

**DERBYSHIRE
COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT
2017 / 2020**

Working together for a Safer Derbyshire

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1. FOREWORD

As Chair of the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board I am pleased to present the new Derbyshire Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for 2017/20. This agreement replaces the 2014/17 CSA which included an action plan to help tackle the key priorities for the County and I am pleased to say much progress was made by partners over the last three years to deliver on the agreed actions. Whilst I am not able to reference all of these achievements, some of the most notable are; the establishment of a Modern Slavery Partnership, to address issues of trafficking and exploitation; the re-procurement of an integrated service to support victims of Domestic Abuse, which we have enhanced with grant funding of over £1m from the Home Office and Department of Communities and Local Government; our success in achieving Local Alcohol Action Area status; and the roll out of a multi-agency case management system for Anti-social Behaviour across the County, thus improving the response we collectively provide to victims.

Since the last agreement there have been many changes but effective partnership working remains vital to our ongoing success in tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse across Derbyshire. For a number of years the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board (the Board) has been at the heart of these partnership arrangements. But this is not without its challenges, significant pressures on public sector funding is affecting all Responsible Authorities, in addition the need to be respond to a number of new and emerging strategic responsibilities provide a real impetus to work in a more focused and smarter way. This agreement helps and supports partners to focus their limited resources towards jointly delivering against the partnership priorities.

The Board has identified its priorities for 2017-20 through a joint strategic threat and risk assessment. This agreement outlines those joint priorities and the framework by which we will work together to ensure the Derbyshire remains one of the safest counties to live, work and visit.

Councillor Carol Hart
Chair Derbyshire Safer Communities Board

2. INTRODUCTION

Community Safety responsibilities are primarily set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended), with specific reference to section 17 of the Act, as well as the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011.

In two-tier local authority areas such as Derbyshire there is a requirement for a county strategic group to prepare a Community Safety Agreement (CSA) on behalf of the community safety 'Responsible Authorities'. In Derbyshire, this function is undertaken by the Board.

The 'Responsible Authorities' are: all Local Authorities, the Police, Fire and Rescue Authorities, Clinical Commissioning Groups and National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies. They are required to develop policy and operational approaches to prevent crime and disorder, combating the use of drugs, alcohol and other substances, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour likely to adversely affect the local environment and to reduce re-offending.

The Community Safety Agreement reflects the national and local priorities and takes full account of the need to plan and implement for significant legislative changes that impact upon community safety, criminal justice and the wider roles and functions of public, private and voluntary sector organisations.

The Board also oversees a number of key strategic groups that coordinate activity relating directly to the countywide priorities and is a key strategic link to the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Derbyshire to ensure a joined up approach to shared priorities also reflected in the PCCs Crime Plan.

3. OVERVIEW

Demographics

Derbyshire covers some 254,670 hectares and there are strong contrasts between the rural west and urban east. The County (exc Derby City) is home to 782,365 people [2015] and has increased by 2,560 since 2014. Compared to England as a whole, Derbyshire has an older average population, with 21% of Derbyshire's population aged 65 or more. 95.8% of the population of Derbyshire classify themselves as being 'White British', compared to 79.8% nationally.

The industrial structure of Derbyshire, expressed in terms of the percentage of jobs in each sector, differs markedly from the national pattern. Manufacturing industry [2015] now provides 18.6% of all jobs in the county, which shows a small increase since 2011 when it stood at 17.4%. This is higher than the national rate (8.1%).

In 2015, over half (53.7%) of young people in Derbyshire achieved five or more grade A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English. This is a similar proportion to that for England (53.8%).

The claimant count unemployment rate in Derbyshire rose between December 2015 and December 2016 from 1.1 % to 1.2%. In comparison the claimant count unemployment rate in the East Midlands has fallen from 1.5% to 1.4%. The claimant count unemployment rate in England remains at 1.7%.

The proportion of unemployed persons in Derbyshire who are aged between 16-24 years has risen in the last 12 months [to December 2016] to 26.1%. This is higher than the East Midlands rate of 23.5% and the England rate of 21.2%.

There are around 36,090 [May 2015] people in the county of working age who claim Employment & Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, or Severe Disability Allowance. This represents 4.62% [May 2015] of the county's working age population.

Crime in Derbyshire¹

Derbyshire continues to be one of the safest counties in the country, and results from the Citizens Panel survey in 2016 show that people continue to feel safe, being less worried about physical attack than they were of having things stolen from their home or car.

Following several years of slight but steady falls in overall crime, the reduction has slowed and is now showing a slight rise. Violent crime and sex offences have increased in all areas of the county, at least in part due to the greater willingness of victims to come forward.

The number of domestic violence crimes has increased and now accounts for one in ten crimes in Derbyshire and for around half of all violent crimes, this is in line with national trends. There were 3,887 crimes of domestic violence recorded in 2015-2016 in the County involving 3,180 separate victims.

¹ Sources: Census 2011, Derbyshire Observatory, IMD 2010

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference's (MARACs) bring together multi agency partners to provide support and management for domestic violence and abuse victims who are at the highest risk of serious harm. The local reduction of the threshold for determining a referral to MARAC in line with national guidance in 2014 led to a sharp increase in referrals. The full impact of this has now been seen, and some MARACs are now being held fortnightly instead of monthly to ensure sufficient time is available to consider each case.

In Derbyshire alcohol is a key factor in over a quarter of all violent crimes and in approximately a third of domestic violence cases. In addition, a significant proportion of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) reported is caused by the irresponsible consumption of alcohol. As more than a quarter of adults in England drink at hazardous levels, the links with alcohol and the night time economy continues to be a major focus. A further concern is under-age drinking, and test purchase activity continues to combat this. Premises are selected on an intelligence basis and test purchase failures have resulted in some premises having conditions placed on their licences.

There are 1,855 people in effective drug treatment, this has remained stable in the past two years, and targets relating to wait times for entering treatment have consistently been met. Planned discharges and successful completions from adult drug treatment are, however, still low. There has been a decrease in drug possession offences but an increase in drug trafficking offences. New psychoactive substances (NPS) use amongst the young is said to have decreased since the introduction of new legislation, however there is evidence that it is increasing among chaotic illicit drug user population with NPS cited as a problem for twice as many non-opiate users in treatment and four times as many opiate users in treatment in 2015-16 compared with 2014-15.

The Derbyshire drug related death rate is higher than the regional rate but lower than the national rate. Nationally around one-third of acquisitive crime is believed to be undertaken to fund drug use and as such managing offenders and their behaviour remains a priority in relation to tackling acquisitive crime.

For the 12 months ending June 2015, effective multi-agency cooperation and management of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort has led to a 30.2% reduction in all offences committed by this cohort in the County. Both County and Derby City have seen reductions in offending during the first five years of the scheme.

There are currently estimated to be over 50 Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) in Derbyshire. Most are drugs related, but a few OCGs involve other types of crime, such as: fraud, money laundering and theft; human trafficking; and sexual exploitation and trafficking. Human trafficking cases involve the movement of people into or within countries and regions that they are not familiar with. Many of the victims are unfamiliar with and often mistrusting of authorities e.g. police, partners.

Multi agency Local Organised Crime Partnership Boards (LOCPBs) operate to investigate and disrupt OCGs. They do this by exchanging information and developing tactics using the powers of the different agencies. OCGs from involved in running 'County Lines' County Lines' are regarded as a significant threat. This is a national issue involving the use of mobile phone 'lines' by groups to extend their drug dealing business into new locations outside of their home areas. This issue affects the majority of forces and almost always involves exploitation of vulnerable persons; this can involve both children and adults who require safeguarding. Close partnership working is required to identify new OCGs, especially those linked to the potentially growing risks of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

Derbyshire has an ageing population with 21% of people being 65 years and over (this is estimated to increase to 30% over the next 20 years). The population aged 90 and over has increased by 57% since 2011. The ageing population is increasing the pressure on services provided to adults at risk. More than 35% of referrals to safeguard adults are for victims who are over the age of 75. Referrals concerning physical abuse and financial abuse are significantly higher than other types of abuse. Adults at risk of harm are most likely to be a victim within their home.

The impact of abuse on children can be life-long and self-perpetuating into future families. Challenging family situations increase the risk of children coming to harm, and low level neglect may indicate greater problems within the family. The main risk to the younger child is of violence, primarily from the father who accounts overall for one third of offenders. As the children mature and are more independent, girls in particular are at increased risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). CSE in the form of cyber-crimes is expanding as the use and availability of the internet continues to grow.

Nearly three-quarters of children on the 'at risk' register live in households where domestic violence is occurring. Offenders who impact negatively on the lives of children they live with have been identified within both the IOM and the Troubled Families programmes.

Cyber-crimes are those crimes committed, in full or in part, through a computer, computer network or other computer-enabled device. Most cyber-crimes are carried out for financial gain and are a type of fraud. Where the reason is not financial, the most common reasons are for the sexual exploitation of children or to harass the victim. A significant increase is expected in both cyber-crime and the proportion of fraud that is cyber related, as criminals feel it offers apparent anonymity and provides them with greater access to potential victims. Further work is needed to understand the scale and impact of this crime type in Derbyshire.

ASB has been a key area of concern for all communities and this regularly reflected in local surveys and contact with elected members. Calls to the police regarding ASB continue to reduce across Derbyshire County. Multi-agency working and the implementation of the Victims First project have helped to share information regarding victims and perpetrators of ASB. Overall, the

ASB tools and powers introduced under the legislation are working, with 1,105 instances in the last two years where they have been used in Derbyshire (including in the City). Few of these have been breached or ended in a prosecution.

Partnership Working

Derbyshire is recognised for its strong partnership working. The need to continue to support a partnership approach to crime and anti-social behaviour is crucial in the current climate of austerity with limited resources across all public sector agencies and massive changes in the way in which some public services are delivered.

At county level, community safety services are managed within the framework of the Safer Derbyshire Partnership based at County Hall which incorporates the County Council Community Safety Unit, the Partnership Research and Information Team, the Substance Misuse Commissioning Team, the Integrated Offender Management Scheme Project Manager, as well as Police and Fire Officers. The purpose of the partnership is to ensure wider communication and joined up delivery of key services and initiatives.

The Safer Derbyshire Partnership has responsibility for ensuring that plans are in place to deliver outcomes in relation to the identified CSA priorities. It also co-ordinates plans, projects and governance arrangements at a county level to assist delivery at local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) level, ultimately preventing a duplication of effort and bringing about consistency in the delivery of some services across the county. CSPs are able to utilise Safer Derbyshire resources to identify areas of work which can be shared, and to work more closely on specific thematic issues.

There are eight district based CSPs - Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Erewash, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire. However, the ongoing reductions in local government finance are dictating a need for more joint working and the sharing of resources across the CSPs.

The role of the Safer Communities Board is to give strategic leadership and direction to tackle crime, disorder and the impact of substance misuse, to identify priorities to feed into the Community Safety Agreement and to help to co-ordinate the work of district and other partnerships tackling community safety issues. Board membership comprises the Chairs of the eight district CSPs, and the County Council Cabinet Member responsible for Health & Communities, as well as chief officers from the Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Fire & Rescue Service, National Probation Service, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company, District Councils, the County Council (inc Substance Misuse Commissioning Team, the Youth Offending Service), Health Clinical Commissioning Groups, the Local Criminal Justice Board and representation from the voluntary sector.

4. COMMUNITY SAFETY AGREEMENT PRIORITIES 2017-20

Locally, in partnership with the Police and Derby's Community Safety Partnership, Safer Derbyshire undertakes an annual joint threat and risk assessment. The assessment process takes account of national, regional, county and community issues, and identifies the priority areas in relation to crime and community safety for the partnership to focus on over the following 12 months. The shared priorities, as identified through this process are (in alphabetical order):

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Cyber Crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Economic Crime
- Killed & Seriously Injured Road Collisions
- OCGs (Organised Crime Groups)
- OICHTE (Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking & Exploitation)
- Rape & Serious Sexual Assault
- Safeguarding Adults
- Safeguarding Children
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Substance Misuse
- Terrorism & Domestic Extremism

In order to gauge the level of risk, threat and vulnerability around each of these priorities they are scored using a national tool called MoRILE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement), this is repeated every six months to identify any changes. This also provides an opportunity for any emerging issues to be considered. This document will be refreshed annually and any change to these priorities will be reflected.

5. DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

The structure accountable for strategic governance of community safety activity in Derbyshire is outlined above. Due to the diverse nature of the responsibilities which the Board oversees, it is vital that the delivery structure facilitates effective use of resources, a comprehensive understanding of need, development of action plans and a focus of driving delivery.

Whilst the Board does not have formal sub-groups, it provides strategic oversight to a number of delivery groups. Over recent years there have been a number of significant national policy and legislative changes which have broadened the remit of CSP's, as such the landscape has become more complex. In order to respond to these challenges, additional priority focussed strategic groups are now in place. The groups listed below have a direct relationship with the Board:

- Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Governance Board (Derbyshire and Derby)
- Modern Slavery Partnership (Derbyshire and Derby)
- Hate Crime Governance Board (Derbyshire and Derby)
- Intergrated Offender Management Steering and Implementation Group (Derbyshire and Derby)
- Substance Misuse Strategic Commissioning Group (Derbyshire)
- CSE Steering Group (Derbyshire and Derby – Sub group of Childrens Safeguarding Boards)
- CONTEST GOLD Board (Derbyshire and Derby)

Each of the delivery groups hold actions plans in relation to their specific areas of business, these are approved by the Board and regular exception reports are provided, thus holding partners to account for their delivery.

It has also been acknowledged that this shift in focus requires the work of the Board to be much closer aligned with that of the Safeguarding Childrens Board, Children and Young Peoples Trust Board, Safeguarding Adults Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board. To that end, in 2016 a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed by all Boards, outlining strategic accountability in relation to a number of shared priorities. These shared priorities relate to protecting vulnerable adults and children from harm and promoting positive wellbeing and include:

- Domestic abuse
- Sexual violence
- Mental health
- Substance misuse

- Child sexual exploitation
- Anti-social behaviour
- Hate crime
- Human trafficking and modern slavery
- Emotional health & wellbeing of children and vulnerable adults
- Improving outcomes for children, young people and adults with special needs and disabilities

Moving forward, further work is required to identify where we can deliver activity through the sub-groups, of each of the Boards to meet joint priorities, ensure effective use of resources and facilitate information sharing in a timely and appropriate way.

6. PERFORMANCE

The Board does not set targets but does monitor activity, agreed outcomes and performance data in relation to priorities, together with information about overall crime figures. The Board meets three times a year and receives a comprehensive performance report at each of its meetings. This report highlights exceptions in performance. Where these exceptions identify significant increases in crime, projects failing to achieve their purpose and/or geographical hot-spots, partners are asked to update the Board on the activity in place to address these issues. Where partners find themselves challenged to meet their commitment to achieve agreed outcomes the Board will consider what action is required to mitigate against these risks.

7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Partners continue to face significant budget pressures, however there is a commitment to protect services. Through the strong partnership arrangements in place, it has been possible to jointly agree priorities and where required pool and redirect resources. Thus enabling continuation and in some cases enhancement of, services for those most at risk and vulnerable. In addition, we continue to focus on rehabilitating offenders in order to reduce crime and the number of victims in Derbyshire.

8. RISK

Data Sharing

The Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007, Prescribed Information Regulations 2007 No.1831 (England and Wales) 'Information Sharing Regulations' govern the data sharing requirements of the responsible authorities. Information to be shared is specified for the Police Force for each area, the Fire and Rescue Service, Local Authorities and health partners (the whole or any part of whose area lies within the county area).

Risk Management

The Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team has developed Neighbourhood Profiles. The intention is to bring together crime and disorder performance figures with demographic data to assess the likelihood and impact of crime and disorder upon a particular community.

By identifying the nature of a community's vulnerability and managing that risk, the targeting of resources will be increasingly more sophisticated.

The Agreement will be published on the Safer Derbyshire website.