or avoiding certain locations? Are they distressed? Has it affected their physical or mental health?</i>
<b>M</b>	<b>Multi-agency involvement?</b>	<i>Will the problem need more than one agency to help solve the issues e.g. police, council, fire service, housing, health etc?</i>

There was also an aide-mémoire of this produced, that the officers could use whilst out in the field. Advice was also given on how to use the mnemonic, adaption of style to suit the understanding of the individual and gathering information without causing them alarm. Answers from this help to identify how best to support the victim and deal with the ASB, through agencies sharing information and working together.

If the answers to the VICTIM questions are all 'no', the incident will be considered 'standard' risk and should be managed in accordance with the receiving agency's existing ASB policy and procedures. If there are any 'yes's' to the VICTIM questions, a full ASB Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM) must be completed on E-CINS on the same working day of receiving the report of ASB.

The Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM) is a tool which enables each agency to:-

- Gather sufficient, appropriate and relevant information to assess the extent to which a victim or witness of ASB is at risk of harm.

- Provide a consistent approach to the identification of vulnerable people.
- Minimise the risks towards vulnerable victims and witnesses by triggering appropriate, and co-ordinated, protective measures to support them.

The RAM is designed to be used as a guide to indicate vulnerability, or risk of harm. Any protection or support interventions will be determined by the scoring, combined with professional judgement, on a case-by case basis. To help when assessing victims, an aide memoire of the questions has been provided to all staff. The RAM scoring is then entered directly onto E-CINS. Below is a copy of the RAM questions, which was updated in January 2015.

<b>Name:</b>		<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Date of Birth:</b>		<b>Tel:</b>	
<b>Ethnicity:</b>		<b>Tenure: Owner occupier / Social landlord / Private landlord / Other</b>	
<b>Incident No:</b>		<b>Landlord:</b>	
<b>Incident date and time:</b>		<b>Guardian/Case Reference:</b>	
<b>Incident details:</b>			
<b>OFFENCE</b>			
1. Other than this occasion - how often do you have problems?		0 - Isolated incident 1 - Only occasionally 2 - Most months 3 - Most weeks 4 - Most days 5 - Daily	
2. Do you think that incidents are happening more often and / or are getting worse?		0 - No 2 - Yes	
<b>OFFENDER</b>			
3. Do you know the offender(s)?		0 - No 1 - Yes 2 - Know each other well	
4. Do you live close to the offender(s) or location of the incident?		0 - No 2 - Yes	
5. Is anyone in particular being specifically targeted by this behaviour?		0 - No 1 - A number of people 2 - Your family 3 - You	
6. Is there any reason why you might be targeted eg your faith, nationality, ethnicity, sexuality, gender identity or disability?		0 - No 3 - Yes	
7. Do you feel intimidated or harassed by the offender (or their associates)?		0 - No 2 - Does not feel harassed but offender has history or reputation for harassment or violent behaviour 4 - Has previously been harassed by the offender 6 - Currently being harassed by the offender	
<b>IMPACT</b>			
8. How have you been affected by what has happened?		0 - Not at all 2 - Changed routine or avoid locations 4 - Distressed 6 - Affected physical or mental health	
9. Are any children within your household affected?		0 - No 2 - Yes (Consider safeguarding referral)	
10. In addition to what has happened, do you feel that there is anything that is increasing the risk to you, or your household (eg financial, cultural, social)?		0 - No 3 - Yes	
11. Do you have any family, friends or professionals to go to for support?		0 - Has close support network 1 - A few people to draw on for support 3 - Lives alone and is isolated	
<b>SCALE</b>			
12. Are any other agencies involved with this problem?			
13. Do you think anyone else has been affected by what has happened?			
<b>SCORE</b>			
Using your own professional judgement and any additional knowledge of the case, adjust the score, if appropriate Reasons:		Approved by:	
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>			
0 to 15 Standard		16 to 29 Medium	
		30 + High	
Assessment Completed by:			
Name:		Agency:	

Regular audits of profiles created on E-CINS showed that not all victim profiles had a RAM completed or that the RAM had not been updated since the initial risk assessment had been made, indicating that not all agencies are presently following the process correctly, and that it is not fully embedded into their working practices.

**Objective met in part:**

*The processes now adopted across Derbyshire and the two assessment tools have standardised the way in which ASB incidents are processed and risk assessed by all agencies in the county. However, the processes are yet to be consistently used.*

### 3.3 Improve the service for ASB victims, especially the most vulnerable

Following on from the training, victims of ASB were assessed using the new process and risk scored, if appropriate. This enabled agencies to identify high risk victims and assess any vulnerability they may have.

#### 3.3.1 Victim risk

There were 1,226 victims of ASB who were risk assessed, 238 had their risk level amended after their initial contact with police or partners. 217 of the victims, who were scored as high risk, received some form of support which reduced the risk to medium or low level with 21 victims who were assessed as medium or low risk initially, moving to high risk after being reassessed when their circumstances altered. All of these victims had multiple reports and documents created about their situation. These documents gave outlines of support provided by agencies such as housing providers, safer neighbourhood and environmental health teams.

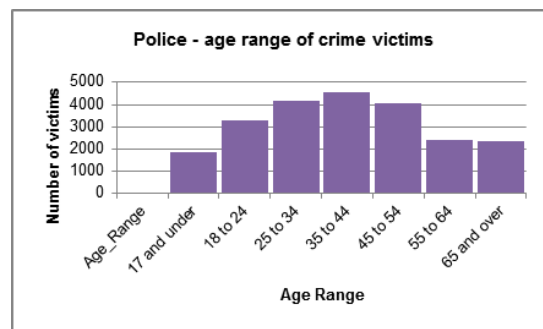
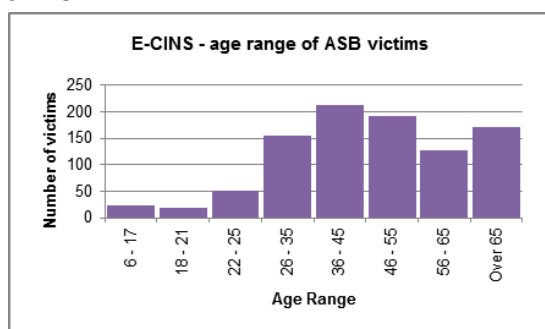
#### 3.3.3 Victim vulnerability

A snapshot of the victims' data, who were risk assessed showed they had a wide selection of vulnerabilities. Victims can have a number of vulnerabilities identified. Early analysis of these showed that 78% of victims had eleven key types of vulnerability. The main types of vulnerability were feeling intimidated, mental health issues and age. The table below shows the top eleven issues identified.

Vulnerability	Victims	Percentage
Intimidated	147	15%
Mental health	102	10%
Age	94	9%
Repeat victim	88	9%
Physical disability	69	7%
Illness	63	6%
Family	53	5%
Isolated	49	5%
Prescribed medication	37	4%
Sleep deprivation	37	4%
Learning disability	37	4%

#### Victim age

The graphs below show that victims of ASB recorded on E-CINS are made up of older age groups, especially the over 65's, compared with the victims of crime in Derbyshire, who are mainly younger and of working age. This shows that victims of ASB do not follow the typical age profile of victims of crime.



**Victim gender**

The table below shows that the gender of the victims is well recorded within E-CINS. It also shows that gender groups which have previously failed to be identified in other recording systems, have been captured. In this case two victims were transgender, which is rare to find in other data recording systems. This information will help identify why the individual may have been targeted and quantify the volume of people who potentially require peer support from groups such as Derbyshire Friend.

Female	Male	Transgender	Blank	Total
613	408	2	2	1,025

**Victim ethnicity**

Of the records 1,025 records assessed in E-CINS, just under half the victims were identified as White – British and 38 victims were identified as being from black and minority ethnic (BME) communities. Over half of the victims had no ethnicity recorded. This will be due to “unknown” being top of a pick-list and ethnicity not being a mandatory field. Continued compliance monitoring and work with the user groups will improve this issue until it becomes mandatory.

Ethnic Origin	Total
Unknown	525
White - British	446
White - Other	16
Asian/Asian British - Indian	9
Asian/Asian British - Pakistani	6
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	6
Black/Black British - African	4
Black/Black British - Other	3
Mixed - White and Asian	2
White - Irish	2
Arab	1
Black/Black British - Caribbean	1
Chinese/Other Ethnic - Chinese	1
Chinese/Other Ethnic - Other	1
Mixed - White and Black African	1
Prefer not to say	1
Total	1,025

**Objective met in part:**

*A victim's particular vulnerability can now be identified. At present, it is unclear if this has improved the service to the victim as there is no baseline data for this and there has been no feedback from victims.*

### 3.3. Improve ASB case management for victims and offenders through IT.

Since 1998 when the Crime and Disorder Act came into force, Community Safety Partnerships have struggled to gather multi-agency data regarding reports of ASB. Derbyshire was no exception and, in the past ten years, there have been many pieces of research produced for the Derbyshire ASB Forum, highlighting the need for a multi-agency IT solution to allow ASB case management activity to be shared.

In early 2010, Empowering Communities were approached by the Home Office to help realise their vision by developing a 'complete' cloud based neighbourhood management tool that would allow victims, offenders and vulnerable persons to be managed on one system.

Representatives from Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service, district/borough/city/county councils and registered social landlords carried out product assessments on E-CINS and in early 2012 a contract was entered into between Derbyshire Constabulary and E-CINS to roll the system out, as part of a wider ASB Victims First approach.

#### 3.3.1. Victims, perpetrators and cases identified on E-CINS

Since the start of the ASB Victims First Project, there have been 2,892 ASB profiles created on the E-CINS system, 1,529 victims were identified and 1,497 people identified as perpetrators. Some individuals were identified as both a victim and a perpetrator of ASB explaining why the two figures total more than the number of profiles created. In addition to this, there were 1,020 cases created (cases may link multiple ASB victims or ASB perpetrators profiles or may be used to manage an ASB hotspot area).

#### 3.3.2. Repeat victims

A regular report can now be produced from E-CINS, which will identify the number of repeat victims in the county. This is vitally important as this was an area of weakness in Derbyshire, identified by the HMIC report for Derbyshire. In the first report, there were 88 victims who were identified as being repeatedly targeted.

***Objective met:***

***Adopting one central IT system, which is fully accessible by all agencies, has allowed a better understanding of multi-agency input for each case and will allow a county wide strategic overview of ASB victims to be prepared. This will assist with the strategic planning of caseloads to improve services to people, or areas, with most need.***

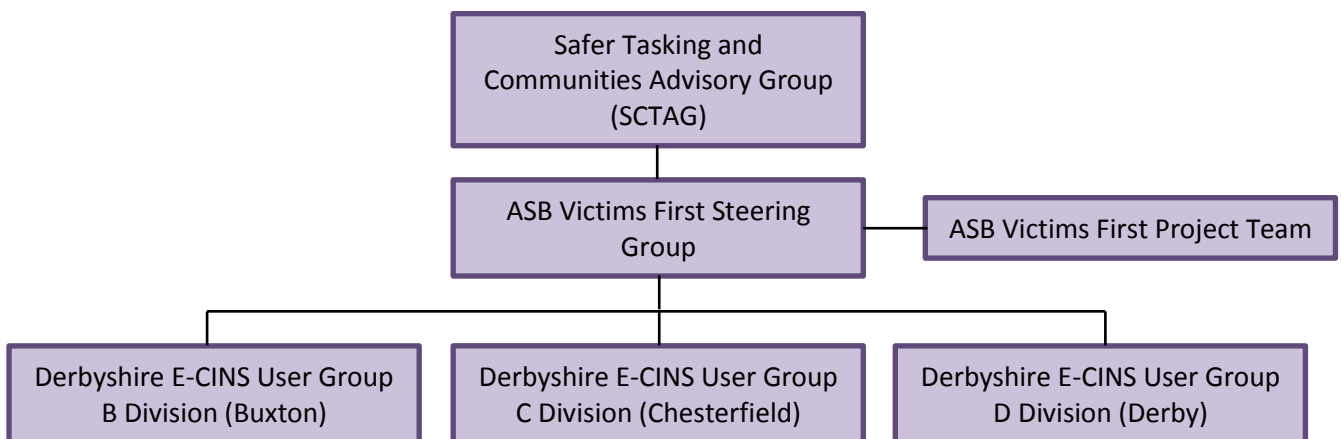
## 4 Process

Prior to the roll out of the project, there were a number of presentations made at County and City strategic meetings including the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board. These presentations helped to promote the project with strategic leads, who championed the scheme in their respective organisations.

For the team leaders and police sergeants/inspectors, there were a number of briefings held before the Champions training sessions took place, along with supporting documents and work books.

### 4.1 Governance of the project

There has been a strong governance structure of the ASB Victims First Project, which has given strategic leads a good overview of progress, helped with maintaining the momentum of the rollout of training and ensured buy-in when engaging heads of departments and their workforce.



The structure plan above shows the governance for the project and how the Project Team supports this. The Project Team consists of a scheme lead, administrator, auditor and trainers. This group are responsible for the day to day running of the project, engaging partners, developing processes and procedures, deliver training and support for users. The group, except for the scheme lead, are not seconded into the project, but are employed by DCC Community Safety Unit.

There are three divisional user groups, who identify any issues with the process or E-CINS. The first divisional E-CINS User Group Meetings were held in Chesterfield and Derby at the end of February 2015. These will be held every six months, with the first Buxton meeting in September 2015.

### 4.2 Rollout of the project

It has taken some considerable time and, therefore, money to prepare, and rollout Champions training for the ASB Victims First Project. Training commenced on 12 March 2013 in C Division (Chesterfield and Bolsover), and was finally completed for the rest of the county, with E-CINS going live across Derbyshire, on 2 March 2015. This brought together a whole county and city wide approach with Reactive Police Officers, Housing Officers, Safer Neighbourhood Officers, Community Safety Officers, PSH Officers, Environmental Health Officers, Fire Service and Adult Care, all using the multi-agency case management tool to give an improved and co-ordinated response to tackling anti-social behaviour.

The project team then embarked on a staged countywide rollout of E-CINS to Derbyshire County Council Children & Younger Adults Department, particularly focusing on the Multi-Agency Teams and the Youth Offending Service. Teams in Bolsover and North East Derbyshire have gone live in April, followed by their colleagues in Chesterfield in June, before the remainder of the administrative county, during 2015/16.

Due to the time scales of the project, resources available for training, including trainers, venues, and the number of delegates to be trained, it was decided to use a cascade model. Classroom based Champions training was provided for police sergeants, acting sergeants, inspectors, partner agency line managers, team leaders and workplace champions. Most partners have now been classroom trained, this is due to the smaller numbers of staff involved.

Workplace training was provided for frontline staff such as Police Constables and Police Community Support Officers. Originally this was via a two hour e-learning package, but following delegate feedback this was revised, and now consists of a 30 min e-learning module, providing a project overview including the RAM and VICTIM mnemonic followed by use of the E-CINS workbook using the demonstration system.

The classroom Champions training originally had pre-reading and an e-learning requirement, but this was not consistently completed by delegates so a review of the training was carried out, after which the style of delivery and content were amended. It is now run over a full day which includes:

- Morning period - Theory of the project (including the VICTIM mnemonic, RAM process and video clips of example cases).
- Afternoon period - Hands on IT sessions working through an E-CINS workbook (which was developed as a result of the evaluation). The workbook is reviewed on an ongoing basis to reflect changes in legislation and E-CINS

Abstraction of officers, whilst maintaining operational policing, cover has been an issue for the project. This has also been an issue for other Derbyshire County Council departments involved later in the roll out. The training sessions were carried out at Force HQ Training Centre and County Hall, as these locations had appropriate IT training suites. The added advantage was to remove staff from their working environment and bring them together in a multi-agency way. A small number of sessions were cancelled due to the poor weather.

Despite scoping the training needs of such a large department as CAYA, there have been many issues with the delivery of training to a group with such broad roles. Organising this department to engage with training has been time consuming. Delays in managers identifying appropriate attendees, and confirming dates of attendance, has led to the cancellation of five of these specialist training sessions. Of the training sessions which did go ahead, last minute cancellations resulted in low numbers of attendees.

### 4.3 Development of training guides

The project team developed a comprehensive training package for the project, which took six months to complete. Feedback received from the training sessions allowed the training materials to be refined to suit the needs of the group and can now be used for reference by existing users. These include:

- E-CINS Mini Guides on how to create victim and perpetrator Profiles and Cases
- Derbyshire E-CINS User Guide
- Derbyshire E-CINS Workbook

Users can access the guidance documents via the saferderbyshire website ([www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/victimfirst](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/victimfirst)), police intranet and from the 'Download' button on the E-CINS dashboard.

Additionally, there has been training tailored to the needs of CAYA. This was specifically developed to incorporate the processes which this organisation uses. Reference materials were provided which included:

- CAYA E-CINS Workbook
- CAYA Business Services E-CINS Workbook

Developing this type of bespoke training takes considerable time which must not be underestimated when scoping a project of this scale.

Changes in both the process and E-CINS have required the training and support materials to be updated to reflect the latest developments. These changes have taken place approximately every two to three months, which has a time and cost implication on the project.

### 4.4 IT support

Gaining access to E-CINS is via a "Cloud" based portal. This is a simple process with users being given access to the system by a system administrator, who creates a team administrator for each new team. This team administrator can then set up users within their team.

Originally, a member of staff from the project team carried out the system administrator role for all agencies. Due to the sheer number of police team changes, the administration of all Police E-CINS Users is now being managed centrally by Force IS Helpdesk. This means that Team Administrators within the police will no longer administer their users. All E-CINS enquiries from police users are now directed to the Force IS helpdesk, in the first instance.

The project team staff continue to administer the setup of team administrators for partners agencies e.g. DCC CAYA staff. They also provide telephone support to all agencies involved with the ASB Victims First Project. These queries are collated and fed back into the user group to identify trends or any issues which may require escalating.

### 4.5 E-CINS compliance monitoring

It is important that the information held on individuals is accurate and appropriate. With multiple partners using the same system, it is even more critical. There has been regular monitoring of information contained on the E-CINS system regarding the use and management of the system, the

support victims are receiving and the management of perpetrators. This monitoring is carried out centrally to maintain continuity of feedback to the ASB Victims First Steering Group.

From the most recent compliance monitoring returns, 80% of victim profiles were suitable to be recorded on the E-CINS system, though not deliberately done, 80% of these profiles were not made accessible to the correct teams by the creator, and 50% of the profiles had not been given the correct team edit permissions. The reasons behind these low compliance figures for sharing information were that most staff completed the work book training and only a small proportion of people attended the face to face training sessions, which gave them a more in depth knowledge of the system. Ideally, face to face training would be the chosen method for delivering training of such a technical nature.

In 78% of the profiles, there was no report stating why the Profile was created and in 55% of the profiles there was no RAM created and stored on the system. Only in 52% of the victim profiles was E-CINS system updated in a timely manner.

These findings mirrored the feedback to each local team earlier in the year, inferring that the issues have still not been resolved. Use of the E-CINS system for recording ASB victim profiles, and recording decisions regarding risk assessment, is not yet seen as an intrinsic part of ASB caseworkers workload.

***Recommendations:***

- ***Maintain regular compliance monitoring of the system and provide regular reports to line managers to ensure staff are following the processes and identify any additional training or support needs.***
- ***Consider refresher training sessions for staff identified by the compliance monitoring.***
- ***Consider changes to E-CINS via the user group, which would allow information sharing to be more straightforward.***

## 5 Multiple stakeholder perspectives

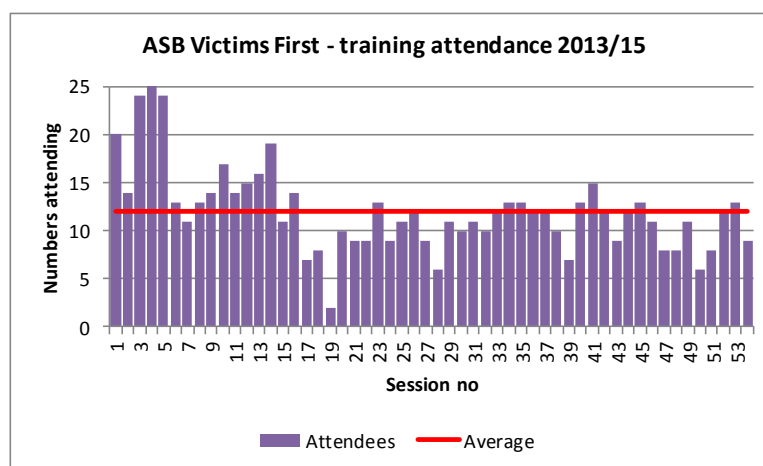
Debriefing sessions were held regularly after the initial “going live dates” and partners were asked to share what was going well and what was not going so well since commencement of the ASB Victims First Project and E-CINS, since 2nd April 2013. There were six initial debriefings, attended by 40 individuals from six agencies, which indicated a good degree of early engagement by the stakeholders. A key group of stakeholders, who did not engage as well as hoped, were environmental health departments from the districts/boroughs. This is unfortunate as many cases of ASB are noise related.

Trainers who delivered the Champions training reported some negativity about the project from the police participants as it was seen as being a Derbyshire County Council scheme, while in reality it was police led and funded. Double keying of information was seen as the main issue, as well as duplication of existing risk assessment processes, including children and adult safeguarding.

The Derbyshire County Council, Children and Young Adults Department (CAYA) were not engaged with the project initially, with data sharing and implications on job specifications being the main barriers. During December 2014, these issues were resolved and training for this group commenced in March 2015.

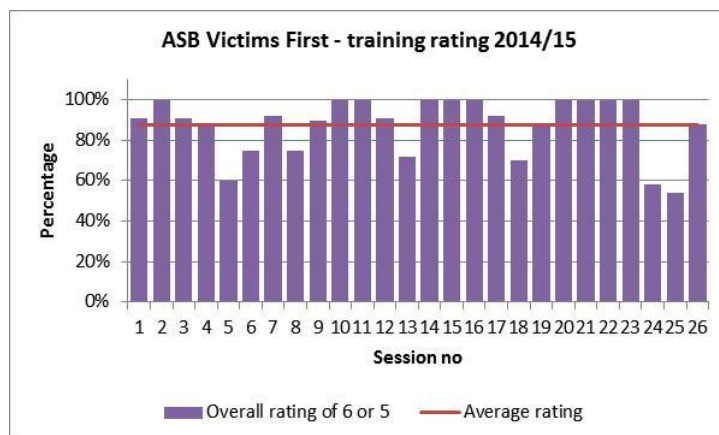
### 5.1 Training attendance

Between March 2013 and March 2015, there have been 54 ASB Victims First Champions training sessions. On average there were 12 people on each course, with a total of 650 police and partners going through the training. There were larger numbers of attendees on the initial training sessions, but, after evaluation feedback, the training style and delivery was revised and it was decided that smaller more manageable groups would be more appropriate, plus the move to using an IT suite also limited maximum numbers for each session (see the graph below).



### 5.2 Quality of Champions training

The evaluation of the Champions training for March 2014 to April 2015 has been highly favourable with 88% of attendees scoring the training sessions between five and six (six being the highest rating). There were only three sessions where less than 60% of attendees scored the training five or six (graph page 20). This was mainly due a small number of attendees in these sessions having a negative view of the project prior to attending, or being told by their line manager to attend.



After training on the system, attendees were more confident in sharing data using E-CINS. This was generally down to the ease of using the system, how the information is shared for each case and the fact that a specific information sharing agreement was in place for this purpose. They also felt that the quality of the trainers, knowledge of the subject and training support materials was very high.

When attendees of the training were asked if the follow up processes, such as being referred to the next section tasking meeting, were appropriate for each level of risk, the majority of attendees agreed. It was unclear though if they felt that the new process would help to provide a better service for the victim, but it did make clear what was expected from each agency and added a consistent view of how ASB should be dealt with.

### 5.3 E-learning

From the start of the project to December 2013, there were 553 individuals from police and partner agencies based in C Division who completed the original e-learning package covering the RAM and E-CINS. There was a fairly even split with 295 police and 258 partner agency staff engaging with this method of training. From January 2014 to date, there have been an additional 589 individuals completing the shorter 30 minute e-learning package.

### 5.4 Quality of e-learning training

Responses from an on-line survey of users who had undertaken the e-learning have also been favourable, with 90.5% of people agreeing that "The topic presented was appropriate and timely". When asked about the key learning objectives of the e-learning package:

- 80% agreed that they were able to identify and assess the risk of harm to vulnerable and repeat victims of ASB
- 78% agreed that they now understand how to prioritise, support and manage anti-social behaviour victims and perpetrators
- 76% agreed to having increased confidence to share information in a secure way
- 67% agreed that they understand how to use E-CINS

88% also agreed that they understood the learning outcomes and 84% agreed that the topic presented met their expectations. A similar percentage of people thought the length of training was appropriate.

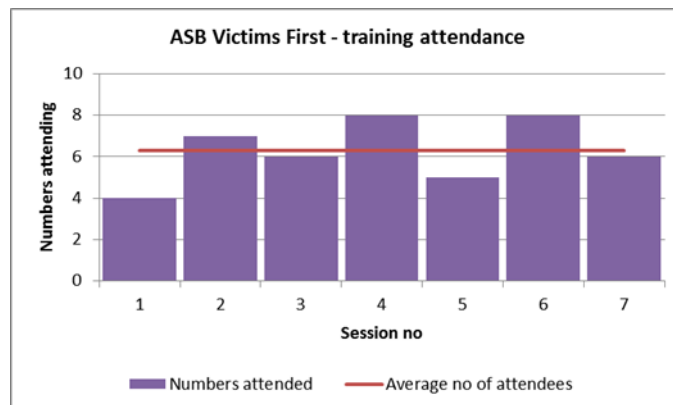
As far as the individuals were concerned, over 80% agreed that the training input promoted equality and diversity appropriately, added to existing skill sets, worth the time they invested in it and that, crucially, they would be able to transfer and apply what they have learned to the workplace.

31% of people did take the time to suggest improvements to the e-learning package, which was fed back to the Project Team, who implemented the changes by revising the training content and style of the e-learning.

## 5.5 CAYA specific training and attendance

More recent training sessions run for CAYA have had mixed attendance. Due to the delay in the department agreeing to use E-CINS, the training was delivered at the same time as the CAYA departmental restructure was taking place.

Originally, there were 18 training sessions scheduled, of which seven have now been run. Very low numbers attended these seven sessions, this was due to last minute cancellations and a general lack of engagement with the project (see the graph below). These issues continue with six sessions now being cancelled altogether. As CAYA buy-in trainers for this project, these cancellations have incurred the trainer's costs for the department.



**Recommendation:**

- Continue to review training to ensure it reflects legislation and amendments to E-CINS.

## 6 E-CINS Case studies

A number of case studies have shown how the ASB Victims First Project has impacted on the outcomes for victims and in what way the new processes and E-CINS have enabled the different agencies to share information.

### **Bolsover**

#### •What the problem was

A report was made to Bolsover District Council about some criminal damage that had taken place, all windows had been spray painted with black paint. A ranger attended the property to take photographs and arranged for the paint to be removed, once this had been reported to the Police. The Police attended to obtain further information with an aim to identify the perpetrators. A further joint visit was carried out by ASB officer and the ranger to identify any vulnerability, support needs and to install CCTV cameras. The victims believed they had been targeted as a result of the male living at the property suffering with learning difficulties. Details of other incidents were also given, which led to further enquiries.

#### •How E-CINS helped

Profiles were created on E-CINS for both victims and risk assessments were completed, all contact from agencies was logged so that regular updates could be provided. E-CINS enabled agencies to efficiently deal with this incident and provide future reassurance for the victims. E-CINS also saved time and unnecessary contact to various officers, as the updates were logged when any contact/visits had taken place. In the future, when social-care are on E-CINS, this will also speed up safeguarding concerns that should be brought to their attention. E-CINS was also helpful to have all information stored in one place, making this easier to share and accessible to partner agencies. E-CINS also saved duplication of work, for example on this case, a telephone call was made to the MAT team to make further enquires, this was then logged for other agencies to see.

#### •Outcome for the victim

There have been no further incidents at the property, the CCTV has been removed. The victim advised that the CCTV and patrols have been extremely reassuring and they also felt more comfortable about reporting further incidents to the Police.

### **Chesterfield CSP (case 1)**

#### •What the problem was

Residents had been tormented for a number of years by occupants of a local bed and breakfast that provided short term care of under 18 year olds, who presented themselves to local councils as homeless. This provision was also being used by other areas outside of the county, with no background intelligence or information being provided as to the needs and potential offending history of the potential new residents. This resulted in a number of calls for service to the police who, together with the local Community Safety Officer, tried to mediate, and resolve the problem but the problem persisted.

#### •How E-CINS helped

By using E-CINS case management to coordinate and pull all the relevant information together, and establish other agencies involvement, have led to a key offender awaiting an ASBO, the B&B manager having an ABC prepared, and the local council starting legal proceedings with support from the fire and rescue service to have the premises licensed as a House of multiply occupancy.

#### •Outcome for the victims

Residents in the area experienced a reduction in ASB incidents caused by the occupants of the bed and breakfast.

### **Chesterfield CSP (case 2)**

- What the problem was

ASB and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in Chesterfield Town Centre. This case started in 2013, with most of the problems being linked to a “head shop”, which was selling NPS. Incidents of ASB and people collapsing were the main issues complained about. Other retailers in the area were the main complainants.

- How E-CINS helped

E-CINS helped collate incidents and evidence, to support a closure warning given by the Police and the Council. The system also held warnings of closure order given to the interested parties and showed progress in real time, the system also provided evidence of all work completed by agencies to resolve issues.

- Outcome for the victims

After warnings given by Chesterfield Borough Council (CBC), police and the landlord, the shop stopped selling NPS from the address, thus reducing intimidating gatherings in the area and nuisance behaviour.

- Additional benefits of E-CINS

E-CINS enabled partners to add profiles of NPS users to the case. This produced a picture that explained why the same names were always linked to ASB in the town centre. This information identified two prolific shoplifters, who were stealing to fund their drug use. A Criminal Behaviour Order was then applied for, preventing them from using NPS in the town centre. Copies of any publicity were added to the documents section of E-CINS.

This case will now provide evidence to prevent the sale or use of NPS in Chesterfield, when the Council implements the Public Space Protection Order.

This case has also prompted CBC to add a clause to their shop tenancies. No CBC run premise will be allowed to sell NPS's from their retail outlet. The council is now hoping that other landlords in the area will follow this example.

### **Erewash**

- What the problem was

Ongoing issues with a resident in a small block of flats causing a nuisance for other residents. These were all Registered Social Landlords (RSL) properties, with some residents having lived there for over 10 years. The perpetrator was a young male, who lived alone and suffered from mental health problems and was a drug user.

- How E-CINS helped

Information sharing between the police and the partnership was efficient enabling them to deal with the case swiftly. Although there were many other agencies involved, that did not have access to E-CINS, and they were able to add updates from their various meetings and emails.

- What the outcome was for the victim/offender/location

The perpetrator was moved to alternative accommodation, which was more suited to his needs. The victim also decided to move as they felt that they needed a new start after all of the problems at the address. Due to the amount of information on E-CINS, they were able to pass this across to the relevant agencies in order for the moves to go ahead quickly.

### **North East Derbyshire CSP**

- What the problem was

The first community trigger for Derbyshire was received by the CSP. Having E-CINS was great in looking at the history of the case. It did show, however, that the North East Derbyshire Environmental Health Department were not using the system. The Community Safety Partnership is now working with them to ensure it is mainstream activity.

- How E-CINS helped

Being able to track everything on E-CINS was great. They have uploaded everything that has been done with the community trigger and it certainly assisted them in tracking everything that had been done for the victim and helped identify any gaps.

- Outcome for the victims

The victim was satisfied with how the partnership dealt with the community trigger request.

## 7 Finance

There were two aspects to financing the ASB Victims First project. Firstly, the cost of access to E-CINS and, secondly, the delivery costs from promoting the project, development of processes and procedure, including a service level agreement and information sharing agreement, the development and delivering of training and abstraction of staff, as well as the ongoing support once the project is mainstreamed.

### 7.1 E-CINS access

The project team negotiated a discounted rate, for Derbyshire users to access E-CINS, of £54,733 plus VAT for the nine council districts in Derbyshire. This figure was proportioned over the 24 month period it took to rollout the project across the county. The annual cost agreed from 1st April 2015 - 31st March 2016 is £55,881 plus vat.

In April 2015, it was agreed that the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire will be funding E-CINS until 31 March 2017.

### 7.2 Delivery cost of the project

During the development of the ASB Victims First project, there has been the equivalent of two full-time staff, and part of a police inspector's time, allocated to the project team. These key members of staff held regular meetings to scope the project, develop the training and standardise the processes. They also developed the work books and training materials. In addition to the salaries, there have been costs incurred of abstracting police and partner agencies staff, for both the face to face and e-learning training. These two cost elements were not built into the early development of the project, but are considerable.

IT support is provided via a number of different methods. E-CINs provide a 9-5pm helpline and email support. The police IS department, have now taken over system administration rights for police user set up and team transfers and can log calls regarding technical issues, access permissions and error messages.

The DCC Community Safety Unit presently carry out compliance monitoring, advice on profiles or cases, user set up for partners, team transfers and any amendments to the training materials. Any issues identified by the DCC Community Safety Unit are fed into the user groups for consideration. It is unclear how these activities, which the unit are responsible for, will be funded in the future.

**Recommendations:**

- ***Identify how compliance monitoring, user support and amendments to the training materials, presently carried out by DCC Community Safety Unit, will be funded in the future.***

## 8 Future of E-CINS

E-CINS has been utilised in other areas of the UK to manage a wide range of projects, including Street Drinker Problems, Unauthorised Encampments of Travellers, through to Resettlement of Offenders. All of these business areas have been quite small and focused. Many of these project teams have held back rolling E-CINS out into more complex areas of work, such as domestic abuse, due to the additional draw on resources that this would require to assess, plan, implement processes and training for such large areas of business.

In Derbyshire, business leads for Troubled Families, IOM, Organised Crime Gangs, Child Sexual Exploitation, Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime and Licensing have asked when E-CINS may be available to use for their chosen subject area. It will be sensible to ensure that the ASB Victims First Project is fully established within the county before expanding into other business areas. The three main reasons for this are:

1. to allow time to assess the longer term impact of the ASB Victims First Project on the outcome for victims
2. it is unclear who will fund the development, training and ongoing IT support for these new areas of work
3. to reduce the risk of affecting the operational performance of police and partners, should it be necessary to abstract staff on-mass for training purposes so soon after implementing such a large project as ASB Victims First.

**Recommendations:**

- ***Ensure that the ASB Victims First Project is fully established within the county before expanding into other business areas.***
- ***Scope the long term funding arrangements for E-CINS.***

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## 9 Acknowledgements & Contributors

### Document Details

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### Additional data sources:

Derbyshire Police

Derbyshire County Council

E-CINS

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## 10 Appendices

### Appendix 1

Appendix 1. Anti-social behaviour incidents. Top Table shows 12 months ending October 14. Appendix 2. Bottom Table shows Year to Date ending October 14																		
Appendix 1.	Previous	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	12 Mth.	12 Mth.	Volume	%
	12 Months	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT		Total	Average	Change	Change
Amber Valley	5082	356	343	329	342	388	375	405	456	536	415	408	403		4756	396	-326	-6.4 %
Bobover	3456	225	226	205	194	285	303	335	358	331	314	332	275		3383	282	-73	-2.1 %
Chesterfield	6021	460	439	406	403	525	511	482	538	571	519	498	464		5816	485	-205	-3.4 %
Derby City	16736	1261	1190	1063	1074	1331	1359	1480	1516	1672	1404	1478	1363		16191	1349	-545	-3.3 %
Derbyshire Dales	1712	114	110	110	80	103	148	156	148	160	161	137	124		1551	129	-161	-9.4 %
Erewash	4800	355	361	295	300	379	421	394	447	487	435	404	372		4650	388	-150	-3.1 %
High Peak	3875	265	241	232	244	265	312	329	303	307	245	245	256		3244	270	-631	-16.3 %
N.E. Derbyshire	3657	236	217	217	205	236	260	288	275	343	245	263	241		3026	252	-631	-17.3 %
South Derbyshire	2998	232	189	191	193	241	271	271	303	321	233	252	250		2947	246	-51	-1.7 %
Admin County	31601	2243	2126	1985	1961	2422	2601	2660	2828	3056	2567	2539	2385		29373	2448	-2228	-7.1 %
Force Area	48337	3504	3316	3048	3035	3753	3960	4140	4344	4728	3971	4017	3748		45564	3797	-2773	-5.7 %

### Appendix 2

Month Flag	Affects the environment and not targeted at an individual	Affects the individual or group but not the community at large	Nuisance that affects the community at large not individuals or groups	Grand Total
201311	124	1974	1430	3528
201312	97	1832	1405	3334
201401	96	1740	1234	3070
201402	101	1725	1238	3064
201403	118	2170	1496	3784
201404	101	2137	1755	3993
201405	96	2300	1777	4173
201406	134	2423	1819	4376
201407	158	2570	2026	4754
201408	160	2158	1678	3996
201409	158	2203	1680	4041
201410	110	2120	1597	3827
Grand Tot	1453	25352	19135	45940

### Appendix 3

- Number of ASB profiles created since the project began in Derbyshire 2015
- Number of ASB victims 1025
- Number of ASB perpetrators 1087
- Number of cases created 180
- How many high risk victims moved to medium or low 30
- How many medium or low risk victims moved into high risk 54
- How many supports were offered/taken up by victims How is this recorded?
- How many interventions were put in place for perpetrators How is this recorded?
- How many individuals have logged on to the system. 880
- How many individuals have created a victim profile 52
- How many individuals have created a perpetrator profile 72
- How many individuals have created cases 60

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Modern Slavery update and Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership</b>
Report written by	Michelle Collins – DCC Community Safety Manager
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Notes the report and the development of the Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership.</b></li> <li><b>2. Endorses the desire to increase knowledge and awareness at local level and enables staff to participate in training and feed intelligence into Operation Advenus</b></li> </ol>

### Purpose of the Report

To provide the Board with an overview of Modern Slavery in the UK today and to give update on the work being developed by the joint Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership.

### Background

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery, where an individual is moved or recruited using threats, deception, abduction or other means, for the purposes of exploitation. Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol defines human trafficking:

*Trafficking in persons..." shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.*

*Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs... "*

There are challenges associated with measuring the scale of modern slavery in the UK. Victims of modern slavery tend to be controlled and hidden away or may not come forward due to feelings of fear. Some victims may not be identified by those who encounter them. Worryingly, others may not view themselves as victims of exploitation and are content with their circumstances as an improvement upon previous living conditions/quality of life. Currently, the two most reliable sources of data are:

- The National Referral Mechanism (NRM), a support process to which a range of organisations refer potential victims
- The Annual Strategic Assessments published by the National Crime Agency (NCA)

Both data sources show a consistent and sustained increase in the detection of modern slavery in the UK since data was first collected.

- The most recent Strategic Assessment reported that 2,744 potential victims were encountered in 2013. This is an increase of 22% compared with 2012.
- The NRM statistics for the same period show an even sharper increase. In 2013, 1,746 potential victims were referred to the NRM – a 47% increase on 2012.

Based upon analysis, the Home Office has estimated that in 2013 there were between 10,000 – 13,000 potential victims of modern slavery in the UK. Whilst this figure can only be an estimate, it is consistent with the view that the scale of modern slavery in the UK is significant and demands a comprehensive strategic response.

Because of their nature and the services they provide, some business types are more susceptible to having trafficking victims amongst their workers. The national strategy suggests these include:

- Nail bars
- Employment agencies
- Letting agents
- Care homes
- Brothels
- Businesses suspected of using migrant or cheap labour
- Fast food outlets
- Certain hotels and hospitality venues
- Car wash sites

Potential victims in the UK were reported from 96 different countries. The current most common countries of origin for trafficked victims are Romania, Poland, UK, Albania, Nigeria, Slovakia, Vietnam, Hungary, Lithuania and Thailand.

The following people may be particularly vulnerable to the risks of trafficking:

- unaccompanied, internally displaced children
- children accompanied by an adult who is not their relative or legal guardian
- young girls and women
- former victims of trafficking
- vulnerable adults - Traffickers can select victims from amongst vulnerable groups, for example, people with:
  - substance misuse issues
  - debts, in country of origin or as a result of their illegal migration
  - mental health problems
  - learning disabilities

## Information

In line with national moves, the Partnership has adopted the name of Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership. The aim of the Partnership is to support and enable the discovery of, and response to, incidents of human trafficking and modern day slavery through a victim-centred, multidisciplinary and collaborative community effort.

The Partnership aims to prevent trafficking & modern day slavery by conducting extensive outreach and education throughout the community, public services, faith communities and voluntary and community sectors exposing how traffickers function and enhancing the support offered to victims. It will focus activities on 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.

An action plan has been developed to support the national strategy; actions under Pursue and Prevent are intended to reduce the threat from modern slavery crime through disruption and deterrence. Actions taken under Protect and Prepare are intended to reduce overall vulnerability to modern slavery, through protecting vulnerable people, raising awareness and resilience and improving victim identification and support.

Key areas of work for the Partnership to date include:

- Establishment of a multi-agency tactical intelligence group
- Sharing of information from divisional Organised Crime Groups to Operation Advenus (a central intelligence hub) where slavery or exploitation is suspected.
- The development of a referral pathway for professionals and includes general indicators and sample questions to ask the potential victim.
- The Partnership is currently compiling information and data from partner agencies to inform the Modern Slavery Assessment for Derby and Derbyshire.
- Research and identify suitable training providers to raise awareness of modern slavery across all partners, third sector, faith and communities.
- Development of a communication strategy to raise awareness across all partner and communities, this will include a working guide for professionals, posters, leaflets, regular newsletter for partners.

### Role for Local CSPs/Partners

It is desired that partners at local CSP level will:

- Engage with training and awareness sessions to improve knowledge and understanding of Modern Slavery and Exploitation, once available
- Cascade information to other local staff/partners to increase awareness
- Feed local intelligence into Operation Advenus
- Support any local operations under 'Pursue', as appropriate

### **Recommendations**

**That the Board:**

- 1. Notes the report and the development of the Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership.**
- 2. Endorses the desire to increase knowledge and awareness at local level and enables staff to participate in training and feed intelligence into Operation Advenus**

## DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	<b>Anti-Social Behaviour, ECINS Evaluation</b>
Report written by	Inspector Nick Gamblin – Partnership Liaison Inspector
Attached	Appendix A - Evaluation Report
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board:</b>  <b>1. Notes the evaluation report</b> <b>2. Considers roll out of the ECINS case management system to IOM subject to resources being identified</b>

### Purpose of the report

To update the Board regarding evaluation of the roll out of the ASB Victims First Project across Derbyshire and specifically the implementation of the ECINS case management system.

### Information

The Board will recall that the Victims First Project consists of two elements, a risk assessment matrix together with an ASB web based case management system (ECINS). It was agreed in response to a number of high profile cases which highlighted the negative impact that ASB can have on victims and witnesses, particularly those that are vulnerable.

The Project started its roll out in March 2013 in Chesterfield Borough and Bolsover District Council areas using the risk assessment and the ECINS case management system from April 2013. Roll out has now been completed across the County, including Derby City, with some very positive feedback and successful case studies highlighted since implementation. However, there are some residual issues such as ensuring on-going use of the case management system and support for new partners/teams who express interest in supporting the project and adopting the joint case management approach. The attached evaluation report at sets out the detail in full.

### Moving Forward

ECINS is able to support other areas of business as a web based multi-agency case management system and it has been adopted for use in other areas for priorities such as Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and domestic abuse. One of the key elements of the evaluation was to look at further roll out of ECINS in Derbyshire.

Key points to be considered are the costs from promoting the project, development of processes and procedures, including a service level

agreement and information sharing agreement, the development and delivering of training and abstraction of staff, as well as the on-going support once the project is mainstreamed. These are not insignificant with the ASB project supported by a County Council Community Safety Officer for approximately 30 hours per week reporting to and, working with, the Police Safer Derbyshire Partnership Liaison Inspector for more than two years as the core project management team. Further support was required from both Police and County Council training staff over a prolonged period of time to ensure appropriate training for a significant number of multi-agency staff.

Discussion between individual partners and at the SCTAG meeting has identified IOM as the most appropriate and manageable area of business for further roll out of ECINS. Domestic abuse is not considered to be feasible at this time given the sheer scale of roll out it would require and the County Council's current re-commissioning of domestic abuse services. In order to roll out ECINS across the two IOM Schemes in the county and city the project would require some agency support.

It is possible that the project lead could be the recently seconded IOM Project Manager, now based in the Safer Derbyshire Partnership (if funding was agreed for 2016-17 to extend the secondment), but this post would need to be supported by others, particularly a representative from the Community Rehabilitation Company, as police and probation are key partners in delivering IOM. Other partners would then be asked to support the roll by enabling staff to be trained and engaged in using the case management system in the same way as the ASB Victims First Project.

Roll out of ECINS for IOM would also need to be considered in conjunction with the Constabulary's roll out of NICHE, which is a police and criminal justice records case management system being adopted by all five East Midlands forces. NICHE will allow joined up case management with other criminal justice agencies, but does not allow for wider partner input. Partner information would need to be inputted via ECINS and an interface developed between the two systems for IOM for it to be an effective multi agency case management system.

The Police & Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire has agreed to fund ECINS for a further two years until March 2017 (cost approx. £56k per annum). Derbyshire Constabulary has previously funded the cost of the system. There is no additional cost to adding other areas of business to the ECINS system, but additional costs may be incurred in development, such as the development of a systems interface.

Board members are asked to consider whether or not there is sufficient resource to commit to the exploration and roll out ECINS for IOM in Derbyshire. It is anticipated that development and implementation would take a minimum of 12 months and most likely up to two years.

## **Recommendation**

- 1. Notes the evaluation report**
- 2. Considers roll out of the ECINS case management system to IOM subject to resources being identified**

**DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD**

Title	<b>Substance Misuse Update</b>
Report written by	Christine Flinton – DCC Community Safety Manager
Action/ Recommendations	<b>That the Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Notes the report</b></li> <li><b>2. Supports the approach taken by High Peak &amp; Derbyshire Dales VAL to address attendance issues</b></li> </ol>

**Purpose of the report**

To provide an update on Substance Misuse activity throughout the County.

**Information**

In most areas of the county the Violence, Alcohol & Licensing (VAL) groups continue to be effective and working practices identifying and targeting problematic premises is business as usual in all areas.

However, concerns have been raised by the Chair of the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Group in relation to partner engagement and lack of attendance at meetings. In order to address these issues a special meeting has been called in mid-July for partners to discuss the future direction of the group.

As reported in the last update, the Public Health Substance Misuse Commissioning Team is leading on the development of a Derbyshire Substance Misuse Strategy and Delivery Plan. This will include our joint response to Legal Highs/NPSSs, which have become an issue of increasing concern for Community Safety Partnerships. The strategy and delivery plan will be divided into four areas;

- Education and Prevention
- Early Intervention and Harm Reduction
- Treatment and Recovery
- Control Supply and Enforcement

As part of the development of the Strategy there will be a review of current meeting structures to ensure clear governance arrangements are in place and to address duplication.

It was anticipated that the draft strategy would be available for this round of meetings. Unfortunately it has been delayed pending the completion of a needs assessment, which is due imminently. It is therefore proposed that the draft plan is circulated to partners for comment and consideration outside of

the meeting and that the final version is brought to the next meeting for information.

### **Activity Summary**

Within the Intoxicated Plan, there are a number of projects which are on-going.

#### BIIAB – Responsible Retailing of Alcohol Training for staff working in licensed premises

Derbyshire was successful in securing 200 free training places through the sponsorship programme run by SABMiller. These were delivered in October and November 2014.

In total 202 staff from licensed premises were trained across the City and County. Feedback from participants was positive with;

- 95% found the course valuable.
- 96% said they would recommend the course to others.

An evaluation of the project has been provided to the BiiAB and we are awaiting a decision regarding funding for this year.

#### Brief Intervention (IBA Training) for Community Safety Professionals

Derbyshire Alcohol Advice Service (DAAS) has now completed delivery of training to community safety professionals. The aim was to increase awareness of how to identify when alcohol misuse is an issue, to improve skills and confidence to enable officers to effectively raise concerns, and to improve knowledge of specialist services. In total six sessions were delivered and 76 people accessed the training.

Those attending the training found it worthwhile and;

- 77% felt more confident in asking people about their drinking.
- 90% felt more confident about challenging attitudes to alcohol
- 87% felt more confident to talk to someone about their alcohol consumption
- 96% felt confident in providing a Brief Intervention
- 95% were able to identify when and how to refer to specialist services.

However, there were a significant number of partners booked onto the training who did not attend, as such the courses were not at capacity. Having reviewed this with the provider, it has been agreed that in future community safety practitioners will be signposted to the generic IBA training delivered by DAAS, rather than them delivering a bespoke course.

#### Alcohol Diversion Scheme (ADS)

Prior to the end of 2014 a re-invigoration of the scheme was initiated by an internal Derbyshire Constabulary communication and face to face reminders to key staff. Druglink provides the Alcohol Diversion Scheme in Derbyshire, which is now self-funding and for 18 Police forces in total. Derbyshire currently refers the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest number of potential candidates to the scheme. Between

1 January and 17 June 2015 Derbyshire submitted 153 referrals with 35 attending the course. This equates to a 23 % course completion rate which is above the average.

#### Restorative Justice (RJ) Pilot

The pilot on D Division has now been running since October 2014. It enables police officers to refer any adults who have not been through custody and who are subject to an RJ disposal where alcohol was involved for an appointment with a custody suite worker.

Throughout the project there have been a limited number of referrals and in order to give it some momentum, it has been agreed that it will be rolled out force wide. This will be performance managed by the Criminal Justice Dept and Section Inspectors will be held to account for ensuring appropriate referrals to the scheme are made.

#### Test Purchase Activity

The new Code of Practice on Age Restricted Products requires that proactive checks on business compliance should be targeted on the basis of intelligence. As a result of this, the number of test purchase operations has reduced in 2104/15 compared to previous years.

During 2014/15 a total of 14 test purchase checks were carried out on 'off license' premises, and 76 on 'on license' premises. These resulted in a non-compliance rate of 36% and 22% respectively. The rate in 'off license' is significantly higher than on previous years, this will in part be due to the increased targeting of premises. The rate for 'on license' is an improvement on 2013/14 of over 10%.

#### Support for Schools

There has been some concern raised about the lack of quality assurance of external visitors going into schools and providing an in-put on substance misuse. Guidance has been produced to support schools to ensure they are confident about who they are inviting into school. This is available on [www.cyphderbyshire.co.uk](http://www.cyphderbyshire.co.uk) and is titled External Contributors Model Policy 2014.

Guidance for schools to support them to develop an effective drug and alcohol policy, is also in the process of being updated. It is currently out for consultation, but will be finalised over the next month.

#### Community Alcohol Partnerships

In March 2105 the OPCC invited Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs) to give a presentation to stakeholders. CAPs is an accreditation scheme which encourages partnership working to tackle under-age drinking at a very local level. It was agreed at the meeting that each of the VALs would give consideration as to the suitability of implementing a CAP in their area. This has now been undertaken and no area is proposing to take it forward. This is on the basis that the activities suggested are already being delivered through the VALs.

## **Treatment Summary**

### Tier 2 Alcohol Service

The Tier 2 alcohol service has been re-procured with the incumbent provider, DAAS, winning the new two-year contract which commenced on 1 April 2015. Access to the service remains broadly the same with criminal justice clients previously subject to an ASAR (Alcohol Specified Activity Requirement) being able to access similar support under the new RAR (Rehabilitation Activity Requirement).

### Grants for Recovery Services

Derbyshire Recovery Services will be subject to a new process of grant administration managed by the County Council's Public Health Substance Misuse Commissioning Team. Both existing providers and new providers could apply for up to £40,000 per organisation under the new small grant scheme which went live on 22 June 2015. Successful bidders need to demonstrate their commitment to delivering one of more of the following recovery outcomes:

- education, training and employment (including volunteering)
- accommodation and independent living
- support networks, families, friends and kinship relationships
- financial capability and inclusion
- leisure activities (including sports, physical activities and hobbies)
- maintaining abstinence and/or controlled behaviour
- self-actualisation or positive thinking and effective decision making

It is hoped that the submitted are from a wider geographical spread as most of the current recovery provision is centred in Chesterfield and Bolsover, and it is desirable to offer similar recovery opportunities to people exiting treatment services across the county. SCTAG members and other partners were asked to circulate the information to any local interested parties. The closing date for applications was 17 July 2015.

### Long-Term Treatment Clients

Intuitive Recovery has been operating in Derbyshire this year through a one-off grant payment from the County Council's Public Health Substance Misuse Commissioning Team to work with long-term drug users (defined as those who have been in treatment services for six or more years). This is a new approach to working with entrenched drug users, following an educative and skills-based OCN accredited programme delivered by professionally-trained ex-substance misusers. The feedback from the 37 participants who have completed (a 75% completion rate) has been excellent. It has now been extended to cover long-term alcohol service users, with presentations underway to inform IOM teams of the availability of this approach for any of their clients who may fall into the category of long-term substance misusers.

## **Recommendations**

### **That the Board:**

- 1. Notes the report**
- 2. Supports the approach taken by High Peak & Derbyshire Dales VAL to address attendance issues**