

**PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF MEETING ROOM**



## **SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP AGENDA**



**Monday 9 February 2015**

**at 9.00 am**

**in Committee Room A, Civic Centre, Hartlepool**

### **MEMBERS: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP**

Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Councillor Chris Simmons, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Dave Stubbs, Chief Executive, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Clare Clark, Head of Community Safety and Engagement, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Louise Wallace, Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Chief Superintendent Gordon Lang, Neighbourhood Partnership and Policing Command, Cleveland Police  
Barry Copping, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland  
Chief Inspector Lynn Beeston, Chair of Youth Offending Board  
Julie Allan, Director of Offender Management, Tees Valley Probation Trust  
Barbara Gill, Head of Offender Services, Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Co Ltd  
Steve McCarten, District Manager, Cleveland Fire Authority  
John Bentley, Voluntary and Community Sector Representative, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley  
Stewart Tagg, Head of Housing Services, Housing Hartlepool  
Karen Hawkins, Representative of Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group  
Sally Robinson, Assistant Director, Children's Services, Hartlepool Borough Council  
Hartlepool Magistrates Court, Chair of Bench (vacant)

- 1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS**



## PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF MEETING ROOM

### 3. MINUTES

- 3.1 To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 12 September 2014
- 3.2 To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 21 November 2014

### 4. ITEMS FOR DECISION

- 4.1 Community Alcohol Partnership Progress Report – *Director of Public Health*
- 4.2 Strategic Assessment 2014 – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 4.3 Community Safety Plan 2014-17 (Year 2) – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

### 5. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/INFORMATION

- 5.1 Police and Crime Commissioner – Community Safety Partnership Funding Request – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

### 6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

### FOR INFORMATION

Date of next meeting – Friday 20 March 2015 at 1.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool



## **SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD**

12 September 2014

The meeting commenced at 1.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool

**Present:**

Councillor: Christopher Akers-Belcher, Elected Member, Hartlepool  
Borough Council (In the Chair)  
Councillor Chris Simmons, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough  
Council  
Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods,  
Hartlepool Borough Council  
Clare Clark, Head of Community Safety and Engagement,  
Hartlepool Borough Council  
Chief Inspector Lynn Beeston, Chair of Youth Offending Board  
John Bentley, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley

**Also Present:**

In accordance with Council procedure rule 5.2 (ii) Paula Swindale was in attendance as a substitute for Karen Hawkins, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group Karen Clark was in attendance as substitute for Louise Wallace , Director of Public Health, Sarah Wilson was in attendance as substitute for Barry Copping, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland and Mark Smith was in attendance as substitute for Sally Robinson, Assistant Director, Children's Services

Councillor Allan Clark  
Helen Williams and Dave Turton, Cleveland Fire Brigade  
Alex Sedgwick, Belle Vue Community Sports and Youth Centre

Officers: Dannielle Swainston, Head of Access and Strategic Planning  
Laura Stones, Scrutiny Support Officer  
Linda Igoe, Principal Housing Advice Officer  
Roni Checksfield, Youth Inclusion Custody Co-ordinator  
Denise Wimpenny, Principal Democratic Services Officer

Prior to commencement of the meeting the Chair announced that the meeting would be filmed and would be utilised to produce a DVD for the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Face the Public Event to be held on 13 October at the Hartlepool College of Further Education.

## **11. Apologies for Absence**

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Dave Stubbs, Chief Executive, Hartlepool Borough Council, Chief Superintendent Gordon Lang, Cleveland Police, Barry Coppinger, Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, Karen Hawkins, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group, Louise Wallace, Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council, Steve McCarten, District Manager, Cleveland Fire Authority.

## **12. Declarations of Interest**

None.

## **13. Minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2014**

Confirmed.

## **14. Matters Arising from the Minutes**

Minute 9 – Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance - the Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods reported that, as agreed at the last meeting, a letter had been sent to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland to convey the Partnership's concerns in relation to the levels of anti-social behaviour in Hartlepool and a meeting had been scheduled to discuss this, feedback from which would be provided to the Partnership in due course.

## **15. Selective Licensing Consultation** (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*)

### **Purpose of report**

To present the Partnership the details of the proposed Selective Licensing designation and request the Partnership's views on the proposal. The response from the Partnership would form part of the ongoing mandatory consultation exercise, as prescribed by government guidance.

**Issue(s) for consideration**

The report set out the background to the option to introduce a new Selective Licensing Scheme in distinct streets and areas of the town. An extensive data analysis exercise had been undertaken which had provided the evidence to propose a scheme predominantly based in response to problems associated with low housing demand and, to a lesser degree, to tackle anti-social behaviour. There were nine specific areas across the town that the Council was proposing should be in the Selective Licensing Scheme, details of which were attached at Appendix 1. A list of the streets included in the proposal was also included in the consultation document, attached at Appendix 2.

In accordance with legal requirements the Council had undertaken a comprehensive consultation exercise with all those who were likely to be affected by the introduction of the Scheme, which had commenced on 1 July and would run for a minimum of 10 weeks, details of which were set out in the report.

The Partnership was asked to provide a formal response to the selective licensing consultation giving consideration to any suggested amendment to the new Scheme and areas proposed, whether the new Scheme contributed to the delivery of the Partnership's strategic objectives, would a new Scheme, in the areas proposed, support the work of the Partnership and whether there were any measures or initiatives the Partnership believed the Council should be considering, as an alternative to introducing a new Selective Licensing Scheme, in the areas proposed.

In the discussion that followed the Partnership expressed their unanimous support for the proposal as presented in the report.

**Decision**

- (i) That the contents of the report be noted.
- (ii) That the proposed Selective Licensing designation, as set out in the report, be supported and be included in the Partnership's formal response to the selective licensing consultation.

## **16. Youth Diversionary Work Presentation** *(Representatives from Belle Vue Community Sports and Youth Centre and the Cleveland Fire Service)*

Representatives from Belle Vue Community Sports and Youth Centre and Cleveland Fire and Rescue Authority, who were in attendance at the meeting, provided the Partnership with a joint detailed and comprehensive presentation in relation to Youth Diversionary Work and focussed on the following:-

- Youth Diversionary Programmes delivered by Belle Vue Sports and Youth Centre
- Street Work
- Sorted Programme
- COOL & 5-19 Activity Project
- NCS, xChangers & Action Up Programmes
- Youth Diversionary Programmes delivered by the Fire Service
- Progress Monitoring – Pre/Post course assessment for Life Course
- Feedback from participants of Life Programme – May 2014

Following conclusion of the presentation, representatives responded to issues raised by Members in relation to the benefits of the programme. Members welcomed the work undertaken and were pleased to note the benefits in terms of mitigating future costs. It was noted that issues of anti-social behaviour were less evident in areas where youth diversionary work was undertaken.

The Chair thanked the representatives for their attendance and informative presentation.

### **Decision**

That the contents of the presentation and comments of Members be noted.

## **17. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance** (*Head of Community Safety and Engagement*)

### **Purpose of report**

To provide an overview of Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance for Quarter 1 – April 2014 to June 2014 (inclusive).

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The Head of Community Safety and Engagement provided the Partnership with an overview of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance during Quarter 1, as set out in an appendix to the report. Information as a comparator with performance in the previous year was also provided. In presenting the report, the Head of Community Safety and Engagement highlighted salient positive and negative data and responded to a number of queries raised in relation to crime figures by type.

In response to comments made regarding interpretation of the data and concerns that a number of crimes were not reported, the Chair of the Youth Offending Board expressed concern regarding the level of incidents that remained unreported and public perception that the police were failing to address various crimes such as burglary and anti-social behaviour. Assurances were provided that all crimes reported were investigated and the public were actively encouraged to report any incidents of this type. The potential reasons for members of the public failing to report crime were debated. The need to actively encourage and reassure the public that they could safely report issues without any repercussions was emphasised.

With regard to year end projections, the Chair of the Youth Offending Board stated that crime figures had increased in August and an increase in the year end figures was projected. The impact of the continuous reduction in resources on crime figures and the continuing challenges ahead in terms of future years was highlighted.

### **Decision**

That Quarter 1 performance and comments of Members be noted.

## **18. Victim Services** (*Head of Community Safety and Engagement*)

### **Purpose of report**

To inform and update the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on the European Directive on the rights, support and protection of victims and the work that

was currently being undertaken by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in relation to future commissioning of victims services across Cleveland.

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The report set out the background to the European Directive on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime and the work that was currently being undertaken by the Office of the Police and Crime Commission in relation to future commissioning of victims across Cleveland. Grant funding for the commissioning of services would be provided to PCCs which would enable PCCs to pay such grants to such persons as he considered appropriate. The dedicated funding excluded expenditure for services to victims of anti-social behaviour but PCCs had the option to use other sources of funding to commission services for these victims.

In preparation for the commissioning of victim services across Cleveland a report had been produced which explored current provision across the Cleveland area, the views of stakeholders about the strengths and weaknesses of current provision and advice on how the funding available to the PCC could be best used, a copy of which was attached as an Appendix to the report.

Details of the current victim services in Hartlepool was provided. Whilst the PCC had yet to publish his vision for victim services it was clear that the funds available to support the new victim commissioning process were relatively limited. The PCC was working with the Safer Hartlepool Partnership to explore any current gaps in local service provision and opportunities for the joint commissioning of services in the future to make best use of resources available to support and protect victims of crime and anti-social behaviour in Hartlepool.

In response to a request by the Chair, the representative from the Police and Crime Commissioner agreed that the vision would be presented to a future meeting of the Partnership.

### **Decision**

- (i) The Partnership noted the commissioning responsibilities of the PCC and the work underway to develop local victim service commissioning arrangements.
- (ii) That the vision of the Police and Crime Commissioner for victim services be presented to a future meeting of the Partnership.



## 19. **Think Family, Think Communities (TFTC) Progress Update** *(Director of Child and Adult Services)*

### **Purpose of report**

To update Members of the Partnership on progress of the Think Family, Think Communities (TFTC) Programme.

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The Head of Access and Strategic Planning presented the report which set out the aims and objectives of the Troubled Families Programme together with details of the make up of the Think Families Think Communities Team. Information had been collected to understand the needs of families and included the number of families involved in the programme by ward, social care status/family support, worklessness, number of domestic violence incidents by quarter, number of individuals involved with substance misuse treatment services, number of individuals identified as misusing substances by key worker assessment, number of proven offences committed by young people aged 10-18 years by quarter, number of anti-social behaviour incidents by quarter as well as details of the average school attendance in 2013/14.

Since the start of the programme in April 2011 Hartlepool had submitted three payment by results claims, details of which were provided as set out in the report. The Government had, in principle, committed to expanding the programme to cover a further 400,000 families across the country over the next five years. Funding had been allocated for one year of the expanded programme with the need to provide its worth for Government to make decisions about further funding in the next Spending Review. It was envisaged that Hartlepool would be expected to start Phase 2 early. Phase 2 was a slightly different programme, details of which were included in the report.

In the discussion that followed Members debated at length the implications in the event of a change of Government and the potential that funding may be withdrawn. A view was expressed regarding the importance of the programme and the need to mainstream this initiative. The Partnership was keen to see how Phase 2 of the programme rolled out and concerns were expressed that the programme did not focus upon families without children. The Head of Access and Strategic Planning stated that the expectation from DCLG was only families with children. Emphasis was placed upon the need to also have regard for families without children who may be exhibiting behaviours contrary to normal practice and the impact of such behaviour was discussed. It was suggested that the concerns of the Partnership in relation to the exclusion of families without children from the programme be conveyed to the Director of Child and Adult Services with a view to a future

report being presented to the Partnership exploring this issue.

### **Decision**

- (i) That progress to date on the Troubled Families Programme be noted.
- (ii) That the concerns of the Partnership regarding the exclusion of families without children from the programme be conveyed to the Director of Child and Adult Services with a view to a future report being presented to the Partnership exploring this issue.

## **20. Community Engagement and Cohesion Strategy** (Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)

### **Purpose of report**

To inform the Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) of the proposed merger of the Neighbourhood Management and Empowerment Strategy, and the Community Cohesion Strategic Framework to form a Community Engagement and Cohesion Strategy with a revised delivery model.

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods reported on the background to the proposals to merge the Neighbourhood Management and Empowerment Strategy and the Community Cohesion Strategic Framework to form a Community Engagement and Cohesion Strategy. Members were referred to a report, attached at Appendix A, prepared for the Council's Finance and Policy Committee which tracked national and local developments and identified a number of areas of common ground between the local Neighbourhood Management Strategy and the local Community Cohesion Strategy.

Using the Vulnerable Localities Index the report identified a number of vulnerable localities where a more focused co-ordinated approach would contribute to the future sustainability of these communities and that an appropriate model for doing this would be through existing Ward Profiles and the creation of 'Sustainability Plans.'

Reference was made to the importance of co-ordination of services, using existing resources more effectively and the benefits of agencies working in partnership. In response to a query as to how the merger of the two strategies would be monitored, the Partnership was advised that the monitoring arrangements would include a six monthly sustainability plan, a newsletter to the appropriate neighbourhoods as well as an annual

progress report to the Neighbourhood Forums. The Chair indicated that if European monies became available, there was a need to consider how the strategy would be delivered operationally with focus upon delivery to areas of greatest need.

**Decision**

- (i) That the proposed merger of the Neighbourhood Management and Empowerment Strategy and the Community Cohesion Strategic Framework, and the revised delivery model be noted.
- (ii) That the comments of Members be noted.

The meeting concluded at 2.35 pm.

CHAIR

## **SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD**

21 November 2014

The meeting commenced at 12.30 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool

### **Present:**

Councillor: Christopher Akers-Belcher (In the Chair)  
Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods  
Louise Wallace, Director of Public Health  
Clare Clark, Head of Community Safety and Engagement  
Chief Inspector Lynn Beeston, Chair of Youth Offending Board  
Steve McCarten, Cleveland Fire and Rescue Authority  
John Bentley, Safe in Tees Valley  
Stewart Tagg, Housing Hartlepool  
Karen Hawkins, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical  
Commissioning Group

In accordance with Council procedure rule 5.2 (ii) Kevin Parry, was in attendance as substitute for Barbara Gill, Durham Tees Valley Rehabilitation Company and Neville Cameron, was in attendance as substitute for Barry Coppinger, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

### **Also present:**

Superintendent Alastair Simpson, Cleveland Police  
Gilly Marshall, Housing Hartlepool

Officers: Joan Stevens, Scrutiny Manager  
Denise Wimpenny, Principal Democratic Services Officer

## **21. Apologies for Absence**

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Councillor Chris Simmons, Hartlepool Borough Council, Dave Stubbs, Chief Executive, Hartlepool Borough Council, Chief Superintendent Gordon Lang, Cleveland Police, Julie Allen and Rosana Roy, National Probation Service, Barry Coppinger, Police and Crime Commissioner, Barbara Gill, Durham Tees Valley Rehabilitation Company, Sally Robinson, Assistant Director, Children's Services, Hartlepool Borough Council.

## 22. Declarations of Interest

None

## 23. Minutes of the meeting held on 12 September 2014

The minutes were deferred.

## 24. Serious and Organised Crime Strategy Update/Presentation *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods/Representative from Cleveland Police)*

### Purpose of report

To update the Partnership on the implementation of the Organised Crime Strategy.

### Issue(s) for consideration

The report provided background information in relation to the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy together with the aims and key elements of the Strategy. Details of developments to date locally in terms of tackling organised crime in Cleveland were provided. Two workshops in the region had been held, one to promote the strategy and the second was a North East regional event regarding Human Trafficking and Modern Day slavery hosted by Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner.

In support of the report, Superintendent Alastair Simpson, who was in attendance at the meeting, provided the Partnership with a detailed and comprehensive presentation in relation to Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery in Cleveland. The purpose of the presentation was to raise awareness of the issue. The presentation included an overview of the local picture in terms of human trafficking and domestic servitude and included the following :-

- The National Picture
- In 2008 the UN estimated that 2.5 million people from 127 countries were being trafficked into 137 countries around the world
- Estimate 20,000 slaves in UK
- Internal victims increasing – 47% in 2013 – 1746 victims
  
- What is Modern Day Slavery – Examples
- Human Trafficking – The Act, Means, Purpose
- National Referral Mechanism (NRM)
- Legislation
- NRM Referrals 2013

- Current (National) Victim Trends
- Cleveland Statistics
- The Wider View
- Is it likely that aspects of modern day slavery are taking place in our area?
- How would a trafficking victim present?
- Where would a trafficking victim present?
- Misconceptions
- First steps – intelligence requirement, raising awareness, use of National Referral Mechanism, increase skills of investigators, Safeguarding Board focus

In the discussion that followed presentation of the report, the representative responded to issues raised by the Partnership. In response to a query regarding the availability of the presentation to share with appropriate staff, the police representative indicated that whilst an e-learning package was available on the PCC website, how this information could be released would need to be clarified.

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods emphasised the importance of engagement with Teesport given that this was one of the busiest container ports in the country and the need for all partners to work together in terms of intelligence gathering. The various mechanisms of intelligence gathering were discussed as well as the most appropriate groups/bodies for sharing such information. The importance of utilising a local group for feeding in this information was highlighted.

The Chair highlighted the importance of raising awareness of this issue and the need for the Partnership to agree the most appropriate methods of disseminating/sharing the information contained within the presentation as widely as possible with key partners and roll out training to relevant staff throughout Partner organisations. It was noted that training of this type may be included within Children's safeguarding training packages. The Chair requested that the feasibility of releasing the e-learning package as well as the most appropriate methods of delivering the training be explored and presented to a future meeting of the Partnership for consideration.

The Chair thanked the representative for the presentation and his attendance at the Partnership.

**Decision**

- (i) That developments to date locally in relation to tackling organised crime in Cleveland be noted.
- (ii) That a report be presented to a future meeting of the Partnership exploring the feasibility of releasing the e-learning package and the most appropriate methods of delivering the training to relevant staff.

**25. Face the Public Event Feedback** (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*)**Purpose of report**

To provide the Partnership with feedback on the Face the Public Event held on 17 October 2014.

**Issue(s) for consideration**

It was reported that 59 people had attended the Safer Hartlepool Partnership annual “Face the Public” Event held on 17 October 2014. The report provided the Partnership with an overview of the key priorities identified in the workshops and a brief evaluation of the event. Feedback from each of the seven workshops was appended to the report. Eighteen evaluation questionnaires had been completed by those attending the event, feedback from which was provided. When asked what would encourage more people to attend the event in the future, the majority said there was a need to increase publicity about the event and some were of the view that it would be useful to provide a report for the public to read prior to the event via Heartbeat and leaflets. It was also noted that tea time was a busy time especially for parents with young children and holding the event at a different time in future should be considered.

A Member of the Partnership commented on the benefits of including a DVD, prior to the discussion workshops and public question time, which demonstrated some of the work the Partnership had undertaken over the last year.

With a view to generating more interest in future events, Members supported the recommendation that feedback from the evaluation questionnaires be utilised to inform next year’s event and requested that a report be issued in advance of the event and the start times be alternated.

**Decision**

- (i) That the priorities identified at the Face the Public Event be fed into the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's Annual Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Plan.
- (ii) That the evaluation of the event be used to inform next year's Face the Public Event.

**26. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Reducing Re-Offending Strategy 2014-17** *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)***Purpose of report**

To seek approval of the second draft of the Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2014-17 (Appendix A and B refer)

**Issue(s) for consideration**

Following the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Development Day held in April 2013, the Safer Hartlepool Partnership had agreed that there was a need to develop a local Reducing Re-offending Strategy. In September 2013 the first draft of the Strategy had been approved by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership with a second draft and supporting action plan approved in July 2014 when it was agreed that an 8 week consultation process be undertaken in line with the Voluntary Sector Strategy Undertakings.

The overall aim of the strategy identified in the consultation was to break the cycle of offending by 'ensuring that local services were co-ordinated in a manner that met the needs of offenders, whilst at the same time ensuring local communities remained safe.' This was underpinned by the following three objectives:-

1. Improve pathways out of re-offending
2. All partners working together with the needs of offenders and public safety at the heart of service planning
3. Delivering a local response to local problems through a better understanding of offending behaviour and impact of interventions.

Responses to the consultation evidenced general support for the strategy and its overall aim and objectives, details of which were included in the report.

With regard to amendment to the strategy/action plan following consultation, as the majority of respondents were supportive of the strategy, its overall aim and objectives, it was proposed that these should remain the same as in the second draft of the strategy presented to the Partnership in July. Proposed minor amendments to the strategy were outlined in the



report and included reference to the 'Desistance Theory, inclusion of the four strategic objectives within the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's Community Safety Plan in response to those who thought that insufficient focus was being given to victims and keeping the community safe and an additional action had been included in the action plan making reference to the Troubled Families Programme.

With regard to Page 13, 1.4 of the action plan – that the Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Service be developed in Hartlepool, it was agreed that the responsibility/resource should include Public Health as well as the CCG/PCC and Adult Services.

### **Decision**

- (i) That the Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2014-17 be approved.
- (ii) That Page 13 1.4 of the action plan in relation to development of the Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Service in Hartlepool, responsibility/resource element be amended to include reference to Public Health.

## **27. Transforming Rehabilitation – Ministry of Justice Update** *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

### **Purpose of report**

To update the Partnership on a recent communication from the Ministry of Justice in relation to the National Transforming Rehabilitation Programme

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods reported on the background to the changes in relation to the transformation of rehabilitation services and the recent establishment of Community Rehabilitation Companies and a new National Probation Service. Preferred bidders were announced on 29 October 2014 with ARCC being successful in their bid and would be delivering offender management services under contract with the Ministry of Justice in the Durham Tees Valley contract package area.

The contract management of the services commissioned by the Transforming Rehabilitation Programme (TRS) would be delivered by a new Rehabilitation Services Contract Management function (RSCM) in the National Offender Management System (NOMS). This would be the responsibility of Ian Poree, Director of Rehabilitation Programme and for the North Region, Amy Rice, one of three Deputy Directors of the Rehabilitation Programme.

Partnership Members were referred to a letter from the Ministry of Justice

together with further information appended to the report in relation to progress on the Transformation of Rehabilitation Programme.

With regard to the recommendation that ARCC be invited to a special meeting of the Partnership to present their offender management model and discuss partnership working, the Partnership was advised that it was unlikely that contracts would be finalised with ARCC until February 2015. In view of this it was suggested that the meeting be arranged around these timescales.

### **Decision**

- (i) It was agreed that a meeting be arranged with the new Deputy Director of the Rehabilitation Programme for the North to raise awareness of local priorities and expectations around partnership working and the outcome of that meeting be reported back to the Partnership.
- (ii) It was agreed that ARCC be invited to a special meeting of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership to present their offender management model and discuss how they could work together with the Partnership to reduce the high re-offending rates in Hartlepool and the newly established Reducing Re-offending Strategy.

## **28. Prevent Update** (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*)

### **Purpose of report**

To update the Partnership on Government plans to place the Channel strand of the PREVENT strategy on a statutory footing.

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The report set out the background to the Prevent Strategy which was one of the key objectives of Contest, the Government's strategy for countering international terrorism. The Channel Programme was a key element of the Prevent Strategy that used a multi-agency approach to protect people at risk of radicalisation and existing collaborations between Local Authorities and other statutory partners.

It was reported that at a Home Office briefing held in October, Prevent leads from Local Authorities had been informed of plans to place the Channel process on a statutory footing, details of which were set out in the report. It was anticipated that the legislation would receive Royal Assent before Christmas.

Details of the monitoring arrangements and channel responsibilities in Hartlepool were provided as set out in the report. To date, Hartlepool had received only one Channel referral since the programme began. This had

been dealt with by the Prevent Silver lead for the Local Authority who had convened a bespoke Panel of relevant partners to produce an action plan which was monitored by the Panel until the risk to that individual had subsided. Whilst recent high profile cases and increased awareness raising may lead to an increase in Channel referrals, it was proposed that the current practice of convening a Panel as and when needed should continue to be the Hartlepool approach.

With regard to a request for clarification in relation to the roll out of the Prevent agenda to staff, the Head of Community Safety and Engagement advised that training would be provided to staff across the authority and participation of Elected Members was also key in terms of taking this issue forward. The Chair was keen to see training of this type extended to Elected Members.

### **Decision**

- (i) That the Government plans to place Channel on a statutory footing be noted.
- (ii) That the current arrangements in Hartlepool in relation to convening a Panel as and when needed should continue.
- (iii) It was agreed that Prevent agenda training be rolled out to Elected Members as well as key staff.

## **29. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance** *(Head of Community Safety and Engagement)*

### **Purpose of Report**

To provide an overview of Safer Hartlepool Performance for Quarter 2 - July 2014 to September 2014 (inclusive).

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The report provided an overview of the Partnership's performance during 2013/14, comparing the current performance to the previous year. In presenting the report, the Head of Community Safety and Engagement highlighted salient positive and negative data and responded to a number of queries raised in relation to crime figures by type.

In the discussion that followed some concerns were raised regarding the increase in deliberate fires and the impact on the Fire Service as a result.

In response to issues raised regarding the unavailability of data in relation to re-offending rates of prolific and priority offenders and re-offending rates of high crime causers, the representative from Tees Valley Rehabilitation

Company agreed to provide this information to feed into future performance reports.

### **Decision**

That Quarter 2 performance and comments of Members be noted.

## **30. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Domestic Violence Action Plan Update** *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

### **Purpose of Report**

To update the Partnership on the Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategic Group Action Plan 2014/15.

### **Issue(s) for consideration**

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods presented the report which provided background information in relation to the strategy. Attached as an appendix to the report was the Domestic Violence Action Plan which provided an overview of progress made during 2014/15 and described some of the partnership activity that had been undertaken to address domestic violence and abuse in Hartlepool.

Partnership Members were referred to prevention and early intervention work, as detailed in the report, which included work being undertaken to promote healthy relationships and improving information sharing. In recognition of the fact that employers had a key role to play in ensuring victims of domestic violence and abuse received appropriate support and to assist with prevention, the Council's Human Resources Department had drafted a domestic violence and abuse policy and, once the policy was in place, further work would be undertaken to disseminate the policy across the Borough.

It was noted that specialist domestic violence services had been corporately commissioned by the Council since 2012. The service was currently being reviewed using a range of quantitative and qualitative information. However, in the interim the CAADA report, attached at Appendix B, provided data from clients engaging with and/or exiting Harbour services for the period 1 October 2013 to 31 March 2014.

Details of steps to improve partnership working as well as justice outcomes and risk reduction was provided.

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods advised the Partnership

that a special meeting of the Partnership would need to be convened in January to consider a domestic homicide review to which the attendance of statutory partners was required. The Partnership's availability in relation to proposed dates was sought. It was agreed that the preferred date and time of 12 January at 3.00 pm be explored by Democratic Services.

With regard to the CAADA report in relation to client safety and wellbeing outcomes, attached as an appendix to the report, a Member commented on the difficulties in evaluating data on the effectiveness of domestic violence support. The need to include baseline data in future reports to assist with examining trends was suggested. The Head of Community Safety and Engagement advised that a presentation had been provided at the Domestic Violence Strategic Group which focussed on best practice and one of the main issues identified was the way in which information was recorded.

### **Decision**

- (i) That the contents of the report and progress made in delivering the Domestic Violence Strategy Action Plan be noted.
- (ii) That the feasibility of a Special Meeting of the Partnership of 12 January 2015 at 3.00 pm be explored by Democratic Services.

The meeting concluded at 2.10 p.m.

CHAIR



# SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

9<sup>th</sup> February 2015



**Report of:** Director of Public Health

**Subject:** COMMUNITY ALCOHOL PARTNERSHIP  
PROGRESS REPORT

## 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) on the progress made by the Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP) and the recommendations for the future.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The CAP was formed in July 2012 with the official launch in March 2014. The aim of the CAP was to:-
- Co-ordinate activities aimed at reducing alcohol consumption by young people in Hartlepool, and;
  - Challenge the widespread acceptance by parents of underage alcohol consumption in public places.
- 2.2 The progress of the CAP was included in an evaluation report presented to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership in February 2013 when it was noted that whilst good progress had been made in terms of engaging with partners and commissioning diversionary activities via the Young Grant Givers to tackle alcohol consumption by young people, further progress needed to be made in engaging with schools and challenging the cultural acceptance of young people drinking in public.
- 2.3 In June 2013 the CAP aligned itself with the National Community Alcohol Partnership Organisation which has brought with it access to nationwide expertise in tackling issues in relation to alcohol and young people, the provision of publicity materials, and links with other bodies such as the National Retailers Association which funds the National CAP scheme, and the Alcohol Education Trust which provides educational materials for work in schools and other youth settings on alcohol related matters.

### 3. PROGRESS

3.1 The CAP developed an Action Plan from the onset that focussed on a number of issues that had been identified within the CAP area relating to alcohol and young people. The action plan was divided into sections to ensure a wide range of interventions would address the identified issues as detailed below:-

- **Planning Section 1: Enforcement** – Objective to reducing incidences of alcohol sales to young people and reduce proxy purchasing and general supply of alcohol to those under the age of 18.
- **Planning Section 2: Community Awareness** – Objective to raise community awareness in and around the CAP area and improve general understanding of safe drinking limits of alcohol to young people and their parents.
- **Planning Section 3: Crime Reduction** – Objective to reduce young related anti-social behaviour (ASB) associated with alcohol consumption.
- **Planning Section 4: Education (School & Parental Involvement)** – Objective to improve the health of young people so that they are aware of the consequences and risks associated with drinking alcohol.
- **Planning Section 5: Retailers** – Objective to develop a responsible retailing ethos and effective partnership approach in the CAP area that embraces Challenge 25 and acceptance of PASS.

3.2 There has been positive progress throughout the operation of the Community Alcohol Partnership within all sections of the action plan. This has been undertaken with support from partners across Hartlepool with targeted work to address the issues identified at the start of the pilot. The Community Safety Research and Analysis Team have produced the following breakdown in an attempt to show the impact on levels of youth alcohol related anti-social behaviour during the operation of the Community Alcohol Partnership from April 2012 – June 2014:

- The percentage of Youth alcohol related anti-social behaviour in the Fens/Rossmere ward has reduced from 9% to 6%, reducing from 34 to 19 incidents.
- The percentage of Youth alcohol related anti-social behaviour in the Manor House ward has reduced from 10% to 7%, reducing from 118 to 80 incidents.
- The percentage of Youth alcohol related anti-social behaviour in the Foggy Furze Ward has increased from 10% to 12%, this represents a decrease in incidents from 61 to 53.

3.3 It is to be noted that there are some areas of the CAP action plan that have not been progressed at the level initially intended. This is due to a number of factors. For example there were some areas where it was doubtful that further improvements could be made, or where similar work is already carried out on a town-wide basis to make any further impact in the small pilot area, such as;

- Challenge 25 training with Off Licences which is offered as part of the work carried out within Licensing. The Session through CAP had a poor turnout as it is not compulsory for staff to attend; therefore the efforts by CAP had no impact on increasing attendance.
- Test purchasing for underage sales takes place across the town based on intelligence and action taken accordingly.

As such it is suggested that these areas will be better addressed on a town-wide basis in the future.

#### **4. REDUCED RESOURCES**

- 4.1 The funding for the CAP was originally allocated from the Early Intervention Grant which has come to an end. At this stage no further funding will be available past this date and therefore it would appear timely to consider an exit strategy for Hartlepool CAP.

#### **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 It is recommended that the work highlighted within the CAP action plan is incorporated within the overarching Substance Misuse Plan and overseen by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Substance Misuse Strategy Group.

#### **6. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 As CAP funding is coming to an end with no further funding available, by incorporating CAP within the overarching Substance Misuse Plan it will see a continuation of the work already carried out, and ensure it is mainstreamed across Hartlepool.
- 6.2 There are already many elements of the CAP within the Substance Misuse Plan. For example work with Licensing, and Staysafe Operations, plus many more that are carried out within the plan. Extending activity in the future could be done by targeting areas where intelligence on ASB is identified and carried out across Hartlepool in hotspot areas through the Joint Action Group and Respect Your Neighbourhood Campaigns.
- 6.3 Partner organisations who sit on the CAP are also represented within the Substance Misuse Strategy Group and joining the two plans would reduce any duplication and eliminate any excess staff capacity in attending meetings.
- 6.4 Within the Substance Misuse Plan there are sections that relate to educational messages and these are addressed via a 12 months Campaign Timetable that is monitored to ensure that work is targeted to the most appropriate area of need.



- 6.5 The Substance Misuse Strategy Group meets on a bi-monthly basis to ensure that all work is carried out. The plan is refreshed annually and reported to the SHP. The plan is also based around intelligence that is gained during local needs assessments and linked to the wider issues of need via the JSNA for Hartlepool.
- 6.6 At the start of CAP the SHP Strategic Assessment 2013 identified that alcohol misuse and ASB involving young people were prevalent community safety issues. The Substance Misuse Strategy Group also acknowledges this as an issue and therefore their Substance Misuse Plan recognises this and work will continue to address these issues in the future.
- 6.7 It is recommended the Safer Hartlepool Partnership accept actions from CAP are incorporated in the overarching Substance Misuse Plan to enhance delivery on a town wide basis and that the CAP comes to its natural end in March 2015.

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# SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

9<sup>th</sup> February 2015



**Report of:** Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

**Subject:** STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2014

## 1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.2 To consider and discuss the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Strategic Assessment 2014.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area.
- 2.2 CSP's are made up of representatives from the six 'responsible authorities'. These include the Local Authority, Police, Fire Brigade, Community Rehabilitation Company; National Probation Service; and Clinical Commissioning Group. CSP's have a number of statutory duties which includes:
- Producing an annual **partnership strategic assessment** to help identify and better understand local priorities;
  - Produce a **partnership plan** that details how the CSP will tackle the crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending priorities in its local area;
  - **Consulting** with local residents and organisations on community safety priorities.
- 2.3 An Executive Summary of the 2014 Strategic Assessment is attached at **Appendix A**. The Assessment draws on a wide range of data sources including Police, Fire, Council and NHS data, alongside consultations with the local community to identify emerging trends and priorities.

- 2.4 The Strategic Assessment 2014 will assist the Partnership in setting strategic priorities for Year 2 of the Community Safety Plan 2014 – 2017.

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 That the Partnership considers and discusses the Strategic Assessment 2014 and proposed annual priorities 2015-16.

### **4. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 The Strategic Assessment will assist in setting the strategic priorities for the Community Safety Plan 2014-17 (Year 2)

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**Safer Hartlepool Partnership  
Strategic Assessment 2014**

**Executive Summary**

## **Introduction**

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership has a statutory requirement to undertake an annual strategic assessment to identify and address the community safety issues that impact upon and really matter to the local community. To address these issues, it is important to understand not only what is happening where, but what may be causing the problems and the best way to tackle them. All the work of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership is intelligence led provided by analysis contained within the Strategic Assessment and other detailed analytical reports.

The strategic assessment contains information to aid understanding of the priority community safety issues identified for the communities of Hartlepool, including what has changed over the last year. This executive summary provides an overview of the key findings from the strategic assessment and proposed priority to inform the annual Community Safety Plan for 2015 – 2016.

The strategic assessment has been prepared by the Community Safety Research Team, Hartlepool Borough Council. We would like to thank the following agencies, partners and organisations who have provided data, material and / or comment on this assessment's content:

- Hartlepool Borough Council  
    - Community Safety Team  
    - Youth Offending Service  
    - Public Health
- Cleveland Fire Brigade
- Cleveland Police
- North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust
- Office of the Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner
- Balance
- Victim Support
- Harbour

## 1. Strategic Objectives & Priorities

As agreed by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership in December 2013 and detailed in the Community Safety Plan 2014 – 2017 (Year 1), the Partnership's current strategic objectives and priorities are:

Strategic Objectives 2014-17	Annual Priorities 2014 - 2015
<b>Reduce crime and repeat victimisation</b>	<b>Acquisitive Crime</b> - Reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity <b>Domestic violence and abuse</b> – reduce the risk of serious harm and provide the right response to safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse
<b>Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse</b>	<b>Substance misuse</b> – reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by illegal drug and alcohol misuse
<b>Create confident, cohesive and safe communities</b>	<b>Anti-social behaviour</b> – ensure effective resolution of anti-social behaviour, divert perpetrators and identify and support vulnerable individuals and communities <b>Reduce hate crime</b> - work together to better understand the true impact of hate crime in our communities, improve our understanding of issues for vulnerable groups and increase reporting
<b>Reduce offending and re-offending</b>	<b>Reduce re-offending</b> - through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity

## 2. Performance Overview

The following tables provide an overview of key partnership performance indicators for the strategic period:

**Table 1 - All Crime**

Total Recorded Crime in Hartlepool	Previous	Current	Change	% Change
	6425	6144	-281	-4.40%

**Table 2 - Victim based crime<sup>1</sup>**

Crime Category / Type	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Change	% Change
<b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>
Homicide	1	2	1	100.0%
Violence with Injury	660	623	-37	-5.6%
Violence without Injury	506	459	-47	-9.3%
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Rape	34	32	-2	-5.9%
Other Sexual Offences	39	63	24	61.5%
<b>Acquisitive Crime</b>	<b>3102</b>	<b>3063</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
Domestic Burglary	300	239	-61	-20.3%
Other Burglary	396	343	-53	-13.4%
Bicycle Theft	162	146	-16	-9.9%
Theft from the Person	39	16	-23	-59.0%
Robbery - Personal	23	25	2	8.7%
Robbery - Business	9	11	2	22.2%
Vehicle Crime	421	552	131	31.1%
Shoplifting	873	854	-19	-2.2%
Other Acquisitive	879	877	-2	-0.2%
<b>Criminal Damage and Arson</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5678</b>	<b>5449</b>	<b>-229</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>

**Table 3 - Non-victim based crime<sup>2</sup>**

Crime Category / Type	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Change	% Change
<b>Public Disorder</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
<b>Drug Offences</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>
Trafficking of Drugs	78	87	9	11.5%
Possession / Use of Drugs	340	294	-46	-13.5%
<b>Possession of Weapons</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>
<b>Misc. Crimes against Society</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-20.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>

**Table 4&5 - Anti Social Behaviour**

Police Anti Social Behaviour Incidents	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Change	% Change
Personal	1979	1935	-44	-2.2
Nuisance	5208	5477	269	5.2
Environmental	289	171	-118	-40.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7476</b>	<b>7583</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with HMIC guidance – victim based crime includes all police-recorded crimes where there is a direct victim.<sup>2</sup> In accordance with HMIC guidance – non-victim based crime includes a police-recorded crime where there is no direct individual victim. The rates for some crime types within this category are indicative of proactive police activity, for example searching suspects and finding them in possession of weapons or drugs.

## 4.2 APPENDIX A

Other Anti Social Behaviour	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Change	% Change
HBC ASB Cases	330	395	65	19.7%
Housing Hartlepool TRET Cases	729	769	40	5.5%
HBC Noise Nuisance Complaints	589	518	-71	-12.1%

**Table 6 - Deliberate Fires**

Deliberate Fires	Oct 12 - Sept 13	Oct 13 - Sept 14	Change	% Change
	<b>260</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11%</b>
Primary Fires (F1)	37	35	-2	-5%
Secondary Fires (F3)	223	253	30	13%

**Table 7 - Community Perceptions**

Community Perceptions	2008	2013
% of people who feel unsafe during the day	5%	5%
% of people who feel unsafe after dark	32%	28%
% of people who think rubbish or litter lying around is a problem	44%	38%
% of people who think speeding and volume of traffic is a problem	-	34%
% of people who think people using drug or dealing drugs is a problem	30%	29%
% of people who think groups hanging around the streets is a problem	43%	25%
% of people who think people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem	28%	19%
% of people who think run down boarded up properties is a problem	-	18%
% of people who think vandalism, graffiti and damage is a problem	27%	17%
% of people who think house burglary is a problem	-	14%
% of people who think vehicle crime is a problem	-	13%
% of people who think noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem	14%	12%
% of people who think people being harassed or attacked is a problem	-	9%
% of people who think property being set on fire is a problem	-	5%
% of people who think racial harassment is a problem	-	3%
% of people who think abandoned or burnt out cars are a problem	5%	2%
% of people who think people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together	72%	42%
% of people who feel they belong to their local area	60%	71%
% of people who feel part of their local community	52%	47%
% of people who feel that they can influence decisions that affect their local area	33%	12%
% of people who are satisfied with the quality of service provided by the Police	62%	59%



### **3. Strategic Summary**

Overall Hartlepool is a high crime area compared to similar areas elsewhere in the Country.

Despite significant challenges over the last few years Hartlepool continues to experience year on year reductions in overall crime rates, albeit that reductions are smaller than those experienced previously.

Some types of acquisitive crimes are on the increase with projections indicating an increasing trend for the following 12 months. Whilst current socio-economic factors can affect this crime type, locally it is recognised that substance misuse and re-offending are key drivers in the prevalence of this crime.

Whilst violence against the person offences have reduced, these continue to account for 18% of total recorded crime in Hartlepool, with the rate per 1000 population being the second highest in the Cleveland area.

Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the Police have increased by 1.4%, with year end projections indicating an increase of more than 13%.

Anti-social behaviour continues to follow a strong seasonal trend with police incidents, Anti-social Behaviour Unit cases and Noise Nuisance complaints reaching their peak during the summer months.

Hartlepool continues to have the second highest anti-social behaviour rate across the Cleveland Police Force area.

Community perceptions results from the recent Household Survey indicate that from a town wide perspective the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour related issues have generally improved, however it is noted that these results do vary across wards with perceptions in our most disadvantaged communities remaining high.

Anti-social behaviour and drug dealing related activity continues to be a primary concern to the community, with results from Cleveland Police's Local Public Confidence survey (September 2014) indicating that people's perception in relation to these issues has increased.

#### **3.1 Crime**

It is estimated that the total cost of crime in Hartlepool during the last 12 months amounts to more than £65 million.

Crime continues to be concentrated in our most disadvantaged and vulnerable communities, co-existing with high levels of anti-social behaviour, health inequalities, unemployment and poor housing all of which place a significant demand on partner resources. People living in deprived areas experience significantly higher levels of crime and disorder, therefore they are at greater risk of victimisation.

## 4.2 APPENDIX A

It is anticipated that acquisitive crime rates will increase over the forthcoming twelve months. It is therefore imperative that the partnership works with at risk groups to reduce the risk of victimisation and opportunities for offenders, whilst also ensuring that effective offender management arrangements reduce the risk of re-offending.

Whilst violence against the person offences have reduced by 7.1%, crime rates still remain above the local and national average. Most notably the rate of emergency hospital admissions for violence in Hartlepool, 133.8 per 100,000 population, is higher than the regional average and more than double the national average of 67.7.

Domestic violence continues to be a key factor in the occurrence of violence offences, with more than one third of offences being domestic related. Domestic violence has a devastating impact on individual, families and communities and requires a significant amount of resources to tackle from all public sector agencies.

Whilst trends in reported crime show a slight decrease, it is anticipated that there is a risk that levels will increase as victims and their families struggle to cope with added financial and emotional pressures brought about by the current economic situation i.e. higher unemployment and welfare reform.

Females continue to be at the greatest risk of domestic violence, where repeat victimisation is apparent. Often indirect victims, children experiencing domestic abuse are at an increased risk of behavioural, emotional trauma and mental health issue that may continue into adulthood.

Under reporting continues to be factor in domestic related violence, especially in regards to BME and LGBT communities.

Overall acquisitive crime and domestic related violence & abuse pose a significant risk to the community, businesses, vulnerable people and families.

### 3. 2 Victims

Whilst crime rates in Hartlepool have fallen, the likelihood of being a victim of crime still remains a reality, especially in our most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities.

The risk of being a victim of crime or anti-social in Hartlepool is higher than in some of our neighbouring local authorities in the Cleveland area.

It is acknowledged that the likelihood of someone reporting a crime can depend on the nature of the crime they have experienced, this particularly relevant to domestic related abuse and hate crime.

A variation in repeat victimisation is evident, with those experiencing domestic violence & abuse, particularly females, being more likely to suffer from repeat victimisation than any other type of victim.

Locally there continues to be established pathways into support services for victims of crime and domestic abuse, and pathways for victims of anti-social behaviour have improved during the reporting period.

The impact of becoming a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour varies from person to person. A relatively minor offence can have a serious outcome for a vulnerable victim. Therefore it is essential that the Partnership adopts a victim-centred approach; responding to the needs of the individual, rather than the crime type or incident suffered.

### **3.3 Anti-social Behaviour**

Anti-social behaviour continues to be the number one priority for the community.

Anti-social behaviour in all its forms, nuisance or rowdy behaviour, misuse of vehicles, littering, dog fouling, is a very visible sign of disorder in our communities and is closely linked to perceptions of safety, satisfaction with the local area as a place to live and confidence in local services. As identified from the Partnership's Vulnerable Victims Group, in its most persistent and serious forms it can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing.

Anti-social behaviour continues to be linked with to a wide range of other issues including hate crime, the night-time economy, drug dealing, alcohol misuse and housing tenure.

Reported incidence of anti-social behaviour shows considerable variance, with over half of all anti-social behaviour incidents reported in Victoria, Headland & Harbour and Manor House wards.

Public perceptions of anti-social behaviour commonly highlight young people as "being a problem", however despite this only 36% of anti-social behaviour incidents are linked to young people. The type of anti-social behaviour linked to young people predominantly relates to groups of young people congregating in public spaces, underage drinking, being noisy and verbally abusive and throwing missiles such as stones and eggs.

### **3.4 Hate Crime**

Reported hate crimes and incidents recorded by the police have reduced by 14.4% in comparison to the previous reporting period.

Hate crime is different to other forms of crime as it targets people because of their identity. Research has shown that hate crime cause greater psychological harm than similar crimes without a motivation or prejudice. Hate crime creates fear in victims, groups and communities and can act as a catalyst to communities to turn on each other.

Local data suggests that victims of racially motivated incidents and crimes are more likely to report such matters, unlike victims of sexual orientation, disabilist and transphobic discrimination where incidents levels remain low.

The reasons for not reporting include anticipation that it will not be taken seriously, a fear of negative response and a belief that there is little that anyone can do. In relation to the LGBT community, national research indicates that two thirds of those who experienced a hate crime or incident did not report it.

The Partnership's Community Intelligence process continues to assist in the identification of individuals who may be vulnerable to hate crime as either as a victim or perpetrator, and extends to the disruption of right-wing activity that is a threat to community cohesion.

### **3. 5 Community Perceptions**

As reported in the previous strategic period results from the current Household Survey indicate that there has been a general town-wide improvement in perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour when compared to results from 2008.

However perceptions regarding crime and anti-social behaviour remain much higher in our most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Where residents continue to identify anti-social behaviour related issues specifically; litter, speeding traffic and drug use/supply as community priorities.

These findings generally correlate with the Police Local Public Confidence Survey in 2013 where anti-social behaviour and drug dealing related activity is perceived to be an issue by 8.5% and 15.8% of respondents respectively.

The retention of Neighbourhood Policing in Hartlepool is a community priority, where residents have raised their concerns re policing levels with the Police & Crime Commissioner at Your Force, Your Voice meetings and at the annual "Face the Public" event held in October 2014.

In relation to community cohesion, only four out of ten people agreed that their local area is a place where people from different background get on well together. This is a marked reduction from responses received in 2008, when 72% of people agreed with this statement. Similarly, percentage rates remain low in relation to community engagement, where only one in ten residents feel that they can influence decisions in their local area.

Effective community engagement and increasing public confidence underpins all partnership work. General satisfaction with an area as a place to live, the physical appearance of an area, actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour and the ability to influence local decisions, therefore it is recommended that improving confidence and creating cohesive communities should remain as a Partnership priority.

### **3. 6 Neighbourhoods**

Our most disadvantaged and vulnerable neighbourhoods; Headland & Harbour, Victoria, De Bruce, Manor House and Jesmond wards, continue to suffer from disproportionate levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. Offences and incidents in these wards account for two thirds of recorded crime and anti-social behaviour.

Partnership working is essential to successfully tackle these community safety issues at a neighbourhood level to ensure the local area is safer, more attractive and economically productive.

### **3. 7 Alcohol**

It is estimated that cost associated with alcohol misuse in Hartlepool are in excess of £40 million. This figure equates to an overall cost per head of population of £459, the second highest of the 12 local authorities in the North East region.

Alcohol cuts across all aspects of partnership service delivery and represents a significant cross cutting theme for other priority areas of criminality. Alcohol is associated with a range of crime and anti-social behaviour but plays a particular factor in violent crime, with almost half of assault related presentations at the Minor Injury Unit in Hartlepool being linked to alcohol.

Alcohol related violent crime remains at its highest in the Victoria and Headland & Harbour wards and is predominantly linked to the night-time economy.

Linked to price, availability and social attitudes, alcohol consumption levels in Hartlepool remain above the national and regional average and the number of alcohol related hospital admissions for adults and young people remain high.

### **3.8 Drugs**

Drug use and drug dealing continues to be a community concern particularly in our most deprived neighbourhoods.

Nationally the number of individuals accessing drug treatment has fallen by 0.9%, however in Hartlepool numbers have increased by 1.1%

In Hartlepool number of people who are dependent on drugs is twice the national average, standing at 17 per 1,000 population, with more than two thirds of these users accessing treatment services. More than 80% of the treatment population are opiate users. Treatment completions have increased slightly, however, comparable to the national rate (30.4%) almost one third of clients have been retained in treatment for 6 years or more.

Drug misuse continues to be a contributory factor in offending behaviour, specifically in regard to acquisitive crime and high rates of re-offending.

### **3.9 Re-offending**

Repeat offending in Hartlepool accounts for more than two thirds of crime<sup>3</sup> in Hartlepool, with re-offending rates remaining amongst the highest in the country

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<sup>3</sup> Detected crime

Acquisitive crime continues to account for the highest proportion of re-offences in Hartlepool, with shoplifting accounting for almost half of these.

Drugs and alcohol continue to have a significant impact upon re-offending activity, with Class A substance misuse being a key driver in the occurrence of acquisitive crime.

Adult repeat offending continues to be a significant factor, with 92% of all repeat offenders being aged 18 years and over.

Offenders are often the most socially excluded in society and often have complex and deep rooted health and social problems, such as substance misuse, mental health, housing issues and debt, family and financial problems. Understanding and addressing these underlying issues in a holistic and co-ordinated way is important to provide “pathways out of offending”, reduce crime and breaking the cycle of offending behaviour across generations.

Both local and national data suggests that offenders who receive short prison sentences are at the greatest risk of offending, therefore it is essential that partners work together to identify the offenders that present the most risk to their communities, intervening early to prevent an escalation of offending and providing community-based support to address their needs.

Overall re-offending continues to present a high risk to communities of Hartlepool, with adult repeat offending presenting the highest risk.

Approved by the Partnership during the reporting period, the Hartlepool Reducing Re-offending Strategy will ensure that local services are coordinated in a manner that meets the needs of offenders, whilst at the same time ensuring local communities remain safe.

#### 4. Proposed Priorities 2015 - 2016

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is required to publish its annual Community Safety Plan for 2015 - 2016 by 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.

Linked to the existing strategic objectives for 2014 – 2017 and based upon the analysis and key findings contained in this document, the following priorities are suggested for consideration by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

Strategic Objectives 2014 - 2017	Proposed Annual Priorities 2015 - 16
<b>Reduce crime and repeat victimisation</b>	<p><b>Acquisitive Crime</b> - reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity with a particular focus on domestic burglary</p> <p><b>Domestic Violence and Abuse</b> - safeguard individuals and their families from domestic violence and abuse and reduce repeat victimisation of those identified as ‘high risk’</p>

## 4.2

### APPENDIX A

<b>Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse</b>	<b>Substance Misuse</b> - Reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by illegal drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol related violence.
<b>Create confident, cohesive and safe communities</b>	<b>Vulnerable Victims</b> - work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour.  <b>Anti-social behaviour</b> – reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational, and enforcement action and increase restorative interventions.
<b>Reduce offending and re-offending</b>	<b>Re-offending</b> - reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity

## Safer Hartlepool Partnership







# SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

9<sup>th</sup> February 2015



**Report of:** Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

**Subject:** COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2014-17 (YEAR 2)

## 1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.2 To consider for approval the annual refresh (Year 2) of the 2014-17 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Community Safety Plan.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The current Community Safety Plan, published in 2014 outlines the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's strategic objectives for a three year period, with a requirement to refresh the plan on an annual basis following completion of the annual strategic assessment.
- 2.4 A draft version of the revised Community Safety Plan (Year 2) is attached at **Appendix A**, and subject to approval by the SHP Executive, will be considered by the Councils Finance and Policy Committee prior to being adopted by full Council in March 2015.

## 3 2015-16 COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN /PROPOSED ANNUAL PRIORITIES

- 3.1 The Community Safety Plan Year 2 provides an overview of progress made during 2014-15 with an update on end of year performance. It describes some of the Partnership activity undertaken to reduce crime and improve safety during the last 12 months, and incorporates the proposed 2015-16 annual priorities as recommended in the annual strategic assessment as follows:

Strategic Objectives 2014 - 2017/14	Proposed Annual Priorities 2015 - 16
<b>Reduce crime and repeat</b>	<b>Acquisitive Crime</b> - reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity with a particular focus on domestic burglar

<b>victimisation</b>	<b>Domestic Violence and Abuse</b> – safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse and implement programmes to tackle those identified as ‘high risk’
<b>Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse</b>	<b>Substance Misuse</b> - reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by illegal drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol related violence.
<b>Create confident, cohesive and safe communities</b>	<b>Anti-social behaviour</b> - reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational, and enforcement action and increase restorative interventions.  <b>Vulnerable Victims</b> - work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behavior.
<b>Reduce offending and re-offending</b>	<b>Re-offending</b> - reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity

#### 4. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

- 4.1 Progress made against the Community Safety Plan will be managed and monitored by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership, through quarterly performance reports and review of Partnership Task Group/Sub Group Action Plans.
- 4.2 The Community Safety Plan incorporates performance indicators for 2015-16, along with a proposed delivery structure both of which remain the same as in the previous reporting period. The following SHP Task Groups / Sub Groups, and proposed reporting timetable are highlighted in the table below:

<b>Task Group</b>	<b>SHP Report</b>
Anti-Social Behaviour	July
Substance Misuse	July
Domestic Violence	September
Communication	September
Offending/Re-offending	December

#### 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 That the Partnership agrees to the draft Community Safety Plan 2014-17 (Year 2).

- 5.2 That the Partnership agrees to the Task Group reporting timetable and considers an appropriate SHP member to Chair each of the groups.

**6. CONTACT OFFICER**

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# Safer Hartlepool Partnership Plan 2014 – 2017

## Year 2



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## Foreword

I am pleased to introduce the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Annual Plan which is based on the findings of the Partnership's Annual Strategic Assessment and consultation with the public at the annual "Face the Public" event. The Plan outlines the Partnership's strategic objectives and priorities for 2015-16 and will be refreshed next year to incorporate new objectives and priorities as they emerge.

Since becoming Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership in May 2013, I have been impressed by the strength of partnership working and the dedication and continued support of those organisations that are responsible for the Partnership; the Council, Police, Fire Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group, Probation and the Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner.



Despite the ongoing cuts to public services and significant reductions in funding, the Safer Hartlepool Partnership has continued to strive to make Hartlepool a safer place to live, work and socialise.

Since the beginning of the previous Annual Plan in April 2014, recorded crime has reduced by 4.4%; and this includes a reduction in domestic related crimes.

During 2014-15 the Safer Hartlepool Partnership has successfully supported and delivered numerous partnership initiatives and some of these successes are outlined in this plan.

However anti social behaviour has increased during this reporting period, and over the coming year there are a number of factors that will present the Safer Hartlepool Partnership with challenges including; an enduring poor economic climate; Welfare Reform; changes to the way offenders are managed following the introduction of a new National Probation Service, and local Community Rehabilitation Company; the emergence of new types of organised crimes, and the widespread restructuring and change across local public sector agencies.

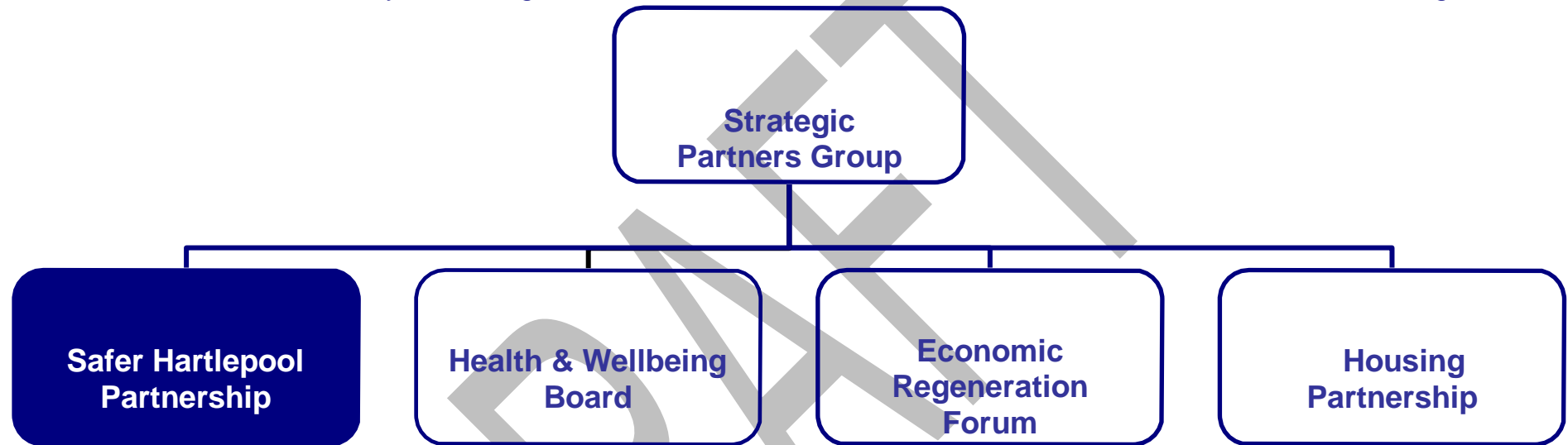
Despite these challenges I am confident that this Partnership Plan will help us to make Hartlepool a safer place to live, work, and socialise.s

**Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher**  
**Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership**



## The Safer Hartlepool Partnership

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is Hartlepool's statutory Community Safety Partnership and is one of the four<sup>1</sup> themed partnerships of the Hartlepool Strategic Partners Board. The aim of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership is to make Hartlepool a safer place to live, work and socialise by addressing crime and anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and to reduce re-offending.



The Partnership is responsible for delivering the following: *Community Safety Plan; annual Youth Justice Plan; Substance Misuse Plan (Drugs and Alcohol); CCTV Strategy; Domestic Violence Strategy; Social Behaviour Plan; Prevent Action Plan; Cohesion Strategy; Troubled Families Programme*. The Partnership is also responsible for the delivery of the community safety outcomes within the *Sustainable Communities Strategy* and the *Hartlepool Plan*. These local strategies and plans will have regard to the Cleveland Police and Crime Plan and appropriate national strategies and plans, to ensure that national policy is followed.

<sup>1</sup> The themed Partnerships are: The Safer Hartlepool Partnership, The Health and Well Being Board, the Housing Partnership and the Economic Regeneration Forum

## Local Context

Hartlepool is the smallest unitary authority in the North East region and the third smallest in the country comprising of some of the most disadvantaged areas in England. Issues around community safety can be understood by a number of contextual factors:

### Population

- Hartlepool has a stable population rate, maintained by low levels of migration.
- Hartlepool has become more diverse in recent years, although a very small proportion of the population are from the Black Minority Ethnic (BME) community.
- 46% of the population in Hartlepool live in five of the most deprived wards in the country, where crime and anti-social behaviour rates are high.

### Health & Wellbeing

- The health of people in Hartlepool is generally worse than the England average.
- There is a higher prevalence of long term health problems, including mental health.
- The number of alcohol related hospital admissions and hospital stays for self-harm in Hartlepool are significantly worse than the England average.
- The number of Class A drug users in Hartlepool is more than double the national average.

### Deprivation

- Hartlepool has pockets of high deprivation where communities experience multiple issues: higher unemployment, lower incomes, child poverty, ill health, low qualification, poorer housing conditions and higher crime rates.
- Residents living in more deprived and in densely populated areas have high perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour and feel less safe.

### Housing

- The percentage of long term empty properties in Hartlepool is higher than the regional average.

### Geography

- Community safety problems are not evenly spread and tend to be concentrated in geographic hotspots, particularly in the most deprived wards in Hartlepool.

### Unemployment

- Unemployment rates in Hartlepool are above the regional average and more than double the national average.
- 4.8% of young people aged 18-24 years are unemployed (Sep 14)
- Hartlepool has high rates of people incapable of work due to disability and ill health.



## Partnership Activity 2014– 2015

Over the last year, the Partnership has delivered a number of projects and initiatives against the strategic priorities in the Partnership Plan 2014 - 2015, and developed new services which have been designed to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending. Examples are listed below:

### Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

- **Crime Prevention & Target Hardening** - We have continued to offer crime prevention advice and promote safety measures throughout the year, with seasonal campaigns addressing specific crime types and issues.
- **Dedicated Victims Service** - we have enhanced our services for victims through the provision of a Victim Support Officer who has been trained to provide crime prevention advice, enabling them to provide a holistic response to victims needs. Over the last year we have targeted hardened more than 372 properties in Hartlepool, providing reassurance to victims and reducing their risk of repeat victimisation. Over 82% of victims who have received this service also report increased feelings of safety.
- **Domestic Violence and abuse** – We have commissioned a specialist domestic violence and abuse service; provided training to health providers to raise awareness of the signs of domestic abuse and increase referrals into specialist services, and improved victim engagement with support services through a joint repeat victim scheme.
- **Joint Action Groups (JAG's)** – Using an intelligence led approach the JAG continues to tackle community safety issues at a neighbourhood level. The multi-agency JAG has a localised action plan focusing on areas of greatest vulnerability and need, keeping abreast of any emerging issues or trends. The JAG has supported the delivery of youth diversionary activities, the Respect Your Neighbourhood Campaign, and neighbourhood CCTV provision.



## Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by drug & alcohol misuse

- **Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Support** – The Partnership has commissioned a range of community based specialist services to support those who misuse substances. Operating across four sites in Hartlepool, these services have helped more than 900 people on their journey to recovery.
- **Awareness Campaigns** – The Partnership is driving forward campaigns to promote responsible drinking and highlight the dangers of drug misuse - campaigns include Dry January and Substance Misuse Week,
- **Education and awareness**- The Partnership has provided education and awareness in relation to the dangers of alcohol to young people through the work of the Community Alcohol Partnership and healthy life style work in schools.
- **Enforcement** - The Partnership has continued to monitor sales of underage drinking, undertaking test purchasing where required, and delivered mandatory training to licensees around irresponsible drink promotions.



## Strategic Objective: Create confident, cohesive and safe communities:

- We have launched a '**Respect Your Neighbourhood Campaign**' to tackle environmental crime.
- Developed a new **Community Trigger** to give victims of anti-social behaviour and hate crime the right to have their case reviewed.
- **Selective Licensing of landlords** - undertaken extensive consultation on a proposal to extend selective licensing of landlords to more areas of the town.
- **Supported a number of Voluntary Sector Groups** such as the Asylum Seeker Group, and Crime Prevention Panel to promote crime prevention messages and cultural diversity, and raise awareness of services available for victims of hate crime and domestic abuse.
- **Restore Project** – continued to develop restorative justice to provide an alternative way of dealing with the harm caused to victims of minor crime and anti-social behaviour to improve victim satisfaction and reduce offending behaviour
- **Anti-social Behaviour Awareness Day (ASBAD)** – More than 1,500 secondary school pupils have taken part in the annual ASBAD event with interactive sessions on topics such as alcohol awareness, making hoax calls, and bullying.
- **Hate Crime** - commenced an investigation into the impact of hate crime through the Councils Overview and Scrutiny Committee which will report in February 2015; developed the Hate Crime Champions Scheme; and delivered training to Third Party Reporting Centres.

## Strategic Objective: Reduce offending and re-offending

Reducing offending and re-offending has been one of the main focuses of the Partnership during 2014/15. In response to high rates of reoffending in Hartlepool the Partnership has introduced a new strategy which aims to break the cycle of re-offending behaviour and improve public safety. The strategy will strengthen the ability of the Partnership to work together to provide local solutions to reoffending set against the broader context of the national Transforming Rehabilitation Strategy. Current activities aimed at reducing offending and reoffending include:

- **Triage Programme** - This scheme diverts young offenders into positive activities and support, instead of charging them and taking them to court. The initiative continues to reduce the numbers of young Hartlepool people entering the criminal justice system in Hartlepool and the success of the scheme is now being replicated across the Cleveland area.
- **Integrated Offender Management (IOM)** – This multi-agency approach to reducing re-offending has benefited from further development work this year with plans for a multi-agency hub comprising of a Police Sergeant, HMP Prison Officers, a Community Rehabilitation Company Officer, Restorative Justice Co-ordinator, and Performance Officer co-located at Holme House Prison due to start in March 2015. The hub will improve 'through the gate services' ensuring a smooth transition for offenders into the community to reduce the risk of further offending behaviour.
- **Troubled Families Programme – Think Family / Think Community** – This government funded initiative is now in its third year. The programme aims to reduce youth offending, reduce anti-social behaviour, increase education attendance and get people into work. Due to the local success of the programme the government has committed funding to enable work to be undertaken with a further 143 families over the forthcoming year.

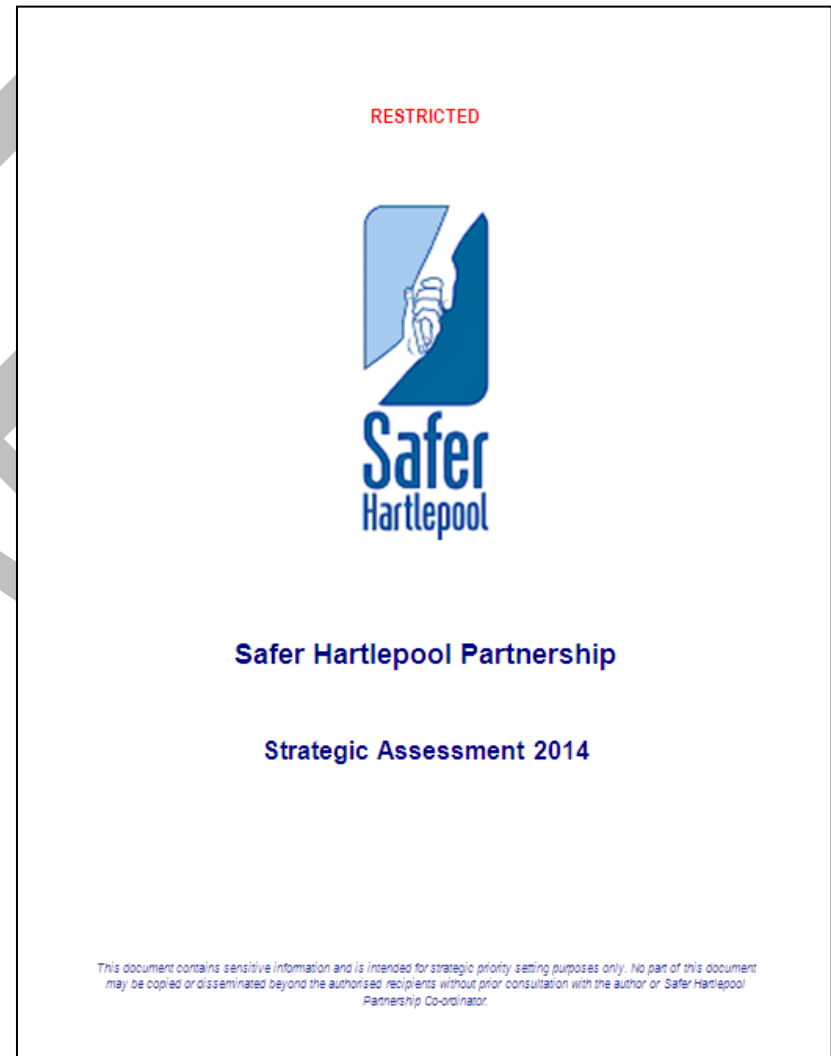


## Strategic Assessment 2013/14

The eighth Safer Hartlepool Strategic Assessment was completed in December 2014 and contains information to aid the Partnership's understanding of the priority community safety issues in Hartlepool. The Assessment forms part of an intelligence-led approach to community safety, which enables a more focused, resource-effective and partnership-orientated delivery of options to help:

- Better understand the patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder and substance misuse issues affecting the Borough;
- Set clear and robust strategic priorities for the Partnership;
- Develop interventions and activities that are driven by reliable intelligence-led evidence.

The Strategic Assessment covers the twelve month period October 2013 to September 2014 and contains analysis of data obtained from both statutory and non-statutory partner agencies including: the Hartlepool Borough Council, Cleveland Police, Cleveland Fire Brigade, North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust, Housing Hartlepool, and Harbour Support Services. Additional information has also been obtained from community consultations and meetings.





## Key findings from the Strategic Assessment period include:

### Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

- Crime in Hartlepool has reduced for the eighth consecutive year.
- Successful reductions have been achieved in most major crime categories including acquisitive crime and violence offences, however most recently domestic burglary has increased.
- Repeat victimisation is evident in most crime categories; however it is even higher in violence offences, particularly domestic related violence.
- In the current economic climate there is potential that the numbers of repeat and vulnerable victims will increase.

### Strategic Objective: Create confident, cohesive and safe communities

- Anti social behaviour is following an increasing trend with current levels being twice the national average.
- Some communities and neighbourhoods suffer from disproportionate levels of anti-social behaviour.
- Perceptions of anti social behaviour in Hartlepool are above the national average.

### Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by drug & alcohol misuse

- Alcohol plays a significant factor in the occurrence of violent crime, including domestic violence and abuse.
- Alcohol specific hospital admissions for adults and under 18's in Hartlepool are significantly higher than the national average.
- The number of people dependant on drugs in Hartlepool is twice the national average.
- There is a clear link between Class A drug misuse and the occurrence of acquisitive crime.
- The number of individuals accessing drug treatment has increased since the previous assessment period.

### Strategic Objective: Reduce offending and re-offending

- Hartlepool has one of the highest proven re-offending rates in the country.
- Re-offenders have greater needs in respect of housing, education, training, employment and substance misuse.
- The number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time has reduced by 21% in comparison to the previous assessment period.

## Public Consultation

To ensure that the Partnership is focusing on the issues that residents consider to be a priority, findings from local community consultations have been taken into consideration when setting the strategic objectives and priorities.

**Face the Public** – At the Safer Hartlepool Partnership ‘Face the Public’ event held in October 2014 we asked:

**“What can the Safer Hartlepool Partnership do to make Hartlepool safer?”**

**Public responses included:**

- Maintain strong multi-agency partnership working
- Improve Neighbourhood Policing
- Tackle anti-social behaviour & provide youth diversionary activities
- Reduce re-offending and divert first time entrants from the criminal justice system
- Provide support for victims of crime
- Tackle drug and alcohol misuse
- Improve communication and promote services
- Empower communities and promote reassurance

## Sustainable Community Strategy Consultation

The Sustainable Community Strategy identifies ‘Safer, Stronger Neighbourhoods’ as one of its key priorities. During consultation in 2013 on the strategy participants were asked:

**“Which one of the Safer Stronger Neighbourhoods improvements is most important to you?”**

From the four choices available, the majority of respondents identified creating confident, strong and safe communities as the area most in need of improvement, as below:

- Create confident, strong and safe communities (37%)
- Reduce crime and victimisation (24%)
- Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse (23%)
- Reduce offending and re-offending (17%)

## Hartlepool Household Survey

The Hartlepool Household Survey was undertaken during May – August 2013. Questionnaires were delivered to 18, 960 households with a 30.6% response rate and over 6,000 completed surveys being returned.

Results from the Household Survey indicate that there has been a general town-wide improvement in perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour when compared to results from 2008. But when residents were presented with a list of anti-social behaviour issues, and asked to tell us which they felt were a very or fairly big problem in their local area the following three issues were identified:

**Rubbish or litter lying around**

**Speed and volume of road traffic**

**People using or dealing drugs**

## Partnership Strategic Objectives 2014-2017

Based on the findings in the annual Strategic Assessment and consultation with the local community, the Partnership will retain the following four strategic objectives during the lifetime of the three year plan:

Strategic Objectives 2014 - 2017	
Reduce crime and repeat victimisation	Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse
Create confident, cohesive and safe communities	Reduce offending and re-offending

## Partnership Priorities 2015-2016

To reflect community priorities evidenced in the community consultation process, during 2015/16 our key focus will be to: **“Create confident, cohesive and safe communities”** by concentrating on the following areas of concern:

Create Annual Priorities 2015 - 2016	
<b>Re-offending</b> - reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity	<b>Acquisitive Crime</b> – reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity with a particular focus on domestic burglary
<b>Domestic Violence and Abuse</b> – safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse and implement programmes to tackle those identified as ‘high risk’.	<b>Anti-social behaviour</b> –. reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational, and enforcement action and increase restorative interventions
<b>Substance misuse</b> – reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol related violence.	<b>Vulnerable Victims</b> - work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behavior.

## Key activities over the next 12 months include:

**Partnership Working** : - we will continue to develop multi-agency partnership working in neighbourhoods, particularly those neighbourhoods exhibiting high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. Work will also be undertaken to reassure and empower the local community by strengthening engagement mechanisms; promoting the community champion role; and increasing access to, and the visibility of the Community Payback initiative.

**Support for Victims**: - we will continue to develop support for vulnerable victims of crime and anti-social behaviour including the most serious, vulnerable and targeted. We will also continue to improve reporting and develop responses to hate crime and incidents, raising awareness of 'mate crime' and educating partners and the local community of the signs to look out for that might indicate an individual is vulnerable and exploited.

**Communication**: – we will address the need identified by the local community to improve communication about partnership activity and the promotion of local crime prevention initiatives and victim support services, including the promotion of community safety messages in schools, increasing knowledge of the work of local policing teams, and public confidence in the Police 101 contact number. We will also investigate the further development of electronic information sharing with communities, and the use of a range of other media outlets such as Heartbeat to communicate public safety messages.

**Anti- social behaviour** - we will develop initiatives to tackle Anti-social behaviour including educational, diversionary, and enforcement activities making full use of the new anti-social behaviour tools and powers and the development of restorative justice interventions in conjunction with the PCC . We will continue to work in partnership with landlords and support tenants in the private rented sector to maintain their tenancies and we will tackle alcohol fuelled related anti-social behaviour, encouraging public reporting of such incidents.

**Substance misuse**: we will work to protect public safety through robust enforcement activity in relation to drug dealing and alcohol related violence, and we will educate the local community in relation to the health risks associated with drugs and alcohol, improving education in schools. We will also commission drug and alcohol treatment services to improve access to early and preventative interventions, with treatment being recovery orientated to achieve successful completions and supporting people to achieve sustained recovery.

**Offending / Re-offending** : we will implement the reducing re-offending strategy, improve 'through the gate services' by locating a single integrated offender management hub at Holme House prison, and through the Think Family/Think Community Programme we will continue to invest in families ensuring those with an offending background are given the necessary support skills, and employment opportunities. We will continue to deliver the very successful Youth Triage Scheme to reduce the number of first time entrants into the criminal justice system, and will ensure that there is an additional focus on the transition from youth to adult offending services.



## Measuring Performance

Partnership performance monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis to assess progress against key priorities drawn from the strategic assessment and identify any emerging issues. Performance management reports will be provided to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

The following performance indicators will be monitored over the next 12 months:

Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator
Reduce crime & repeat victimisation	Total recorded crime rate per 1,000 population
	Domestic burglary rate per 1,000 household
	Vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population
	Robbery rate per 1,000 population
	Shoplifting rate per 1,000 population
	Violent crime (including sexual violence) rate per 1,000 population*
	% of violent crime (including sexual violence) that is domestic related
	% of repeat cases of domestic violence (MARAC)
	Violent crime (including sexual violence) hospital admissions for violence per 100,000 population*
Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	Drug offences per 1,000 population
	% of people who think drug use or dealing is a problem
	% of opiate drug users that have successfully completed drug treatment*
	% of non-opiate drug users that have successfully completed drug treatment*
	% of alcohol users that have successfully completed alcohol treatment
	Alcohol related hospital admissions rate per 100,000 population*
	Number of young people known to substance misuse services

\*Indicators link to the Public Health Outcome Framework

Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator
Create confident, cohesive & safe communities	Anti-social behaviour incidents per 1,000 population
	Public order offences per 1,000 population
	Criminal damage rate per 1,000 population
	Deliberate fires rate per 1,000 population
	Number of reported hate crimes & incidents
	% of the population affected by noise - number of complaints about noise
	% of people who feel safe during the day
	% of people who feel safe after dark
	% of people who think rubbish or litter lying around is a problem
	% of people who think groups hanging around the streets is a problem
	% of people who think people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem
	% of people who think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property is a problem
	% of people who think noisy neighbours or loud parties is a problem
	% of people who think abandoned or burnt out cars are a problem
	% of people who think that they belong to their local area
	% of people who feel that they can influence decisions that affect their local area
	% of people who believe that people from different back grounds get on well together
	% of people who think that people in the area pull together to improve the local area
Reduce offending & re-offending	Rate of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System per 100,000 population*
	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend*
	Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender*
	Re-offending rate of Prolific & Priority Offenders
	Re-offending rate of High Crime Causers
	% of Troubled Families who have reduced their offending behaviour

\*Indicators link to the Public Health Outcome Framework

## Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance 2014/15

## Appendix 1

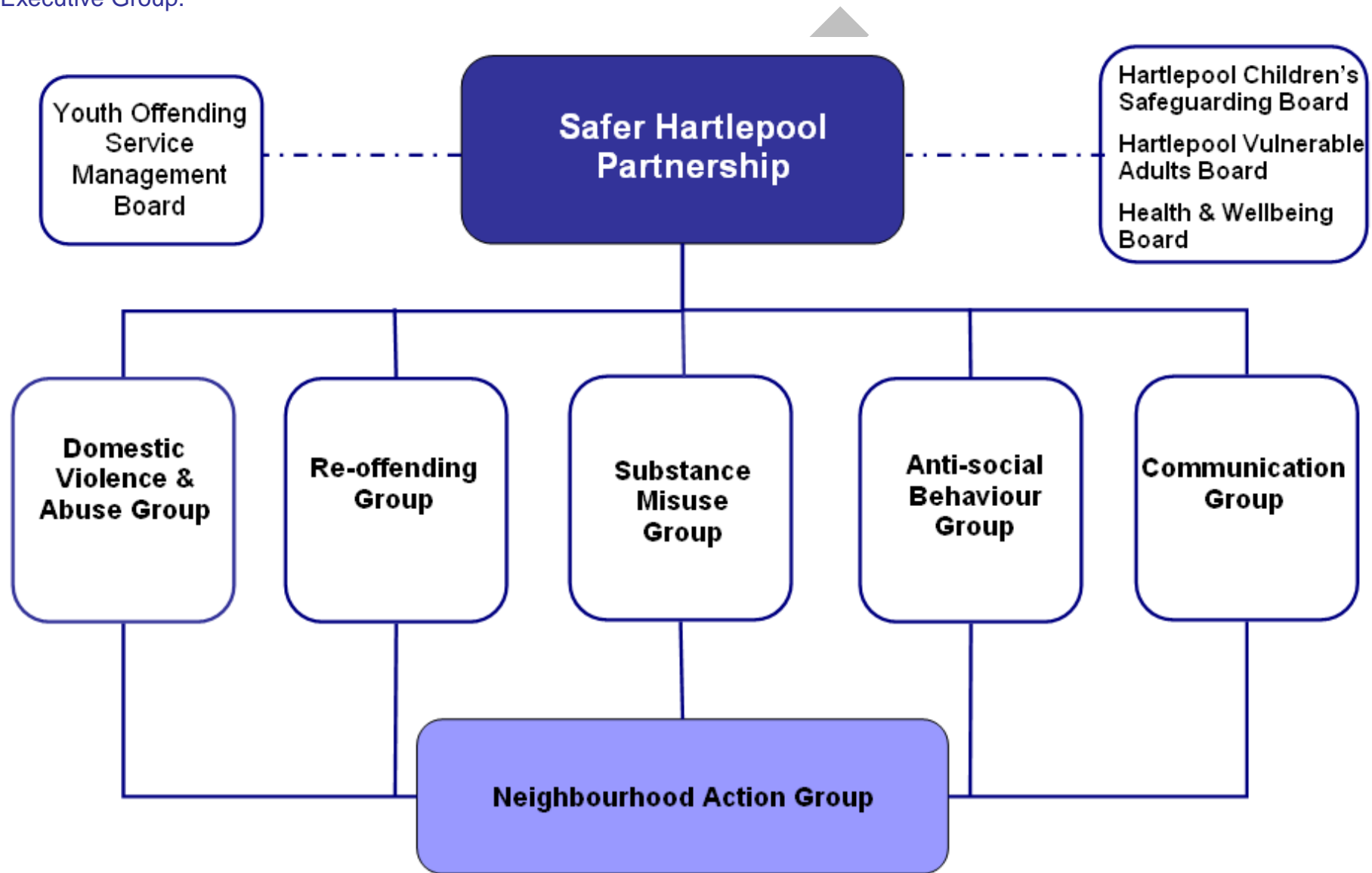
To be published in April 2015

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## Delivering the 2015/16 Priorities – Delivery Structure

## Appendix 2

The responsibility for delivery of each of the priorities has been allocated to a dedicated theme group of the Safer Hartlepool Executive Group.







# SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

9<sup>th</sup> February 2015



**Report of:** Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

**Subject:** POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER –  
COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP FUNDING  
REQUEST

## 1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform the Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) of an application to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for funding to progress SHP priorities.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Following the introduction of the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner in 2012, funding streams previously directed into Community Safety Partnerships such as the Community Safety Grant, and Home Office Drug Intervention Grant, transferred to the PCC.
- 2.2 Schedule 9 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provides the PCC with powers to award crime and disorder grants to any organisation and projects which will help achieve their priorities.
- 2.3 During the PCCs first year of office (2013/14) funding was pass ported back to Community Safety Partnerships on a level commensurate with previous years, and as reported to the Partnership in March 2014 the four Cleveland Community Safety Partnership were invited to put forward a joint bid for funding to address local priorities common to each of the local areas.
- 2.4 A joint bid was subsequently submitted and agreed by the PCC in April 2014 to fund the following initiatives:
- Integrated Offender Management - to reducing re-offending
  - Positive Youth Diversionary Activities – to reduce anti-social behaviour
  - Independent Domestic Violence Advisor – to support for victims of domestic violence and abuse

- 2.5 Progress against these initiatives is monitored on a quarterly basis through the PCC Partnerships and Performance Scrutiny meeting where reporting arrangements have evolved into a standard reporting process outlining activities undertaken as part of the initiatives funded, along with outcome and financial monitoring. Attached as **Appendix 1**, is the latest report submitted on behalf of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership to the PCCs Partnerships and Scrutiny meeting. Subsequent to meetings these reports are published on the PCCs website.
- 2.6 As funding for these initiatives will come to an end during 2015, and following discussions with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner the four CSP lead officers have met and developed a further funding request which has been sent to the PCC for consideration. These applications are attached at **Appendix 2** and involve a request to fund the following initiatives that will address the priorities of all 4 Community Safety Partnership across Cleveland:
- A Cleveland Single Integrated Offender Management Scheme
  - Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
  - Positive Youth Diversionary Activities
  - Vulnerable Victims Service (Hate Crime and ASB)

### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership notes the application to the Police and Crime Commissioner for funding to support the delivery of SHP priorities.

### 4. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Partnership working between CSPs and the PCC is fundamental to the successful delivery of local Community Safety Plans and the Police and Crime Plan. Whilst the PCC is not a 'responsible authority' under the Crime and Disorder Act, the provisions of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, places a mutual duty on Police and Crime Commissioners and the responsible authorities to co-operate to reduce crime and disorder and re-offending. The Act expands on this duty to require Community Safety Partnerships and Police and Crime Commissioners to have due regard to the priorities set out in each of their respective plans.

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## PCC Scrutiny Meeting (Partnerships and Commissioning)

4 December 2014

### Safer Hartlepool Partnership Progress Update

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#### **1 BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 During 2014/15 the Police and Crime Commissioner has contributed towards initiatives that aim to tackle Safer Hartlepool Partnership priorities around addressing high levels of anti-social behaviour; supporting victims of domestic abuse; and reducing re-offending . The following provides an update on progress in relation to each of these areas of work.

#### **2 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – ASSERTIVE OUTREACH PROJECT**

- 2.1 The Assertive Outreach project is delivered by the Belle Vue Community and Youth Centre in Hartlepool. It is delivered in an intelligence led and reactive manner, providing short term intervention in anti-social behaviour hotspot locations identified by partnership information and analysis and determined and reviewed at monthly multi-agency neighbourhood ward priority meetings.
- 2.2 Over the last three months the project has been operating in various anti-social behaviour hotspot locations (19) across the town, as listed below:
- Burn Valley Gardens and surrounding area (Burn Valley)
  - Belle Vue Estate – Lakeland Walk, Borrowdale Street, Winter Close (Foggy Furze)
  - Burbank Estate (headland and harbour)
  - Manor House – St Patricks Shops and surrounding residential area (Manor House)
  - Murray Street (Victoria)
  - Dyke House Estate – Allerton Close, Milbank Road (Jesmond)
  - Jutland Road area including Seaton Lane (Seaton)
  - Ward Jackson Park (Rural West)

- Summerhill (Manor House)
  - Clavering (Hart)
  - Woodcutter /Rift House (Foggy Furze)
  - Lynnfield (Victoria)
  - Shakespeare ave area (Foggy Furze)
  - Rossmere way (Rossmere)
  - Hartlepool Marina (Headland and Harbour)
- 2.3 Between April 2014 and November 2014 the project has made **1495** contacts with young people in Hartlepool where outreach staff have directly engaged with young people, signposting them to alternative provision, and encouraging engagement with diversionary and educational activities - including sign up to the National Citizenship Scheme (NCS), Action Up, and the local COOL project.
- 2.4 To date in this financial year four young people have recently gained accreditation on 'Leadership' having been referred to Action UP, and one young girl who engaged with staff in the Shakespeare Avenue area (one of the listed hotspot areas above), is now volunteering in the Bell Vue Youth Club as a pre-mentor for 5-11 year olds.
- 2.5 The 'Pop up sports sessions' developed in the Rossmere area during the summer have now ceased for the winter months, and it is intended to develop the initiative in other areas of the town in the spring. However following the Targeted Outreach work in Manor House, positive relationships have been developed with young people and as a result the team have set up a youth session in the Kilmannrock Road Centre which is now open 3 nights a week with over 20+ young people attending.
- 2.6 During this quarter a new anti-social behaviour hotspot area was also identified in the Marina area of the town where young people were frequenting the bandstand area and McDonalds, and behaving anti-socially. Following tasking at the Joint Action Group in recent weeks this has decreased following joint working between the Police and the Targeted Outreach Team who targeted the area and put diversions in place for young people. The area continues to be monitored.
- 2.7 Whilst challenging unruly behaviour is an essential aspect of the work of the Targeted Outreach project the health and well-being of young people remains of paramount importance. As such the promotion of safety messages in relation to risk taking behaviour and substance misuse is an integral part of the work undertaken by the targeted outreach team with referrals being made into specialist services where appropriate.

- 2.8 Spend for this project is on target and activities are meeting commissioning expectations with added value being provided to other services in Hartlepool delivering on the community safety and children's health and well-being agenda. Over the coming months the Council will be commissioning services aimed at providing a comprehensive package of positive activities for young people in the Hartlepool area. This will include an assertive outreach element which will operate in a similar way to the project currently operating and it is hoped that the PCC will continue to contribute to these activities should funding permit.

### **3 DOMESTIC ABUSE – HARTLEPOOL INDEPENDENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ADVISOR (IDVA)**

- 3.1 The accredited IDVA service, provided by Harbour, works with high risk victims of domestic violence with referrals into the service coming from the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference's (MARAC's) and/or the Specialist Domestic Violence Courts that operates at Hartlepool Magistrates court.
- 3.2 Latest data available for 2014/15 reveals that the Hartlepool IDVA service has received 95 individual referrals during the first half of the financial year. Female victims account for the majority of referrals, although male victim referrals are evident numbering 4 in total. The highest proportion of referrals into the service are from the 19-35 age group, and almost without exception clients described themselves as white British.
- 3.3 CAADA insights data for the 12 month period to October 2014 demonstrates a number of positive outcomes for those involved with the service during that period as follows:
- 83% of those accessing the service feel somewhat/much safer as a result of receiving the service
  - 81% said that their quality of life had improved much/a little as a result of receiving the service
  - 92% reported being very confident/confidence in accessing support
- 3.4 The number of domestic related crimes and incidents recorded by Cleveland Police reveal a decrease in 2013/14 compared to the previous year by 18% and 8% respectively. However the repeat MARAC (Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference cases) rate has increased. During the summer of 2014 all four Cleveland MARACs were quality assessed by CAADA and potential actions to support the further development of Hartlepool MARAC will be overseen by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Domestic Violence Strategic Group.

**3.5 Other Safer Hartlepool Partnership activity undertaken to combat Domestic Violence and Abuse in line with the local Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy 2012-15 includes:**

**(a) Prevention and Early Intervention**

One of the key strands of the Preventative and Early Intervention work is to increase awareness of domestic violence and abuse across agencies and communities. As such work is ongoing to disseminate key messages in relation to domestic abuse linked to national and local campaigns, along with several pieces of work being undertaken to promote healthy relationships. This includes the Healthy Relationship Programme in schools, the Rainbow Respect sessions run by Harbour in conjunction with Hart Gables targeted at the LGBT community, and further targeted work with 16-24 year olds at risk of being victims or perpetrators of domestic abuse. Further awareness raising with year 8 pupils will also be undertaken through the annual ASBAD event in February with all secondary schools participating in this event.

Improving information sharing and the early identification of children and families affected by domestic violence and abuse is another key action to be progressed this year under the prevention and early intervention strand. This is underway with the assistance of funding from the Police and Crime Commissioners Competed Fund with the best practice evidenced in Operation Encompass being used as the starting point to the development of a North Tees multi-agency information sharing hub (MASH). A project co-ordinator, accountable to a project management group set up for this purpose, has recently been appointed to take this piece of work forward. In the initial stages this will focus on improving the timely sharing of information between the Police, Schools, and Childrens services to ensure that children are appropriately supported in the school setting following an incident at a home the previous day.

In recognition of the fact that employers have a key role to play in ensuring victims of domestic violence and abuse receive appropriate support, a domestic violence and abuse policy has also been drafted and is currently being considered by Hartlepool Borough Council. Once the policy is in place further work will be undertaken by the Councils Public Health team to disseminate the policy across the Borough to other employers whether in the public, private, or voluntary sectors.

**(b) Provision of Services**

To improve partnership working, and achieve better outcomes for victims, specialist domestic violence services have been corporately commissioned by

Hartlepool Borough Council since 2012. The commissioned service currently includes:

- Community Outreach Service
- Support Refuge Accommodation
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service
- Counselling Service
- Male Perpetrator Programme
- Joint Police and Harbour visits to repeat victims

In addition to the core service several separate pieces of work have also been commissioned this year such as the Healthy Relationships Programme, and following Home Office amendments to the definition of domestic violence and abuse to include controlling and coercive behaviour, and incidents involving victims and perpetrators from aged 16 years, a Young Peoples Domestic Violence Advisor /Champion has been appointed by Childrens Services. The Harbour and Police repeat visits have also continued this year, and following Cleveland Police HMIC inspection into the way the Force deals with domestic violence this practice is now to be rolled out across the Cleveland area.

### **(c) Partnership Working**

Steps to improve Partnership working this year have focused on concerns around the low level of referrals from health professionals into the specialist domestic violence service. The lack of health referrals was identified by the contract management group as a cause for concern, and has also been highlighted in local and national Domestic Homicide Reviews as a gap that needs to be addressed.

In April 2014 a Domestic Violence Health Link worker jointly funded through Hartlepool and Stockton Public Health Departments was appointed to work in the hospital setting to raise awareness of the signs of domestic violence and abuse, and make appropriate referrals, and in May Harbour staff delivered an awareness raising session at Sandwell Park to both staff and patients.

Following discussions with the CCG in June the first GP Training Session was held with practitioners from McKenzie House to raise awareness of Domestic Violence and Abuse and the provision of local support services. Positive feedback was received by practitioners and this training is to be rolled across Hartlepool, with a view to utilising CCG Timeout Sessions. In August 2014 Domestic Abuse routine enquiry training for sexual health practitioners was also delivered. All sexual health clients across Tees will be routinely screened where Domestic Violence and Abuse as an issue is disclosed and with the consent of the victim a referral to local support services will be made.

**(d) Justice Outcomes and Risk Reduction**

CAADA Insights data for the six month period to April 2014 provides some encouraging results in relation to the criminal justice process suggesting that of the 38% of clients making a report to the Police, three quarters resulted in a charge. The Crown Prosecution Service proceeded with 100% of cases in which a charge was made, with 92% of cases being heard in the local Specialist Domestic Violence Court, and 17% of clients being granted special measures. A conviction was secured in 92% of cases, and a restraining order was imposed in 64% of cases.

Early 2014 also saw the introduction of new powers for the Police in an effort to improve responses to domestic violence and abuse, and to reduce the risk of domestic violence and abuse occurring in the first place in the form of Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs), and a Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS). Although figures are not available for Hartlepool across Cleveland to date there have been 27 DVDS applications with 6 disclosures being made, and 34 applications for DVPOs with only one refusal and 5 breaches.

Despite some positive outcomes being achieved for victims of domestic violence an abuse, Hartlepool had its second domestic homicide in early 2014. In line with its statutory obligations under section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004) which came into force in April 2011 the Safer Hartlepool Partnership is currently undertaking a Domestic Homicide Review in relation to this case which is due to report at the end of the year. One of the key actions following this review will be to ensure that the lessons learnt from the review are implemented and widely disseminated.

**4 REDUCING RE-OFFENDING - INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT SCHEME**

- 4.1 The Cleveland Single Integrated Offender Management Steering Group continues to meet with the aim of developing a single IOM across Cleveland. The concept of an IOM hub, and the development of a standardised selection process and matrix that will provide a measure of consistency across Tees and at the same time the flexibility to address local priorities, has the support of all four CSP Leads who have agreed that this should include a Police Sergeant, CRC Officer, Restorative Justice Co-ordinator, Prison Officers, and a Performance Officer.
- 4.4 Holme House prison has been identified as the preferred location for the single IOM hub to facilitate closer working relationships with the prison and Community Rehabilitation Company which from February will provide “through the gate”

services ensuring continuity of services for offenders in custody and the community. Under these reforms, in most cases the CRC will support induction of an offender into custody, provide them with resettlement services before release, meet them at the prison gates and continue work in the community. CRCs will be contractually obliged to deliver accommodation advice, employment retention and brokerage, financial advice and signposting services for sex workers and victims of domestic and sexual violence.

- 4.6 Alongside the Offender Accommodation Officer (2014/15), CSPs have agreed that their funding allocation from the PCC during 2014/15 to support local IOM schemes should be used to fund a Performance Officer; CRC Officer; Restorative Justice Co-ordinator; and set up costs for the Single IOM Hub, including ICT. From April 2015 to March 2018 the CSP leads are in support of the funding being used to fund the above posts and running costs ie utilities and rental subject to satisfactory performance which will be reported to each of the CSPs and the PCC.
- 4.7 For the IOM scheme to be fully operational by April 2015 agreement from the PCC as to use of these funds for the purposes set out above will be required no later than the end of December to ensure appropriate advertising and recruitment to the posts. As such an application for funding has been completed for the consideration PCCs consideration.



# Fund Application Form

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[Deadline for submission here]

Cleveland CSPs

25/11/2014

**Details provided within this application form will be used to generate Schedule 1 (Purpose) of the PCC Grant Agreement and will be published on the PCC website at [www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk](http://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk).**



## Section 1 – Basic bid information

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### Contact details

<b>Organisation / Agency name</b>	Community Safety Partnership Lead Officers (Middlesbrough; Stockton; Redcar and Cleveland; Hartlepool)
<b>Name of main contact who we can approach in case of queries</b>	Clare Clark
<b>Contact details (email, telephone/mobile]</b>	<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>
<b>In the case of a joint bid, please list all organisations and agencies involved as well as all key individuals.</b>	<p>Safer Stockton Partnership (<a href="mailto:steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk">steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Middlesbrough Partnership (<a href="mailto:Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk">Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Redcar and Cleveland Partnership (<a href="mailto:Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk">Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Hartlepool Partnership (<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>)</p>

### Brief description of proposed services/initiative(s)

**Please provide a summary of your proposed services/initiative(s) in no more than 300 words.**

This initiative will contribute to an Independent Domestic Advisory Service in each of the local Community Safety Partnership areas across the Cleveland Force area.

The provision of local specialist support services is key to addressing the needs of domestic violence victims and their families. An integral element of these support services across the Cleveland area is the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA). The accredited IDVA service works with high risk victims of domestic violence with referrals into the service coming from the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference's (MARAC's) and/or the Specialist Domestic Violence Courts that operate at Teesside and Hartlepool Magistrates courts.

The IDVA service provides a range of options to improve the safety of victims and their families, offering information and support, crisis intervention, safety planning, advocacy and practical and emotional support to enable victims to make positive changes, reduce risk and minimise the risk of repeat victimisation. Overall the service ensures that the holistic needs of victims and their families are met by working in partnership with a range of local organisations to cope with the immediate impact of domestic abuse and recover from the harm experienced.

The IDVA service will be commissioned through the local CSPs in each area and will be an inclusive universal service that is available to **all** high risk and criminal justice victims of Domestic Violence and abuse

## Stakeholders

Agencies involved in delivering the IDVA service include local third sector organisations and members of the MARAC - **Who**.

The main beneficiaries of the initiative will be victims of domestic abuse and their families.

## Criteria check – Does your proposal meet the PCCs Objectives?

1. Do the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?	<b>Yes</b>
a. Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing	
a. Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses	<b>Yes</b>
b. Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending	
c. Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources	
d. Working for better industrial and community relations.	
2. Are you able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?	<b>Yes</b>

## Section 2 – Strategy Statement

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**Please provide information as to how this application will support or enhance other services that you intend to commission, if that is your intention.**

Introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, CSP's have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area. CSP's are made up of representatives from the six 'responsible authorities', these include the Local Authority, Police, Fire Brigade, Community Rehabilitation Company; National Probation Service; and Clinical Commissioning Group. CSP's have a number of statutory duties which include:

- Producing an annual **partnership strategic assessment** to help identify and better understand local priorities;
- Produce a **partnership plan** that details how the CSP will tackle the crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending priorities in its local area;
- **Consulting** with local residents and organisations on community safety priorities.

As set out in the Governments "New Approach to Fighting Crime" CSP's play a unique role in assessing, analysing and responding to local need in relation to crime and community safety issues. There are four CSP's within Cleveland, all of which are coterminous with local authority and local policing areas.

All four CSP's have established evidence-led service planning and local multi-agency delivery models which have contributed to the reduction in recorded crime since 2008.

### **Partnership Working**

Partnership working between CSP's and the PCC is fundamental to the successful delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and local Community Safety Plans.

Although the PCC is not a 'responsible authority' under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, provisions included in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 places a mutual duty on Police and Crime Commissioners and the responsible authorities to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and re-offending. The Act expands on this duty to also require that CSP and PCC's have regard to the priorities set out in the local Police and Crime Plan and respective Community Safety Plans.

Schedule 9 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provides the PCC with powers to award crime and disorder grants to any organisation and projects which will help achieve their priorities.

The table below shows how CSP priorities support four of the PCC's objectives, as set out in the Police & Crime Plan 2013-17

<b>PCC Objectives</b>	<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>Redcar<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Stockton</b>
Retaining and developing Neighbourhood Policing	Anti-social Behaviour  Acquisitive Crime	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Reduce Anti-social Behaviour & Associated Incidents  Reduce House Burglaries, Other Burglaries & Other Theft	Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour  Violent Crime and Robbery  Criminal Damage
Ensuring a better deal for victims & witnesses	Domestic Violence & Abuse  Hate Crime	Reduce repeat victimisation	Reduce Violence: Domestic & Sexual, & Alcohol-related  Increase Reported Hate Incidents	Domestic Abuse
Divert people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and prevention of re-offending	Substance Misuse  Re-offending	Reduce reoffending  Reduce the harm to themselves and others by the most troubled families locally	Reduce the Harm caused by Drugs & Alcohol  Reduce Offending & Re-Offending	Reduce drug related offending
Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources.	Tackling community safety issues at a neighbourhood level	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Address local Community Priorities identified through the 3x Neighbourhood areas	Reduce alcohol related crime and ASB

Domestic violence and abuse has a devastating impact on the lives of victims, families and communities. It is a crime that is still largely hidden, occurring behind closed doors, across all communities, all age groups and all type of relationships.

Domestic incidents decreased by 10% across the Cleveland Force area during the period April 2013 to March 2014, but there were still 11,515 domestic incidents reported to the

Police during this period, and 5,348 children and young people were present in the home at the time of the incident.

Tables A and B provide a breakdown for each of the local policing areas in relation to domestic incidents and those where children and young people were present.

**Table A - Domestic Violence Incidents**

Incident Category	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	No of Incidents	Per 1,000 pop	No of Incidents	Per 1,000 pop	No of Incidents	Per 1,000 pop	No of Incidents	Per 1,000 pop	No of Incidents	Per 1,000 pop
Domestic Incidents	2166	23.8	2207	16.5	3629	26.5	3513	18.7	11515	21.0
Year on Year Comparison	Reduced by 18.6%		Reduced by 8.6%		Increased by 3.4%		Reduced by 15.2%		Reduced by 10%	

**Table B – Number of children and young people present in the home at the time of the incident**

Domestic Abuse Incidents	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	Children / Young People	Per 1,000 pop	Children / Young People	Per 1,000 pop	Children / Young People	Per 1,000 pop	Children / Young People	Per 1,000 pop	Children / Young People	Per 1,000 pop
Number of children and young people present in the home at the time of the incident	1046	51.3	1073	38.6	1648	51.9	1581	37.3	5348	43.7

### **The number of high risk cases reported dealt with by each MARAC**

As evidenced in the recent mapping exercise of specialist domestic violence services across Cleveland undertaken by the PCC, CSPs currently commission a range of specialist services to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence and abuse such as refuge support; counselling; perpetrator programmes and educational awareness around healthy relationships. Whilst each Local Policing Area commissions services to address local need, and are in different commissioning cycles all local areas are committed to PCC involvement in future local commissioning arrangements to improve collaboration and bring added value to achieve the best outcomes for victims of domestic violence and abuse across Cleveland.

The provision of an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor to work with high risk victims of domestic abuse to ensure appropriate planning and support around the needs of the victim including support through the criminal justice process is regarded as vital to these arrangements.

## Section 3 – Financial information

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### Funding requested

<b>£360k over 3 years</b>	<b>Total funding requested:  £360k</b>
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### Funding period and payment schedule

April 2015-March 2016	£120k
April 2016-March 2017	£120k
April 2017 – March 2018	£120k

### Payment schedule (single payment, quarterly, etc)

Quarterly
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### Bid elements

Service/Initiative	Amount Requested
IDVA 2015-16	£120,000
IDVA 2016-17	£120,000
IDVA 2017-18	£120,000
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£360,000</b>

### Joint bid elements (if applicable)

Service/Initiative	Amount Requested
IDVA Middlesbrough	£90,000 (30,000 annually)
IDVA Redcar and Cleveland	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
IDVA Stockton	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
IDVA Hartlepool	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£360,000</b>

**Start and End Dates**

<b>Start</b> 1 March 2015	<b>End</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
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## Section 4 – Meeting the Police and Crime Commissioners Objectives

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### 1. What are the benefits of this service and how does the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?

- Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing
- Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses
- Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending
- Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources
- Working for better industrial and community relations.

This proposal fully supports the PCC's priority to ensure a better deal for victims and witnesses and fully supports the PCC's commitment to the co-ordinated Violence against Women and Girls Strategy.

### Please give details showing how you will be able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?

Independent Domestic Violence Advisors are currently in place in each of the four CSP areas. An early indication of an agreed contribution from the PCC on the same basis as in previous years would enable the service to be delivered without any disruption thereby ensuring victims are appropriately supported.

### 3. Exit Strategy – Are you able to secure alternative funding or to have plans to scale down your proposal if required?

The contribution from the PCC will ensure that this vital service will continue over the next three years and given the levels of high risk domestic violence and abuse cases across Cleveland there are no plans to scale this down. The funding requested will provide added value to existing services commissioned in each local area identified in the OPCCs recent mapping exercise of domestic violence services across Cleveland.

## Section 5 Quality Criteria

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**Does your application include specialist and/or innovating approaches to service provision?**

The IDVA service is a well established specialist service with a positive track record of providing support for victims of domestic abuse and their families, along with positive criminal justice outcomes. The service is highly valued by the Specialist Domestic Violence Courts across Tees and is independently quality assessed by CAADA thus providing commissioners with the reassurance that quality services are being delivered and identifying any areas for improvement.

### 6. Performance Criteria

**Details of outcomes expected and performance measurement criteria to be used (including as appropriate indicators and trend analysis).**

Indicator/Trend	Outcome expected
Number of referrals to IDVA	Increased feelings of victim safety Improved quality of life Increased confidence in reporting Reduction in repeat MARAC cases Positive Criminal Justice Outcomes

## Section 7 Governance, Reporting and Communications Plans

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**Details of how the funds will be monitored and how the service/initiative(s) will be communicated to service users and other partners (where appropriate).**

Each local authority CSP lead will ensure that appropriate output, outcome, and financial monitoring arrangements are in place for the IDVA service and will report progress on a quarterly basis to the PCCs Scrutiny meeting as per the application.

Awareness raising of the IDVA service



## Section 8 Notice of other bids for funding

**Please add details of any related funding bids.**

There are no other funding bids related to the IDVA service.

Since April 2013 the Police have received over 8,600 reports of domestic abuse across Cleveland, this equates to an average of 31 incidents per day. The repeat victimisation rate across the Local Policing and CSP areas also remains above the national average of 24.4%.

<b>Local Policing &amp; CSP Area</b>	<b>MARAC Repeat Rate<sup>2</sup></b>
Hartlepool	29%
Middlesbrough	35%
Redcar	29%
Stockton	27%

In addition to this the number of MARAC cases per 10,000 adult female population in Cleveland remains higher than the national average.

<b>Local Policing &amp; CSP Area</b>	<b>MARAC cases per 10,000 adult female population<sup>3</sup></b>
Hartlepool	35.0
Middlesbrough	39.1
Redcar	24.4
Stockton	24.3
<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>30.7</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>26.6</b>

On the basis of data collated by CAADA over the 12 month period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 – 31<sup>st</sup>

<sup>2</sup> As at December 2013

<sup>3</sup> As at December 2013

December 2012 the recommended number of full time equivalent IDVAs to support the MARAC range from 1.5 in Hartlepool and Redcar and Cleveland, to 2.0 in Stockton and 2.5 in Middlesbrough.

Demands on the IDVA service is also likely to increase in the future as the service will play an important role in supporting the delivery of the new Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) and Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) to be rolled out during 2014. The recently published Home Office DVDS Pilot Assessment, highlights the importance of having an IDVA attend a disclosure alongside the police, in order to give a potential victim immediate support.



# Fund Application Form

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[Deadline for submission here]

Cleveland CSPs

1/12/2014

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## Section 1 – Basic bid information

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### Contact details

<b>Organisation / Agency name</b>	Cleveland Community Safety Partnerships
<b>Name of main contact who we can approach in case of queries</b>	Clare Clark
<b>Contact details (email, telephone/mobile]</b>	01429 523100 ( <a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a> )
<b>In the case of a joint bid, please list all organisations and agencies involved as well as all key individuals.</b>	<p>Safer Stockton Partnership (<a href="mailto:steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk">steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Middlesbrough Partnership (<a href="mailto:Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk">Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Redcar and Cleveland Partnership (<a href="mailto:Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk">Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Hartlepool Partnership (<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>)</p>

### Brief description of proposed services/initiative(s)

Please provide a summary of your proposed services/Initiative(s) in no more than 300 words.

This initiative will provide support to third sector organisations across Cleveland's local Policing areas to deliver a range of early intervention, diversionary and positive activities and initiatives centred around assertive youth work for young people aged 8-19 to reduce the risk of offending, and to divert those involved in offending and ASB towards positive and engaging activities.

Initiatives and activities will aim to encourage young people to make positive lifestyle choices with delivery programmes being centred on the following:

- Health and Well-Being
- Safety
- Personal and Social development
- Sense of citizenship and responsibility
- Aspirations
- Ability to successfully negotiate transition from youth to adult

Youth Work activity will be supported by local intelligence and analysis to ensure activities are delivered in line with ward priorities and remain responsive to areas of greatest need in each of the local Policing areas. The provision of these activities and interventions will complement the activities of local Youth Offending Teams and local Troubled Families Programmes, and will also complement the new anti-social behaviour tools and powers - in particular the “Menu of Options” linked to the Community Remedy and restorative interventions.

## Stakeholders

The main beneficiaries of the service will be children and young people who are choosing not to engage in positive activities and who are coming to the attention of enforcement agencies (such as the Police and Anti-social behaviour Unit) through potential involvement in risk taking and anti-social behaviour. The localised service will aim to engage these children and young people in centre based /organised activities. Children and young people who access the street based route into services will be assessed to ensure they are linked into the full range of broader services if required.

The diversionary service will complement and add value to the work of existing services in each local authority area such as the Police and Council with local residents benefiting from the prevention of incidents of anti-social behaviour as a result of more young people engaging in positive activities.

## Criteria check – Does your proposal meet the PCCs Objectives?

3. Do the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner’s objectives?	<b>Yes</b>
b. Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing	<b>Yes</b>
a. Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses	
b. Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending	<b>Yes</b>
c. Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources	<b>Yes</b>
d. Working for better industrial and community relations.	

4. Are you able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?	<b>Yes</b>
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## Section 2 – Strategy Statement

Please provide information as to how this application will support or enhance other services that you intend to commission, if that is your intention.

Introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, CSP's have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area.

CSP's are made up of representatives from the six 'responsible authorities', these include the Local Authority, Police, Fire Brigade, Community Rehabilitation Company; National Probation Service; and Clinical Commissioning Group. CSP's have a number of statutory duties which include:

- Producing an annual **partnership strategic assessment** to help identify and better understand local priorities;
- Produce a **partnership plan** that details how the CSP will tackle the crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending priorities in its local area;
- **Consulting** with local residents and organisations on community safety priorities.

As set out in the Government's "New Approach to Fighting Crime" CSP's play a unique role in assessing, analysing and responding to local need in relation to crime and community safety issues and all four CSP's have established evidence-led service planning and local multi-agency delivery models. And there is recognition that Partnership working between CSP's and the PCC is fundamental to the successful delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and local Community Safety Plans.

Although the PCC is not a 'responsible authority' under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, provisions included in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 places a mutual duty on Police and Crime Commissioners and the responsible authorities to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and re-offending. The Act expands on this duty to also require that CSP and PCC's have regard to the priorities set out in the local Police and Crime Plan and respective Community Safety Plans.

The table below shows how CSP priorities support four of the PCC's objectives, as set out in the Police & Crime Plan 2013-17

<b>PCC Objectives</b>	<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>Redcar<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Stockton</b>
Retaining and developing Neighbourhood Policing	Anti-social Behaviour  Acquisitive Crime	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Reduce Anti-social Behaviour & Associated Incidents  Reduce House Burglaries, Other Burglaries & Other Theft	Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour  Violent Crime and Robbery  Criminal Damage
Ensuring a better deal for victims & witnesses	Domestic Violence & Abuse  Hate Crime	Reduce repeat victimisation	Reduce Violence: Domestic & Sexual, & Alcohol-related  Increase Reported Hate Incidents	Domestic Abuse
Divert people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and prevention of re-offending	Substance Misuse  Re-offending	Reduce reoffending  Reduce the harm to themselves and others by the most troubled families locally	Reduce the Harm caused by Drugs & Alcohol  Reduce Offending & Re-Offending	Reduce drug related offending
Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources.	Tackling community safety issues at a neighbourhood level	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Address local Community Priorities identified through the 3x Neighbourhood areas	Reduce alcohol related crime and ASB

Anti-social behaviour damages quality of life, erodes confidence and blights our most vulnerable communities. Anti-social behaviour in all its forms, nuisance or rowdy behaviour, misuse of vehicles, littering, dog fouling, is a very visible sign of disorder in communities and is closely linked to perceptions of safety, satisfaction with the local area as a place to live and confidence in neighbourhood policing and local services.

Over the 12 months (October 2013 - September 2014) anti-social behaviour across Cleveland has followed an increasing trend, with year to date incident levels increasing by 4.4% in comparison to the same period the previous year. The effect of this increase is clearly evident in the results from the latest Local Public Confidence Survey, where perceptions of anti-social behaviour and fear of crime have continued on an increasing trend from the previous year, and public confidence in the police and local authorities dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter locally has reduced.

It is clear from 'Your Force, Your Voice' meetings, local ward surgeries, neighbourhood forums, and face the public sessions that anti-social behaviour is a primary concern for local residents, with one of the most common issues raised being anti-social behaviour involving underage drinking and groups of young people congregating in public spaces, especially around shops and in open areas such as parks.

Reported increases in anti-social behaviour incident levels are placing pressure on neighbourhood police teams as well as frontline Anti-social Behaviour and Enforcement Officers within the four Boroughs as the number of officers reduce across all sectors. In order to support wider PCC objectives and help address these challenges at a neighbourhood level, funding is therefore requested to support third sector organisations across Cleveland's local policing areas to deliver positive diversionary activities for young people.

## Section 3 – Financial information

### Funding requested

£360,000	<b>Total funding requested: £360,000</b>
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### Funding period and payment schedule

April 2015-March 2016	£120k
April 2016-March 2017	£120k
April 2017 – March 2018	£120k



**Payment schedule (single payment, quarterly, etc)**

Quarterly

**Bid elements**

Service/Initiative	Amount Requested
Youth Activities 2015-16	£120,000
Youth Activities 2016-17	£120,000
Youth Activities 2017-18	£120,000
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£360,000</b>

**Joint bid elements (if applicable)**

Service/Initiative	Amount Requested
Youth Activities Middlesbrough	£90,000 (30,000 annually)
Youth Activities Redcar and Cleveland	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
Youth Activities Stockton	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
Youth Activities Hartlepool	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£360,000</b>

**Start and End Dates**

1 April 2015	31 March 2018
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## Section 4 – Meeting the Police and Crime Commissioners Objectives

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### **2. What are the benefits of this service and how does the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?**

- **Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing**
- **Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses**
- **Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending**
- **Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources**
- **Working for better industrial and community relations.**

There is a commitment from the PCC to retain and develop neighbourhood policing, provide a better deal for victims and witnesses, and develop better co-ordination and use of resources.

The commissioning of positive activities has previously proven to be successful in engaging with children and young people to support their resilience, confidence, aspirations and safety and wellbeing, and in preventing anti-social behaviour from escalating in local neighbourhoods.

The continued provision of positive diversionary activities and street based work in local policing area hotspot areas will assist in providing a co-ordinated response to youth related anti-social behaviour and risky behaviours and improve communication and partnership working on a neighbourhood level between youth services, neighbourhood policing, and local authority anti-social behaviour teams.

The further development of restorative interventions within this initiative will assist in furthering local and PCC commitments to ensuring a better deal for victims.

### **3. Please give details showing how you will be able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?**

The funding is requested to continue with existing initiatives within each of the local authority areas that are currently joint funded by the PCC and Local Authorities in each area. Should funding be secured with a decision made by December 2013 this will give local areas time to procure the services without disruption to current service provision.

### 3. **Exit Strategy – Are you able to secure alternative funding or to have plans to scale down your proposal if required?**

All local authority areas invest significantly in positive activities for young people and like any other public sector organisation continue to experience cuts in expenditure. As such local authorities do not have any additional funding that could replace the current level of contribution made to youth activities by the PCC in each of the local areas.

## Section 5 Quality Criteria

Does your application include specialist and/or innovating approaches to service provision?

It is widely understood that universal services can be integral to the early identification of children, young people and families that may have unmet need and provide opportunities in non-stigmatising settings to intervene early to prevent further problems emerging.

Early interventions, particularly with vulnerable children and young people, can improve lifetime health and wellbeing, prevent mental illness and reduce costs uncured by ill health, unemployment and crime. Such interventions not only benefit the individual during their childhood and into adulthood, but also improve their capacity to parent, so their children in turn have a reduced risk of mental health problems and their consequences. (*No Health without Mental Health, HM Government, 2011*)

## Section 6 Performance Criteria

Details of outcomes expected and performance measurement criteria to be used (including as appropriate indicators and trend analysis).

Indicator/Trend	Outcome expected
Numbers engaged in positive diversionary activities	Reduction in percentage of people who perceive there to be high levels of anti-social behaviour in their area (Police confidence survey)  Increase in the percentage of people who think the police and local authority are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter locally Reduction in numbers of young people found in possession of alcohol (Police confidence survey)
Number of restorative interventions	Improved victim satisfaction with the way anti-social behaviour is dealt with by agencies

## Section 7 Governance, Reporting and Communications Plans

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Details of how the funds will be monitored and how the service/initiative(s) will be communicated to service users and other partners (where appropriate).

Community Safety Leads will be responsible for ensuring output, outcome and financial monitoring in each in each of their respective local areas and report on progress in relation to their local area initiative to the PCC at quarterly scrutiny meetings.

Local Community Safety Teams will ensure that agencies such as Neighbourhood Police Teams are actively engaged with the initiative through ensuring the presence of providers at local ward priority and joint tasking meetings.

## Section 8 Notice of other bids for funding

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Please add details of any related funding bids.

There are no other funding bids related to this initiative



# Fund Application Form

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[Deadline for submission here]

Cleveland CSPs

25/11/2014

**Details provided within this application form will be used to generate Schedule 1 (Purpose) of the PCC Grant Agreement and will be published on the PCC website at [www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk](http://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk).**

## Section 1 – Basic bid information

### Contact details

<b>Organisation / Agency name</b>	Community Safety Partnership Lead Officers (Middlesbrough; Stockton; Redcar and Cleveland; Hartlepool)
<b>Name of main contact who we can approach in case of queries</b>	Clare Clark
<b>Contact details (email, telephone/mobile]</b>	<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>
<b>In the case of a joint bid, please list all organisations and agencies involved as well as all key individuals.</b>	<p>Safer Stockton Partnership (<a href="mailto:steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk">steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Middlesbrough Partnership (<a href="mailto:Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk">Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Redcar and Cleveland Partnership (<a href="mailto:Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk">Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Hartlepool Partnership (<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>)</p>

### Brief description of proposed services/initiative(s)

**Please provide a summary of your proposed services/initiative(s) in no more than 300 words.**

The initiative will establish a Single Integrated Offender Management Scheme across Cleveland. This will involve the creation of a central 'Hub' with staff co-located within the prison setting at Holme House Prison.

Through the creation of a single integrated team it is intended that the Hub will promote greater levels of consistency and effectiveness across Cleveland in relation to the management of Prolific and Priority Offenders and High Crime Causers both in terms of breaking the cycle of re-offending and managing the risk to public safety. A selection and de-selection process has been established and agreed by the Cleveland Single IOM Group along with a performance framework.

The proposed Single IOM team will be managed by the Single IOM Police Sergeant and the team will include a Community Rehabilitation Company Officer; a Monitoring and Performance Officer; 2 Prison Officers; and a Restorative Justice Co-ordinator.

Funding is required for start up costs (primarily ICT) and costs for a three year period in relation to utilities and the following posts:

- CRC Officer
- Monitoring and Performance Officer
- Restorative Justice Co-ordinator

## Stakeholders

Agencies involved in delivering the Single IOM initiative include Cleveland Police; the Prison Service; Durham Tees Valley CRC; National Probation Service.

The main beneficiaries of the initiative will be the Prolific and Priority Offenders and High Crime Causers identified from each local area using the agreed selection matrix; local residents and those working and visiting the Cleveland area due to a reduction in re-offending behaviour of those involved in the cohort.

The initiative will be overseen by the Single IOM Strategy Group who will provide progress reports on the initiative to the four Community Safety Partnerships and the OPPC.

## Criteria check – Does your proposal meet the PCCs Objectives?

5. Do the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?	<b>Yes</b>
c. Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing	
a. Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses	<b>Yes</b>
b. Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending	<b>Yes</b>
c. Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources	<b>Yes</b>
d. Working for better industrial and community relations.	
6. Are you able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?	<b>Yes</b>

## Section 2 – Strategy Statement

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**Please provide information as to how this application will support or enhance other services that you intend to commission, if that is your intention.**

Introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, CSP's have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area. CSP's are made up of representatives from the five 'responsible authorities', these include the Local Authority, Police, Fire Brigade, Probation Trust and Clinical Commissioning Group. CSP's have a number of statutory duties which include:

- Producing an annual **partnership strategic assessment** to help identify and better understand local priorities;
- Produce a **partnership plan** that details how the CSP will tackle the crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending priorities in its local area;
- **Consulting** with local residents and organisations on community safety priorities.

As set out in the Governments "New Approach to Fighting Crime" CSP's play a unique role in assessing, analysing and responding to local need in relation to crime and community safety issues. There are four CSP's within Cleveland, all of which are coterminous with local authority and local policing areas.

All four CSP's have established evidence-led service planning and local multi-agency delivery models which have contributed to the reduction in recorded crime since 2008.

### **Partnership Working**

Partnership working between CSP's and the PCC is fundamental to the successful delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and local Community Safety Plans.

Although the PCC is not a 'responsible authority' under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, provisions included in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 places a mutual duty on Police and Crime Commissioners and the responsible authorities to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and re-offending. The Act expands on this duty to also require that CSP and PCC's have regard to the priorities set out in the local Police and Crime Plan and respective Community Safety Plans.

Schedule 9 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provides the PCC with powers to award crime and disorder grants to any organisation and projects which will help achieve their priorities.

The table below shows how CSP priorities support four of the PCC's objectives, as set out in the Police & Crime Plan 2013-17



<b>PCC Objectives</b>	<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>Redcar<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Stockton</b>
Retaining and developing Neighbourhood Policing	Anti-social Behaviour  Acquisitive Crime	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Reduce Anti-social Behaviour & Associated Incidents  Reduce House Burglaries, Other Burglaries & Other Theft	Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour  Violent Crime and Robbery  Criminal Damage
Ensuring a better deal for victims & witnesses	Domestic Violence & Abuse  Hate Crime	Reduce repeat victimisation	Reduce Violence: Domestic & Sexual, & Alcohol-related  Increase Reported Hate Incidents	Domestic Abuse
Divert people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and prevention of re-offending	Substance Misuse  Re-offending	Reduce reoffending  Reduce the harm to themselves and others by the most troubled families locally	Reduce the Harm caused by Drugs & Alcohol  Reduce Offending & Re-Offending	Reduce drug related offending
Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources.	Tackling community safety issues at a neighbourhood level	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Address local Community Priorities identified through the 3x Neighbourhood areas	Reduce alcohol related crime and ASB

The proposed Single IOM initiative will assist in addressing priorities identified through the four local Community Safety Partnership strategic assessments all of which identify reducing re-offending as a priority.

Cleveland Police currently provide an IOM Sergeant and six Detective Constables in the local Policing areas which are dedicated to IOM. However the location of the single IOM hub at Holme House prison will facilitate closer working relationships with the prison and the CRC which from February will provide “through the gate” services ensuring continuity of services for offenders in custody and the community. Under these reforms, the CRC will support induction of an offender into custody, provide them with resettlement services before release, meet them at the prison gates and continue work in the community. In line with the governments agenda in relation to the transformation of rehabilitation services CRCs will be contractually obliged to deliver accommodation advice, employment retention and brokerage, financial advice and signposting services for sex workers and victims of domestic and sexual violence.

It is therefore anticipated that the single IOM model will provide a smarter more streamlined way of working and will add value to the significant levels of funding invested in each local authority area that benefit offenders and ultimately the community including local drug and alcohol services; housing services; domestic violence and abuse services; and social care.

The level of funding requested is also significantly less than the contribution made in previous years by the PCC to IOM schemes across Cleveland and will therefore create efficiencies.

For the IOM scheme to be fully operational by April 2015 agreement from the PCC as to use of these funds for the purposes set out above will be required no later than the end of December to ensure appropriate advertising and recruitment to the posts.

## Section 3 – Financial information

### Funding requested

<b>£425,400 over 4 years</b>	<b>Total funding requested: £425,400</b>
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### Funding period and payment schedule

Use	2014/15 £k	2015/16 £k	2016/17 £k	2017/18 £k
Housing Support officer (Hartlepool) 1 Jan-31 March 2015	8k	0	0	0
CRC Manager (start date 1/3/2015)	3.3k	40k	40k	40k
Performance Officer (start date 1/3/2015)	2.8k	33k	33k	33k
RJ Coordinator (start date 1/3/2015)	2.8k	32k	32k	32k
ICT installation and connection and annual rental fee /blue delta software	57.5k	-	-	-
Utilities		5k	5k	5k
Rent		7k	7k	7k
<b>Total £</b>	<b>74,400</b>	<b>117,00</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>117,000</b>

### Payment schedule (single payment, quarterly, etc)

Quarterly
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**Bid elements**

<b>Service/Initiative</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>
Housing Support Officer	£8,000
CRC Officer	£123,300
Performance Officer	£101,800
RJ Co-ordinator	£98,800
ICT Installation/connection/rental/software	£57,500
Utilities	£15,000
Rent	£21,000
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£425,400</b>

**Joint bid elements (if applicable)**

<b>Service/Initiative</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>
Not applicable	

**Start and End Dates**

<b>Start</b> 1 March 2015	<b>End</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
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## Section 4 – Meeting the Police and Crime Commissioners Objectives

### 4. What are the benefits of this service and how does the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?

- Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing
- Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses
- Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending
- Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources
- Working for better industrial and community relations.

Reducing re-offending is fundamental to both reducing crime and protecting the community, and whilst overall, crime in Cleveland continues to follow a decreasing trend (a reduction of 4.5% October 2013-September 2014 compared to the same period the previous year); the re-offending rate remains above the national average of 26.9%.

Single Proven Re-offending Rate <sup>6</sup>			
Local Policing & CSP Area	Offenders	Re-offenders	Proportion of offenders who re-offend
Hartlepool	1,720	612	35.6%
Middlesbrough	3,186	1,046	32.8%
Redcar	2,375	692	29.1%
Stockton	2,633	795	30.2%
<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>31.7%</b>

It is evident from local analysis that offenders are often the most socially excluded in society and often have complex and deep rooted health and social problems, such as substance misuse, mental health, housing issues and debt, family and financial problems. Therefore addressing the needs of offenders in a structured and co-ordinated way is fundamental to breaking the cycle of offending and re-offending in local neighbourhoods.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Justice - October 10 – September 2011

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) provides the opportunity to target those offenders of most concern. Locally, it helps to support coherent joint working across partnership agencies by making the best use of local resources to improve pathways out of re-offending. IOM places a strong focus on four key actions:

- All partners tackling offenders together- local partners, both criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies, encourage the development of a multi-agency problem-solving approach focussing on offenders, not offences.
- Delivering a local response to local problems - all relevant local partners are involved in strategic planning, decision making and funding choices.
- Offenders facing their responsibility or facing the consequences-offenders are provided with a clear understanding of what is required of them.
- Making better use of existing programmes and governance - this involves gaining further benefits from programmes, the recovery agenda, Health and Well-being to increase the benefits for communities.

Following a review of the four IOM arrangements by the College of Policing in 2012 a recommendation has been made to develop a single IOM scheme for Cleveland to create greater levels of consistency and efficiencies across the Cleveland area. This has received support from colleagues in Cleveland Police, Probation (CRC) and the four CSP areas to provide a consistent approach that will maximise resources and the benefits and learning from each of the local areas.

As detailed above, funding would be utilised to support the development of a Single IOM Hub across Cleveland. The initiative will also develop a restorative justice approach by building on the successes of the restorative justice project which was part of the Stockton IOM scheme and extending it across the Cleveland Force area. As such the Single IOM will also provide opportunities to provide a better deal for victims of crime.

## **5. Please give details showing how you will be able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?**

Funding has been calculated in accordance with the following milestones being achieved:

Recruitment process begins	January 2015
CRC Manager in post	1 March 2015
RJ Co-ordinator in post	1 March 2015
Performance Officer in post	1 March 2015

Hub Location complete

1 March 2015

**3. Exit Strategy – Are you able to secure alternative funding or to have plans to scale down your proposal if required?**

There is no other funding available to establish a single IOM across Cleveland. However the funding requested will provide added value to existing services delivering on the IOM agenda.

## Section 5 Quality Criteria

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**Does your application include specialist and/or innovating approaches to service provision?**

Whilst the IOM approach to reducing reoffending is not in itself innovative the concept of a single IOM across the Cleveland area is a new initiative that will ensure consistency and the sharing of best practice across the Cleveland area in relation to reducing the reoffending of prolific and priority offenders and high crime causers. The approach will create efficiencies by strengthening the IOM approach within the context of reforms underway in relation to the rehabilitation of offenders reducing the current annual contribution to IOM from the PCC from £248,000 in previous years to £117,000 representing a reduction of over 50%.

**6. Performance Criteria****Details of outcomes expected and performance measurement criteria to be used (including as appropriate indicators and trend analysis).**

To date the Single IOM Group has produced a standard selection and de-selection management process supported by a standard matrix to be used in each of the four Community Safety Partnership areas. A selection of performance indicators aimed at capturing the rate, frequency and risk of reoffending, engagement with services, and progress against identified criminogenic needs has also been established.

However the main indicator will be the reduction in the reoffending rate of the IOM cohort (prolific and priority offenders and high crime causers) with the outcome expected being a reduction in the reoffending rate across each of the local policing areas.

Indicator/Trend	Outcome expected
A reduction in the overall reoffending rate of the IOM cohort (Prolific and Priority	Reduction in the re-offending rate of PPOs and HCCs in each of the local policing

Offenders and High Crime Causers).	areas.
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## Section 7 Governance, Reporting and Communications Plans

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**Details of how the funds will be monitored and how the service/initiative(s) will be communicated to service users and other partners (where appropriate).**

A Single IOM Steering group has been set up to develop a single IOM across Cleveland led by the Chief Superintendent for Partnerships and Neighbourhoods. This group currently comprises representatives from the four CSPs alongside Cleveland Police and other partners from the CRC, NPS, OPCC, and Prison service.

This group will be responsible for monitoring progress against the proposed initiative including financial, output, and outcome monitoring. This information will be reported to each CSP and the PCC on a quarterly basis at the regular Partnerships and Commissioning meetings

## Section 8 Notice of other bids for funding

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**Please add details of any related funding bids.**

There are no other funding bids related to the Single IOM initiative.





# Fund Application Form

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[Deadline for submission here]

Cleveland CSPs  
8/12/2014

**Details provided within this application form will be used to generate Schedule 1 (Purpose) of the PCC Grant Agreement and will be published on the PCC website at [www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk](http://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk).**

## Section 1 – Basic bid information

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### Contact details

<b>Organisation / Agency name</b>	Community Safety Partnership Lead Officers (Middlesbrough; Stockton; Redcar and Cleveland; Hartlepool)
<b>Name of main contact who we can approach in case of queries</b>	Clare Clark
<b>Contact details (email, telephone/mobile]</b>	<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>
<b>In the case of a joint bid, please list all organisations and agencies involved as well as all key individuals.</b>	<p>Safer Stockton Partnership (<a href="mailto:steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk">steven.hume@stockton.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Middlesbrough Partnership (<a href="mailto:Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk">Jane_Hill@middlesbrough.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Redcar and Cleveland Partnership (<a href="mailto:Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk">Val.Mitchell@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Safer Hartlepool Partnership (<a href="mailto:Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk">Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk</a>)</p>

### Brief description of proposed services/initiative(s)

**Please provide a summary of your proposed services/initiative(s) in no more than 300 words.**

This initiative will provide a co-ordinated victim led service to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour in each of the four local CSP areas. The service will have a particular emphasis on vulnerable victims such as those living in geographical anti-social behaviour and crime hotspot areas, and victims of hate crime helping victims to cope and recover from their experience.

The service will provide a key worker based within the Councils community safety /anti-social behaviour teams in each of the CSP areas. It will operate 37 hours a week on a flexible basis and will visit victims of crime and anti-social behaviour to assess and respond to their individual needs in accordance with the guidelines of the National Victims Framework, and Victims Code in tackling victims of serious crime, the most persistently targeted, the most vulnerable and intimidated.

The service will receive referrals from the police, anti-social behaviour unit, third party reporting centres, self referrals and referrals from other agencies. Vulnerability assessments will be completed for all clients as well as needs assessments.

The service will provide a single point of contact for crime prevention advice/ target hardening service, emotional support, referrals to specialist services and ongoing support throughout their experiences – if necessary through legal proceedings. Sitting within local community safety teams the key worker will also link in with local restorative justice resources and the co-ordination of restorative justice on a local level.

The key worker will attend and contribute to action plans drawn up by local problem solving and vulnerable victims groups (ASBRACS) and will raise awareness of victim issues and services developing positive working relationships with third party reporting centres community organisations, attending community events, drop-ins, resident group meetings etc.

## **Stakeholders**

The main beneficiaries of the initiative will be vulnerable victims of hate crime and anti-social behaviour in each of the local CSP areas.

Local community safety agencies including the police, council, fire service, social and health services will benefit from the service which aims to improve co-ordination of support available for vulnerable victims and protecting and safeguarding them from repeat victimisation.

By reducing repeat victimisation, and assisting in bringing offenders to justice, through the provision of support for victims through the legal process, the service will also contribute to a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime amongst the broader community.

## **Criteria check – Does your proposal meet the PCCs Objectives?**

7. Do the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?	<b>Yes</b>
d. Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing	<b>Yes</b>
a. Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses	<b>Yes</b>
b. Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending	
c. Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources	<b>Yes</b>

d. Working for better industrial and community relations.	
8. Are you able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?	<b>Yes</b>

## Section 2 – Strategy Statement

**Please provide information as to how this application will support or enhance other services that you intend to commission, if that is your intention.**

Introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, CSP's have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area. CSP's are made up of representatives from the five 'responsible authorities', these include the Local Authority, Police, Fire Brigade, Probation Trust and Clinical Commissioning Group. CSP's have a number of statutory duties which include:

- Producing an annual **partnership strategic assessment** to help identify and better understand local priorities;
- Produce a **partnership plan** that details how the CSP will tackle the crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending priorities in its local area;
- **Consulting** with local residents and organisations on community safety priorities.

As set out in the Governments "New Approach to Fighting Crime" CSP's play a unique role in assessing, analysing and responding to local need in relation to crime and community safety issues. There are four CSP's within Cleveland, all of which are coterminous with local authority and local policing areas.

All four CSP's have established evidence-led service planning and local multi-agency delivery models which have contributed to the reduction in recorded crime since 2008.

### **Partnership Working**

Partnership working between CSP's and the PCC is fundamental to the successful delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and local Community Safety Plans.

Although the PCC is not a 'responsible authority' under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, provisions included in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 places a mutual duty on Police and Crime Commissioners and the responsible authorities to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and re-offending. The Act expands on this duty to also require that CSP and PCC's have regard to the priorities set out in the local Police and Crime Plan and respective Community Safety Plans.

Schedule 9 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provides the PCC with powers to award crime and disorder grants to any organisation and projects which will help achieve their priorities.

The table below shows how CSP priorities support four of the PCC's objectives, as set out in the Police & Crime Plan 2013-17

<b>PCC Objectives</b>	<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>Redcar<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Stockton</b>
Retaining and developing Neighbourhood Policing	Anti-social Behaviour  Acquisitive Crime	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Reduce Anti-social Behaviour & Associated Incidents  Reduce House Burglaries, Other Burglaries & Other Theft	Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour  Violent Crime and Robbery  Criminal Damage
Ensuring a better deal for victims & witnesses	Domestic Violence & Abuse  Hate Crime	Reduce repeat victimisation	Reduce Violence: Domestic & Sexual, & Alcohol-related  Increase Reported Hate Incidents	Domestic Abuse
Divert people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and prevention of re-offending	Substance Misuse  Re-offending	Reduce reoffending  Reduce the harm to themselves and others by the most troubled families locally	Reduce the Harm caused by Drugs & Alcohol  Reduce Offending & Re-Offending	Reduce drug related offending
Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources.	Tackling community safety issues at a neighbourhood level	Target specific locations where there are disproportionately high levels of crime and/or deprivation	Address local Community Priorities identified through the 3x Neighbourhood areas	Reduce alcohol related crime and ASB

The proposed initiative will assist in addressing priorities identified through the four local Community Safety Partnership strategic assessments in relation to the provision of support for victims of anti-social behaviour, and hate crime, alongside the promotion of collaborative working on a neighbourhood level.

### **Hate crime**

Since the enquiry into the death of Stephen Lawrence tackling hate crime has been high on each successive government agendas. A national hate crime action plan was published in 2012 and hate crime is identified as a priority in the current Cleveland Police Crime and Police Plan. Hate Crime is also identified under the Victims Code as a crime that requires an 'enhanced' service.'

For Community Safety Partnerships hate crime and incidents are particularly worrying because unlike other forms of crime /anti-social incidents it targets people because of their identity. It is a form of discrimination that infringes human rights. We know that it causes greater psychological harm than similar crimes without motivation or prejudice, that victims of hate crime are more likely to be repeat victims, and that it creates fear not only in relation to individual victims, but to groups and communities by giving rise to tensions, polarising communities and undermining community cohesion.

We also know from the National Crime Survey for England and Wales that hate crime is hugely under-reported with an estimated 43% of personal hate crimes not being reported to the police. There is also evidence to suggest that this rises to 75% within the LGBT community (Stonewall 2013 ), with a survey of people with learning disabilities undertaken by MENCAP revealing that 88% of respondents had been bullied in the last year, and almost one third of those participating experienced this on a daily or weekly basis.

To achieve consistency in the measurement of hate crime nationally five protected characteristics are recorded as hate crimes/incidents by the Police and CPS: race; faith; sexual orientation; transgender, and disability. However hate crime is not limited to the five characteristics and could include for example gender, age, or 'mate crime'. As such this service will be responsive to any vulnerable victim targeted because of their identity.

### **Anti-social behaviour**

Anti-social behaviour is also a local concern. The Anti-social behaviour rate across Cleveland during the period October 2013 to September 2014 increased by 4.4%, and Cleveland is currently experiencing the highest rates of anti-social behaviour nationally. The effect of this increase is clearly evident in the results from the latest Police Local Public Confidence Survey, where perceptions of anti-social behaviour and fear of crime have continued on an increasing trend from the previous year, and public confidence in the police and local authorities dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter locally has reduced.

The causes of anti-social behaviour are complex but there is a high correlation between geographically deprived areas and antisocial behaviour and crime rates. The effects of anti-social behaviour can also be devastating causing deep distress to victims, as well as often involving vulnerable and/or repeat victims.

The new Victims Code sets out to ensure access to support for all victims of crime, but a recent report published by 'ASB Help' identifies major gaps in support for victims of anti-social behaviour. In particular the new tools and powers introduced through the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act will mean that greater support is required for victims of anti-social behaviour as organisations apply through the civil courts for the new injunctive remedy. The report also suggests that the new Community Trigger should generate an automatic referral to victim support services– something which is already included in some of the local area Community Trigger processes, and which alongside increasing levels of anti-social behaviour which is often a precursor to more serious criminal behaviours will put pressure on the capacity of local anti-social behaviour teams and neighbourhood policing teams.

Co-locating the victims service with councils anti-social behaviour or community safety teams will ensure an effective victim support service where staff will gain a valuable understanding of how different agencies operate within their area, including the courts, thus helping victims understand the options available and the preferences of different agencies and staff within those agencies when it comes to action.

### **Restorative Justice**

There is growing evidence that restorative interventions which give victims a voice in the justice process are an important element of the victims journey to recovering from their experiences of crime or anti-social behaviour. In conjunction with the OPCC each local area has been developing approaches to restorative justice with opportunities to expand this further with the introduction of the Community Remedy under Anti-social behaviour Crime and Policing Act. As such the vulnerable victims service will provide an important conduit to the development of restorative interventions on a local level assisting to embed these approaches and ensuring a holistic approach to recovery.

## Section 3 – Financial information

### Funding requested

<b>£360</b>	<b>Total funding requested:</b>  <b>£360</b>
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### Funding period and payment schedule

April 2015-March 2016	£120k
April 2016-March 2017	£120k
April 2017 – March 2018	£120k

### Payment schedule (single payment, quarterly, etc)

Quarterly
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### Bid elements

Service/Initiative	Amount Requested
Vulnerable Victims Officer x 4 2015-16	£120,000
Vulnerable Victims Officer x 4 2016-17	£120,000
Vulnerable Victims Officer x 4 2017-18	£120,000
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£360,000</b>

### Joint bid elements (if applicable)

Service/Initiative	Amount Requested
Vulnerable Victims Officer Middlesbrough	£90,000 (30,000 annually)
Vulnerable Victims Officer Redcar and Cleveland	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
Vulnerable Victims Officer Stockton	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
Vulnerable Victims Officer Hartlepool	£90,000 (£30,000 annually)
<b>Total funded requested</b>	<b>£360,000</b>



**Start and End Dates**

<b>Start</b> 1 March 2015	<b>End</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
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## Section 4 – Meeting the Police and Crime Commissioners Objectives

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### 6. What are the benefits of this service and how does the proposed services/initiatives support the Police and Crime Commissioner's objectives?

- Retaining and developing neighbourhood policing
- Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses
- Diverting people from offending, with a focus on rehabilitation and the prevention of reoffending
- Develop better coordination, communication and partnership between agencies to make the best use of resources
- Working for better industrial and community relations.

Ensuring a better deal for victims and witnesses, and developing better co-ordination between partners to make best use of resources are key objectives within the current Police and Crime Plan.

It is evident from local analysis that incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour are above the national average. As a result a number of individuals and communities in the Cleveland area remain vulnerable to becoming victims of crime and suffering repeat victimisation, with the number of hate crimes and incidents also being under-reported.

The proposed service will therefore address PCC objectives and local priorities by supporting victims of crime, including hate crime and antisocial behaviour, taking a victim centred approach, and the use of restorative interventions.

The service will also add value and complement the work of the local council anti-social behaviour/community safety teams and neighbourhood police teams and therefore address the PCCs priority around retaining a neighbourhood policing /management focus.

### 7. Please give details showing how you will be able to use the requested funds within the 2015/16 financial year?

Funding has been calculated in accordance with the following milestones being achieved:

Begin recruitment process	January 2015
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Officer in post/Service Commencement 1 April 2015

**3. Exit Strategy – Are you able to secure alternative funding or to have plans to scale down your proposal if required?**

There is no other funding available to support this service in each of the four local policing areas. The post could be reduced to part time which would reduce the level of funding required. However this would also reduce the level of service which would not be desirable due to the level of need in each of the four local CSP areas.

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## Section 5 Quality Criteria

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**Does your application include specialist and/or innovating approaches to service provision?**

All four local Community Safety Partnership areas have experience of commissioning and/or delivering victim services and developing services to meet local need and circumstances evidenced through their local strategic assessments.

The victims service will be delivered in line with the national Victims Code and EU Directive on the minimum standards, rights, support and protection of victims. All key workers delivering the service will have appropriate accredited training in delivering support to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The proposed service will ensure a consistent approach to addressing the needs of vulnerable victims across the Cleveland area, and add value to existing local services, such as locally commissioned specialist domestic violence services, and other services, such as the Councils anti-social behaviour, and local safeguarding teams.

**6. Performance Criteria****Details of outcomes expected and performance measurement criteria to be used (including as appropriate indicators and trend analysis).**

Indicator/Trend	Outcome expected
Number of vulnerable victims supported – broken down by:	Victims have improved feelings of safety

Victims of ASB Hate Incidents/Crimes	Victims have improved confidence in engaging with the legal processes in criminal and civil proceedings
Number of contacts with victim	Victims feel safer in their own home  Victims have improved health and well-being

## Section 7 Governance, Reporting and Communications Plans

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**Details of how the funds will be monitored and how the service/initiative(s) will be communicated to service users and other partners (where appropriate).**

Each local authority CSP lead will ensure that appropriate output, outcome, and financial monitoring arrangements are in place for the Vulnerable Victims Service, and will report progress on a quarterly basis to the PCCs Scrutiny meeting as per the application.

The key worker will be proactively involved in awareness raising of the Victims service by attending crime prevention events, drop-ins and resident meetings and the service will also be promoted locally through local community safety teams newsletters, newspaper articles, and partnership websites

The key worker will also develop relationships and communications with third party reporting centres, local hate crime victim champions, and local restorative justice co-ordinators.

## Section 8 Notice of other bids for funding

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**Please add details of any related funding bids.**

There are no other related funding bids for the vulnerable victims service from the four csps.