



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP AGENDA



Friday 22 June 2018

at 10.00 a.m

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

MEMBERS: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Councillor Jim Lindridge, 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
Peter Brambleby, 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
Ann Powell, 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, Director of Nursing and Quality, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group
Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services, Hartlepool Borough Council

ALSO INVITED:

Tony Hanson, Assistant Director (Environment and Neighbourhood Services)
Jill Harrison, Director of Adult and Community Based Services

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



4. MINUTES

- 4.1 To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 13 April 2018

5. PRESENTATIONS

- 5.1 Justice First – *Justice First Manager*

6. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 6.1 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Terms of Reference – Membership Refresh – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 6.2 Community Safety Plan 2017-20 (Year 2) – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 6.3 Acquisitive Crime Task Group Update – *Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company*
- 6.4 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

FOR INFORMATION:

Date of next meeting – Friday 3 August 2018 at 10.00 am in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD

13 April 2018

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
 Ann Powell, National Probation Service
 John Bentley, Safe in Tees Valley
 Chris Joynes, Thirteen Group
 Jean Golightly, NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees CCG

Esther Mireku, Acting Consultant in Public Health was in attendance as substitute for Paul Edmondson-Jones and Jeanne Trotter was in attendance as substitute for Barry Coppinger

Also present: Alison Peavor, NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees CCG

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

58. Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Councillor Steve Thomas, Hartlepool Borough Council, Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods, Hartlepool Borough Council, Paul Edmondson-Jones, Interim Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council, Barry Coppinger, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, John Graham, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company and Steve Johnson, Cleveland Fire Authority.

59. Declarations of Interest

None.

60. Minutes of the meeting held on 9 February 2018

Confirmed.

61. Local Criminal Justice Board Plan 2018-2020 *(Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner)***Purpose of report**

To present the Local Criminal Justice Plan 2018-2020.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Criminal Justice Programme Lead from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, who was in attendance at the meeting, provided the Partnership with the background to the review of the Local Criminal Justice Board in 2016, when it was agreed that the Cleveland and Durham Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner would work together to pursue a vision for end to end justice that discouraged silo working and delivered positive outcomes for victims as well as preventing offending and reoffending.

Members were provided with a detailed and comprehensive presentation in relation to the development of a Local Criminal Justice Plan (2018-2020), attached at Appendix A, which set out how the Partnership aimed to achieve the vision.

The presentation included an overview of the key priorities and actions within the Criminal Justice Plan to assist in achieving the Local Criminal Justice Partnership's vision and improve outcomes in the Local Criminal Justice System. The presentation focussed on the following key issues:-

- To bring together Criminal Justice Organisations
 - Police
 - Youth Offending Service
 - CPS
 - Courts
 - Community Rehabilitation
 - National Probation Service
 - Prisons
- The Journey – Working in Step Joint Inspection Report
 - recommended a local review of local partnership arrangements to lead improvements to the efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System at a local level
- Outcome of Review
 - provided the LCJB with a clear strategic vision:-

“ to ensure people have confidence in a local criminal justice system which supports victims, rehabilitates offenders and reduces reoffending and delivers value for money”

- Statement of Intent – March 2017
- Local Criminal Justice Partnership Plan – January 2018
 - Outcomes and Objectives
- Current Projects
 - Better case management
 - IDVA in remand court
 - Hate Crime
 - Victim and Witness Groups
 - Reducing Reoffending Groups
- Developed performance frameworks for 3 main areas of work:-
 - Effectiveness and Efficiency
 - Victims and Witnesses
 - Reoffending
- Next Steps
 - Delivering the Plan
 - Communicating deeply with agencies
 - Performance framework to be published in Spring/Summer 2018
 - Relationships continue to deepen and be given care and attention

The Chair raised a number of queries in relation to the Criminal Justice Performance Framework and highlighted the benefits of the framework being shared with the Partnership following its development. Clarification was sought in relation to how the Partnership could assist in achieving the objectives included within the plan in terms of aligning community priorities to strategic needs and identifying an appropriate target audience from a prevention/deterrent element. The Criminal Justice Programme Lead advised that information of this type should be identified via performance reports and it was envisaged that Partnerships would feed information into the Reducing Reoffending Task and Finish Groups.

The Criminal Justice Board's reliance on data being provided by organisations to feed into performance reports was highlighted. The Chair placed emphasis upon the need for clarity in terms of the type of data/information needed from the Council and partner organisations within the Community Safety Partnership to feed into achieving the objectives of the Plan. Partnership Members were advised that the performance framework was currently very much in the developmental stage and there was representation from local authority members on performance groups as well as an analyst from the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office to co-ordinate the process and contributions to performance reports.

The representative responded to further issues raised arising from the presentation. In concluding the debate, the Chair requested that the performance framework, once developed, be presented to a future meeting of the Partnership to enable a better understanding of the requirements of the Partnership.

The Chair thanked the Criminal Justice Programme Lead for an informative presentation.

Decision

- (i) The contents of the presentation and comments of Members were noted.
- (ii) That the Criminal Justice Performance Framework, once finalised, including clarification on the requirements of the Partnership, be presented to a future meeting of the Partnership.

62. Strategic Assessment January 2017 – December 2017 *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

To receive the Strategic Assessment January 2017 to December 2017.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Head of Community Safety and Prevention introduced the report which provided background information in relation to the Partnership's statutory responsibility to undertake an annual Strategic Assessment to identify and address the community safety issues that impacted upon and mattered to the community.

The Strategic Assessment contained information to aid understanding of the priority community safety issues identified for and by the communities of Hartlepool including what had changed over the last year, what work the Partnership was doing as well as how the Partnership measured effectiveness and future challenges.

An executive summary of the Strategic Assessment was attached to the report which provided an overview of the key findings from the Strategic Assessment and proposed priorities as well as a reminder of the objectives and priorities that had been set the previous year. The assessment would assist the Partnership in setting any new and emerging priorities that could be included in the Community Safety Plan Year 2, the first draft of which

would be presented to the Partnership in June 2018.

In support of the report, the Community Safety Team leader, who was in attendance at the meeting, provided a detailed and comprehensive presentation which provided an overview of the key findings of the Strategic Assessment 2017:-

- Strategic Objectives 2017 - 2020
- Annual Priorities 2017-18
- Recorded Crime in Hartlepool
- Performance figures as a comparator with previous year
- Anti-Social Behaviour incidents
- Deliberate Fires
- Substance Misuse
- Offending and Reoffending by type
- Victims
- Community Perceptions
- Vulnerable Localities
- Snapshot of SHP Activity During 2017
- Proposed SHP Task Groups

Proposed Strategic Objectives 2017-2020

- Reduce crime and repeat victimisation
- Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse
- Create confident, cohesive and safe communities
- Reduce offending and reoffending

Proposed Annual Priorities 2017-18

- Reduce acquisitive crime
- Safeguard individuals and families from domestic violence and abuse
- Substance Misuse
- Reduce anti-social behaviour
- Support vulnerable victims experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reduce re-offending

Following conclusion of the presentation and a brief comfort break, discussion ensued which included the following issues:-

- (i) The representative from Thirteen Group commented on the opportunity to include anti-social behaviour data collated by Thirteen in future reports. The Community Safety Team Leader indicated that systems could be established to include such information and arrangements would be made to pursue this further following the meeting.
- (ii) The Director of Nursing and Quality for Hartlepool and Stockton on

Tees Clinical Commissioning Group welcomed the information contained within the assessment and was also keen to contribute in terms of providing health information for inclusion in future assessment reports.

- (iii) In response to comments expressed regarding the benefits of including performance data as a comparator with other local authorities in future assessments, the Community Safety Team Leader reported that whilst the Executive Summary document presented to the Partnership did not include such information, performance information as a comparator with similar groups was included within the Strategic Assessment document, an extract of which would be circulated to Partnership Members following the meeting.
- (iv) Further discussion ensued regarding the type of information that could be included from partner organisations in future assessments including data from victim care advice services. The Chair suggested that discussions be held outside the meeting in terms of including such information in future Strategic Assessment reports.
- (v) Members were pleased to note the positive outcomes in relation to drug and alcohol misuse and the Chair took the opportunity to thank the various Sub-Groups for their invaluable support and contributions to achieving these outcomes.
- (vi) The Chair commented on the misunderstandings that anti-social behaviour was a youth related problem when it was predominantly an adult related issue.
- (vii) The Chair was pleased to report the success of the recent annual Face the Public Event which had been very well attended.
- (viii) Clarification was provided in response to further issues/queries raised in relation to the Strategic Assessment.

The Partnership took the opportunity to thank the Community Safety Team Leader as well as all members of the team involved in production of the Strategic Assessment.

Decision

- (i) That the Strategic Assessment and proposed annual priorities 2018-19 be agreed.
- (ii) That discussions, as outlined above, be utilised to assist in setting the strategic priorities for the Community Safety Plan 2017-20 (Year 2).

- (iii) That an extract of performance information, as a comparator with similar groups, be circulated to Partnership Members following the meeting.
- (iv) That discussions be held following the meeting regarding the type of information that could be included in future Strategic Assessments from partner organisations.

63. Date and Time of Next Meeting

The Chair reported that this was the last meeting in the current municipal year and the next meeting would be scheduled in due course, details of which would be provided in the new municipal year.

The meeting concluded at 11.20 am.

CHAIR



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

22nd June 2018



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP TERMS OF REFERENCE – MEMBERSHIP REFRESH

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To consider a refresh of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Terms of Reference to reflect changes in membership.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership forms part of Hartlepool Borough Councils constitutional arrangements with its Terms of Reference last being considered in 2010. Since that time Members of the Partnership and the posts designated to represent organisations have changed and to reflect these changes the Terms of Reference attached at **Appendix A** has been amended.
- 2.2 Following discussion at the Safer Hartlepool Partnership development day held in 2017 the refreshed Terms of Reference also now includes Hartlepool Borough Councils Director of Adult Services as an additional member. Reference to the Chair of the bench of Hartlepool Magistrates has however been removed following the closure of Hartlepool Magistrates Court.
- 2.3 As outlined in the Terms of Reference the Leader of the Council is the Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership with the Vice Chair of the Partnership being agreed on an annual basis who must be from one of the responsible authorities other than the Council. The responsible authorities are:
- Council
 - Police
 - Fire Service
 - Clinical Commissioning Group
 - Community Rehabilitation Company
 - National Probation Service
- 2.4 The current Vice Chair of the Partnership is Cleveland Police Chief Superintendent of Neighbourhoods and Partnerships.

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 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is the local statutory Community Safety Partnership with the responsibility of developing a three year Community Safety Plan refreshed on annual basis. Membership of the Partnership should include the responsible authorities outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act and other Members that the Partnership considers necessary in achieving their objectives.

6. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area. This includes the production of an annual strategic assessment and production of a 3 year Community Safety Plan refreshed on an annual basis. Membership of the Partnership must also include representation from the 6 responsible authorities outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 these being the Council, Police, Fire Service, Clinical Commissioning Group, Community Rehabilitation Company, and National Probation Service.

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. RECOMMEDATIONS

- 9.1 That the Partnership agrees the to the refresh of the Terms of Reference in order to reflect changes to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Membership outlined in **Appendix A**.

- 9.2 That the Partnership agrees to the inclusion of the Director of HBC Adult Services as a new member to the Partnership
- 9.3 That the Partnership considers whether it wishes to invite a representative from Teesside Magistrates to become a member of the Partnership.
- 9.4 That the Partnership agrees to the Chief Superintendent of Neighbourhoods and Partnerships continuing in the role of Vice Chair for the new municipal year.

10. CONTACT OFFICER

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3.0 Membership

Membership of the Partnership reflects the statutory requirements and consists of senior representatives from the ~~five~~ six responsible authorities¹ plus additional stakeholders as follows:

Responsible Authorities	
•	Hartlepool Borough Council – Two Elected Members including Leader of Council
•	Hartlepool Borough Council – Chief Executive
•	Hartlepool Borough Council - Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
•	Hartlepool Borough Council - Neighbourhood Manager (Community Safety) <u>Assistant Director (Environment and Neighbourhood Services)</u>
•	Cleveland Police - Hartlepool District Commander <u>Chief Superintendent Neighbourhood Policing and Partnerships Command</u>
•	Cleveland Fire and Rescue Authority – District Manager
•	Durham Tees Valley Probation Trust <u>Community Rehabilitation Company</u> - Director of <u>Offender Management Operations</u>
•	<u>Cleveland National Probation Service - Head of Area</u>
•	Representative of Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group
•	Youth Offending Board - Chair

¹ Responsible Authorities – Police, Local Authority, Fire and Rescue Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group, [Cleveland National Probation Service](#), ~~Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company-trust~~

Other Members

- Hartlepool Borough Council – Director of Public Health
- Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
- Hartlepool Borough Council – [Head of Youth Services](#) [Director of Childrens and Joint Commissioning Services](#)
- Representative of Hartlepool Voluntary & Community Sector – Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley
- [Thirteen Group Housing Hartlepool](#) – Director of [Housing Services](#) [Customer Support](#)
- [Hartlepool Borough Council - Director of Adult and Community Based Services](#)
- [Hartlepool Magistrates Board](#) — [Chair of the Bench](#)

This group is the ‘strategy group’ for the purposes of the statutory Regulations. New members may be added to the Partnership by agreement of existing members.

There is also the potential for co-opting members onto the Partnership to undertake specific pieces of work or for specialist knowledge and skills as and when required.

3.1 Chairing of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership

The Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership will be the Leader of the Council. The Vice Chair of the Partnership will be appointed annually from the responsible authorities. The Chair and Vice Chair will not be from the same organisation.

The Chair will provide leadership to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and act as the responsible officer for the development and progress of the Partnership.

The Chair will:

- Ensure that the views of the Partnership are communicated effectively
- Represent the Partnership on the Strategic Partners Group.
- Ensure the efficient and effective operation of the Partnership.
- Promote effective partnership working between members of the Partnership and if necessary resolve conflict and help foster an environment of mutual interest.

- Approve the formation of working groups to deliver specific items of work on behalf of the Partnership.
- With the support of the Secretariat agree the agenda, associated papers and minutes of previous meetings.

The Vice-Chair will:

- Deputise for the Chair as required.
- Support the Chair to ensure the work of the Partnership is effectively deployed.
- Represent the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on the Strategic Partners Group when required by the Chair.



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

22nd June 2018



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2017-20 (YEAR 2)

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To consider the annual refresh (Year 2) of the 2017-20 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Community Safety Plan.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The current Community Safety Plan, published in 2017 outlines the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's strategic objectives for a three year period, with a requirement to refresh the plan on an annual basis following completion of the annual strategic assessment.
- 2.2 Following presentation and discussion of the key findings within the annual strategic assessment to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership in April 2018 a draft version of the refreshed Community Safety Plan (Year 2) is attached at **Appendix 1**. Subject to approval by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Executive, the Community Safety Plan will be considered by the Council's Finance and Policy Committee prior to being considered for adoption by full Council in July.

3. COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2018-19 & PROPOSED PRIORITIES

- 3.1 The Community Safety Plan (Year 2) provides an overview of progress made during 2017-18 with an update on end of year performance. It describes some of the Partnership activity undertaken to improve community safety during the last 12 months, and incorporates the proposed 2018-19 annual priorities as recommended in the annual strategic assessment as follows:

Strategic Objectives 2017-20	Proposed Annual Priorities 2018-19
Reduce crime and repeat victimisation	Acquisitive Crime – reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity with a particular focus on

Strategic Objectives 2017-20	Proposed Annual Priorities 2018-19
	domestic burglary. Domestic Violence & Abuse – safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse and reduce repeat victimisation.
Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	Substance Misuse – reduce the harm caused to individuals and their families and the community, by illegal drug and alcohol misuse, including alcohol related violence.
Create confident, cohesive and safe communities	Anti-Social Behaviour – reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational and enforcement action, and increase restorative interventions. Vulnerable Victims – work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour.
Reduce Offending and Re-Offending	Re-Offending – reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity.

4. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

- 4.1 Progress made against the Community Safety Plan will be managed and monitored by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership, through quarterly performance reports and the review of Safer Hartlepool Partnership Task Group/Sub Group Action Plans.
- 4.2 The Community Safety Plan incorporates performance indicators for 2018-19, along with a proposed delivery structure. The following Safer Hartlepool Partnership Task Groups/Sub Groups, and proposed reporting timetable are summarised in the table below, along with Chairing arrangements where these have been confirmed:

Task Group	Chair	Report Expected
Safer Neighbourhoods	HBC Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	August
Acquisitive Crime	Director of Operations Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company	October
Domestic Violence & Abuse	To be confirmed	November

Task Group	Chair	Report Expected
Drug and Alcohol Harm Reduction Group	HBC Director Public Health	January
Reducing Reoffending	Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner	March

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

6. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

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

7. SECTION 17 CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The Community Safety Plan 2017-20 provides an agreed plan of action between statutory partners in relation to how they will discharge their Section 17 obligations within the Borough.

8. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have a statutory responsibility to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in their local area. Part of this statutory responsibility is to produce an annual Community Safety Plan.

9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 Based on the needs identified in the Partnerships strategic assessment, the Community Safety Plan 2018-19 sets out how the Safer Hartlepool Partnership will aim to protect and improve the safety of vulnerable individuals, groups and localities in Hartlepool.

10. CHILD POVERTY CONSIDERATIONS

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

11. RECOMMEDATIONS

- 11.1 That the Partnership agrees the draft Community Safety Plan 2017-20 (Year 2).
- 11.2 That the Partnership agrees the Task/Sub Group reporting timetable.
- 11.3 That the Partnership considers an appropriate Safer Hartlepool Partnership member to Chair the Domestic Abuse Group.

12. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 The production of a refreshed annual Community Safety Plan is a statutory responsibility of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and its statutory responsibilities around reducing crime and disorder, substance misuse, and re-offending, as per the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

13. CONTACT OFFICER

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^{DRAFT} Safer Hartlepool Partnership

Community Safety Plan 2017 – 2020 (Year 2)

^{DRAFT} APPENDIX 1



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Last year, the Safer Hartlepool Partnership introduced Hartlepool's Community Safety Strategy 2017-2020 where we set out our bold vision for maintaining and improving community safety in Hartlepool and identified our priorities to help us achieve this. These were to:

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

Councillor Christopher Akers-Belcher
Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership



During this past year, there have been a number of key community safety achievements, not least the introduction in March 2018 of the integrated Hartlepool Community Safety Team. The new team brings together staff from Hartlepool Borough Council, Cleveland Police and Cleveland Fire Brigade who are all based together in the Police Station on Avenue Road. The team was created in response to requests from residents for a more joined-up service and provides a single point of contact for reporting issues and obtaining support for victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.

By working more closely together, the new team will be working more efficiently and avoiding the duplication of resources, which means residents will see an improved community safety service. Indeed, officers from the Hartlepool Community Safety Team will now be offering weekly drop-in sessions in the Council's three Community Hubs to make reporting problems and getting help easier than ever before.

Victims remain at the heart of the service and during 2017 over 440 victims were supported with attendance at court, with emotional support and the provision of help and advice. We have made security improvements to 270 homes in Hartlepool to prevent repeat victimisation, and we have helped victims receive compensation through the Criminal Injuries awards scheme with £33,000 being awarded to victims to date.

We know we continue to be faced with significant budgetary challenges whilst demand for services is rising. We are fully committed to collaborative working both locally and at a Cleveland wide level with the Police and Crime Commissioner. We recognise both fighting crime and tackling the underlying causes of it is key to our success, and in true Hartlepool spirit, we will do it together in Partnership.

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is Hartlepool's statutory Community Safety Partnership as defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Partnership comprises of a core group of statutory partners, Elected Members and a range of other stakeholders from the public and voluntary sectors. Their main aim and purpose is to reduce crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in Hartlepool. The full current membership is detailed in **Appendix A**.

It is a statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships that they regularly prepare and publish a Plan that shows how they will work together to address community safety issues in the local area. The aim of this Plan is to inform people about the work of the Partnership, its priorities for the next three years and how these will be achieved.

Our priorities continue to be informed through analysis of crime and community safety data, and by listening to the views of those living and working in Hartlepool through surveys and events such as our annual Face the Public event, the Safer Hartlepool Partnership annual on-line survey, and Cleveland Police Public Confidence Survey.

The Partnerships vision is that 'Hartlepool will be a safe place to live, work and visit'. Our approach for achieving this vision will be to focus on 'prevention'. We want to stop problems from happening in the first place by tackling root causes, and where problems do exist we want to stop them from escalating by intervening early and focusing our resources where they are most needed. We also remain committed to safeguarding and protecting vulnerable people from harm, and exploitation in the community. To do this we will work collaboratively and flexibly to deliver integrated models of service delivery, in conjunction with other Boards and Partnerships such as the Safeguarding Children's Board, Tees-wide Safeguarding Adults Board, Health and Wellbeing Board and Local Criminal Justice Board.



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

Population

At 92,500 the Hartlepool population has remained relatively unchanged over the last decade.

Health & Wellbeing

There is a higher prevalence of long term health problems, including mental health, in Hartlepool.

Deprivation

Hartlepool is the 18th most deprived local authority area out of 326 local authorities.

Housing

The percentage of long term empty properties in Hartlepool is higher than the Tees Valley average.

Geography

Community Safety issues are concentrated in geographic hotspots, particularly in the most deprived wards in Hartlepool.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in Hartlepool are above the regional average and double the national average.

During the first year of the Community Safety Plan for 2017-2020, the Partnership has delivered a number of activities against its strategic priorities to make Hartlepool safer some of which are outlined below:

Strategic Objective 1: Reduce crime and repeat victimisation

Provided support to more than 430 victims of crime and anti-social behaviour and improved security to nearly 300 homes.

Developed a holistic service for the victims of Domestic Abuse, piloted new ways of working with families where domestic abuse is present, and rolled out 'DASH' risk assessment training for practitioners.

Introduced a multi-agency 'Team Around the Individual' approach for adults with complex needs.



Strategic Objective 2: Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

Provided a 'community-based' drug and alcohol treatment and recovery service.

Launched a new 'Drug and Alcohol Harm Reduction Delivery Framework' (2018 -2025).

Disrupted criminal activity linked to the supply of drugs through the execution of drug warrants and premises closures.

Successful closure of premises under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act known to be persistently selling illicit tobacco.



Strategic Objective 3: Create confident, cohesive and safe communities

Launched a new multi-agency Hartlepool Community Safety Team with the Council, Cleveland Police and Cleveland Fire Brigade.

Delivered our annual Anti-Social Behaviour Awareness Day to 1,065 pupils across Hartlepool.

Developed our use of social media to raise awareness and reporting of hate crime, domestic abuse, and burglary and vehicle crime.

Delivered restorative interventions in neighbourhoods to repair the harm caused by low-level anti-social behaviour.



Strategic Objective 4: Reduce re-offending

Supported more than 540 families to successfully turn their lives around through the 'Troubled Families Programme'.

Continued to work with the Tees Reducing Re-offending Group and multi-agency Integrated Offender Management Team to target and support persistent offenders.

Prevented and diverted young people away from the criminal justice system through effective use of out-of-court interventions.



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

Strategic Objective 1: Reduce crime & repeat victimisation

- 21% increase in crime, 1,808 more offences.
- 44% increase in residential burglary, 249 more offences.
- 14% increase in violent crime, 281 more offences
- Domestic related violent crime increased by 17 % however, the number of high risk repeat cases of domestic violence referred to the Hartlepool Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) reduced by 10%

Strategic Objective 2: Reduce the harm caused by drugs & alcohol

- The cost of alcohol misuse has increased to be nearly £40m and equates to £430 per head of population
- The number of people dependant on drugs is twice the national average
- More than two thirds of the estimated drug dependant population in Hartlepool are receiving treatment
- Heroin is the main drug used by adults who are receiving treatment

Strategic Objective 3: Create confident, cohesive & safe communities

- 1% increase in anti-social behaviour, 53 more incidents
- Lack of visible police presence in communities and poor street lighting perceived to be main community safety concerns
- 11.8% increase in hate crime, 171 more offences (but may reflect increased publicity and confidence in reporting)

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce offending and re-offending

- 729 offenders charged with more than 1,850 offences
- 377 offenders committed two or more offences
- 8 individuals committed 15 or more offences, equating to 11.3% of all detected crime
- The number of young people entering the criminal justice system continues to follow a decreasing trend

Consultation with communities in Hartlepool takes place all year round through the work of the two Local Authority Community Cohesion Officers. These officers engage on a daily basis with communities across the town to inform, consult, and involve residents in the planning and delivery of services that affect their neighbourhood.

Additionally, on an annual basis, members of the public are invited to the Partnership's Face the Public event and to participate in an online survey. The majority of survey respondents agreed that the priorities outlined above are still important, along with concerns in relation to the levels of police presence in the community and vehicle crime.

Less than half of survey respondents (45%) felt that anti-social behaviour was a problem in their neighbourhoods, whilst 52% felt that crime was either not a big problem or not a problem at all in their local area. When asked to compare with the previous year, most people felt that levels of crime and anti-social behaviour where they live had not changed (62% and 75% respectively), although 35% felt that crime had become more of a problem in the past year.

When attendees at the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Face the Public workshop session were asked what the Partnership could do to improve matters, suggestions included better promotion of support services and where to go for help. People were aware that services such as drug and alcohol support were still available but did not know how to access them. Some people also felt that a culture of acceptance of bad behaviour and a reluctance among many people to get involved in their local community had developed and that this needed to be challenged.

Making people take responsibility for their actions and encouraging 'neighbourliness' and respect for others was also highlighted, and it was suggested that this could be achieved through better liaison with schools and landlords, as well as more use of restorative justice with offenders to make them repair the harm they had caused to their community.

Suggestions for how the public could help focussed on becoming more active members of the community, for example, volunteering, looking out for neighbours and sharing local intelligence and information. It was also felt that residents associations were well placed to help do this, particularly by looking out for vulnerable people in the neighbourhood.



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

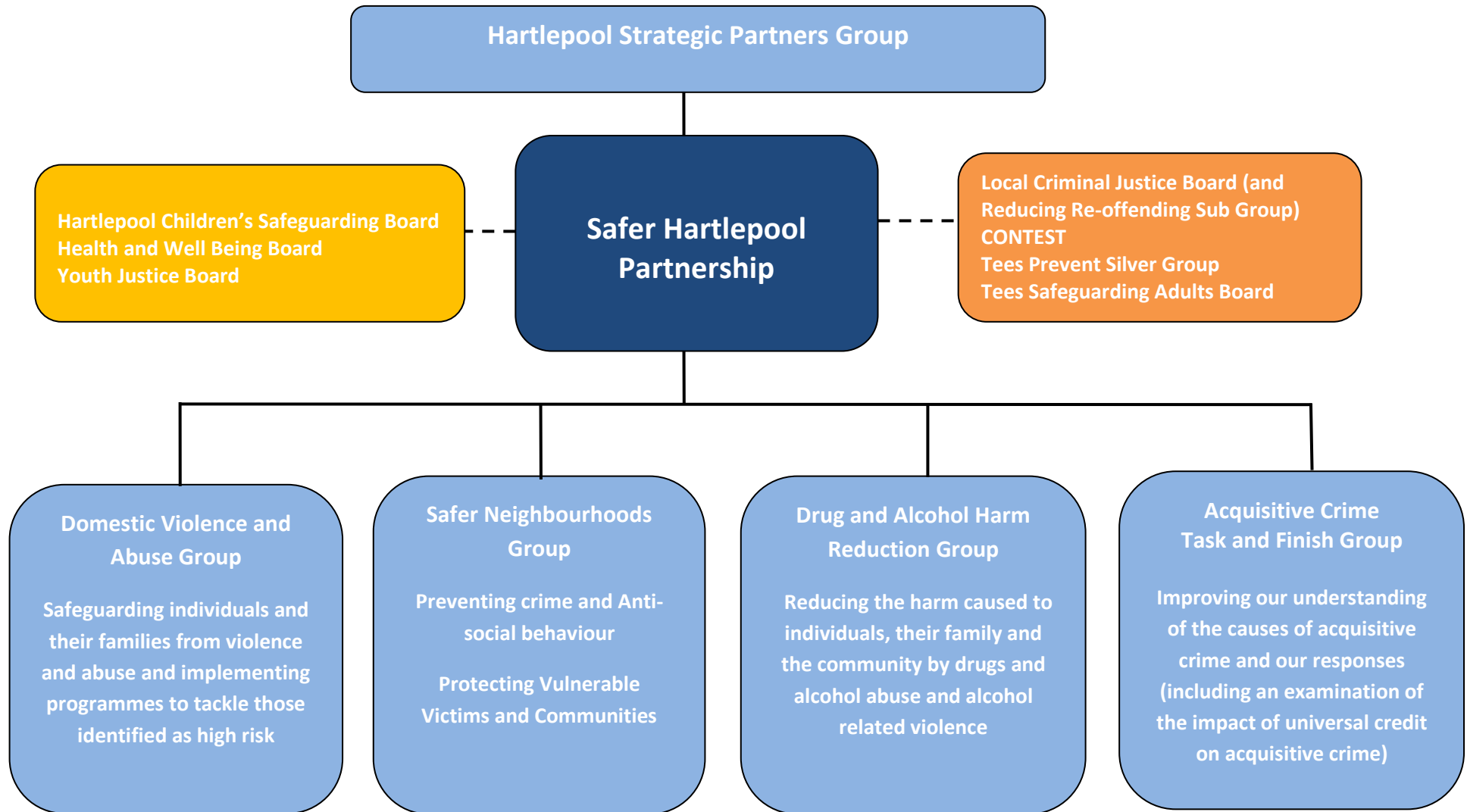
Strategic Objectives 2017-2020	
Reduce crime and repeat victimisation	Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse
Create confident, cohesive and safe communities	Reduce offending and re-offending

Partnership Priorities 2018-2019

Annual Priorities 2018-2019	
Re-offending –reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity.	Acquisitive Crime —reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity.
Domestic Violence and Abuse –safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse and implement programmes to tackle those identified as ‘high risk’.	Anti-social behaviour —reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational, and enforcement action and restorative interventions.
Substance misuse —reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol related violence.	Vulnerable Victims - work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour.

Partnerships	Crime Prevention	Anti-Social Behaviour	Vulnerable Victims
<p>Improve multi-agency problem solving approaches through the provision of training to key front-line staff.</p> <p>Embed the Hartlepool Community Safety Team.</p> <p>Undertake multi-agency prevention and disruption activities in relation to organised crime.</p>	<p>Make use of Social media to relay key crime prevention messages and promote services.</p> <p>Develop new 'no cold calling zones' to protect communities against door step crime.</p> <p>Deliver home and personal security to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Make effective use of tools and powers to enforce against anti-social behaviour and environmental crime.</p> <p>Deliver early intervention sessions in schools to educate and prevent young people from getting involved in ASB.</p> <p>Pilot the use of a Neighbourhood Police Anti-Social Behaviour car to provide a quick response in target neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>Work with the 'Anti-Slavery Network' to identify, disrupt, and eradicate Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery.</p> <p>Develop a multi-agency response to young people identified as repeatedly missing from home.</p> <p>Safeguard vulnerable individuals from radicalisation through the Implementation of the national Channel</p>
Domestic Violence & Abuse	Substance Misuse	Offenders	Community Engagement
<p>Assess the benefit of existing perpetrator programmes targeted at all ages.</p> <p>Embed and monitor the impact of the new Multi-Agency Risk Assessment process for high risk victims of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Apply for Hartlepool to become a nationally accredited 'White Ribbon' town.</p>	<p>Establish a directory of local treatment and support services.</p> <p>Work with businesses and communities to reduce the illegal sale of alcohol to children and young people.</p> <p>In conjunction with the Health and Well Being Board review our approach to reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</p> <p>Tackle drug supply and related crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Establish the 'Divert Programme' to assist in reducing re-offending rates.</p> <p>Develop a local partnership to improve our current understanding and responses to acquisitive crime.</p> <p>Ensure a co-ordinated response to restorative approaches across Hartlepool.</p>	<p>Implement 'Pop Up' shops and a programme of engagement activity linked to Community Hubs.</p> <p>Promote and assist in developing volunteering and social action in communities.</p> <p>Develop a 'Hartlepool in Unity Programme'.</p> <p>Promote and increase sign up to 'Cleveland Connect'.</p>

This chart outlines the Partnership delivery structure. Performance monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis to assess progress against key priorities drawn from the strategic assessment and identify any emerging issues. Partnership performance will be monitored over the next 12 months using the indicators outlined in **Appendix B**





Membership of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership

Membership of the Partnership reflects the statutory requirements and consists of senior representatives from the five responsible authorities¹ plus additional stakeholders as follows:

Responsible Authorities	Other Members
<p>Hartlepool Borough Council – Two Elected Members including Leader of the Council</p> <p>Hartlepool Borough Council – Chief Executive</p> <p>Hartlepool Borough Council - Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Hartlepool Borough Council – Assistant Director Neighbourhoods and Environment</p> <p>Cleveland Police – Chief Superintendent – Neighbourhoods and Partnerships</p> <p>Cleveland Fire and Rescue Authority – District Manager</p> <p>Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company - Director of Operations</p> <p>Cleveland National Probation Service – Head of Area</p> <p>Representative of Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p>Youth Justice Board - Chair</p>	<p>Hartlepool Borough Council – Director of Public Health</p> <p>Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland</p> <p>Hartlepool Borough Council – Director of Children’s and Joint Commissioning Services</p> <p>Hartlepool Borough Council – Director of Adult Services</p> <p>Representative of Voluntary & Community Sector – Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley</p> <p>Thirteen – Director of Customer Support Services</p>

This group is the ‘strategy group’ for the purposes of the statutory Regulations. New members may be added to the Partnership by agreement of existing members. There is also the potential for co-opting members onto the Partnership to undertake specific pieces of work or for specialist knowledge and skills as and when required.

¹ Responsible Authorities – Police, Local Authority, Fire and Rescue Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group, National Probation Service, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company

Strategic Objectives and Performance Indicators 2018-2019

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

*Indicators link to the Public Health Outcome Framework

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

*Indicators link to the Public Health Outcome Framework



thirteen





**Initial Scanning Document
Acquisitive Crime in Hartlepool**

AUTHOR:	Community Safety Research Officer
DATE:	May 2018

The contents of this document is for the sole use of reducing crime and disorder in the borough of Hartlepool, no part of this document maybe copied or amended without prior consultation with the Safer Hartlepool Partnership - Community Safety Research Team as named above.

1. INTRODUCTION

In March 2018 a new Safer Hartlepool Task Group was established to focus on the increasing levels of acquisitive crime in the Town and the potential impact that welfare reform and Universal Credit may have on this type of crime. The Task Group agreed to carry out some research into the following:

- Long term trend acquisitive crime trends with a focus on date of introduction of universal credit.
- Any data that can be gathered to show the percentage of acquisitive crime offences committed by offenders on universal credit (and previously when in receipt of other allowances)
- Cohort work – quantitative – the number of offences committed by Hartlepool's Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort and those in substance misuse services 12 months before and after the introduction of Universal Credit (December 2016)
- Cohort work – qualitative – survey of cohort looking at drivers for offending, changes in lifestyle due to UC and general offender population views of UC – this could also include views on improvements.

2. UNIVERSAL CREDIT

Universal Credit (UC) is a single monthly payment for people on low incomes or out of work. Claims for UC have to be made online.

UC replaces some benefits and tax credits:

- Housing benefit.
- Child Tax Credit.
- Income support.
- Working Tax Credit.
- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance.
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance.

For those who receive assistance with rental payments, this is now included in the monthly payment and the tenant then pays the landlord directly. If a couple living together are both entitled to claim UC, this is paid monthly as one joint payment into a single bank account.

There are no limits to how many hours per week can be worked whilst claiming. Instead the amount reduces as earnings increase so benefits do not stop all at once.

UC is being rolled out through a phased programme from February 2016. It went live in Hartlepool as a full digital service in December 2016 along with Hastings, Fulham, Shepherds Bush, Stratford-upon-Avon and Swindon.

UC has been heavily criticised in some quarters. In relation to potential crime implications, some of these criticisms include:

- UC is paid in arrears with a statutory 42-day minimum wait time after making a claim to get the first payment. This can lead to those without savings falling into rent arrears, in some cases leading to homelessness, and relying on expensive debt such as payday loans to make ends meet.
- Additionally, there is a further 7-day wait before those made redundant can start the application process.
- As claims are done online those without easy or regular access to a computer (e.g. homeless people or those who cannot afford internet access) are at a disadvantage.
- It has been claimed that making joint payments to couples puts victims of domestic violence and financial control from a partner at risk of losing access to their income.
- It has also been claimed that landlords are reluctant to let properties to UC tenants due to the risk of arrears and the bureaucracy involved in sorting out problems, making it more difficult for those on low incomes to find suitable accommodation.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

In order to establish trends in acquisitive crime, recorded crime data for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2018 has been analysed to produce this document. As Universal Credit was introduced in Hartlepool in December 2016 this gives a range of data from before and after the roll out.

This data has been used to compare Hartlepool with the other 3 policing areas, Redcar and Cleveland, Middlesbrough and Stockton in the Cleveland

Data available in iQuanta has been used to compare Hartlepool to other Community Safety Partnerships that are in its Most Similar Group.

4. CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL

As displayed in Chart 1, total recorded crime is following an increasing trend in Hartlepool. Acquisitive crime¹ is the most prevalent crime type and in 2017/18, equated to more than half (53%) of all recorded crime. Whilst the most common type of acquisitive crime is shoplifting, significant increases in residential burglary and vehicle crime have been experienced and contribute to the increasing trend for acquisitive crime in the town.

¹ Crime types that fall under Acquisitive Crime for the purposes of this documents are: Burglary Residential, Burglary Business and Community, Bicycle Theft, Theft from the Person, Vehicle Crime (including Interference), Shoplifting, Other Theft, Robbery – Business and Robbery - Personal

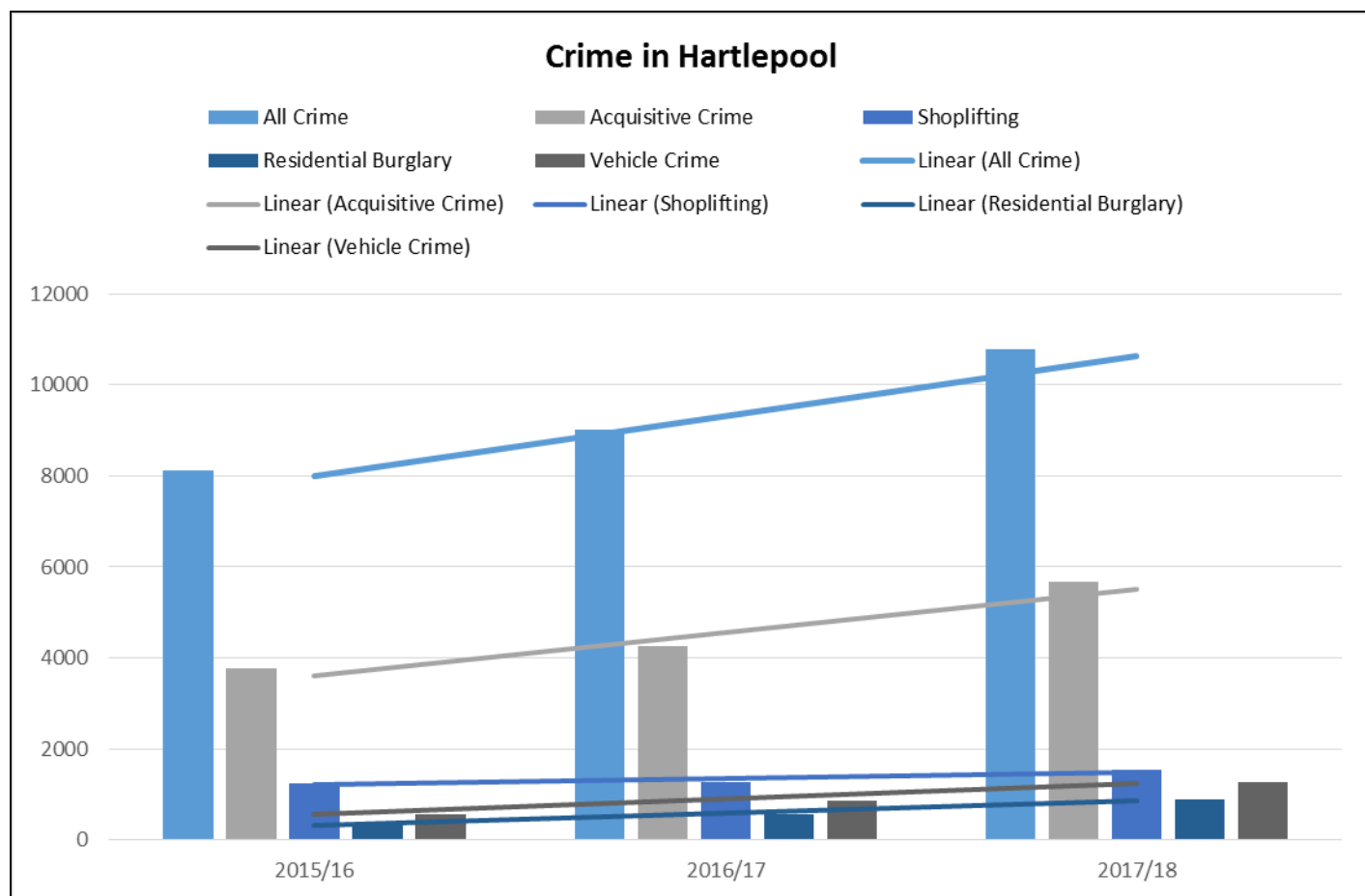


Chart 1

One proposed hypothesis is that some people who are struggling financially may be more inclined to buy stolen goods than they would previously have been prepared to do. Analysis of those people investigated for handling stolen goods shows that most of those investigated were attempting to sell stolen goods or use stolen bank cards (the others were found to be in possession of stolen goods whilst being searched), but no persons have been investigated for buying stolen goods.

Testing this hypothesis will require conversations with offenders to ascertain who their “customers” are and if there is an increased market for the selling on of items that they have stolen.

5. COMPARISON WITH OTHER CLEVELAND POLICING AREAS

Analysis indicates that, when broken down by month, between April 2015 and March 2018, acquisitive crime figures in Hartlepool demonstrate an increasing trend both before and after the introduction of UC in Hartlepool.

The full digital UC service was introduced in Hartlepool in December 2016. A partial roll-out where single job-seekers claim UC through job centres was introduced in Middlesbrough in February 2016 and Redcar in March 2016. Stockton has yet to be included in the national roll-out of UC.

As displayed in Chart 2, acquisitive crime trends in Redcar have remained stable during the reporting period with a flat trendline and, although rates in Stockton demonstrate an increasing trend, this increase is much less pronounced than in Hartlepool. Middlesbrough experiences the highest levels of acquisitive crime in the Cleveland force area with a trendline parallel to that in Hartlepool. Although the overall trend in Hartlepool during this period demonstrates a steep rate of increase this is largely due to the way offences have fluctuated since December 2016.

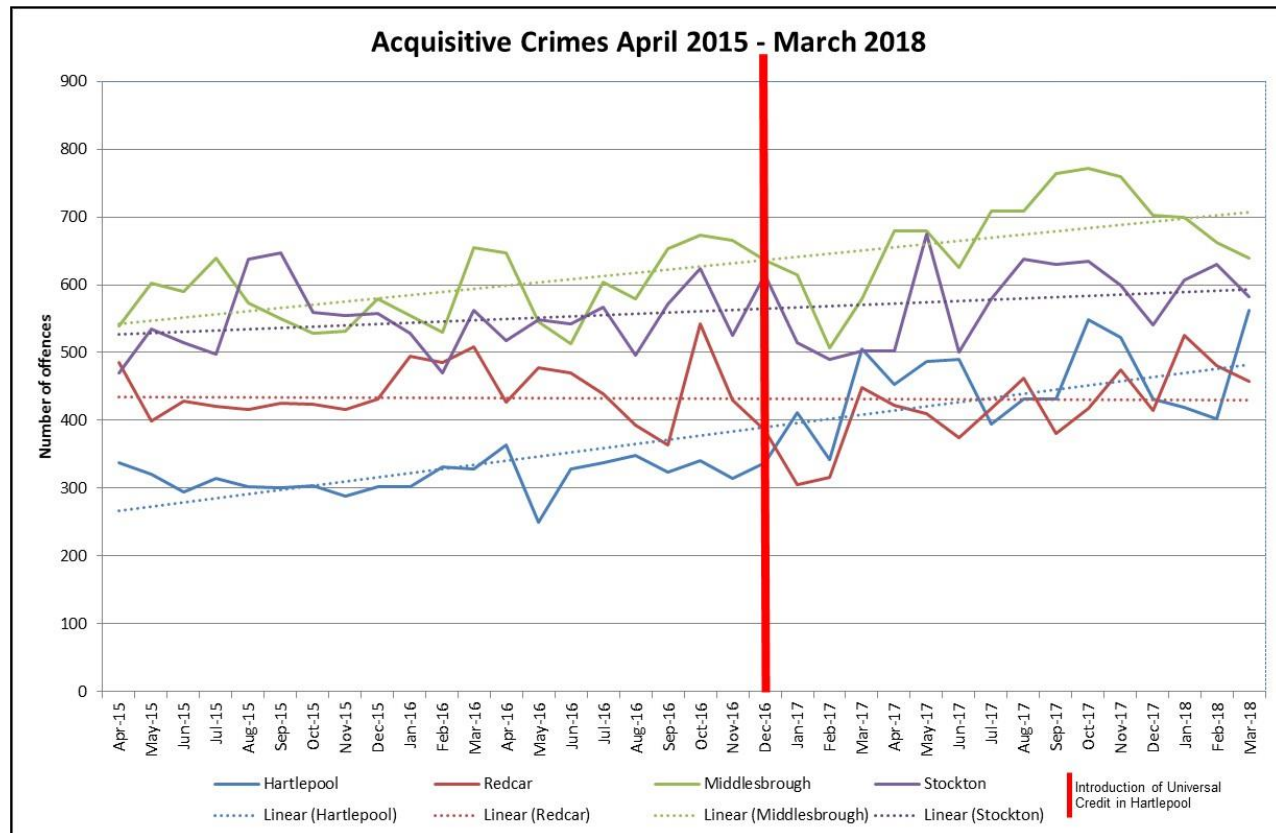


Chart 2

When data is considered from December 2016 onwards all four Cleveland Policing Areas display a similar rate of increase in acquisitive crime as demonstrated in Chart 3 below.

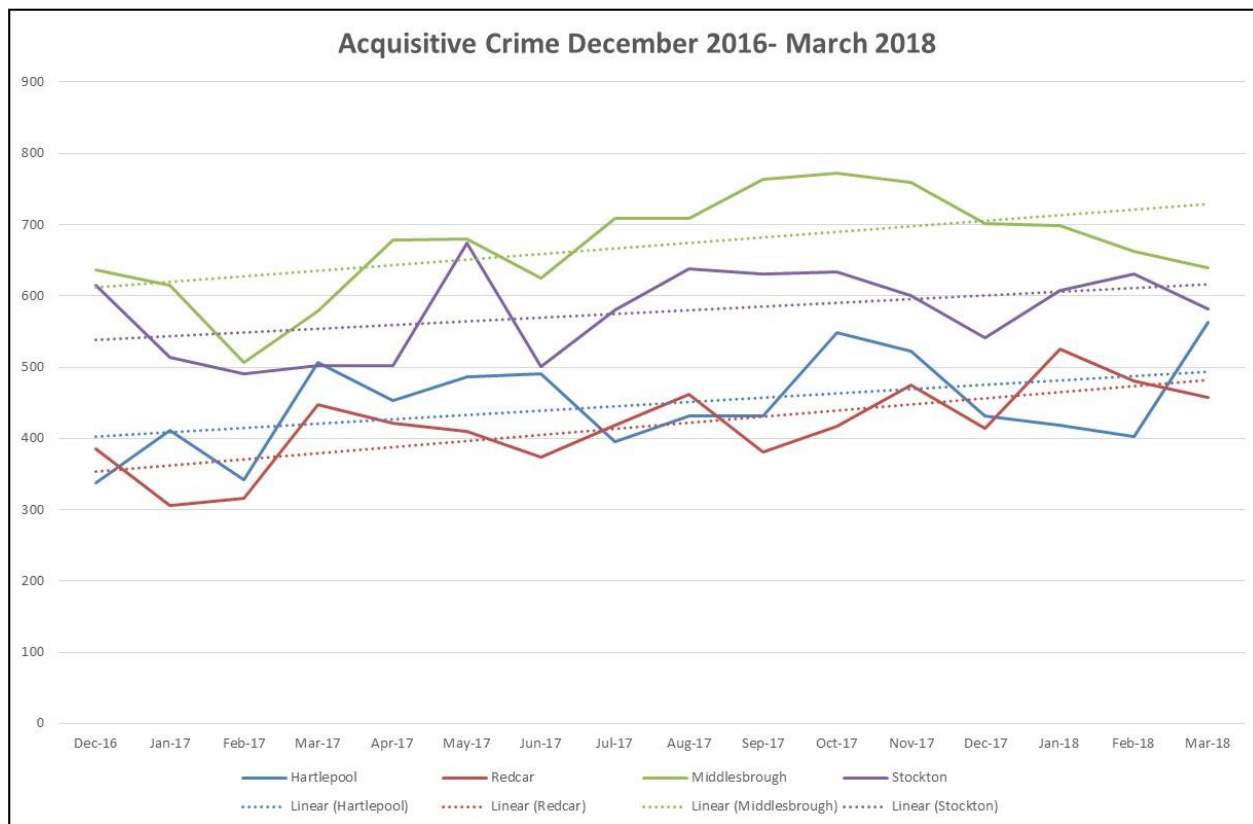


Chart 3

What this data tells us

- Acquisitive crime in Hartlepool was increasing before the introduction of UC and has continued to increase since
- The acquisitive crime rate in Redcar (which does not have full UC) has remained stable over the same period
- The acquisitive crime rate in Middlesbrough (which does not have full UC) is increasing at the same rate as Hartlepool
- From the date of the introduction of UC, all 4 Cleveland Force Areas show an increasing rate of acquisitive crime, regardless of UC status

What it doesn't tell us

- What other drivers may be contributing to the increase in acquisitive crime rates, especially for particular crime types such as shoplifting where offenders were often prolific prior to the introduction of UC and have continued to offend since
- Why Redcar has maintained a stable rate of acquisitive crime over the 3 year period when Hartlepool's rate has increased steeply when it shares many characteristics (such as similar population size and levels of deprivation) with Hartlepool
- How many offences within the data were committed by offenders on UC and how many were committed by those not in receipt of the benefit

6. COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS (CSPs) IN HARTLEPOOL'S iQUANTA "MOST SIMILAR GROUP"

iQuanta is a web-based service provided to operational staff in police forces, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and HMIC and makes available analyses of crime, policing performance and community safety data at Police Force and Community Safety Partnership levels.

iQuanta contains some unpublished police recorded crime data as they are received on a monthly basis (whereas the National Statistics are only published quarterly). However, unlike the quarterly statistics, the data is not reconciled and so may be different from final published figures. The figures should therefore only be used for informal indications of trends.

Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of CSPs that have been found to be the most similar to each other using statistical methods, based on demographic, economic and social characteristics which relate to crime. CSPs within the Most Similar Groups will generally have reasonably comparable levels of crime but may not be similar in terms of population size or diversity.

The community safety partnerships within Hartlepool's Most Similar Group (MSG) are (police force name in brackets):

- Halton (Cheshire)
- Barrow-in-Furness (Cumbria)
- Rochdale (Lancashire)
- Newport (Gwent)
- North East Lincolnshire (Humberside)
- Thanet (Kent)
- Burnley (Lancashire)
- Knowsley (Merseyside)
- St Helen's (Merseyside)
- South Tyneside (Northumbria)
- Sunderland (Northumbria)
- Stoke-on-Trent (Staffordshire)
- Walsall (West Midlands)
- Bradford (West Yorkshire)

To date, only Hartlepool, Burnley and Newport (in May 2017 and November 2017 respectively) have had UC rolled out. The other partnership areas within the Most Similar Group have yet to be included in the national roll-out of UC.

iQuanta data for the financial year 2017-18 identifies that Hartlepool compares poorly with other CSP's for most acquisitive crime types. Table 1 below displays the rate of offences for each of the acquisitive crime types per 1000 population in the town, the MSG average rate of offences per 1000 population, Hartlepool's position in the MSG and whether this is above or below the MSG average.

Crime Type	Hartlepool	MSG Average	Hartlepool Position	MSG Comparison
Burglary Residential	21.74	15.18	13	Above
Burglary Bus & Com	3.97	2.56	14	Above
Bicycle Theft	1.86	1.78	14	Above
Theft from the Person	0.67	0.77	7	Below
Vehicle Crime	13.54	8.52	15	Above
Shoplifting	16.53	8.01	15	Above
Other Theft	13.95	10.01	15	Above
Robbery - Business	0.34	0.14	11	Above
Robbery - Personal	0.88	0.86	8	Comparable

Table 1

What this data tells us

- Hartlepool's acquisitive crime rates are above average when compared to the other CSPs for nearly all acquisitive crime types
- Hartlepool has the worst rates of vehicle crime, shoplifting and 'other' theft of all 15 CSPs in the most similar group

What it doesn't tell us

- The iQuanta data is limited in that it only shows the data from the most recent financial year so although it is possible to see how Hartlepool compares to the other CSPs, it is not possible to see if this position is changing over time (i.e. getting better or worse since Hartlepool rolled out UC and comparative placings against other CSPs as UC comes into effect in their areas)
- It is also not possible to drill down into the data to account for exactly why Hartlepool is positioned as it is compared to other CSPs

CONCLUSIONS

From this initial scanning document, it has not been possible to establish a clear link between acquisitive crime trends and UC in Hartlepool; however, what has been apparent is that the factors leading to this high rate of acquisitive crime are complex and that further research is required to investigate these further.

What has been identified, however, is scope for further analysis to better understand why people commit acquisitive crime. For example, interviews could be carried out with offenders to ask what they are stealing and why (i.e. foodstuffs for personal consumption or items to sell). Questions would need to be framed to differentiate between stealing for reasons linked to UC and other reasons such as to finance a drugs habit. Consideration could also be given to methods of finding out why people are *buying* stolen goods as the data does not include these offences so it has not been possible to test the hypothesis that some people on UC may be buying cheap stolen goods as a low-risk alternative to stealing themselves.

Additionally, due to confidentiality and data protection restrictions, it has not been possible to cross reference offences against benefits records to establish which offenders are in receipt of the benefit and which are not. This means that inferences into the drivers for acquisitive crime drawn solely from total number of offences or trends over time are difficult to substantiate even where the identity of individual offenders is recorded.

Nationally, it would appear that there has been little formal investigation into any links between crime and UC. A Google search for the phrase "*is rising crime due to universal credit*" returns a large number of newspaper articles promoting this theory but little in the way of published formal research to draw on.



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

22nd June 2018



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 4 – January 2018 – March 2018 (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 4, 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 4.

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

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Safer Hartlepool Performance Indicators Quarter 4 January - March 2018

Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Jan – Mar 2017	Current Position Jan – Mar 2018	Actual Diff	% Diff
All Recorded Crime	9008	Reduce	2433	2718	285	11.7%
Residential Burglary	330	Reduce	156	221	65	41.7%
Vehicle Crime	857	Reduce	401	339	-62	-15.5%
Shoplifting	1256	Reduce	283	412	129	45.6%
Local Violence	2147	Reduce	526	619	93	17.7%
Repeat Cases of Domestic Violence – MARAC	29%	Reduce	20%	30%	10	50%

Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by Drugs and Alcohol

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Jan – Mar 2017	Current Position Jan – Mar 2018	Actual Diff	% Diff
Number of substance misusers going into effective treatment – Opiate	653	3% increase	647	638	-9	-1.4%
Proportion of substance misusers that successfully complete treatment - Opiate	4.1%	12%	6.6%	6.1%	-0.5	-7.6%
Proportion of substance misusers who successfully complete treatment and represent back into treatment within 6 months of leaving treatment	25%	10%	5.8%	6.3%	0.4	8.6%
Reduction in the rate of alcohol related harm hospital admissions	148	Reduce	Data unavailable	Data unavailable		
Number of young people found in possession of alcohol	2	Reduce	0	0	0	0%

Strategic Objective: Create Confident, Cohesive and Safe Communities

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Jan – Mar 2017	Current Position Jan – Mar 2018	Actual Diff	% Diff
Anti-social Behaviour Incidents reported to the Police	7171	Reduce	1685	1400	-285	-16.9%
Deliberate Fires	444	Reduce	104	46	-58	-55.8%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	630	Reduce	180	155	-25	-13.9%
Hate Incidents	155	Increase	35	36	1	2.9%

Strategic Objective: Reduce Offending & Re-Offending

Indicator Name	Baseline 2016/17	Local Directional Target 2017/18	Jan – Mar 2017	Current Position Jan – Mar 2018	Actual Diff	% Diff
Re-offending rate of young offenders*	Data not published yet	Reduce	Data not available	Data not available		
First-Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System	40	Reduce	11	3	-8	-72.7%
Offences committed by Prolific & Priority Offenders	286	Reduce	Data not available	Data not available		
Number of Troubled Families engaged with	530	769	530	769	239	45.1%
Number of Troubled Families where results have been claimed	210	368	210	393	180	84.5%

* 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 Jun 2017

Recorded Crime in Hartlepool January to March 2018

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	Jan 17 - Mar 17	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Change	% Change
Violence against the person	526	619	93	17.7%
Homicide	0	0	0	0%
Violence with injury	215	218	3	1.4%
Violence without injury	311	401	90	28.9%
Sexual Offences	41	71	30	73.2%
Rape	20	18	-2	-10%
Other Sexual Offences	21	53	32	152.4%
Robbery	7	36	29	414.3%
Business Robbery	1	5	4	400%
Personal Robbery	6	31	25	416.7%
Acquisitive Crime	1259	1385	126	10%
Burglary - Residential	156	221	65	41.7%
Burglary – Business & Com.	60	76	16	26.7%
Bicycle Theft	40	27	-13	-32.5%
Theft from the Person	13	13	0	0%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	401	339	-62	-15.5%
Shoplifting	283	412	129	45.6%
Other Theft	306	297	-9	-2.9
Criminal Damage & Arson	407	362	-45	-11.1%
Total	2240	2473	233	10.4%

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.

6.4 APPENDIX A

Police Generated Offences				
Crime Category/Type	Jan 17 - Mar 17	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	69	99	30	43.5%
Drug Offences	58	65	7	12.1%
Trafficking of drugs	16	16	0	0%
Possession/Use of drugs	42	49	7	16.7%
Possession of Weapons	6	23	17	283.3%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	60	58	-2	-3.3%
Total Police Generated Crime	193	245	52	26.9%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL	2433	2718	285	11.7%

6.4 APPENDIX A

Recorded Crime in Cleveland January - March 2018

Publicly Reported Crime Jan 18 – Mar 18										
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	619	6.8	672	5.0	1237	9.1	1194	6.4	3722	6.8
Homicide	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Violence with injury	218	2.4	262	2.0	427	3.1	404	2.1	1311	2.4
Violence without injury	401	4.4	409	3.1	810	5.9	790	4.2	2410	4.4
Sexual Offences	71	0.8	72	0.5	158	1.2	142	0.8	443	0.8
Rape	18	0.2	30	0.2	61	0.4	54	0.3	163	0.3
Other Sexual Offences	53	0.6	42	0.3	97	0.7	88	0.5	280	0.5
Acquisitive Crime	1385	15.2	1465	10.9	2001	14.7	1819	9.7	6670	12.1
Burglary - Residential	221	5.5	291	4.9	329	5.8	203	2.6	1044	4.4
Burglary – Business & Com.	76	0.8	126	0.9	100	0.7	97	0.5	399	0.7
Bicycle Theft	27	0.3	25	0.2	62	0.5	54	0.3	168	0.3
Theft from the Person	13	0.1	6	0.0	36	0.3	38	0.2	93	0.2
Robbery – Personal	5	0.1	3	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0	17	0.0
Robbery - Business	31	0.3	15	0.1	52	0.4	32	0.2	130	0.2
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	339	3.7	279	2.1	277	2.0	297	1.6	1192	2.2
Shoplifting	412	4.5	397	3.0	746	5.5	729	3.9	2284	4.2
Other Theft	297	3.3	341	2.5	451	3.3	401	2.1	1490	2.7
Criminal Damage & Arson	362	4.0	541	4.0	730	5.4	606	3.2	2239	4.1
Total	2473	27.1	2768	20.7	4181	30.7	3799	20.2	13221	24.1

6.4 APPENDIX A

Police Generated Offences Jan 18 – Mar 18										
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	99	1.1	108	0.8	249	1.8	193	1.0	649	1.2
Drug Offences	65	0.7	33	0.2	133	1.0	75	0.4	306	0.6
Trafficking of drugs	16	0.2	4	0.0	23	0.2	17	0.1	60	0.1
Possession/Use of drugs	49	0.5	29	0.2	110	0.8	58	0.3	246	0.4
Possession of Weapons	23	0.3	11	0.1	27	0.2	17	0.1	78	0.1
Misc. Crimes Against Society	58	0.6	40	0.3	89	0.7	80	0.4	267	0.5
Total Police Generated Crime	245	2.7	192	1.4	498	3.7	365	1.9	1300	2.4
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	2718	29.8	2960	22.1	4679	34.4	4164	22.2	14521	26.4

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool January 2018 – March 2018

Incident Category	Jan 17 - Mar 17	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Change	% Change
AS21 - Personal	590	538	-52	-8.8%
AS22 - Nuisance	1063	843	-220	-20.7%
AS23 - Environmental	32	19	-13	-40.6%
Total	1685	1400	-285	-16.9%

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool Jan 18 – Mar 18										
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	538	5.9	569	4.2	830	6.1	837	4.5	2774	5.1
AS22 - Nuisance	843	9.3	1326	9.9	2046	15.0	1671	8.9	5886	10.7
AS23 - Environmental	19	0.2	30	0.2	43	0.3	42	0.2	134	0.2
Total	1400	15.4	1925	14.4	2919	21.3	2550	13.6	8794	16.0
Quarterly Year on Year Comparison	Reduced by 16.9%		Reduced by 9%		Reduced by 2.2%		Reduced by 9%		Reduced by 8.2%	