



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP AGENDA



Friday 22 January 2021

at 10.00 am

**in the Council Chamber,
Civic Centre, Hartlepool**

PLEASE NOTE: this will be a 'remote meeting', a web-link to the public stream will be available on the Hartlepool Borough Council website at least 24 hours before the meeting

MEMBERS: SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

Responsible Authority Members:

Councillor Moore, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Councillor Tennant, Elected Member, Hartlepool Borough Council
Denise McGuckin, Managing Director, Hartlepool Borough Council
Tony Hanson, Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services
Hartlepool Borough Council
Sylvia Pinkney, Assistant Director, Regulatory Services, Hartlepool Borough Council
Superintendent Sharon Cooney, Neighbourhood Partnership and Policing Command, Cleveland Police
Chief Inspector Peter Graham, Chair of Youth Offending Board
Michael Houghton, Director of Commissioning, Strategy and Delivery, NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees and Darlington Clinical Commissioning Group
Ann Powell, Head of Area, Cleveland National Probation Service
Darren Redgwell, Head of Cleveland LDU, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company
Nick Jones, Cleveland Fire Authority

Other Members:

Craig Blundred, Acting Director of Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council
Lisa Oldroyd, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland
Joanne Hodgkinson, Voluntary and Community Sector Representative, Chief Executive, Safe in Tees Valley
Angela Corner, Head of Community Resilience, Thirteen 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 13 November 2020

4. PRESENTATIONS

- 4.1 Cleveland Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme Update Presentation – *Representative from Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company*

5. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 5.1 Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan – *Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services*
- 5.2 Think Family – Hartlepool Troubled Families Programme Update - *Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services*
- 5.3 Strategic Assessment October 2019 – September 2020 – *Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services*

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

13 November 2020

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

Present:

Responsible Authority Members:

Councillor: Councillor Shane Moore (In the Chair)
Councillor John Tennant
Tony Hanson, Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services
Sylvia Pinkney, Assistant Director, Regulatory Services
Michael Houghton, NHS Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees and
Darlington CCG
Pete Graham, Chair of Youth Offending Board
Nick Jones, Cleveland Fire Authority
Darren Redgwell, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation
Company

Other Members:

Craig Blundred, Deputy Director of Public Health
Joanne Hodgkinson, Safe in Tees Valley
Angela Corner, Thirteen Group

Also Present:

Councillors Bob Buchan and Tony Richardson, Hartlepool Borough
Council

John Lovatt was in attendance as substitute for Jill Harrison and Sarah
Wilson was in attendance as substitute for Lisa Oldroyd, Police and
Crime Commissioner for Cleveland.

Mark Doherty, Cleveland Police

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

12. Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Jill Harrison, Director of
Adult and Community Based Services, Hartlepool Borough Council,
Superintendent Sharon Cooney, Cleveland Police and Lisa Oldroyd, Office
of Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

13. Declarations of Interest

None.

14. Minutes of the meeting held on 4 September 2020

Confirmed.

15. Force Control Room Update *(Representative from Cleveland Police)*

Issue(s) for consideration

A representative from Cleveland Police, who was in attendance at the meeting, provided the Partnership with a detailed and comprehensive presentation in relation to a recent review of the Force Control Room Service. The presentation included an overview of the new structure, risk assessment and allocation information, demand based shift patterns, key demands, impact of Covid 19, details of new processes to enhance service delivery and streamline investigative processes, plans to introduce a LiveChat system, the role and functions of the vulnerability desk as well as measures introduced to reduce the number of abandoned calls.

In the discussion that followed, the Partnership commented on issues arising from the presentation. Clarification was provided in response to queries raised around the timescales for introducing joint operating procedures. The Chair welcomed the assurances provided around crime reporting follow up arrangements and support mechanisms in place to support victims of crime which should address the loss of confidence from the public in this regard. Statistical information was also provided in relation to typical calls received by the control room by number and by type.

Decision

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

16. Community Safety Plan 2020-21 *(Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services)*

Purpose of report

To present and seek approval from the Safer Hartlepool Partnership of the final draft of the Community Safety Plan 2020-21 (see **Appendix 1**).

To seek the Partnership's approval for an amendment to future Strategic Assessment periods.

Issue(s) for consideration

The report provided the background to the development of the Community Safety Plan 2020-21 which included an overview of some of the recent activities to improve community safety in Hartlepool together with the key findings from the Strategic Assessment and public consultation.

The report set out the Partnership's strategic objective for 2020-21, key priorities, feedback from the consultation process as well as details of the performance monitoring regime. Subject to the Partnership's approval and, in accordance with the Council's Policy Framework, the Community Safety Plan would be considered by Full Council in December 2020.

Reference was made to the proposed future Strategic Assessment process and, in order to allow for new plans to be in place by April, it was proposed that future Strategic Assessments be brought forward and cover the period 1 October to 30 September, the background of which was set out in the report.

The following recommendations were agreed with no dissent.

Decision

- (i) That the Community Safety Plan 2020/21 be approved.
- (ii) That the change to the period to be assessed for future Strategic Assessments to 1 October until 30 September each year be approved.

17. Safer Hartlepool Partnership Performance *(Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services)*

Purpose of report

To provide an overview of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership performance for Quarters 1 and 2 - April to September 2020 (inclusive) against key indicators linked to the priorities outlined in the Community Safety Plan 2020/21.

Issue(s) for consideration

The report provided an overview of the Partnership's performance during Quarters 1 and 2, as set out in an appendix to the report. Information as a comparator with performance in the previous year was also provided. In presenting the report, the Community Safety Team Leader highlighted

salient positive and negative data and responded to queries in relation to crime figures by type.

In response to clarification sought in relation to the increase in fly tipping reports to the Council's Contact Centre and the number of incidents which were in relation to side waste, the Community Safety Team Leader agreed to provide a breakdown to Partnership Members direct following the meeting.

It was noted that Quarter 2 data was awaited in relation to drug and alcohol and domestic abuse related incidents. Whilst it was noted that incidents of domestic violence had decreased in Quarter 2, concerns were raised in relation to the potential increase in such figures as a result of the current lockdown measures. Emphasis was placed upon the need for Partnership Members to proactively signpost victims and potential victims to the appropriate support services.

Decision

- (i) That Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 performance figures and comments of Partnership Members be noted and actioned as appropriate.
- (ii) That a breakdown of figures be provided following the meeting in relation to fly tipping reported to the Council's Contact Centre to include the number of incidents in relation to side waste.

18. Date and Time of Next Meeting

It was noted that the next meeting would be confirmed in due course.

The meeting concluded at 11.00 am.

CHAIR



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

22nd January 2021



Report of: Director of Neighbourhood and Regulatory Services

Subject: ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ACTION PLAN

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 Non key decision. To seek the views of the partnership in relation to an Action Plan that has been developed in response to an investigation into Anti-Social Behaviour undertaken by Hartlepool Borough Council's Audit & Governance Committee.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At a meeting of the SHP on 4th September 2020 the Chair of Hartlepool Borough Council's Audit & Governance Committee presented a detailed report highlighting the findings and recommendations of an investigation into Anti-social Behaviour in Hartlepool. A copy of the recommendations is attached as **Appendix 1**.
- 2.2 At that meeting the SHP agreed the recommendations put forward by the Chair of the Audit & Governance Committee and determined that an Action Plan would be developed that would be brought back to SHP at its meeting in November.
- 2.3 Due to other commitments, the draft Action Plan was not presented to SHP in November and is therefore brought for consideration today.

3. PROPOSALS

- 3.1 The recommendations of the Audit & Governance Committee are broad and far ranging. Some of them are specific and some could be considered aspirational.
- 3.2 The draft Action Plan, which contains updates on actions already undertaken, is attached as **Appendix 2**.
- 3.3 It is proposed that the draft Action Plan, if agreed by the SHP, be tasked to the new Anti-social Behaviour Working Group that has been established in

response to ASB being identified as one of the three high priority areas in the Community Safety Plan 2020/21.

- 3.4 The proposed Action Plan contains reference to the body or agency that is considered to be the most appropriate to take responsibility for each specific action.
- 3.5 SHP partners are asked to consider whether these are correct, relevant, appropriate and achievable and, where applicable to them, that they are willing to assume responsibility for them and to ensure appropriate resources and support is provided to achieve delivery.

4. SECTION 17 CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 Local authorities and other public bodies have a duty to consider how their activities may impact on crime and disorder and therefore the development of an Anti-social Behaviour Action Plan will contribute towards the discharge of this duty.

5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Legal Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality & Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Risk Implications	No relevant issues
Financial Considerations	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Staff Considerations	No relevant issues
Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

6. RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 That the SHP approves the Anti-social Behaviour Action Plan attached as **Appendix 2**.

7. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 7.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership has already accepted the recommendations contained in Hartlepool Borough Council's Audit & Governance Committee's report into Anti-social Behaviour and the Action Plan, attached as **Appendix 2**, will provide a framework for responding to those recommendations.

8. CONTACT OFFICERS

Tony Hanson
Director of Neighbourhood and Regulatory Services
Hartlepool Borough Council
Email: Tony.hanson@hartlepool.gov.uk
Tel: 01429 523400

Recommendations of Hartlepool Borough Council's Audit & Governance's investigation into Anti-social Behaviour

1. Perceptions of ASB

- 1.1 That in response to concerns regarding under reporting of ASB in Hartlepool: -
- a) Work be undertaken with Nottingham Trent University and partner organisations (including Police, Fire Brigade and RSL) to explore the overlaying of data, including Office for National Statistics, risk factors and identified characteristics, to highlight areas of unreported ASB and plan the future focus of resources; and –
 - b) Based on the area identified following the overlay of data, a focused exercise be undertaken to promote reporting.
- 1.2 That as part of the overlaying of data referenced in 1.1 above, the Audit and Governance Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the correlation between areas with significant levels of rented accommodation and ASB.
- 1.3 That options for the involvement of young people in Hartlepool (potentially through the Youth Council and Children in Care Council) in the development of the below be explored: -
- a) A promotional campaign to redress the perception that young people are the primary source of ASB.
 - b) A young person focused approach to preventing and responding to ASB.
 - c) Improved communication with young people about the impact of ASB and the diversionary activities that are available.'

2. Partnership Working

- 2.1 That in terms of the Integrated Community Safety Team: -
- a) The Team be commended on their success in bringing agencies together in a ground-breaking partnership arrangement to deliver enforcement and education activity within the resources available; and
 - b) Existing levels of staffing be maintained to ensure the sustainability of current activities and that a review of the current enforcement responsibilities be undertaken to ensure that the Team's enforcement responsibilities are balanced and have no negative impact on its ability to respond to ASB as a priority.
- 2.2 That the Cleveland Fire Brigade be commended on the value of their inter-agency working, in terms of ongoing home visits as a useful tool for the identification of vulnerable individuals.

- 2.3 That the Audit and Governance Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the development of relationships between both primary and secondary schools and older people/residential homes.
- 2.4 That in terms of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership partners, that: -
- a) The partners commit and sign a pledge to prioritise anti-social behaviour as a significant crime and record / respond to it accordingly;
 - b) An anti-social behaviour update be included as an annual item on SHP agenda to raise the profile of anti-social behaviour and enable all partners to feedback any issues and/or areas of good practice in dealing with anti-social behaviour;
 - c) That enforcement action be expanded and the resulting issues of displacement of ASB be monitored and reported to the SHP; and
 - d) A Member Champion for anti-social behaviour be appointed and appointed to sit on the Safer Hartlepool Partnership to demonstrate the Council's commitment to dealing with anti-social behaviour.
- 2.5 That links between the Police, the Targeted Outreach Team and Youth Offending Team be strengthened along with improved communication between Council departments, schools, voluntary and community sector to provide a more effective and holistic approach to anti-social behaviour.
- 2.6 That the PCC be lobbied to identify continued funding for the Target Outreach Team.
- 2.7 That approaches to communication and intelligence sharing between Council departments, schools, VCS and outside organisations (especially retailers across the town) be reviewed to improve help promote confidence and awareness.
- 2.8 That in relation to Cleveland Police activities: -
- a) Concerns regarding the loss of Police satellite units and the subsequent wasted police time attending court be raised with the Cleveland Police and OPCC; and –
 - b) The Audit and Governance Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the implementation of promised increases in neighbourhood Police and PCSO numbers in Hartlepool.

3. Reporting and Satisfaction

- 3.1 That the outcome of the Thirteen's pilot scheme to increase the reporting of ASB, and online app, be evaluated and its potential roll out to non-Thirteen customers explored.

- 3.2 That the development of further options for the reporting of anti-social behaviour be explored alongside more traditional reporting mechanisms, including: -
- a) Online and use of electronic apps (including the Fix-My-Street scheme);
 - b) More innovative ways for older people to report anti-social behaviour; and
 - c) A potential single point of contact.
- 3.3 That issues relating to the need for multiple reports / contacts before action is taken by partners be explored to ascertain if there is a demonstrable issue and identify ways of addressing potential problems.
- 3.4 That a review be undertaken to identify ways to improve: -
- a) Satisfaction levels with anti-social behaviour interventions; and
 - b) Keep victims (including individual residents, groups of residents and shop owners) informed of progress throughout the process for dealing with any reported incidents.

4. Support and Promotion

- 4.1 That a town wide campaign be undertaken advertising prevention / enforcement activities, successes and outcomes, with the aim of promoting and encouraging reporting and improved communication with victims of ASB.
- 4.2 That the Council number for reporting ASB be promoted more widely within local communities to help reinvigorate Neighbourhood Policing, leading to enhanced problem solving activity within localities to tackle ASB and other community issues.
- 4.3 That in 6 months time the Audit and Governance Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the continuation/replacement of the Think Family Programme (Troubled Families) and its activities in relation to ASB.
- 4.4 That in light of issues with awareness and take up of support services for victims of ASB, the package of services be evaluated to ascertain if it is fit for purpose and whether alternative support mechanisms need to be identified which better fits the needs of victims.
- 4.5 That in relation to the Community Trigger:
- a) Whilst it is referenced on Hartlepool Borough Council's web site, further promotion be undertaken, including the need for it to be referenced on the new Police single point of contact reporting system;

- b) The potential implications of increased promotion of the Community Trigger on the workload of the Integrated Community Safety Team be evaluated and responded to accordingly; and
 - c) The outcome of discussions between the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office and the Victims and Witness Group on the implementation of the Community Trigger be reported to a future meeting of the Committee.
- 4.6 That Elected Members are not being utilised to their full capacity in terms of the value that could add to the work of the Integrated Team and the ASB prevention/intervention process. To facilitate this:
- a) A full training programme to be provided covering the sources of advice and support available, formal routes of reporting through the Contact Centre and criteria / potential use of the Community Trigger;
 - b) A publicist campaign need to be undertaken to promote the role of Members as part of the mechanism for reporting of ASB and supporting residents; and
 - c) Regular briefings/communications be provided for Ward Councillors on ASB issues in their own Ward.

5. Solutions

- 5.1 Mirroring arrangement with schools, the potential to have a named PCSO contact for all residential/care homes be explored.
- 5.2 That ways of addressing ASB be found by working 'with' communities across all age groups, rather than doing it 'to' them, including the development of a campaign to 'Take Back Neighbourhoods' and promote pride in local community through social responsibility and collaborative working.
- 5.3 In recognition of the value of organised play activities/facilities in communities across Hartlepool, as an alternative to ASB, a review of activities/facilities be undertaken and their location publicised.

6. Education and Engagement

- 6.1 That in terms of the excellent work being undertaken as part of the ASBAD and Crucial Crew programmes: -
- a) All schools across the town be encouraged (via Head Teachers, Chairs of Governors and PHSE Lead Officers to participate in the ASBAD / Crucial Crew Education Programme; and
 - b) The future funding of ASBAD/Crucial Crew Education Programmes be reviewed to assist in their sustainability going forward.

- 6.2 That anti-social behaviour prevention / intervention be promoted as part of existing local authority, and partner provided, engagement and activity programmes (e.g. free swims and holiday hunger).
- 6.3 That the identification of role models (such as local celebrities) to take part in ASB education and prevention activities be explored.
- 6.4 That as part of a wider ASB programme of engagement, all primary and secondary schools across Hartlepool be encouraged to commit to an agreed schedule of activities involving the Police, Fire, NEAS and local authority.
- 6.5 That a campaign be undertaken to dispel the myth that young people are the primary instigators of ASB.

AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE SCRUTINY ENQUIRY ACTION PLAN**NAME OF COMMITTEE:** Audit and Governance Committee**NAME OF SCRUTINY ENQUIRY:** Anti-Social Behaviour – March 2020

+ please detail any risk implications, financial / legal / equality & diversity / staff / asset management considerations

* please note that for monitoring purposes a date is required rather than using phrases such as 'on-going'

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE / PROPOSED ACTION ⁺	FINANCIAL / OTHER IMPLICATIONS	LEAD OFFICER	COMPLETION DATE*
a) Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour				
<p>i) That in response to concerns regarding under reporting of ASB in Hartlepool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work be undertaken with Nottingham Trent University and partner organisations (including Police, Fire Brigade and RSL) to explore the overlaying of data, including Office for National Statistics, risk factors and identified characteristics, to highlight areas of unreported ASB and plan the future focus of resources; and - Based on the area identified following the overlay of data, a focused exercise be undertaken to promote reporting. 	<p>An approach has been made to Nottingham Trent University to establish how we can work together.</p> <p>To be carried out as part of the work with Nottingham Trent University.</p>		<p>Sylvia Pinkney</p> <p>Sylvia Pinkney</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE / PROPOSED ACTION ⁺	FINANCIAL / OTHER IMPLICATIONS	LEAD OFFICER	COMPLETION DATE*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Team be commended on their success in bringing agencies together in a ground-breaking partnership arrangement to deliver enforcement and education activity within the resources available; and - Existing levels of staffing be maintained to ensure the sustainability of current activities and that a review of the current enforcement responsibilities be undertaken to ensure that the Team's enforcement responsibilities are balanced and have no negative impact on its ability to respond to ASB as a priority. 	Ongoing.		Chair A&G Sylvia Pinkney	
ii) That the Cleveland Fire Brigade be commended on the value of their inter-agency working, in terms of ongoing home visits as a useful tool for the identification of vulnerable individuals.			Chair A&G	
iii) That the Audit and Governance Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the development of relationships between both primary and secondary schools and older people/residential homes.	In the current climate, this work cannot be delivered due to the vulnerability of older people/people in residential care. Schools in Hartlepool link up with care homes within their community to build cross generational links and relationships. This is down to		Amanda Whitehead	

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	individual schools and there is no one programme delivered across Hartlepool.			
iv) That in terms of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership partners, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The partners commit and sign a pledge to prioritise anti-social behaviour as a significant crime and record / respond to it accordingly; - An anti-social behaviour update be included as an annual item on SHP agenda to raise the profile of anti-social behaviour and enable all partners to feedback any issues and/or areas of good practice in dealing with anti-social behaviour; - That enforcement action be expanded and the resulting issues of displacement of ASB be monitored and reported to the SHP; and - A Member Champion for anti-social behaviour be appointed and appointed to sit on the Safer Hartlepool Partnership to demonstrate the Council's commitment to dealing with anti-social behaviour. 	<p>ASB has been identified as one of the three high priority areas for the Safer Hartlepool Partnership for 2020/21.</p> <p>An ASB group is to be established to lead on the delivery of this priority through 2021.</p> <p>Performance against agreed PI's for ASB will be reported back to the Safer Hartlepool Partnership on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>To be discussed with Safer Hartlepool Partnership Chair.</p>		<p>SHP</p> <p>SHP</p> <p>Sylvia Pinkney</p> <p>SHP</p>	

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE / PROPOSED ACTION ⁺	FINANCIAL / OTHER IMPLICATIONS	LEAD OFFICER	COMPLETION DATE*
v) That links between the Police, the Targeted Outreach Team and Youth Offending Team be strengthened along with improved communication between Council departments, schools, voluntary and community sector to provide a more effective and holistic approach to anti-social behaviour.	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney	
vi) That the PCC be lobbied to identify continued funding for the Target Outreach Team.			Chair A&G	
vii) That approaches to communication and intelligence sharing between Council departments, schools, VCS and outside organisations (especially retailers across the town) be reviewed to improve help promote confidence and awareness.	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney	
viii) That in relation to Cleveland Police activities: - Concerns regarding the loss of Police satellite units and the subsequent wasted police time attending court be raised with Cleveland Police and the OPCC; and - The Audit and Governance			Chair A&G	

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Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the implementation of promised increases in Neighbourhood Police and PCSO numbers in Hartlepool.	Update – the Neighbourhoods Teams have 12 constables and 15 PCSO's and awaiting the arrival of two further officers. Additionally the teams are supported by a Community Safety Team who work with diverse and hard to reach communities. Each morning the demand on the Neighbourhoods Teams is reviewed and a monthly activity report is produced. In addition to the above, each ward now has a PCSO.		Cleveland Police	
c) Reporting and Satisfaction				
i) That the outcome of the Thirteen's pilot scheme to increase the reporting of ASB, and online app, be evaluated and its potential roll out to non-Thirteen customers explored.	The development of the app will be discussed at the Community Safety Team at its next meeting and a representative from Thirteen will present the outcome to a future meeting of the Committee date tbc.		Angela Corner – Thirteen	
ii) That the development of further options for the reporting of anti-social behaviour be explored alongside more traditional reporting mechanisms,	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group, specifically an		Sylvia Pinkney	

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<p>including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online and use of electronic apps (including the Fix-My-Street scheme); - More innovative ways for older people to report anti-social behaviour; and - A potential single point of contact. 	examination of the Council's website and how the issue of ASB can be found by one 'click'.			
iii) That issues relating to the need for multiple reports / contacts before action is taken by partners be explored to ascertain if there is a demonstrable issue and identify ways of addressing potential problems.	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney	
<p>iv) That a review be undertaken to identify ways to improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfaction levels with anti-social behaviour interventions; and - Keep victims (including individual residents, groups of residents and shop owners) informed of progress throughout the process for dealing with any reported incidents. 	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney	

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d) Support and Promotion				
i) That a town wide campaign be undertaken advertising prevention / enforcement activities, successes and outcomes, with the aim of promoting and encouraging reporting and improved communication with victims of ASB.	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney	
ii) That the Council number for reporting ASB be promoted more widely within local communities to help reinvigorate Neighbourhood Policing, leading to enhanced problem solving activity within localities to tackle ASB and other community issues.	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney	
iii) That in 6 months' time the Audit and Governance Committee receive, as part of its 2020/21 Work Programme, a further report on the continuation/replacement of the Think Family Programme (Troubled Families) and its activities in relation to ASB.	An update on the Troubled Families Programme can be provided in January/February on the progress of the scheme during 2020/21.		Jane Young	
iv) That in light of issues with awareness and take up of support services for victims of ASB, the package of services be evaluated to ascertain if it is fit for purpose and whether alternative support	Ongoing.		Sylvia Pinkney	

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mechanisms need to be identified which better fits the needs of victims.				
<p>v) In relation to the Community Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whilst it is referenced on Hartlepool Borough Council's web site, further promotion be undertaken, including the need for it to be referenced on the new Police single point of contact reporting system; - The potential implications of increased promotion of the Community Trigger on the workload of the Integrated Community Safety Team be evaluated and responded to accordingly; and - The outcome of discussions between the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office and the Victims and Witness Group on the implementation of the Community Trigger be reported to a future meeting of the Committee. 	<p>Work will be undertaken to improve ASB reporting on the Council's website, including reference to external partners and how complaints can be made (such as the Community Trigger).</p> <p>Discussions have taken place in relation to Community Trigger at the PCC Working Together Meeting – there has been concerns from Local Authority colleagues in relation to capacity to deliver Community Trigger. In addition to the above in August 2020 the Victims Commissioner wrote an open letter to the Home Secretary in relation to</p>		<p>Sylvia Pinkney</p> <p>OPCC</p>	

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	Community Trigger. Following the publishing of the ASB help report – the PCC now publishes information in relation to community trigger on their https://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk/how-can-we-help/problems/anti-social-behaviour-and-neighbour-disputes/			
vi) That Elected Members are not being utilised to their full capacity in terms of the value that could add to the work of the Integrated Team and the ASB prevention / intervention process. To facilitate this: - A full training programme to be provided covering the sources of advice and support available, formal routes of reporting through the Contact Centre and criteria / potential use of the Community Trigger; - A publicity campaign need to be undertaken to promote the role of Members as part of the mechanism for reporting of ASB and supporting residents; and	A Members training plan for 2021/22 is being developed.		Sylvia Pinkney Lorraine Bennison Comms/ Lorraine Bennison	

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE / PROPOSED ACTION ⁺	FINANCIAL / OTHER IMPLICATIONS	LEAD OFFICER	COMPLETION DATE*
- Regular briefings/communications be provided for Ward Councillors on ASB issues in their own Ward.	Consideration is being given to how this can be achieved.		Sylvia Pinkney/ Lorraine Bennison	
e) Solutions				
i) Mirroring arrangement with schools, the potential to have a named PCSO contact for all residential/care homes be explored.	Police update – each ward now has a PCSO and any issues surrounding a care home would be resolved in partnership with the Community Safety Team.		Cleveland Police	
ii) That ways of addressing ASB be found by working ‘with’ communities across all age groups, rather than doing it ‘to’ them, including the development of a campaign to ‘Take Back Neighbourhoods’ and promote pride in local community through social responsibility and collaborative working.	This will be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney/ Comms	
iii) In recognition of the value of organised play activities/facilities in communities across Hartlepool, as an alternative to ASB, a review of activities/facilities be undertaken and their location publicised.			Gemma Ptak	

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE / PROPOSED ACTION ⁺	FINANCIAL / OTHER IMPLICATIONS	LEAD OFFICER	COMPLETION DATE*
f) Education and Engagement				
<p>(i) That in terms of the excellent work being undertaken as part of the ASBAD and Crucial Crew programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All schools across the town be encouraged (via Head Teachers, Chairs of Governors and PHSE Lead Officers to participate in the ASBAD / Crucial Crew Education Programme; and - The future funding of ASBAD/Crucial Crew Education Programmes be reviewed to assist in their sustainability going forward. 	<p>There is a high uptake of Crucial Crew from schools and this is promoted and encouraged, the Programme is Public Health funded.</p> <p>The funding arrangements are to be reviewed to ascertain if this can be secured within base budget.</p>		<p>Craig Blundred/ Joanne Andrews/ Sylvia Pinkney</p> <p>Craig Blundred/ Joanne Andrews/ Sylvia Pinkney</p>	
ii) That anti-social behaviour prevention / intervention be promoted as part of existing local authority, and partner provided, engagement and activity programmes (e.g. free swims and holiday hunger).			Gemma Ptak	
iii) That the identification of role models (such as local celebrities) to take part in ASB education and prevention activities be explored.			Sylvia Pinkney/ Comms	

5.1 APPENDIX 2

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE / PROPOSED ACTION ⁺	FINANCIAL / OTHER IMPLICATIONS	LEAD OFFICER	COMPLETION DATE*
iv) That as part of a wider ASB programme of engagement, all primary and secondary schools across Hartlepool be encouraged to commit to an agreed schedule of activities involving the Police, Fire, NEAS and local authority.	PSCHE curriculum – recently been reviewed as new responsibilities came in in September 2020. LA can only agree to encourage a schedule of activities and will require the provision of information to schools from organisations on their offer.		Amanda Whitehead	
v) That a campaign be undertaken to dispel the myth that young people are the primary instigators of ASB.	Covered in a(iii) above. This will also be investigated as part of the work of the new Safer Hartlepool Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Group.		Sylvia Pinkney/Zoe McKenna/ Young People	



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

22 January 2020



Report of: Director of Children's and Joint Commissioning Services

Subject: THINK FAMILY – HARTLEPOOL TROUBLED FAMILIES PROGRAMME UPDATE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides an overview of the Troubled Families Programme, known locally as Think Family and the positive impact it has had on families with multiple and complex needs since its inception in 2012. Details on what is currently known about the extension of the programme to 2022 are also outlined in this report.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The national Troubled Families programme was initially formulated in the aftermath of the 2011 riots with an ambition of transforming the way services work with families and how partner organisations work together to deliver and effective intervention strategy.
- 2.2 Although the programme has evolved since its launch in 2012, the main aims of the programme - to improve outcomes for families, transform local services and reduce reliance on costly specialist services – have remained the same. These aims are driven by a service transformation grant and a 'payment by results' funding structure.

3. DELIVERY MODEL OF PHASE ONE OF THINK FAMILY

- 3.1 The original Troubled Families Programme, also known as 'phase one' ran from April 2012 to March 2015. Hartlepool was mandated to identify 290 families that met two or more of the three headline criteria and support them to achieve positive outcomes. The criteria were:

- Poor school attendance (85% or below over three consecutive terms) and school exclusion;
 - Youth crime and anti-social behaviour; and
 - Adult unemployment.
- 3.1 Positive outcomes were evidenced by a reduction in negative behaviours sustained for a minimum of six months known as significant and sustained progress and offered a financial incentive of 'payment by results' (PBR) to the local authority. Alternatively, supporting an adult in the family into employment for a minimum of 26 weeks was also a positive outcome which yielded a PBR payment.
- 3.2 In addition to the above, the Council also had to adhere to the following principles of the programme:
- Families have an assessment that takes into account the needs of the whole family;
 - There is an action plan that takes into account all relevant family members; and
 - There is a lead practitioner/key worker for the family that is recognised by the family and other professionals involved with the family.
- 3.3 A multi-agency team was established with the aim of piloting new ways of working to improve outcomes for families. The team was made up of a Youth Offending Worker, a Family Support Worker, two Probation Officers, an Attendance Officer and a Housing Officer. There were also a number of professionals that had dedicated time to work alongside the team and were part of the 'virtual team'; including three Anti-Social Behaviour Officers, a Substance Misuse Worker and a Domestic Violence Worker. In addition to this, the team had access to case supervision and training from the Local Authority's Psychology team.

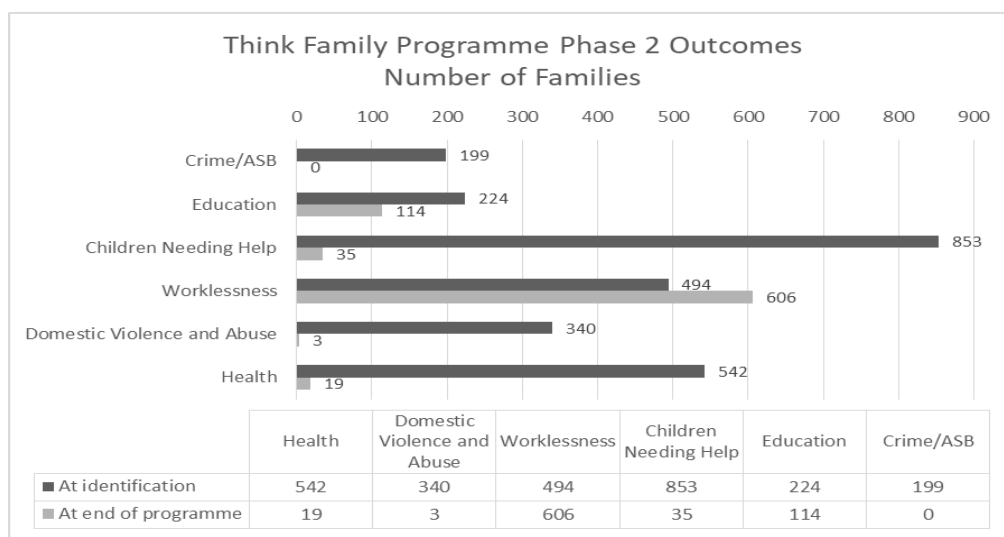
4 DELIVERY MODEL PHASE TWO OF THINK FAMILY

- 4.1 Fifty-one of the highest performing areas, including Hartlepool, were invited to be early adopters of phase two of the programme in September 2014. This gave us the opportunity to influence the operating model for the national rollout of the programme in April 2015. Phase two ended in March 2020.
- 4.2 The basic principles of the programme remained the same but with the addition of a requirement to develop a local Family Outcomes Plan which reflected the expanded six key headline issues and the focus on adults as well as young people (see **Appendix 1**):
- Staying safe in the community: Parents or children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour;
 - Getting a good education and skills for life: Children who have not been attending school regularly or have multiple exclusions;

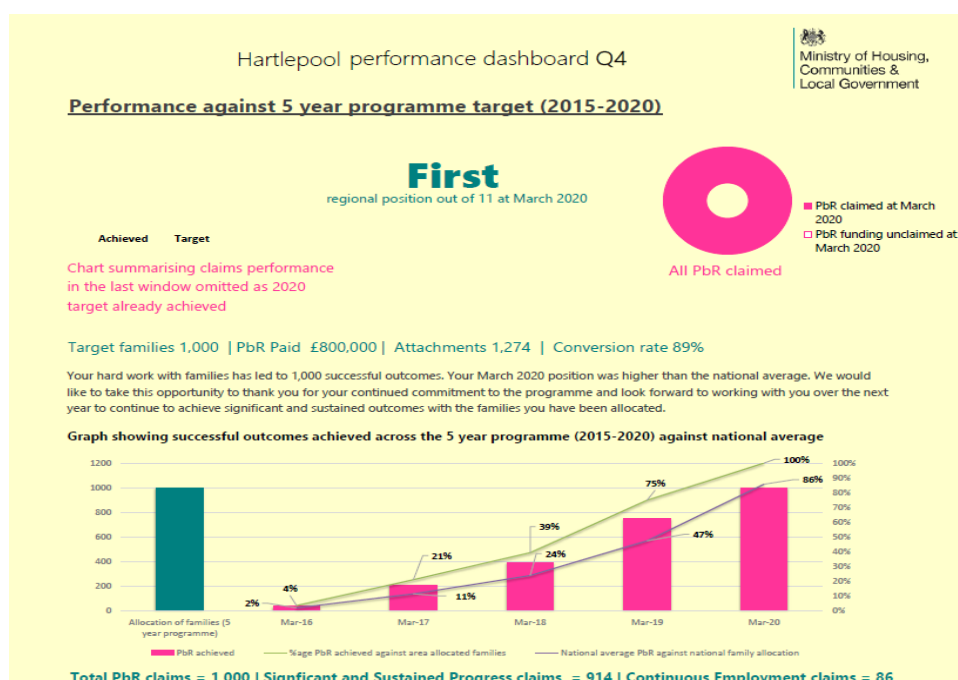
- Improving children's life chances: Children of all ages who need additional support, from the earliest years to adulthood;
 - Improving living standards: Families experiencing or at risk of worklessness, homelessness or financial difficulties;
 - Staying safe in relationships: Families affected by domestic violence and abuse; and
 - Living well, improving physical and mental health and wellbeing: Parents and children with a range of health problems.
- 4.3 The principle of significant and sustained change remained but was made more ambitious with an expectation that headline problems would be completely resolved and behaviour change sustained for a minimum of six months rather than just a reduction in certain behaviours.
- 4.4 Hartlepool was mandated to identify and secure positive outcomes for 1000 families. This would have been difficult for one team to manage so the Think Family Team were disbanded and former members returned to their substantive posts charged with disseminating learning from phase one as the programme was mainstreamed across Council services.
- 4.5 In order to ensure the efficacy of the programme, MHCLG implemented a robust performance monitoring system which formed part of the terms of the programme. Local authorities had to submit quarterly data returns regarding family progress and contributions to the national impact study as well being subject to two inspections by MHCLG during the lifetime of the programme.
- 4.6 Hartlepool exceeded all targets by identifying and supporting 1324 families to achieve positive outcomes. HBC was identified, through MHCLG's own performance monitoring, as being the top performing authority in the North East for positive outcomes.

5 POSITIVE OUTCOMES OF THINK FAMILY

- 5.1 In phase two, there have been particular successes in the areas of crime and anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and health. The health category includes both substance misuse and physical and mental health. These can all be life-long issues but the measure of success is that the health need is managed and the individual is engaging with their care plan. The table below shows progress made based around identified need during phase two of the programme.

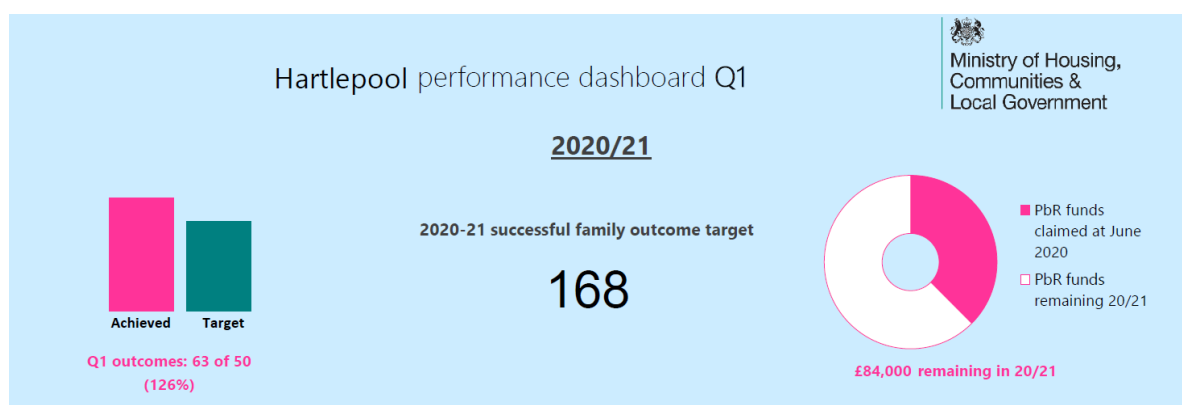


- 5.2 The only anomaly is the worklessness criteria which is due to the way that families are identified. Now that Think Family is mainstreamed, a significant proportion of families are identified by a key worker. Employment is not always the primary focus of key workers in the early days of working with a family, therefore, this tends to be picked up after the family had already been identified. This is a valid method but does skew the data. In fact, our seconded Think Family Employment Advisor supported adults in 86 families into sustained employment. In addition to this, she has supported families to access benefit entitlement which has stabilised many families who were struggling financially as well as helping adults who were already in work but were also experiencing poverty.
- 5.3 At the end of Phase two Hartlepool was identified through MHCLG's own performance monitoring as being the top performer in the North East for positive outcomes as the chart below shows.

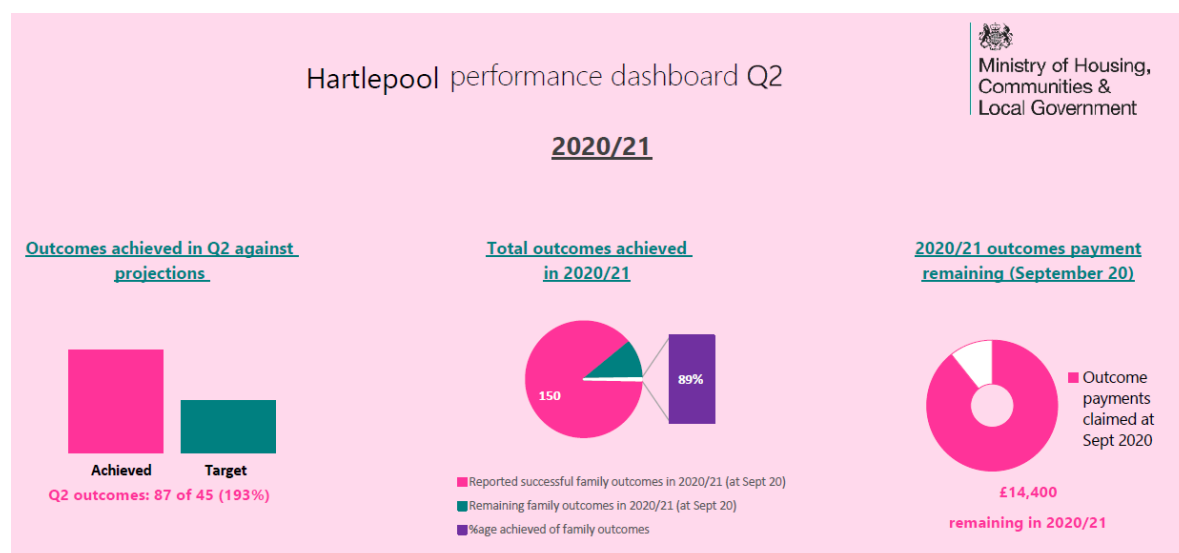


6 SUBSEQUENT EXTENSIONS OF THINK FAMILY

- 6.1 A transformed third phase of the programme was planned for April 2020, however, due to the prioritisation of Britain's exit from the European Union, the MHCLG took the decision to extend the programme by 12 months with no fundamental changes, and start the third phase in April 2021.
- 6.2 For this additional year, Hartlepool was mandated to work with an additional 168 families to achieve positive outcomes. As we had achieved our target for phase two a whole quarter early, we were able to prepare and start working with families immediately.
- 6.3 Partnership working through the Community Safety Hub has been crucial to the success of tackling anti-social behaviour. Individuals and patterns in incidents are picked up in a timely way and Cleveland Police have invested in an Early Intervention Co-ordinator who works directly with children and young people involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. This joint investment in tackling ASB has resulted in the positive outcomes that can be seen in the data which, due to the programme being mainstreamed, is received from the ASBU, cross referenced and reported back to MHCLG.
- 6.4 The following graphs taken from MHCG's Troubled Families performance dashboard shows the data over the first two quarters of 2020/21.



- 6.5 Hartlepool has exceeded targets again, which is a considerable achievement considering the first two quarters of 2020/21 were incredibly difficult for both families and staff given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and national lockdown. Credit should be given to all those staff across all partner organisations that rose to the challenge and worked creatively to support families experiencing increased disadvantage this year.
- 6.6 As at the beginning of December 2020, Hartlepool has achieved its target of supporting 168 families to achieve positive outcomes. This places us in a good position to prepare for next year.



- 6.7 The national COVID-19 crisis has further delayed the development of a revised programme and a further 12 month extension of the current programme has been secured at the Spending Review in November 2020. At the time of writing this report, it is unknown how many families Hartlepool will be required to work with in this additional year and what changes, if any, will be made to the headline criteria. We have been assured that no fundamental changes will be made to the programme for the coming year.

7. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The main risk to the Think Family Programme is that government decide not to pursue this programme any further after March 2022. This is unlikely as the national Troubled Families programme has proved a success, but cannot be ruled out. Should this happen, a decision would need to be taken as to whether the programme continues in its current form.
- 7.2 There is also the risk that conflicting priorities and staffing pressures mean that information sharing and partnership working are put under strain. Given their importance to the operation and performance management of the programme, it would be impossible to continue without these two key elements.

8. FEEDBACK FROM FAMILIES

- 8.1 Feedback has been gathered from families involved in the Think Family programme. Twenty-four families fully engaged with the evaluation and were interviewed individually in their own homes.

Feedback was gathered using a linear scale from zero to 10 as well as using semi-structured interview questions. Zero indicated a negative, the family were in a 'bad place' and 10 equaled a positive 'good place'.

- 8.2 Families were asked to identify how they felt about their lives both before and after intervention. 100% of families said that before intervention they were sitting somewhere between 0 – 4. 11 families felt that they were at zero (46%). Many families reported feeling alone and overwhelmed with their problems; they said that they **‘wanted to give up’** had **‘no one to turn to’** and they were **‘desperate for help’**.
- 8.3 Respondents were asked to identify how they felt about their lives post intervention. Apart from one young person, all families identified some movement along the scale, at various degrees. Fifteen out of the 24 families (63%) placed themselves as sitting between 8 and 10 on the scale. Families generally felt more able to think about the future, have aspirations and set goals, particularly in relation to education, training and employment.
- 8.4 Common themes identified during the interviews are listed below. The families own words are quoted where possible:
- Quality of the relationship between workers and the family: This was a key factor which involved enabling and empowering families to solve their problems.
 - Trust: This was built upon reliability, timeliness of support and encouragement of the parent/child/young person. Respondents said that problems were solved **‘without a fuss’**, **‘it was someone to lean on, a woman to understand how I feel’**
 - Communication: they felt **‘comfortable’** talking to the worker who **‘never promised anything without doing it’**
 - Intervention was client led: **‘No pressure it was all done at our pace’** and involved **‘working together and listening’**.
 - Families recognised that the process was difficult and required work from them: **‘it has been hard and difficult but glad I allowed TF into my life’**.

9. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 MHCLG carried out a cost savings exercise based on those families identified and engaged in the first two years of phase one. Each local authority had to provide details of the annual cost of delivering their programme, identifying which costs were shouldered by each of the partner organisations involved. This was then matched up with family progress information and payment by results information. The results were analysed by MHCLG’s own economists and extrapolated over a five year period. It was estimated that the public purse had saved an estimated £8,781.22 as a result of Hartlepool’s programme. This equates to savings of over £30,000 per family over five years. Whilst these figures seem extreme, they include savings on out of work benefits, refuge places, prison places and A&E treatment costs. For context, MHCLG estimated that the annual cost to Hartlepool partners of a family prior to intervention was £13,298, after intervention it was £2,757.

- 9.2 At time of writing, Think Family has generated £4,453,000 in income consisting of an annual service transformation grant which fluctuates year on year, attachment fees of £100 per family identified and payment by result income of £800 per family that that successfully achieves positive change.

10. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 10.1 There are no legal implications over and above those concerning the safe sharing of information. There are information sharing agreements in place as well as privacy notices and a robust informed consent process which gives families all the information they need to make an informed choice about the sharing of their information.

11. CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

- 11.1 There are no child and family poverty considerations over and above the positive impact the programme has for families experiencing financial exclusion. Think Family will continue to have a seconded DWP Employment Advisor working with families to support them into employment and to help them access the benefits they are entitled to.

12. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

- 12.1 There are no Equality and Diversity considerations. The programme is mainstreamed and, therefore, everyone who receives a service, receives the same level of service.

13. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 13.1 There are no staff considerations.

14. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 14.1 There are no asset management considerations.

15. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

- 15.1 Partnership working and information sharing has been crucial to the success of the Think Family programme. Although the collection and analysis of data for the programme is resource intensive, it is a very rich source of intelligence. It has already enabled us to drive important strategic decisions such as the commissioning of services, the restructuring of Early Help and

the formation of the Community Support Team. Thought should be given to how this wealth of information and intelligence could be used to support evidence-based decision making beyond the Think Family programme.

- 15.2 To ensure the data is available to inform strategic decision making, partnership working needs to continue to ensure information sharing is both smooth and safe. There are areas where partnership working and information sharing could be improved for even greater intelligence regarding our families. For example, substance misuse and mental and physical health information are significant gaps. Whilst case recording by key workers goes some way to mitigating this, it is by no means a substitute for data that could help identify trends and gaps in service.
- 15.3 After the coming 12 month extension, there are no guarantees that the national Troubled Families Programme will be developed into a third phase. In order to continue the work started by Think Family, there needs to be clear support for the principles of the programme in Hartlepool across all partners.

16. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 16.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership is asked to note the contents of this report. The report will be presented to the next meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee as part of the action plan following their recent scrutiny investigation around anti-social behaviour.

17. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 17.1 Think Family has demonstrated the effectiveness of holistic intervention for families with multiple and complex problems that include the whole family and is delivered by one trusted key worker to one plan. Although the national Troubled Families programme has been extended to March 2022, there are no guarantees beyond this. Therefore, it is worth considering how, as a partnership, we could further strengthen practice and information sharing.

18. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 18.1 None.

19. CONTACT OFFICERS

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Think Family Hartlepool

Family Outcome Plan 2020/21

Hartlepool Borough Council
Child and Adult Services



Purpose of the Think Family Outcome Plan

This document is a guide for frontline practitioners and managers across the Hartlepool to help evidence improved outcomes for families for the national Troubled Families Programme, known locally as Think Family. The programme supports families with multiple and complex problems; changing lives and transforming services for the better. This outcome framework provides a concise and clear account of the goals Hartlepool wants to achieve and against which, success can be measured and verified. Those families for whom **significant and sustained progress** or **continuous employment** has been achieved will attract a 'payment-by-result' under the terms of the programme and the national Financial Framework.

Vision

Our ambition as a children's partnership is to enable all children and families in Hartlepool to have opportunities to make the most of their life changes and be safe in their homes and communities.

We will achieve this vision through the following four principles:

- Families will have an assessment that takes account of the needs of the whole family;
- There is an action plan that takes account of all relevant family members;
- There is a lead/key worker for the family that is recognised by the family and other professionals involved with the family; and
- The objectives in the family action plan are aligned to Hartlepool's Think Family Outcomes Plan.

Identification of families and their needs

Families will be identified where they **meet two or more of the six key headline problems** set out in this plan (see below).

This outcomes plan should be applied to all families requiring support. It is not just for those families specifically identified and supported under the remit of Think Family.

As part of the whole family assessment and planning process the Lead Professional/Key Worker and the Team around the Family (TAF) will work with the family to identify all issues which need to be addressed. This will form the basis of a single multi agency Family Plan. Relevant outcomes will be drawn from this outcomes plan, against which significant and sustained progress will be judged. **In order to demonstrate that the family has achieved significant and sustained progress an outcome must be achieved for each headline problem present in the family.**

Where an additional headline problem or problems arise during the course of the intervention an outcome **must** also be achieved for these problems in order to demonstrate that the family has achieved significant and sustained progress

The 6 key headline issues (families are eligible if they have 2 or more presenting issues)

- 1. Staying safe in the community: Parents or children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour**
- 2. Getting a good education and skills for life: Children who have not been attending school regularly**
- 3. Improving children's life chances: Children of all ages who need additional support, from the earliest years to adulthood**
- 4. Improving living standards: Families experiencing or at risk of worklessness, homelessness or financial difficulties**
- 5. Staying safe in relationships: Families affected by domestic violence and abuse**
- 6. Living well, improving physical and mental health and wellbeing: Parents and children with a range of health problems**

Management oversight

Managers must continue to ensure that they maintain oversight of all Think Family cases, using relevant management checkpoints.

The Think Family team will undertake a series of agreed quality assurance checks on all cases to ensure that outcomes are reliable and accurate (for example, reviewing school census records regarding attendance, cross-check against youth crime data)

TF Criteria:	Staying Safe in the Community: Parents and young people involved in crime and anti-social behaviour	
Key Indicators:	Reduction in entrants into the youth justice system Reduction in re-offending Reduction in incidents of anti-social behaviour among families and children	
Identification	Significant and Sustained Progress	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child aged 10 to 17 years has committed a proven offence* in the previous 12 months Adult ages 18+ has committed a proven offence* in the previous 12 months Adult with parenting responsibilities on a community order or suspended sentence Adult with parenting responsibilities who has less than 12 months from their release date from prison Young person how has less than 12 months from their release date from a secure unit and will be returning home Adult with parenting responsibilities subject to licence or supervision (post release) Adult or child who has been involved in an anti- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proven offences by any family member in the household in the last six months No known anti-social behaviour incidents by any family member in the household in the last six months Successful completion of an ASB or Housing related ASB Order by any family member in the household Engaged in a child to adult abuse programme or family relationship programme such as Let's Get Along, Parents as Partners, Strengthening Families, Being a Parent or similar Child or adult has been referred to Channel and is engaging with an action plan Child has engaged with the YJS Knives and Weapons Awareness programme. 	Police/Community Safety/YJS/Housing Provider/PRU/VCS

<p>social behaviour incident in the last 12 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult or child involved in a gang; county lines and/or serious violence including knife crime, gun crime and robbery as a victim or perpetrator in the last 12 months Adults and children nominated by professionals because of their potential to offend or offending behaviour is of equivalent concern to the indicators above, for instance where family members are at risk of radicalisation 		
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Service Level Indicators	Source
Number of ASB incidents resulting in no further action (number of incidents)	Community Safety/Police
Number of ASB incidents resulting in further action (number of incidents)	Community Safety/Police
No. Police call outs (associated with individual family member)	Community Safety/Police
No. first time entrants to the youth justice system	YJS/Data Team
No. young offenders that go on to re-offend	YJS/Data Team
No. young people serving a custodial sentence (no. weeks served)	YJS/Data Team

*A proven offence is a formal outcome given, either in or out of court.

TF Criteria:	Getting a good education and skills for life: Children who have not been attending school regularly		
Key Indicators:	Improved school attendance		
<i>Identification</i>	<i>Significant and Sustained Progress</i>	<i>Source</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child's attendance over the last three consecutive terms is less than 90% including authorised absences* Child receiving at least three fixed term exclusions in the last three consecutive terms Child permanently excluded from school in the last three consecutive terms Child is neither registered with a school nor being education in an alternative setting Child is identified as attending alternative education provision, home & hospital provision or there is an issue of equivalent concern to professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child has attended school a minimum of 90% over three consecutive terms, including all authorised absences Child has no more than 1 fixed term exclusions over three consecutive terms Child has no permanent exclusions over three consecutive terms <p>Distance travelled measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 40 percentage point increase in attendance for all children having 40% or less attendance at the point of identification including authorised absences 	School Census/Alternative Provision Census/Key Worker/EHM/ICS/ EYES	

Service Level Indicators	Source
Missing from education: children who are neither persistently truant or permanently excluded (number of months)	Attendance Team
No. children with over 10% absence as an average across 3 consecutive terms	School Census
No. children receiving a permanent exclusion	School Census
No. children receiving a fixed term exclusion	School Census

*Rare statutory exceptions are prescribed in the Financial Framework for the Troubled Families Programme April 2020

TF Criteria:	Improving children's life chances: Children who need additional support, from the earliest years to adulthood		
Key Indicators:	Reduction in children becoming looked after or subject to a Child in Need/Child Protection Plan Improvement in family relationships/functioning Reduction in child exploitation Reduction children going missing		
Identification	Significant and Sustained Progress		Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child identified as needing Early Help/open to Early Help Locality Team Child identified as Child In Need under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 (Child & Family Assessment/Child's Plan) Child who has been subject to an inquiry under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 (this can include children at risk of experiencing neglect or psychological, emotional, physical or sexual abuse) Child identified as being subject to a Child Protection Plan Child with SEND, including social, emotional and mental health needs Child identified as having a delay in speech, language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family closed to Early Help, Child in Need, S47 or Child Protection with no repeat referrals for six months S47 enquiries result in No Further Action and no further enquiries for six months Child in Need stepped down to Early Help and sustained for six months (this excludes those children with disabilities identified as Child in Need in the Children Act 1989) Child on a Child Protection Plan is stepped down to Child in Need and sustained for six months Child is identified at 2 - 2 ½ year review as having a developmental delay and an action plan/intervention put in place 		ICS/EHM/Children's Centres/Group Work/SysmOne/ VEMT Group/School Census/EYES/Early Years Foundation Stage Profile/Nexus

<p>and/or communication skills and does not have a EHCP*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child did not achieve a good level of development at age 5 • Child is experiencing or is at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation • Child has been missing from home in the last 12 months • Child is affected by parental conflict • Family who is or has been entitled to 15 hours free early education for two year olds but has failed to take this up • Child is nominated by professionals as having problems of equivalent concern to the indicators above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child with SEND, inc. social, emotional and mental health needs has a comprehensive support plan • Family engage in the Ready to Learn, Ready to Grow course (early language development) • Parent engages with the Health Visitor at Universal Plus or Universal Partnership Plus for a six month period following the birth of the child and is assessed as part of the Healthy Child Programme • Child's risk has reduced to a degree where they are closed to the Vulnerable, Exploited, Missing and Trafficked Group with no repeat referral for six months • Child has not been reported missing from home in the last six months • Parents engage with a parental relationship intervention or report a sustained improvement in the quality of their relationship • Child has taken up 15 hours free early education for two year olds where they had not previously • Evidence that other significant problems is no longer of concern to professionals sustained for a period of six months 	
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Service Level Indicators	Source
No. of children assessed as needing Early Help	EHM
No. of children subject to a Child Protection Plan or assessed as Child in Need	ICS
No. cases discussed at VEMT	VEMT
Rate of teenage conceptions in under 18s	Key worker

*This must be a primary need and not linked to another impairment.

TF Criteria:	Improving living standards: families experiencing or at risk of worklessness, homelessness or financial difficulties		
Key Indicators:	<p>Increase in parents sustaining employment</p> <p>Reduction in young people 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET)</p> <p>Reduction in homelessness</p>		
<i>Identification</i>	<i>Significant and Sustained Progress</i>		<i>Source</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult currently in receipt of out of work benefits or claiming Universal Credit and subject to work related conditions (required to: attend work focused interviews, meet work preparation requirements or to proactively look for work) Young person aged 16 to 18 years (up to age 25 where subject to an EHCP) who is not in education, training or employment Child at risk of leaving school with no qualifications and no planned education, training or employment Family who have accessed Local Welfare Support, Discretionary Housing Payments, Section 17 funding or Food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more persons aged 16+ who were identified as claiming a legacy benefit have sustained employment for 13 consecutive weeks or 26 out of the last 30 weeks if claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit equivalent One or more persons aged 16+ claiming Universal Credit have met the 'administrative earning's threshold' for 26 weeks out of the last 30 where they are required to look for work and 13 weeks where they were not required to actively seek employment. AET is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £338 gross taxable pay per month for single persons £541 gross taxable pay per month for couples Adult or young person is enrolled in higher or further education or an apprenticeship for at least 13 weeks (or completes whole course if shorter) Adult or young person has completed volunteering/work experience or a programme or course which removes barriers to work Adults on out of work benefits have achieved progress to work as defined by the Think Family Progress to Work Proforma (see Appendix 1) 		DWP/EHM/TF Employment Adviser/One Stop Shop/IYSS/Children's Hub /Housing Provider/Firmsteps/i World

<p>banks in the last 12 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family at risk of homelessness or living in accommodation which it is not reasonable for them to continue to occupy (e.g. 16 and 17 years olds at risk of estrangement from their families) Families nominated by professionals as being at significant risk of financial difficulties including problematic/unmanageable debt, rent arrears and those experiencing 'in work poverty' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child leaves school with qualifications or is enrolled and attending further education or training Family have and are engaging with an income and debt re-payment plan that is improving their financial situation, evidenced by key worker case recording or other means. Family have secured appropriate accommodation 	
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Service Level Indicators	Source
Number of evictions	Housing
Number of homelessness applications (no. applications)	Housing
Number of weeks homelessness including temporary accommodation (no. weeks)	Housing
Rent arrears (value owed)	Key Worker
Housing tenure (type of landlord e.g. social, private etc)	Key Worker
No. adults claiming an out of work benefit	Key Worker (DWP can only provide information on TF families)
Young people aged 16 to 24 years who are NEET (no. months)	IYSS

TF Criteria:	Families affected by domestic violence and abuse (including stalking, coercive control, sexual violence, 'honour based violence', forced marriage and female genital mutilation)	
Key Indicators:	Reduction in incidents/impact of domestic violence and abuse for families	
<i>Identification</i>	<i>Significant and Sustained Progress</i>	<i>Source</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult or young person known to have perpetrated or is at risk of perpetrating a domestic violence or abuse* in the previous 12 months Adult or young person known to have been or is at risk of being a victim or witness of domestic violence or abuse* in the previous 12 months The household or a family member has been subject to a police call out for at least one domestic incident* in the last 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No incidents of domestic violence or abuse* involving any member of the family or having been reported to Police for 6 months Victim and/or perpetrator of domestic violence or abuse* engages with a specialist Domestic Abuse service programme and there has been sufficient progress to close the family to early help or social care services or be stepped down from CP to CIN or CIN to Early Help Victim and/or perpetrator of domestic violence or abuse* engages with their Key Worker in domestic abuse focussed intervention and there has been sufficient progress to close the family to early help and social care services or be stepped down from CP to CIN or CIN to Early Help Victim of domestic violence or abuse* is no longer in a relationship with the perpetrator evidenced by their Key Worker reporting no suspicions of the victim being in a 	<p>Police//Lead Professional/Key Worker</p> <p>Specialist Domestic Abuse service</p>

	<p>relationship other than that of co-parent with the perpetrator and there has been sufficient progress to close the family to early help and social care services or be stepped down from CP to CIN or CIN to Early Help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child has engaged in appropriate interventions or therapy to help them overcome the trauma of domestic abuse 	
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Service Level Indicators	Source
No. of DV incidents	Police/Community Safety
No. DV notifications from Police to Social Services (Children's Hub)	Data Team

*For identification and claim purposes, where this plan references domestic violence and abuse, it includes any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. Abuse can encompass but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional. It also includes so-called 'honour-based' violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage and can also include stalking.

TF Criteria:	Living well, improving physical and mental health and wellbeing: Parents and children with a range of health needs	
Key Indicators:	Reduction in incidents/impact of substance misuse for families Mental health and emotional wellbeing Increase in mothers who breastfeed children	
Identification	Significant and Sustained Progress	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult with parental responsibility or child with mental ill-health across mild, moderate or severe need* Expectant parents with a mental health or substance misuse problem and other health factors which may affect their parenting Adult with parental responsibility or child who currently has a drug or alcohol problem Child who is exposed to substance misuse in their home Child aged under 5 where there are concerns regarding their physical, social or emotional development Adult or young person referred by key workers and/or health professionals as having any health problems of equivalent concern e.g. a poorly managed health condition or unhealthy behaviours resulting in obesity, malnutrition or diabetes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult or child has a mental health/emotional wellbeing care plan that they are engaging with or have completed successfully or there has been a reported increase in feelings of wellbeing and there has been sufficient progress to step down or close to early help or social care with no step up or repeat referrals for six months or more. Expectant or new parent referred to community mental health services or post-natal depression services and there has been sufficient progress to step down or close to early help or social care with no step up or repeat referrals for six months or more. <p>Adult or child engaging with a specialist substance misuse care plan and there has been sufficient progress to step down or close to early help or social care with no step up or repeat referrals for six months or more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult or child has a specialist substance misuse care plan which they are engaging with or have completed successfully and there has been sufficient progress to step down or close to early help or social care with no step up or repeat referrals for six months or more. 	Substance Misuse Services/Key Worker Assessment/ Specialist Mental Health Services/Counselling Services/SysmOne/ Other Health Worker Assessment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child has been placed on a referral pathway by the NCMP team and there has been measurable progress recorded by the lead practitioner • Parent is engaging with their Health Visitor at Universal Plus or Universal Partnership Plus and there has been sufficient progress to step down or close to early help or social care with no step up or repeat referrals for six months or more. • Family engage in health focused activities to encourage healthy behaviours and/or manage a physical or mental health issue and there has been sufficient progress to step down or close to early help or social care with no step up or repeat referrals for six months or more. 	
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Service Level Indicators	Source
Dependent on alcohol (no. of months)	Key worker
Dependent on non-prescription drugs (no. months)	Key worker
Suffering from mental health issues (no. months)	Key worker
No. children assessed by Social Worker as having parental mental health issues as a factor	Data Team (ICS)
No. children assessed by Social Worker as having parents with substance misuse issues as a factor	Data Team (ICS)
Breast feeding rate	Health

*Does not need to be receiving specialist treatment

Appendix 1: Think Family Progress to Work Proforma

Clients name:	DOB:	TF no
Address:		Benefit claimed
P/code		
Please date and tick when a step/action has been completed.		Tick and Date
Any three of the following:		
Use the internet to search and apply for jobs		
Have a good plan in place with the personal work coach or Troubled Families advisor		
Attend Training		
Attend Volunteering		
Attend work experience		
Complete activities agreed with the work coach		
Have an up to date CV		
Registered on universal job match		
Registered on Websites		
Registered with an employment agencies		
Registered on Entitled-to		
Be contactable/valid telephone number		
Any further actions/steps		
Or:		
Have been referred to and are engaging with local providers		
Or:		
Have been assessed by a Troubled Families Employment advisor		
Or		
Is carrying out activities at home which are building skills for work. For example, Caring.		
Or		
Has secured employment		
If you need any support with employment please contact Sandra Charlton 07827827090		
Date completed:	Practitioner:	



SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

22nd January 2021



Report of: Director of Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services

Subject: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OCTOBER 2019 –
SEPTEMBER 2020

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 Non key decision. To receive the Strategic Assessment October 2019 – September 2020

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) 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 findings from the Strategic Assessment will inform the development of the next Safer Hartlepool Partnership's statutory Community Safety Plan due in April 2021.
- 2.2 As agreed by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and detailed in the Community Safety Plan 2020/21, the Partnership's current strategic objective and priorities are:

Strategic Objective 2020 - 2021	Priorities 2020 - 2021
To make Hartlepool a safe, prosperous and enjoyable place to live, work and visit.	Anti-social Behaviour Drugs and Alcohol Domestic Violence and Abuse

- 2.2 In November 2020, the Safer Hartlepool Partnership agreed that the time frame for analysis contained in the Strategic Assessment will now cover the period 1st October to 30th September thereby allowing sufficient time for future Community Safety Plans to be implemented in March/April.

3. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019/20

- 3.1 The Strategic Assessment 2019/20 Executive Summary is attached at **Appendix A**. The document draws on a wide range of multi-agency data, analysis of crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in Hartlepool.
- 3.2 The key findings of the assessment identify that the current Community Safety Plan priorities of Anti-social Behaviour, Drugs and Alcohol and Domestic Violence remain relevant and should be retained as priorities in the next Community Safety Plan, due for implementation in April 2021.

4. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 4.1 Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, it has not been possible to hold the annual Face the Public event this year.
- 4.2 With the above in mind, the Strategic Assessment 2019/20 includes feedback from consultation already undertaken with the public and other key stakeholders in relation to the current priorities identified in the Community Safety Plan 2020/21.

5. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

6. SECTION 17 CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 Local Authorities and other public bodies have a duty to consider how their activities may impact on crime and disorder. The annual Strategic Assessment enables the SHP to consider and identify any changing/new priorities for inclusion in the next Community Safety Plan.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Risk Implications	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Financial Considerations	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Staff Considerations	No relevant issues
Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

8. RECOMMENDATION

- 8.1 Members of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership are asked to discuss the contents and key findings of the strategic assessment and consider any new and emerging priorities for inclusion in the next SHP Community Safety Plan.

9. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

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

10. CONTACT OFFICER

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**Safer Hartlepool Partnership
Strategic Assessment
2020**

Executive Summary

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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 2020 will assist the Partnership in setting strategic objectives and priorities to inform the next Safer Hartlepool Partnership Community Safety Plan.

The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly had an impact on crime and disorder in the town, however it is too early to fully understand what the long term effects will be and makes drawing comparisons with the previous strategic period a somewhat unreliable indication of increasing or decreasing trends at the current time.

The Strategic Assessment has been prepared by the Hartlepool Community Safety Team and 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
- Public Health, Hartlepool Borough Council
- Cleveland Fire Brigade
- Cleveland Police
- Thirteen Group
- Office of the Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner
- Harbour
- Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company
- Public Health, South Tees

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & PRIORITIES

As agreed by the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and detailed in the Community Safety Plan 2020-2021, the Partnership's current strategic objective and priorities are:

Strategic Objective 2020 - 2021	Priorities 2020 - 2021
To make Hartlepool a safe, prosperous and enjoyable place to live, work and visit.	Anti-social Behaviour Drugs and Alcohol Domestic Violence and Abuse

LOCAL CONTEXT

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



Population

Hartlepool's population has increased slightly over the past 5 years due, in part, to increasing migration levels.

This has led to Hartlepool's population becoming more diverse, with increasing numbers of BAME and white non-British residents.

Almost 1 in 5 of the population are aged 65+; whilst almost 1 in 4 are aged 18 or under.



Unemployment

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

The unemployment rate of young people aged 18-24 years remains above the national average.

Hartlepool has high rates of people incapable of work due to disability and ill health.



Deprivation

Hartlepool has pockets of high deprivation where communities experience multiple issues: higher unemployment, lower incomes, child poverty, ill health, low attainment, poorer housing conditions and higher crime rates.

Hartlepool is the 25th most deprived local authority area out of 326 local authorities.

Inequality within Hartlepool is getting worse, with the gap between the most deprived and least deprived parts of the town widening since 2015.



Health & Wellbeing

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

Alcohol related hospital admissions in Hartlepool are significantly worse than the regional and national rate.

The rate of drug-related deaths in Hartlepool is significantly higher than the regional rate and more than double the national rate.

Hospital admission rates for violence are the third highest in the north east region.



Housing

Over half of the properties in Hartlepool are within the lowest 'Band A' Council Tax bracket.



Geography

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

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

The following provides an overview of key partnership performance indicators for the strategic period October 2019 to September 2020.

1. Performance Key Findings:

1.1 - Recorded crime during the period October 2019 to September 2020 reduced overall by 8.7% (-1,099 offences) in Hartlepool when compared to the previous assessment period.

1.2 – The overall reduction can be attributed to significant reductions in acquisitive crime offences experienced when the country was in “lockdown” to stop the spread of COVID-19.

1.3 – Small increases were experienced in violence against the person offences (+37; 1%), sexual offences (+47; 16%) and criminal damage offences (+43; 3%).

1.4 - Acquisitive crime offences reduced overall by 31.1% with several offence types experiencing significant reductions including:

- Residential Burglary (-77; -10.1%)
- Vehicle Crime (-258; -33.5% offences)
- Shoplifting (-963; -52%)

1.5 - Community Safety Partnerships are arranged in “Most Similar Groups¹” with 14 other CSPs, determined by various measures including population figures and deprivation levels. Positions in these groups are ranked with 1 being the lowest (fewest offences) and 15 the highest (most offences).

1.6 - The crime rate in Hartlepool continues to be above the national average of 87.9 per 1,000 population² at 126 and is also above the Most Similar Group (MSG) average of 107 per 1,000 population. (July 2020). (Table 1)

1.7 - In comparison to our local peers Hartlepool has the second highest victim-based crime rate per 1,000 population and is above the Cleveland average. (Table 2)

¹ Most Similar Group (MSG) Community Safety Partnerships – I-Quanta: Walsall, Sunderland, South Tyneside, Halton, Barrow-in-Furness, Rochdale, St Helens, Newport, Knowlesley, Stoke-on-Trent, Middlesbrough, North East Lincolnshire, Bradford, Thanet, Hartlepool.

² Crime in England & Wales March 2020

Table 1 – Comparison to Most Similar Group

Crime Type	Hartlepool	MSG Average	Hartlepool Position	MSG Comparison
All Crime	126	107	13	Above
Violence against the Person				
Homicide	0.011	0.013	9	Below
Violence with Injury	9.8	11.2	5	Below
Violence without Injury	33.7	30.0	11	Above
Sexual Offences				
Rape	1.23	1.14	10	Above
Other Sexual Offences	2.13	2.11	10	Above
Acquisitive Crime				
Burglary Residential	17.63	11.84	14	Above
Burglary Bus & Com	2.56	1.76	14	Above
Bicycle Theft	1.27	0.93	14	Above
Theft from the Person	0.65	0.60	11	Above
Robbery - Personal	0.77	0.78	8	Below
Robbery - Business	0.24	0.14	12	Above
Vehicle Crime	6.83	6.25	10	Above
Shoplifting	11.86	6.62	15	Above
Other Acquisitive	9.57	7.57	12	Above
Criminal Damage				
All Criminal Damage	16.72	12.91	15	Above

Table 2 – Comparison to Local Peers

Crime Category / Type	Hartlepool	Redcar and Cleveland	Middlesbrough	Stockton	Cleveland
Violence against the person	44.2	34.3	55.9	37.1	42.2
Homicide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death or injury due to driving	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violence with Injury	10.0	8.0	13.4	8.1	9.7
Violence without Injury	16.3	11.8	22.6	14.1	16.0
Stalking and Harassment	17.8	14.6	19.8	14.9	16.5
Sexual Offences	3.6	2.4	4.1	3.0	3.2
Rape	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2
Other Sexual Offences	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.0
Robbery	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.1
Robbery - Personal	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.9
Robbery - Business	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Acquisitive Crime	35.8	29.2	44.1	26.0	32.9
Burglary - Residential	7.3	4.8	8.7	4.9	6.2
Burglary – Business and Community	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.9
Bicycle Theft	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.0

Theft from the Person	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7
Vehicle Crime	5.4	5.7	8.7	3.9	5.8
Shoplifting	9.6	8.8	10.1	6.9	8.6
Other Acquisitive	9.2	7.0	11.4	7.6	8.7
Criminal Damage and Arson	17.6	15.4	22.0	14.0	16.9
Total	102.0	82.1	127.9	81.0	96.3

1.8 - Anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents reported to the Police experienced a small increase of 4.2% (+197 incidents) compared to the previous assessment period.

1.9 - The anti-social behaviour rate in Hartlepool is more than double the national rate of 22 incidents per 1,000 population^{3,4}. In comparison to our local peers, Hartlepool continues to have the second highest anti-social behaviour rate, but is slightly below the Cleveland rate. (Table 3)

Table 3 – ASB incident rate per 1,000 population

Police Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Hartlepool	Redcar & Cleveland	Middlesbrough	Stockton	Cleveland Average
	52.8	48.1	67.0	49.1	53.9

1.10 - During the assessment period Cleveland Fire Brigade recorded a small increase of 6% for deliberate primary fires⁵ and a 29% reduction for deliberate secondary fires⁶ in Hartlepool. (Table 4)

Table 4 – Deliberate Fires in Hartlepool

Deliberate Fires	Oct 18 – Sep 19	Oct 19 -Sep 20	Change	% Change
Primary Fires (F1)	71	75	4	6
Secondary Fires (F3)	649	464	-185	-29
Total Deliberate Fires	720	539	-181	-25

1.11 - In comparison to our local peers, Hartlepool has the second lowest rate per thousand population for deliberate primary fires; the second lowest rate for deliberate secondary fires, but is above the Cleveland and England rate in both categories. (Table 5)

³ Data Source: Office of National Statistics – Crime in England and Wales March 2020

⁴ Following the implementation of a new IT system in July 2019, Greater Manchester Police have been unable to supply data for the period July 2019 to March 2020. Figures for Greater Manchester are not included in the National and Regional totals for the years ending March 2019 and 2020

⁵ Deliberate Primary Fires (F1) are non-accidental fires that involve casualties and/or rescues or property or where at least five appliances attend.

⁶ Deliberate Secondary Fires (F3) are any non-accidental fires that do not involve property or casualties/rescues or where four or fewer appliances attend. Derelict properties are classed as secondary fires.

Table 5 – Rate of Deliberate Fires per 1000 population

Deliberate Fires per 1000 population	H'pool	M'boro	R&C	S'ton	C'land	England ⁷
Primary Fires (F1)	0.82	1.02	0.89	0.47	0.77	0.30
Secondary Fires (F3)	4.98	7.24	5.33	2.65	4.81	0.70

1.12 - Hate crimes recorded in Hartlepool during the assessment period increased by 14% when compared to the previous year.

1.13 - Hartlepool has the highest death rate from drug misuse and the highest admission rate for alcohol related cardiovascular disease in the North East region.

1.14 - Proven re-offending rates published by the Ministry of Justice identify that the re-offending rate of adult offenders in Hartlepool re-offend is 42.1%, the highest in the country.

1.15 - As identified in the Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan 2019 – 2021, the rate of youth re-offending in Hartlepool remains above the national and regional average and remains a strategic priority for the Youth Justice Management Board

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fire-statistics-data-tables> Year Ending June 2020

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

1. Crime

Acquisitive Crime

In comparison to the previous year, acquisitive crime in Hartlepool reduced by 31.1% (-1518 offences). Traditionally, acquisitive crime has been the most prevalent crime type in Hartlepool for many years, however during this assessment period acquisitive crime accounted for 35% of offences. Covid-19 restrictions in place for the majority of this assessment period have contributed to this shift as the closure of non-essential shops and more people staying at home reduced the opportunity for offenders to commit acquisitive crime offences.

All acquisitive offence types reduced with the greatest reductions experienced in residential burglary, vehicle crime and shoplifting.

Violent Crime

‘Violence Against the Person’ offences in Hartlepool increased by 1% when compared to the previous assessment period. Despite the small increase, violence offences were the most prevalent crime type in Hartlepool and equated to 43% of all victim based crime in the town.

The geographical distribution of recorded violence offences identifies that two thirds (67%) occurred in five wards; Victoria, Manor House, Headland and Harbour, Burn Valley and De Bruce. This is comparable to the distribution of offences in the previous reporting period when the same wards equated to 68% of all recorded offences.

Offences in these five wards are predominantly identified as being Stalking and Harassment and Violence without Injury Offences. More than one third (39%) of violence offences in these wards were domestic violence.

Launched in 2018, the Government’s Serious Violence Strategy is clear that tackling serious violence is not only a law enforcement issue; it requires a multi-agency or ‘public health’ approach involving a range of partners and agencies such as education, health, social services, housing, youth and victim services with a focus on prevention and early intervention. The Strategy states that action should be guided by evidence of the problems and what works in tackling the root causes of violence. To achieve this, the Government have stated that organisations must be brought together to share information, data and intelligence, working in partnership rather than in isolation.

The Government intends to bring forward primary legislation to create a new duty on relevant agencies and organisations to collaborate, where possible through existing partnership structures, to prevent and reduce serious violence. The important role of Community Safety Partnerships in this context has been recognised and in July 2019 the Home Office announced⁸ that it intends for the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to be amended to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships.

For the purpose of this assessment, serious violence offences are identified as follow; Murder, Attempted Murder; Manslaughter; Causing Death or Serious Injury by Dangerous Driving and Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm.

During the reporting period, serious violence increased by 13% when compared to the previous year, with Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm offences increasing by 21%

Although numbers remain relatively small, serious violence offences in the Victoria ward increased by more than two thirds (67%) when compared to the previous 12 months.

Organised Crime

A Cleveland Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile is commissioned by the Local Serious and Organised Crime Partnership Board. The latest profile was published in early 2020 with the findings regularly reviewed at the Board meetings. The aim of the profile is to assess the threat from serious and organised crime and the impact on local communities in Cleveland. The profile is used to:

- develop a common understanding among local partners of the threats, vulnerabilities and risks;
- provide information on which to base local response and action plans;
- support the mainstreaming of serious and organised crime activity in day-to-day policing, local government and partnership board;
- allow a targeted and proportionate use of resources.

The profile incorporates police and partnership data to identify and assess current and emerging threats associated with serious and organised crime.

Key findings of the profile indicate the following in relation to Hartlepool:

- A small proportion of the Hartlepool population (0.03%) are identified as members of Organised Crime Groups.
- The majority of these groups are involved in the supply and distribution of drugs and also acts of serious violence.

⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/816885/Government_Response_-_Serious_Violence_Consultation_Final.pdf

- Other types of serious and organised crime occurring in the area include the criminal and sexual exploitation of the vulnerable and serious acquisitive crime.
- This criminality can have a significant effect on Hartlepool residents with individuals at risk of becoming victims and/or being drawn in to serious and organised crime.
- Local socio- economic and demographic factors influence serious and organised crime, for example factors such as low employment, high deprivation, and low cost housing can all contribute to organised activity occurring in a specific area.

Hate Crime

Hate crime⁹ is different to other forms of crime as it targets people because of their identity. It is a form of discrimination that infringes human rights and prevents people from enjoying the full benefits of our society. Research has shown that hate crimes cause greater psychological harm than similar crimes without a motivation of prejudice. Hate crime creates fear in victims, groups and communities and encourages communities to turn on each other.¹⁰

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”¹¹. 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 2020 indicate that in 2019/20 there were 105,090 hate crime offences recorded by the Police in England and Wales (excluding Greater Manchester Police), an increase of 8% compared with the previous year (97,446).

Hate crimes in Hartlepool recorded during the assessment period increased by 14% when compared to the previous year.

As in previous years, and in line with the national picture, race hate crimes accounted for around three quarters (77% and 72% nationally) of offences. Although the number of offences were low, race hate crimes increased by almost one quarter in comparison to the previous assessment period.

⁹ Incorporating Racially/Religiously Motivated Crime Categories and crimes which are recorded with “Y” in the Racially Motivated data field

¹⁰ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/hate-crime

¹¹ 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.

Analysis identified that half (51%) of all recorded hate crimes occurred in the Burn Valley, Headland and Harbour and Victoria wards.

Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence crimes equated to almost one quarter (23.8%) of all recorded victim based crime in Hartlepool, compared to 19.8% in the previous year. Although the increase in the number of incidents with a repeat victim only increased slightly, the repeat incident rate remains high at 42.7%.

During the reporting period, the number of domestic related violent crimes in Hartlepool increased by 3.8% (+61 offences) compared to the previous year and equated to 40% of all violent crime.

Whilst almost three quarters (72%) of domestic violence offences are violence offences, other offence types which are recorded as domestic violence include sexual offences, residential burglary, theft and criminal damage.

Women and girls in Hartlepool continue to be at the greatest risk of domestic violence and abuse with two thirds of all victims being female. Local analysis identifies that, on average, female victims of domestic violence and abuse are 31 years old, with one third (32%) aged between 26 and 33 years. Repeat victimisation is evident, with 41% of female victims and 29% of males suffering two or more incidents during the reporting period.

In relation to the perpetrators charged with domestic abuse offences during the assessment period, 96% were males predominantly aged between 21 and 36 years. Repeat offending is evident with 55 males charged with 2 or more offences during the reporting period.

Harbour continues to provide specialist domestic violence and abuse support services in Hartlepool. The current contract incorporates a range of services for victims, perpetrators and children and young people affected by domestic abuse.

Referrals to all specialist domestic violence services provided by Harbour increased. However, refuge / supported accommodation referrals between April and June 2020 surged from 39 to 127, an increase of 226%.

The largest proportion of all referrals for victims received by Harbour continue to be from the Police, followed by self-referrals. Referrals to the Domestic Abuse Preventions Service (perpetrators) are predominantly self-referrals with almost half of these clients reporting doing so after they have been told to do so by Children's Services.

In addition to the specialist services provided by Harbour, Thirteen Group also provide support to victims of domestic abuse to ensure customers feel safe in their homes and also support those who are struggling to maintain their tenancy. The service does not replace statutory services, but provides a helping hand to customers to ensure they are aware of and engaging with relevant support agencies.

2. Drug and Alcohol Misuse

Information obtained from the Council's Public Health team identifies that Hartlepool has the highest death rate from drug misuse and the highest admission rate for alcohol related cardiovascular disease in the North East region. Figures released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) found between 2016 and 2018, 34 drug misuse deaths were registered in Hartlepool, at a rate of 13.1 per 100,000 population, three times the national rate of 4.5.

The majority of drug related deaths reported by the Teesside Coroner for Hartlepool in 2018¹² featured opioids, with heroin or methadone commonly reported. Drug misuse related deaths often feature a combination of drugs, and rarely feature a single substance post-mortem. Other drugs that are typically found include benzodiazepines, Pregabalin/Gabapentin and cocaine.

Individuals who died as a result of drug misuse in Hartlepool between 2008 and 2018 were predominantly born in the 1970's (45% of cases). In recent years, an increase in deaths of individuals born in the 1980's have occurred.

A higher ratio of male to female deaths occur in Hartlepool, approximately 3:1 compared to approximately 2:1 in the other local authority areas in Teesside and nationally.

The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) monitors the performance and level of need regarding substance misuse in England. The NDTMS figures for young people in Hartlepool show that numbers in treatment are up by 17% from 69 in 2018/19 to 81 in 2019/20. Successful completions of substance misuse treatment for young people have increased from 73% to 76% in the same period.

Young people's substance use in Hartlepool is predominantly cannabis and alcohol, with 98% of young people in treatment citing cannabis and 31% citing alcohol. The next largest substance of use is cocaine which was used by 12% of young people.

In Hartlepool 4% 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 and cannabis only as their substances of misuse.

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 1,075 admissions per 100,000 population. An increase of 31.9% when compared to the previous year and is 18.3% above the regional average of 909 admissions per 100,000 population

¹² Most recent data available

- For alcohol related hospital admissions as a whole in 2018/19 those aged between 40 and 64 years are the driving force behind Hartlepool's high rates, with a rate of 1,525 per 100,000 people, which is the 3rd highest in England. For males, Hartlepool ranks one place higher at 2nd highest in England with a rate of 1,958 per 100,000 people.
- The rate of alcohol-specific hospital admissions for under-18s in Hartlepool stands at 41.6 per 100,000 population. This is above the England average of 31.6 per 100,000, and slightly under a third, 30.7%, below the regional average of 60.0 per 100,000.

It is recognised that substance misuse is a major factor in domestic abuse, acquisitive crime, anti-social behaviour and re-offending. Information from the Institute of Alcohol Studies, Health and Safety Executive and World Health Organisation estimates that drug and alcohol misuse combined costs the UK economy £30 billion. In 2014 the National Treatment Agency estimated that the overall annual cost of drug-related crime in the UK was £13.9 billion, while NHS costs for treating drug misuse was £0.5 billion.

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.

Data recorded by Cleveland Police identified a 19% increase in possession of drugs offences and drugs supply/trafficking offences increased by more than one third (34.5%).

These offence types are indicative of proactive policing to tackle the dealing and use of illegal drugs in our community.

Analysis identified that more than half (53%) of all drug trafficking / supply offences occurred in the Burn Valley and Victoria wards and related to the production of cannabis and supply of Class A drugs. The findings were similar to the previous assessment period when drug trafficking / supply offences in these wards equated to 56% of all offences.

3. Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour is described as (i) conduct that has caused or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person, (ii) conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises or (iii) conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.¹³

Incidents of anti-social behaviour include a variety of behaviours and outcomes that can blight the quality of life of a particular individual, group or community.

Anti-social behaviour in all its forms (such as nuisance or rowdy behaviour, misuse of vehicles, littering, dog fouling) acts as visible signs of disorder in the community

¹³ Crime and Policing Act 2014

and is closely linked to perceptions of safety, satisfaction with the local area as a place to live and confidence in local services.

In Hartlepool, anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by the Police increased by 4.2% when compared to the previous 12 months.¹⁴

During this reporting period of October 2019 to September 2020 an average of 410 incidents were recorded by the Police each month, compared to 394 in the previous reporting period. Incident levels peaked in April and May 2020 and were predominantly related to an increase in complaints relating breaches of the lockdown restrictions.

Reported incidence of anti-social behaviour displays considerable variance across the town. Comparable with the previous reporting period, 45% of all anti-social behaviour incidents were reported in the Victoria, Manor House and Headland & Harbour wards. The majority (78%) of anti-social behaviour incidents in these wards were recorded as nuisance, with more than a quarter flagged as COVID tensions and predominantly linked to vehicle nuisance, youth related ASB and alcohol related ASB.

Similar to anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the Police, complaints received by the Hartlepool Community Safety Team display variance across the town. Complaints in the Burn Valley and Victoria wards equated to more than one third of all complaints received during the assessment period.

In addition to anti-social behaviour incidents and complaints recorded by the Police and Hartlepool Community Safety Team, anti-social behaviour cases dealt with by Thirteen, Hartlepool's largest social landlord, increased by 22%. Data provided indicated that 468 cases were recorded during the assessment period compared to 385 in the previous year. Analysis identified that the increase in cases was related to an increase in noise, verbal abuse / threatening behaviour and most significantly drugs (using and dealing) cases which accounted for 20% of all cases during the reporting period.

Analysis continues to identify that the majority of reported anti-social behaviour incidents are committed by adults. During this assessment period, youth related anti-social behaviour equated to slightly less than one quarter (23%) of all incidents recorded compared to one third (33%) in the previous year. Youth related ASB reduced by 26% when compared to the previous year with figures falling from 1,548 to 1,141 (-407 incidents).

Eight of the 11 wards in Hartlepool experienced a reduction in youth related ASB with 3 experiencing an increase; Rural West, Manor House and Hart. Incidents in these wards equated to 31% (351 incidents) of all reported Youth ASB in the town.

¹⁴ 4932 recorded ASB incidents compared to 4735 during October 18 to September 19

National research¹⁵ suggests that people judge the level of anti-social behaviour in an area by obvious physical signs, such as poor presentation of public spaces i.e. the presence of litter, graffiti or criminal damage. If environmental issues are not addressed at the earliest opportunity, there is a risk that more incidents, disorder or serious crime may occur. A delayed and uncoordinated response to this type of crime can also signal to communities that no-one cares about them, leading to a downward spiral in community cohesion, an increase in anxiety, fear and changes in behaviour to protect themselves and their property.

Fly-tipping is a significant blight on the local environment, creates potential danger to public health, and is a source of pollution and a hazard to wildlife. It also undermines legitimate waste carrier businesses who are undercut by unscrupulous competitors operating outside the law.

In comparison to the previous assessment period, reports of fly-tipping increased by 43% (+ 916). Incidents reported between April and September 2020 increased by more than two thirds compared to 2019.

Further analysis of this data identified that reports of fly-tipping in the Manor house, Headland and Harbour and Victoria wards equated to almost half (49%) of all complaints received during the assessment period. Reports in these wards increased by 67%, 92% and 29% respectively.

Noise complaints received by Hartlepool Borough Council's Public Protection Team increased by 20% in comparison to the previous reporting period. One third of all complaints in the assessment period were received during April, May and June 2020.

An increase in noise complaints was experienced in 5 wards; Burn Valley, De Bruce, Foggy Furze, Jesmond and Manor House. Complaints in these wards equated to 55% of all noise complaints received during the assessment period.

Almost two thirds of noise complaints related to loud music and barking dogs. Loud music complaints increased by 68% in this assessment period.

Deliberate fire setting is the human behaviour employed in committing the crime of arson. Arson endangers life, damages property and causes destruction to the local environment. It also blights neighbourhoods, having a detrimental effect on people, communities and local authorities.

Data provided by Cleveland Fire Brigade identified an overall reduction in deliberate fires of 25% during the assessment period. Although a small increase of 6% in F1 deliberate primary fires¹⁶ occurred, F3 deliberate secondary fires¹⁷ across the town reduced by 29%.

¹⁵ Home Office – The Drivers of Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

¹⁶ Deliberate Primary Fires (F1) are non-accidental fires that involve casualties and/or rescues or property or where at least five appliances attend.

¹⁷ Deliberate Secondary Fires (F3) are any non-accidental fires that do not involve property or casualties/rescues or where four or fewer appliances attend. Derelict properties are classed as secondary fires.

Deliberate primary fires (F1) predominantly occurred in the De Bruce, Seaton, Headland & Harbour and Manor House wards and equated to 56% (42 of the 75 incidents) of all F1 fires during the reporting period. The main type of property targeted in these incidents were vehicles (45%) and dwellings (17%). Incidents of this nature are often linked to Serious and Organised crime and domestic violence.

Deliberate secondary fires (F3) predominantly occurred in the Manor House, Headland & Harbour and Seaton wards and equated to 55% (256 of the 464 incidents) of all F3 fires during the reporting period. F3 fires in these wards were predominantly refuse and grassland fires.

4. Re-Offending

Reducing re-offending is fundamental to both reducing crime and protecting the community. Proven re-offending rates published by the Ministry of Justice identify that re-offending rates for adult offenders in Cleveland remain stubbornly high with three of the four local authority areas featuring within the “Top 20” areas with the highest re-offending rates in the country as detailed in the following table.

Upper Tier Local Authority Area	% of Adults who Re-offend
Hartlepool	42.1
Middlesbrough	42.0
Cardiff	40.3
Merthyr Tydfil	39.8
Darlington	37.5
North East Lincolnshire	36.6
Stockton-on-Tees	36.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of	35.7
Nottingham	35.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	35.0
North Tyneside	34.7
Newport	34.6
Brighton and Hove	34.3
Islington	34.1
Wrexham	33.8
Swindon	33.8
Doncaster	33.6
Tower Hamlets	33.6
Stoke-on-Trent	32.7

Top 20 - Local Authority areas in England & Wales with the highest proportion of adult offenders who committed a proven re-offence within 12-months, October 2017 – September 2018

Ministry of Justice Proven Reoffending Statistics are two years out of date on publication. However, through the Local Criminal Justice Partnership, a local

reoffending measure using arrest and detected crime data has been developed in Cleveland to enable more timely analysis of reoffending to be undertaken.

Recorded crime data identified more than 800 individuals were detected and charged with more than 1,800 offences in Hartlepool during the assessment period; more than 300 charged with 2 or more offences of whom 28 were charged with 10 or more offences. These 28 individuals were detected to more than 400 offences which accounted for 22% of all detected crime and an average of 15, predominantly shoplifting, offences per individual.

The majority of repeat offenders were adults (96%) of which 84% were males predominantly aged between 21 and 39 years (34%).

Information provided by the Hartlepool Youth Justice Service identified that 21 young people entered the Criminal Justice system for the first time in the financial year 2019/20, an increase of 33% (5) when compared to the previous year.

As identified in the Youth Justice Service Strategic Plan 2019 – 2021, the rate of youth re-offending in Hartlepool remains above the national and regional average and remains a strategic priority for the Youth Justice Management Board.

During the assessment period, 14 young people aged between 11 and 17 years were detected to 29 offences in Hartlepool. Repeat offending is evident with 10 of these individuals also detected to offences in the previous assessment period.

Offences committed by these 14 individuals were predominantly violence offences (41%). Other offence types included burglary, theft, criminal damage and drug offences that mainly occurred in the Victoria and De Bruce wards.

HORIZON SCANNING

Domestic Abuse Bill

In December 2019 the government was elected with a manifesto commitment to “support all victims of domestic abuse and pass the Domestic Abuse Bill” originally introduced in the last Parliament. The Bill aims to ensure that victims have the confidence to come forward and report their experiences, safe in the knowledge that the state will do everything it can, both to support them and their children and pursue the abuser.

The Bill will:

- create a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical violence, but can also be emotional, coercive or controlling, and economic abuse
- establish a Domestic Abuse Commissioner, to stand up for victims and survivors, raise public awareness, monitor the response of local authorities, the justice system and other statutory agencies and hold them to account in tackling domestic abuse
- provide for a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice and Domestic Abuse Protection Order
- place a duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation
- prohibit perpetrators of abuse from cross-examining their victims in person in the family courts in England and Wales
- create a statutory presumption that victims of domestic abuse are eligible for special measures in the criminal courts (for example, to enable them to give evidence via a video link)
- enable domestic abuse offenders to be subject to polygraph testing as a condition of their licence following their release from custody
- place the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (“Clare’s Law”) on a statutory footing
- ensure that where a local authority, for reasons connected with domestic abuse, grants a new secure tenancy to a social tenant who has or had a secure lifetime or assured tenancy (other than an assured shorthold tenancy) this must be a secure lifetime tenancy
- extend the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the criminal courts in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to further violent and sexual offences

Subject to the successful passage of this Bill, it is anticipated that the duty on Local Authorities to provide domestic abuse support in safe accommodation will come into force from April 2021. All Local Authorities are set to receive £50,000

from the 2020/21 Domestic Abuse Duty Capacity Building Fund to enable them to plan and prepare so as to ensure they are more ready to implement the duty.

Serious Violence

The Government intends to bring forward primary legislation to create a new duty on relevant agencies and organisations to collaborate, where possible through existing partnership structures, to prevent and reduce serious violence. The important role of Community Safety Partnerships in this context has been recognised and in July 2019 the Home Office announced¹⁸ that it intends for the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to be amended to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships. A further announcement in relation to the duty is expected in January 2021.

Future of Probation Services

In June 2019 The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) published their response to the public consultation 'Strengthening Probation, Building Confidence'. This set out proposals regarding the future of probation services in England and Wales.

The original consultation set out a range of options for future delivery of probation in England and proposed separate arrangements in Wales. Although not something directly consulted on, a high volume of responses expressed a preference for offender management to be reintegrated. The MoJ listened closely to feedback from the consultation, and have engaged with a wide range of stakeholders. They have also reflected carefully on reports from HM Inspectorate of Probation, the National Audit Office, and others. The reforms being taken forward are as follows;

- In the future, the National Probation Service (NPS) will have responsibility for managing all offenders on a community sentence or licence following release from prison in England and Wales, and will continue to deliver those services reserved to the public sector such as advice to court
- There will be a continued role for the voluntary and private sector in the delivery of unpaid work, accredited programmes; and resettlement and rehabilitative interventions;
- In future, there will be 11 probation areas across England and Wales. This will include the introduction of 10 new probation areas in England with existing arrangements remaining unchanged in Wales.
- In England, each of the areas will be overseen by new dedicated regional directors who will provide strategic leadership and be responsible for the overall delivery and commissioning of probation services. They, along with the NPS Director in Wales, will work closely to ensure an effective, unified approach from pre-sentence stage in court through to management in the community.

The MoJ also intends to go further than set out in the consultation to take action to strengthen the standing of the probation workforce and will seek (when Parliamentary time allows) to implement an independent statutory register for probation professionals alongside changes to support continuous professional development.

¹⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/816885/Government_Response_-_Serious_Violence_Consultation_Final.pdf

- These reforms will see future arrangements in England more closely mirror the arrangements consulted on for Wales.
- In Wales the intention is to integrate offender management by the end of 2019. In England, arrangements have been put in place to allow CRC contracts to be extended until spring 2021 to provide sufficient time to facilitate the transition to the new system.

Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Barry Coppinger resigned as The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Cleveland in September 2020. The post is now under the non-political stewardship of Acting PCC Lisa Oldroyd until the Police and Crime Commissioner Elections scheduled to take place in May 2021.

Local Elections

In February 2019, the independent Local Government Boundary Commission for England published its final recommendations for new electoral arrangements for Hartlepool Borough Council.

Instead of 11 wards and 33 councillors, the town is set to have 12 wards and 36 elected members on the borough council and includes the creation of a new Throston ward, while Fens is set to be removed from the ward it shares with Rossmere to form a new Fens and Greatham ward.

Local Elections were cancelled in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and these new electoral arrangements will now come into force at the local elections scheduled to take place in May 2021.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

It is recommended that the SHP retains the strategic objective and priorities of the current Community Safety Plan (2020 – 2021) for the development of its new Plan as detailed in the table below:

Strategic Objective	Priorities 2021 - 2022
To make Hartlepool a safe, prosperous and enjoyable place to live, work and visit.	Anti-social Behaviour Drugs and Alcohol Domestic Violence and Abuse

SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP

