



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP AGENDA



Friday 8 December 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 Company
Steve Johnson, District Manager, Cleveland Fire Authority
John Bentley, Voluntary and Community Sector Representative, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley
Chris Joynes, Director of Customer Support, Thirteen Group
Jean Golightly, Representative of Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group
Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning 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 To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 20 October 2017**



4. PRESENTATIONS

- 4.1 Reducing Re-Offending Group Update - *Commissioner's Officer for Crime, Offending and Justice*
- 4.2 Operation Endurance - *Chief Inspector Nigel Burnell, Hartlepool Neighbourhoods Policing Team*

5. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 5.1 Anti-Social Behaviour Awareness Day – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 5.2 Case Study: Neighbourhood Safety and Partnership Working – *Chief Inspector of Neighbourhoods*
- 5.3 White Ribbon Campaign – *Interim Director of Public Health*
- 5.4 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

FOR INFORMATION

Date of next meeting – Friday 9 February 2018 at 10.00 am in Committee Room B, Civic Centre



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD

20 October 2017

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

Present:

Councillor: Christopher Akers-Belcher (In the Chair)
Councillor Steve Thomas
Clare Clark, Head of Community Safety and Engagement
Chief Superintendent Alastair Simpson, Cleveland Police
Chief Inspector Nigel Burnell, Chair of Youth Offending Board
John Bentley, Safe in Tees Valley
Steve Johnson, Cleveland Fire Authority
Jean Golightly, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical
Commissioning Group

Rachelle Kipling was in attendance as substitute for Barry Copping, Carole Johnson as substitute for Paul Edmondson-Jones and Ann Robertson as substitute for Julie Allan

Also present: Councillor Alan Clark, Hartlepool Borough Council
Helen Baker, Cleveland Police

Officers: Rachel Parker, Community Safety Team Leader
Denise Wimpenny, Principal Democratic Services Officer

29. Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Barry Copping, Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods, Hartlepool Borough Council, Paul Edmondson Jones, Interim Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council, Julie Allan, National Probation Service, John Graham, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company and Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services, Hartlepool Borough Council.

30. Declarations of Interest

None.

31. Minutes of the meeting held on 15 September 2017

Confirmed.

32. Matters Arising from the Minutes

Min 25 – Youth Justice Strategic Plan

With regard to Minute 25 relating to the Youth Justice Strategic Plan, the Member from the CCG sought clarification on the discussions regarding blast at the last meeting to which the Chief Superintendent updated the Partnership on the debate. It was noted that discussion had included the way in which partners and services worked together in terms of cross-agency working, information sharing and the opportunities to test the level of Partnership problem solving. An action had been allocated to the Chief Inspector of Neighbourhoods (Chair of the Youth Offending Board) to provide feedback to the Partnership on the level of engagement and information sharing in terms of addressing anti-social behaviour.

In relation to Minute 28 regarding the Substance Misuse Sub-Group update, a representative from the Public Health Department apologised for the misunderstanding at the last meeting and sought the Partnership's views on a way forward. The Chair indicated that this report should be considered at the next meeting of the Partnership in December.

Decision

- (i) That the Chief Inspector of Neighbourhoods (Chair of the Youth Offending Board) provide an update report to the next meeting in relation to the effectiveness of cross-agency working including the level of information sharing and communications across partnerships in terms of addressing anti-social behaviour.
- (ii) That the Substance Misuse Sub-Group update report be submitted to the next meeting of the Partnership.

33. Domestic Abuse Strategic Group Update including Presentation on Victim Withdrawal Rates *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

To provide an overview of activity undertaken by the Hartlepool Domestic Abuse Strategy Group during 2017.

To receive a presentation on victim withdrawal rates as a key area of work undertaken by the Domestic Abuse Sub-Group.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Head of Community Safety and Engagement introduced the report which provided background information to the purpose of the Domestic Abuse Group. The Partnership was referred to the action plan, appended to the report, which provided an update on progress to date and incorporated the four key strategic objectives in terms of prevention of abuse, partnership working, provision of services and pursuing perpetrators.

It was reported that good progress had been made against the Domestic Violence and Abuse Action Plan. Details of work that had been carried out to date together with future work was outlined. The importance of training for front line staff was highlighted.

The representative from the Public Health Department commented on the benefits of the White Ribbon Campaign and the Interim Director of Public Health's involvement and experience in this area. It was envisaged that a small working group would be developed together with an outline plan, an update of which would be presented to the next meeting of the Partnership.

In support of the report, a representative from Cleveland Police, who was in attendance at the meeting, provided the Partnership with a presentation in relation to victim withdrawal rates which was a key area of work undertaken by the Domestic Abuse Sub-Group. The presentation focussed on the following:-

- Statistical Information - 14,500 incidents of Domestic Abuse reported in Cleveland last year which equates to 12% of all recorded crime
- How to better protect victims – 55% of victims withdraw their support for a prosecution
- Results of Victim Survey undertaken to continually improve service provision
- Analysis – Voice of the Victim
- What works
 - My sister's Place (MSP)
 - Independent Domestic Abuse Advisory Services
- Response – Victim Engagement Strategy
 - Prepare/Prevent/Protect/Pursue
- Assess Impact Success

Partnership Members welcomed the initiative and commented on the benefits as a result. A query was raised as to the potential reasons for

higher rates of children witnessing domestic abuse in Hartlepool than other areas in the Tees Valley. The representative from Cleveland Police advised that the launch of Operation Encompass in Hartlepool may be a contributory factor as well as the demographics of households given that the number of children in households in Hartlepool was greater than neighbouring areas. It was acknowledged that there was more work to do to gain a better understanding of this issue.

In the lengthy discussion that followed, the representative responded to issues raised in relation to the presentation. Clarification was provided regarding the roles and responsibilities of the IDVA Co-ordinator and recently appointed Independent Chairs as well as the funding arrangements. The benefits of the IDVA Co-ordinator post were also outlined. In response to a query raised regarding the referral arrangements, the representative provided clarification regarding the circumstances in which a safeguarding referral could be made. The importance of prevention was emphasised and the Chair was keen to utilise any publicity material available to assist with prevention. The representative outlined the current promotion arrangements and referred to a recently developed Hollie Guard mobile phone application which was available to vulnerable victims and agreed to provide this information following the meeting. The Chair suggested that the community safety and prevention information, including details of Clare's Law, be publicised in the December edition of the Council's Hartbeat magazine.

In concluding the debate, the Head of Community Safety and Engagement reported that whilst the number of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the Police continued to be of concern, data collected by Cleveland Police did, however suggest a reduction in the number of MARAC repeat referrals, details of which were set out in the report. The increase in the number of referrals to the Outreach element of the specialist domestic abuse service was also indicative of an increased awareness amongst statutory services of the wider help available for victims and their families.

The Chair thanked the representative for an informative presentation.

Decision

- (i) The contents of the report and progress made to date against the Domestic Violence and Abuse Action Plan be noted.
- (ii) The contents of the presentation and comments of Members were noted.
- (iii) That an outline plan in relation to the White Ribbon Campaign be submitted to the next meeting of the Partnership.
- (iv) That information relating to the Hollie Guard Mobile Phone application be provided to Partnership Members following the meeting.

- (v) That community safety and prevention information, including details of Clare's law, be publicised in the December edition of the Council's Hartbeat magazine.

34. Community Engagement and Cohesion Strategy (Draft) *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

To consider and comment on the Council's Community Engagement and Cohesion Strategy (Draft)

Issue(s) for consideration

The report set out the background to the development of the Council's Draft Community Engagement and Cohesion Strategy, attached as Appendix 1.

The strategy had been informed by the views expressed last summer through Your Say, Our Future and the recent Voluntary and Community Sector Survey. It had also been developed to reflect what worked well in Hartlepool and elsewhere and to build upon the strong foundations that were already in place in the town.

The strategy had been prepared in the style of a plan on a page. This was intended to ensure that the strategy was simple and easy to understand and could be used as an easy reference document. An action plan would sit alongside the strategy to set out what specifically would be done to ensure that the vision of the strategy was delivered. Some examples of what might be included were set out within the draft strategy. The action plan would be further developed following the 8 week consultation period with a final draft being presented to Finance and Policy Committee in January 2018 and final approval by Council expected in March 2018.

Details of the consultation arrangements were provided, as set out in the report.

With regard to the proposed consultation and engagement process and the proposals to utilise community hubs as a basis for key consultation the Chair commented that community hubs should include the Centre for Independent Living and the strategy should reflect the Council's commitment to the Tees Valley City of Sanctuary.

Decision

- (i) That the contents of the report and comments of Members be noted.

- (ii) That the strategy should include reference to the Centre for Independent Living as a basis for key consultation and the Council's commitment to the Tees Valley of Sanctuary.

35. Hate Crime Update *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

1. To update the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on the level of reported hate incidents and crimes across Hartlepool.
2. To inform the Safer Hartlepool Partnership of the publication of new public policy statements by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) on how it will prosecute hate crime and support victims in England and Wales.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Community Safety Team Leader presented the report which provided the background to concerns reported nationally about rising reports of hate crimes linked to the EU Referendum and the Partnership's request for a report in September 2016 outlining the current trends in relation to hate crimes and incidents in Hartlepool. The report highlighted that although numbers remained low, there had been an increase in racially motivated incidents in Hartlepool over the period April 2015 to July 2016.

On a national level these concerns had been responded to by the CPS initiating a 13 week consultation with a view to publishing revised policy statements covering a number of strands of hate crime, as detailed in the report.

It was reported that further analysis had been undertaken to investigate the prominence of hate crime reported and detailed information for the period September 2016 to August 2017 was provided, with 167 hate crime incidents recorded by the police in Hartlepool which represented an increase of 17 incidents when compared to the same period the previous year. Information as a comparator with the previous year was also provided in relation to racially motivated incidents which were following an increasing trend with incidents increasing by 22%.

The Partnership was advised of the key points contained within the newly revised Policy Statements, published in August 2017, in relation to prosecuting hate crime

Following presentation of the report, the Community Safety Team Leader responded to queries raised in relation to hate crime figures by type.

The Chief Superintendent commented on the potential reasons for an

increase in hate crime which included links to the EU referendum and changes to the way in which hate crime was recorded. The increase in the use of social media provided an opportunity for individuals to air their views and there had been an increase in on-line racist related comments following Brexit which had also contributed to the growth in hate crime. Partnership Members were briefed on the recent measures introduced by the police to tackle hate related crime. Given that hate crime was still under reported, the rise in hate crime figures could be viewed as a positive measure. In relation to the higher number of terrorist attacks nationally in the last year, positive community action, in response to such consequences had been evident.

The Chair questioned whether any analysis had been undertaken in terms of the level of hate crime attributed to social media. In response, the Chief Superintendent indicated that whilst the majority of hate crime was linked to public order offences on the street, a significant level of unreported hate crime was taking place on line, details of which would be presented to a future meeting.

Emphasis was placed upon the importance of encouraging individuals to report such issues and the need to promote third party reporting centres. Clarification was sought in terms of what could be done, as a local authority, to ensure the relevant information was provided to assist in securing a successful prosecution. Members were advised that the vision did provide a reporting mechanism for hate crime, which the police were currently reviewing and would include exploring links with local processes.

The need to widely promote how issues of this type could be reported via social media was suggested and the Chair requested that this be taken forward by the Communications Group.

Decision

- (i) That the trends in relation to hate crime, and incidents in Hartlepool be noted.
- (ii) That the comments of Members, as outlined above, in relation to the implications of the CPS's Public Statements for Hartlepool, and how the Partnership might raise awareness of the changes to the prosecution of hate crime and encourage more victims of hate to come forward, be noted.
- (iii) In recognition of the severity of hate crime, that measures be taken to ensure that the Council's own Policies and Procedures complement the Crown Prosecution Service's new Public Policy Statements.
- (iv) That the Crown Prosecution Service be invited to attend a future meeting of the Partnership to provide feedback on the impact of the

new policy statements.

- (v) That the Chief Superintendent provide statistics on the level of hate crime that could be attributed to social media to a future meeting of the Partnership.
- (vi) That the Communications Group be requested to explore the most appropriate methods of reporting hate crime via social media.

36. Date and Time of Next Meeting

The Chair reported that the next meeting would be held on Friday 8 December 2017 at 10.00 am.

The meeting concluded at 12 noon.

CHAIR



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

8th December 2017



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AWARENESS DAY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide feedback to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on the Anti-social Behaviour Awareness Day (ASBAD) held in February 2017.
- 1.2 To consider the forthcoming ASBAD event in March 2018 and potential support from SHP Partners.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 As part of its broader responsibilities around reducing crime and disorder, since 2005 Hartlepool's Community Safety Team has organised and co-ordinated an Anti-social Behaviour Awareness Day on behalf of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership. This is a weeklong event aimed at Year 8 students consisting of a number of interactive scenes covering different aspects of anti-social behaviour that reflect real life issues encountered by young people, agencies and residents in Hartlepool.
- 2.2 The event was developed by the Council's Community Safety and Youth Offending Teams who were keen to address the many challenges, choices, and decisions young people face, each with increasing responsibility. The event is therefore based on an understanding that young people need to learn the importance of thinking before acting, taking responsibility for their decisions and actions, that some decisions made affect not only one future, but many, and that developing this understanding can take both time and experience.
- 2.3 By targeting Year 8 pupils, the event aims to influence young people at a crucial developmental stage as attitudes and perceptions begin to change. It aims to provide young people with knowledge and understanding of the roles of various support and Community Safety focused agencies working in Hartlepool; the help, advice and support that is available to them; the impact that anti-social behaviour can have on the lives of individuals; and the repercussions and consequences of engaging in anti-social or criminal behaviour. More specifically the event aims to teach young people to:
 - Take different views into account and modify their views accordingly

- Recognise how others see them
- Be able to give and receive constructive feedback and praise
- Respect the differences between people as they develop their own sense of identity
- Empathise with people different from themselves
- Understand the risks of using alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances
- Recognise and manage pressure to make safer choices about healthy lifestyles
- Recognise and manage pressure from others threatening their personal safety and well-being
- Develop effective ways of resisting pressures, including knowing where to get help and advice; and
- Recognise when others need help and how to support them

2.4 Traditionally a range of organisations are involved in delivering the event which comprises a number of interactive sessions repeated each morning or afternoon with a different secondary school attending over the 4 days. This year the event took place during March with event co-ordination and chaperones on the days being provided by the Council's Community Safety and Engagement Team supported by a number of Police Community Support Officers.

2.5 The following table gives an overview of the sessions and the organisations involved.

Table 1: ASBAD Scenes 2017

Session Name	Delivery Organisation/Individual
'Life Choices' scene	Paul King
Youth Court scene	Hartlepool Youth Offending Team
Substance misuse scene	Hartlepool Action Recovery Team (HART) - Young People's Service
Healthy Relationships scene	Harbour
Derelict Buildings and Fire Setting scene	Cleveland Fire Brigade
Dispelling the Myth - Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Hartlepool scene	Hartlepool Asylum Seekers and Tees Valley of Sanctuary
Respect the Water scene	Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI)
A Night At the Shops (ASB and Gangs) scene	Anti-social Behaviour Unit, Bob Farrow Centre, and Extended Services in North Hartlepool

3. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AWARENESS DAY FEEDBACK

3.1 In total there were 1,065 Year 8 pupils from across the secondary schools of Hartlepool that attended the ASBAD event in 2017. One in four pupils from each school and 32 teachers were asked to complete an evaluation questionnaire to provide feedback about the event.

3.2 From a teachers perspective over 90% stated that they believed that anti-

social behaviour was a very, or a fairly big problem in Hartlepool with further analysis of questionnaires completed by teachers revealing that 100% of those teachers participating in the event enjoyed it. Of those over half (52%) selected the Choices scene and 13% (4) selected the Youth Court scene as their favourite. The majority of teachers also praised the organisation and delivery of the ASBAD event, and when asked how it could be improved 6 (19%) suggested increasing the length of scenes.

- 3.3 In comparison to teachers fewer students (68%) identified anti-social behaviour as problem in their local area. 97% reported that they enjoyed the event with comments such as 'Fun', 'Good', 'Enjoyable' and 'Fascinating' being used to describe the event. Similar to teachers young people identified the Choices and Court scenes as their favourite and when asked how the event could be improved the most popular suggestion was to make the scenes more interactive.
- 3.4 In terms of event outcomes, more than 95% of young people stated that they had a greater understanding of anti-social behaviour and its impact as a result of attending the event, and over one quarter of those responding said they had a greater understanding of how their behaviour can affect their future and how they have the power to make choices.

4. PROPOSALS

- 4.1 Tackling anti-social behaviour is an important element of the SHPs priority of 'creating confident, cohesive and safe communities, and a multi-agency approach that adopts an educational and diversionary approach is fundamental to identifying and helping young people to avoid crime and anti-social behaviour at an early stage.
- 4.2 Given the continued success of ASBAD, arrangements have therefore been made to deliver the event in 2018 and this will take place between 19th - 23rd March. Emerging issues highlighted in the Safer Hartlepool Strategic Assessment, along with feedback from teachers and students attending the event in 2017 have been used to inform how the event will be delivered. Table 2 outlines the sessions that will be delivered during ASBAD 2018.

Table2: ASBAD 2018

Scene Name	Delivery Organisation/Individual
'Life Choices' scene	Paul King
Youth Court scene	Hartlepool Youth Offending Team
Substance misuse scene	Hartlepool Action Recovery Team (HART) - Young People's Service
Respect the Water scene	Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI)
A Night At the Shops (ASB and Gangs) scene	Anti-social Behaviour Unit, Bob Farrow Centre, and Extended Services in North Hartlepool
Road Safety	Sustainable Transport Team
Hate Crime	Cleveland Police (Hartlepool Neighbourhood Police Team)
Cyber Bullying	HBC Children's Services

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 The 2017 ASBAD event is funded through the Council's Community Safety Budget at a cost of £4,300.

6. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no staffing considerations associated with this report. Existing staff resources from the organisations involved will be deployed to support the event.

7. SECTION 17 CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The ASBAD event aims to contribute towards preventing crime and anti-social behaviour in Hartlepool, and assists the Safer Hartlepool Partnerships in discharging its statutory obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

8. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area.

9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

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

10. CHILD POVERTY CONSIDERATIONS

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

11. RECOMMENDATION

- 11.1 That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership notes and comment on the contents of the report.
- 11.2 That members of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership support the delivery of the event in March 2018, and make any suggestions they may have in relation to the development of ASBAD.

12. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 12.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership has prioritised reducing the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour experienced in Hartlepool as a means of creating confident, safe and cohesive communities.

- 12.2 The Anti-social Behaviour Awareness Day is a multi-agency approach that is aimed at young people at an early stage in an attempt to increase their knowledge and safety in relation to crime and anti-social behaviour.

13. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- 13.1 There are no back ground papers for this report.

14. CONTACT OFFICER

Denise Ogden
Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Hartlepool Borough Council
Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Civic Centre
Level 3
Email: Denise.Ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk
Tel: 01429 523300

Clare Clark
Head of Community Safety & Engagement
Hartlepool Borough Council
Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Civic Centre
Level 4
Email: Clare.Clark@hartlepool.gov.uk
Tel: 01429 523100



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

8th December 2017



Report of: Chief Inspector of Neighbourhoods

Subject: CASE STUDY: NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY AND
PARTNERSHIP WORKING

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on a recent case study to demonstrate how community safety partners work together to problem-solve neighbourhood safety issues.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At the Safer Hartlepool Partnership meeting held on 15th September, the Assistant Director of Children's Services presented the Youth Justice Strategic Plan. In response to this a discussion ensued whereby an elected member queried the level of partnership working to address concerns regarding issues of youth ASB in the North of Hartlepool.
- 2.2 In addition to day to day activity, from a co-ordination perspective neighbourhood issues relating to key geographical areas or individuals who may be vulnerable are dealt with through a number of groups in Hartlepool that will in the future report into the emerging Safer Hartlepool Partnership Neighbourhood Safety Task Group. Following approval of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Community Safety Plan this group is in its embryonic stages of development but its key remit will be to prevent crime and ASB at the earliest opportunity and to prevent problems from escalating. The existing groups that will report into the Neighbourhood Safety group include:
- Areas of Focus
 - Vulnerable Victims Group
 - Troubled Families
 - Team Around The Individual
- 2.3 All groups identified adopt a multi agency problem solving approach, which is intelligence led and based on a victim, offender, location methodology in line with the internationally established model of problem solving, SARA:

- Scanning – identifies, and describes the problem, using knowledge, basic data, electronic maps etc
- Analysis – uses knowledge and information technology to dig deeper into problems' characteristics and underlying causes
- Response – is about devising solutions, working with the community and relevant partnerships, wherever possible
- Assessment – is about monitoring activity, and looking at what has worked and what lessons can be learned.

3. CASE STUDY

- 3.1 This case study covers the period 1st September 2017 to 31st October 2017. The focus of the case study is youth related anti-social behavior in a defined area of Hartlepool during this period.
- 3.2 Scanning and analysis undertaken at the beginning of September to inform the monthly Area of Focus meeting identified an emerging issue of youth related anti-social behaviour in a defined geographical area of Hartlepool which does not ordinarily suffer from disproportionate levels of disorder. Local residents and businesses in this area had reported a number of incidents to both the Police and the Council's Anti Social Behaviour Unit which involved a particular group of young people.
- 3.3 In response to the complaints received on 4th September an officer from the Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Unit contacted the Community Safety Team Leader and the Neighbourhood Policing Team Sergeants to raise concerns as the behaviour included racial abuse and intimidating behaviour. Due to the seriousness of hate incidents, victims of hate are automatically referred to the Vulnerable Victims Group, and in this case, the officer submitted a referral to the Group.
- 3.4 From an investigatory perspective, CCTV footage of the reported incidents was made available. A member of staff from the Targeted Youth Outreach Team was also able to identify the young people as they had previously taken part in diversionary activities in the local area. The Targeted Youth Outreach Team was tasked to visit the area affected by the ASB more frequently in an attempt to engage with young people reduce local concerns and signpost them again to local diversionary activities.
- 3.5 In an attempt to gather further community intelligence on 6th September, the ASB officer hand delivered a neighbourhood letter to the local area encouraging anyone experiencing problems to make contact with the ASBU. She also created a case on E-CINS to ensure that relevant officers had sight of all recent incidents and could add any updates.
- 3.6 Although no further complaints were received further discussions took place on 13th September when the ASB Officer contacted Children's Services to ascertain if the young people were open to their service. It was identified that of the three young people involved, one was currently open, another had been closed to services the previous day and the third was not open to

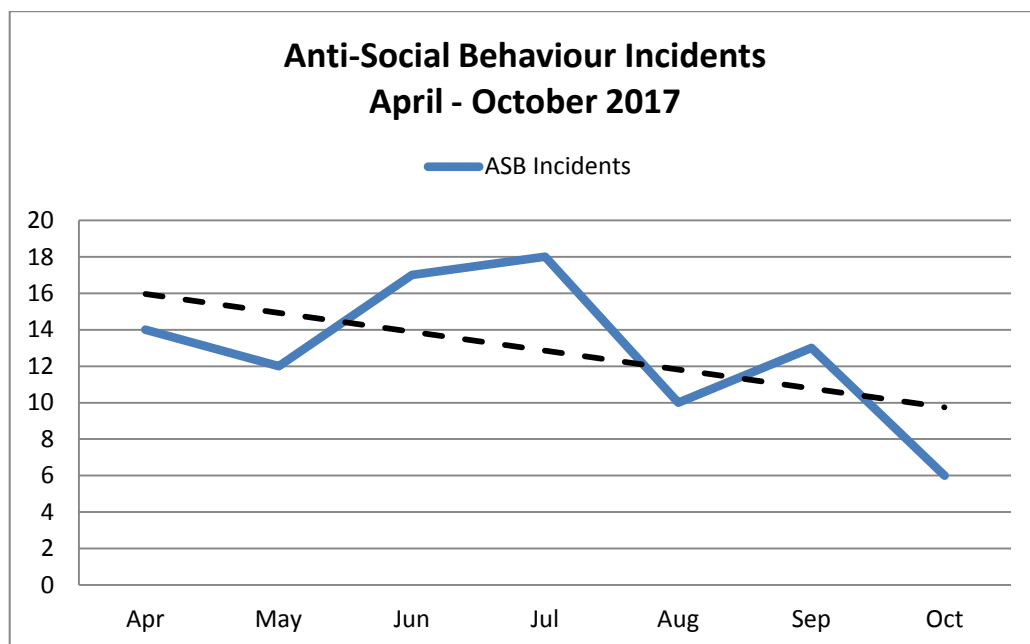
services at all. The ASB Officer advised Childrens Services that she was going to refer the young people to the Restorative Justice Coordinator in the Community Safety Team in order to offer reparation and restorative interventions to the young people involved. The Social Workers agreed that this would be of benefit.

- 3.7 Later the same day visits to the homes of the young people were carried out by the ASB officer and as none were at home a card was left asking parents to contact the Unit. The victim was re-contacted to update on progress and the victim reported that there had been no further incidents involving the group. The Police teams also undertook reassurance work visiting the victim and providing uniformed patrols in the area.
- 3.8 On 14th September, the ASB Officer and Restorative Justice Coordinator met to discuss restorative interventions available to address this specific problem and the coordinator contacted the parent / guardians of the individuals concerned although at this time, it had not been possible to make contact with the third. The same day the Police and Crime Commissioner attended a community meeting in the local area where residents and an elected member raised concerns, highlighting anti-social behaviour by young people. (The elected member also raised this issue at the Safer Hartlepool Partnership meeting the following day).
- 3.9 On 21st and 27th September, the Restorative Justice Coordinator met with the two of the young respectively. During these meetings, the young people were asked:
 - What happened from their point of view
 - What they were thinking at the time of the incident
 - What have been their thoughts since the incident
 - What they could do differently to stop this happening again
 - What need to happen to put things right
- 3.10 Both young people engaged well and had already been reprimanded by their parent / grandparents. Discussions took place about their behaviour and how it could affect their future life plans, job opportunities and put their parent / grandparents tenancies at risk. They were both very apologetic and one of the young people, in company with their grandparent, had already apologised in person to the victim. Due to difficulties engaging the parents of the third young person, the Restorative Justice Coordinator is due to attend the young person's school in November with the parent and school liaison officer to conduct the restorative meeting.
- 3.11 At a meeting convened by the Councils Cohesion Officer on behalf of an elected member the ASB Officer was able to report back to residents on progress in relation to the issue which is the focus of this case study. At the meeting a further 2 unrelated incidents involving youths climbing on the roof of a local resource centre, and another relating to ASB in a residential area were raised.

- 3.12 Further analysis of intelligence systems demonstrated that there were 2 recorded incidents of youths climbing on the roof of buildings in the area - one in April and one in June. At the time the youths were using resident's wheelie bins to gain access, and the Community Safety Team's Victim Services/Crime Prevention Officer visited the site giving crime prevention advice in relation to the safe storage of the bins. At the time if there was a continuing problem it could only be assumed that incidents were not being reported. Residents were therefore advised of the importance of reporting all incidents either via 101 or the Police Website advising also of the PCSOs to contact. Following the meeting the area has been subject to impact patrols by the Police with no further disorder being identified at the resource centre. The Police also opened a case on ECINS swiftly following this meeting in order to capture issues across the wider area, and the ASB Officer closed down the original ECINS case the intention being to add any further reports to the newly created case.
- 3.13 Following the request from the Safer Hartlepool Partnership the Chief Inspector of Neighbourhood Policing, convened a multi-agency held on 3rd October. In attendance at the meeting were representatives from the Police, Anti-Social Behaviour Unit, Community Safety Team, Registered Social Landlords and Children's Services. Each agency presented relevant information in relation to existing engagement and actions taken to address the issues for all of the individuals involved and it was identified that effective multi agency working was already taking place.

4. IMPACT

- 4.1 ASB incidents are showing a downward trend within the case study area.



- 4.2 There have been no further incidents reported by the victims referred to in the case study since 7th September, and the young people involved have not been identified as being responsible for any further anti-social behaviour in the wider area.
- 4.3 The ASB case for the wider area continues to be updated on E-CINS as does the scanning and analysis to inform the Areas of Focus meeting.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The above case study is an example of the partnership working that is undertaken in Hartlepool to address anti-social behaviour.
- 5.2 The young people who were involved in the case study are not known to the Youth Offending Service and as such, there was no requirement for Officers to be involved.
- 5.3 Partnership working is embedded in Hartlepool and is key to the prevention of crime and disorder, substance misuse and offending and reoffending. By adopting the SARA model, intervening early and focusing our resources where they are most needed we are able to stop problems from escalating, to safeguard and protect vulnerable people from harm.
- 5.4 The ASB case for the wider area continues to be updated on E-CINS as does the scanning and analysis to inform the Areas of Focus meeting.

6. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

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

7. SECTION 17

- 7.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnerships has a statutory responsibility to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse, and re-offending in Hartlepool. Multi-agency partnership working to tackle neighbourhood issues is fundamental to preventing crime and disorder.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership notes and comments on the case study.

9. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 At the Safer Hartlepool Partnership meeting held on 15th September it was requested that a report be presented to the partnership to demonstrate the

level of partnership working in relation to neighbourhood issues and how partners prevent escalation of issues from a youth perspective.

10. CONTACT OFFICERS

Nigel Burnell
Hartlepool Chief Inspector of Neighbourhoods
Cleveland Police
Hartlepool Police Headquarters
Avenue Road
Hartlepool



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

8th December 2017



Report of: Interim Director of Public Health

Subject: WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide the Safer Hartlepool Partnership with an overview of the White Ribbon Campaign and the requirements for organisational accreditation.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 One of the key actions identified in the Domestic Abuse Action Plan is to investigate what would be required for Hartlepool to become a White Ribbon Town. Following an update on progress against the action plan received by the Partnership at their last meeting it was agreed that the Director of Public Health would bring a report to a future meeting of the Partnership to outline the requirements of the campaign and the outcome of a task group meeting that was in the process of being arranged to take the campaign forward.
- 2.2 White Ribbon UK is part of a global campaign which addresses men directly to engage them in understanding and challenging male violence against women. The campaign runs alongside, and complements, other anti-violence and domestic abuse campaigns and requires that all male staff members in the organisation applying for White Ribbon status should be encouraged to take the pledge:
- “Never to commit, condone, or remain silent about men's violence against women in all its forms”.*
- 2.3 There are several different strands to the campaign and to achieve the “White Ribbon Council” award Local Authorities must complete a number of specific actions as laid out in the action plan attached at **Appendix A**.
- 2.4 Inclusion of the White Ribbon Campaign in the domestic abuse action plan stems from a recognition that whilst males may also be victims of domestic abuse, that both nationally and locally it is women and girls who suffer disproportionately from domestic abuse with males being the main perpetrators of abuse. The White Ribbon campaign is therefore a particularly appropriate vehicle for raising the profile of abuse against women and girls and preventing abuse from happening in the first place.

3. REQUIREMENTS OF THE 'WHITE RIBBON COUNCIL' AWARD

- 3.1 One key element of the White Ribbon campaign is the use of male Ambassadors to act as positive role models and to take a stand against all male violence towards women and girls by encouraging other men to do likewise. Although most men deplore violence against women they may not always notice when it is happening or know how to react. The role of the Ambassador is therefore to reach out to other men by actively looking for opportunities to inspire and inform other men and to encourage them to step up and to realise that male violence against women is an issue which impacts on everyone. The key actions for Ambassadors are to:
- Notice when violence against women is happening
 - Not remain silent but intervene in an effective, non-threatening way
 - Encourage other men to treat women and girls with respect
 - Listen to and support women who experience male violence
- 3.2 The award criteria requires the Council to nominate at least 4 male ambassadors to take the actions of the campaign forward and it is recommended that these ambassadors are recruited from a range of service areas and staff levels with one being a senior officer who will take on responsibility for leading activities and liaising with the White Ribbon Council. Online training and support are also available for Ambassadors.
- 3.3 To ensure that tackling violence against women is embedded into its everyday functions, the White Ribbon action plan requires a local domestic abuse and commissioning strategy to be in place; a domestic abuse workforce policy for employees, and training for all relevant front-line staff on domestic abuse awareness. This training should also include information on the White Ribbon campaign.
- 3.4 As engaging boys is integral to the strategy for reducing violence against women and girls, education about domestic abuse should be carried out within the PHSE curriculum. A domestic abuse communications plan should also include provision of information about this subject, be able to demonstrate the involvement of the local community in events, and raise awareness of the services that are available. A target of 3 community events per year is recommended – this could include a “*Walk a Mile in Her Shoes*” walk as one of these events which involves Ambassadors and other men from the community taking part in a mile long walk wearing high heels as a fun way of showing solidarity with their female friends, colleagues and relations.
- 3.5 Reaching out to sports clubs and music venues is also seen as fundamental to gaining White Ribbon status as these are excellent areas for strong male role-models to speak out and challenge male violence against women. To improve male respect for women the Council will also need to work towards setting a zero limit on lap dancing clubs and other sex entertainment venues.

4 NEXT STEPS

- 4.1 An initial meeting took place with the Director of Public Health in early November to assess what is already in place in Hartlepool and what actions will need to be taken forward for the Council to achieve 'White Ribbon' status. This has resulted in an initial draft action plan being developed which is attached at **Appendix B** for information.
- 4.2 A report will be submitted to the Councils Corporate Management Team to ensure full Council 'buy-in' to the campaign outlining the requirements of the White Ribbon Council Award and how this will provide an opportunity to build male engagement into existing and future anti-violence against women and girls programming.
- 4.3 In the event of the award being granted, it will last for 2 years. It should be noted however, that the ethos of the campaign extends beyond simply "ticking-off" the required actions as set out in the action plan and requires a commitment to embedding anti violence against women themes throughout organisations.
- 4.3 Following accreditation, the Council will receive the White Ribbon Council's award certificate, the use of the White Ribbon logo and ongoing support from the White Ribbon Campaign staff towards maintaining the campaign momentum. After 2 years, the Council may apply for reaccreditation which involves submitting a further action plan with details of activities completed and outcomes achieved.

5 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 There is a registration fee of £500 for the two-year accreditation period and it is anticipated that this will be met from existing Council budgets.

6 STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 It is anticipated that the requirements of the White Ribbon Award will be met within the existing staffing resource.

7 SECTION 17 CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 It is anticipated that by taking part in the White Ribbon campaign and achieving the White Ribbon Council award through raising awareness of violence against women and girls that the campaign will contribute towards the reduction of crime and disorder in Hartlepool and in particular will address the Safer Hartlepool Priority of reducing domestic abuse and its impact on victims and their families.

8 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area.
- 8.2 The Serious Crime Act 2015, Section 76, created a new offence of “controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship”. The offence came into force in December 2015.

9 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 As women and girls are disproportionately affected by domestic abuse, working towards and achieving the White Ribbon Award would contribute towards evidence that the Local Authority is carrying out its Public Equality Duty for employees and service users under the Equality Act 2010.

10 CHILD POVERTY CONSIDERATIONS

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

11 RECOMMENDATION

- 11.1 That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership notes the content of the report.
- 11.2 That members of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership give their support to the campaign and consider how they can contribute towards making Hartlepool a White Ribbon Town.

12 REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 12.1 Achieving the White Ribbon Council award contributes towards the key actions of the Safer Hartlepool Domestic Abuse Action Plan 2016-2019, namely the Prevention of Abuse strand of the Action Plan.
- 12.2 The White Ribbon Council award will contribute to the Council carrying out its Public Equality Duty for employees and service users under the Equality Act 2010.
- 12.3 In March 2016, the Home Office published its refreshed cross-government strategy for tackling violence against women and girls: “Ending Violence against Women and Girls 2016-2020”. As such, violence against women and girls is a national priority and local authorities are expected to take action to raise awareness and develop mechanisms of engaging with the public on this issue.

13 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

13.1 Safer Hartlepool Partnership – Domestic Abuse Strategy 2016-2019

13.2 Safer Hartlepool Partnership - Domestic Abuse Action Plan 2016-2019

14 CONTACT OFFICER

Paul Edmondson Jones
Director of Public Health

APPENDIX A

White Ribbon Councils Award Action Plan



Please note that this action plan is a template, designed to guide you in constructing an anti-Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) campaign targeted at men and boys. We have included some additional activities at the end of the document which are not essential but signify good practice. We will assess the award on the evidence of work completed and/or the inclusion of clear targets to show that the essential criteria (actions 1-5) can be achieved. Guide notes are provided below to assist you in completing the plan.

Actions	Activities planned for next 2 years (including intended completion dates)	Evidence (what will show activities have been completed?)	Lead officer	Date completed	Planned outcomes	Outcomes achieved Yes / No	WRC comments
1. Management/Leadership							
Appoint Senior officer responsible for leading activities and liaising with WRC UK.							
Set up system for monitoring progress. Report back to WRC UK end Year 1 – resubmit actions for Year 2							

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2. Domestic Abuse Strategy							
Ensure there is a commissioning strategy in place that provides adequate housing and community support services for women & children experiencing/fleeing domestic violence.							
Ensure the local authority commissions education programmes about domestic abuse that are directed towards boys within PHSE curriculum.							
Implement a domestic abuse policy for all staff employed by the Local Authority (LA)							
Ensure the LA training strategy includes domestic abuse awareness for all relevant frontline staff. Training also to include information on WRC - highlighting men's role in challenging VAWG.							

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3. Ambassadors and Advocates							
Nominate at least 4 male ambassadors to take the actions of the campaign forward.							
Encourage all MALE staff to take the pledge.							
All Ambassadors and Advocates to become well informed about their role, and confident about what men and boys can do to challenge VAWG, through: - undertaking WRC online training -							
4. Communication Strategy							
Ensure the local authority's domestic abuse communication plan includes provision of information on VAWG & the services that are available in the community.							
WRC commitment & logo to be displayed on letterheads & signage in							

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a wide range of settings.							
5. Community Engagement							
Involve & encourage the local community in holding WRC awareness raising events – recommend a target of three per year.							
Engage with local sports clubs, both amateur and professional, about how they can inform men about VAWG and encourage them to challenge it, and encourage at least two clubs to apply for WRC Sports Award.							
Engage with local music venues about how they can inform men about VAWG and encourage them to challenge it, and encourage at least two venues to apply for WRC Music Venue Award.							
Commemorate UN International Day for the Elimination of							

APPENDIX A

Violence Against Women – 25 th November & 16 Days of Action between the 25 th November & 10 th December.							
6. Additional Actions							
Work towards setting a zero limit on sex encounter venues (Lap Dancing)							
Commemorate additional dates - International Women's Day 8 th March; National Stalking Awareness Day 18 th April; International Day Against Homophobia & Transphobia 17 th May; Memory for Victims of Honour Based Violence 14 th July.							

APPENDIX A**Guidance Notes****1. Management & Leadership**

- i. Appointing a lead officer responsible for overseeing the actions will help the campaign gain momentum and achieve the activities planned.
- ii. Using the action plan to monitor progress will enable WRC UK to ensure the award scheme is being adhered to and will also enable the authority to evidence work undertaken.
- iii. Application for a further award will be assessed against the activities completed, and outcomes achieved, in the previous 2 years. This should be reported on in columns 1 and 2 – use a separate sheet if more space required.

2. Domestic Abuse Strategy

- i. As outlined above – it is recognized that in order for the White Ribbon Campaign (WRC) to be effective services to support those escaping abuse need to be in place. If we are to raise awareness of the problem, then support must be available to those who seek help.
- ii. Education is at the heart of the campaign. WRC believes that education that seeks to engage young men and boys in transformative learning is key to changing attitudes and behavior in future. We recommend that programs are commissioned that are directed towards boys and men and that this is reflected in the PHSE curriculum in schools.
- iii. Domestic Abuse Policy – as an employer the local authority needs to support its staff. Given the statistic that one in four women will experience abuse in her lifetime there will be a significant number of employees in need of support in the workplace.
- iv. Training – WRC recognize that local authorities will already have domestic abuse training programmes in place. We recommend that the programmes are fully supported and resourced, and that information about the WRC and the role men can play in challenging abuse be included in all training materials. WRC can deliver training to your staff, and provide materials about the campaign for handouts/e-learning etc.

3. Ambassadors & Advocates

- i. We recommend at least 4 ambassadors lead on campaign activities. This will help reinforce the campaign message and enable men to identify with the message.

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- ii. Pledge – taking the pledge is a first step in taking part in the campaign and is a good way of raising the profile and engaging men.
- iii. Ambassador Training and Guide. All Ambassadors should become well informed about their role, and confident about what men and boys can do to challenge VAWG. Where practical, WRC can offer an initial awareness-raising session for Ambassadors as part of the WRC Award launch event. We would expect all Ambassadors to attend this session. If this is not possible, they should make arrangements to be briefed by attending Ambassadors. All ambassadors should also undertake the 4 brief WRC online training modules (see www.whiteribboncampaign.co.uk/node/275), and face-to-face training about WRC and men's role in challenging VAWG. WRC can deliver this training, or provide materials about the campaign for handouts/e-learning etc. When Ambassador applications have been received, we send all Ambassadors our Ambassador Starter Pack.
- iv. Although our main focus is on supporting men and boys to take a stand about male violence against women and girls, we also welcome women as Advocates for the Campaign. Women can be very influential in encouraging men and boys to take a stand about male violence against women and girls. It is important that their role is well-supported too. Advocates are welcome at all our Ambassador training, and on request will be sent our Ambassador Guide.

4. Communication Strategy

- i. WRC's aim is to support and work alongside existing work taking place to support victims of abuse – in particular to provide accessible information for members of the community to report abuse and promote a coordinated community response.
- ii. In addition to promoting information on what support and help is available, we would like to see local authorities utilise publicity materials directed towards men so that they can be encouraged to take part in condemning violence against women. The aim of the campaign is to recruit male members of society to get involved in our work and feel that they can be part of the solution.
- iii. LOGO – once you receive the award we suggest you demonstrate your commitment by displaying the logo on letterheads, signage, websites etc.
- iv. Set up a monitoring system to enable staff and local communities to feedback on their experience of the campaign so that you we can monitor its effectiveness.

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5. Community Engagement

- i. Community events are an effective way of raising the profile of the campaign and reaching out to communities who may not engage with services or are hard to reach. We suggest aiming for three per year – one of which could coincide with 25th November. See resource sheets and information pack for Ambassadors for ideas on organizing events.
- ii. **Sports** – Sports venues and sporting events are a great way to raise the profile of the campaign and the issue of violence against women with men who are either taking part or as a spectator. WRC currently employs an Ambassador – Ikram Butt – he has a wealth of experience in the sporting world and can lead on recruiting and supporting sports clubs and venues to achieve our WRC Sports Award. If you would like to develop the sport activities as part of your actions please contact the office so that we can put you in contact with Ikram.
- iii. **Music Venues** – festivals, concerts, night clubs all provide great opportunities to engage men in the campaign and raise the profile of all forms of abuse. WRC works with venues and support them in becoming WRC accredited.
- iv. **White Ribbon Day 25th November** and UN International End Violence Against Women Day – this day is an extremely important day for the WRC as it shows the international reach of the campaign as thousands of people commemorate the day and organize events across the world to raise the profile of the campaign to end violence against women and girls. It provides a focal point for activities and is a great way to promote your work.
- v. **16 Days of Action** – 25th November until 10th December – the campaign runs from the 25th November which is UN International Day of Elimination of Violence against Women to 10th December – Human Rights Day. The campaign spans these days in order to highlight the link between violence against women and human rights. The 16 Days includes other significant dates such as Human Rights Defenders Day (29th November) and World Aids Day (1st December) and the anniversary of the Montreal Massacre (6th December – which was the event which precipitated the start of the White Ribbon Campaign in Canada where a student shot 6 female students).

6. Additional Actions

Zero limit on sex establishments – Lap dancing clubs are currently licensed under the Licensing Act 2003. Critics have argued that this regime is too lax for controlling such venues and have called for them to be reclassified as “sex encounter establishments” under earlier (but still current) legislation. Following a consultation with local authorities and in response to widespread public concern at the proliferation of such clubs, the Government introduced the Policing and Crime Act 2009. As a result, from 6 April 2010, local authorities will be able to require all lap dancing clubs in their area, including existing venues, to apply for a sex establishment license if they want to continue to operate lawfully. Where the

APPENDIX A

new provisions are adopted, local people will then be able to oppose an application for a lap dancing club on the basis that it would be inappropriate given the character of their local neighbourhood. For further information see the links below.

<https://www.facebook.com/ObjectUpdate>
www.fawcettsociety.org.uk

RESPECT Accreditation – for information and guidance on work with perpetrators and accreditation www.respect.org.uk

HARTLEPOOL WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN ACTION PLAN

WRC Requirement /what needs to happen	Activity	Who	When
Appointment of lead officer to co-ordinate campaign	Appoint senior officer responsible for leading activities and liaising with WRC UK	Paul Edmondson Jones	November 2018
Set up system for monitoring progress. Report back to WRC UK end Year 1 – resubmit actions for Year 2	Progress on action plan to be reported to Domestic Abuse Task Group at quarterly meetings	Paul Edmondson Jones	June 2019
Support services for women and children experiencing/fleeing domestic violence	Provision of housing and community support services	Clare Clark	November 2018
Education programmes about domestic abuse are directed towards boys within the PHSE curriculum	Check with Mark Patton what is available in schools Ensure healthy relationships programme in schools includes reference to campaign?	Kate Ainger Harbour	November 2018
Implement a domestic abuse policy for all staff employed by the Local Authority	HBC has a policy in place – Contact partners to see if they have policies in place and encourage roll out of using HBC as example of good practice	Kate Ainger/Steven Carter	January 2018

5.3 APPENDIX B

Local Authority Training Strategy includes domestic abuse training for all relevant staff	Local training to include information on WRC - Contact Claire McLaren for info on staff training - ensure links with HSCB and TSAB training programmes	Kate Ainger Clare Clark/Lorraine Garbutt	March 2018
Male Ambassadors are in place and are proactive in heading up the campaign	Nomination /Appointment of at least 4 male Ambassadors Ambassadors to undertake online WRC training All male staff to sign the pledge when the campaign is launched in 2018	Paul Edmondson Jones	February 2018
Implement a domestic abuse communications plan	To include information on violence against women and the support services available in the community	Kate Ainger	November 2017-November 2018
WRC logos are used on letterheads etc	Seek advice of press office given clampdown on use of multiple logos	Kate Ainger	March 2018
The local community are involved in Campaigns	To be rolled out as part of communication plan e.g. 16 days of action /Christmas campaign Target of 3 awareness raising events per year. Commemorate UN International Day for the Elimination of	Kate Ainger	November 2017-November 2018

5.3 APPENDIX B

	<p>Violence Against Women on 25th November and the 16 Days of Action between 25th November and 10th December.</p> <p>Commemorate additional national/international days e.g. International Women's Day (8th March), etc.</p>		
Sports clubs are engaged with the campaign	<p>Contact at least 2 local sports organisations</p> <p>Daniel Garthwaite to be contacted for assistance</p> <p>Contact Ikram Butts (sports ambassador)</p>	<p>Kate Ainger</p> <p>Paul Edmondson Jones</p>	March 2018
Local music venues are engaged with the campaign	<p>David Worthington to be contacted in relation to the Town Hall and Borough Hall Theatres.</p> <p>Other external local venues including working men's clubs to be contacted</p>	Kate Ainger	March 2018
Work towards zero lap dancing in clubs	Discussion with Public Protection Team required	Kate Ainger	April 2018



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

8th December 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 2 – July 2017 – September 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 2, 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 2.

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

9. CONTACT OFFICER

Denise Ogden
Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Hartlepool Borough Council
Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Civic Centre
Level 3
Email: Denise.Ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk
Tel: 01429 523300

Clare Clark
Head of Community Safety & Engagement
Hartlepool Borough Council
Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Civic Centre
Level 4
Email: Clare.Clark@hartlepool.gov.uk
Tel: 01429 523100

Safer Hartlepool Performance Indicators Quarter 2 July - September 2017

Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	July – Sept 2016	Current Position Jul – Sep 17	Actual Diff	% Diff
All Recorded Crime	9008	Reduce	2321	2598	277	12%
Domestic Burglary	330	Reduce	168	177	9	5%
Vehicle Crime	857	Reduce	151	268	117	77%
Shoplifting	1256	Reduce	314	357	43	14%
Local Violence	2147	Reduce	576	635	59	10%
Repeat Cases of Domestic Violence – MARAC	29%	Reduce	22%	27%	-3	5%

Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by Drugs and Alcohol

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	July – Sept 2016	Current Position Jul – Sep 17	Actual Diff	% Diff
Number of substance misusers going into effective treatment – Opiate	653	3% increase	659	636	-23	-3%
Proportion of substance misusers that successfully complete treatment - Opiate	4.1%	12%	6.1%	5.3	-6	-0.8
Proportion of substance misusers who successfully complete treatment and represent back into treatment within 6 months of leaving treatment	25%	10%	16.5%	18.5%	-1	2
Reduction in the rate of alcohol related harm hospital admissions	148	Reduce	50	Data unavailable		
Number of young people found in possession of alcohol	2	Reduce	0	8	8	800%

Strategic Objective: Create Confident, Cohesive and Safe Communities

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	July – Sept 2016	Current Position Jul – Sep 17	Actual Diff	% Diff
Anti-social Behaviour Incidents reported to the Police	7171	Reduce	2138	1967	-171	-8%
Deliberate Fires	444	Reduce	117	109	-8	-7%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	630	Reduce	168	169	1	1%
Hate Incidents	155	Increase	50	57	7	14%

Strategic Objective: Reduce Offending & Re-Offending

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	July – Sept 2016	Current Position Jul – Sep 17	Actual Diff	% Diff
Re-offending rate of young offenders*	Data not published yet	Reduce	1.5	Data not published yet		
First-Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System	40	Reduce	10	5	-5	-50%
Offences committed by Prolific & Priority Offenders	354	308 (-13%)	81	23	-58	-72
Number of Troubled Families engaged with	530	769	N/A	630		
Number of Troubled Families where results have been claimed	210	368	N/A	275		

* 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 July – September 2017

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	Jul 16 - Sept 16	Jul 17 – Sept 17	Change	% Change
Violence against the person	578	635	57	10%
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Violence with injury	246	241	-5	-2%
Violence without injury	332	394	62	19%
Sexual Offences	54	59	5	9%
Rape	17	19	2	12%
Other Sexual Offences	37	40	3	8%
Robbery	11	16	5	46%
Business Robbery	1	2	1	100%
Personal Robbery	10	14	4	40%
Acquisitive Crime	1010	1257	247	25%
Domestic Burglary	168	177	9	5%
Other Burglary	39	71	32	82%
Bicycle Theft	58	44	-14	-24%
Theft from the Person	8	21	13	163%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	151	268	117	76%
Shoplifting	314	357	43	14%
Other Theft	272	319	47	17%
Criminal Damage & Arson	461	406	-55	-12%
Total	2114	2373	259	12%

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.

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Police Generated Offences				
Crime Category/Type	Jul 16 - Sept 16	Jul 17 - Sept 17	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	88	112	24	27%
Drug Offences	65	60	-5	-8%
Trafficking of drugs	10	18	8	80%
Possession/Use of drugs	55	42	-13	-24%
Possession of Weapons	19	18	-1	-5%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	35	35	0	0%
Total Police Generated Crime	207	225	18	9%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL	2321	2598	277	12%

Recorded Crime in Cleveland July – September 2017

Publicly Reported Crime Jul 17 - Sep 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	635	7.0	615	4.6	1176	8.6	1071	5.7	3497	6.4
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Violence with injury	241	2.6	264	2.0	498	3.7	434	2.3	1437	2.6
Violence without injury	394	4.3	351	2.6	678	5.0	637	3.4	2060	3.8
Sexual Offences	59	0.6	73	0.5	159	1.2	123	0.7	414	0.8
Rape	19	0.2	31	0.2	59	0.4	44	0.2	153	0.3
Other Sexual Offences	40	0.4	42	0.3	100	0.7	79	0.4	261	0.5
Theft	1257	13.8	1260	9.4	2179	16.0	1848	9.8	6544	11.9
Domestic Burglary	177	4.4	190	3.2	434	7.6	290	3.7	1091	4.6
Other Burglary	71	0.8	78	0.6	88	0.6	94	0.5	331	0.6
Bicycle Theft	44	0.5	38	0.3	114	0.8	84	0.4	280	0.5
Theft from the Person	21	0.2	18	0.1	64	0.5	36	0.2	139	0.3
Robbery – Personal	14	0.2	7	0.1	32	0.2	31	0.2	84	0.2
Robbery - Business	2	0.0	4	0.0	8	0.1	4	0.0	18	0.0
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	268	2.9	248	1.9	330	2.4	293	1.6	1139	2.1
Shoplifting	357	3.9	374	2.8	617	4.5	621	3.3	1969	3.6
Other Theft	319	3.5	314	2.3	532	3.9	430	2.3	1595	2.9
Criminal Damage & Arson	406	4.5	568	4.2	700	5.1	644	3.4	2318	4.2
Total	2373	26.1	2527	18.9	4254	31.2	3721	19.8	12875	23.4

Police Generated Offences Jul 17- Sep 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	112	1.2	108	0.8	271	2.0	169	0.9	660	1.2
Drug Offences	60	0.7	43	0.3	126	0.9	92	0.5	321	0.6
Trafficking of drugs	18	0.2	12	0.1	22	0.2	20	0.1	72	0.1
Possession/Use of drugs	42	0.5	31	0.2	104	0.8	72	0.4	249	0.5
Possession of Weapons	18	0.2	19	0.1	27	0.2	24	0.1	88	0.2
Misc. Crimes Against Society	35	0.4	38	0.3	56	0.4	57	0.3	186	0.3
Total Police Generated Crime	225	2.5	208	1.6	480	3.5	342	1.8	1255	2.3
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	2598	28.5	2735	20.4	4734	34.8	4063	21.6	14130	25.7

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool July – September 2017

Incident Category	Jul 16 - Sep 16	Jul 17 - Sep 17	Change	% Change
AS21 - Personal	724	681	-43	-5.9%
AS22 - Nuisance	1370	1259	-111	-8.1%
AS23 - Environmental	42	27	-15	-35.7%
Total	2136	1967	-169	-7.9%

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool Jul 17 - Sep 17										
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	681	7.5	743	5.5	1099	8.0	1062	5.7	3709	6.8
AS22 - Nuisance	1259	13.8	1837	13.7	2320	17.0	2114	11.2	7447	13.6
AS23 - Environmental	27	0.3	47	0.4	56	0.4	67	0.4	218	0.4
Total	1967	21.6	2627	19.6	3475	25.4	3243	17.3	11374	20.7
Quarterly Year on Year Comparison	Reduced by 7.9%		Reduced by 0.5%		Reduced by 1%		Reduced by 2%		Increased by 1%	