DERBYSHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT 2018 / 2020

Working together for a Safer Derbyshire

Refreshed/Updated June 2018

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1. FOREWORD

As Chair of the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board I am pleased to present the refreshed Derbyshire Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for 2018/20. This agreement replaces the 2017-20 CSA, I am pleased to say that the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board (the Board) has made much progress over the last twelve months to deliver on the agreed actions. Whilst I am not able to reference all of these achievements, some of the most notable are; delivery of the Local Alcohol Action Area plan which includes the roll out a vulnerability training package to those working in the night-time economy and a street crew project at the Buxton Campus of Derby University; securing an additional £400k of funding to support our local Domestic Abuse Support Services; reviewing the process for delivering Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC); recommissioning of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre and the Childrens Independent Sexual Violence Advisors Service; recommissioning of the High Risk Offenders Housing provision; Development of a cyber-crime action plan to tackle both crimes committed online and those enabled by the use of IT systems. As part of this an on-line safety awareness event attended by 250 delegates across the Council and partner agencies has been delivered to increase awareness and to enable professionals to deliver prevention activity as well as identify and support victims.

Since the last agreement there have been many changes but effective partnership working remains vital to our ongoing success in tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse across Derbyshire. For a number of years the Board has been at the heart of these partnership arrangements. But this is not without its challenges, significant pressures on public sector funding is affecting all Responsible Authorities, in addition the need to be respond to a number of new and emerging strategic responsibilities provide a real impetus to work in a more focused and smarter way. Over the last twelve months a review of governance and delivery structures has been undertaken and this places us in a strong position to ensure we continue to move forward. This agreement helps and supports partners to focus their limited resources towards jointly delivering against the partnership priorities.

The Board has identified its priorities for 2018-20 through a joint strategic threat and risk assessment. This agreement outlines those joint priorities and the framework by which we will work together to ensure the Derbyshire remains one of the safest counties to live, work and visit.

Councillor Carol Hart
Chair Derbyshire Safer Communities Board

2. INTRODUCTION

Community Safety responsibilities are primarily set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended), with specific reference to section 17 of the Act, as well as the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011.

In two-tier local authority areas such as Derbyshire there is a requirement for a county strategic group to prepare a Community Safety Agreement (CSA) on behalf of the community safety 'Responsible Authorities'. In Derbyshire, this function is undertaken by the Board.

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

The Community Safety Agreement reflects the national and local priorities and takes full account of the need to plan and implement for significant legislative changes that impact upon community safety, criminal justice and the wider roles and functions of public, private and voluntary sector organisations.

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

3. OVERVIEW

Demographics

Derbyshire is in the centre of England and has a population of around 785,765. The population of Derbyshire is forecast to increase by 10% by 2039.   More than eight million people – a sixth of England's population – live within 18 miles of the county border, mainly in the large cities of Sheffield, Manchester and Nottingham.

Derbyshire is a place of geographical and social contrasts with a number of heavily built-up areas and large, sparsely populated rural areas. Chesterfield is our largest town and is home to 104,000 people. Eight other main towns have populations of over 20,000.   A large part of the north and west of the county is very rural, much of it in the Peak District National Park. 27% of our population live in rural areas.   Chesterfield and the other towns have their roots in traditional industries with quarrying in the North West, former coal mining in the north east and remnants of engineering and textile industries scattered across the county.

Our small (4%) ethnic minority population (England 20%) is mainly concentrated in the districts of Chesterfield, Erewash and South Derbyshire. The largest ethnic group is 'Other White' (that is not 'White British', Irish or Gypsy or Irish Traveller), which makes up 1% of the total population of Derbyshire.   Derbyshire has an increasing elderly population, with our pensioners currently making up 19% of the total (English average 16%).

Unemployment in Derbyshire is well below the national average, but there are hotspots in parts of Chesterfield and Erewash, where the rate is nearly twice the national average.   Derbyshire has a high reliance upon the manufacturing sector, which accounts for almost a fifth of all employment (19%), over twice the national rate of 8%. Recent growth and employment levels in the service sector means that whilst these sectors were once under represented, Derbyshire is now comparable with the national average, 25% and 26% respectively. There are 18 areas in Derbyshire which rank amongst the 10% most deprived areas in England. The average weekly pay is much lower for workers in Derbyshire than England (£516:544 respectively).

The M1 motorway and railway links provide relatively good north / south communications in the east of the county but access is more difficult in the isolated rural areas, compounded by 25% of the county being over 300m above sea level.

Crime in Derbyshire

Derbyshire continues to be one of the safest counties in the country, and results from the Citizens Panel survey in 2017 show that people continue to feel safe, being less worried about physical attack than they were of having things stolen from their home or car.

Following several years of slight but steady falls in overall crime, figures are now showing a slight rise. Violent crime and sex offences have increased in all areas of the county, at least in part due to the greater willingness of victims to come forward.

The number of domestic abuse crimes has increased and now accounts for 12% of all crimes in Derbyshire and for around half of all violent crimes, this is in line with national trends. There were 3,992 crimes of domestic abuse recorded in 2017-18 in the County involving 2,748 separate victims.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference's (MARACs) bring together multi agency partners to provide support and management for domestic abuse victims who are at the highest risk of serious harm. The local reduction of the threshold for determining a referral to MARAC in line with national guidance in 2014 led to a sharp increase in referrals. The structure and frequency of MARACs in Derbyshire were revised during 2017/18. These changes are aimed at ensuring that the MARACs are effective, well attended and minimises the demand on resources for partner agencies. The volume of referrals into MARACs has remained stable during the year with 1,296 cases being dealt with during 2017/18.

In Derbyshire alcohol is a key factor in over a quarter of all violent crimes and domestic abuse cases. In addition, a large proportion of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) reported is caused by the irresponsible consumption of alcohol. As more than a quarter of adults in England drink at hazardous levels, the links with alcohol and the night time economy continues to be a major focus. A further concern is under-age drinking, and test purchase activity continues to combat this. Premises are selected on an intelligence basis and test purchase failures have resulted in some premises having conditions placed on their licences.

Since April 2017, Derbyshire Recovery Partnership (DRP) has been providing the integrated drug and alcohol treatment service within Derbyshire. The latest nationally calculated prevalence estimates indicate that for alcohol in particular there is a high percentage of unmet need within Derbyshire (which is also higher than the national average), whereas for opiate and crack users local unmet need is lower and in line with the national average.

During the 2016/17 period just under 3,200 people were in structured treatment for drugs and/or alcohol, with just over a fifth of these accessing treatment for alcohol only.

As regards mortality Derbyshire has higher rates than the national average for alcohol, but a lower rate of drug misuse deaths. Generally hospital admissions are higher than the national average for both drugs and alcohol, albeit there is variance at a District/Borough level for both mortality and hospital admissions.

During 2017/18 there were very small increases seen in recorded drug possession and drug trafficking offences, with an overall increase in recorded drug offences of 1.9% (when compared to the previous 12 month period), compared to a 3.6% increase for all recorded crime.

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

For the 12 months ending March 2018, effective multi-agency cooperation and management of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort has led to a 24% reduction in all offences committed by this cohort in the County. Both County and Derby City have seen reductions in offending in every year since the scheme was established seven years ago.

There are currently estimated to be over 50 Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) in Derbyshire. Most are drugs related, but a few OCGs involve other types of crime, such as: fraud, money laundering and theft; human trafficking; and sexual exploitation and trafficking. Human trafficking cases involve the movement of people into or within countries and regions that they are not familiar with. Many of the victims are unfamiliar with and often mistrusting of authorities e.g. police, partners.

Multi agency Local Organised Crime Partnership Boards (LOCPBs) operate to investigate and disrupt OCGs. They do this by exchanging information and developing tactics using the powers of the different agencies. OCGs from involved in running 'County Lines' County Lines' are regarded as a significant threat. This is a national issue involving the use of mobile phone 'lines' by groups to extend their drug dealing business into new locations outside of their home areas. This issue affects the majority of forces and almost always involves exploitation of vulnerable persons; this can involve both children and adults who require safeguarding. Close partnership working is required to identify new OCGs, especially those linked to the potentially growing risks of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

Derbyshire has an ageing population with the population aged 90 and over increasing by 60% since 2001. This has put increasing pressure on services provided to adults at risk. More than 47% of referrals to safeguard adults are for victims who are over the age of 65. Referrals concerning physical abuse and financial abuse are significantly higher than other types of abuse. Adults at risk of harm are most likely to be a victim within their home.

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

Nearly a third of all referrals to children's social care were domestic abuse referrals. Offenders who impact negatively on the lives of children they live with have been identified within both the IOM and the Troubled Families programmes.

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

ASB has been a key area of concern for all communities and this regularly reflected in local surveys and contact with elected members. Calls to the police regarding ASB continue to reduce across Derbyshire County. Multi-agency working and the implementation of the Victims First project have helped to share information regarding victims and perpetrators of ASB. Overall, the ASB tools and powers introduced under the legislation are working, with 1,119 instances in the last two years where they have been used in Derbyshire (including in the City). Few of these have been breached or ended in a prosecution.

Partnership Working

Derbyshire is recognised for its strong partnership working. The need to continue to support a partnership approach to crime and anti-social beahviour is crucial in the current climate of austerity with limited resources across all public sector agencies and massive changes in the way in which some public services are delivered.

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

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

There are eight district based CSPs - Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Erewash, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire. However, the reduction in capacity within local authorities is dictating a need for more joint working and the sharing of resources across the CSPs.

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

4.   COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT PRIORITIES 2018-20

Locally, in partnership with the Police and Derby's Community Safety Partnership, Safer Derbyshire undertakes an annual joint threat and risk assessment. The assessment process takes account of national, regional, county and community issues, and identifies the priority areas in relation to crime and community safety for the partnership to focus on over the following 12 months. The shared priorities, as identified through this process are (in alphabetical order):
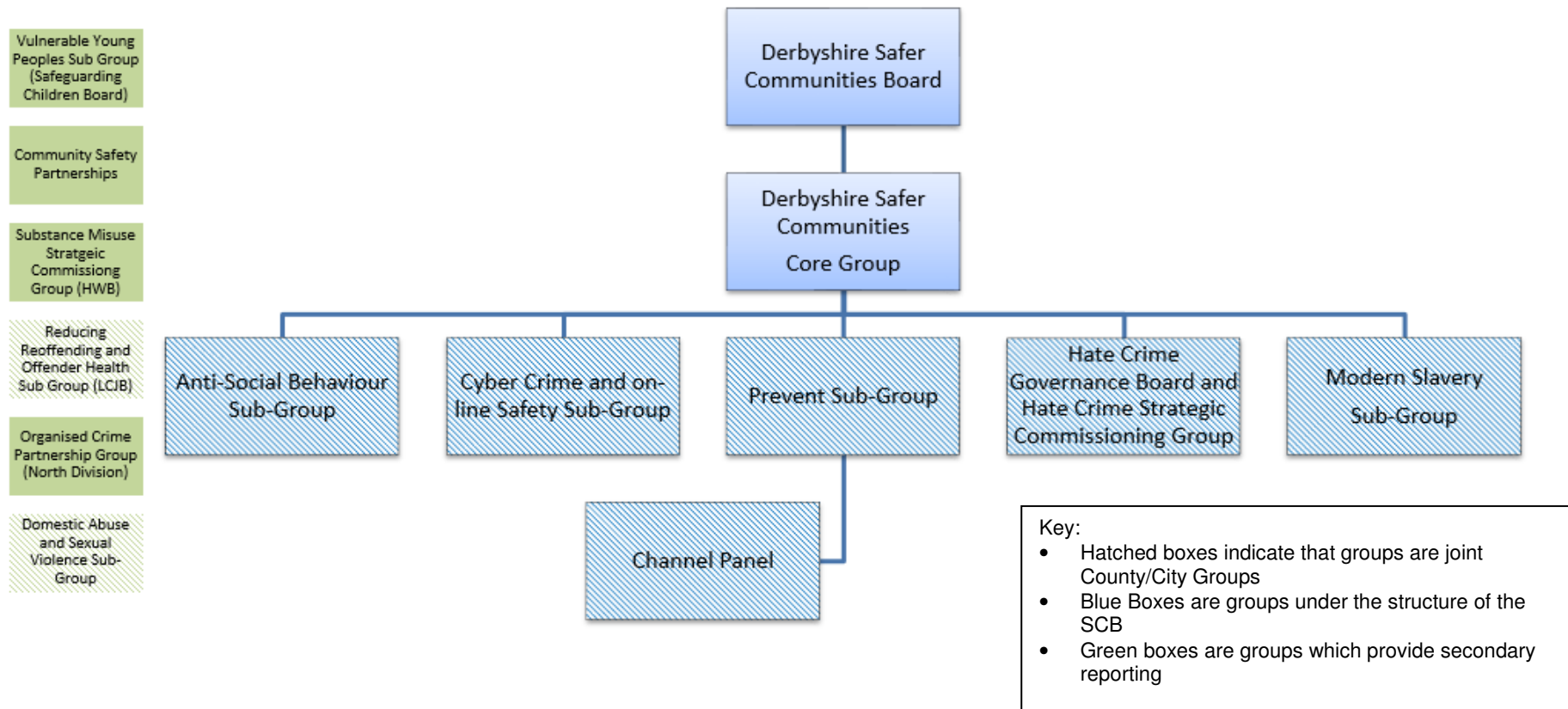
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- Acquisitive Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Cyber Crime and Economic Crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Fire Safety in the Community
- Killed & Seriously Injured Road Collisions
- Modern Slavery
- Offender Management
- Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)
- Safeguarding Adults
- Safeguarding Children
- Sexual Violence
- Substance Misuse
- Terrorism and Domestic Extremism

In order to gauge the level of risk, threat and vulnerability around each of these priorities they are scored using a national tool called MoRILE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement), this is repeated every six months to identify any changes. This also provides an opportunity for any emerging issues to be considered. This document will be refreshed annually and any change to these priorities will be reflected.

5.   DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

The structure accountable for strategic governance of community safety activty in Derbyshire is outlined above. Due to the diverse nature of the responibilites which the Board oversees, it is vital that the delivery structure facilitates effective use of resources, a comprehensive understanding of need, development of action plans and a focus of driving delivery. Over recent years there have been a number of significant national policy and legislative changes which have broadened the remit of CSP's, as such the landscape has become more complex. his shift in focus requires the work of the Board to be much closer aligned with that of the Safeguarding Childrens Board, Children and Young Peoples Trust Board, Safeguarding Adults Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board. In ackowledgemnt of this the Board commissioned a Task and Finish Group to undertake a review of governace and delivery structures. Under the new proposals primary and secondary goverance against each area of business where there are shared agendas across the Boards has been agreed. See Appendia A.

Under the proposal for the new delivery structure, the Board will have a number of formal sub-groups and will also receive secondary reporting from a number of sub-groups from other Derbyshire Boards. Each of the sub-groups hold action plans in relation to their specific areas of business, these are approved by the Board and regular exception reports are provided, thus holding partners to account for their delivery. See structure chart below.

6. PERFORMANCE

The Board does not set targets but does monitor activity, agreed outcomes and performance data in relation to priorities, together with information about overall crime figures. The Board meets three times a year and receives a comprehensive performance report at each of its meetings. This report highlights exceptions in performance. Where these exceptions identify significant increases in

crime, projects failing to achieve their purpose and/or geographical hot-spots, partners are asked to update the Board on the activity in place to address these issues. Where partners find themselves challenged to meet their commitment to achieve agreed outcomes the Board will consider what action is required to mitigate against these risks.

7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Partners continue to face significant budget pressures, however there is a commitment to protect services.   Through the strong partnership arrangements in place, it has been possible to jointly agree priorities and where required pool and redirect resources. Thus enabling continuation and in some cases enhancement of, services for those most at risk and vulnerable. In addition, we continue to focus on rehabilitating offenders in order to reduce crime and the number of victims in Derbyshire.

8. RISK

Data Sharing

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

Risk Management

Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team access neighbourhood profiles data from Derbyshire County Council APEX system and the Derbyshire Observatory. This enables crime and disorder performance figures along with demographic data to assess the likelihood and impact of crime and disorder on a particular community.

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

The Agreement will be published on the Safer Derbyshire website.

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Derbyshire Governance Diagram – Lead and Supporting Boards

Lead Board					
Supporting Board					

	Safer Communities Board	Safeguarding Adults Board	Safeguarding Childrens Board and/or Childrens Partnership	Health & Wellbeing Board	Local Criminal Justice Board
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Lead
Child Exploitation	Supporting		Lead	Supporting	
Substance Misuse	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Lead	
Reducing Reoffending & Offender Health	Supporting			Supporting	Lead
Hate Crime	Lead	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting
Modern Slavery	Lead	Supporting	Supporting		
Prevent & Counter Extremism (inc Channel)	Lead	Supporting	Supporting		
Organised Crime Groups (Police Governance)	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting		
Anti-Social Behaviour	Lead				
FGM & HBV	Lead	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting
Cyber Crime & Online Vulnerability	Lead	Supporting	Supporting		
Road Safety	Supporting				