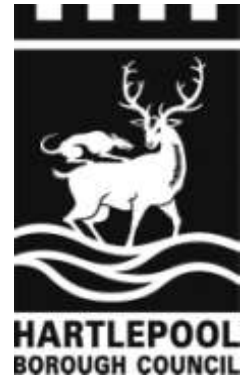




SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP AGENDA



Friday 11 August 2017

at 10.00 am

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

MEMBERS: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Councillor Steve Thomas, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Gill Alexander, 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
Paul Edmondson-Jones, Interim Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council
Chief Superintendent Alastair Simpson, Neighbourhood Partnership and Policing Command, Cleveland Police
Barry Coppinger, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
Chief Inspector Nigel Burnell, Chair of Youth Offending Board
Julie Allan, Head of Area, Cleveland National Probation Service
John Graham, Director of Operations, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Co
Steve Johnson, District Manager, Cleveland Fire Authority
John Bentley, Voluntary and Community Sector Representative, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley
Kay Glew, Head of of Housing, Thirteen Group
Jean Golightly, Representative of Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group
Sally Robinson, Director of Child and Adult Services Hartlepool Borough Council
Hartlepool Magistrates Court, Chair of Bench (vacant)

- 1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS**
- 3. MINUTES**
 - 3.1 Minutes of the meeting held on 16 June 2017



4. PRESENTATIONS

- 4.1 Police Cadets Presentation – *Safe in Tees Valley*
- 4.2 The Gangmaster and Labour Abuse Authority Presentation – *Representative from Gangmaster and Labour Abuse Authority*

5. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 5.1 Serious and Organised Crime Audit – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 5.2 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

6. ITEM FOR INFORMATION

- 6.1 Your Say, Our Future – Community Safety – *Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership to report verbally*

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

Date of next meeting – Friday 15 September 2017 at 10.00 am in Committee Room B, Civic Centre.



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD

16th June 2017

The meeting commenced at 10.00am in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool

Present:

Councillor: Christopher Akers-Belcher (In the Chair)
Councillor Steve Thomas
Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Clare Clark, Head of Community Safety and Engagement
Paul Edmondson-Jones, Interim Director of Public Health
Chief Superintendent Alastair Simpson, Cleveland Police
Lynn Beeston, Chair of the Youth Offending Board
Steve Johnson, Cleveland Fire and Rescue Authority
John Bentley, Safe in Tees Valley
Jean Golightly, NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical
Commissioning Group

Rachelle Kipling was in attendance as substitute for Barry
Coppinger (Police and Crime Commissioner) and Mike Lane as
substitute for Sally Robinson (Director of Children's Services)

Also present: Councillor Marjorie James
Chief Inspector Matt Murphy-King, Cleveland Police
Inspector Nick Edgar, Cleveland Police
Jo Duffey, Cleveland Police
Gilly Marshall, Housing Hartlepool

Officers: Esther Mireku, Public Health Specialist
Jo Stubbs, Democratic Services Officer

1. Grenfell Tower

Prior to the meeting members held a minutes silence to remember the victims of the Grenfell Tower incident. The Chair advised that the MP had asked the Partnership to look at what steps could be taken to ensure something similar did not happen in Hartlepool. The Chair expressed his intention to make public the collaborative work which the Council had and would continue to undertake with Cleveland Fire and Rescue Authority specifically provision of sprinklers and use of appropriate cladding in all houses of multiple occupancy. Discussions had previously taken place between himself, the Chief Executive and representatives of the 13 Group who had assured them of their maintenance programme. He requested

permission from the Partnership that this be referred as an item at Council as part of the Chief Executive's Business Report.

Councillor James expressed her support for this proposal, referring to previous efforts to change planning legislation to require the installation of sprinklers in all houses over 4 storeys as well as those of multiple occupancy. She noted that the approximate cost to install sprinklers in a new building was £1500 and in the case of Grenfell many lives would have been saved. She urged Cleveland Fire Brigade to join forces with their colleagues across the country to have the legislation changed. The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods anticipated new guidance on these matters would be released in the coming weeks.

Decision

That the Chief Executive highlight the collaborative work taking place between the Partnership and all registered housing providers and known private landlords of relevant properties to ensure the carrying out of fire safety checks and promotion of sprinkler systems and safe external materials as part of her Business Report at Council on Thursday 22nd June.

2. Apologies for Absence

Apologies were submitted by Julie Allan (Cleveland National Probation Service), Kay Glew (Thirteen Group), John Graham (Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Co) and Sally Robinson (HBC Director of Child and Adult Services)

3. Declarations of Interest

None

4. Minutes of the meeting held on 10th March 2017

Minutes approved – no matters arising.

5. Review of Police Control Room Presentation *(Representatives from Cleveland Police)*

Issue(s) for consideration

Inspector Nick Edgar from Cleveland Police was in attendance and gave a presentation on the recent review of Police Control Room services. Details were given on the reasons behind the review and the persons and groups who took part in the consultation. A brief video giving information on the work of the police and the central role played by control room personnel was shown at the meeting. Inspector Edgar advised that the ultimate aims were to protect communities from harm, particularly the vulnerable, to have

a sustainable, affordable and focused organisation and give officers and staff time to do their jobs with unnecessary tasks removed. An email address for feedback was supplied to members.

The Chair asked that a copy of the completed report and recommendations be provided to members.

The Housing Hartlepool representative asked how much training control room personnel were given in the role of outside agencies citing as an example the fact that their tenants were often given unrealistic expectations of what 13 Group could actually do. Inspector Edgar agreed that police knowledge of what partner agencies could and could do not do required improvement, suggesting this was something that could be brought up as part of the review.

A member queried whether links were being forged between the police and mental health providers. Inspector Edgar advised that the inclusion of a Mental Health Co-ordinator within the control room had been trialled over a 12-month period during which time they had reviewed and intervened in a number of events. However a police response was not always appropriate in these cases. The NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees CCG representative referred to partnership work currently being undertaken in this area and its importance in helping provide a more nuanced response to those in need. Inspector Edgar stressed the importance of control room personnel being aware of the wide range of services available for those dealing with mental health issues. He also noted the wide range of information on domestic abuse services which was available on the police website and noted plans to make help available in other ways.

Decision

- That the presentation be noted and copies circulated to all members
- That a copy of the completed report and recommendations be provided to the Partnership.

6. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Development Day (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*)

Purpose of report

- To provide an overview of discussions at the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Development Day on 8th May 2017;
- To consider the development of a Task and Finish Group to progress issues identified at the development day to ensure the Partnership is in a position to effectively address community safety issues in Hartlepool in the future

Issue(s) for consideration

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods gave a brief overview of the development day. As introduced by the Home Office the six Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships were used as a tool to guide the discussions over the day. Members were asked to identify what had and had not worked well and what was important to ensure effective delivery of community safety priorities. These discussions were summarized and appended to the report. Key challenges identified by members included duplication with other boards, limited resources, inconsistent attendance at Partnership meetings and lack of clarity. It was felt that ways to address these concerns could include focussing on fewer and more targeted priorities, working collaboratively and improving information sharing.

Members agreed that a Task and Finish Group would be most appropriate to help progress the issues identified. Those volunteering to take part were the Head of Community Safety and Engagement, the Interim Director of Public Health, Councillor Steve Thomas, Chief Superintendent Alastair Simpson, the Safe in Tees Valley representative and the Police and Crime Commissioner representative.

Decision

That the report be noted and a Task and Finish Group constituted to progress the priorities identified.

7. Draft Community Safety Strategy 2017-2020 (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*)**Purpose of report**

- To consider and agree a draft Community Safety Strategy 2017-20
- To agree the Partnerships sub groups, the Chairs of sub Groups and reporting arrangements to the Partnership
- To consider any specific areas that the Safer Hartlepool Partnership would like the sub-groups to investigate.

Issue(s) for consideration

The report set out the background to the statutory responsibility of Community Safety Partnership's to develop and implement a three year Community Safety Strategy setting out how it intended to address crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending issues in Hartlepool. In

January members had approved a draft timeline and consultation process for a new strategy. This had included consultation with over 250 residents as part of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership 'Face the Public' activities held during October/November 2016 and further discussions at the recent Safer Hartlepool Partnership development day. Following this a draft strategy had been formulated and was appended to the report.

The Strategic objectives for the 3 years were included as were the annual priorities for 2017-2018. It was proposed that the draft strategy be subject to an 8 week consultation period comprising an online consultation survey, targeted emails and discussions with community and residents groups. Presentations would also be made to Finance and Policy Committee, Audit and Governance Committee and the Council's Community Forums. The final strategy would be presented to the Partnership in September prior to consideration by Finance and Policy Committee and endorsement by Council in October.

Progress made against the plan would be managed and monitored by the Partnership through monitoring of Sub-Group Actions Plans. The proposed sub-groups for 2017-18 were Domestic Violence and Abuse, Safer Neighbourhoods and Substance Misuse. The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods suggested that the Substance Misuse Group be chaired by the Interim Director of Public Health and this was agreed. It was further suggested by the Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods that the Domestic Violence and Abuse group be chaired by either the CCG or someone from the Councils Childrens and Adults Department and she would look into this. A proposal that the Neighbourhood Safety Group be chaired by the local Chief Inspector was agreed.

The Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees CCG questioned whether domestic violence and abuse would not be better served by a more collaborative approach Teeswide. There was general support for this approach and the PCCs representative confirmed that the OPCC were in the process of establishing such a group. The Head of Community Safety and Engagement also reminded partners that the Teeswide Reducing Re-offending Group was addressing partnership priorities in relation to offending and reducing offending behaviour.

In terms of the draft strategy itself the Head of Community Safety and Engagement agreed to include some performance measures in relation to deliberate fire setting. It was noted that more detailed and specialised statistics would be better suited for task groups rather than the overall strategy.

Decision

- That the draft strategy be approved for consultation
- That the Substance Misuse Sub-Group be chaired by the Interim

Director of Public Health

- That the Safer Neighbourhoods Sub-Group be chaired by the Chief Inspector
- That the Domestic Violence and Abuse Sub-Group be chaired by either the Director of Child and Adult Services or a representative from the Hartlepool and North Tees CCG

8. Any Other Items which the Chairman Considers are Urgent

The Chairman ruled that the following items of business should be considered by the Committee as a matter of urgency in accordance with the provisions of Section 100(B) (4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972 in order that the matter could be dealt with without delay.

The Chair noted that this was the final Partnership meeting for Gilly Marshall from Housing Hartlepool and Chief Inspector Lynn Beeston. He thanked them both for their contributions over the years and wished them both well for the future.

9. Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation Order) 2006

Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public were excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs referred to below of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006.

Minute 10 – Serious and Organised Crime Presentation – This item contained exempt information under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006 namely Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime. (para 7).

10. Serious and Organised Crime Presentation *(Representatives from Cleveland Police)*

Issue(s) for consideration

Chief Inspector Matt Murphy-King and Jo Duffey, Analytical Co-ordinator for Cleveland Police, gave a presentation on the Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile. This had been commissioned by the Local Organised Crime

Partnership Board in 2015 and was aimed at developing a common understanding, providing information and allowing a targeted and proportionate use of resources. It was based on the 4P approach of pursue, prevent, protect and prepare. Published in 2016 it was based on 2015 data, predominantly from the police. Details were given of the numbers of people known to be involved in serious and organised crime across the Tees Valley, the reasons people tended to be drawn into that lifestyle and what form organised crime tended to take. As a result a Strategic Serious and Organised Crime Action Plan had been formulated based on the 4P approach. Plans had also been made to commission the next Local Profile.

Members discussed the issues raised by the presentation. Ms Duffey identified geographical areas of concern in Hartlepool saying it tended to proliferate around unstable families and upbringings. Inspector Murphy-King advised that the Action Plan was resulting in good progress particularly in working with communities and partners. The Chair suggested that the next profile include anonymised case studies so it was clear what impact was being had within the community. Ms Duffey indicated that case studies had originally been included and she would be happy to do so again. She also referred to the possibility of holding a training event for partners in the future. The Chair suggested that case studies be targeted at those geographical areas of particular concern. A member asked whether consideration had been given to the impact the introduction of Universal Credit might have.

Decision

That the presentation be noted

The meeting concluded at 11:35am

CHAIR



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

11th August 2017



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME AUDIT

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform the Safer Hartlepool Partnership of the decision by the Councils Finance and Policy Committee to undertake an audit in relation to serious and organised crime.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In 2013, the Home Office Serious and Organised Crime Strategy, estimated that £2.1 bn of fraud was perpetrated against Local Government of which £876 m related to procurement and fraud (National Fraud Authority (2013) Annual Fraud Indicator). It is the belief of the National Crime Agency that Local Authorities through their procurement are at particular risk of infiltration from serious and organised crime groups through securing the benefit from public sector contracts. In order to obtain a better understanding of the nature and scale of the threat in England, a joint pilot was undertaken through Local Authorities and Police forces in 7 pilot areas to examine the threat and strengthen protective measures. Ten possible links between public procured services and organised crime were identified by the pilot areas with the most serious areas of risks being waste contracts, taxi/transport services and low level spend. In their final report, the Home Office and the Department for Communities and Local Government have recommended some “*resource – light interventions*” which they believe might help to reduce the vulnerabilities identified in the pilot, namely;

- A Serious and Organised Crime Checklist
- A Serious and Organised Crime Audit
- Non Involvement with Serious and Organised Crime Statement.

- 2.2 At the meeting of the Finance and Policy Committee on 12th June 2017 members received and agreed the report attached at **Appendix 1** outlining a proposal to undertake an internal audit in relation to serious and organised crime, together with an agreement that the SHP are notified of the decision.

3. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 There are no financial considerations associated with this report.

4. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 There are no staff considerations associated with this report.

5. SECTION 17 CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 Safer Hartlepool Partnerships has a statutory responsibility to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse, and re-offending in Hartlepool. The audit will provide the Partnership with reassurance that appropriate processes are in place to reduce the risk of serious and organised crime infiltrating the Council.

6. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no legal considerations associated with this report.

7. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations associated with this report.

8. CHILD POVERTY CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 There are no child poverty implications associated with this report.

9. RECOMMENDATION

- 9.1 That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership notes the report to Finance and Policy Committee attached at **Appendix 1**
- 9.2 That the SHP receives a report on the outcome of the audit once it is complete.

10. CONTACT OFFICER

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FINANCE AND POLICY COMMITTEE

12 JUNE 2017



Report of: Chief Solicitor

Subject: ORGANISED CRIME AND PROCUREMENT PILOT REPORT

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

Non key.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To bring to the Committee's attention the conclusions and recommendations from a pilot programme to explore the threat from serious and organised crime to publically procured services in Local Government, following correspondence to Local Authority Council Leaders on the 6th December 2016. This correspondence, as a joint initiative between the Home Office and the Department for Communities and Local Government follows concerns about the vulnerability of public procurement to organised crime as outlined in the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy (October 2013). This report was tabled before the Audit & Governance Committee with a recommendation that the report should be received by the Finance & Policy Committee, not least to raise awareness on this item.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In 2013, the Home Office Serious and Organised Crime Strategy, estimated that £2.1 bn of fraud was perpetrated against Local Government of which £876 m related to procurement and fraud (National Fraud Authority (2013) Annual Fraud Indicator). It is the belief of the National Crime Agency that Local Authorities through their procurement are at particular risk of infiltration from serious and organised crime groups through securing the benefit from public sector contracts. In order to obtain a better understanding of the nature and scale of the threat in England, a joint pilot was undertaken through Local Authorities and Police forces in 7 pilot areas to examine the threat and strengthen protective measures. Ten possible links between public procured services and organised crime were identified by the pilot areas (see further below) with the most serious areas of risks being waste contracts,

taxi/transport services and low level spend. In their final report, the Home Office and the Department for Communities and Local Government have recommended some “*resource – light interventions*” which they believe might help to reduce the vulnerabilities identified in the pilot, namely;

- A Serious and Organised Crime Checklist (see **Appendix A** to this report)
- A Serious and Organised Crime Audit (see **Appendix B** to this report)
- Non Involvement with Serious and Organised Crime Statement.

3.2 Raising Awareness

3.2.1 It is recommended that the report and its key findings should be shared within the Senior Management Team of a Local Authority and those responsible for procurement, finance, fraud and investigation, internal audit and licensing. Accordingly, mention of this matter has been made before the Council's Corporate Management Team and a further. The main recommendation is that a “Serious and Organised Crime Audit” should take place through the Council's Internal Audit team as part of their work programme for 2017/18 and this was adopted following a recommendation from the Audit & Governance Committee.

3.2.2 The format of the ‘Serious and Organised Crime Audit’ is appended to this report and is a developed methodology which allows the Council's Internal Audit team to form a picture of any serious and organised crime risks that might be evident. There is also a recommendation of using the statement of non involvement in serious and organised crime when the Council procure contracts, and that is covered in more detail below.

3.2.3 One of the main recommendations is that Local Authorities and Police should start a dialogue about serious and organised crime and the risks of infiltration of organised crime groups within their own areas. This should centre around not only good and effective collaborative working, but also through establishing a Local Authority Serious and Organised Crime Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for the Police with a specific link to a local authority officer in order to more easily identify possible links between serious and organised crime in local authority services. Again, this can be pursued through local authority participation in serious and organised crime local multi agency partnership groups and given that the Council Leader is Chair of the Hartlepool Safer Partnership, this is a very persuasive reason why this report should also be received by the Council's Finance and Policy Committee, which is chaired by the Leader but also has representation from the other policy chairs.

3.3 High Risk Sectors

3.3.1 The pilot study encompassed a “data washing” exercise to seek to identify those suppliers where there might be links to organised and serious crime. From this, a methodology covering the check list, audit and a statement of ‘Non Involvement with Serious and Organised Crime’, has been developed. It was noted, that where links were identified they were predominately relating to

waste firms, taxis and low level one off spends. However, the results from the pilot areas indicated that likely results were perhaps “under representing” any possible links to organised crime groups. From a study by Police Scotland, the ten top business sectors at risk of exploitation by organised crime groups were as follows;

- **Vehicles / transport** – e.g. taxis, private hire vehicles, garages, car washes;
- **Property** – e.g. construction, property maintenance, management and development;
- **Licensed Premises** – e.g. pubs and bars;
- **Catering / food** – e.g. restaurants, takeaways, catering suppliers, food storage;
- **Service / retail** – e.g. shops, social care, cleaning;
- **Health and beauty** – e.g. hairdressers, nail bars;
- **Security** – e.g. event and site security;
- **Professional** – e.g. financial, immigration advisors, estate agents;
- **Environmental** – e.g. scrap yard, recycling, waste disposal, skip hire;
- **Recreational** – e.g. entertainment, children’s recreational activities, sport and leisure.

3.3.2 The above were highlighted as being vulnerable to exploitation as they were predominately cash based businesses including high value cash transactions which illustrated some market domination within a certain geographical area with potential to launder cash by acting as a fraudulent company. It should be noted that, through recent legislation and since April, 2016, all those individuals with a “significant control of a company” (i.e. a 25% or greater holding of shares/voting rights or otherwise have the right to exercise significant influence or control over a company) are required to declare themselves in the register of people with such significant control with Companies House.

3.4 Serious and Organised Crime Checklist

3.4.1 The Serious and Organised Crime Checklist is appended to this report and should allow Local Authorities to quickly assess their serious and organised crime risks within their own organisation. It should also allow the organisation’s Head of Paid Service and Heads of Department to take a high level but balanced assessment of any exposure to such risks and in a response to developing a plan of managing the risk as well as capturing areas of good practice which they are then able to replicate more widely.

3.5 Serious and Organised Crime Audit

3.5.1 This is a more developed methodology that allows internal audit to scrutinise business operations to establish where there might be vulnerabilities to serious and organised crime. The audit is attached and is a key recommendation within the Home Office / Department for Local Government’s

own recommendations and provides a framework suggesting priority business areas to audit.

3.6 Non Involvement with Serious and Organised Crime Statement

- 3.6.1 Although through the European Single Procurement document there is within the standard questionnaire a comparable statement it is considered meritorious for Local Government Authority Procurement teams to consider the inclusion of a statement outlined below, where procurement requires advertisement through the Official Journal of European Union (OJEU) and any invitation to tender (ITT) in areas considered to be at risk from serious and organised crime in the authorities area. The following terminology in such notifications is provided below;

OJEU Notice text (to be inserted at paragraph VI.3 of the OJEU Notice)

"The contracting authority has identified that the scope of this procurement falls within a business sector which may be attractive to infiltration by organised crime groups. The contracting authority therefore reserves the right to include enhanced appropriate checks / requirements at both the selection and award stages of the procurement."

ITT Text

"The contracting authority has identified that the scope of this procurement falls within a business sector which may be attractive to infiltration by organised crime groups. The contracting authority therefore reserves the right to include enhanced appropriate checks / requirements at both the selection and award stages of the procurement. This may include, but not be limited to, clarification that a supplier, or any person with powers of representation, decision or control therein, has not infringed the mandatory grounds for exclusion set out in Regulation 57 (1) of the Public Contract Regulations 2015."

- 3.6.2 A contracting authority will carry out the evaluation of tenders in the usual manner but through such a process a procurement officer could verify that any prospective winning supplier has made truthful responses in the light of the above. Again, close cooperation with Internal Audit and local Police could also become a factor in such due diligence.

4.0 RISK IMPLICATIONS

None identified at this time, but work through the Council's Internal Audit team, to be progressed.

5.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

None identified at present.

6.0 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recommendations following the outcome of inquiries through the Internal Audit team will need to be considered and what actions (if any) may then be required.

7.0 CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY

Not applicable.

8.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

Not applicable.

9.0 STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

As outlined in the report.

10.0 ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

As above.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 That the Committee note, consider and make comment on this report.
- 11.2 That the Committee endorses the approach of the Audit & Governance Committee that the Serious and Organised Crime Checklist (**Appendix A**) and that the Serious and Organised Crime Audit (**Appendix B**) from part of the work programme for the Council's Internal Audit team for 2017/18 and that the outcome of their findings be brought back for consideration before the Audit and Governance Committee and thereafter the Finance & Policy Committee.
- 11.3 That the Committee further endorses the approach that the Council should utilise the 'Non Involvement Serious and Organised Crime Statement' official journal notices and invitations to tender, as outlined within this report.
- 11.4 The Committee considers what feedback to be given back to the Home Office on this particular initiative and whether this report should also be received by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

12.0 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 The final report of the Organised Crime Procurement Pilots through the Home Office has lead to a joint initiative with the Department for Communities and Local Government as documented in correspondence to Local Authority Council Leaders. There is a strong recommendation that the findings of the report be shared within Local Authorities. Indeed, these Government Departments welcome any feedback on how the recommendations and

interventions as suggested, can best be put into practice against the threat posed by organised crime groups. Both the final report and feedback can be sent to ProtectPublicSector@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk

13.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 13.1 Home Office – Organised Crime Procurement Pilots - Final Report (December 2016)

14.0 CONTACT OFFICER

- 14.1 Peter Devlin
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ANNEX A TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS - FINAL

OFFICIAL

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME CHECKLIST**The Threat**

Local Authority (LA) procurement is at risk of infiltration from serious and organised crime and organised crime groups could be benefitting from public sector contracts. In 2013 it was estimated that £2.1 billion of fraud was perpetrated against local government (National Fraud Authority Annual Fraud Indicator 2013).

Serious and organised crime is a threat to our national security and the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy published in 2013 reported that it costs the UK more than £24 billion a year. Organised crime includes drug trafficking, human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, high value fraud and cyber-crime. Organised crime groups may seek to benefit from public services in different ways, including to raise money through fraudulent activity and to use businesses / services used by LAs to launder criminal proceeds. In this way public money can be lost to LAs and can ultimately fund other illegal activity.

Responding to the Threat

Assessing the risk from serious and organised crime and corruption is essential in allowing you to identify areas of concern within your business, potential vulnerabilities and to take action to strengthen processes and structures that safeguard public money.

How to use this Serious and Organised Crime Checklist

The checklist is intended to be used as an internal, self-assessment tool by the Chief Executive and the senior management team to provide a high level overview of the serious and organised crime risks that relate to your business. It can be carried out quickly with relevant heads of departments to make a high level, but balanced assessment of your exposure to the risks and in response develop an improvement plan for managing that risk, as well as capturing areas of good practice to replicate more widely across the LA and with neighbouring LAs.

OFFICIAL

Serious and Organised Crime Checklist

GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY					
1. Awareness, Strategy, Guidance and Training					
	Question	Response / Action taken	Assessment of current arrangements		
a.	How aware are the senior management team and Elected Members of the Government's 2013 <u>Serious and Organised Crime Strategy</u> , the LGA's guide <u>Tackling Serious and Organised Crime- A Local Response</u> and DCLG's, <u>Fighting Fraud and Corruption Local Strateg</u> ?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	Do you have a dedicated serious and organised crime Single Point of Contact in place and are they able to liaise to good effect with local police?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
c.	Do you have an Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and how effective is it?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
d.	Is your Code of Conduct compliant with the seven Nolan principles and how robust are arrangements to investigate all allegations of breaches?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
e.	How effectively do you maintain your public register of Members pecuniary interests?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
f.	How well do you raise awareness of the threat that serious and organised crime poses to LAs and its services		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
2. Risk Management					
a.	How far have the risks posed by serious and organised crime and corruption been reflected within relevant risk registers?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	How effectively do you mitigate and manage the serious and organised crime risks identified?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
c.	How confident are you that you could deal with / recover from a scenario involving loss or		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement

ANNEX A TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT

OFFICIAL

	reputational harm as a result of serious and organised crime?				
d.	How aware are your staff of the risks of cybercrime and that they know how to respond effectively to those risks.		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
3. Communication and Information /Intelligence Sharing					
a.	How effective are your arrangements for both internal and external data sharing?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	Do you and / or your serious and organised crime Single Point of Contact have regular meetings with the local police to discuss the sharing of information / intelligence? How constructive are these meetings?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
c.	How effective are your arrangements for sharing information and intelligence with your local police force?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
d.	How active a participant are you in the local serious and organised crime multi-agency partnership and do you attend / contribute regularly?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
4. Whistleblowing					
a.	How effective are your whistle-blowing arrangements?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	Is guidance on reporting easily accessible for staff and is it straight-forward to follow?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
5. Assurance					
a.	How confident are you that you are able to provide assurance to your Elected Members that you and your management team are aware of, and are managing, the risks posed by serious and organised crime?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	Do your Internal and External Audit teams play an		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement

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	appropriate and useful role in this assurance process?				
Operational Controls					
1. Licensing (alcohol, taxi and other)					
a.	How confident are you that your LA has not granted a licence to an individual or organisation linked to serious and organised crime in the last 12 months? On what basis have you reached this conclusion?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
2. Planning / Development management					
a.	How confident are you that no planning or development management decision made by your LA over the last 12 months has been exploited by organisations with links to organised criminals? On what basis have you reached this conclusion?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
3. Social Housing					
a.	How confident are you that no property used for social housing is being used by, or sub-let to, an individual or organisation with links to serious and organised crime (e.g. drugs, prostitution, sub-letting, people trafficking, counterfeiting)?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	How confident are you able to be that those providing maintenance and repair services for social housing have no links to serious and organised crime?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
4. Procurement					
a.	Are all your procurement, contract management and due diligence procedures robust and fully implemented? Are they regularly reviewed?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	Are effective policies or protocols in place to ensure that supplier checks are carried out in higher risk supplier sectors during procurement?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
c.	How confident are you that your LA is not at risk of purchasing goods or services from organisations with links to serious and organised crime? How		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement

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	have you reached this conclusion?				
d.	Are your records of supplier details reliably maintained and are they checked and verified sufficiently?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
e.	Are you confident that your staff with purchasing responsibilities are aware of the risks of transacting with an organisation linked to serious and organised crime?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
f.	Are you confident that staff with purchasing responsibilities know how to raise any potential concerns about organisations with which your LA transacts?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
Insider Threat					
a.	How far do you think your LA could be at risk from employees who have links to serious and organised crime?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
b.	How confident are you that you have effective and fully publicised processes in place for the following mechanisms aimed at minimising the 'Insider threat'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Officer / Member vetting (on recruitment and at intervals thereafter) - Officer / Member external interests register - Gifts and hospitality register 		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
c.	Is there clear and effective accountability for the correct operation of these processes?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement
d.	How easily can a member of your staff, or another LA stakeholder (e.g. member of the public, supplier, etc.) report suspected or alleged malpractice to you? Are reporting processes clearly set out and publically available?		Good	Acceptable	Needs improvement

ANNEX 8 TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS - FINAL REPORT

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LOCAL AUTHORITY SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME INTERNAL AUDIT**A framework for Internal Audit and Finance Managers****THE THREAT**

Local Authority (LA) procurement is at risk of infiltration from serious and organised crime and organised crime groups could be benefitting from public sector contracts. In 2013 it was estimated that £2.1 billion of fraud was perpetrated against local government (National Fraud Authority Annual Fraud Indicator 2013).

Serious and organised crime is a threat to our national security and the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy published in 2013 reported that it **costs the UK more than £24 billion a year**. Organised crime includes drug trafficking, human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, high value fraud and cyber-crime.

RESPONDING TO THE THREAT

Conducting a Serious and Organised Crime Audit into areas most vulnerable / attractive to serious and organised crime can help to identify where LAs are most at risk and to assess where changes and improvements can be implemented to shut down opportunities for serious and organised crime involvement and reduce financial losses.

HOW TO USE THIS AUDIT AND AUDIT SCOPE

The Serious and Organised Crime Audit is a methodology that allows LA Internal Audit teams to scrutinise business operations to establish where there may be vulnerabilities to serious and organised crime.

We recommend initially working with police to identify areas most vulnerable within your LA and then for Internal Audit to carry out an audit based on the process set out below. 'Potential Areas for Serious and Organised Crime Audit' (Annex 1) lists typical LA work areas and those highlighted in bold are areas potentially at greater risk (based on Police Scotland's business exploitation list and Home Office Organised Crime Procurement Pilots) though these may vary from LA to LA.

Suggested questions that could form the basis of an audit are captured in the section entitled 'Audit Questions' found later in this document and you may also want to develop your own. However, the overarching questions you will want to consider are:-

- Is there a lack of awareness of serious and organised crime risks that can lead to actual or potential harm to the LA or the community which it serves? How can awareness be improved?
- Are there appropriate links with law enforcement bodies, other relevant partners and internally to ensure opportunities are not missed to act upon intelligence and to take robust steps early on to address actual or potential serious and organised crime risks? Can multi-agency partnerships be used more or to better effect?

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS - FINAL REPORT

- Are serious and organised crime risks considered in key, high risk dealings and transactions, including procurement, to safeguard against financial or reputational loss? Are appropriate money laundering mechanisms in place? Are licencing procedures robust, clear and consistently followed?
- Are serious and organised crime risks considered as part of the recruitment and employment process, to avoid the potential for insider threat or corruption?

AUDIT PROCESS

STEP 1 – Agree scope

The auditor to meet with local police (and/or multi-agency partnership members) to map vulnerable areas within LA business. The auditor should also meet with the Chief Executive and heads of Finance, Procurement, Fraud, HR etc. to assess and agree audit areas, processes and strategies to be audited (see Annex 2 for suggested policies and processes).

STEP2-Audit questions

In the next section there are suggested audit questions to guide examination of business areas you are likely to want to audit (though each LA will have different priorities and you may have your own questions). The auditor should discuss the questions with the relevant leads for each work area being audited, in order to develop a picture of risks and weaknesses in current processes.

STEP3-Deepdives

Carrying out deep dive (or dip sampling) investigations into key current processes to check that they are fit for purpose and being followed. Having a process in place is not enough if it is not regularly reviewed and not routinely followed.) Annex 2 sets out key plans, policies and procedures that should be in place in most LAs.

STEP3-Take action

Use the responses to the questions and the outcomes of any deep dive investigations to reassess the risks and weaknesses in each area. Consider how the audit report can be used to recommend improvements and whether partners (police and other) should be involved to support strengthening of LA measures, for example, information sharing and targeted checks.

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT**AUDIT QUESTIONS****1. Strategic and Corporate teams****Raising awareness of serious and organised crime**

- Are staff and senior managers within the LA aware of the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy published in 2013, the Local Government Association's Tackling Serious and Organised Crime – A Local Response and the Fighting Fraud and Corruption Locally Strategy – the new counter fraud and corruption strategy for local government published in March 2016?
- What changes, if any, have been made within the LA in response to these strategies? Is response to the risks of serious and organised crime included in corporate and strategic plans and policies (including the whistleblowing policy)?
- Have these plans been recently reviewed? Are they being followed? Is a deep dive needed to check?
- Are staff aware of the seven 'Nolan' principles of standards in public life: selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership and are arrangements in place for investigating allegations that these are not being complied with?

Risk Management

- Do you have a fraud risk register? How often is it reviewed by the LA audit and risk committee?
- Does the fraud risk or wider risk register include serious and organised crime considerations? Are mitigating actions being carried out and is the impact of these actions being managed and monitored?
- Have you assessed the risk to the LA from cybercrime and taken measures to protect LA systems from it?

Involvement with local multi-agency partnerships

- Are you part of a multi-agency partnership or other local partnership aimed at working with police and other agencies to tackle the threat of serious and organised crime? If not, are there reasons that one does not exist locally?
- Does the LA send an appropriate representative to the local partnership meetings and how often are these held / does the LA representative attend?
- Is output shared appropriately within the LA and are actions owned / acted upon?

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT

Sharing information and intelligence with the police, other law enforcement and neighbouring Local Authorities

- How do you share information with the local police and other enforcement agencies? Are formal processes in place and is there an Information Sharing Protocol? If so has this been reviewed? Is it being regularly used?
- What information do you share with the police and what information do the police share with you? Is there more information the police hold that might be useful and vice versa?
- Do you routinely share information with neighbouring LAs? How do you do this? What information do you share?
- What processes are in place to ensure key information is shared internally (for instance between the licensing Authority and Children's Services)? Are these processes followed?

2. Procurement

(Especially for potentially 'at risk' sectors such as taxis, waste, housing, construction and security)

- When did you last review your procurement processes? Are processes being properly followed? Would a deep dive of a recent procurement help provide assurance?
- What information are those tendering for LA contracts required to submit? (e.g. details of convictions / company owners etc.) In what stage of the tender is this information requested?
- How is the accuracy of information provided in tender documentation confirmed? Is there a process for this? Is it routinely followed?
- Are checks on suppliers (and subcontractors) carried out at the procurement stage and during the life of larger contracts?
- Do contracts allow for supplier audits including unannounced visits?
- Is there any information sharing with local police prior to awarding contracts (i.e. at the tender evaluation stage)?
- How does the procurement process protect procurement staff from getting undue pressure applied to them? Is there adequate segregation of duties?

ANNE X B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT

- Do you have any additional measures in place for procurements of services for vulnerable adults / children – vetting checks for instance for social housing providers or home to school taxi contracts?

3. HR

(see CPNI advice for more information on insider threat)

Vetting Checks

- What key checks are undertaken on the suitability and appropriateness of applicants prior to their appointment (e.g. identity, qualification, reference checks)?
- Who is responsible for undertaking these vetting checks? Are they always carried out?
- What evidence is obtained to confirm the performance of these checks and where is this evidence retained?
- Are there any differences in relation to the vetting approach adopted for Senior Officers, new starters and internal transfers etc.?
- Are the key vetting requirements clearly set out in the Recruitment and Selection Policy?
- Are any posts (for example those in areas with potential exposure to serious and organised crime activity) subject to a higher level of vetting?

Disclosure and Barring Service Checks

- Is a policy in place detailing any LA posts requiring a DBS check? If so, what process was followed to identify the posts which should be included and excluded from the checks? Are these posts kept under review?
- How often must DBS checks be undertaken by staff? Is there a system to monitor when a check is due? Does this work?

Secondary Employment and Declarations of Interest

- What arrangements are in place for monitoring and authorising secondary employment?
- Are registers maintained detailing staff and Members with secondary employment and how often are these updated?
- Is there a declaration of interests register for councillors and senior managers and are these periodically reviewed? (See para 4.50 of the UK Anti-Corruption

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS - FINAL REPORT:f

Plan which outlines the rules requiring Councillors to register and declare certain pecuniary interests -failure to comply can lead to a criminal conviction, a fine up to £5,000 and a prohibition on holding the role of Councillor for up to five years).

Gifts and Hospitality

- Are all staff fully aware of the gifts and hospitality rules and the need to complete the register? How has this information been communicated?
- How often is your gifts and hospitality register updated?
- How is the register checked and monitored for accuracy?

Whistleblowing

(See Government whistleblowing advice for more information)

- Do you have a Whistleblowing / Confidential Reporting Policy in place and has it been adequately disseminated to all staff, Members and the public?
- Who is responsible for investigating all concerns raised and what reporting arrangements are in place?
- How often has the Whistleblowing / Confidential Reporting Policy been invoked over the last 2 years?
- Have you recently reviewed the Whistleblowing arrangements to ensure they are fit for purpose and effective?

Training

- Is a training programme in place to advise staff and Members of the indicators that they should look for to facilitate identification of officers working under duress or potential corruption?

4. Finance

Anti-money laundering

- What arrangements are in place to identify / monitor unusual or suspicious activity? For example:
 - Are reports prepared from available sources detailing the frequency with which each client makes cash payments and the value of such payments?
 - What parameters /limits are in place for these reports?

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT

- What action is taken to investigate high values or unusual patterns within the reports?
- What types of (and frequency of) reports are provided internally to Senior Managers?
- Do you have serious and organised crime reporting arrangements in place and if so are they being followed? Who is responsible for compiling and authorising Suspicious Activity Reports, and how many have been prepared and submitted?
- Have all relevant staff been provided with clear instruction and training on the process to be followed when large amounts of cash are received from a Client? Are these processes being followed.

5. **Legislative and regulatory functions (Licensing)**

General

- When were your licensing processes last updated?
- Have licensing staff responsible for reviewing licensing applications been subject to DBS or other checks?
- What processes are in place to protect licensing staff from getting pressure applied to them?

Licensing, including Taxi and Private Hire Car Operator and Driver Licences

(See LGA taxi licensing guidance for members for more information)

- How many licensing staff are involved in the application evaluation process? Is there adequate segregation of duties?
- How long is each type of licence valid for?
- What information must applicants provide on the application from (e.g. names of all company directors, conviction details etc)? Is all this information verified?
- What vetting checks are undertaken on the application? (e.g. identity checks, convictions check with police and DBS, vehicle / premises checks) Are these always carried out? Do you have adequate information sharing arrangements with police to ensure you have all relevant information on individuals and companies before granting a licence?
- How is the relevance/significance of a conviction determined? Do you have an agreed policy in place? Is this always followed?

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT:

- What applications can be approved by licensing staff (using their Delegated Authorities) and which applications are required to go to Committee for approval? Is this appropriate?
- What arrangements are in place to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of the licences after they have been awarded and what enforcement powers does the LA have? In what circumstances would a licence be revoked? How often does that happen?
- What steps are followed when a licence is renewed? Is it automatic or does the applicant reapply – are convictions etc. rechecked with the police?
- Do you have processes in place to capture and keep all complaints made against a licenced driver or operator? Are all reports acted upon? Are the records monitored for patterns or frequency and used to inform future licencing decisions?

6. Housing

- Do you carry out vetting checks (including checking against other internal data sets) on those contracted by the LA to provide shelter / social housing to ensure there are no serious and organised crime (or other criminal) links as part of the procurement process? What information are property owners required to submit?
- How do you know who all the owners are – is there an ownership check? Is this reviewed periodically to ensure the same owners are in place and the property hasn't changed hands?
- Are properties visited and checked on a regular basis? Are checks made that the registered tenants are those living in the property?
- What system is in place for concerns to be raised about the property and to investigate and report on such concerns?
- How are right to buy applications monitored to ensure there is no serious and organised crime / criminal involvement?

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS-FINAL REPORT

Annex 1

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME AUDIT

Below is an overview of some of the services generally offered by Local Authorities in England and Wales. Those services in bold are areas which may be more at risk than others (based on the Scottish Business Exploitation Risk list and outcomes of Home Office OC procurement pilots) The areas each LA chooses to audit will of course vary from LA to LA and depend on local knowledge and discussions with local police.

COMMUNITY SERVICES	CORPORATE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	EDUCATION SERVICES	FINANCE SERVICES	SOCIAL WORK SERVICES
Asset Management	Building Maintenance	Building Design	Pre-five Education and Care	Accountancy	Criminal Justice
Business Support	Catering / School meals	Building Standards	Primary Education	Internal Audit	Family Support
Cemeteries	Cleaning	Consumer Protection	Secondary Education	Payroll Pensions /	Home Care
Community Education	Communications	Development Planning	Home to School transport	Revenues	Housing with Care
Cultural Services	Corporate Policy	Environmental Protection		Treasury and Investment	Residential care
Parks and Recreation	Estates Management	Workplace food / safety			Vulnerable Adults
Sport and Leisure	Facilities Management	Licensing			Vulnerable Children
	Fleet Services	Risk Management			Welfare Benefits
	Grounds Maintenance	Roads Design			
	Housing Homelessness /	Roads Maintenance			
	HR	Transport Planning			
	ICT	Waste Strategy			
	Procurement				
	Refuse Collection				
	Street Cleaning				
	Waste Disposal				

ANNEX B TO THE ORGANISED CRIME PROCUREMENT PILOTS- FINAL REPORT .

Annex 2

**KEY PLANS, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO CONSIDER IN RELATION TO
SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME***(there are likely to be other plans and strategies not captured here)*

Asset Disposal Procedures	Business Planning
Code of Conduct	Contract Management procedures
Corporate Plan	Data Protection Guidelines & Policy
Declarations of Interests register	E-mail & Internet Usage Policy
Financial Planning	Gift and hospitality register
Individual Service Plans	Information Sharing Protocols
IT Security Policy	Licensing Guidelines
Lone Working Policy	Money Laundering Procedures
Procurement Policy (including letting of Home to school transport contracts)	Recruitment Policy (including vetting)
Risk Management	Secondary Employment Guidance
Strategic Planning	Whistleblowing procedures



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

11th August 2017



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP
PERFORMANCE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide an overview of Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance for Quarter 1 – April 2017 – June 2017 (inclusive).

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The draft Community Safety Plan 2017-20 outlines the Safer Hartlepool Partnership strategic objectives, annual priorities and key performance indicators 2017/18.

3. PERFORMANCE REPORT

- 3.1 The report attached (**Appendix A**) provides an overview of Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance during Quarter 1, comparing current performance to the same time period in the previous year, where appropriate.
- 3.2 In line with reporting categories defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), recorded crime information is presented as:

Victim-based crime – All police-recorded crimes where there is a direct victim. This victim could be an individual, an organisation or corporate body. This category includes violent crimes directed at a particular individual or individuals, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary and vehicle offences), criminal damage and arson.

Other crimes against society - All police-recorded crimes where there are no direct individual victims. This includes public disorder, drug offences, possession of weapons and other items, handling stolen goods and other miscellaneous offences committed against the state. The rates for some crime types within this category could be increased by proactive police activity, for

example searching people and finding them in possession of drugs or weapons.

4. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 There are no equality of diversity implications.

5. SECTION 17

5.1 There are no Section 17 implications.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership note and comment on performance in Quarter 1.

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is responsible for overseeing the successful delivery of the Community Safety Plan 2017-20.

8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:-

Safer Hartlepool Partnership – Draft Community Safety Plan 2017-20

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APPENDIX A

Safer Hartlepool Performance Indicators Quarter 1 April-June 2017

Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Current Position Apr 17 - Jun 17	Actual Difference	% Difference
All Recorded Crime	9008	Reduce	2719	689	33.9%
Domestic Burglary	330	Reduce	196	145	284.3%
Vehicle Crime	857	Reduce	271	156	135.7%
Shoplifting	1256	Reduce	412	51	14.1%
Local Violence	2147	Reduce	605	118	24.2%
Repeat Cases of Domestic Violence – MARAC	29%	Reduce	26%	-6	3%

Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by Drugs and Alcohol

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Current Position Apr 17 - Jun 17	Actual Difference	% Difference
Number of substance misusers going into effective treatment – Opiate	653	3% increase	597	-69	-10.4%
Proportion of substance misusers that successfully complete treatment - Opiate	4.1%	12%	5.9%	0	0.3
Proportion of substance misusers who successfully complete treatment and represent back into treatment within 6 months of leaving treatment	25%	10%	34%	0.7%	
Reduction in the rate of alcohol related harm hospital admissions	148	Reduce	Data expected August 17		
Number of young people found in possession of alcohol	2	Reduce	0	0	0%

Strategic Objective: Create Confident, Cohesive and Safe Communities

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Current Position Apr 17 - Jun 17	Actual Difference	% Difference
Anti-social Behaviour Incidents reported to the Police	7171	Reduce	1772	89	5.3%
Deliberate Fires	444	Reduce	174	86	97.7%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	630	Reduce	135	19	16.4%
Hate Incidents	155	Increase	58	18	45%

Strategic Objective: Reduce Offending & Re-Offending

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Current Position Apr 17 - Jun 17	Actual Difference	% Difference
Re-offending rate of young offenders*	Data expected September 17	Reduce	Data expected September 17		
First-Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System	40	Reduce	7	0	0%
Offences committed by Prolific & Priority Offenders	354	308 (-13%)	43	55	-56
Number of Troubled Families engaged with	530	769	540		
Number of Troubled Families where results have been claimed	210	368	230		

* Re-offending figure is based on Cohort tracking – new cohort starts every quarter and this cohort (i.e. of Young Persons) is then tracked for a period of 12 months. Example: Jul 2015 to Jun 2016 and tracked until end of Jun2017

Recorded Crime in Hartlepool April 17 – June 17

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has developed a new approach to presenting crime statistics to help ensure a clearer, more consistent picture on recorded crime for the public.

Previously, national organisations (i.e. ONS, HMIC, and the Home Office through the police.uk website) have taken slightly different approaches to the way that they categorise groups of crime types and to the labels they use to describe those categories.

Following a public consultation, a new crime “tree” (the crime types organised into a logic tree format, see link below) has been devised and this will now be used on the crime and policing comparator to present recorded crime and solved crime information.

Victim-based crime

All police-recorded crimes where there is a direct victim. This victim could be an individual, an organisation or corporate body. This category includes violent crimes directed at a particular individual or individuals, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (including burglary and vehicle offences), criminal damage and arson.

Publicly Reported Crime (Victim Based Crime)				
Crime Category/Type	Apr 16 - Jun 16	Apr 17 - Jun 17	Change	% Change
Violence against the person	488	605	117	24.0%
Homicide	1	0	-1	100.0%
Violence with injury	200	232	32	16.0%
Violence without injury	287	373	86	30.0%
Sexual Offences	37	74	37	100.0%
Rape	12	19	7	58.3%
Other Sexual Offences	25	55	30	120.0%
Robbery	13	27	14	107.7%
Business Robbery	1	6	5	500.0%
Personal Robbery	12	21	9	75.0%
Acquisitive Crime	941	1429	488	51.9%
Domestic Burglary	101	196	95	94.1%
Other Burglary	41	102	61	148.8%
Bicycle Theft	36	56	20	55.6%
Theft from the Person	5	12	7	140.0%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	115	271	156	135.7%
Shoplifting	361	412	51	14.1%
Other Theft	282	380	98	34.8%
Criminal Damage & Arson	351	388	37	10.5%
Total	1830	2523	693	37.9%

Other crimes against society

All police-recorded crimes where there are no direct individual victims. This includes public disorder, drug offences, possession of weapons and other items, handling stolen goods and other miscellaneous offences committed against the state.

The rates for some crime types within this category could be increased by proactive police activity, for example searching people and finding them in possession of drugs or weapons.

Police Generated Offences				
Crime Category/Type	Apr 16 - Jun 16	Apr 17 - Jun 17	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	78	87	9	11.5%
Drug Offences	70	61	-9	-12.9%
Trafficking of drugs	6	17	11	183.3%
Possession/Use of drugs	64	44	-20	-31.3%
Possession of Weapons	16	15	-1	-6.3%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	36	33	-3	-8.3%
Total Police Generated Crime	200	196	-4	-2.0%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL	2030	2719	689	33.9%

Recorded Crime in Cleveland April 17 – June 17

Publicly Reported Crime Apr 17 - Jun 17										
Crime Category/Type	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop
Violence against the person	605	6.6	628	4.7	1226	9.0	1106	5.9	3565	6.5
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Violence with injury	232	2.5	273	2.0	512	3.8	442	2.4	1459	2.7
Violence without injury	373	4.1	355	2.7	714	5.2	664	3.5	2106	3.8
Sexual Offences	74	0.8	100	0.7	135	1.0	126	0.7	435	0.8
Rape	19	0.2	54	0.4	37	0.3	41	0.2	151	0.3
Other Sexual Offences	55	0.6	46	0.3	98	0.7	85	0.5	284	0.5
Robbery	27	0.3	11	0.1	49	0.4	29	0.2	116	0.2
Business Robbery	6	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1	3	0.0	20	0.0
Personal Robbery	21	0.2	11	0.1	38	0.3	26	0.1	96	0.2
Acquisitive Crime	1429	15.7	1208	9.0	1980	14.5	1681	8.9	6298	11.5
Domestic Burglary	196	4.8	175	2.9	329	5.8	255	3.2	955	4.0
Other Burglary	102	1.1	70	0.5	97	0.7	95	0.5	364	0.7
Bicycle Theft	56	0.6	36	0.3	119	0.9	67	0.4	278	0.5
Theft from the Person	12	0.1	22	0.2	57	0.4	36	0.2	127	0.2
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	271	3.0	151	1.1	275	2.0	223	1.2	920	1.7
Shoplifting	412	4.5	419	3.1	629	4.6	499	2.7	1959	3.6
Other Theft	380	4.2	335	2.5	474	3.5	506	2.7	1695	3.1
Criminal Damage & Arson	388	4.3	590	4.4	773	5.7	653	3.5	2404	4.4
Total	2523	27.7	2537	18.9	4163	30.6	3595	19.1	12818	23.3

Police Generated Offences Apr 17 - Jun 17										
Crime Category/Type	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop	Crime	Per 1,000 pop
Public Disorder	87	1.0	95	0.7	298	2.2	194	1.0	674	1.2
Drug Offences	61	0.7	47	0.4	126	0.9	104	0.6	338	0.6
Trafficking of drugs	17	0.2	10	0.1	24	0.2	19	0.1	70	0.1
Possession/Use of drugs	44	0.5	37	0.3	102	0.7	85	0.5	268	0.5
Possession of Weapons	15	0.2	8	0.1	38	0.3	18	0.1	79	0.1
Misc. Crimes Against Society	33	0.4	27	0.2	56	0.4	103	0.5	219	0.4
Total Police Generated Crime	196	2.2	177	1.3	518	3.8	419	2.2	1310	2.4
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	2719	29.8	2714	20.3	4681	34.4	4014	21.4	14128	25.7

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool April 17 – June 17

Incident Category	Apr 16 - Jun 16	Apr 17 - Jun 17	Change	% Change
AS21 - Personal	619	551	-68	-11.0%
AS22 - Nuisance	1029	1185	156	15.2%
AS23 - Environmental	35	36	1	2.9%
Total	1683	1772	89	5.3%

Incident Category	HARTLEPOOL		REDCAR		MIDDLESBROUGH		STOCKTON		CLEVELAND	
	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop	ASB	Per 1,000 pop
AS21 - Personal	551	6.0	767	5.7	1046	7.6	1037	5.5	3401	6.2
AS22 - Nuisance	1185	13.0	1740	13.0	2412	17.6	2198	11.7	7535	13.7
AS23 - Environmental	36	0.4	64	0.5	66	0.5	62	0.3	228	0.4
Total	1772	19.5	2571	19.2	3524	25.8	3297	17.5	11164	20.3
Quarterly Year on Year Comparison	Increased by 5.3%		Increased by 0.9%		Increased by 8.2%		Increased by 3.4%		Increased by 3.7%	