

**Chief Executives' Group- North Yorkshire and York
6 September 2018**

Update - North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The report provides an update on the:
- Roles and responsibilities of North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership
 - Agreed priority areas for delivery (2018-2021), including further development of the Community Safety Hubs.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on local authorities to create multi-agency partnerships to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse, and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment and to reduce re-offending.

- 2.2 Community Safety Partnership (CSP) must include 'responsible authorities'
- Police
 - Local Authority
 - Fire and Rescue
 - Probation
 - Health.

Community Safety Partnerships can work with any other local, relevant partners; membership of North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NYCSP) includes the responsible authorities, including community safety lead representation from all of the district councils. The partnership is chaired by the Chief Executive of Hambleton District Council.

- 2.3 In addition to the above, CSPs also have a statutory duty to undertake domestic homicide reviews when the criteria are met. Under section 9 (1) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004), a domestic homicide review means a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or a member of the same household as himself,

3. NYCSP Partnership Plan

- 3.1 Effective partnership working is essential in achieving the partnership's vision

“Working together to make North Yorkshire a safer place”

Legislation placed a statutory duty on CSPs to develop a strategic plan which addresses multi-agency issues affecting communities and residents. The strategy (2018-21) that is being developed will demonstrate how strong, strategic leadership, planning, performance management and problem solving will result in action which aims to deliver positive outcomes for our communities.

- 3.2 The partnership plan outlines the key strategic priorities for the next 3 years, which will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they remain fit for purpose. For each of the strategic priorities, an annual action plan details multi-agency interventions along with specific performance measures for each area. The governance structure of NYCSP will allow for multi-agency scrutiny and support. All plans must allow for new and innovative approaches as we respond to an ever changing and more challenging community safety landscape.
- 3.3 Following a partnership development session the agreed NYCSP areas for delivery are;
- NYCSP development
 - Community Safety Hubs
 - Domestic Abuse (including scoping around Sexual Violence and Trauma)
 - Serious and Organised Crime (early intervention and prevention)
 - Hate Crime and Community Cohesion.

4. Inter Board Arrangements

- 4.1 NYCSP will continue to maintain effective relationships with other partnerships. An inter board network in North Yorkshire has been established, where the managers of the boards (CSP, safeguarding adults board, safeguarding children board, and the health and well-being board is to join soon) regularly meet to ensure agreed core principles are met.
- Safeguarding is the business of all boards
 - The board will know each other's business
 - A culture of scrutiny and challenge will exist across the boards
 - The boards will work together to avoid duplication and ensure consistency
 - At the heart of their decision making, the boards will remain focused on delivery that benefits people in North Yorkshire
 - The boards share a commitment to a strategic approach to understanding needs including analysis of data and engagement with stakeholders
 - The boards are committed to developing a joined up approach to assessing the effectiveness of services and identifying priorities for change, including where services need to be commissioned, improved, reshaped or developed.

- 4.2 The network reports to its respective boards and the Systems Leadership Group, where the chairs of the partnerships across North Yorkshire and York meet.
- 4.3 NYCSP has received reports and updates from other connected partnerships, this will continue.
- 95 Alive (Road Safety)
 - North Yorkshire Drug and Alcohol Partnership
 - Prevent Strategic Board (North Yorkshire and York)
 - Serious and Organised Crime Board (North Yorkshire and York)
 - Business Development and Innovation Board (Reducing reoffending North Yorkshire and York).

5. Community Safety Hubs

- 5.1 Since the last partnership plan was developed all seven North Yorkshire districts have worked on increasing multi-agency collaboration to tackle anti-social behaviour and crime affecting communities, including the co-location of police, district councils and other services into 'Community Safety Hubs'. Some arrangements and approaches vary, but common ways of working within these hubs include:
- The colocation of police, council and other staff
 - A common 'matrix' scoring form to assess and agree referrals
 - Active multi-partner case management
 - Use of regular Multi Agency Problem Solving Meetings (MAPs)
 - Joint working on agreeing actions.
- 5.2 General feedback and a number of hub specific formal evaluations indicate significant improvements in multi-agency working, better coordination and better outcomes for some individuals in our communities. North Yorkshire Police commissioned a Public Health Registrar to undertake a holistic evaluation across the hubs, considering activity, demand and impact. Findings of this evaluation will shape the partnership plan and related objectives.
- 5.3 Working with the inter board network, the community safety hubs and all partners, NYCSP will address the key messages from the evaluation, through effective delivery of the strategy.
- 5.4 *"1. Community Safety Hubs in North Yorkshire are effective multi-agency partnerships, dealing with complex individuals with a high number of social risk factors. A small but promising reduction in demand suggests that further development and investment in this model may yield positive outcomes for individuals and partners involved.*
2. There are several areas of hub work where development efforts could focus: the overlap with safeguarding and domestic violence work; engagement and capacity in non-statutory partners, and swifter resolution and closure of cases.

3. The balance of enforcement and other approaches should be addressed, so hubs are enabled to intervene earlier, have a greater range of resolution options, and can better manage demand from highest risk cases.”

6. Domestic Abuse

6.1 The multi-faceted and complex nature of Domestic Abuse means that it cannot be addressed by one agency alone. Strong partnership arrangements will help victims and those affected by Domestic Abuse by providing an effective first response to violence and abuse. The Domestic Abuse Joint Coordinating Group (DAJCG) is a sub group of the CSPs for North Yorkshire and York, and leads strategically on Domestic Abuse arrangements. Two additional multi-agency groups have been established that report directly to the DAJCG, focusing on operational matters and commissioning arrangements.

6.2 The agreed objectives are;

- To coordinate services committed to early intervention and prevention of Domestic Abuse for adults, children and young people
- To improve the safety of victims who experience Domestic Abuse and support them in rebuilding their lives
- To coordinate and deliver interventions for perpetrators to reduce reoffending
- To work together to improve the equity and consistency of services with committed funding through effective partnership working.

6.3 Following a homicide in the Selby area in March 2018, a review has been instigated. An independent review panel chair and author has been commissioned. Funding for the review has been agreed and secured from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The review and its recommendations are due to be published in late autumn. NYCSP will lead on ensuring any identified lessons are embedded and effective change takes place.

7. Serious and Organised Crime

7.1 Although Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) is often thought of in a regional, national or international context, its impact is most felt by local communities.

7.2 SOC is controlled by Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) that use intimidation tactics and corruption for unlawful gain. Groups can supply and distribute illegal drugs, commit fraud, tax evasion and facilitate human trafficking. Modern slavery and human trafficking can include,

Labour exploitation- being forced to work long hours, often in hard conditions and to hand over the majority, if not all of their wages. Examples include car washes and nail bars.

Criminal exploitation- involves forcing victims to engage in criminal activities such as cannabis farming, forced begging and benefits fraud. This also includes ‘County Lines’ where gangs and organised crime networks exploit

children to sell drugs. Often these children are made to travel across counties and they use dedicated 'phone lines' to sell drugs.

7.3 The national strategy for tackling SOC is based on the '4Ps' approach.

Prevent To stop people becoming involved in SOC

Protect To increase protection against SOC

Prepare To reduce the impact of SOC

Pursue To prosecute and disrupt those engaged in SOC.

7.4 NYCSP within the partnership plan will lead on the Prevent arm. With the objectives of

- Protecting families affected by OCG
- Prevention of child criminal exploitation
- Prevention of criminal exploitation in vulnerable adults.

These objectives will be delivered by developing education and training for professionals and communities and establishing clear pathways for intelligence sharing and referring concerns. Funding to be sought to support intervention activities and create effective networks of support.

8. Hate Crime and Community Cohesion

8.1 Hate crime is any criminal offence committed against a person or property that is motivated by hostility, towards someone based on their disability, race, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation. Whilst reported levels of hate crime are low, we have anecdotal evidence from a range of agencies, including schools, that the true extent may not be known.

8.2 Hate crime can happen in any community and can have an impact on a range of community safety matters. A multi-agency Hate Crime Working Group already exists for North Yorkshire. By adopting this as a priority area NYCSP will have oversight of this group and will ensure that there is a clear multi-agency delivery plan that supports the delivery of awareness raising around Hate Crime and effective reporting mechanisms.

9. Recommendations

9.1 To take note of the report's content.

Members may wish to consider opportunities to explore in more detail activity instigated by NYCSP. For example regular reporting on the delivery plan, a specific themed discussion around one area, learning and action from the findings of a domestic homicide review.

Odette Robson

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