

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF DATE AND TIME



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

AGENDA



Monday 18 March 2019

at 3.00 pm

**in the Council Chamber,
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
Tony Hanson, Assistant Director, Environment and Neighbourhood Services, Hartlepool Borough Council
Pat Riordan, Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council
Superintendent Alison Jackson, 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
Alan Brown, Group 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
Jill Harrison, Director of Adult and Community Based Services, Hartlepool Borough Council

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 17th January 2019



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4. PRESENTATIONS

- 4.1 Local Criminal Justice Partnership Performance Framework – *Representative from the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office for Cleveland*

5. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 5.1 Strategic Assessment January 2018-December 2018 – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 5.2 Violent Crime – Proposal for a Public Health Approach – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*
- 5.3 Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance – *Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

FOR INFORMATION

Date of next meeting – to be confirmed



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP MINUTES AND DECISION RECORD

17 January 2019

The meeting commenced at 2.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool.

Present:

Councillor: Christopher Akers-Belcher (In the Chair)
Councillor Jim Lindridge
Tony Hanson, Assistant Director, Environment and
Neighbourhood Services
Peter Brambleby, Interim Director of Public Health
Chief Inspector Nigel Burnell, Chair of Youth Offending Board
Sally Robinson, Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning
Services

Lisa Oldroyd was in attendance as substitute for Barry
Coppinger, John Lovatt as substitute for Jill Harrison, Sandra
Clement as substitute for Ann Powell, Alison Peavor as
substitute for Jean Golightly and Kevin Hanson as substitute for
Alan Brown

Also Present:

Gemma Hutchinson, Nacro Bass, Bail Accommodation and
Support Service

Officers: Sylvia Pinkney, Head of Public Protection
Rachel Parker, Community Safety Team Leader
Denise Wimpenny, Principal Democratic Services Officer

41. Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Denise Ogden, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods, Hartlepool Borough Council, Jill Harrison, Director of Adult and Community Based Services, Hartlepool Borough Council, Barry Coppinger, Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, Ann Powell, Head of Cleveland Area, National Probation Service Alan Brown, Cleveland Fire Authority and Jean Golightly, Director of Nursing and Quality, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees CCG.

42. Declarations of Interest

None.

43. Minutes of the meeting held on 27 November 2018

Confirmed subject to the following amendment in terms of attendees be amended to read as follows:-

Simon Smart and Jo Wright, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

Dave Mead, Victim Care and Advice Service

44. Children's Hub Update Presentation *(Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services)*

Issue(s) for consideration

The Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services provided a detailed presentation which included background information in relation to the development of the service. The purpose of the Children's Hub was to provide a single point of access across North Tees offering multi-agency triage and assessment of enquiries about children and young people. The Children's Hub went live on 1 June 2016.

The presentation included an overview of the volume of work managed by the Hub which resulted in a high number of telephone calls and electronic referrals. Typically each month, the Hub handled over 1,000 calls, dealt with 1,300 electronic referrals and sent approximately 31% of these concerns for statutory social care assessment. The split of work across the two local authorities was 60% Stockton and 40% Hartlepool.

A performance management framework was in place and continued to show positive progress:-

- 25% of referrals go through the CHub process
- More than 45% result in social care assessment
- 21% of referrals lead to a Strategy discussion
- 100% of referrals result in partner consensus

A Police Officer presence, as part of the Hub, had improved performance figures with a 99% attendance at strategy meetings. Due to capacity issues, attendance of Health partners at strategy meetings was currently 67%. Members were advised that the Children's Hub had been subject to rigorous audits in order for partners to be confident that thresholds were appropriate and that children were kept safe from harm, the outcome of which was provided. The Director was pleased to report the outcome of a recent external inspection of Hartlepool Children's Services which indicated

the Children's Hub to be good.

Since the creation of the Board a number of areas for development had been identified which included improvements to ICT systems, improvements to thresholds applied by professionals, strategy meetings and the recording of management decisions required further manager capacity as well as ongoing resource issues for partners, details of which were provided. In terms of the next steps, the Hub would continue to review demand, quality and appropriateness of referrals, identify business process improvement opportunities, continue to audit cases using a multi-agency approach and share learning opportunities. The Partnership was advised that a new south of the Tees Hub was being set up based on the Hartlepool model.

Partnership Members debated issues arising from the presentation and the Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services provided clarification on aspects of the data presented. In response to a query raised from the Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group representative as to how health attendance could be improved, background information was provided in relation to resource and capacity issues of health partners in terms of attendance at strategy meetings. Reference was made to concerns that had previously been reported regarding withdrawal of a nursing presence from the Hub and the impact on service delivery as a result.

Members welcomed progress to date and current performance and requested that the Partnership's thanks be conveyed to the team.

Decision

That the contents of the presentation be noted.

45. Bail Accommodation Support Presentation

(Representative from NacroBASS – Bail Accommodation and Support Service)

Issue(s) for consideration

A representative from NACRO provided the Partnership with a presentation in relation to the work of the Bail Accommodation and Support Service (BASS). The presentation included the background to the role and remit of the service which was to provide housing and support in the community to people who do not have a suitable address during the period of their bail, Home Detention Curfew (HDC), Intensive Community Order Residence Requirement (ICO) or other supervised licence.

The presentation included details of the following:-

- NACRO awarded BASS Contract for 3 years from 18 June 2018

- Eligibility criteria
- Accommodation options
 - single gender occupancy
 - able to accommodate family units
 - offenders must be suitable for shared housing
 - each person has their own lockable room and shared communal living area
 - daily availability mailing list goes to referrers
- Support package for HDC/ALC and bail cases is the same across all cohorts
- Dedicated Support Officer providing minimum of one appointment per week (twice in first fortnight) plus additional unannounced visits to the property
- Current provision – Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Darlington
Seeking:
Hartlepool alternatives
Stockton
Durham

In the discussion that followed the presentation the representative responded to queries raised arising from the presentation. Clarification was provided in relation to the challenges facing the service and the importance of ensuring individuals were placed in an appropriate area were highlighted. It was noted that a consultation process was in place which included seeking feedback from neighbours, police, local authorities and probation service.

Decision

That the contents of the presentation be noted.

46. Prevent Update *(Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods)*

Purpose of report

To update the Partnership on local arrangements for the delivery of Prevent.

Issue(s) for consideration

The report provided the background to the Prevent Strategy and statutory duty and responsibilities upon local councils for embedding and co-ordinating Prevent activity in their local area. Hartlepool's Prevent Operational Group had been established to assist local partners in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism by ensuring the Prevent Duty was embedded within partner organisations.

The objectives of the Operational Group would be refreshed to reflect the aims and objectives of the Cleveland Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism Partnership Delivery Group (CTDEPDG), details of which were set out in the report. The outcome of the Hartlepool Operational Group's self-assessment and the objectives, as set out in the report, would be used to develop an updated local delivery plan.

In response to clarification sought in relation to the timescales for the delivery plan to be presented to the Partnership, the Community Safety Team Leader advised that it was envisaged the delivery plan and self assessment would be available towards the end of the summer.

Decision

- (i) That the contents of the report be noted.
- (ii) That the outcome of the Hartlepool Operational Group Self-Assessment and updated delivery plan be reported to a future meeting of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.
- (iii) That the Hartlepool Operational Prevent Group provide bi-annual delivery progress updates to the Partnership.

47. Face the Public Event 2019 (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*)

Purpose of report

To present to the Board proposals for the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's Face the Public event in 2019.

Issue(s) for consideration

The Community Safety Team Leader reported on the background to the requirement that the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and Health and Wellbeing Board hold a Face the Public Event each year.

It was proposed that the Partnership and Health and Wellbeing Board Face the Public Events both be held on 11 March 2019 in the Civic Suite of the Civic Centre. Holding these two events consecutively on the same day would allow the resources required for their organisation to be shared and duplication removed. It would also allow a potential crossover of attendees giving those who attended the Health and Wellbeing Board event an opportunity to stay and participate in the Partnership event and vice versa.

The Chair reported that in his experience as Chair at previous Health and Wellbeing and Safer Hartlepool Partnership Face the Public Events attendees were predominantly the same raising similar issues.

A Member commented on the benefits of receiving Community Safety Ward Member information which had enabled Elected Members to provide feedback to community groups and suggested that such arrangements be strengthened further to individual Members. Some concerns were raised in relation to the reluctance of residents to report issues using the 101 police response service, the reasons for which were outlined. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of Elected Members promoting this service with the community and residents' groups.

Decision

That the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's Face the Public Event be held on 11 March 2019 commencing at 5.00 pm (duration 2 hours)

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

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

Minute 49 – Domestic Homicide Review – This item contained exempt information under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006 namely information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual (para 2).

49. Domestic Homicide Review (*Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods*) This item contained exempt information under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006 namely information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual (para 2)

Purpose of report

To update the Partnership on the Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) currently being undertaken, as part of the Partnership's statutory duty to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004).

Issue(s) for consideration

The Partnership received an update report, a copy of which was tabled at the meeting, on the Domestic Homicide Review that was currently being undertaken.

Further details were set out in the exempt section of the minutes.

Decision

The Partnership noted that once completed, and prior to submission to the Home Office, the Domestic Homicide Review overview report would be brought to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership for consideration and agreement.

50. Date and Time of Next Meeting

The Chair reported that the next meeting would be held on Friday 22 March 2019 at 10.00 am.

The meeting concluded at 3.30 pm.

CHAIR



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

18th March 2019



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT JANUARY 2018-
DECEMBER 2018

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To receive the Strategic Assessment January 2018- December 2018.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership has a statutory requirement to undertake an annual strategic assessment to identify and address the community safety issues that impact upon and matter to the local community. To address these issues, it is important to understand not only what is happening where, but what may be causing the problems and the best way to tackle them. All the work of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership is intelligence led provided by analysis contained within the Strategic Assessment and other detailed analytical reports. The 2018 Strategic Assessment attached at **Appendix A**.
- 2.2 To aid the development of the Community Safety Plan 2017-2020 (Year 3) 2019 a presentation will be delivered to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership outlining the key findings of the Strategic Assessment (January 2018- December 2018) and progress in relation to the strategic objectives and annual priorities identified in the current three year community safety plan (2017-2020) as follows:

Strategic Objectives 2017-20	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 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	Anti-Social Behaviour – reduce anti-social behaviour

Strategic Objectives 2017-20	Annual Priorities 2018-19
and safe communities	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.

3. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 The presentation will identify any key risks to community safety for possible inclusion in the Community Safety Plan the first draft of which will be presented to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership in June 2019.

4. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

5. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory duty to undertake an annual strategic assessment.

6. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 6.1 The Strategic Assessment includes feedback from consultation undertaken with the public and other key stakeholders through an on-line survey undertaken on behalf of the SHP February – March 2019, Cleveland Police Public Confidence Survey 2018, and the annual face the public event held in March 2019.

7. CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY

- 7.1 There are no child and family poverty considerations related to this report.

8. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

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

9. SECTION 17 OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER ACT 1998 CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership has a statutory requirement to undertake an annual strategic assessment to identify and address the community safety issues that impact upon and matter to the local community. To address these issues, it is important to understand not only what is happening where, but what may be causing the problems and the best way to tackle them. The assessment will therefore enable the SHP to consider and identify any changing/new priorities for future inclusion in the Community Safety Plan Year 3 (2019-2020).

10. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

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

11. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 11.1 There are no asset management considerations associated with this report.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 Members of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership are asked to discuss the contents of the presentation in relation to the key findings of the strategic assessment and discuss any new and emerging priorities that could be included in the Community Safety Plan Year 3.
- 12.2 Members of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership are asked to consider the delivery structure needed to address existing and emerging priorities ie potential sub groups or task groups that may be required during 2019/20 to enable a focus on these priorities.

13. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 13.1 To assist in the annual refresh of the Community Safety Plan the Safer Hartlepool Partnership has a statutory requirement to undertake an annual strategic assessment to identify and address the key community safety issues impacting on the local community.

14. CONTACT OFFICER

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**Safer Hartlepool Partnership
Strategic Assessment
2018**

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INTRODUCTION

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

The Strategic Assessment contains information to aid understanding of the priority community safety issues identified for and by the communities of Hartlepool, including what has changed over the last year. This document provides an overview of the key findings from the strategic assessment and proposed priorities to inform the development of Year 3 of the Community Safety Plan 2017 – 2020.

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

- Hartlepool Community Safety Team
- Hartlepool Borough Council Public Health
- Cleveland Fire Brigade
- Cleveland Police
- North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust
- Office of the Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner
- Victim Support and the Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS)
- Harbour
- Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & PRIORITIES

As outlined in the Community Safety Plan 2017-2020 (Year 2), the current strategic objectives and annual priorities for 2017-2018 were agreed by the Partnership in June 2018 and are detailed in the table below.

Strategic Objectives 2017-2020	Annual Priorities 2018-2019
Reduce crime and repeat victimisation	<p>Acquisitive Crime - reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity with a particular focus on residential burglary.</p> <p>Domestic Violence and Abuse – safeguard individuals and their families from domestic violence and abuse and reduce repeat victimisation of those identified as “high risk”.</p>
Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	Substance Misuse - reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by illegal drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol related violence.
Create confident, cohesive and safe communities	<p>Vulnerable Victims – work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Anti-social Behaviour – reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational and enforcement activity and increase restorative interventions.</p>
Reduce offending and re-offending	Reduce Re-offending - reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

The following provides an overview of key partnership performance indicators for the strategic period January to December 2018

Performance Key Findings:

1. Recorded crime levels in Hartlepool have increased year on year since 2015, and continue to follow an increasing trend.
2. In 2018, recorded crime in Hartlepool increased by 12% (+1,263 offences) in comparison to the same period last year, however, the rate of increase has slowed since 2017, which saw a 21% increase (+1,808 offences). Offence types experiencing the greatest increase during 2018 were:
 - a. Stalking and Harassment (+689 offences, +151.1%)
 - b. Robbery (personal) (+29 offences, +50%)
 - c. Shoplifting (+444 offences, +31.6%)
 - d. Public disorder (+294 offences, +83.5%)
3. Despite an overall increase, several offence types experienced significant reductions:
 - a. Burglary (business and community) (-81 offences, -22.8%)
 - b. Bicycle theft (-36 offences, -19.4%)
 - c. Vehicle crime (-476 offences, -36.1%)
4. The proportion of female victims suffering 2 or more incidents of domestic abuse has increased by 2% to 28%.
5. Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the Police in 2018 have reduced by 17.2% compared to the previous year.
6. Cleveland Fire Brigade recorded a reduction of 18.2% for deliberate primary fires, however, deliberate secondary fires increased by 13.3%.
7. Numbers of young people in treatment for substance misuse have reduced by 24% from 107 in 2016-17 to 81 in 2017-18.
8. The rate of drug poisoning fatalities in Hartlepool is almost three times the national average at 17.4 per 100,000 people compared to 6.6 per 100,000 people nationally.
9. In 2018, 1,866 offenders were detected in relation to 1,505 crimes. Of these, 1,424 offenders (76.3%) were detected in relation to 2 or more offences.

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

1. Reduce Crime and Repeat Victimisation

Acquisitive Crime

Annual Priority: Reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity with a particular focus on residential burglary.

In comparison to the previous year, acquisitive crime in Hartlepool has reduced by 5.4%. However, acquisitive crime remains the most prevalent crime type in Hartlepool and accounts for 44.5% of all recorded crime during the assessment period.

With the exception of theft from the person offences (+3.2%) and shoplifting (+31.6%), all acquisitive offence types displayed a reduction in 2018 with the greatest reductions experienced in vehicle crime offences (-36.1%), burglary business and community (-22.8%) and bicycle theft (-19.4%).

Residential burglary offences reduced by 4% (-31 offences). Notably, burglaries to sheds and garages reduced by 33.6% (-82 offences) when compared to the previous year. Geographical analysis of offences identifies that 38.5% of all offences occurred in the Victoria and Burn Valley wards. On average, there were 65 burglary offences reported per month however, offences peaked in January 2018 and December 2018 as a result of a spate of offences in the Victoria, Jesmond and Headland and Harbour wards and in the Victoria, Burn Valley and Rural West wards respectively.

Analysis indicates that where such information was recorded, opportunism continues to be a motivating factor in this crime type with 19% of residential burglaries during 2018 recorded as occurring at insecure properties.

There has been a significant reduction in the number of vehicle crime offences compared to the previous year (-36.1%; -477 offences). However, repeat streets suffering from vehicle crime are evident in the data and comparable to 2017, offences occurring in the Burn Valley and Headland and Harbour wards equate to more than one quarter (28.2%) of all vehicle crime offences in Hartlepool.

Similar to burglary offences, theft from motor vehicle offences are often opportunistic whereby offenders come across vehicles, in many cases unlocked, that have items of value visible; cash, mobile phones etc.

Domestic Violence and Abuse

Annual Priority: Safeguard individuals and their families from violence and abuse and implement programmes to tackle those identified as 'high risk'.

Nationally, the police recorded 599,549 domestic abuse-related crimes in the year ending March 2018¹, a 23% increase compared to the previous year. The latest findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimate that 2 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year (1.3 million women, 695,000 men).

Locally, the number of domestic-related offences² in Hartlepool has increased by 40.5% (+556 offences) during 2018, largely attributable to a significant increase in stalking and harassment (+111.8% / +265 offences) and violence without injury (+34.7% / +136 offences) offences.

Of the 1,170 victims of domestic abuse identified in 2018, the majority (900 individuals/77%) were female. As in previous years, repeat victimisation is evident. The proportion of repeat victims suffering 2 or more incidents has increased by 2% to 28% for female victims; however the proportion of male repeat victims remains the same as last year at 12%.

Repeat victim data indicates that there were 321 females and 49 males who experienced 2 or more incidents in 2018. Six of the female victims suffered between 10 and 21 domestic violence offences during the 12 month period with further analysis identifying 3 males suffered 5 or more incidents over the same period.

During the reporting period 1,146 perpetrators of domestic violence incidents have been identified. The majority (74%) were males and more than one quarter of these perpetrators (329) are identified as having committed 2 or more offences, with the most prolific perpetrator committing 21 offences during the reporting period.

Data provided by Cleveland MARAC shows that of the 146 Hartlepool cases discussed at MARAC during 2018, 42 were repeat cases which equates to a repeat rate of 29%. This compares to a rate of 33% in 2017 (38 repeats from 115 cases). The number of children in the household for MARAC cases, however, has increased from 140 in 2017 to 180 in 2018.

Commissioned by the Local Authority, Harbour continues to provide specialist domestic abuse support services in Hartlepool and referrals to these services increased by 11% from 2628 in 2017 to 2904 in 2018.

¹ ONS - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

² Offences where "Y" has been inserted into the "Domestic Violence?" field

Although referrals for refuge accommodation have reduced, referrals to the outreach services provided by Harbour have increased by almost one third from 1,072 to 1,400. In part, this can be attributed to professionals identifying that not all clients are suitable for refuge accommodation due to them having complex needs.

Most recently, additional pathways for these clients have been made available through the Domestic Abuse Navigator Project. The Navigator Project (which developed as a result of a successful funding application to the November 2016 £20 million fund) brought together six local authorities (Hartlepool, Redcar & Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Stockton, Durham and Darlington), housing providers, Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and a range of voluntary sector agencies. This partnership pioneered the development of a new model of support targeted at vulnerable victims of domestic abuse with complex needs and those from BAME backgrounds, including people with no recourse to public funds.

In December 2018, the six local authorities were successful in securing a further £827,000 of funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to develop and reform services to support earlier models of intervention with vulnerable victims, whilst maintaining crisis provision for those with complex needs.

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (also known as Clare's Law) gives people the opportunity to apply for information on whether their partner has a history of abusive behaviour (the Right to Ask). It also encompasses a facility for Police to inform someone of their partner's history if concerns are raised by a third party (the Right to Know).

During 2018, 404 applications for Clare's Law disclosures were made within the Cleveland Force area, of which 70 (17%) were from Hartlepool.

Other Violence

Violence against the person offences which are not related to domestic violence have increased by 42.7% compared to the previous year. Analysis has identified that whilst assaults with and without injury continue to account for the greatest number of violence offences, the overall rise in this crime category can be attributed to significant increases in the number of stalking and harassment (+184.7%), malicious communications (+243.8%) and public alarm, fear and distress (+98.9%) offences.

A profile of perpetrators of violence offences (excluding domestic violence offences) shows that the majority of offenders are males (65%) aged between 25 and 34 (21%) with an average age of 37. The trend of offenders moving up into the next age bracket which was identified in 2017 appears to be continuing in 2018 with offenders aged 35-44 now representing 20% of all offenders.

Comparable to the previous year males aged between 25 and 34 years continue to be at the greatest risk of being a victim of non-domestic related violence. The average age of a male victim is 34.

Although a significant number of reports of assaults by strangers are received by the Police each year, further analysis of the data also shows that incidents of stranger-violence in Hartlepool are actually quite rare. Where the relationship between the offender and the victim is recorded, in almost half of offences (47%) the victim was an acquaintance of the offender. When other types of relationship (e.g. family member, neighbour or employee) are taken into account this proportion rises to 68%.

Furthermore, a dip sample of these reports identifies that in a proportion of stranger-assault cases the identity of the perpetrator is in fact known to the victim even if they do not know them personally.

Alcohol continues to be a contributory factor in violence offences. Cardiff Model Data obtained from North Tees Hospital Accident and Emergency Department identifies that there were 649 assault presentations during the reporting. In almost two thirds (61%) of cases alcohol was identified as a factor with either the victim (28%), the assailant (7%) or both (26%) having been drinking prior to the assault.

Further analysis of the data identified that 44% of these assaults occurred in the street, 26% occurred in the home and 8% occurred within a licensed premises.

2. Reduce the Harm Caused by Drug and Alcohol Misuse

Annual Priority: Reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community by drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol-related violence.

Adults

Information obtained from the Council's Public Health team identifies that Hartlepool has one of the highest death rates from drug misuse, and from alcohol related liver disease, in the North East region. Figures released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) found between 2015 and 2017, 46 drug poisoning fatalities were registered in Hartlepool, at a rate of 17.4 in every 100,000 people. The national rate was 6.6 per 100,000 people.

Like drugs, alcohol misuse cuts across all aspects of partnership service delivery and data from Public Health England through the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) identifies that:

- Alcohol-specific hospital admissions in Hartlepool stands at 815 admissions per 100,000 population. This is 4.5% above the regional average of 778 admissions per 100,000 population and;

- The rate of alcohol-specific hospital admissions for under-18s in Hartlepool stands at 38.4 per 100,000 population. Slightly above the England average of 32.9, this figure is almost half the Regional average of 64.8 per 100,000.

It is recognised that substance misuse is a major factor in domestic abuse, acquisitive crime, anti-social behaviour and re-offending. In 2014, the National Treatment Agency estimated that the overall annual cost of drug misuse in the UK was around £15.4 billion. £13.9 billion was due to drug-related crime, while around £0.5 billion was NHS costs for treating drug misuse.

Hartlepool's Health and Wellbeing Board asked for a "needs assessment" to be conducted during 2018 and from that to produce this specification and engage in a dialogue with potential clinical providers to secure a new pattern of service. That assessment has been completed and a new service specification has been drawn up, for implementation during 2019.

Young People

The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) looks at the performance and level of need regarding substance misuse in England. The 2017/18 NDTMS figures for young people in Hartlepool show that numbers in treatment are down by 24% from 107 in 2016/17 to 81 in 2017/18. Successful completions of substance misuse treatment have increased from 65% to 85% in the same period.

Young people's substance use in Hartlepool is predominantly cannabis and alcohol, with 80% of young people in treatment citing cannabis and 46% citing alcohol. The next largest substance of use is cocaine which was used by 7% of young people.

Five percent of Hartlepool's children in treatment for substance misuse are under the age of 13 years old, compared with 2% nationally. Those Hartlepool service users under 13 cited alcohol, cannabis and benzodiazepines as their substance of misuse. In keeping with national trends, drug and alcohol misuse is falling slightly and young people are starting to experiment with drugs later.

Communities

Drug use continues to be a community concern, particularly in our most disadvantaged communities, where drug dealing and associated anti-social behaviour affect residents' quality of life and feelings of safety.

Intelligence received from our communities is key to enabling Partners to disrupt drug activity and tackle anti-social behaviour. During the reporting period the Hartlepool Community Safety Team were successful in obtaining a Premises Closure Order for a property in the Manor House ward using powers under the Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Policing Act 2014. The Order lasts for 3 months

and prohibits access to the property for all but three named individuals for the duration of the Order.

3. Create Confident, Cohesive and Safe Communities

Victims

Annual Priority: Work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour.

During 2018, 113 victims have been supported by the Victim Care and Advice Services (VCAS) Officer. In addition 88 victims were given phone advice but fell short of requiring a full victim needs assessment (VNA).

The majority of those who received support from VCAS were victims of burglary. This reflects the serious impact that burglary has on victims, which often far exceeds the purely financial losses resulting from the crime. Burglary victims often report feelings of anger, shock and anxiety. These effects can be even more pronounced in vulnerable individuals who may face loss of independence, fear and social isolation as a consequence. This highlights the vital role played by the Victim Services staff within Hartlepool Community Safety Team.

Individuals With Complex Needs (Team Around the Individual)

The Team Around the Individual (TATI) approach is designed to improve communication and co-ordination between partners and professionals to support identified individuals across Hartlepool living with multiple complex issues and who have needs and /or behaviours that challenge and are a risk to themselves and others.

The focus of the TATI approach is on individuals who are:

- A repeat victim of crime or anti-social behaviour OR
- A repeat perpetrator of crime or anti-social behaviour OR
- Considered vulnerable to exploitation by others

and/or experience a combination of at least three of the following issues:

- Mental ill health
- Housing issues
- Problematic substance misuse
- Frequent attendee to A&E (subject to the availability of data)

The TATI team is now an integral part of the multi-agency co-located Community Safety Team and consists of two dedicated police officers sitting alongside the Police Early Intervention Officer, Council Anti-Social Behaviour and Victim Support Officers. The team provides a multi-agency case management function with co-ordinated interventions to ensure need is effectively addressed, including strategies to reduce the impact of negative behaviour.

Hate Crime

Hate crime is defined as “any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic”³. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

- race or ethnicity;
- religion or beliefs;
- sexual orientation;
- disability; and
- transgender identity

Home Office figures released in October 2018 indicate that in 2017/18 there were 94,098 hate crime offences recorded by the Police in England and Wales, an increase of 17% compared with the previous year. There were increases in all five of the centrally monitored strands.

Predominantly occurring in the Victoria, Headland and Harbour and Burn Valley wards, hate crime offences in Hartlepool increased by 8.5% when compared to the previous year with increases experienced in three of the five strands:

Hate Crimes	2017	2018	Diff	% Diff
Race	125	122	-3	-2.4
Religion or Belief	0	3	3	-
Sexual Orientation	7	15	8	114.3
Disability	8	13	5	62.5
Transgender Identity	2	1	-1	-50
Hate Crimes	142	154	12	8.5

Mirroring the national picture, 79% of offences were race hate crimes and, although the number of offences remain low, noticeable increases were identified in sexual orientation and disability hate crimes.

Initial analysis suggests that whilst a number of victims of hate crime are individuals working in hot food takeaway premises, convenience stores and as taxi drivers there is evidence of an increase in “on street” incidents in neighbourhoods and public places.

³ Common definition agreed in 2007 by the Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the Criminal Justice System.

Further analysis will be undertaken in relation to hate crime and reported to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

Prevent

The co-ordination of activity to prevent violent extremism on a tactical level continues to be undertaken by the Cleveland Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism Partnership Delivery Group (CTDEPDG). This group reports to the four Community Safety Partnerships within the Cleveland Police Force area, and the Cleveland Strategic Contest and Serious and Organised Crime Partnership Board. The activities of this group are informed by the Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) which is an annual document produced by Cleveland Police to identify the threat and vulnerability from terrorism and extremism in local areas. The CTLP helps the police and local partners understand and prioritise threat and vulnerability with suggested recommendations to address any risk.

Hartlepool's local Prevent Operational Group was established to assist local partners in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism by ensuring the Prevent Duty is embedded within partner organisations.

In September 2018, the Home Office published a Prevent Duty Toolkit for Local Authorities and partner agencies which includes a Local Authority Partnership Self-Assessment Tool. In 2019, the Operational Group will use this toolkit to assess its Prevent delivery in Hartlepool.

Across Cleveland, the Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) training continues to be delivered to build an understanding of the vulnerabilities associated with radicalisation and how to safeguard people who may be vulnerable to it through existing multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.

In Hartlepool, the delivery of WRAP is coordinated through the Local Authority's Workforce Development Teams. Sessions are available for all staff in the Local Authority and partner agencies and are part of the induction process for new starters. During 2018, 20 sessions were delivered to front line practitioners and partner agencies and in 2019, refresher training will be rolled out across all schools in Hartlepool.

Channel Referrals

In December 2018, the Home Office published figures regarding individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent Programme in 2017/18. Of the 7,318 referred, the largest proportion was from London (1,660; 23%) followed by the North East Region (1,223; 17%). Referrals for concerns related to right wing extremism increased by 36% to 1,312 compared to 968 in the previous year. Of these 1,312 individuals, the largest proportion were from the North East (249; 19%).

During the 12 month period January to December 2018, 6 Channel referrals were made in Hartlepool; 4 for concerns related to Islamist extremism and 2 related to right wing extremism. Whilst referrals were predominantly submitted by educational establishments, Children's Services and Mental Health Services also submitted referrals during the reporting period. Only one referral resulted in a Channel Panel being convened and related to right wing extremism. The remaining referrals did not raise any counter terrorism or domestic extremism concerns and were dealt with through other processes.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Annual Priority: Reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational and enforcement action and restorative interventions.

Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in 2018 reduced by 17.2% (1,213 incidents) compared to 2017. As in previous years, the Victoria and Headland and Harbour wards saw the highest number of incidents and accounted for over one third (37.3%) of all anti-social behaviour incidents in Hartlepool.

During 2018, an average of 487 incidents were reported to Police each month, a reduction from 589 per month in 2017. Nuisance anti-social behaviour incidents are once again the most commonly reported type of incident (66%), reflecting the impact on the wider community of anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour incidents peaked in May and July. Many of these reports relate to incidents in York Road, particularly people fighting in/outside takeaways at night and street drinkers congregating in the area around the ramp and causing a nuisance to passers-by and nearby businesses during the day.

Powers introduced under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 have been used extensively in Hartlepool during 2018. These powers include Community Protection Notices (CPNs), which can be used to deal with particular, ongoing problems or nuisances which are having a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life by targeting those responsible. In order for a CPN to be issued the following legal test must be met, i.e. that the local authority is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the conduct of an individual, business or organisation:

- Is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality;
- Is persistent or continuing in nature; and
- Is unreasonable.

The procedure involves submitting an initial written warning to the individual(s) causing the anti-social behaviour (known as a Community Protection Warning or CPW). If the perpetrator breaches the CPW by continuing to carry out the anti-

social behaviour, a CPN can then be issued. The CPN can include some or all of the following:

- A requirement to stop doing specified things;
- A requirement to do specified things;
- A requirement to take reasonable steps to achieve specified results.

If the perpetrator still continues their behaviour and the CPN is breached this becomes a criminal offence and the Council has the option to either issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) of £100 or to prosecute the offender at Magistrate's Court. Where the FPN is issued but is not paid or prosecution is the preferred option, then a Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) can be sought on the back of a successful prosecution.

During 2018, 27 CPWs have been issued in Hartlepool. These include 10 CPWs issued to address the on ongoing anti-social behaviour around the ramp area in York Road outlined above.

In the majority of cases to date, the CPW has proved sufficient to address the anti-social behaviour. However, 8 CPNs and 4 FPNs have been issued to individuals who have persisted with their anti-social behaviour. To date, only one individual has persisted with their behaviour beyond the FPN stage and was successfully prosecuted by the Council in September 2018 resulting in a Criminal Behaviour Order being imposed on the perpetrator.

Other successful outcomes tackling anti-social behaviour during 2018 have included the awarding of a harassment injunction and a premise closure order.

In response to residents' concerns, several days of action have also been carried out during 2018 to take specific targeted action against issues such as drug dealing, anti-social behaviour and environmental nuisance. Outcomes from these action days have included:

- Insecure properties identified and made safe
- Removal of rubbish from back yards and public spaces
- Grounds improvements including cutting back bushes and verge edging
- The execution of warrants for drug dealing and other offences
- Property marking and crime prevention advice provided to residents
- Fly-tipped waste, problem bins and scrap metal removed

Analysis continues to identify that the majority of reported anti-social behaviour is committed by adults rather than young people. Consistent with previous years, youth-related anti-social behaviour accounts for around one third of all incidents. In 2018, youth-related anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the Police

reduced from 2,621 incidents in 2017 to 1,792 incidents in 2018. A reduction of 31.6%.

Further analysis of youth-related anti-social behaviour identified that most incidents were reported in October and March and were predominantly linked to complaints from businesses in the Headland and Harbour and Victoria wards.

Examples of youth-related anti-social behaviour activities include:

- Nuisance motorbikes/off-road bikes
- Deliberate fire setting
- Congregating in large gangs, shouting, swearing and intimidating the public
- Vandalism
- Stone/egg throwing at properties and vehicles

All wards experienced a reduction in youth-related anti-social behaviour during 2018 compared to the previous year, with the largest reductions occurring in Fens and Rossmere, Rural West, Burn Valley and Hart.

One of the tools available for tackling anti-social behaviour is the AS13. This is an official warning served by the police to individuals that have been causing anti-social behaviour. In Hartlepool, these are predominantly issued to young people causing lower-level anti-social behaviour as part of early intervention measures.

During 2018, there were 265 AS13s issued to young people caught causing a nuisance. For those young people who continue to participate in anti-social behaviour after receiving an AS13 and who have received 3 of these warnings within a short period; they are invited to attend a meeting with their parents, an anti-social behaviour officer and a PCSO (usually the officer who issued the AS13 to the child). During this meeting the officers will discuss the young person's behaviour with them and the impact that this has been having on the community. The young person will then be given the option to sign up to an Anti-Social Behaviour Agreement (ABA).

If the anti-social behaviour persists beyond this and the ABA is breached, then an Anti-Social Behaviour Contract (ABC) with stricter prohibitions will be issued to the young person. During 2018 there were 18 ABAs and 1 ABC issued to young people in Hartlepool.

Commissioned by the Community Safety Team, the Targeted Youth Outreach Team continue to engage with young people in the community and divert them into structured activities. One of these diversionary activities is the Sorted Programme. This is an 8-week programme run by the Outreach Team. The purpose of the Sorted Programme is to educate young people about issues including anti-social behaviour, peer pressure, drug and alcohol misuse and

healthy relationships. Funding has been secured from the Police and Crime Commissioner for additional Sorted Programmes to be run in conjunction with Hartlepool schools.

Six young people were referred directly to the Outreach Team through the Sorted Programme as a result of their anti-social behaviour.

The Outreach Service regularly visit known hotspot locations but are also targeted to priority areas in response to particular concerns raised by the public or partner agencies. In 2018, the Outreach Team engaged with 1,875 young people, a reduction of one third compared to the previous year. This reduction reflects the lower number of youth-related anti-social behaviour incidents being reported in 2018.

The following table records the number of contacts made by the Outreach Service during 2018.

Outreach Data	Total
Total Number of Males Contacted	1224
Total Number of Females Contacted	651
Total Number of Individuals Contacted	1875
Number of Individuals Signposted to Diversionary Activity	375
Number of Residents Reassured by Outreach	85
Number of Shopkeepers Reassured by Outreach	81
Number of Young People Found in Possession of Alcohol	4
Number of Young People Suspected of Alcohol Consumption	4
Number of Young People Considered to be Intoxicated	6
Number of Young People Suspected of Drug Use	15

Deliberate Fires

Data provided by Cleveland Fire Authority identifies that deliberate primary fires⁴ in Hartlepool have reduced by 18.2% (-12 incidents) compared to 2017. However, deliberate secondary fires⁵ have increased by 13.3% (+54 incidents) over the same period.

When broken down by ward, the highest number of primary fires occurred in Jesmond ward and Headland and Harbour ward with these two wards making up over one third (35%) of all primary fires in Hartlepool. For secondary fires, more than half of all secondary fires (52%) occurred in Headland and Harbour, Manor House and Seaton wards.

⁴ Deliberate primary fires are non-accidental fires that involve casualties and/or rescues or property or where at least five appliances attend.

⁵ Deliberate secondary fires are non-accidental fires that do not involve property or casualties/rescue or where four or fewer appliances attend. Derelict building fires are classed as secondary fires.

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In terms of fire types, more than half of all primary fires were vehicle fires, whilst by far the most common type of secondary fires were refuse fires as shown in the table below:

Hartlepool (Deliberate Fires Secondary Fires)	Refuse	Grassland	Other Vegetation (hedge, scrub, tree, stubble)	Wheelie Bin	Litter Bin	Other	Total
Burn Valley	7	0	0	1	4	4	16
De Bruce	41	19	2	3	2	3	70
Fens and Rossmere	7	3	5	3	1	3	22
Foggy Furze	10	1	0	1	0	4	16
Hart	18	6	10	1	0	3	38
Headland and Harbour	47	18	4	3	7	8	87
Jesmond	9	1	0	3	0	1	14
Manor House	48	14	7	8	0	5	82
Rural West	13	7	4	0	0	2	26
Seaton	32	28	3	0	1	7	71
Victoria	13	0	1	2	1	2	19
TOTAL	245	97	36	25	16	42	461

Community Perceptions

The Partnership has a statutory obligation to engage and consult with the communities of Hartlepool about community safety priorities and the progress that has been made to address these. The annual community safety survey is currently underway and is open until the 25th March 2019. Responses received so far suggest that there is a wide discrepancy between people's fear and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour and their actual experience of it in Hartlepool. Around half of the 77 respondents (to date) felt that anti-social behaviour had got worse over the past 12 months, and the same proportion stated that their quality of life was adversely affected by fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. However, the data shows that although crime rates showed a small increase in 2018, this rate of increase has slowed compared to the previous year and rates of anti-social behaviour have actually improved.

When asked what makes people feel unsafe in Hartlepool, many of the responses concern fears of stranger-violence and vague anxieties about young people. However, the evidence from the data discussed throughout this document suggests that many of these fears are misplaced. Additionally, when asked if they had been a victim of crime in the past 12 months, half of respondents had not been a victim. Of those who had been a victim of crime, the majority had been victims of 'minor' offences (car break-ins and criminal damage). Only 2 respondents had been victims of a violence offence in the past 12 months.

Furthermore, it is clear from the survey that many people think that they would feel safer if there was a more visible police presence 'on the streets'. However,

evidence from the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction⁶ shows that random or reactive patrols (i.e. police officers or PCSOs simply walking around an area or passing through en-route to a call elsewhere, which seems to be what the public would like to see) actually have very little effect on crime levels or on residents' fear of crime; and that where the officers are in a patrol car rather than on foot, this effect becomes even less.

Evidence from the What Works Centre shows that targeted action and problem-solving approaches are a far more effective method of addressing crime and anti-social behaviour. Unfortunately these methods often take place 'behind the scenes', contributing to a feeling that 'nothing is being done'. On this basis, the Partnership should consider raising the profile of the multi-agency Hartlepool Community Safety Team and the positive results being achieved as being a key means of building public confidence and addressing community safety concerns.

Further analysis of the results of the Community Safety Survey will be published once the survey has closed and will be used to inform the priorities for future Partnership activity.

As well as the Partnership's Community Safety Survey, Cleveland Police carry out a Local Public Confidence Survey to obtain feedback from residents about the problems they face in their neighbourhoods. Survey results for 2018 indicate that:

- The percentage of people who think the police in this area do a 'good' or 'excellent' job has declined by 10.8% to 50.2%
- The percentage of people who feel that their quality of life is affected by their fear of crime or anti-social behaviour remains stable at 25.3%
- The percentage of people who think that the police and local authority are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter locally has declined by 9.7% to 54.8%
- The percentage of people who perceive there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area remains stable at 9%
- The percentage of people who perceive drug dealing or usage to be a problem in their local area remains stable at 23.3%
- The percentage of people who have confidence in the police on this area has declined by 7.8% to 75.5%

4. Reduce Offending and Re-Offending

Annual Priority: Reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity.

Adult re-offending continues to be a significant factor, with 1,866 offenders being detected⁷ in relation to 1,505 crimes. Of these, 1,424 offenders (76.3%) were detected in relation to 2 or more crimes.

⁶ <https://whatworks.college.police.uk/Pages/default.aspx>

⁷ Where the role code for an individual includes one or more of the following: 'arrested', 'charged', 'summonsed', 'triage', or 'voluntary attendee'.

Creating a profile of repeat offenders in Hartlepool in 2018 shows that most repeat offenders are male (76.6%) with an average age of 34 and are primarily engaged in shoplifting (58%).

Further analysis identifies that the number of individuals committing 15 or more offences in Hartlepool has more than doubled from 8 offenders in 2017 to 20 in 2018. Furthermore, these 20 offenders were responsible for 27.8% of all detected crime in Hartlepool in 2018, an increase from 11.3% in 2017.

The table below shows details of the 10 offenders committing the most crime in Hartlepool. Of these, only 1 is currently recognised as a Priority Prolific Offender (PPO) and managed through the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team.

Offender	Age	Gender	No. Detected Crimes
Offender A	24	F	32
Offender B	25	M	32
Offender C	30	M	31
Offender D	37	M	23
Offender E	38	M	23
Offender F	31	M	22
Offender G	42	F	20
Offender H	37	M	20
Offender I	38	M	20
Offender J	35	M	19

Evidence suggests that drug/substance misuse is a key driver of offending and re-offending behaviour. Research commissioned by the Local Criminal Justice Partnership and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner shows that substance misuse (in particular opiates) is high in the North East as a whole, but disproportionately so in Cleveland and that there is strong evidence that drug and alcohol use are associated with reoffending.

During 2018 Cleveland Police established the Divert: Cleveland Custody Diversion Scheme, which offers an alternative way to engage with first time and low-level offenders, instead of prosecuting them at Court via a deferred prosecution. This means that instead of charging a suspect immediately, the suspect is given a time bound opportunity to voluntarily enter into a contract/agreement with specific conditions, which if met mean the prosecution will not be proceeded with.

Individuals on the scheme are expected to engage in support helping to address the issues in their lives that led to criminal behaviour. Mandatory conditions include not re-offending over the period of the agreement and participation in victim awareness work which may include Restorative Justice Interventions. Other issues that may be a factor in an individual's offending behaviour may include mental health, substance misuse, education or housing problems. These issues will be looked at through multi-agency approaches.

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Following a period of project development and consultation, the scheme began with a pilot project focussing on shoplifting and criminal damage offences in January 2019, with the full scheme expected to go live in April 2019.

Re-offending among juveniles was also evident with 19 individuals detected for two or more offences. This equates to 6.4% of all repeat offenders and is comparable to the figures for 2017. Unlike adult repeat offenders, the most common re-offences committed by juveniles are criminal damage (43.8%) and violence with injury offences (11.2%).

In this cohort of juvenile re-offenders, the youngest were aged just 12 years old; with 6 individuals detected for 2 or more offences in this age group. All but 3 of the juvenile repeat offenders were male and the average age is 15 years old. As in previous years, youth involvement in anti-social behaviour is, for many children, a precursor to involvement in criminal activity later, with the majority of the worst juvenile offenders being well-known to the Police and other services for their involvement in youth anti-social behaviour.

As detailed in the table below, three juveniles were responsible for 5 or more re-offences in Hartlepool in 2018. This equates to almost one third of all re-offending by juveniles during 2018.

Offender	Age	Gender	No. Detected Crimes
Offender B	16	M	8
Offender C	17	M	5
Offender D	16	M	5

Information provided by Hartlepool Youth Justice Service (YJS) for 2018 shows that the emphasis placed on the pre-court process has paid dividends by reducing the numbers of First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System. During 2018, the YJS have undertaken additional preventative work with a number of young people already on current out of court disposals as part of a targeted multi-agency approach and intelligence sharing. As a result there were just 13 First Time Entrants during 2018, a reduction of 59.3% (-16 FTEs) compared to the previous year.

Youth triage is a process which aims to avoid the inappropriate criminalisation of young people for minor offences by diverting the young person into diversionary and restorative interventions rather than the Criminal Justice System. In Hartlepool, youth triage and restorative interventions continue to be a vital means of avoiding young people from becoming first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System and of providing robust alternatives to the Court process.

For those young people for whom Court is the most appropriate outcome based on their offending, the following table shows the number of Court outcomes for the period April to December 2018:

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Outcome	No. Young People
Absolute Discharge	1
Compensation Order	2
Conditional Discharge	5
Costs	1
Detention and Training Order	3
Fine	1
Not Guilty/ Acquittal	1
Order to Continue	1
Referral Order	15
Referral Order Extension	1
Section 90-92 Detention	1
Withdrawn/Dismissed	2
YRO	12
Total	46

The most common outcome for young offenders attending Court was a Referral Order. A Referral Order is the community sentence most often used by the courts when dealing with 10 to 17 year olds, particularly for first time offenders who plead guilty. Referral orders require that an offender must agree a contract of rehabilitative and restorative elements to be completed within the sentence. This is overseen by a panel of two trained community volunteers and a member of the youth offending team. The Referral Order can be for a minimum of three months and a maximum of twelve months.

Restorative Justice (RJ) carried out through referral orders offers victims an opportunity to be heard and to have a say in the resolution of offences, including agreeing restorative or reparative activity for the young offender to undertake. It can provide a means of closure and enable the victim to move on. RJ also provides an opportunity for young offenders to face the consequences of their actions and the impact that they have had upon others. In this way, RJ has the potential to help rehabilitate offenders and prevent re-offending.

HORIZON SCANNING

Brexit

Britain is still due to leave the EU on 29th March 2019. At the time of writing a no-deal Brexit is still a possibility. However little has been confirmed so the timescale and potential impacts of Brexit are still to be established.

Legislative Changes:

Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019

The Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act received Royal Assent on 12th February 2019 and closes gaps in existing counter-terrorism legislation to ensure that it is fit for the digital age and reflects contemporary patterns of radicalisation.

The Act:

- Disrupts terrorism by enabling the police to intervene at an earlier stage in investigations
- Ensures that sentences properly reflect the seriousness of terrorism offences, and strengthen the ability of the police to manage terrorist offenders after their release
- Strengthens the country's defences at the border against hostile state activity

Draft Domestic Abuse Bill

On 21st January 2019 the Government published the draft Domestic Abuse Bill following extensive consultation carried out during 2018. The key features of the Bill include:

- Introduction of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner
- Creation of a statutory definition of domestic abuse
- A prohibition on perpetrators of abuse cross-examining victims in the family court
- Placing Clare's Law on a statutory footing

It is envisaged that this Bill will receive Royal Assent in 2019.

SHP Domestic Abuse Strategy 2020 - 20203

The current Domestic Abuse Strategy comes to an end in 2019. Ahead of the development of a new Strategy, a needs analysis will be carried out during 2019 to identify the priorities for the new Strategy.

PROPOSED PRIORITIES 2019

Based on the key findings of this year's Strategic Assessment and linked to the existing strategic objectives for 2017-2020, the following priorities are offered for consideration by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

Strategic Objectives 2017 - 2020	Annual Priorities 2019-2020
Reduce crime and repeat victimisation	<p>Acquisitive Crime - reduce acquisitive crime through raising awareness and encouraging preventative activity.</p> <p>Domestic Violence and Abuse – safeguard individuals and their families from domestic violence and abuse and reduce repeat victimisation of those identified as “high risk”.</p>
Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	Substance Misuse - reduce the harm caused to individuals, their family and the community, by illegal drug and alcohol misuse and alcohol related violence.
Create confident, cohesive and safe communities	<p>Vulnerable Victims – work together to identify and support vulnerable victims and communities experiencing crime (including hate crime) and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Anti-social Behaviour – reduce anti-social behaviour through a combination of diversionary, educational and enforcement activity and increase restorative interventions</p> <p>Communications – increase public confidence through communication of positive results and crime prevention messages</p>
Reduce offending and re-offending	Reduce Re-offending - reduce re-offending through a combination of prevention, diversion and enforcement activity

SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP





SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

18th March 2019



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods

Subject: VIOLENT CRIME – PROPOSAL FOR A PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek support from the Safer Hartlepool Partnership for a public health approach to the issue of violent crime in Hartlepool.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Partnership members will be aware that Hartlepool has a relatively high level of violent crime and that this is continuing to increase. This is explored in the Strategic Assessment which is also included on today's agenda. Recent high profile cases have also brought negative publicity at a time when partners are trying to improve the reputation of the town. It is recognised that violence is not a single agency issue and the Council would like to bring together partner organisations to respond to the increasing prevalence of violence in Hartlepool through the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

3. PROPOSAL FOR A PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH TO VIOLENT CRIME

- 3.1 In order to develop an evidence-based and best practice informed response to the issue of violence in Hartlepool it is proposed that we follow the examples set by Strathclyde and Glasgow and others and take a Public Health approach. In doing this we will need to undertake the following steps:
1. Defining the problem;
 2. Identifying causes of the problem, the factors that increase or decrease the risk of violence, and the factors that could be modified through interventions (risk and protective factors);

3. Designing, implementing and evaluating interventions to find out what works;
4. Implementing effective and promising interventions on a wider scale, while continuing to monitor their effects, impact and cost-effectiveness.

3.2 Work on the first two steps has already begun with an initial analysis report produced by the Hartlepool Community Safety Team (**Appendix 1**). However, there are a number of other sources of information that will need to be brought together and analysed to ensure that the full picture is available. This will include information from health and other partner organisations. It is therefore proposed that a time-limited Violent Crime Research Group be established with representatives from partner organisations who have access to the relevant data. The purpose of this group will be to complete steps 1 and 2 of the public health approach and produce a Violent Crime Research Report outlining the position in Hartlepool. This Group will undertake further analysis to understand, amongst other things:

- the gender of perpetrators/victims
- the age profile of perpetrators/victims
- how many were repeat offenders
- whether drugs / alcohol were involved
- what happened to the perpetrators – custodial sentences etc.
- how many were repeat victims

3.3 Only once steps 1 and 2 are completed will we be in a position to establish what our response will be (step 3). In order to assist in developing the response it is proposed that we host a Violent Crime Summit with senior representatives from relevant partner organisations. It is proposed that as part of this Summit we invite a representative from the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit to come along and tell us about their approach to this work. A draft agenda and invitation list are included as **Appendix 2**.

3.4 In order to have a real and lasting impact on the issue of violent crime we need work in partnership and this report seeks commitment from other key agencies in this process.

3.5 The timetable for the proposal is as follows:

What	Who	By When
Secure partner commitment to undertake a public health approach to the issue of Violent Crime in Hartlepool.	Safer Hartlepool Partnership	18 th March 2019
Establish Violent Crime Research Group with representatives from partners who will undertake steps 1 and 2.	HBC Lead – Community Safety	April 2019

Violent Crime Research Report produced and shared with SHP.	HBC Lead – Community Safety	June 2019
Violent Crime Summit held.	HBC Lead – Community Safety	June / July 2019
Violent Crime action plan produced for consideration and agreement by SHP / individual partners.	HBC Lead – Community Safety	September 2019

4. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are a range of risks in relation to the increasing prevalence of violent crime in Hartlepool. These include the negative impact of the increase in demand on primary and secondary services, the potential impact on family and community stability and damage to the reputation of Hartlepool.

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 There are no financial considerations at this stage however the findings of the report may identify proposals for new or different ways of working which may require financial support. Details of those financial considerations will be provided in future reports as necessary.

6. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 Partners are requested to identify relevant officers who will represent their organisation on the Violent Crime Research Group. This research will require some time commitment from individual officers.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

7.1	Legal Considerations	No relevant issues
	Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
	Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
	Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership are recommended to:
- Consider and agree the proposal to undertake a public health approach to the issue of violent crime in Hartlepool;

- Confirm their individual organisation's commitment to this proposal and identify the relevant officers who will represent their organisation on the Violent Crime Research Group;
- Note the timetable for taking forward this proposal.

9. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 The level of violent crime in Hartlepool is relatively high and it is continuing to increase. Recent high profile cases have also brought negative publicity at a time when the partners are trying to improve the reputation of the town. It is recognised that violence is not a single agency issue and the Council would like to bring together partner organisations to respond to the increasing prevalence of violence in Hartlepool through the Safer Hartlepool Partnership.

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 10.1 There are no background papers for this report.

11. CONTACT OFFICER

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Analysis Report: Violent Crime in Hartlepool September 2016 – September 2018

For this analysis, violence offences were examined recorded by Cleveland Police across Hartlepool during the period 12th September 2016 to 12th September 2018 inclusive.

Nationally, the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) for 2017 reports that violence peaked in 1995 and has fallen by more than two-thirds (68%) since. The level of CSEW violence has remained fairly flat since the year ending March 2014, with no statistically significant change.

There have been changes to the way that violence offences are recorded by the police which may affect the trends shown in this report. Stalking and harassment was previously counted under “violence without injury” in police recorded crime statistics, but has been separated out into its own category since June 2017.

Violent Crime in Hartlepool

‘Violence against the person’ offences cover a wide range of offences from minor assaults (such as pushing and shoving), harassment and abuse (that result in no physical harm), through to wounding and homicide.

The number of ‘violence against the person’ offences in Hartlepool has increased over the reporting period as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

	All Crime	‘Violence Against the Person’ Offences	Assault with and without injury Offences
Sept 16 - Sept 17	9,943	2,648	1,730
Sept 17 – Sept 18	11,157	3,264	1,926
Total	21,100	5,912	3,656

Table 2 shows the level of violence against the person offences per 1,000 population. Hartlepool has a similar level of violence to Middlesbrough and both are significantly higher than that for the Force area as a whole.

Table 2

	Hartlepool		Redcar		M’boro		Stockton		Force	
	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
Sept 16 – 17	2,648	29.1	1,919	14.3	3,943	29	3,370	17.9	11,880	21.6
Sept 17 – 18	3,264	35.8	2,331	17.4	4,358	32	3,759	20	13,712	25

Types of Violence

When violence offences are broken down into the various types of violence, the top 10 most commonly reported types of violence are shown in Table 2 below. Assaults with and without injury are by far the most commonly reported type of violence offence at 1,730 offences (65.3% of all violence offences) in 2016-17 and 1,926 offences (59.0% of all violence offences) in 2017-18.

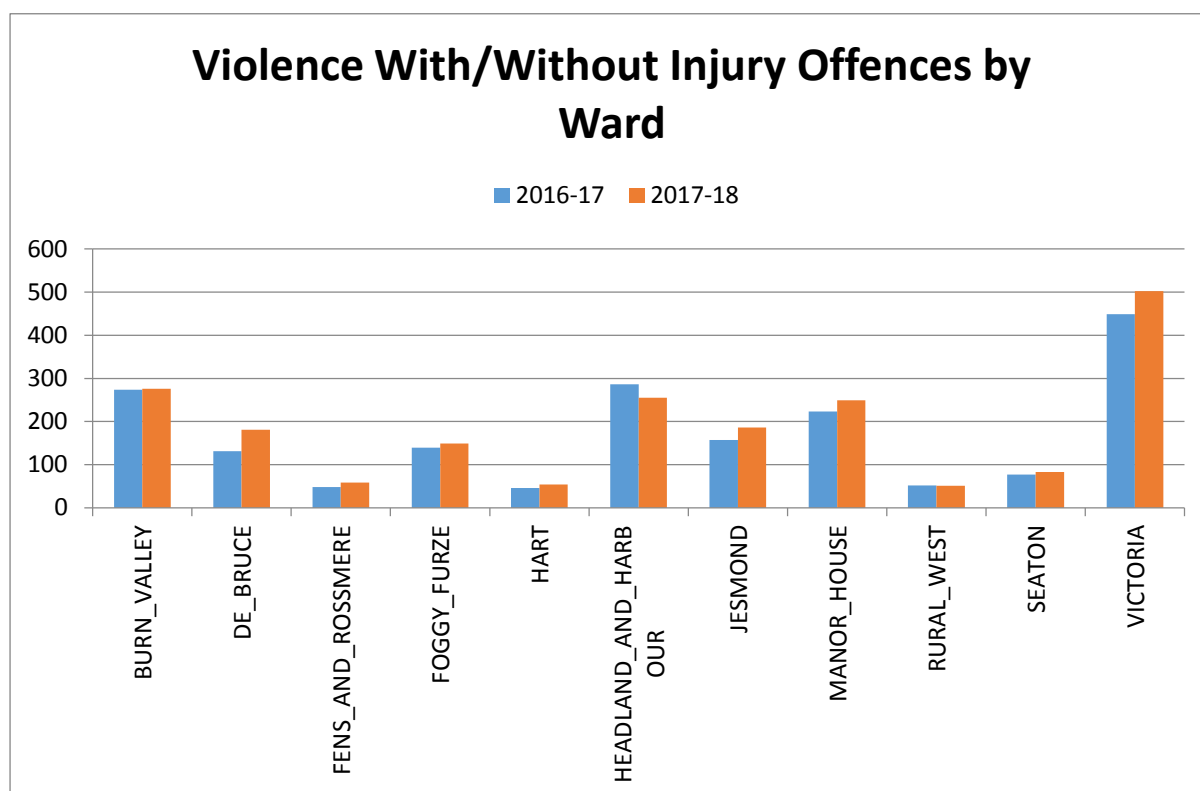
Table 3

Sept 2016-17			Sept 2017-18		
Rank	Type of Violence	No. offences	Rank	Type of Violence	No. offences
1	8N - Assault with Injury	874	1	105A - Assault Without Injury	1023
2	105A - Assault Without Injury	856	2	8N - Assault with Injury	903
3	8L - Harassment	315	3	8R - Malicious Communications	391
4	9A - Public Fear Alarm or Distress	201	4	9A - Public Fear Alarm or Distress	346
5	8R - Malicious Communications	114	5	8L - Harassment	305
6	9B - Racially or Religiously Aggravated Public Fear Alarm or Distress	70	6	9B - Racially or Religiously Aggravated Public Fear Alarm or Distress	89
7	5D - Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	38	7	10D - Possession of Article with Blade or Point	45
8	10D - Possession of Article with Blade or Point	31	8	104 - Assault Without Injury on a Constable	29
9	104 - Assault Without Injury on a Constable	29	9	10C - Possession of Other Weapons	22
10	11A - Cruelty to Children/Young Persons	24	10	5D - Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	21

Geographical Spread of Assault Offences

When broken down by ward, assaults with and without injury are most common in Victoria, Headland and Harbour and Burn Valley wards (24.2%, 13.8% and 14% respectively), with these wards representing over half (52%) of all assault offences. This correlates with other crime and anti-social behaviour analysis at ward level.

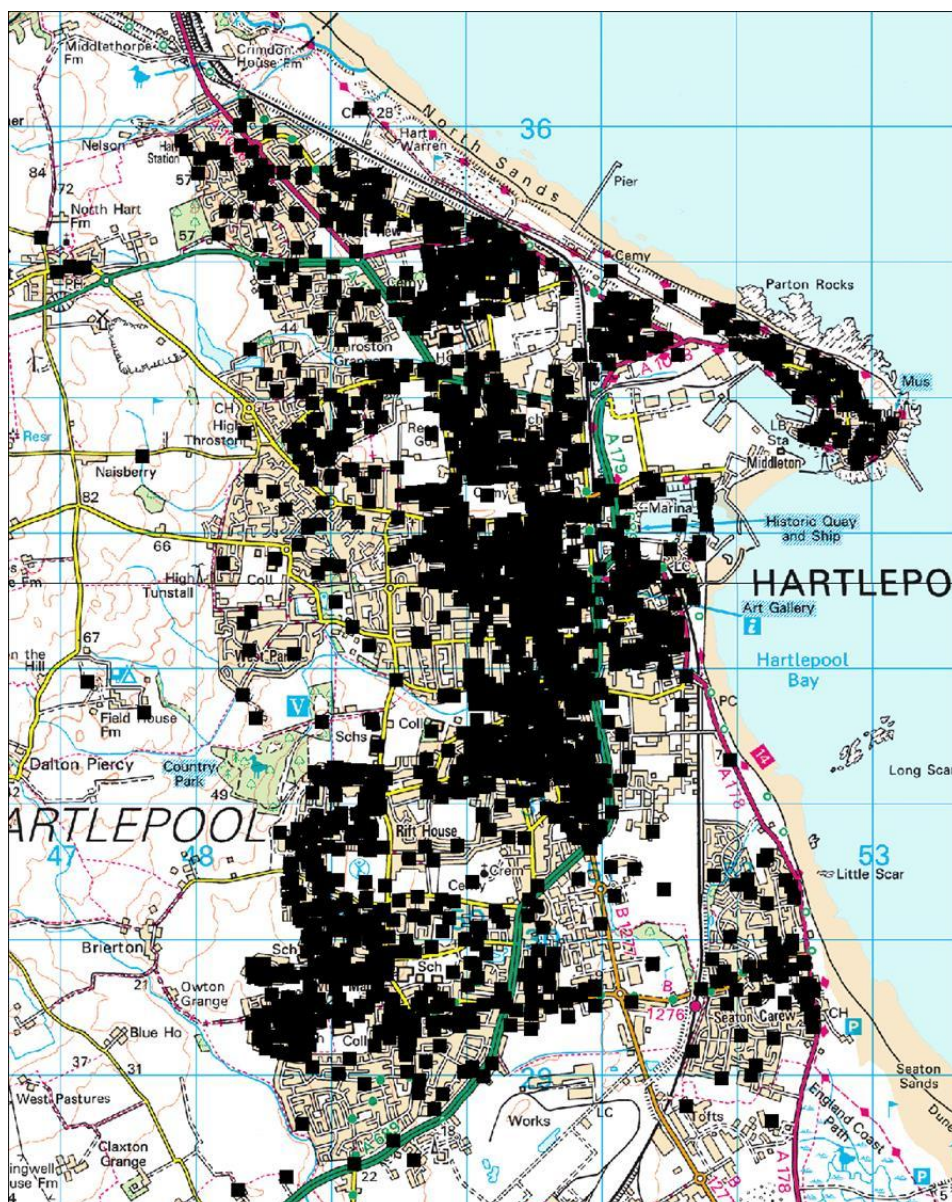
Chart 1



When plotted on a map of Hartlepool (Map 1), assault with and without injury offences occur in almost all areas of the town, however 'hotspots' with higher concentrations of offences occur in the following locations:

- 'L' and 'M' Blocks of Owton Manor Ward
- Oxford Road and Elwick Road ladder streets of Burn Valley Ward
- Between Grange Road and Hart Lane (town centre end) in Victoria Ward
- Miers Avenue/Bruce Crescent area of De Bruce Ward
- Central Estate and the Headland in Headland and Harbour ward
- York Road, Avenue Road and Church Street in Victoria and Headland and Harbour Wards

Map 1



Weapons

In 45% of assaults with and without injury, a weapon was used by the offender. The type of weapon used can be broken down as follows:

Table 4

	2016-17	2017-18
Blunt instrument	79	73
Firearms	7	2
Sharp instrument	76	67
Other weapon	912	859
Grand Total	1,074	1,001

Offender: Known or Unknown?

Assaults and violence from strangers is comparatively rare in Hartlepool. In three quarters of assault with and without injury offences, the offender was known to the victim as shown in Table 5.

Table 5

	2016-17	2017-18
Known to victim	1,227	1,375
Not known/stranger	401	386
Victim refuses to identify	19	16
Other	33	26
Grand Total	1,680	1,803

Racially Motivated Violence Offences

Racially motivated violence offences are those where the offence is motivated by hatred of, or prejudice against, a person due to their (actual or perceived) race or religion. The number of racially motivated 'violence against the person' offences is a small proportion of total violence offences (3.6%), as shown in Table 6.

Table 6

	All Violence Against the Person Offences	Racially Motivated Violence Against the Person Offences	% Total
Sept 16 - Sept 17	2,648	93	3.5%
Sept 17 – Sept 18	3,264	120	3.7%
Total	5,912	213	3.6%

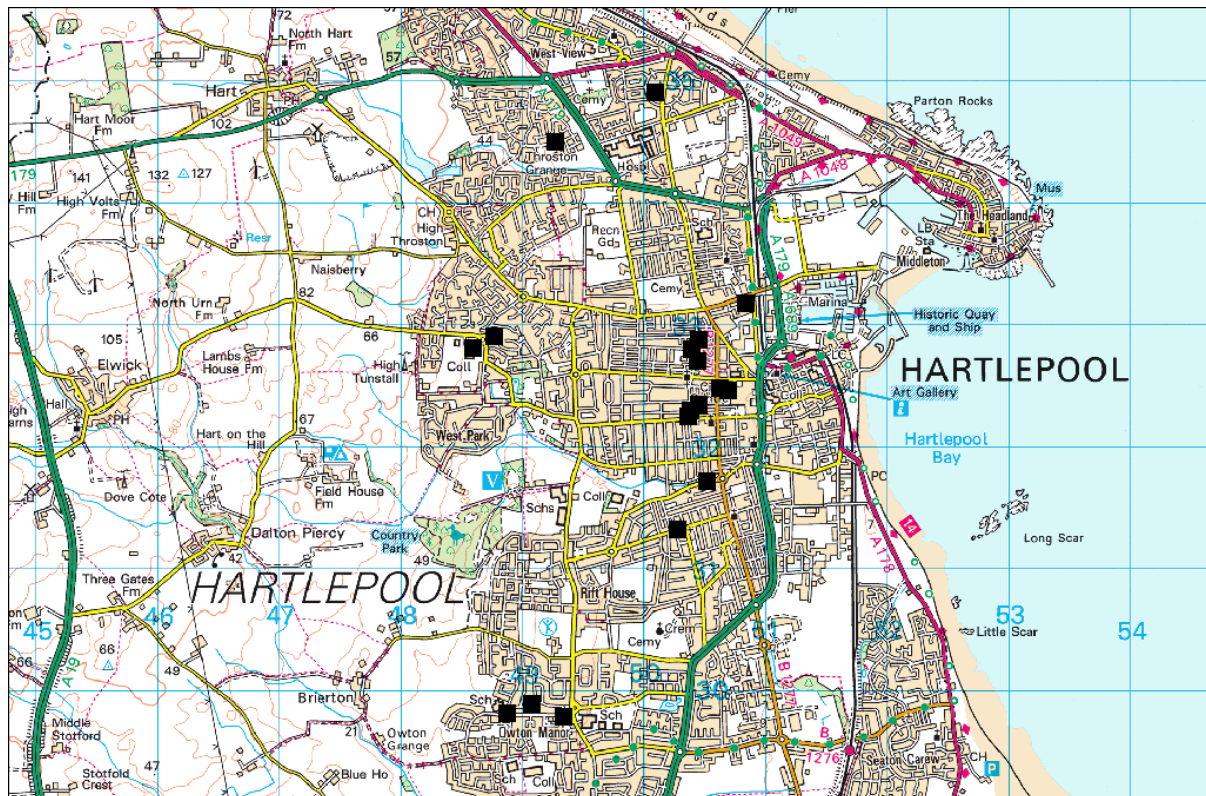
For violence offences which involve a physical assault, the number of racially motivated 'assault with injury' and 'assault without injury' offences again represents a small percentage of the total number of assaults (0.9%), as shown in Table 7.

Table 7

	All Assaults (With and Without Injury)	Racially Motivated Assaults (With and Without Injury)	% Total
Sept 16 - Sept 17	1,882	18	1%
Sept 17 – Sept 18	2,044	16	0.8%
Total	3,926	34	0.9%

When plotted on a map, these racially motivated offences are primarily concentrated in the town centre area as shown in the two maps below:

Map 2: Distribution of Racially Motivated Assaults 2016-17



Map 3: Distribution of Racially Motivated Assaults 2017-18



Domestic Violence Offences

Offences flagged as being domestic violence-related cover a broad spectrum of offences including physical assault, damage to property, malicious communications and child abduction. Domestic abuse involving violence against the person offences make up just over one third of all violence against the person offences in Hartlepool. Although the number of offences increased during the reporting period, this proportion remained almost the same.

Table 8

	All Violence Against the Person Offences	Domestic Violence Against the Person Offences	% Total
Sept 16 - Sept 17	2,648	967	36.5%
Sept 17 – Sept 18	3,264	1,236	37.9%
Total	5,912	2,203	37.3%

A breakdown of the domestic violence offences is shown in Table 8.

Table 9

	2016-17	2017-18
Homicide	0	1
Public Order Offences	27	61
Stalking and Harassment	231	331
Violence With Injury	303	351
Violence Without Injury	404	491
Weapons Possession Offences	2	1
Grand Total	967	1,236

Not every domestic violence offence has information about the relationship between the offender and the victim recorded; however, where this has been stated almost two thirds (63%) of victims are the partner or ex-partner of the offender. The breakdown of offender/victim relationships is shown in Table 10.

Table 10

Relationship to Offender	2016-17	2017-18
Acquaintance/friend	58	59
Partner/spouse	317	390
Child of offender	48	47
Parent/sibling/other family member	142	190
Ex-partner	279	408
Other	36	46
Not recorded	87	96
Grand Total	967	1,236

Conclusions

5.2 APPENDIX 1

- Levels of violent crime in Hartlepool are relatively high with violence against the person offences representing more than one quarter (28%) of all crime in Hartlepool.
- Violence offences are concentrated in locations which are also hotspots for other types of crime and for anti-social behaviour.
- The majority of assault victims (75%) know their attacker.
- Almost half (45%) of assaults involve a weapon of some kind.
- Racially motivated violence represents a small proportion (3.6%) of all violence offences in Hartlepool.
- Over one third of violence offences in Hartlepool are domestic violence offences (37%).

The proposed structure for the Summit would be as follows:

Welcome	Cllr Christopher Akers-Belcher (Chair SHP)
Presentation: Setting the scene – Understanding violent crime in Hartlepool and what's already being done to prevent and respond to it	HBC / Police
Presentation: Reducing violence through a public health approach	Scottish Violence Reduction Unit Representative
Discussion / Action Planning – What do we need to do to reduce the level of violent crime in Hartlepool?	Roundtables
Next steps, thank you & close	Gill Alexander

It is proposed that Chief Executives (or their equivalent) from partner organisations will be invited to attend and bring with them their relevant colleagues. The suggested invitation list is:

Name	Position	Organisation
Cllr Christopher Akers-Belcher	Leader	Hartlepool Borough Council
Gill Alexander	Chief Executive	Hartlepool Borough Council
Denise Ogden	Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	Hartlepool Borough Council
Sally Robinson	Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services	Hartlepool Borough Council
Pat Riordan	Director of Public Health	Hartlepool Borough Council
Jill Harrison	Director of Adults and Community Based Services	Hartlepool Borough Council
Barry Coppinger	Police and Crime Commissioner	Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner
TBC / Jason Harwin	Chief Constable / Assistant Chief Constable	Cleveland Police

Nicola Bailey	Chief Officer	Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees Clinical Commissioning Group
Julie Gillon	Chief Executive	North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Trust
Colin Martin	Chief Executive	Tees, Esk & Wear Valley NHS Trust
Ian Hayton	Chief Fire Officer	Cleveland Fire Brigade



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

18th March 2019



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 3 – October 2018 – December 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 2018/19.

3. PERFORMANCE REPORT

- 3.1 The report attached (**Appendix A**) provides an overview of Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance during Quarter 3, 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 3.

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 – Community Safety Plan 2017-20

9. CONTACT OFFICER

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Safer Hartlepool Performance Indicators Quarter 3 October - December 2018

Strategic Objective: Reduce Crime & Repeat Victimisation

Indicator Name	Baseline 2017/18	Local Directional Target 2018/19	Oct - Dec 17	Current Position Oct 18-Dec 18	Year to Date 2018/19	Actual Difference	% Difference
All Recorded Crime	10769	Reduce	2735	3205	9033	470	17.2%
Residential Burglary	880	Reduce	286	206	556	-80	-28%
Vehicle Crime	1259	Reduce	380	157	504	-223	-58.7%
Shoplifting	1534	Reduce	353	507	1438	154	43.6%
Local Violence	2431	Reduce	574	1049	2735	502	91.8%
Repeat Cases of Domestic Violence – MARAC	33.25%	Reduce	27%	28%	29%	0.01	3.7%

Strategic Objective: Reduce the harm caused by Drugs and Alcohol

Indicator Name	Baseline 2017/18	Local Directional Target 2018/19	Oct - Dec 17	Current Position Oct 18-Dec 18	Year to Date 2018/19	Actual Difference	% Difference
Number of substance misusers going into effective treatment – Opiate	659	3% increase (TBC)	639	626	651	-13	-2%
Proportion of substance misusers that successfully complete treatment - Opiate	6.8%	12% (TBC)	6.1%	5.3%	--	-0.008	-13.1%
Proportion of substance misusers who successfully complete treatment and represent back into treatment within 6 months of leaving treatment	26.5%	10% (TBC)	29.6%	20%	--	-0.096	-32.4%
Reduction in the rate of alcohol related harm hospital admissions	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable		
Number of young people found in possession of alcohol	8	Reduce	0	0	0	0	0%

Strategic Objective: Create Confident, Cohesive and Safe Communities

Indicator Name	Baseline 2017/18	Local Directional Target 2018/19	Oct - Dec 17	Current Position Oct 18- Dec 18	Year to Date 2018/19	Actual Difference	% Difference
Anti-social Behaviour Incidents reported to the Police	6801	Reduce	1658	1183	4442	-475	-28.6%
Deliberate Fires	416	Reduce	97	170	469	97	170
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	627	Reduce	168	210	513	42	25%
Hate Incidents	176	Increase	25	34	118	9	36%

Strategic Objective: Reduce Offending & Re-Offending

Indicator Name	Baseline 2017/18	Local Directional Target 2018/19	Oct - Dec 17	Current Position Oct 18- Dec 18	Year to Date 2018/19	Actual Difference	% Difference
Re-offending rate of young offenders*	Data not available	Reduce	Data not published yet	Data not available	Data not available		
First-Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System	40 (TBC)	Reduce	4	7	10	3	75%
Offences committed by Prolific & Priority Offenders	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		
Number of Troubled Families engaged with	769	1000	662	1078	2954	416	62.8%
Number of Troubled Families where results have been claimed	368	700	330	656	1712	328	98.8%

* 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 October - December 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	Oct 17 – Dec 17	Oct 18 – Dec 18	Change	% Change
Violence against the person	574	1049	502	91.8%
Homicide	0	1	1	100%
Death or Injury Due to Driving	0	0	0	0%
Violence with injury	226	254	28	12.4%
Violence without injury	240	331	91	37.9%
Stalking and Harassment	108	463	355	328.7%
Sexual Offences	56	76	20	35.7%
Rape	20	39	19	95%
Other Sexual Offences	36	37	1	2.8%
Robbery	24	24	0	0%
Business Robbery	4	6	2	50%
Personal Robbery	20	18	-2	-10%
Acquisitive Crime	1503	1236	-267	-17.8%
Burglary - Residential	286	206	-80	-28%
Burglary – Business and Community	124	50	-74	-59.7%
Bicycle Theft	46	31	-5	-12.2%
Theft from the Person	16	11	-5	-31.3%
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	380	157	-223	-58.7%
Shoplifting	353	507	154	43.6%
Other Theft	298	274	-24	-8.1%
Criminal Damage & Arson	391	456	65	16.6%
Total	2548	2841	293	11.5%

Other crimes against society

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

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

Police Generated Offences				
Crime Category/Type	Oct 17 – Dec 17	Oct 18 – Dec 18	Change	% Change
Public Disorder	87	178	91	104.6%
Drug Offences	48	75	27	56.3%
Trafficking of drugs	13	18	5	38.5%
Possession/Use of drugs	34	80	46	135.3%
Possession of Weapons	18	31	13	72.2%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	34	80	46	135.3%
Total Police Generated Crime	187	364	177	94.7%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL	2735	3205	470	17.2%

Recorded Crime in Cleveland October - December 2018

Publicly Reported Crime Oct 18 - Dec 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	1049	11.5	1087	8.1	1897	13.9	1904	10.1	5937	10.8
Homicide	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
Death or Injury Due to Driving	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Violence with injury	254	2.8	299	2.2	461	3.4	425	2.3	1439	2.6
Violence without injury	331	3.6	323	2.4	682	5.0	636	3.4	1972	3.6
Stalking and Harassment	463	5.1	464	3.5	753	5.5	839	4.5	2519	4.6
Sexual Offences	76	0.8	81	0.6	142	1.0	119	0.6	418	0.8
Rape	39	0.4	30	0.2	58	0.4	43	0.2	170	0.3
Other Sexual Offences	37	0.4	51	0.4	84	0.6	76	0.4	248	0.5
Robbery	24	0.3	15	0.1	60	0.4	58	0.3	157	0.3
Business Robbery	6	0.1	2	0.0	10	0.1	8	0.0	26	0.0
Personal Robbery	18	0.2	13	0.1	50	0.4	50	0.3	131	0.2
Acquisitive Crime	1236	13.6	1192	8.9	2244	16.5	2132	11.3	6804	12.4
Burglary - Residential	206	5.1	219	3.7	360	6.3	268	3.4	1053	4.5
Burglary – Business and Community	50	0.5	117	0.9	149	1.1	89	0.5	405	0.7
Bicycle Theft	31	0.3	22	0.2	98	0.7	75	0.4	226	0.4
Theft from the Person	11	0.1	12	0.1	75	0.6	47	0.3	145	0.3
Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	157	1.7	205	1.5	335	2.5	391	2.1	1088	2.0
Shoplifting	507	5.6	303	2.3	692	5.1	763	4.1	2265	4.1
Other Theft	274	3.0	314	2.3	535	3.9	499	2.7	1622	3.0
Criminal Damage & Arson	456	5.0	522	3.9	900	6.6	737	3.9	2615	4.8
Total	2841	31.2	2897	21.6	5243	38.5	4950	26.3	15931	29.0

Police Generated Offences Oct 18 - Dec 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	178	2.0	173	1.3	428	3.1	317	1.7	1096	2.0
Drug Offences	75	0.8	45	0.3	108	0.8	99	0.5	327	0.6
Trafficking of drugs	18	0.2	8	0.1	11	0.1	24	0.1	61	0.1
Possession/Use of drugs	80	0.9	73	0.5	135	1.0	145	0.8	433	0.8
Possession of Weapons	31	0.3	14	0.1	30	0.2	36	0.2	111	0.2
Misc. Crimes Against Society	80	0.9	73	0.5	135	1.0	145	0.8	433	0.8
Total Police Generated Crime	364	4.0	305	2.3	701	5.1	597	3.2	1967	3.6
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	3205	35.2	3202	23.9	5944	43.7	5547	29.5	17898	32.6

Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool October - December 2018

Incident Category	Oct 17 - Dec 17	Oct 18 – Dec 18	Change	% Change
AS21 - Personal	504	331	-173	-34.3%
AS22 - Nuisance	1117	830	-287	-25.7%
AS23 - Environmental	37	22	-15	-40.5%
Total	1658	1183	-475	-28.6%

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	331	3.6	357	2.7	622	4.5	506	2.7	1816	3.3
AS22 - Nuisance	830	9.1	1048	7.8	1845	13.5	1734	9.2	5457	9.9
AS23 - Environmental	22	0.2	34	0.3	75	0.5	62	0.3	193	0.4
Total	1183	13.0	1439	10.7	2542	18.6	2302	12.2	7466	13.6
Quarterly Year on Year Comparison	Reduced by 28.6%		Reduced by 38.7%		Reduced by 25.8%		Reduced by 23.7%		Reduced by 25.4%	