

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Wednesday, 1 June 2011
9.30am, New Conference Room – Police HQ, Ripley

AGENDA

OPEN SESSION

Apologies

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 1. | Minutes of | Chair |
| | 1. SCB Meeting – 17 November 2010 | |
| | 2. SCB Interim Meeting – 17 February 2011 | |
| | 3. SCTAG Meeting – 11 May 2011 | |
| 2. | Matters Arising & Outstanding Actions* | Chair |
| 3. | Part Night Lighting Proposals* | Peter Booth - DCC |
| 4. | Performance Report* | Howard Veigas |
| 5. | Community Safety Agreement* | Sally Goodwin |
| 6. | ASB Consultation - Derbyshire Response* | Howard Veigas |
| 7. | Establishment of CSP DV Homicide Reviews* | Sally Goodwin |
| 8. | Update on Feasibility of Joint Working* | Sally Goodwin |
| 9. | Update on Police Crime Commissioners in relation to Community Safety <i>Paper to follow</i> | Sally Goodwin |
| 10. | Integrated Offender Management Update* | Sally Goodwin |
| 11. | Prevent Plan Refresh* | Sally Goodwin |
| 12. | Operation Relentless Evaluation and plans for 2011* | Howard Veigas |
| 13. | Compound Effects of Cuts/ Looking forward to 2012-13 | Howard Veigas |
| 14. | AOB | Chair |

Date of Next Meeting: 2.00pm Tuesday, 6 September 2011 at Derbyshire Police HQ

Information Items

New Crime Strategy Briefing*

MINUTES of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 17 November 2010 at the Derbyshire Police Headquarters, Ripley.

PRESENT

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

Amber Valley Borough Council

P Carney

Derbyshire Police Authority

P Hickson

Bolsover District Council

Councillor B Murray-Carr
W Lumley

Erewash Borough Council

Councillor C Corbett
J Jaroszek

Chesterfield Borough Council

R Hilton

High Peak Borough Council

M Forrester

Derbyshire Constabulary

H Veigas

North East Derbyshire District Council

Councillor P Riggott
P Spurr

Derbyshire County Council

Councillor C Hart
S Goodwin
D Lowe

NHS Derbyshire

S Pintus

Derbyshire Dales District Council

Councillor L Rose
D Wheatcroft

Probation

D White

Derbyshire Fire and Rescue

S Helps

South Derbyshire District Council

M Aflat
Councillor B Wheeler

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of L Allison (3D Consortium/Amber Valley CVS), M Creedon (Derbyshire Constabulary) S Frayne (Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service) and Councillor D Stone (Chesterfield Borough Council)

58/10 MINUTES OF THE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Board held on 1 September 2010 be confirmed as a correct record.

59/10 **SAFER COMMUNITIES TASKING AND ADVISORY GROUP**
RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group held on 27 October 2010 be received and adopted.

60/10 **PERFORMANCE REPORT** Of the nine national and two local indicators five were currently green, five amber and one red as set out below:-

Green

NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate – Chesterfield’s individual target was red and the dwelling/house burglary group was to report back on actions being taken.

NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence

NI 49 Total number of primary fires per 100,000 population.

LI 1 Number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system at court entry level

LI 2 All drug users in effective treatment

Amber

NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision

NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate – dealing with incidents between younger adults was to be investigated.

NI 39 Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm

NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Red

NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police

RESOLVED to note the report

61/10 **ABG FUNDING APPLICATIONS** The Board was informed that although there was still £17,652 available in the Performance Management Revenue Fund, no funding bids had been presented to the SCTAG meeting in October. Community Safety Partnerships were asked to consider this and submit appropriate requests especially in light of a drop in performance around NI20 - Assault with Less Serious Injury over the last quarter.

There was £12,378 available in the Area Based Grant Capital Fund. A bid was presented to the SCTAG for £8,000 to support a number of measures associated with a Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) around the Hunloke Centre in Chesterfield. This included capital spending on CCTV, which totalled £26,460. Match funding was being provided by the local Community Forum £12,000 and Chesterfield CSP £6,460. The SCTAG had supported the bid and recommended it to the Board.

The Board was also presented with three further funding applications, which had been received recently. The first application related to a police initiative entitled Operation Impact, which was linked to CCTV in town centre in an attempt to target violent crime as a result of alcohol. £4,378 had been requested from the Capital funding to assist this project, and it was the intention to start the initiative on 19 November for a period until 31 January 2011. The Board supported this.

North East Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership had also submitted an application for funding to support the production and distribution of 10,000 leaflets to vulnerable households/areas within the district to highlight improving security, particularly car key burglaries. This would be followed up by door to door visits by the Police. £3,067 had been requested for these leaflets, from the Performance Management Fund and it was felt that there would be an opportunity to share the leaflets across other districts.

Finally an application for the performance management fund had been received from Chesterfield Community Safety Partnership and North Derbyshire Women's Aid for £1000.35 to provide defender alarms to those at risk of domestic violence. This would ensure the purchase of 513 alarms, and it was stated that the alarms had been identified as being useful. Although the Board agreed that the alarms would be a useful tool, concern was raised that they were not being used countywide. However, it was felt that it would be better for the alarms to be purchased, and then SCTAG could agree how they would be distributed.

RESOLVED that the Board endorses the SCTAG recommendation to support the bid for the Chesterfield Hunloke Centre measures, and the additional funding applications.

Action - Partners

62/10 UPDATE ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY TO EXAMINE A POTENTIAL MERGER OF THE DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES

BOARD AND THE DERBYSHIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BOARD The Board was informed that the feasibility of a potential merger had been discussed with the Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board (DCJB) at its meeting on 21 September 2010. The DCJB acknowledged that the development of greater cross cutting community safety and LCJB priorities, work streams and structures would feature prominently in the strategies of the Coalition Government. However, the Government had announced the withdrawal of funding for all LCJB support teams from April 2011 onwards.

The DCJB suggested that any feasibility study should first consider how the City and County could work together and then see if the LCJB could become included. It was also felt that there would be some work which would not fall within the CSP arena, such as the Board's Effectiveness and Efficiency theme, which looks at criminal justice processes.

Following the Comprehensive Spending Review announcement on 20 October 2010 all CSP Chairs had received a letter from James Brokenshire, Minister for Crime Prevention, endorsing the bringing together of all CSPs at the county level to deal with force wide community safety issues working with the new Crime & Policing Commissioner. This message was further re-iterated at the national LCJB Chairs event together with encouragement to explore merged CSP Boards and LCJBs.

Discussions were taking place around areas of work which cut across city, county and DCJB and having suitable arrangements in place to meet the demands of working with the new Elected Crime & Policing Commissioner from 2012 was also seen as a joint area of work.

A further meeting took place on 15 November 2010, chaired by ACC Dee Collins, to bring together progress to date with a view to having some clear ideas/proposals to put before the SCB and the DCJB as soon as possible. The idea of joint working had been discussed at this meeting, and how this could be further developed. This would be taken forward over the coming months, but it was stated that the ongoing costs would require further discussion. An update would be provided at the next meeting.

RESOLVED that the Board notes the report

Action - Sally Goodwin

63/10 EVALUATION OF AREA BASED GRANT (ABG) FUNDED POSTS The Board was informed that the Comprehensive Spending

Review announcement on 20 October 2010 put Derbyshire County Council in the position of having to make savings of £84m over the next four years, in addition to the £10m already identified in the current financial year. It was still not clear how ABG would feature in the Council's budget moving forward and the final detail would not be known until early in the New Year.

At the last meeting the Board agreed to work on the premise of a 40% cut to the ABG funding for planning purposes. For the year 2010-11 distribution of Derbyshire County Council's ABG revenue funding totalling £895,794 was agreed as the final year of the Boards three year commitment to the funding of posts. Following the £80k cut to the ABG revenue budget in July 2010, the Board reduced the performance management fund allocation from £102k to £22k, thereby reducing the overall budget to £815,794.

The Board also supported a proposal to evaluate a number of posts funded via ABG up to 31 March 2011 in anticipation of a cut to that funding from April 2011 onwards to include a risk/scoring process in relation to the following factors;

- Statutory function (or linked to a statutory function)
- Risk (Mitigation/other options)
- Cost/Value for Money/Effectiveness

A thorough review of the current service provision supported by these posts had been undertaken. A risk assessment/scoring process was undertaken against all the posts, which was summarised at Appendix B to the report. Appendix A to the report detailed the additional ABG allocations.

As the final funding position was still unclear assumptions had been made based on the full evaluation process, including the risk scoring and the information set out in the report. Applying a 40% cut to the current ABG funding of £895,794 would leave a budget of £537,477. Subject to final confirmation of the exact budget, the priorities for ABG funding for 2011 onwards were set out as follow:-

Priority	Current Funding	Future Funding	Total Funding
PPO Probation Service Officers	£81,644	£81,644	£81,644
Alcohol Arrest Referral Workers	£57,221	£57,221	£138,865
Delivery of DAAT Strategy	£101,749	£101,749	£240,614
ISVAs (SARC)	£52,019	£50,000	£290,614

ASB Officers (ABG element only)	£199,752	£119,851	£410,465
IDVAs (ABG element only)	£89,472	£53,684	£464,149
PPO Prison Officer Post	£11,395	£6,837	£470,986
CSP Partnership Programme	£200,000	£66,491	£537,477

The Board agreed that Area Based Grant funding for ASB officers and the CSP Partnership programme funding should form part of the global CSP pot linked to agenda item 65/10.

RESOLVED that the Board notes the report and supporting documentation and endorses the allocation of ABG funding for 2011-12 based on the priorities set out in the table above, subject to final confirmation of the ABG funding available for 2011-12.

Action - Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager

64/10 JOINT CITY, COUNTY & POLICE STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

The Board was informed that annual police led, joint city and county strategic intelligence assessment which provided the evidence for drafting a three year County Community Safety Agreement required from April 2011, had been subject to initial scoring on 4 October 2010. There were eleven priorities identified as the outcome of that scoring which was followed by a full strategic risk assessment day at Police HQ. The actions arising out of this discussion would be considered for inclusion in the new Community Safety Agreement, as appropriate. The risk and threat scoring against all eleven priority areas identified would be reviewed quarterly. The priorities were as set out below:-

RISK AREA	THREAT SCORE	RISK RANK	PRIORITISATION RANK
ASB	2	11	9
Alcohol Related Harm	1	7	3
Drugs	4	5	4
Killed & Seriously Injured	10	9	10
Safeguarding Adults	11	3	8
Domestic Violence	7	4	5
Rape & Serious Sexual Assault	8	6	6
Safeguarding Children	3	1	1
Organised Crime Groups	5	2	2
Serious Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management	6	8	7
Terrorism (International & Domestic)	9	10	11

Consideration had been given to potential targets to be set against the Strategic assessment priorities in the absence of a Local Area Agreement from 2011 onwards, on the basis of one key overarching target for each priority area with a number of key performance indicators (KPIs). It was felt that it may not be appropriate for the SCB to set targets in all eleven identified priority areas and a summary of the discussions with district Community Safety Officers and the SCTAG was set out in the report for information. It was acknowledged that the number of potential KPIs put forward would need to be reduced and targets would be broken down to district level where possible.

RESOLVED that the Board notes the report and endorses further work around the identified priorities and potential target setting.

Action - Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager

65/10 REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FUNDING ACROSS THE COUNTY The Board was updated on the progress in identifying budget reduction opportunities and more efficient ways of delivering community safety across the county. Whilst the review period was four years, for most agencies budget cuts would be front loaded in the first two years. This was particularly significant to the Board in relation to the three-way funding provided by Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Constabulary and the eight district councils across the county which supported district community safety officer posts and the analytical team located in Safer Derbyshire.

Some county wide community safety partner agencies had also indicated that they would have problems in resourcing appropriate staff to continue to support the current eight CSP structure across the county and it was acknowledged that it may be possible to formally merge some of the district groups.

In addition, the new Elected Crime & Policing Commissioner would have responsibility for both policing and community safety from 2012 and areas would need to ensure that their community safety structures were sufficiently robust to meet the challenges of working with the Commissioner, who was unlikely to be able to support a large number of individual CSPs in any one area.

The SCTAG agreed that it could move forward based on the following possibilities:

- Bolsover and North East Derbyshire CSPs merge/join
- Erewash and South Derbyshire CSPs merge/join
- Derbyshire Dales and High Peak CSPs formally merge
- Chesterfield CSP stands alone
- Amber Valley CSP stands alone or possibly links with Erewash and South Derbyshire

The discussion also included the potential level of CSP staff that may be required to support any new arrangements. Although no firm views were formed regarding exactly what the level of appropriate support staff should be the discussion did identify potential efficiencies in relation to Community Safety Officers, ASB Officers, Partnership Sergeants and Analysts. Members of the SCTAG were of the view that in relation to support staff some further analysis of levels of crime and ASB, in each area would assist a more detailed discussion moving forward.

Appendix A to the report sets out the detail of the current joint funding and an illustration of a 40% to the overall budget. District council representatives had also identified a need to make savings but were unable to confirm at what level this might be. This funding was outside of the DCC Area Based Grant funding.

The potential ABG ASB officer funding was set out in Appendix B to the report, subject to Board approval and funding being available. The appendix also showed the Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service (DFRS) allocation of £49,938 to support ASB activities across the districts. DFRS has also identified a 40% cut to funding and was receptive to being part of a global funding pot subject to a clear plan that the funding would be spent on supporting ASB activity.

Further work was required by partners on future funding levels and establishment levels and it was proposed that this work be undertaken as a priority and a special meeting of the Board be held in early January to agree a way forward.

RESOLVED that 1) the Board notes the possibilities identified by the SCTAG and endorses further work to move towards new arrangements from 1 April 2011: and

2) all partners indicate funding levels by the end of December to enable the SCTAG to formulate recommendations for consideration at a special meeting of the Board to be held in January 2011.

66/10 **COMMUNITY COHESION - MIGRANT COMMUNITIES** The Board was informed that a steady increase in migration had impacted upon the communities, services and facilities within Derbyshire. In 2009, Safer Derbyshire had supported a Police bid to secure funding for two migrant workers for a period of two years from February 2010. The worker based at Police Headquarters had engaged, consulted and supported migrant communities through a number of community-based 'cohesion' initiatives. Partners were encouraged to make contact with the workers if they had any cohesion activities or events planned which would benefit from their skills and input.

RESOLVED to note the report

Action - Inspector Barry Thacker

67/10 **ALERTBOX SCHEME – SOUTH DERBYSHIRE** The Board was informed that South Derbyshire CSP's AlertBox scheme which had received £10,000 from DCC Area Based Grant via the Safer Communities Board, had been declared as outright winner in the Best Public/Private Partnership Working Initiative in the Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) awards.

RESOLVED to note the report

68/10 **COMMUNITY PAYBACK** D White, Chief Probation Officer, informed the Board that, in the new year, the community payback scheme was due to be contested. The outcome was awaited, but it was anticipated that contracts would not be local or regional, they would be on a larger scale. It was not expected that Derbyshire would be able to sustain a bid, and there was therefore an element of uncertainty as to where the lead would come from. Further details would be reported as they became known.

69/10 **COMMUNITY COHESION WORKERS** It was reported that Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service had funded two community cohesion workers, one in City and one in Safer Derbyshire and it was the intention to mainstream these posts within the next twelve months.

MINUTES of a meeting of the **DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD** held on 17 February 2011 at County Hall, Matlock

PRESENT

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

Amber Valley Borough Council

P Carney

Derbyshire Police Authority

P Hickson

Bolsover District Council

Councillor B Murray-Carr
W Lumley

Erewash Borough Council

Councillor C Corbett
J Jaroszek

Chesterfield Borough Council

Councillor D Stone
M Evans

High Peak Borough Council

M Forrester

Derbyshire Constabulary

H Veigas
A Wood

North East Derbyshire District Council

Councillor P Riggott
P Spurr

Derbyshire County Council

S Goodwin
D Lowe

NHS Derbyshire

S Pintus

Derbyshire Dales District Council

Councillor L Rose
S Capes

Probation

R Plang

Derbyshire Fire and Rescue

J Amos
B Davis

South Derbyshire District Council

Councillor B Wheeler

3D Infrastructure Consortium

L Allison

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Councillor J Brown (Amber Valley Borough Council) and D Wheatcroft (Derbyshire Dales District Council)

1/11 REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FUNDING Following the determination of individual agency budgets, the County Council and the Police had confirmed a 40% cut to their contributions to the eight three-way funded district Community Safety Officer posts. In addition, there would also be a reduction in the contribution to the Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team. All district council's had agreed to a 40% cut to this team as well, and had acknowledged a reduction in support would be inevitable.

The majority of the district council's third contributions to the Community Safety Officer posts would remain largely unaffected as it will be possible in some areas to utilise the saving from the Safer Derbyshire Research and Information posts to support CSOs. The contributions from the County Council and Police for the CSO posts will now be £7,737 per district.

In addition, the Police will continue to fund the SDRI Senior Analyst at an annual cost of £31,400.

The Board had previously agreed a spend profile for the allocation of Area Based Grant (ABG) totalling £537,000, pending confirmation that ABG would be rolled into the County Council's finance settlement from 2011 onwards. It was now clear that no community safety related ABG had been included in the County Council's finance settlement. However, the Home Office recently confirmed that there will be a new Community Safety Fund, which would be held by the new Crime and Policing Commissioner from 2013/14. This fund consolidates the Stronger Safer Communities Fund, the Young People's Substance Misuse Grant, and the Community Call for Action Fund (none previously received in Derbyshire).

The total Derbyshire allocation is £735,999 for 2011/12, and £372,344 for 2012/13, which equates to a cut of around 22% in 2011/12, and an overall total cut of almost 60% by 2012/13. Taking out the Substance Misuse Grant reduces the Safer Communities Board allocation to £636,000 for 2011/12, which is better than anticipated. However, for 2012/13, the allocation will be £322,000, which is significantly worse than expected.

At its previous meeting the Board had agreed to support a spend plan of £537,000 (which was anticipating a 40% cut). The allocation of funding was detailed in a table. It was noted that there is now an additional £99,000 in funding for 2011/12, which after some discussion it was agreed should be shared between the eight district Partnership Programmes. This would give each Community Safety Partnership an additional allocation of £12,375.

In summary, it was agreed that police and county council funding for Community Safety Officers and the Community Safety Fund allocations for ASB and partnership programmes could be pooled to cover any CSP staff costs, as long as the primary focus of funding was on ASB.

In addition, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service is proposing to reduce its previous allocation of £48,000 to districts for Anti-Social Behaviour work by approx 40% to £30,000. This has yet to be formally agreed, but if agreed, each district would get a further £3,750 to add to its pooled fund again, with the caveat that ASB is a primary focus.

The Board acknowledged that this spend plan would have a shortfall of around £215,000 in 2012/13 given the budget reduction and, as such, this would need to be further reviewed during the year.

With regard to Community Safety Partnerships, the Board had supported a SCTAG recommendation to explore the possibility of enhanced joint working:-

- Bolsover and North East Derbyshire CSPs to merge/join
- Erewash and South Derbyshire CSPs to merge/join
- Derbyshire Dales and High Peak CSPs to formally merge
- Chesterfield CSP to stand alone
- Amber Valley CSP to stand alone or to possibly link with Erewash and South Derbyshire

District Council funding in a number of areas will remain relatively intact for 2011/12. Consequently, most areas did not feel a need to fundamentally review the CSP support teams, with the exception of High Peak and Derbyshire Dales. High Peak and Derbyshire Dales were taking a long term view of funding and structure, and acknowledged that they were unable to maintain their current support teams. Both areas had therefore agreed to look at supporting one partnership officer in each district in place of the current Community Safety Officer and Anti-Social Behaviour Officer posts in both areas. The two partnerships were also in the process of identifying a terms of reference for a full review of partnership activity and delivery structures. This would be presented to the next joint CSP Strategic Group meeting.

Derbyshire Constabulary confirmed its intention to reduce the number of partnership sergeants, moving fully to one shared sergeant between two CSPs from 2012. From 1 April 2011, High Peak and Derbyshire Dales, South Derbyshire and Erewash, and Bolsover and North East Derbyshire would share a sergeant. Chesterfield would retain its own sergeant in the short term, with Amber Valley retaining its current partnership officer. From 2012, the Amber Valley post would cease and the Chesterfield sergeant would cover both areas.

It was agreed that this was an optimum time to undertake a thorough review of all CSP delivery structures acknowledging the comments from some partners, who would struggle to support the current plethora of meetings in each area moving forward.

RESOLVED that the Board (1) notes the reduction in the Home Office allocation to £636,000 for 2011/12 and £322,000 for 2012/13;

(2) notes the Government's intention to transfer this funding to newly elected Police and Crime Commissioners at the earliest opportunity;

(3) approves the Spend Plan for 2011/12, as set out in the report;

(4) further considers the Spend Plan for 2012/13 in light of the reduction in overall grant; and

(5) supports the independence of each CSP where possible with a thorough review of delivery structures to achieve optimum efficiency of resources to ensure service delivery.

2/11 ABG PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FUNDING

APPLICATIONS It was reported that £13,675 was available in the ABG Performance Management Fund, and three bids had been received which reflected ongoing work in support of the LAA priorities. However, the bid from South Derbyshire for support for a South Derbyshire District Council sports van had been withdrawn and therefore the £2,000 requested for this project was now available.

Bolsover had submitted a bid for £10,000 (reduced to £8,700) for a HGV Park Feasibility Study, with other funding from the M1 Corridor HGV Crime Participatory Budgeting and Bolsover District Council. Support was required for the commissioning of a feasibility study, which would form the basis of a regional growth bid of £1m to develop a secure by design accredited HGV park. The Board agreed to fund this bid and also agreed that it be increased back to its original £10,000.

North East Derbyshire had submitted a bid for £2,975 for a Safe, Secure and Responsible Kit, which had followed on from a previous application. This included window alarms, burglary packs, and burglar alarm keypads for areas of targeted activity in relation to dwelling house burglary. This project was agreed by the Board, and it was suggested and agreed that the £700 left in the performance management fund was also added to this project.

RESOLVED that the Board supports the SCTAG recommendation to fund the applications.

3/11 DATE OF NEXT MEETING It was noted that the next meeting of the Board, scheduled to be held on 9 March 2011, be cancelled, and the next meeting would be held on **1 June 2011**.

Safer Communities Tasking and Advisory Group

11 May 2011

Members Room, County Hall, Matlock

Supt Howard Veigas (Chair)	Derbyshire Constabulary
Sally Goodwin	Derbyshire County Council – Community Safety Unit
Simon Gladwin	Amber Valley Borough Council
Jo Selby – representing John Ritchie	Bolsover District Council
Mark Evans	Chesterfield Borough Council
Kat Thornhill representing Nick Thurston	Erewash Borough Council
Andrew Towleron	North East Derbyshire District Council
Stuart Batchelor	South Derbyshire District Council
Graham Morgan representing Robert Taylour	Derbyshire County Council – Trading Standards
Mick Burrows	Derbyshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Rosemary Plang	Derbyshire Probation Service
Glenn Mason	Derbyshire Probation Service (Seconded to DCC)
Robert Hill	Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership
Ian Bates	Safer Derbyshire R&I Team
Rosemary Spilsbury	Local Criminal Justice Board
<i>Invitees:</i>	
Sumera Bashir	Digital UK
Peter Booth	Derbyshire County Council – Environmental Services
Debbie Anderson	Derbyshire County Council – Environmental Services
<i>Apologies:</i>	
John Ritchie	Bolsover District Council
Steve Capes	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Nick Thurston	Erewash Borough Council
Barry Thacker	Derbyshire Constabulary
Michelle Collins	Derbyshire County Council – Community Safety Unit
Jo Scott	Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
Robert Taylour	Derbyshire County Council – Trading Standards

13/2011 Minutes of the SCTAG meeting of 9 February 2011

Minutes were agreed as a correct record.

14/2011 Outstanding Actions from previous SCTAG meetings

5/2010 *National Hate Crime Plan: ACPO Guidance/Home Office Manual* no longer to be published. Discharge of action recommended.

15/2011 Minutes of the SCTAG Structure and Funding meeting of 9 February 2011

Minutes were agreed as a correct record.

16/2011 Matters arising from the SCTAG Structure and Funding Sub-Group meeting of 9 February 2011

It was noted that the CSO Funding agreement was now defunct. Meeting was proposed to discuss a revision of the agreement. A District representative was asked for to meet with SG/HV. Simon Gladwin volunteered.

Action: HV/SG/SG to meet

17/2011 Digital TV Switchover

Sumera Bashir gave a presentation on the digital TV switchover which is due to start in August in this area. A copy of the presentation is attached for information.

Main points were:

- You can check the dates of the switchover using the post code checker available on the website – digitaluk.co.uk
- There is a Help Scheme run by the BBC. This can be accessed by everyone who:
 - Is aged 75 or over, **or**
 - Has lived in a care home for 6 months or more, **or**
 - Gets (or could get) certain disability benefits, **or**
 - Is registered blind or partially sighted

It was noted that in areas which have already gone through the switchover there had been no perceptible increase in distraction burglaries etc that could be connected with the switchover.

SB will come back to Brian McKeown on whether the landlord's responsibility regarding provision of appropriate aerials is a legal responsibility or not.

If anyone requires additional leaflets etc please contact Brian McKeown at brian.mckeown.2741@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk

18/2011 Part Night Lighting Proposals

Peter Booth presented information on the proposed policy change to reduce street lighting in Derbyshire. If the policy change is approved, schemes would be put forward for consultation with the wider community. Schemes would be made available on the website and communities could feedback through the website.

Leicestershire has had reduced lighting for 12 months, and no major increase in crime has been recorded. Approved schemes would be monitored and if

lights needed to be switched back on it would be able to be done quickly with a change in sensor.

In 2012 there will be a £250,000 cost for carbon credits to find on top of the energy bill. Potentially up to 60% of lighting could be switched off. This will not be the norm. Scrutiny Committee have considered the proposal to change the policy and have confirmed various locations where part-night lighting should not be used, including areas with an above average record of crime.

The Improvement & Scrutiny Committee also identified the need for detailed consultation and risk assessment for all schemes. The risk assessment process will identify lighting on schemes that will need to remain illuminated all night for community safety reasons.

Key part of the consultation will be to allay fears. Equality Impact Assessments will also be carried out to ensure fairness of actions.

Noted that Districts have also put in lighting in areas for community safety reasons, and PB agreed that these areas would be considered in consultation as appropriate, although no action would be taken at all until the policy change report had gone to DCC Cabinet and been approved.

19/2011 Performance Report

Final quarter of LAA Target performance was reported. IB to speak with David Rose in Policy section about "NI 39 - Rates of Hospital Admissions" and "NI 47 - Killed and Seriously Injured" targets. SDR&I have these at Red but Policy has them at Amber for the draft LAA Performance Report for May 2011. Targets are either achieved or not achieved so it is not able to have amber as an end result.

NI 16 – Serious Acquisitive Crime – Target achieved in all 8 areas.

NI 20 – Assault with Injury – Target achieved in 7 of the 8 areas. South Derbyshire has issues around Swadlincote town centre and mainly general crimes across the whole district. Large quantity of multi-agency work being carried out and this will continue.

Several of the targets will continue under the threat and risk assessment criteria as either targets or key performance indicators.

It was noted that the Place Survey is no longer active. Citizen's Panels will continue twice a year, one will include community safety questions and one will include drug and alcohol questions questions, which will give a 12 monthly turnaround on data. Historical data is available. IB is working on setting a baseline of information. Sample size is around 8,000, with around an 80% return rate.

The “Resident’s survey” has questions around community safety. This is sent out in September every two years.

The meeting supported the use of the Citizen’s Panel.

SG will be attending a meeting on 16 May to further discuss targets and key performance indicators.

20/2011 – Strategic Intelligence Assessments

This will be produced as a single document combining County and all 8 District information. A section for each district was requested for ease of putting data to strategic meetings in each area. This was agreed.

It was noted that the process had started already and R&I will contact districts as appropriate. It is proposed that the SIA will be ready in November 2011.

21/2011 – Community Safety Agreement

The final draft of the CSA was provided to the meeting. It was noted that this was a statutory responsibility to produce a CSA. Actions were based on the joint threat and risk process.

An equality impact assessment has been produced on the CSA and this needed to be signed off by the partners at the SCB meeting. Any changes to signatories following the recent election were requested.

Bolsover – no change

Chesterfield – change to Sharon Blank

Other areas did not yet know what changes would be needed and the use of “(District) CSP Chair” was suggested as some names may not be available.

Action: Any amendments to SG before SCB papers go out on 18.5.11

22/2011 – Integrated Offender Management Update

We are on target for starting on 1 June 2011. Three offices have been set up:

- Ilkeston – Andy Vickers
- Buxton – Clare Gyte
- Chesterfield – David Hurst (includes Amber Valley)

These will cover the county, except South Derbyshire, which will be incorporated into the Derby City Scheme.

A daily tasking meeting will be held in each area. If possible CSOs should be involved, but more likely they would be at the monthly IOM Panel meetings.

Offenders in unstable accommodation are 3 times more likely to reoffend, Districts are therefore asked to nominate a SPOC for housing issues – please

contact Glenn Mason (glenn.mason@derbyshire.gov.uk) with name and contact details.

Stacy Porten, Derbyshire police officer working at Nottingham Prison is identifying prisoners released without supervision who are likely to re-offend.

There is a half-day briefing event on 20 May 2011 to which invitations have already been sent out.

GM is currently working on a protocol and information sharing agreement.

Action: District housing issues. District reps asked to provide a SPOC to Glenn Mason asap.

23/2011 – ASB Consultation

Police have fed back the information provided at the meeting. Consultation date has been extended to 17 May.

24/2011 – Joint Working Update

RS of the LCJB has been looking at collaborative opportunities for working with Derby City, Derbyshire County Council and the Police. The driver for this is a reduction in people attending meetings from various agencies, sharing knowledge, sharing targets and resources, and the need to demonstrate joint working when the Police and Crime Commissioner comes into post in 2012.

Meeting hierarchy proposals were discussed. The groups will report to SCTAG and SCB.

On the ASB Forum – needs to be made clear where the CSPs fit in the decision-making process, and a District representative was requested for the new shared Board. This representative will need to ensure that information is passed to all other Districts/Boroughs. This was agreed.

On Serious Sexual Violence/Domestic Violence – the same request re CSPs was made.

Start date for the new process is 1 July 2011.

Action: RS to build CSPs into the hierarchy.

25/2011 – VAWG Action Plan

It was agreed that Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews will be picked up at county level. SG to meet with Debbie Platt and Karen Johnson to formalise an existing informal reporting mechanism through the MARAC. In future reports will come to SCTAG and SCB.

Action: SG to report in future to SCTAG and SCB

26/2011 – Prevent Plan Update

Districts have been offered Special Branch briefings from Simon Palmer-Cole for operational staff. All officers were asked to remind their Chief Executives this is available.

Some districts had received briefings from other sources. Officers asked to let Seamus Carroll (seamus.carroll@derbyshire.gov.uk) know if this informal activity had been received, as well as any requests for SPC to provide formal briefings.

Action: District Officers to let SC have information on briefings received and briefings needed for co-ordination purposes

27/2011 – Operation Relentless

There will be no specific “Operation Relentless” this year. It is expected that BCUs will work with partners to provide local activities on seasonal crime.

ACCs Alec Wood and Dee Collins are working together on a Violent Crime Action Plan which BCU commanders will use to provide local activities in their area.

28/2011 – Compound Effects of Cuts/Looking forward to 2012/3

The CS Fund will be reduced to £322,000 in 2012/13. It is anticipated that a report will go to the 6 September 2011 meeting of the SCB (10 August meeting of SCTAG) suggesting ways to move forward with the reduced funding allocation. Chesterfield indicated now undertaking review of whole CS function across the council.

Action: All to note and consider way forward for August meeting.

29/2011 – Any Other Business

Barry Thacker will be away from the office for the foreseeable future. Brian McKeown will assist with Anti Social Behaviour. Any problems Barry would normally deal with please flag with Michelle Collins (michelle.collins@derbyshire.gov.uk) or Christine Flinton (Christine.flinton@derbyshire.gov.uk) and they will forward to appropriate people for assistance.

Next Meeting : 10 August 2011, 9.30am at Police HQ

SCB Meeting Actions

18 November 2009

Item Information	Decision	Action Needed	Lead Officer	Due Date
56/09 – Delivery Plan for National Indicator 7 – Third Sector	On-going work to progress the plan – delivery of work not to be in isolation. Discussions to take place on how to link up the work taking place.	Feedback to be given to future Board meeting on how initial development has progressed.	R Gent	On Agenda 1 June 2011

24 February 2010

Item Information	Decision	Action Needed	Lead Officer	Due Date
5/10 (67/09) – National Hate Crime Plan	Hate Crime Plan for the County to be drafted following release of the refreshed ACPO Hate Crime Manual in December 09	Update to next SCB meeting if refreshed manual has been made available. ACPO & Home Office Guidance no longer being published.	S Goodwin	Update April 2011. Should this now be abandoned?

17 November 2010

Item Information	Decision	Action Needed	Lead Officer	Due Date
62/10: Update on feasibility study to examine a potential merger of the Derbyshire SCB and Derbyshire CJB	Report Noted	Further update to be reported to SCB in March 2011 – meeting cancelled	Sally Goodwin	On agenda for 1 June 2011

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Proposal to Introduce Part Night Lighting and the Permanent Switching Off of Street Lighting for Energy Savings
Report written by	Peter Booth Head of Commercial Services Derbyshire County Council
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board notes the proposal for energy saving and provides feed back, as appropriate

Purpose of the Report

To provide information on the consideration of the introduction of part night lighting (switching off midnight to 05.30am) and permanent switching off of lighting to assist in delivering energy and carbon savings.

Information and Analysis

Derbyshire County Council's Cabinet on 25 January 2011 approved the 2011/12 Revenue Budget which identified a £400,000 cut to Street Lighting. Savings being targeted through the reduction of energy costs.

Part Night Lighting (switching off midnight to 05.30am) and permanent switching off of some lighting no longer providing a community benefit is being utilised by other authorities as a cost effective method for reducing energy costs. It also assists to reduce the carbon impact of street lighting and will contribute to reducing the amount of carbon credits which will need to be purchased, in future, as part of the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme.

These allowances have been set at £12 per tonne initially and would result in approximately a £220,000 cost on top of the current direct energy charges. Medium to long term, these charges have the potential to rise beyond the £12 introduction level significantly increasing the energy cost of street lighting if carbon reduction is not achieved.

A policy change to introduce part night lighting will need to be approved by the Council's Cabinet. This approval process will require an overarching Equality Analysis (EA) being completed identifying considerations for further consultation during development of any future schemes. Work on completing an EA is currently taking place.

Derbyshire maintains 88,500 street lights and is currently targeted to ensure 99% of all street lights are operating properly. Without the ability to reduce the cost of energy used for street lighting the £400,000 savings will need to be found from the budget available for maintaining street lights. This would inevitably result in increase lighting faults with affected lights being off all night.

The Council's Communities, Culture and the Environment Improvement and Scrutiny Committee has considered the proposal and confirmed the following locations where part night lighting should not be used:

- on main traffic routes
- in town centres
- locations with a significant night-time traffic accident record
- areas with an above average record of crime
- areas provided with CCTV local authority or police surveillance equipment
- areas with sheltered housing and other residences accommodating vulnerable people
- areas with a 24hr operational emergency services site including hospitals and nursing homes
- formal pedestrian crossings, subways and enclosed footpaths and alleyways where one end links to a road that is lit all night
- Where there are potential hazards on the highway (roundabouts, central carriageway islands, chicanes, speed-humps etc.)

There are in rural areas many single light installations which have a disproportionate maintenance cost due to the isolated locations in which they are situated. The permanent switching off of these street lights will therefore have a double saving by reducing energy and future ongoing maintenance costs. Initially permanent switching off will be implemented by simply taking the fuse out of the street light. This can be achieved at a small cost and provides a quick win and an opportunity for the impact of turning off to be monitored. Longer term the lights will be removed to avoid the need to carry out structural and electrical safety checks.

There are also sections of street lighting located in non-residential areas which is no longer providing a cost effective benefit which could also be considered for permanent switching off.

The Improvement and Scrutiny Committee has identified the need for detailed consultation and risk assessment for all future schemes. The risk assessment process will identify lighting on schemes that will need to remain illuminated all night for community safety reasons. Part night lighting schemes will not plunge communities into total darkness, consultation will enable necessary energy and carbon savings to be achieved whilst also addressing identified local concerns.

Recommendation

That the Board notes the proposal for energy saving and provides feed back, as appropriate

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Fourth Quarter Performance Report 2010/11
Report written by	Compiled through CorVu by the SDRI Team
Attached	Supplementary Information
Action	For information of the SCB

County Overview

NI	Description	Status
NI 1	% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	A
NI 16	Serious acquisitive crime rate	G
NI 18	Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	R
NI 20	Assault with injury crime rate	G
NI 27	Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	R
NI 32	Repeat incidents of domestic violence	G
NI 39	Rate of Hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm	R
NI 47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	R
NI 49	Total number of primary fires per 100,000 population	G
LI 1	Number of first time entrants to the youth justice system at court entry level	G
LI 2	All drug users in effective treatment	G

Definitions

Green (G) – On target
 Amber (A) – Off target by up to 5%
 Red (R) – Off target by greater than 5%

Important Note

Only Nis 16 and 20 are measured at district level

The need to provide a verbal update to the SCTAG by districts has been extended to include those areas showing “Amber” performance status. Previously such action was expected where the district was showing “Red”, however the colour indicator parameters have changed to ensure uniformity across all blocks of the LAA.

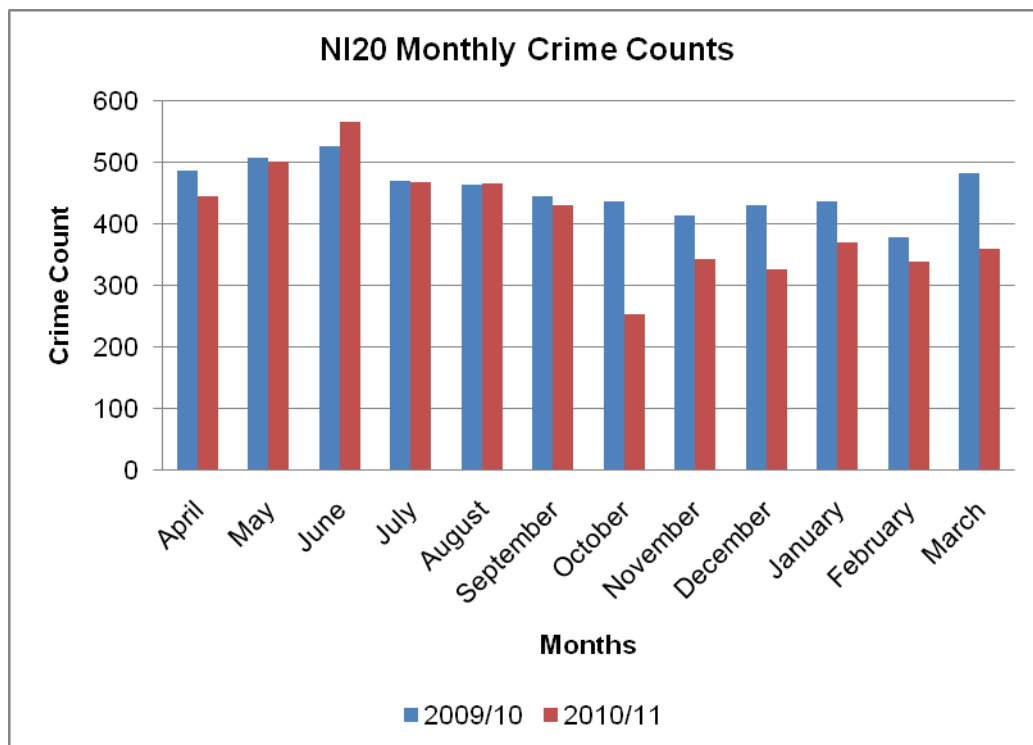
County Target Status Numerical Breakdown

NI	Actual	Target	Difference from Target	Performance
NI 1	74.10	76.80	2.70	4%
NI 16	8.64	11.29	-2.65	-23%
NI 18	8.47	7.68		
NI 20	6.70	7.00	-0.30	-4%
NI 27	20.00	26.40	6.40	32%
NI 32	24.00	27.00	-6.48	-19%
NI 39	1839.00	1753.00	86.00	5%
NI 47	449.00	437.00	12.00	3%
NI 49	155.09	165.22	-10	-9%
LI 1	242.00	553.00	-311.00	-56%
LI 2	2125.00	1940.00	-185.00	-10%

County Status Quarterly Comparison

NI	Three Quarters Previous	Two Quarters Previous	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter
NI 1	A	A	A	A
NI 16	G	G	G	G
NI 18	A	A	R	R
NI 20	A	A	G	G
NI 27	R	R	R	R
NI 32	G	G	G	G
NI 39	R	A	R	R
NI 47	R	A	A	R
NI 49	G	G	G	G
LI 1	G	G	G	G
LI 2	G	G	G	G

Monthly Crime Counts



Other points of interest.

Burglary Dwelling

(176) A small **increase** on the previous month with 14 more burglaries, but below the past 12 months average (203).

Robbery

(12) There were 9 **fewer** robberies than the previous month, the lowest count since July 2008.

Theft from vehicle

(185) A small **decrease** of 7 crimes on the previous month, well below the past 12 months average (216).

Theft of vehicle

(90) A small **increase** of 1 crime on the previous month.

Burglary Not Dwelling

(281) An **increase** of 14 crimes on the previous month, the 3rd consecutive monthly increase, but close to the 12 months average (283).

Other theft

(527) An **increase** of 49 crimes on the previous month, but below the past 12 months average (537).

Shoplifting

(267) A large **increase** on the previous month with 52 more crimes, the highest monthly count since March 2009 & the 4th highest count since April 2003.

Criminal Damage

(682) An **increase** this month with 48 more crimes than the previous month, but the 3rd lowest count in the past 12 months.

County Performance Comments

NI 1 - % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

Work has taken place to develop, consult on and publish Bringing People Together – a community cohesion strategy for Derbyshire. Using Regional Efficiency and Improvement Partnership funds, we have launched the “Bringing People Together” Small Grants Fund to enable local groups to deliver community events and activities which will help to bring people from different backgrounds together. To date 47 projects have been funded around the county. An evaluation of each project, as it takes place, will be undertaken to see what difference the funding has made locally. In addition, the “Bringing People Together” Campaign ran between 11 April and 23 May 2010, with partners publicising events which encouraged local people to get involved in community events. Work is now taking place to help raise awareness of cohesion among staff and elected members to help them understand their role and integrate community cohesion into everyday service delivery through briefing sheets and presentations.

NI 16 – Serious acquisitive crime rate

The Administrative County has achieved this target by 25%. Chesterfield Borough who were above target for the majority of the LAA period have now seen the required reductions in the last two quarters. This continual reduction must be seen as testament to the hard work that all staff have committed to achieving these targets.

NI 18 – Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision

Using the latest NOMS re-offending figures, performance shows that the caseload cohort saw a continued increase in re-offending rates, the actual re-offending rate in the Derbyshire Area (City and County) as a whole being statistically significantly higher than the predicted re-offending rate. In Derbyshire County, 8.47% of cases re-offended, which is above the predicted rate of 7.68%. The County re-offending performance is therefore statistically significant with the actual number of individuals re-offending being 632 – a decrease of 45 on the previous quarter (significantly, the number of individuals on the caseload is reducing at a faster rate than those who are re-offending, which has the effect of pushing the re-offending rate up). Following endorsement from the County Safer Communities Board, a Project Plan is well under way to roll out an Integrated Offender Management Scheme by June 2011, which will target those offenders at highest risk of re-offending and ensure improved Partnership working.

NI 20 – Assault with injury crime rate

The Administrative County has achieved this target with improvements in the last two quarters from AMBER to GREEN. Chesterfield and Amber Valley Borough have maintained their improvement from the last quarter and have now been joined by High Peak who achieved their target in the last month of the LAA period. South Derbyshire has been above target since August 2009 and subsequently has failed to achieve its reduction target for this LAA period.

NI 27 – Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police

The LAA target for this indicator is a 5% increase on 20.2% over 2 years. The LAA target is based solely on the county indicator not those of individual district and borough councils. The result of the 2008 Place Survey was 20% for the county, which is lower than the national (24.8%) and regional (23.4%) scores. The results for the districts and borough councils ranged from 20.7% in Erewash to 29.5% in Derbyshire Dales. However the response to the same question in the Resident's Survey for 2009 shows an increase from the Place Survey result of 20% to 23%. These results suggest there has been an improvement in people's perceptions of police and local

councils understanding of local concerns of ASB and crime issues. With the Place Survey no longer in existence this indicator will be measured using other survey information.

NI 32 – Repeat incidents of domestic violence

The target is for the referral rate to rise to evidence that these cases are being brought back to the attention of MARAC agencies and that safety measures are being offered to a victim of domestic abuse who has been assisted by a MARAC but who has been re-victimised within a 12 month period of the MARAC taking place. Over a 12 month period the rate of repeat referrals is 24% which is again an increase on Quarter 3 figures. Research available states that once repeat referrals are consistently made (over 27.1%) then a subsequent drop in repeat referrals will evidence that the MARAC is working to prevent domestic abuse. Training and partnership meetings are ongoing to help partner agencies identify victims of domestic abuse. It is proposed that this indicator carries forward under the new county community safety agreement

NI 39 – Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm

NI39 figures remain disappointing. Overall there is a slowing of the trend for alcohol related admissions. 3 Derbyshire districts of the 40 measured are in the top ten for NI39 related admissions, Chesterfield, Bolsover and Erewash. Most worrying is the persistent position of Bolsover for alcohol specific female mortality. In all other measures of mortality either chronic disease or alcohol specific Derbyshire does not have a problem. (This suggests that we are not changing habits that precipitate alcohol damage but once engaged we have some success in keeping people alive. Establishment of a Hospital Alcohol Liaison Team in Chesterfield Royal Hospital would facilitate engagement and together with continued social marketing for 35-45 year olds must be continued as strategic aims. It is proposed to take forward an alcohol specific admissions target in 2011-14.

NI 47 – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

The LAA target to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents to an average of 437 over the 3 years period 2007-2009 has not been achieved. With 493 people killed and seriously injured in 2007, 425 in 2008 and 449 casualties in 2009, this gives an average of 456 casualties over the 3 year period, 19 casualties (4%) above the LAA target.

NI 49 – Total number of primary fires per 100,000 population

The County surpassed the quarterly target for primary fires by 9%. To reduce this type of incident community safety work continues with partner agencies to identify hotspot areas. Protection activity includes the auditing of premises on the risk based inspection programme, whilst the Violence Alcohol Harm and Licensing (VAL) continues to work well with the aim of reducing this type of incident. Community Safety Officers have also delivered arson and hoax call education to schools in a variety of locations throughout the County.

LI 1 - Number of first time entrants to the youth justice system at court entry level

The numbers of young people coming into court for the first time has been reduced significantly over recent years. This trend reflects greater discretion by the police in dealing with minor matters using a restorative justice approach, the success of the prevention team in working with young people and their families and YOS staff in their work with young people on pre-court disposals such as final warnings.

LI 2 – All drug users in effective treatment

Target met and exceeded. This figure continues to rise. It is important that the treatment system is balanced with planned exits. The DAAT have actioned plans to address this problem which is especially pertinent as planned exits will form part of the funding formula from 2012 onwards.

District Breakdown

NI16 Serious Acquisitive Crime

The Admin County and all Districts have achieved their target reductions.

Date Mar - 2011

	NI 16	Milestone	Performance	Difference From Milestone	Previous 12 months	Change
Admin	6423	8536	-24.8%	-2113	7678	DOWN
AV	1105	1419	-22.1%	-314	1007	UP
BD	760	1124	-32.4%	-364	961	DOWN
CB	1046	1208	-13.4%	-162	1340	DOWN
DD	343	507	-32.3%	-164	409	DOWN
EW	1224	1779	-31.2%	-555	1497	DOWN
HP	652	839	-22.3%	-187	815	DOWN
NE	605	796	-24.0%	-191	790	DOWN
SD	688	863	-20.3%	-175	859	DOWN

Admin Rate **8.5 11.3**

The tables below give a breakdown of the crime types by CDRP for the past 12 months and March 2011.

12 months to March 2011	BURGLARY DWELLING	ROBBERY	THEFT FROM VEHICLE	THEFT OF VEHICLE	TOTAL	% of Total
Amber Valley	400	47	473	185	1105	17%
Bolsover	267	21	296	176	760	12%
Chesterfield	437	58	369	182	1046	16%
Derbyshire Dales	117	11	156	59	343	5%
Erewash	470	59	531	164	1224	19%
High Peak	251	31	263	107	652	10%
North East Derbyshire	248	31	211	115	605	9%
South Derbyshire	249	44	291	104	688	11%
Admin	2439	302	2590	1092	6423	
Admin % of Total	38%	5%	40%	17%		
March 2011	BURGLARY DWELLING	ROBBERY	THEFT FROM VEHICLE	THEFT OF VEHICLE	TOTAL	% of Total
Amber Valley	16	1	27	19	63	14%
Bolsover	20	1	19	12	52	11%
Chesterfield	41	4	17	13	75	16%
Derbyshire Dales	6	0	14	5	25	5%
Erewash	26	2	50	10	88	19%
High Peak	25	2	22	8	57	12%
North East Derbyshire	15	1	14	16	46	10%
South Derbyshire	27	1	22	7	57	12%
Admin	176	12	185	90	463	
Admin % of Total	38%	3%	40%	19%		

%s have been rounded and may not = 100%

NI20 Assault with Injury

The Admin County and all Districts (with the exception of South Derbyshire) have met the new target reductions set from April 2009.

	NI 20	Milestone	Performance	Difference From Milestone	Previous 12 months	Change
Admin	4854	5280	-8.1%	-426	5462	DOWN
AV	750	813	-7.7%	-63	881	DOWN
BD	512	610	-16.1%	-98	511	UP
CB	1011	1082	-6.6%	-71	1047	DOWN
DD	268	336	-20.2%	-68	337	DOWN
EW	860	1007	-14.6%	-147	1038	DOWN
HP	561	575	-2.4%	-14	686	DOWN
NE	383	466	-17.8%	-83	464	DOWN
SD	509	388	31.2%	121	498	UP

Admin Rate **6.4** **7.0**

The tables below give a breakdown of the crime counts per month by CDRP for the past and previous 12 months.

CDRP	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	TOTAL	% of TOTAL
Amber Valley	54	82	92	71	68	68	35	49	45	61	70	55	750	15.50%
Bolsover	52	49	66	45	47	47	24	35	46	35	32	34	512	10.50%
Chesterfield	89	122	120	85	83	96	50	62	80	85	64	75	1011	20.80%
Derbyshire Dales	22	24	35	32	31	11	19	19	18	21	13	23	268	5.50%
Erewash	71	84	87	68	94	79	54	70	44	73	65	71	860	17.70%
High Peak	69	54	69	55	50	54	24	36	36	46	36	32	561	11.60%
North East Derbyshire	37	34	43	54	40	30	12	28	28	25	27	25	383	7.90%
South Derbyshire	49	52	52	56	52	45	34	43	29	23	31	43	509	10.50%
TOTAL	443	501	564	466	465	430	252	342	326	369	338	358	4854	

CDRP	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	TOTAL	% of TOTAL
Amber Valley	79	80	96	67	72	69	75	65	63	71	61	83	881	16.10%
Bolsover	61	44	54	43	45	40	41	31	38	35	34	45	511	9.40%
Chesterfield	82	94	82	106	88	73	81	82	81	77	94	107	1047	19.20%
Derbyshire Dales	29	49	38	24	20	35	23	19	25	37	19	19	337	6.20%
Erewash	79	106	94	95	93	97	93	82	82	76	61	80	1038	19.00%
High Peak	60	54	63	63	64	48	55	52	67	59	41	60	686	12.60%
North East Derbyshire	50	37	59	29	38	27	26	39	33	38	32	56	464	8.50%
South Derbyshire	45	42	39	42	42	55	42	42	40	43	35	31	498	9.10%
TOTAL	485	506	525	469	462	444	436	412	429	436	377	481	5462	

%s have been rounded and may not = 100%

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	County Community Safety Agreement 2011-14
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager
Attached	Community Safety Agreement inc Appendix A - Proposed Targets, Appendix B - Action Plan & Appendix C - Equality Impact Assessment
Action/ Recommendations	<p>That the SCB:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopts the 2011-14 Community Safety Agreement Approves the proposed supporting targets and action plan 2. Formally signs off the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) 3. Agrees to receive quarterly reports on performance against the proposed targets and six monthly updates on progress against the action plan and EIA action plan.

Summary

A review of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which led to legislative changes under the Police and Justice Act 2006 (came into force in August 2007) requires two-tier areas to prepare a county Community Safety Agreement (based on county and district Strategic Intelligence Assessments). The Agreement should be a three year agreement, refreshed annually and should identify priorities to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse. It should also set out the co-ordination arrangements to support district and other partnerships in tackling community safety issues.

Attached is a new Agreement for the period 2011-14. The priorities have been determined via the joint police, city and county threat and risk assessment process. The Safer Communities Board, acting in the role of the will hold partners to account for its delivery.

In the absence of a Local Area Agreement and any related targets, proposed new targets and key performance indicators are set out in Appendix A. Baselines and targets will be considered in detail following a review of year end performance for the year 2010 -11 and a meeting has been set to discuss this on 16 May 2011. It is proposed that the Board receives quarterly performance reports in relation to the overarching targets. In the absence of the Place Survey there are two options for an overarching ASB perceptions or confidence target which can be measured at the county level. One is via the Residents Survey which runs bi-annually and one is via the Citizen's panel which runs 6 monthly. The SCTAG supported the Citizen's Panel option but

this is less perception based than the Residents Survey. Both survey questions are set out in the Appendix for the Board to consider.

Appendix B sets out a list of jointly agreed actions to support delivery of the Agreement, many of which reflect the commitment of partners to the police led control strategy, which followed on from the joint threat and risk process. It is proposed that the Board receives 6 monthly updates on progress against the action plan.

Appendix C is an Equality Impact Assessment of the Agreement for which all partners are jointly responsible and as such it requires formal signatories. There are a number of actions under the Assessment and again it is proposed that the Board receives six monthly updates re progress against these actions.

Partners, including SCTAG members, have had sight of a number of draft copies of the Agreement for consultation and the Agreement was endorsed at the SCTAG meeting on 11 May 2011.

Recommendations

That the SCB:

- 1. Adopts the 2011-14 Community Safety Agreement Approves the proposed supporting targets and action plan**
- 2. Formally signs off the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**
- 3. Agrees to receive quarterly reports on performance against the proposed targets and six monthly updates on progress against the action plan and EIA action plan.**

**DERBYSHIRE
COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT
2011 / 2014**

Working together for a Safer Derbyshire

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- A. Targets & Key Performance Indicators
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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Cllr Carol Hart
Chairman of the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Derbyshire continues to be one of the safest counties in the country and results from the Citizens Panel show that people do feel safer. Crime figures overall for Derbyshire fell by 8.7% from 49,783 in 2008/9 to 45,449 in 2009/10, continuing the downward trend.

The Local Area Agreement (LAA) target to reduce serious acquisitive crime was a reduction of 3% from 8,800 (baseline 2007/08) to 8,536. We have significantly exceeded this target with a 27% reduction on the baseline. This equates to 2,377 fewer recorded crimes across the county. Violent crime remains an issue as the county is above the regional average for assaults with less serious injury and serious woundings. The LAA target was to reduce assault with less serious injury by 4% from 5,492 (baseline 2008/09) to 5,281 by March 2011. We have also exceeded this target with improvements in the last two quarters of 2010-11 equating to an 8% reduction and 647 fewer recorded crimes. Over the course of the last year partners have gained a better understanding of the impact of serious organised crime groups on levels of crime within the County which will lead to better co-ordination of intelligence gathering and multi agency action in future.

Domestic violence continues to feature significantly in these figures with 2,580 victims of domestic violence recorded in 2009/10. We have had increased referrals into Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences and children's safeguarding in relation to high risk victims of domestic violence. Increases in serious sexual assaults, especially in the 14-25 age group, linked to alcohol consumption and learning disabilities, have also been recorded. Safeguarding both children and vulnerable adults in this context is a high priority and there will be a continued focus on staying safe through prevention work and education.

The LAA target to improve understanding of local concerns about ASB, measured by the bi-annual Place Survey, is a 5% increase on 20.2% over 2 years. The Place Survey has been abandoned by the Government but the response to the same question in the Resident's Survey for 2009 showed an improvement.

The number of first time entrants into the Derbyshire youth justice system has fallen significantly since 2007/8. This downward trend reflects changes in police practice, the work of Family Intervention Projects and the impact of the YOS prevention team. The re-offending rates of high risk young offenders in Derbyshire in 2009/10 was better than the regional, family and national averages and showed an improvement of over 11% on the previous year.

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

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

In relation to road safety 493 people were killed or seriously injured on our roads in 2007 compared with 449 in 2009. Whilst this was a reduction it was still 4% above the LAA target. A new business case, with annual plan, is being developed to take the Road Safety Partnership forward in 2011, following changes to its funding and structure, to ensure that this issue remains a priority in the wider partnership agenda.

2. CONTEXT FOR THE COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT

Legislation

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

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

Local Area Agreements

Local Area Agreements (LAAs) were first introduced in 2005 to run for a period of three years. In two tier areas, the Agreement was negotiated at a county level and led by the County Council. Derbyshire's LAA 2008-11 included 35 national indicators of which nine were community safety related targets, together with two locally defined indicator targets. At the end of the LAA in March 2011 we met or exceeded five of the 11 targets, had made some progress against a further five and remained red in relation to one target around perceptions of anti social behaviour, partly as a result of the withdrawal of the national survey by which it was measured.

In the absence of an LAA from 2011 onwards priorities for 2011/12 have been identified via the joint strategic threat and risk process.

Partnership Working

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the run up to May 2012 and the introduction of locally elected Crime & Policing Commissioners we are anticipating significant changes in the way we deliver community safety across the county. We will need to ensure that the Safer Derbyshire Partnership has the right staff and skills to meet those changes.

3. COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT PRIORITIES 2011-14

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

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

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

Locally, in partnership with the Police and Derby City Community Safety Partnership, Safer Derbyshire undertakes an annual joint threat and risk assessment. This assessment process identifies the priority areas in relation to crime and community safety for the partnership to focus on over the following 12 months. A draft assessment highlighting 11 local priority areas was considered by partners in detail during October 2010 and initially scored in relation to threat and risk around each identified area. It was the subject of a further full threat and risk assessment in November 2010 when countywide partners considered the assessment and potential future activity to mitigate the risks. Re-scoring will take place every quarter over 2011/12 to ensure that the priorities remain appropriate. It will then become apparent where any reduction in resources in the current financial climate is impacting adversely in relation to threat and risk.

Below is a summary of the priority areas identified.

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

4. PERFORMANCE

Performance Management

The Safer Communities Board has agreed a number of targets and key performance indicators in relation to the 11 priorities, which are attached at Appendix A.

Every quarter the Safer Communities Board will be provided with a target status document, describing performance against each target, with commentary and a 'red, amber, green' status and broken down to district where appropriate.

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

Action Plans

An action plan has been developed outlining the activity which will take place to mitigate the risks in relation to the 11 identified priorities following on from the full threat and risk assessment discussion in November 2010 attended by a number of countywide partners. The county action plan is attached at Appendix B.

5. BUDGET

In February 2011 the Home Office confirmed that there would be a new Community Safety Fund (to be held by the new Crime and Policing Commissioner when elected after May 2012) which consolidates:

- The Stronger Safer Communities Fund (this is the former £815,000 ABG managed through the Safer Communities Board)
- The Young Peoples Substance Misuse Grant (this is the former £130,000 ABG managed through the Drug and Alcohol Board)
- The Community Call for Action Fund (none received in Derbyshire).

The Derbyshire allocation is £735,999 for 2011-12 and £372,344 for 2012-13 which roughly equates to a cut of 22% in 2011-12 and an overall total cut of almost 60% by 2012/13. This reduces the Safer Communities Board allocation to £636,000 for 2011-12 and £322,000 for 2012-13. Further discussion will need to take place re the 2012-13 allocation during 2011.

The Safer Communities Board has agreed allocations based on project/role evaluations and a risk assessment process as follows:

Anti-Social Behaviour. (£18,726 per district Community Safety Partnership)	£119,848
Reducing Re-Offending. Continued funding for two Probation Service Assistants as part of the Integrated Offender Management Scheme	£81,644
Reducing Re-Offending. Continued funding for the Prison Officer Post as part of the Integrated Offender Management Scheme	£6,837
Domestic Violence. Continued contribution towards costs of four IDVAs (Independent Domestic Violence Advocates) to provide the MARACs (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference)	£53,684
Rape & Serious Sexual Violence. Part funding towards the cost of a complete support service in the County's Sexual Assault Referral Centre	£50,000
Local Partnership Programmes. (£20,686 each per district Community Safety Partnership)	£165,491
Drugs and Alcohol. Continued contribution towards costs of the Drug and Alcohol Action Team	£101,749
Alcohol. Contribution to SWITCH project for Alcohol Arrest Referral Workers in police custody suites.	£57,221

6. DATA SHARING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Data Sharing

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

Risk Management

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

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

7. Equalities

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

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

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

Appendix A – Targets and KPIs

Overarching target supported by a number of KPIs. Overarching target needs to be clearly/easily understood and locally meaningful.

Priority	Overarching Target/KPI	Key Performance Indicators	Follow Up Action
Safeguarding Children	Not appropriate for overarching target for SCB Not yet clarified - should link with Children's Safeguarding Board	Delivery of prevention education package in schools across the County. Numbers of pupils/schools? Number of fire fatalities involving children. Increase number of referrals from assessments to DFRS.	Part of a County Community Safety Unit action/project DFRS DFRS
Organised Crime Groups	Not appropriate for overarching target under SCB	Establish referral pathways into VALs & IOM as disruption activity and monitor numbers Percentage of complaints about unsolicited calls from doorstep traders that are investigated and referred to other enforcement agencies.	Insp. Barry Thacker DCC Trading Standards
Alcohol	Reducing alcohol specific hospital admissions Measured through the Local Alcohol Profile Data - DAAT	NI20 – Assault With Less Serious Injury Number of females & YP engaged in appropriate services Successful completion of Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs) against number referred. Attrition rate for custody based referrals to treatment services	SDRI – (Police data) Females & YP data collected and could be accessed via NDTMS (DAAT) Data from NDTMS (DAAT) Changes to assessment will highlight alcohol dependent

Priority	Overarching Target/KPI	Key Performance Indicators	Follow Up Action
		<p>Fixed Penalty Notices for alcohol related disorder. (Male/Female/Location)</p> <p>On & Off License Under Age Sales Compliance</p>	<p>drinkers referred to tmt via project Switch.</p> <p>Police data (SDRI)</p> <p>DCC Trading Standards data</p>
Drugs	<p>Increase numbers of planned discharges (Which moving forward will mean Class A drug free. Currently means opiate free as a drug of dependence).</p> <p>Data source NDTMS - DAAT</p>	<p>Increase numbers of females and young people in treatment</p> <p>Wait times into treatment services</p> <p>Utilise Treatment Outcome Profiles (TOPs) data i.e. 3 & 6 month follow up to see if engaged in ETE, offending and still drug free.</p> <p>Methadone Seizures (availability of methadone in community influence treatment services practice)</p> <p>Court sentenced Drug Rehabilitation Requirements. All commencements and successful completions</p>	<p>Already have a DAAT target to increase from 19% to 23% - NDTMS</p> <p>TOPs data via NDTMS DAAT</p> <p>Drug Mapping Team - DAAT</p> <p>Probation</p>
Domestic Violence	<p>Increase repeat referrals to a MARAC as per NI32.</p> <p>Retain current target of 27% as average target for</p>	<p>Numbers engaged in voluntary perpetrator programme which will be developed during 2011.</p> <p>Increase numbers of male victims accessing services.</p>	<p>Service providers via DCC DV Manager</p> <p>NED Women's Aid via DCC DV Manager</p>

Priority	Overarching Target/KPI	Key Performance Indicators	Follow Up Action
	<p>mature MARACs is 35%.</p> <p>MARAC data collected by the Police (SDRI)</p>	<p>Increase numbers of LGBT & BME accessing services</p> <p>Number of young offenders who undertake a DV perpetrator programme. Inc outcomes where possible i.e. offending/attitude</p> <p>Number of referrals into IOM from MARAC</p>	<p>Chris Sprange SDRI collects male victim info & BME already</p> <p>Bob Smith to look at this with Brian Redding</p> <p>Police MARAC Admin</p>
Rape & Serious Sexual Violence	<p>Monitor numbers of reported Rapes and Serious Sexual Assaults and the same as Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) with a view to increasing OBTJ</p> <p>Police crime data - SDRI</p>	<p>Victim satisfaction with services. (Built into NEW SARC specification as a service provider requirement)</p> <p>Raise awareness of services</p>	<p>Built into new SARC service specification</p> <p>Built into new SARC service specification</p>
Serious Acquisitive Crime/Offender Management	<p>Reducing re-offending of adults (offenders or offences?). Consultation document out re measurement of re-offending nationally</p> <p>Reducing re-offending of</p>	<p>Await confirmation of the final elements of the consultation process around measuring re-offending.</p> <p>Follow up those in ETE & accommodation</p> <p>Continue to monitor acquisitive crime as per NI16. As per national guidance</p> <p>1st time entrants into the youth justice system</p>	<p>YOS & probation data</p> <p>Police data (SDRI)</p> <p>YOS data</p>

Priority	Overarching Target/KPI	Key Performance Indicators	Follow Up Action
	young people (offences) via PNC. MofJ data to YOS		
Safeguarding Adults	<p>Not appropriate for overarching target under SCB</p> <p>Monitor number of repeat referrals to Safeguarding procedures following assessment. Data captured by DCC Adult Care</p>	<p>ASB numbers of repeat victims, volume of cases and Persons Susceptible to Harm (PSH) identified.</p> <p>Percentage of Derbyshire Traders subject to a high degree of consumer complaints against whom action has been taken</p>	<p>Potential for data collection following outcome of pilot June 2011</p> <p>DCC Trading Standards data</p>
Anti-Social Behaviour	<p>ASB Perception Target. Improve confidence.</p> <p>Based on questions from either the Residents Survey - Baseline 2009 survey or from Citizens Panel Surveys</p> <p>Citizens Panel Question. <i>How well informed do you feel about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour in your area?</i></p>	<p>Secondary Fires</p> <p>Numbers engaged on YES scheme</p> <p>Calls for Service (Police)</p> <p>Number of Repeat Victims</p> <p>Increase in the number of referrals to Stop Hate UK helpline</p>	<p>DFRS data</p> <p>DFRS data</p> <p>Police data (SDRI)</p> <p>Potential for data collection following outcome of pilot June 2011</p> <p>Stop Hate UK via DCC Community Safety</p>

Priority	Overarching Target/KPI	Key Performance Indicators	Follow Up Action
	<p>Residents Survey Question. <i>How much would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services seek people's views about these issues (a number of ASB related issues in previous question) in your local area?</i> And <i>How much would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with these issues in your local area?</i></p>		
Killed & Seriously Injured	Monitor the Road Safety Partnership targets following the review of problem profiles in 2011 and other national developments		Robert Hill
Terrorism	Not appropriate for overarching target under SCB. Linked to Prevent	Await outcome of national consultation which may split Prevent off from cohesion.	Sally Goodwin, Barry Thacker and Seamus Carroll to monitor

Appendix B – Action Plan

Priority	Action	Lead	Delivery Date
Safeguarding Children	County Community Safety will develop a generic education package to deliver in schools via its education based Citizenship Consultant to cover DV, SV, alcohol, vulnerability & staying safe	Michelle Collins, Lisa Morris - DCC Safer Derbyshire	Sept 2011
Safeguarding Children	DCC Community Safety will link with the work across the new Multi Agency Teams currently being developed across the County regarding bullying awareness and the development of a communications plan	Erin Bower - DCC Community Safety	Sept 2011
Safeguarding Children	County Community Safety will ensure a link to risk based response to repeat and regular missing children to a scoping exercise being undertaken regarding Runaways and Domestic Violence	Erin Bower - DCC Community Safety	June 2011
Safeguarding Children	Targeted engagement with the most deprived and vulnerable families on neighbourhoods. County Community Safety could link this to the work of the Youth Crime Action Plan including links with the Family Intervention Project and the new format of DFRS YES! Scheme which involves working with vulnerable families from deprived neighbourhoods.	Erin Bower - DCC Community Safety Jo Scott – DFRS	Sept 2011
Safeguarding Children	Fire Safety information to be included in all assessments on children and young people. Increase number of referrals from assessments to DFRS	Jo Scott - DFRS	From April 2011 increases by June 2011
Organised Crime Groups	City and County Community Safety will undertake to make the appropriate enquiry links within the partnerships and referrals into VALs (county) and the RAM (city) and into Integrated offender Management for identified OCG nominal's following a scoping/mapping exercise	Sally Goodwin - DCC Community Safety Karen Johnson - Derby City CSP	From April 2011
Organised Crime Groups (&Safeguarding Adults)	Follow up complaints re unsolicited door step traders and investigate if appropriate. Offer support to potential victims of crime through the Trusted Trader Scheme.	Rob Taylour - DCC Trading Standards	Ongoing From April 2011

Priority	Action	Lead	Delivery Date
Alcohol	Development of a County/City-wide strategic approach to Alcohol Harm Reduction. This will form part of the assessment of joint working across city/county & LCJB currently underway, led by the LCJB and the City & County CSPs.	Sally Goodwin - DCC Community Safety (Karen Johnson - Derby City CSP)	Dec 2011
Alcohol	Continue to target priority groups through the County Safer Drinking project, in order to promote safer drinking messages and promote a single contact number for treatment services. Consideration to be given to any further campaigns which could be delivered across County and City, parents highlighted as a high priority group. Alcohol will also form part of the generic education package to be developed for schools under Safeguarding Children	Roger Hardy - County DAAT Christine Flinton - DCC Community Safety	Sept 2011
Alcohol	Work with the Royal Derby and the Chesterfield Royal Hospitals to develop access to aggregated data/intelligence regarding incidents of violence, based on the best practice model developed in Cardiff.	Christine Flinton - DCC Community Safety Laura Follows - Derby City CSP	Sept 2011
Alcohol	Work with Chesterfield Royal Hospital and other partners to secure commitment to establish a Hospital Alcohol Liaison Team (HALT) in the hospital to support people into alcohol treatment services	Roger Hardy, Mick Burrows - County DAAT	Sept 2011
Alcohol	Continue to support the work of the Violence Alcohol and Licensing Groups and the Chesterfield Town Centre Strategic Crime and Disorder Reduction Group with a focus on outcomes. Identification of an appropriate health representative needs to be considered once the wider re-structure of health is completed.	Christine Flinton - DCC Community Safety Insp Andy Smith – Police	Ongoing from April 2011
Alcohol	Continue to provide funding for Operation SWITCH & improve the performance management framework of the scheme to focus on outputs/outcomes	Roger Hardy - County DAAT Kate Wood - Derby City DAAT	Ongoing from April 2011

Priority	Action	Lead	Delivery Date
Alcohol	Demonstrate outcomes from the PC seconded to County Trading Standards for 12 months from November 2010 with a primary focus on activities aimed at reducing underage sales in on-licence premises.	PC Mick Anderson - Police, DCC Trading Standards Christine Flinton - DCC Community Safety	Nov 2011
Alcohol	Pro-active enforcement of the law banning sales of alcohol to underage people on off license and on license premises	Rob Tylour - DCC Trading Standards Police	Ongoing from April 2011
Drugs	Modernise drug treatment services via contract alterations and re-commissioning in order to shift focus to the new recovery agenda in line with the 2010 Drug Strategy	Mick Burrows - County DAAT	Interim contract variations from April 2011
Drugs	Develop an approach towards agencies delivering a range of messages across different risk and harm areas within the Night Time Economy	Mick Burrows - County DAAT	Sept 2011
Drugs	Consider intelligence links between Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and Drug Treatment Services as part of the development and roll out of IOM across the County in 2011	Roger Hardy - County DAAT	June 2011
Domestic Violence	Assess the current provision of early intervention counselling for children who are from families linked to domestic abuse and to identify any gaps in services. This will be fed into the County Domestic Abuse Forum and to work with Children and Families DV sub group of the Forum to identify an action plan	Lisa Morris - DCC Safer Derbyshire	Sept 2011
Domestic Violence	Look at current CAYA funded projects delivering DV messages in schools and work with Sara Wilson from CAYA to assess the effectiveness of these projects. Link with the Children and Families DV sub group to develop appropriate messages for the development of a generic education package to deliver in schools via its education based Citizenship Consultant to cover DV, SV, alcohol, vulnerability & staying safe.	Michelle Collins, Lisa Morris - DCC Safer Derbyshire	Sept 2011

Priority	Action	Lead	Delivery Date
Domestic Violence	As part of the management of DV offenders we will identify appropriate DV offenders through the MARAC process for inclusion in the County IOM arrangements.	Glenn Mason – DCC Safer Derbyshire	June 2011
Domestic Violence	Develop a communications strategy/action plan to increase general awareness of DV (inc Forced Marriage & Honour Based Violence) as part of the work of the County DV Forum. Include Derby City CSP to develop joint campaigns/messages, where appropriate.	Lisa Morris - DCC Safer Derbyshire	Dec 2011
Domestic Violence	In order to identify ways to fill the known intelligence gap around NHS/Health data we will meet with Bill Nicol and Kathy Webster County PCT to identify available PCT data/intelligence which can then be fed into Safer Derbyshire Research & Information Team.	Lisa Morris – DCC Safer Derbyshire	June 2011
Rape & Serious Sexual Assault	Together with Health, Police and Derby City CSP jointly commission a new 3 year holistic victim support service for the County's Sexual Assault Referral Centre from 1.6.2011. Ensure sufficient funding is identified to sustain the service in years 2 & 3.	Sally Goodwin, Michelle Collins, Lisa Morris - DCC Safer Derbyshire	June 2011
Rape & Serious Sexual Assault	Include rape and serious sexual violence in the Community Safety generic education package to deliver in schools via the education based Citizenship Consultant.	Michelle Collins - DCC Community Safety	Sept 2011
Rape & Serious Sexual Assault	Ensure that the SARC publicises its services and positive outcomes, including those which do not end in a prosecution but are the correct outcome for the victim. This will form part of the new SARC service to be commissioned from 1.6.2011.	Sally Goodwin, Michelle Collins - DCC Community Safety	From June 2011 onwards
Serious Acquisitive Crime & Offender Management	Between April & June 2011 roll out a multi agency Integrated Offender Management Scheme across the County to manage those offenders identified as at highest risk of re-offending. Ensure referral links to the FIP, the Youth Offending Services, Youth Inclusion Support Panel and to the DFRS 'Yes' project to tackle young people on the cusp of offending.	Glenn Mason – DCC Safer Derbyshire	June 2011

Priority	Action	Lead	Delivery Date
Safeguarding Adults	Development of interactive multi-agency training for all frontline staff in issues relating to the safeguarding of adults. This should refer to the existing children and adult safeguarding board interactive learning package that is being reviewed.	Katya Bates, Marie Billyeald - DCC Community Safety	From April 2011
Safeguarding Adults	Make preparations for the delivery of "No Secrets 2" report. Work already underway via DPAR	Jane Bates - DCC Safer Derbyshire	From April 2011 onwards
Safeguarding Adults	Work to promote the Stop Hate UK 24/7 helpline service across the county to ensure increased awareness of support services and increase referrals to support ongoing funding.	Seamus Carroll – DCC Community Safety	From April 2011 onwards
Anti-social Behaviour	Ensure that there is some ASB officer capability at district level, which is linked to police officers supporting people at risk from repeat ASB. It is not solely within county control - districts via the Safer Communities Board will decide what staffing can be supported in local CSPs, dependent upon funding.	Sally Goodwin - DCC Community Safety	From April 2011 onwards
Anti-social Behaviour	Engage with the private sector in relation to ASB and Alcohol related crime. Trading Standards will pro-actively monitor the percentage of businesses identified as High Priority that have been investigated for sales of age-restricted products	Rob Taylour - DCC Trading Standards	Ongoing From April 2011
Anti-social Behaviour	Develop a partnership response to the outcome of the Government review of tools and powers relating to ASB via the ASB Forum.	Insp Barry Thacker - Safer Derbyshire	Dec 2011
Anti-social Behaviour	Explore potential new funding to maintain the support for Victims of ASB, currently funded by DCC but due to expire 31 March 2011.	Christine Flinton - DCC Community Safety	June 2011
Anti-social Behaviour	Raise the profile of the revised DFRS Youth Engagement Scheme 'YES' to highlight the move to a more holistic family oriented approach and endeavour to engage schools in delivery.	Jo Scott - DFRS	Sept 2011

Priority	Action	Lead	Delivery Date
Killed & Seriously Injured	Obtain a commitment for Partners that combating KSIs is a priority for the county. Ensure appropriate reporting mechanisms are in place, following changes to LAA process, to keep this issue on the wider partnership agenda. Ensure changes to Public Health arrangements in local government factor in KSI road collisions.	Robert Hill - Road Safety Partnership	April 2011 onwards
Killed & Seriously Injured	New opportunities for training will be utilised in 2011/12 through changes in the funding model for safety cameras and training courses. Identify options for management and delivery of driver training to best suit the needs of the partnership in the future.	Robert Hill - Road Safety Partnership	July 2011
Killed & Seriously Injured	The Road Safety Partnership will endeavour to ensure it maintains sufficient analytical capability to review and analyse figures and causation factors to assist in setting priorities and risk groups. Problem profiles to be updated in 2011 and a review of the priority groups and their activity subsequently undertaken	Robert Hill - Road Safety Partnership	July 2011
Counter Terrorism	Develop a protocol with the YOS and Probation Service in order to develop a partnership approach to challenge extremist views and support individuals in custody and on community sentences	Seamus Carroll - DCC Community Safety	July 2011
Counter Terrorism	Ensure co-ordination of 'Prevent' briefings to appropriate staff at county and district level to raise awareness of staff and to improve intelligence gathering from multiple agencies to enable identification of new & emerging communities.	Seamus Carroll - DCC Community Safety	Ongoing From April 2011

Appendix C - Equality Impact Assessment

Derbyshire County Council Equality Impact Assessment Record Form 2008

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

Stage 1 - Prioritising what to impact assess

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stage 2 - Pulling an assessment team together

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

Stage 3 - Scoping of the assessment / identifying likely issues

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

Stage 4 - Pulling together all the information

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

Stage 5 - Assessing the impact or effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intergenerational Work Feedback

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derbyshire Constabulary Recorded Crime figures

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

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

Young Victims of Crime Survey 2009

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

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

Anti-bullying Alliance July 2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stage 6 - Ways of reducing or removing unwanted effects

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

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

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

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

Stages 8 and 9 - Action planning, target setting and monitoring

TARGETS / SUCCESS CRITERIA

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

ACTION	LEAD RESP	PARTNERS	RESOURCES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ MILESTONES	QUALITY ASSURANCE
Continue to work with the Muslim Associations in Chesterfield around developing exchange of information around the extremist views or potential radicalisation of individuals.	Safer Derbyshire Seamus Carroll & Insp Barry Thacker	Police - C Division & Counter Terrorism Unit. Chesterfield Muslim Associations		Awareness of and/or referrals into Channel project	Monitored quarterly as part of the County's Prevent Plan
Continue to develop intergenerational work around ASB and between victims and offenders involved in other crime where appropriate, including the police restorative justice approach.	Safer Derbyshire Marie Billyeald & Glenn Mason	DCC, Proabtion & Police		Increased confidence and less fear of crime	Evaluation of specific projects
Develop mechanisms for identifying repeat vulnerable victims of ASB and engage multi agency responses to protect the vulnerable.	Safer Derbyshire Insp Barry Thacker, Tracy Coates & SDRI	Police, District CSPs and DCC Services		Await outcome of Derbyshire & national pilots July 2011	Await outcome of Derbyshire & national pilots July 2011. Will also be monitored as part of the control strategy
Improve ability to obtain and/or share data in relation to any potential child exploitation in the County, forced marriage within the gypsy/traveller community. There is	Safer Derbyshire Sally Goodwin		There is currently limited resource to undertake a significant		Will constantly review SDRI capacity during the course of 2011-12

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

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

Please indicate below which actions to which plans

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

Step 11 - Publishing your assessment

Please indicate below:-

Your assessment has been signed off for publishing by

Safer Communities Board

Your assessment was published on

Medium/ location	Date

Signed

Date

Community Safety Agreement & EIA Signatories

Derbyshire County Council:
Cabinet Member for Public Health Councillor Carol Hart

Derbyshire Constabulary:
Chief Constable Mick Creedon

Derbyshire Police Authority:
Chair - Councillor Phillip Hickson

Derbyshire Probation Trust:
Chief Executive Officer - Denise White

Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service:
Chief Fire Officer – Sean Frayne

NHS Derbyshire:
Associate Director of Public Health - Steve Pintus

Amber Valley CSP:
CSP Chair

Bolsover CSP:
CSP Chair

Chesterfield CSP:
CSP Chair

Derbyshire Dales CSP:
CSP Chair

Erewash CSP:
Cabinet Member for Community Safety

High Peak CSP:
CSP Chair

North East Derbyshire CSP:
CSP Chair

South Derbyshire CSP:
CSP Chair

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	ASB Consultation Response
Report written by	Supt Howard Veigas – Police Community Safety
Attached	Derbyshire ASB Consultation Response Document
Action/ Recommendations	That the SCB notes the countywide response to the national consultation

Background

Reducing anti-social behaviour is a Government priority as well as a priority for the police and other agencies, particularly where it is criminal or targeted at vulnerable victims. In February 2011 the Home Secretary issued a consultation document around anti-social behaviour.

Police and partners need a range of tools to deal with anti-social behaviour. The toolkit practitioners currently use is extensive, and runs from warning letters all the way up to court orders like the Anti-social Behaviour Order (ASBO), but a Government review found a number of issues with the current toolkit. As a result, the Government is proposing a radical streamlining of the toolkit with a move away from having a tool for every different problem trying to ensure that the police and partners have faster, more flexible tools.

The consultation document posed a number of questions which were considered, in detail, at a specific workshop at the County ASB Forum meeting in March 2011. The workshop included the ASB lead for the Derby City Community Safety Partnership. Attached is a copy of the response which was submitted in time for the 17 May 2011 deadline.

Recommendation

That the SCB notes the countywide response to the national consultation

Criminal Behaviour Order

Pros

- Good if no minimum term
- Quicker than stand-alone ASBO
- ASBO does need re-branding – BUT concern about ‘CrimBO’ acronym. Suggest Unacceptable Behaviour Order
- From tiered approach – happy that title of order uses the term ‘criminal’

Cons

- Will be difficult to enforce the positive aspects
- Will the courts support the breach of a positive clause? This will be even more difficult for young people
- May be reluctance from some partners to report breach and enforce positive clauses
- For young people, may be duplication with Youth Rehabilitation Order requirements (as order is always on conviction)
- Concerns that the number of requirements will be confusing
- YOS report could recommend a YRO with positive requirements and then a Criminal Behaviour without positive requirements
- Legislation needs to include the YOS as a statutory consultee
- Still discrepancy between civil order and criminal burden of proof
- No reference to review process – terms of review could be put in original application
- Definition is too narrow – shouldn’t be restricted to household
- Contradiction between Criminal Behaviour Order for anti-social acts (although not everyone agrees)
- Lack of clear guidance could lead to more of a postcode lottery

Q1 How could the application process for a Criminal Behaviour Order be streamlined?

- National standard and format for all applications – gives consistency
- Standard format requiring less than current application x 2
- Standard application nationwide – regardless of agency x 2
- Civil burden of proof (another person disagreed with this)
- Contested applications to be done on representations – no live evidence?
- Court required to list contested hearings within 90 days of application – no more delay!

Q2a What do you think the term of a Criminal Behaviour Order should be for Under 18s?

Minimum Term		Maximum Term	
3m		12m	
6m	1 vote or 5.5%	18m	
12m	9 votes or 50%	24m	
18m	2 votes or 11%	30m	
24m	5 votes or 28%	36m	6 votes or 32%
30m		48m	
36m		60m	2 votes or 10%
No min.		No max.	10 votes or 53%
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify term subject to context of behaviour and could carry across from being a young person into adulthood 	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed if necessary

Q2b What do you think the term of a Criminal Behaviour Order should be for Adults?

Minimum Term		Maximum Term	
3m		12m	
6m		18m	
12m	12 votes or 92%	24m	
18m		30m	
24m		36m	
30m		48m	
36m		60m	2 votes or 18% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed if necessary
No min.		No max.	9 votes or 82%
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify term subject to context of behaviour 	Other	

Q3 Do you think the sanction for breach of prohibitions of a Criminal Behaviour Order should be different to those for breach of the positive elements?

YES	NO
8 votes or 47%	9 votes or 53%

Additional comments:-

- Would need to be an assessment of each individual breach

Q4a What would be the impact of the Criminal Behaviour Order on **Costs**?

Higher	Lower	No change
2 votes or 10%	3 votes or 16% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs to be x 2 	14 votes or 74% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information available!

Q4b What would be the impact of the Criminal Behaviour Order on **Offending Outcomes**?

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	1 vote or 5% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because it incorporates positive requirements, which address underlying causes 	19 votes or 95%

Q5 How many hours do you think it would take to prepare and apply for a Criminal Behaviour Order?

- How long is a piece of string?
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30m		48m	
36m		60m	
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Other		Other	

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Q4a What would be the impact of the Crime Prevention Injunction on Costs?

Higher	Lower	No change
2 votes or 12.5%	6 votes or 37.5%	8 votes or 50%

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Higher	Lower	No change
1 vote or 6%	2 votes or 11%	15 votes or 83%

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- It ought to take two hours x 2
- Depends on the individual case
- Depends on the individual case and the level of evidence required by the courts x 2
- Little as possible
- Needs to be done as swiftly as possible – but severity of case will influence this

Community Protection Order

Level One

Pros

- Reduction in cost
- Streamlining
- Simplifies the process
- Easier for the public to understand
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- Cost implications – new letters, notices, training
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Level Two

Pros

- Brings a number of orders together – cost saving, simpler
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- Concept is good – the devil is in the detail
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- Happy with notices and order levels

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- Should Noise Abatement be Level Two not Level One?
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YES	NO
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Additional comments:-

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Q3a What do you think would be the impact of the Community Protection Order on Costs?

Higher	Lower	No change
	3 votes or 20%	12 votes or 80%

Additional comments:-

- Will depend on circumstances and what the order is aiming to achieve
- Needs to be lower

Q3b What do you think would be the impact of the Community Protection Order on Offending Outcomes?

Higher	Lower	No change
	2 votes or 14%	12 votes or 86%

Additional comments:-

- Lower if restorative justice is incorporated into it
- Have to be meaningful sanctions that are applied consistently

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- Dispersal Orders could raise the fear of crime – the Direction Power wouldn't
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- Change of age down to 10
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YES	NO
16 votes or 84%	3 votes or 16%

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- Positive enforcement
- Power of arrest
- Breaches need to be dealt with positively

Q4 How much time would be saved by having the Direction Power rather than the existing requirements to designate a particular area?

- Lots x 2
- Section 27 widely used – this would assist
- Who knows? What about legal challenges for over-zealousness?
- It would be much more effective and, if used carefully, would reduce ASB – eg remove ringleaders and rest will lose interest
- Don’t see a difference. Defining the specific area may need to be very detailed – eg listing of streets etc
- If it replaces a DPPO, would save considerable time for police and local authority
- Not sure it saves time – 1 x DPPO = 2000 directions to leave??

Q5 What do you think would be the impact of the Direction Power on volume of directions issued?

More	Less	No change
10 votes or 56% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A positive increase • Needs to be monitored though – too many will become unsustainable 		8 votes or 44%

Out of Court Disposals

Pros

- Improve community confidence
- There are positives in engaging the community and victims in the process. Professionals could bring community views rather than community deliver them personally
- Community panels could have an overview of all cases rather than specific cases

Cons

- Resource implications for intensive supervision
- Who’s going to deliver it?

- Community tolerance levels differ – panels may have ‘hidden agendas’ or personal views that affect the delivery of ‘justice’
- Need parameters / guidance
- Need to set up a panel (although could use existing ones or use parish councils)
- Lack of consistency between areas
- More bureaucratic and will slow up the process of ABCs
- ABC is a voluntary contract – individuals may walk out of the meeting if there is a panel there
- Training implications for the panel
- How do we know what actually works?

Community Trigger

Pros

- Ensures all agencies are involved in tackling ASB
- Aim is to tell victims what action is being taken thus avoiding Community Trigger
- Agencies need to tell victims what action they are going to take within specified timescales (links to minimum standards). There needs to be a ‘Duty to Inform’.

Cons

- What do we mean by ‘action’? An action could be a decision to take no action.
- What about a timeframe for the Trigger?
- How do we find out if the ASB has been reported to all the different agencies?
- Will be difficult to manage public expectations
- Do we want to ‘take no action’ in order to get funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner?
- Potential for discrimination claims
- How will the CSP co-ordinate the response?

Criminal Behaviour Order

Pros

- Good if no minimum term
- Quicker than stand-alone ASBO
- ASBO does need re-branding – BUT concern about ‘CrimBO’ acronym. Suggest Unacceptable Behaviour Order
- From tiered approach – happy that title of order uses the term ‘criminal’

Cons

- Will be difficult to enforce the positive aspects
- Will the courts support the breach of a positive clause? This will be even more difficult for young people
- May be reluctance from some partners to report breach and enforce positive clauses
- For young people, may be duplication with Youth Rehabilitation Order requirements (as order is always on conviction)
- Concerns that the number of requirements will be confusing
- YOS report could recommend a YRO with positive requirements and then a Criminal Behaviour without positive requirements
- Legislation needs to include the YOS as a statutory consultee
- Still discrepancy between civil order and criminal burden of proof
- No reference to review process – terms of review could be put in original application
- Definition is too narrow – shouldn’t be restricted to household
- Contradiction between Criminal Behaviour Order for anti-social acts (although not everyone agrees)
- Lack of clear guidance could lead to more of a postcode lottery

Q1 How could the application process for a Criminal Behaviour Order be streamlined?

- National standard and format for all applications – gives consistency
- Standard format requiring less than current application x 2
- Standard application nationwide – regardless of agency x 2
- Civil burden of proof (another person disagreed with this)
- Contested applications to be done on representations – no live evidence?
- Court required to list contested hearings within 90 days of application – no more delay!

Q2a What do you think the term of a Criminal Behaviour Order should be for Under 18s?

Minimum Term		Maximum Term	
3m		12m	
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12m	9 votes or 50%	24m	
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30m		48m	
36m		60m	2 votes or 10%
No min.		No max.	10 votes or 53%
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify term subject to context of behaviour and could carry across from being a young person into adulthood 	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed if necessary

Q2b What do you think the term of a Criminal Behaviour Order should be for Adults?

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No min.		No max.	9 votes or 82%
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify term subject to context of behaviour 	Other	

Q3 Do you think the sanction for breach of prohibitions of a Criminal Behaviour Order should be different to those for breach of the positive elements?

YES	NO
8 votes or 47%	9 votes or 53%

Additional comments:-

- Would need to be an assessment of each individual breach

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- Who knows? What about legal challenges for over-zealousness?
- It would be much more effective and, if used carefully, would reduce ASB – eg remove ringleaders and rest will lose interest
- Don't see a difference. Defining the specific area may need to be very detailed – eg listing of streets etc
- If it replaces a DPPO, would save considerable time for police and local authority
- Not sure it saves time – 1 x DPPO = 2000 directions to leave??

Q5 What do you think would be the impact of the Direction Power on volume of directions issued?

More	Less	No change
10 votes or 56% <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A positive increase• Needs to be monitored though – too many will become unsustainable		8 votes or 44%

Out of Court Disposals

Pros

- Improve community confidence
- There are positives in engaging the community and victims in the process. Professionals could bring community views rather than community deliver them personally
- Community panels could have an overview of all cases rather than specific cases

Cons

- Resource implications for intensive supervision
- Who's going to deliver it?
- Community tolerance levels differ – panels may have 'hidden agendas' or personal views that affect the delivery of 'justice'
- Need parameters / guidance
- Need to set up a panel (although could use existing ones or use parish councils)
- Lack of consistency between areas
- More bureaucratic and will slow up the process of ABCs
- ABC is a voluntary contract – individuals may walk out of the meeting if there is a panel there
- Training implications for the panel
- How do we know what actually works?

Community Trigger

Pros

- Ensures all agencies are involved in tackling ASB
- Aim is to tell victims what action is being taken thus avoiding Community Trigger
- Agencies need to tell victims what action they are going to take within specified timescales (links to minimum standards). There needs to be a 'Duty to Inform'.

Cons

- What do we mean by 'action'? An action could be a decision to take no action.
- What about a timeframe for the Trigger?
- How do we find out if the ASB has been reported to all the different agencies?
- Will be difficult to manage public expectations
- Do we want to 'take no action' in order to get funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner?
- Potential for discrimination claims
- How will the CSP co-ordinate the response?

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Establishing Statutory Domestic Homicide Reviews
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager
Attachments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Home Office letter - Implementation of Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004) – Domestic Homicide Reviews• Violence against women and girls newsletter (March 2011)
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board endorses the proposal to establish a joint county level process to undertake DV Homicide Reviews and receives a further detailed report in September 2011.

Purpose of the Report

To provide an overview of the new duties following the implementation of Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004.

Information and Analysis

Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 came into force in April 2011. This provision establishes multi-agency domestic homicide reviews on a statutory basis to ensure that all the agencies identify lessons that can be learned from domestic violence (DV) homicides, with a view to improving policies and practice to better protect and safeguard victims of domestic violence.

The multi agency statutory guidance for the conduct of DV reviews identifies Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in the local authority area in which the victim resided as the responsible authority for establishing a multi-agency review panel. The guidance also suggests that CSPs may wish to delegate the review process to existing DV forums or other pre-existing arrangements within their area. In April 2011 the Home Office published a guidance document which clearly sets out expectations for the review process.

It is proposed that this issue is dealt with at a County level (including Derby City) within the existing DV governance structures. Currently feedback from DV homicides is reported informally into the MARAC Governance Board by Superintendent Debbie Platt, who is the Head of Public Protection for the Police. This process could be formalised as there are existing links between the County Council DV Manager in Safer Derbyshire and the City CSP DV lead to a number of other relevant agencies.

District council and CSP members at recent meetings, including the SCTAG, have confirmed that they have not instigated any local mechanisms for establishing homicide reviews and endorsed a joint county level approach.

An initial meeting took place on 13 May 2011 between the county and city community safety and the police public protection leads and the police head of the

regional review team. The discussion highlighted that there are approx 30 DV related homicides across the East Midlands each year with up to five of those happening in Derbyshire. The meeting also identified that over the last 12-14 months at least three DV homicides have occurred in Derbyshire which would now fit the criteria for a homicide review.

There are also potential budget implications in relation to the production of an overview report following the review, which has to be completed by a competent independent individual with relevant experience. Apparently this can cost between £3-5k per report.

The guidance is now being considered in detail to determine exactly what is required, map out a process and establish what resources we already have to support the process and what resources we may need to identify from elsewhere. This will include a breakdown of any cost implications.

Recommendation

That the Board endorses the proposal to establish a joint county level process to undertake DV Homicide Reviews and receives a further detailed report in September 2011.

Letter to Community Safety Partnership Chairs and Chief Constables in England and Wales

CC:

Community Safety Partnership Managers.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 9 OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, CRIME AND VICTIMS ACT [2004] - DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEWS

I am writing to advise you about the implementation of Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. This provision will come into force on 31st March 2011 and will create an expectation that local areas should undertake a multi-agency review following a domestic violence homicide committed after 31st March 2011.

The aim of these multi-agency reviews is for all the agencies involved to identify the lessons that can be learned from domestic homicides with a view to improving policies and practice at a local and national level and preventing future homicide and incidents of domestic violence.

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are ideally placed to initiate Domestic Homicide Reviews and will have a key role to play in identifying those best placed to sit on a review panel for each particular homicide. The review panel will then take responsibility for conducting the review.

The launch of this provision will be supported with statutory guidance, which includes templates for the over-arching review, an e-learning training package, information leaflets for friends and family members of the victim and the development of an expert group managed by the Home Office which will be responsible for the quality assurance of reviews and national dissemination of effective practice and learning. Interim Guidance on conducting domestic homicide reviews was issued in March 2010 and has been subject to consultation with police and other partners. The final statutory guidance, e-learning training package and leaflets will be available to download from 31st March 2011 at www.homeoffice.gov.uk.

I appreciate you may have concerns regarding the creation of additional duties attached to these reviews. Many areas have already undertaken domestic homicide reviews on a voluntary basis and have established forums in place leading on this work. It may be appropriate to your local circumstances to refer the domestic homicide review for action to such a forum, for example your local domestic violence forum. On completion of the review, the CSP will need to clear the final overview report prior to it being sent for quality assurance at the Home Office.

Domestic homicides are tragic but thankfully relatively rare events. We do not expect the new review process to impose new financial burdens on any single area and many CSP areas will not have to undertake a review in the first year of operation.

We will carefully review this policy after the first year of implementation to ascertain a more accurate picture of the impact the policy is having on local areas.

If you have any queries please email DHREnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Justin Russell
Head of the Violent and Youth Crime Prevention Unit

Violence against women and girls newsletter

8 March 2010

INTRODUCTION

On November 25, 2010 the Government published *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls* to outline its strategic vision in this area. Today, on International Women's Day, we are publishing *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls: Action Plan*. This reflects the guiding principles we outlined in our strategic vision and also includes our response to Baroness Stern's Review into the way rape complaints are handled in England and Wales.

This Action Plan provides an overview of the wide range of actions the Government will be taking forward with key partners to deliver its strategy on ending these forms of violence. It will be a dynamic document which will be refreshed and updated every six months. While priorities for action will change over time, developments will be consistent the overarching guiding principles set out in *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls*. And, for the first time, our approach to tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) recognises that it is an issue which occurs in all countries.

Prevention is at the heart of our approach, with new campaigns in 2011/12 to tackle teenage relationship abuse, sexual assault and rape. These campaigns are part of our broader goal of bringing about long-term cultural transformation, focusing on our objective to tackle the social and cultural acceptance of VAWG.

We know that ending VAWG is a difficult task which cannot be achieved by central government alone. We also recognise that the majority of services to support women and girls will continue to be funded and delivered at a local level. In order to realise our vision, we must therefore work together to ensure collective action from international institutions, central and local government, voluntary groups and local communities. We should strive to be ambitious in our aims and shared objective to end all forms of violence against women and girls.

For more information please visit: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/vawg If you have any questions relating to violence against women and girls, e-mail us at: VAWGenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

In this issue:

Direct funding for rape crisis centres

Improving our response to domestic violence

Establishing statutory domestic homicide reviews

Ministry of Defence publishes tri-service policy on domestic and sexual violence

Guidance published to prevent and tackle female genital mutilation

Taking steps to tackle forced marriage

New actions to tackle stalking and harassment

UPDATES

Direct funding for rape crisis centres

The Ministry of Justice has announced £29.4 million of dedicated funding over the next three years for vulnerable victims of crime. The money will be used to support the most seriously affected, vulnerable and persistently targeted victims and witnesses.

An important part of this will be to ensure those traumatised by rape and sexual violence receive the specialist support they need. Therefore, up to £10.5 million of this funding will go directly to local rape crisis centres. This is part of a wider Government commitment to sustain the provision of rape crisis centres across England and Wales.

This is also the first time funding has been guaranteed on a three year basis to help put providers on a stable, financial footing, enabling them to give sustained support to those who need it most. The funding pool opened to eligible providers on 31 January 2011. Funding decisions will be made by April 2011. For more information visit: www.justice.gov.uk

Improving our response to domestic violence

The Immigration Rules make provision for spouses (including registered civil partners, same-sex partners and unmarried partners) of British citizens and persons settled here who have been subjected to domestic violence during the probationary period to apply for indefinite leave to remain. Support for spouses in this position is currently provided by the Sojourner Project.

An agreement has now been reached between the Home Office and Department for Work and Pensions that will enable those who are eligible to apply under the domestic violence provisions to have a limited period of access to income-related benefits. The intended implementation date is April 2012 and funding for the Sojourner Project will continue in the interim. We are also pleased to confirm that from April 2011, the Home Office will provide a total of 50 days support per eligible applicant via the Sojourner Project.

A letter with further details on this issue will be sent to external partners shortly.

Establishing statutory domestic homicide reviews

Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 will be implemented from 31 March 2011. This provision will establish multi-agency domestic homicide reviews on a statutory basis to ensure all the agencies involved identify lessons that can be learned from domestic violence homicides, with a view to improving policies and practice.

Community Safety Partnerships will play a key role by initiating a review and utilising their local contacts to establish a multi-agency review panel. The review will help identify and improve the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to better protect and safeguard victims of domestic violence. Implementation of this provision will be supported by statutory guidance and an e-learning training package.

For further information contact: DHRenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Ministry of Defence publishes tri-service policy to tackle domestic and sexual violence

The policy has been developed to provide guidance for the Service community on domestic and sexual violence, as well as providing useful information on other forms of violence against women and girls. It raises awareness and provides guidance to the Armed Forces, including Commanding Officers and the Service specialist welfare organisations, about these forms of violence. The policy includes information to help recognise the signs of violence as well as signposting internal specialist welfare services and external support services.

We would like to thank stakeholders from the women's sector who provided detailed feedback to help us develop this policy.

Guidance published to prevent and tackle female genital mutilation

The new practice guidelines have been developed to assist front-line professionals to safeguard girls and women from the risk of female genital mutilation (FGM) and support those affected by the practice's severe health consequences. The guidelines set out the:

- complex issues around FGM;
- the signs that girls and women may be at risk, or have undergone, FGM; and
- the actions that professionals should take, often in conjunction with other agencies.

The guidelines can be found at www.fco.gov.uk/fgm

Taking steps to tackle forced marriage

In a special feature broadcast from Pakistan on 23 February, BBC Radio 1 Newsbeat revealed an increase in the number of individuals approaching the Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) for help. In 2010 the FMU received 1735 reports relating to possible forced marriage, and provided direct support in 469 assistance and immigration cases.

The FMU and the Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with other partners, will host two events to raise awareness of the provisions under the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 and the support and help available to victims. Titled *Breaking the Barriers: Reaching closed communities*, the events will be held on 25 March in Ilford and 31 March in Cardiff. To book a place, please email lucy.torrington@fco.gov.uk or call 0207 008 0243

For more information about the work of the FMU see their website at www.fco.gov.uk/fmu

New actions to tackle stalking and harassment

The effect of stalking on victims' lives can be devastating. A third of victims said they had lost their job, their relationship or had been forced to move house as a result of stalking. We recognise that all organisations need to work together to improve their understanding of and their response to stalking. This includes the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service, magistrates, the NHS and the prison service. In December 2010, the Home Office and Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) organised a joint National Stalking Conference to promote the sharing of best practice between the police and the CPS. A short video of the event can be found at:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdYU77DOQ3M

We want to build on the success of this event to ensure that all police force areas and prosecutors have access to best practice and encourage them to adopt it in their area. The Government's VAWG Action Plan outlines the start of a new approach to tackling stalking.

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Progress on the feasibility of joint working and a potential merger of the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board and the Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board: 1. Notes the report and supports the joint approach to ASB and Domestic & Sexual Violence. 2. Supports a joint approach to Alcohol as the next phase

Information

Since the last update to the Board meeting in November 2010 a significant amount of work has been undertaken around identifying key areas of work which could be streamlined and brought together as a county, city and criminal justice approach.

This work has been led by the Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board (DCJB) Business Manager and Project Officer with regular meetings led by ACC Dee Collins, which include police, city and county community safety leads, as well as the Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service community safety lead.

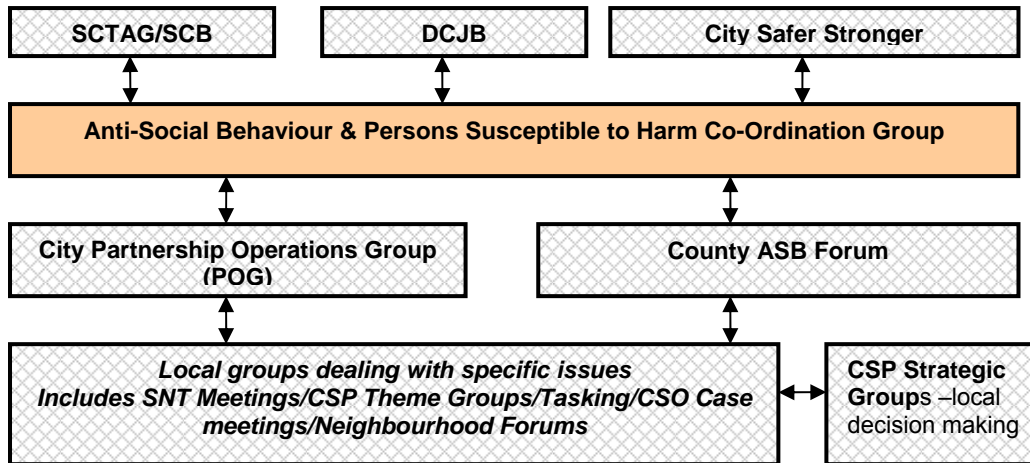
Work has focussed around two areas initially, ASB and Domestic & Sexual Violence, with a view to developing joint strategies and governance arrangements where appropriate. In relation to Domestic & Sexual Violence there was already a clear push from all agencies to rationalise the meetings structure to ensure ongoing commitment to attend.

Collaborative working will give us the opportunity to share a wide range of knowledge and experience for best overall effect. We will also be able to agree shared local priorities (and targets, where appropriate), share resources and streamline cross agency processes. In this we are also looking to highlight a clearly identifiable criminal justice role with all agencies playing their part and working together.

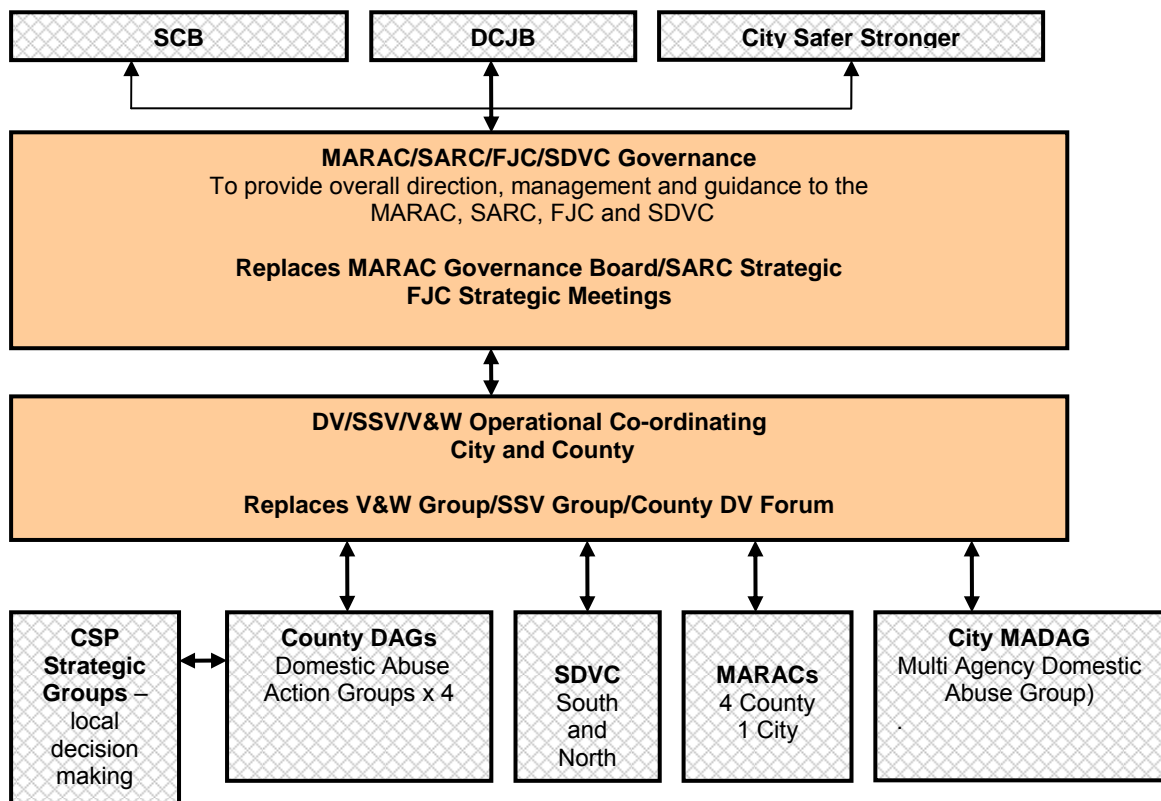
A proposal to re-align the strategic approach to ASB and Domestic & Sexual Violence was put before the DCJB in March 2011 and was supported. Below are two tables which highlight the new approach.

The meetings noted in the cross hatched boxes are those that are already in existence and effectively deal with issues within the city and county. There is currently no forum for collaborative working between the city and county.

The new ASB/ PSH Strategic Group will facilitate a city and county strategic approach to ASB once the results of the Government ASB Consultation are known.



Meetings will be held quarterly in the first instance from July 2011 and then the frequency will depend on the need for joint strategic work. It is proposed that Supt Howard Veigas – Police Head of Community Safety chairs this new group. The PSH & ASB Boards currently chaired by ACC Dee Collins will be wound up pending the new group.



The meetings noted in the cross hatched boxes are those that are already in existence and effectively deal with issues across the city and county. It is suggested that two new groups be formed which will replace five existing groups and ensure a strategic approach across city and county to domestic violence and serious sexual violence.

The purpose of the MARAC/Sexual Assault Referral Centre/Family Justice Centre/Specialist DV Courts Governance Group is to provide overall governance, direction, management and guidance and to ensure compliance with the Government's quality assurance requirements in all these areas . The Board will also provide high level advice and direction to the Domestic Violence/ Serious Sexual Violence/Victim and Witness Operational Coordinating Group.

The new Operational Coordinating Group will provide operational leadership and direction in relation to serious sexual violence and domestic abuse and will include work with perpetrators to prevent further violence and abuse as well as looking at criminal justice processes. The Group will regularly review performance and outcomes to identify gaps in service and areas for improvement and adding value. This group will also be responsible for the development of a joint Derbyshire Strategy in relation to domestic violence and serious sexual violence, escalating unresolved issues to the Governance Board, as appropriate.

It is proposed that Sally Goodwin, Head of Community Safety at Derbyshire County Council chairs the merged Governance Group and that the City and County DV leads share the role of chair for the Co-ordinating Group. The first meetings are scheduled for July 2011.

It is proposed that the next phase of potential joint working focuses on Alcohol.

This work is linked to work around developing a joint approach to working with the new Police Crime Commissioner from May 2012.

Recommendations

That the Board:

- 1. Notes the report and supports the joint approach to ASB and Domestic & Sexual Violence.**
- 2. Supports a joint approach to Alcohol as the next phase**

Community Safety Unit Briefing

Update	Date	Author
Police & Crime Commissioners	31.5.2011	Sally Goodwin
Description		

For information - i	Suggested Action - A	i/A
<p>Update following a meeting at the Local Government Association (LGA) Community Safety Advisors Meeting on 27.5.2011.</p> <p>Police & Crime Commissioners (PCCs) The Police & Social Responsibility Bill, which contains the legislation pertaining to the introduction of PCCs is currently the subject of a line by line examination in the Committee stage in the House of Lords. The House of Lords has scheduled weekly meetings throughout June and early July to continue to discuss the Bill. Approximately 200 amendments remain to be discussed.</p> <p>Proposals by the House Of Lords include that the Commissioner should not be elected, but selected/appointed as a result of agreement by the Crime & Policing Panel, from one of the Panel's members.</p> <p>This will delay the Government in being able to re-introduce the elected model, which will now have to take place after the summer recess, and ultimately make Royal Assent of the Bill by the Autumn unlikely. However, a clear message is coming out which is that the Bill will be implemented with an elected commissioner model and that the delays will simply put pressure on local authorities to organise elections at a late stage. The Government is still fully committed to elections in May 2012.</p> <p>The LGA has raised concerns about the role of the Commissioner and is still trying to influence the 'beefing up' of the Panel's role in order that it can properly hold the PCC to account.</p> <p>ACPO has pressed for a clause which clarifies the operational independence of Chief Constables. This has led to the production of a draft PCC Protocol (attached) but the general view is that there still remains a lack of clarity.</p> <p>Funding Community Safety, Drug Intervention Programme and Violence Against Women & Girls Funding are all due to transfer to the Commissioner. The Government is currently looking at two options: Option 1, areas will allocate the money for 2012-13 but with reporting to the PCC by 1.10.2012 re how the money has been allocated or: Option 2, areas will only be able to allocate 6 months worth of money for the year 2012-13, reporting to the PCC upon appointment re the allocation of money for them to decide the second 6 month allocation.</p> <p>Transitional Teams PCC Transitional Sponsorship Board is chaired by Nick Herbert and includes ACPO and LGA reps along with other agency senior representatives. There are 12 project groups sitting underneath the Board which include a Checks & Balances</p>		

Group and a Partnerships & PCC Relationships (including the CJS) Group. Mark Norris from the LGA and Chris Williams from the NPIA are both sitting on the first group and are seeking membership of the second group as a matter of urgency (These two support the LGA Community Safety Advisors meeting). All the groups are in their early stages. The groups tend to consist of core Home Office staff who, it would appear, are simply bringing policy and process ideas to the full group meetings for agreement. There have been pleas to include practitioners on these groups and most of the Community Safety Advisors meeting reps have volunteered to participate.

Police & Crime Panels

Councils will have to jointly establish a Police and Crime Panel to scrutinise the work of their Commissioner. In a force area with more than one local authority, there will be a joint committee and a named Authority will organise the election.

These will consist of a minimum of ten councillors and two co-opted members.

The requirement in the Bill is that each district council would appoint a member to the Panel as would the County Council and in Derbyshire's case so would Derby City Council. As there are ten authorities in Derbyshire the panel would then be fully constituted after each council had made an appointment.

Who the respective councils would then pick as their representative is something the LGA is seeking clarity on from the Home Office. Currently the Bill states (in Schedule 6) that "in appointing the panel the councils making the appointments to the panel have to give consideration to the balanced appointment objective which means the panel has to represent all parts of the police force area, represent the political make up of the relevant councils (when taken together) and have the skills, knowledge and experience to discharge its functions". It is not clear however from the wording of the Bill what "representing the political make up of the relevant councils" means. Do opposition groups on councils have to be taken into account when looking at the political make up? At the moment the Home Office is not minded to provide further detail on this.

Police Authorities

It is anticipated that Police Authority staff will TUPE over to the new Commissioner arrangements, but thereafter the Commissioner is free to create their infrastructure. It is likely that this structure will need to include staff with commissioning skills/experience.

Local Arrangements

Two areas have already merged Boards in anticipation of the new arrangements. Suffolk has merged its SCB with the LCJB and Safeguarding Boards. North Yorkshire is about to merge its City & County SCBs and the LCJB.

Protocol

Introduction

The election of Police and Crime Commissioners is at the heart of the Government's plan to cut crime. They will reconnect the public and the police, and allow us to replace bureaucratic accountability to Whitehall with democratic accountability to local communities. As a result the police will have greater freedom and discretion to fight crime as they see fit within a rebalanced and strengthened tripartite structure.

This protocol is framed by the provisions made for the reformed policing landscape that are held within the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

This Protocol does not supersede or vary the legal duties and requirements of the Office of Constable. The operational independence of the police service, and the decisions made by its operational leadership remain reserved to the Office of Chief Constable and that Office alone.

This protocol applies to every Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable within England and Wales. Their respective staff and the constables of each force are expected to have regard to the principles and spirit of this document.

This protocol is issued by the Home Secretary to set out to PCCs (including the Mayor of London), Chief Constables (including the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis) and Police and Crime Panels (including the London Assembly) how their functions will be exercised in relation to each other. It is to be considered an enabling tool to foster an effective and constructive working relationship within the governance of the policing service. This is more likely to be achieved when there are relationships built on trust and confidence and where communication and clarity of understanding are at their highest.

All parties will abide by the principles of public life set out by the Nolan Committee and the core principles of The Good Governance Standard for Public Services.

Legislative Framework

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act) establishes PCCs within each force area and charges them with responsibility for the totality of policing within that area. The Act requires a PCC to hold the force area Chief Constable to account on behalf of the public which both the PCC and the Chief Constable serve.

Both the PCC and the Chief Constable are established in law as corporations sole within the Act. The Chief Constables are charged with the employment and impartial direction and control of all constables and staff within the police

force that they lead. The Act does not impinge on the legal authority and statutory foundation for the Office of Constable to maintain the Queen's Peace without fear or favour. The will of Parliament and Government is that the Office of Constable shall not be open to political interference.

The public accountability for the delivery and performance of the police service is placed into the hands of the force area electorate and their directly elected PCC. The PCC draws on their mandate to set and shape the strategic objectives of their force area in consultation with the Chief Constable. The PCC of each force area is accountable to the electorate; the Chief Constable is accountable to the PCC. The Police and Crime Panel within each force area is empowered to maintain a regular check and balance on the performance of the PCC.

The Police and Crime Commissioner

The PCC has a mandate to hold the police to account on behalf of the public.

The PCC is the recipient of all funding, including the government grant and precept, related to policing and crime reduction. How this money is allocated is a matter for the PCC, except in relation to a small number of specific grants such as those for counter-terrorism, in consultation with the Chief Constable, who may provide professional advice and recommendations.

The PCC has the legal power and duty to:

- set the strategic direction and objectives of the force through the Police and Crime Plan (the Plan), which must have regard to the Strategic Policing Requirement set by the Home Secretary;
- monitor the overall performance of the force including against the priorities agreed within the Police and Crime Plan;
- hold the Chief Constable to account for the performance of the force's officers and staff,
- decide the budget, allocating assets and funds to the Chief Constable;
- appoint, and where necessary, remove the Chief Constable;
- maintain an efficient and effective police force for the police area.
- provide the local link between the police and the public, working to translate the legitimate desires and aspirations of the public into action on the part of the Chief Constable to cut crime and antisocial behaviour.
- hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of the functions of the office of Chief Constable and the functions of the persons under the direction and control of the Chief Constable
- not fetter the operational independence of the police force and the Chief Constable that leads it;
- publish information specified by the Secretary of State and information that the PCC considers necessary to enable the people who live in the force area to assess the performance of the PCC and Chief Constable.

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- comply with all formal requests from the Police and Crime Panel to attend their meetings;
- prepare and issue an annual report to the Police and Crime Panel on the PCC's delivery against the objectives set within the Plan;
- keep abreast of all complaints made against senior officers and staff, whilst solely acting to determine how best to manage complaints against the Chief Constable.

In order to enable the PCC to exercise the functions of office effectively, the PCC may need access to information and officers and staff within their force area. Such access to any information must not be unreasonably withheld by the Chief Constable, neither should the request fetter their direction and control of the force.

A PCC has wider responsibilities than those relating solely to the police force, namely:

- a wider responsibility for the delivery of community safety and the ability to bring together Community Safety Partnerships at the force level;
- the ability to make crime and disorder reduction grants within their force area;
- the ability to enter into collaboration agreements between other PCCs and forces that benefit their force area and deliver better value for money and enhanced policing capabilities;
- a wider responsibility for the enhancement of the delivery of criminal justice in their area;

The Chief Constable

The Chief Constable is responsible for maintaining the Queen's Peace, and has direction and control over the force's officers and staff. The Chief Constable holds office under the Crown, but is appointed by the PCC. The Chief Constable is accountable to the law and the PCC for the delivery of policing in the police area but remains free to exercise the powers and duties of a constable without fear or favour.

The Chief Constable is responsible to the public and accountable to the PCC for:

- leading the force in a way that is consistent with the attestation made by all constables on appointment and ensuring that it acts with impartiality;
- appointing the force's Senior Officers and Staff after consultation with the PCC;
- supporting the PCC in the delivery of the strategy and objectives set out in the Plan;
- assisting the PCC in planning the force's budget

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- having regard to the Strategic Policing Requirement when exercising their policing activity in respect of their force's national and international policing responsibilities;
- notifying and briefing the PCC of any matter or investigation which the PCC may need to provide public assurance in company with the Chief Constable (PCCs will be designated as Crown Servants under the Official Secrets Act, making them subject to the same duties in relation to sensitive material as Government Ministers);
- being the operational voice of policing in the force area and regularly explaining to the public the operational actions of officers and staff under their command;
- entering into collaboration agreements between other Chief Constables and forces that benefit their force area and deliver better value for money and enhanced policing capabilities with the consent of their PCC;
- remaining politically independent of the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner;
- managing all complaints against the force, its officers and staff, including those of ACPO rank, and ensuring that the PCC is kept abreast of developments of those complaints in a regular and timely fashion;
- exercising the power of direction and control in such a way as is reasonable to enable their PCC to have access to all necessary information and staff within the force;
- having day to day responsibility for financial management of the force within the framework of the agreed budget allocation and levels of authorisation issued by the PCC.

The Police and Crime Panel

The Police and Crime Panel provides a check and balance against the performance of the PCC. The Police and Crime Panel does not scrutinise the Chief Constable – it scrutinises the PCC's exercise of his statutory functions. This includes:

- The power of veto, by $\frac{3}{4}$ majority, over the PCC's proposed budget;
- The power of veto, by $\frac{3}{4}$ majority, over the PCC's proposed candidate for Chief Constable;
- The power to ask HMIC for a professional view when the PCC intends to dismiss a Chief Constable;
- The power to review the draft Plan and make recommendations to the PCC who must have regard to them;
- The power to review the PCC's Annual Report and make reports and recommendations at a public meeting, which the PCC must attend;
- The power to require any papers in the PCC's possession (except those which are operationally sensitive);
- The power to require the PCC to attend the Police and Crime Panel to answer questions

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- The power to appoint an acting PCC where the elected PCC is incapacitated, resigns or is disqualified; and
- Responsibility for all complaints about a PCC, although serious issues must be passed to the IPCC.

The Chief Constable retains responsibility for operational matters. If the Police and Crime Panel seek to scrutinise the PCC on an operational matter, the Chief Constable or other officers may need to attend alongside the PCC to offer factual accounts and clarity if needed for the actions and decisions of the their officers and staff. The accountability of the Chief Constable remains firmly to the PCC and not to the Police and Crime Panel.

The Home Secretary

The establishment of PCCs will allow the Home Office to withdraw from day-to-day policing matters, giving the police greater freedom to fight crime as they see fit, and allowing local communities to hold the police to account.

Nevertheless, the Home Secretary retains powers to direct PCCs and Chief Constables to take action if they are failing to carry out their functions, in defined and extreme circumstances. Such powers will be used as a last resort by the Home Secretary, including where omitting to do so would result in either force area or national security failing.

Operational Matters

The current arrangements are defined in part by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill 2011 which preserves the statutory reference contained in the Police Act of 1996 and 1964, to forces being under the direction and control of the Chief Constable.

Section 2 of the 2011 Act provides that *'a police force, and the civilian staff of a police force, are under the direction and control of the Chief Constable of the force'*.

The direction and control of a Chief Constable will include:

- A decision whether, or whether not, to deploy police officers;
- Absolute discretion to investigate crimes and individuals as he or she sees fit;
- The decision to make an arrest (subject to the arresting officer being satisfied that the grounds for an arrest are made out);
- A decision taken with the purpose of balancing competing operational needs within the framework of priorities and objectives set by the Police and Crime Commissioner;
- A tactical operational decision to reallocate resource to meet immediate demand; and
- The allocation of officers' specific duties and responsibilities within the force area to meet the objectives set by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

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The PCC will hold the Chief Constable to account for the totality of policing within their force area, including the operational delivery of the police service.

The PCC and Chief Constable must work together to safeguard the principle of operational independence, while ensuring that the PCC is not fettered in fulfilling the role set out above. The concept of operational independence is not defined in statute, and as HMIC has stated, by its nature, is fluid and context driven.

The relationship between the PCC and Chief Constable is defined by the PCC's democratic mandate to hold the Chief Constable to account, and by the law itself: primary legislation and common law already provide clarity on the legal principles that underpin operational independence and the Office of Constable.

In order to respond to the strategic objectives set by the PCC and the wide variety of challenges faced by the police every day, the Chief Constable is charged with the direction and control of the Force and day-to-day management of the PCC's force assets.

The operational independence of the police is a fundamental principle of British policing. It is expected by the Home Secretary that the professional discretion of the Police Service and oath of Office give surety to the public that this shall not be compromised.

Financial Responsibilities

Each party has a shared responsibility to ensure that the police service and all forces establish effective financial and budget planning for the short, medium and longer term.

The PCC is ultimately accountable to the public for the management of the Police Fund. The PCC and Chief Constable share a responsibility to provide effective management of the policing budget and to secure value for money on behalf of the public that they both serve.

The Chief Constable has day to day responsibility for managing their allocated budgets after they have been approved by the PCC, so long as they are consistent with the objectives set by the PCC.

Standing orders relating to contracts and financial regulations will be drawn up jointly by the PCC's Chief Financial Officer in conjunction with their counterpart on the Chief Constable's staff. These standing orders shall be approved by the PCC. The PCC, advised by their Chief Finance Officer, must be satisfied that the Chief Constable exercises delegated financial responsibilities in a proper and effective manner. PCCs must comply with Home Office requirements for national procurement.

The Financial Regulations should:

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- a) Ensure that the financial dealings of the PCC and of the force are conducted properly and in a way which meets the requirements of best practice.
- b) Include sufficient safeguards for the PCC's Chief Finance Officer who is responsible for ensuring that the financial affairs are properly administered, to discharge properly his or her statutory obligations.
- c) Allocate financial responsibility consistent with a) and b) to the police force.

The PCC advised by the Chief Finance Officer must be satisfied that the Chief Constable exercises financial responsibilities in a proper and effective manner.

When significant changes of policy that have a financial implication are envisaged the PCC should consult the Chief Constable and seek their professional advice as to how such changes could be effectively implemented. When the Chief Constable intends to spend significant sums of their budget the approval of the PCC should be sought.

Resolving differences

The PCC is a publicly accountable individual who will need to establish an effective working relationship with their Chief Constable in order to deliver policing within England and Wales. Where differences occur they should be resolved where possible locally between the PCC and Chief Constable. Professional advice may be offered by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary.

Review

This Protocol will be subject to review during the first term of the Police and Crime Commissioners. This Protocol is issued by order of the Home Secretary.

DERBYSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD

Title	Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Update
Report written by	Sally Goodwin – DCC Community Safety Manager
Attached	IOM Staff Briefing Sheet
Action/ Recommendations	That the Board notes the update report

IOM Project Plan Progress

The county IOM Scheme, involving criminal justice partners and colleagues from across the pathway agencies, is on target for the commencement date of 1 June 2011. It has been agreed that IOM will be delivered from three bases across the county, Ilkeston, Chesterfield and Buxton. It is anticipated that the scheme will cover approx 240 offenders across the county.

The introduction of multi agency daily tasking meetings (DTM) is crucial to the success of IOM to ensure a immediate response to new intelligence.

In Ilkeston (covering Erewash) the partners have made solid progress with the police operational officer undertaking the co-ordinating role for the Ilkeston DTM. The DTM will meet every week day initially (with an option to reduce to 3 x week) and the local drug treatment service provider, Addaction has agreed to attend every Friday. There is further support from the Back on Track project in Erewash which brings some offenders into scope for 'a home and a job'.

In Buxton (covering High Peak & Derbyshire Dales) partners are ready to proceed with IOM having detailed the police operational officer to co-ordinate the scheme. Many of the procedures are already in place and Buxton in effect 'went live' during May to test out systems on behalf of the county. The DTM will take place each week day (to be reviewed after an agreed time) at Buxton Police Station and will be attended by police, probation and a drug service representative (potentially a housing rep also). Buxton is close to its proposed 40 offenders in IOM.

In Chesterfield (covering Chesterfield, North East Derbyshire, Bolsover & Amber Valley), partner staff have made positive progress and have agreed to co-locate the IOM team (police, probation, drug and alcohol services) in Bayheath House. The DTM will take place each week day and the police operational intelligence officer will co-ordinate these.

In South Derbyshire, the operational management of offenders has now been incorporated into the Derby City IOM scheme as the numbers are small (approx 12) although the monthly panel meeting will continue to be held in Swadlincote.

Police and probation have agreed interim arrangements in respect of the Amber Valley cases now being managed in Chesterfield Division. Probation staff will attend

the Chesterfield DTM during a 'hand over' period (June - Sept) and hold the cases for supervision in Alfreton. These cases will be migrated over to the Chesterfield probation team in Bayheath House during that period when all IOM arrangements should be in place.

Prison staff are engaged in the IOM scheme and Neil Muldoon, the PPO Prison Tracker Officer will emphasise the need for PPOs and IOM cases to be transferred to HMP Nottingham from other prisons as soon as possible or within 6-8 weeks of release. Stacy Porton, a Derbyshire Police Intelligence Officer based at HMP Nottingham has developed a spreadsheet to identify potential IOM prisoners (mainly those serving less than 12 month sentences) and the Police will arrange for Stacy to access police data through the appropriate system.

Data collection and reporting

The total IOM cohort of 240 (as at 1/6/11) will be 'tracked' over a 12 month period against a set of success measures which will be agreed in conjunction with the Derby City scheme. The Probation Information Unit will ensure that the probation data on IOM offenders provided to probation staff in the City will be replicated for the County. The county IOM Steering & Implementation Group will oversee performance in relation to the reducing of re-offending by this cohort, which will ultimately feed into future SCTAG and SCB performance reports.

Communications

There will be a half day briefing event for multi agency staff on 20 May 2011 at Chesterfield FC Stadium. The IOM Briefing Event in Chesterfield will run from 9.30am ending with lunch and networking and is a prime opportunity to fully brief those staff who are involved in the scheme, either as part of their daily role or on the periphery. Those identified as appropriate to attend have been notified of the date and a delegate pack will support the event with details of the scheme.

A briefing sheet outlining the principles of IOM and the headlines in terms of what the scheme is about has also been prepared and is attached to this report.

Recommendation

That the Board notes the update report

Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management Scheme (IOM) Briefing paper for partners & staff - March 2011

1 Principles

- All partners are tackling offenders together
- Delivering a local response to local problems
- Offenders face their responsibilities or face the consequences
- Making better use of existing (and proven) programmes and governance
- All offenders at high risk of re-offending are 'in scope'

2 Purpose

- will 'integrate' the way these targeted offenders, at high risk of re-offending, are managed by joining up (or unifying) information, actions and services
- is a way to better focus on one primary outcome (reducing re-offending in Derbyshire)
- is not a statutory arrangement
- is a way for agencies' to use scarce resources by sharing information and resources
- is to run alongside MAPPA but will not supersede MAPPA, which is a statutory arrangement and takes precedence
- is founded on a 2-pronged approach to 'control' and 'rehabilitate':
 - daily tasking meeting to ensure an immediate response to new information using police safer neighbourhood teams
 - improved access to the 'Pathway' services including housing, health, drugs, alcohol, debt and family support

3 Composition

- will contain certain targeted groups of offenders (approximately 240 in total) :
 - **PPOs** assessed as high risk of re-offending
 - **offenders under probation supervision** who are assessed as high risk of re-offending
 - **prisoners serving less than 12 months custody** assessed as high risk of re-offending
 - **organised crime group (OCG) offenders**
 - young offenders at high risk of re-offending post 18 will be referred by the Youth Offending Service
- contains offenders who commit acquisitive crime (drugs issues) and violent crime (alcohol issues)

4 Selection

- target about 240 offenders who are assessed as at high risk of re-offending (and damaging to communities)
- use the prison service and probation service assessment system (OASys) to target the offenders
- use OASys 'actuarial' (static) information and 'dynamic' information to assess the offenders risk of re-offending – and risk of serious harm
- use OASys to create 'predicted' scores on general offending (OGP) and violent offending (OVP)
- contain MAPPA Level 1 offenders if 'additionality' is provided (no Level 2 or 3 MAPPA cases)

- mean a 'review' of the current PPO cohort to reduce numbers using the OASys OGP and OVP thresholds
- include OCG offenders as identified by Police staff

5 Management of the Scheme

- strategic responsibility lies with the County Safer Communities Board (SCB)
- oversight of development and roll out lies with the IOM Steering & Implementation Group (SIG)
- county project manager is Glenn Mason – Senior Probation Officer seconded to the County Council Safer Derbyshire Partnership
- the scheme will be delivered through monthly local IOM Panels (similar to the former PPO Panels)
- will be delivered in 3 localities using Daily Tasking Meetings :
 - **Buxton** (Police 'B' Division/ probation 'West' Division)
 - **Chesterfield** (Police 'C' Division / probation 'North' Division)
 - **Ilkeston / Swadlincote** (Police 'D' Division / probation 'East and South' Division)
- will set up local IOM teams on agreed partner premises, if possible
- will link locally with the all the pathway services to ensure effective referral and compliance

6 Management of the Offenders

- an IOM Panel will meet monthly to agree/gatekeep which offenders are accepted onto scheme
- the IOM daily tasking meeting will use a RAG system to manage the offenders
- the IOM daily tasking meeting will be chaired by police staff
- the IOM daily tasking meeting will assign tasks for partners and police SNT
- the IOM daily tasking meeting will include police, probation, information officer, housing and drug/alcohol staff

7 Training and Skills

- will run a half day multi agency staff briefing day on 20.5.2011 for those who may be involved with IOM
- will require partnership staff involved in co-located teams to understand IOM principles
- will involve partners keeping staff up to date with IOM developments
- will involve partners identifying required skills to manage the scheme

8 Reporting and Communication

- Will use agency champions to distribute messages re IOM
- will monitor performance via the Safer Derbyshire Research & Information Team
- the IOM SIG will oversee a communications strategy
- will report on success to the public and through media outlets as well as to partner agencies
- will identify cost savings through the IOM scheme

County Project Manager Glenn Mason can tell you who your local agency champion is.
 Contact details: glenn.mason@derbyshire.gov.uk Tel: 01629 538226