

## **Scrutiny Committee**

Monday, 20th February, 2023, 6.00 pm

Shield Room, Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland, PR25 1DH

### Supplementary Agenda

I am now able to enclose, for consideration at the above meeting of the Scrutiny Committee, the following information:

**5 Community Safety Partnership Update**

Report of the Director of Communities attached.

(Pages 83 - 106)

Chris Sinnott  
Chief Executive

Electronic agendas sent to Members of the Scrutiny Committee

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Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Communities	Scrutiny Committee	Monday 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2023

## Community Safety Partnership Crime and Disorder

Is this report confidential?	No
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Is this decision key?	No
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### Purpose of the Report

1. This report is to provide an overview of the work of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

### Recommendations

2. To note the report.

### Reasons for recommendations

3. To provide challenge to the CSP that they are appropriately responding to community safety issues including those raised by the communities.

### Other options considered and rejected

4. The Scrutiny Committee can call in representatives from the Responsible Authorities of the CSP in order to improve its delivery and hold decision makers to account
5. This report provides an oversight of the ongoing work of the Community Safety Partnership. The report demonstrates the resilience of the CSP and its capability to provide a dynamic response. The CSP has continued to support strategic development within reducing reoffending, Prevent agenda and the Domestic abuse bill and the domestic abuse service commissions.

### Corporate priorities

6. The report relates to the following corporate priorities: (Please bold one)

An exemplary council	<b>Thriving communities</b>
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A fair local economy that works for everyone	Good homes, green spaces, healthy places
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## Background to the report

7. Section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 established Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) which is an alliance of organisations who generate strategies and policies, implement actions and interventions concerning crime and disorder within their partnership area.

CSPs are statutorily responsible for reducing crime & disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in each local authority area. Each CSP is made up of six 'responsible authorities';

- Local Authority
- Police
- Fire & Rescue Service
- National Probation Service (NPS)
- Community Rehabilitation Company (Merged with NPS June 2021)
- Clinical Commissioning Groups

8. Lancashire is a two-tier authority, of which South Ribble Borough Council and Chorley Council, are neighbouring districts with similar demographic profiles. Therefore, both Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnerships work collaboratively in order to work more efficiently, allowing for better communication, sharing skills, knowledge and project opportunities.

9. The success of the partnership is dependent on the collaborative working with Lancashire County Council and the valuable contributions of other partner agencies such as Registered Social Landlords, Drug & Alcohol Services, Citizens Advice Bureau, voluntary community faith sector (VCFS) organisations and commissioned services.

## Overall Position

10. The year 2022 has seen the country emerge from the Covid 19 pandemic with services and resources returning to pre Covid positions. The strong and cohesive working relationship of the CSP and wider agencies continues to enable an effective response to community issues.

11. The officer working group meetings have now reconvened in person meetings which are scheduled bimonthly and are combined with GENGA meetings which specifically addresses organised crime. The CSP has drawn together a draft action plan which will shortly be circulated for review and agreement, the action plan details key priorities based on the findings within the 2022-2025 strategic assessment (appendix A) and the commitment of the Responsible Authorities towards each priority.

## Review of Governance and Partnership Arrangements

12. The Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board and Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned a review of Governance and Partnership Arrangements in September 2020 around existing practice, governance and partnership arrangements with a view to providing initial recommendations for rationalisation. The review focused

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on Community Safety, Safeguarding and Health & Wellbeing. Its scope included partnership and governance arrangements operating at county, district, and unitary levels in Lancashire.

13. A report was presented to the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board in March 2021. The review acknowledged that the scale of the exercise and the complexity of the issues involved are challenging. Recognising the complexities around governance and partnership arrangements, rather than recommending a single definitive governance model at this stage, the review's findings represented a staging post and discussion point for assessing the optimum way forward. The Board agreed to take forward an overall Governance Framework, offering a choice between two alternative approaches for further consideration: a thematic model or a geographic clustering model, both of which were considered viable and both satisfy the key virtue of linking District and Unitary Councils to the county level in a clear, performance informed structure.
14. Following further consultation, the Board agreed in July 2021 to work towards establishing a geographically based model, and a Task & Finish Group was set up to implement the Board's decision. Through the Task and Finish Group work has been undertaken to map the current and developing partnership structure identifying statutory and non statutory partnerships and lines of accountability, and to identify common issues / priorities across districts in the North and Central areas that offer the opportunity to work together in a geographical cluster. In the East of the County partners already work together in the combined Pennine Lancashire Community Safety Partnership.
15. Work continues to revise and clarify governance arrangements. A Tactical Community Safety Group linking into the Board has been established, focussed on joint priorities identified as part of the development of the community safety agreement and district community safety plans.

## **Integrated Offender Management- Reducing reoffending.**

16. The aim of the IOM is to make communities safer by reducing reoffending in order to provide community protection and confidence within the criminal justice system. This is achieved by identifying offenders who commit crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft and putting in place effective supervision, by the police offender managers and national probation service. In order to support desistance, rehabilitative pathways are put in place to address the criminogenic need of the individual in order to reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

A dedicated IOM review panel has now been established for Chorley and South Ribble in order to target repeat offenders and is committed to work closely with the CSP. The panel is currently working with 18 individuals.

## **Prevent**

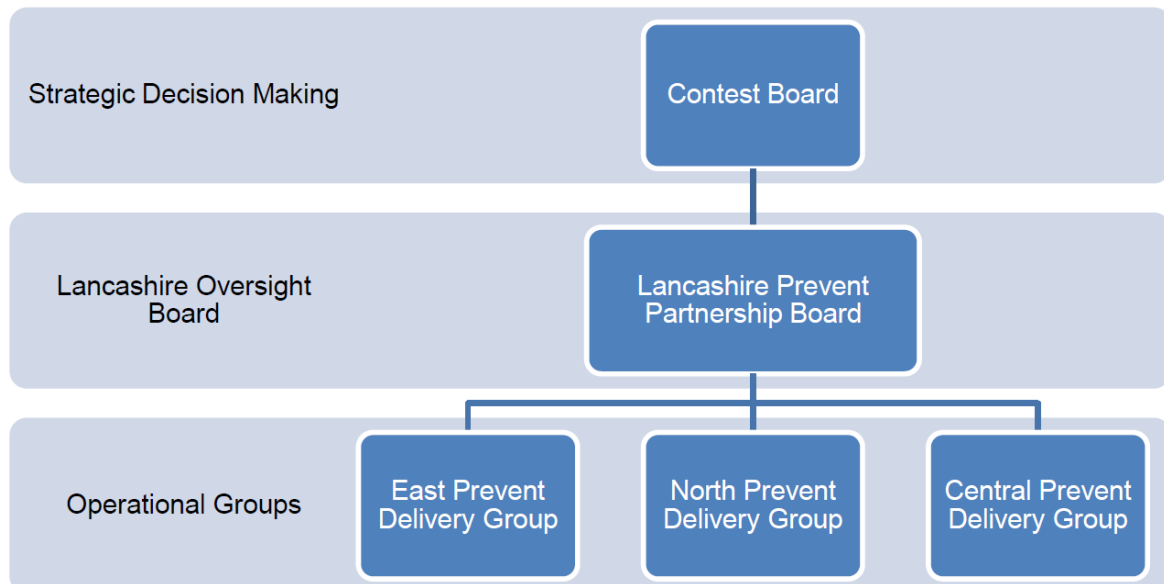
17. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on certain bodies to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. The Specified Authorities identified in the Act, are Local Authorities, Police, Prisons, Young offender institutions, Probation services, Schools, Colleges, Universities and NHS bodies.

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Local Authority duties under the Prevent Duty Guidance are:

- Coordinate Prevent using multi-agency groups.
- Assess risk of at-risk adults and children being drawn into terrorism using Counter Terrorism Local Profiles.
- Develop an action plan to reduce risk to identified vulnerable groups.
- Identify and train staff to recognise radicalisation and extremism.
- Refer identified vulnerable adults and children to Channel where there is an evidence base of risk factors.
- Establish responsible booking policy for public venues.
- Refrain from working with extremist organisations.

The countywide Prevent governance structure (below) was agreed in May 2020. All meetings will provide both Prevent and Channel oversight.



18. There are currently 51 open referrals in Lancashire. This is a consistent average with the number of cases open in each reporting period. Schools are the most frequent referral originator, followed by both Policing (Counter Terrorism) and Policing (Non-CT). This is a trend that has been identified in Lancashire throughout this annual cycle and is also reflected in other areas within the North West. There is currently only one open referral within South Ribble.

## Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

19. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Andrew Snowden released his first Annual Report and also his budget proposals for 23/24. The Partnership has been informed that Lancashire Constabulary is recruiting 612 officers by the end of March 2023.

20. The PCC has pledged to ensure frontline policing is protected and to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour. Funding has been dedicated to fund specific targeted operations such as Operation Warrior. OP Warrior is set to target the individuals and gangs involved in

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crime, as well as associated issues such as violence and intimidation, large scale drug supply, exploitation and fraud, all of which can cause serious harm to local communities. It involves a dedicated team of officers working with other agencies including HMRC, immigration, local authorities and organisations like the Regional Crime Unit and National Crime Agency, to use every tactic available to bring offenders to justice and seize their criminal assets.

21. The PCC is also committed to tackling ASB. Recently the constabulary had an ASB week of action which included visible presence for the public to speak with them and the launch of Operation Excalibur. This operation focussed on ASB hotspots and was a multiagency operation including police cadets, the Police and Crime Commissioner, Inspire Youth Zone and school teachers.
22. Operation Reckoning will be held in February, focussing on tackling domestic abuse across Preston, Chorley, West Lancs. and South Ribble.
23. The CSP has been successful in a funding application through Safer Streets Funding, this is being utilised to support the reduction of violence against women and girls. The CSP are working with the Suzy Lamplugh Trust, to deliver a series of personal safety workshops and bystander training to various cohorts following focus groups to ensure they are targeted effectively.
24. Furthermore, the CSP has made an application for additional funding in relation to Serious Violence Duty for mobile CCTV cameras which can be deployed in hotspots or where residents have reported feeling unsafe. The aim is this will provide reassurance to residents and act as a deterrent to offenders, the CSP is hopeful for a successful application although await the outcome.

## Domestic Abuse Service Commission

25. Lancashire's Police and Crime Commissioner, has secured over £7m to enhance domestic abuse and sexual violence support across Lancashire. The funding, awarded by the Ministry of Justice, will benefit a wide range of local organisations and services over 3 years and will ensure that victims have access to specialist support to help them move forward and recover. The additional funding will be used to strengthen existing services and to bolster Lancashire's programme of placing specialist support in health settings.
26. Below shows the breakdown of relevant allocated funding across Lancashire;

## Pan Lancashire Funding

Provider	Description	Funding (3 years)
Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	Domestic abuse training (IRISi)	£677,593
Trust House	Sexual violence counselling – focusing on disabled clients	£176,525
PACE – Parents against Child Exploitation	Support for parents of sexually exploited children	£216,800

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Paladin	Independent Stalking Advocacy Caseworker and stalking counselling provision	£180,000
The Emily Davison Centre	Support workers for "Loving Me, Loving You" Trans project	£170,715
Victim Support	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) immigration and early years advocates	£411,682
Humraaz	Immigration IDVA	£120,000
Victim Support	Domestic abuse caseworkers (incl. BAME specialism), Op Provide, Child Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (CHIDVA), Stalking advocate, Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVAs), Child Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (CHISVAs)	£2,469,111

## South Lancashire funding

Provider	Description	Funding (3 years)
Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Health IDVA	£118,915
Southport and Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust	Health IDVA	£151,200
Release	Counselling for domestic abuse/sexual violence	£48,235
Preston Domestic Violence Services	Outreach worker (Ethnic minority support)	£39,737

27. Commissioned Domestic Abuse service, providing support for high, medium and standard risk victims covering the Lancashire 12 area has been recommissioned from 01/04/22 as part of the Lancashire Victim Services contract. SRBC's contribution remains at £9082 for 2022/23 and 2024/25

28. Since the start of the new contract up to the end of Q2, Lancashire wide there were:

- 10,691 calls to the police with a domestic abuse flag.
- 65% of those crimes were assaults. 15% harassment and 9% criminal damage (excluding vehicles).
- There were 12,793 domestic abuse crimes.
- There were 1,498 high risk cases reviewed by MARACs. 20% were repeat cases (Blackpool Q2 data unavailable)



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- The Crown Prosecution Service prosecuted 980 people for domestic abuse, with 79% of cases successful.
- HM Probation Service - 51 offenders completed the Building Better Relationships programme in this period.
- The Safer Relationships programme (SRG) has been replaced with a new domestic abuse programme called HELP. As this was only launched in June, there is limited data, however, 3 offenders started the HELP programme in Q2.
- There were 7 referrals accepted into the LCC perpetrator programme - Apr-Jun 22 - Q2 information unavailable for this.

## 29. South Ribble engagement has been as follows

Support	Apr-Jun 22 (Q1)		Jul-Sep 22 (Q2)		Oct-Dec 22 (Q3)		Jan-Mar 23 (Q4)		Total 22/23		
	Cases	Perc	Cases	Perc	Cases	Perc	Cases	Perc	Cases	Perc	
Number with at least one successful call (incoming or outgoing)	185	66%	172	60%	-	-	-	-	357	-	Percentage of referrals
Number Engaged	110	59%	107	62%	-	-	-	-	217	61%	Percentage of those with at least one successful call.
Number with Immediate Support only	44	40%	65	61%	-	-	-	-	109	50%	Percentage of Engaged
Number with Ongoing Support	66	60%	42	39%	-	-	-	-	108	50%	Percentage of Engaged

30. A new post of Domestic Abuse Prevention Co-Ordinator was created in July 2022 and has been specifically funded to ensure that the duties of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 are met effectively by both South Ribble Borough Council and Chorley Council. The principle purpose of this collaborative role is to assist the Councils' shape their services to ensure all contact from those experiencing domestic abuse are dealt with effectively and in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

Working together with partner agencies, including local refuges and Women's centres, specialist outreach support providers and commissioned victim services (Lancashire Victim Services), Children's Services and immigration services, under multi agency frameworks (MARAC and Community Safety forums), will ensure there is capacity to offer relevant support for victims and their families under the continuing development of the Lancashire Domestic Abuse Strategy.

They will also co-ordinate and facilitate domestic abuse campaigns and projects including the annual White Ribbon Campaign. This involves 16 days of action to raise awareness of the gender-based violence of men against women. This year it focussed on the theme of 'The Goal' due to the event coinciding with the FIFA world cup. White Ribbon is the UK's leading charity working engaging men and boys to end violence against women by addressing its root causes. Our aim is to change long established, and harmful, attitudes, systems and behaviours around masculinity that perpetuate gender inequality and men's violence against women. White Ribbon UK's work is preventative, aiming to end violence before it starts. Both Chorley and South Ribble councils are accredited organisations.

Other national campaigns include Yes Matters, an organisation that is committed to contextual safeguarding in educational settings including tackling rape culture and incel

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influencers. Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) also forms part of Serious Violence Duty, funding will be available for application through the PCC office and further projects and initiatives will be identified.

## **Domestic Homicide Reviews**

31. South Ribble Borough Council is currently coordinating five Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR).

*Under section 9(1) of the 2004 Act, 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) a person to whom he<sup>1</sup> was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or*

*(b) a member of the same household as himself.*

It should be noted that an 'intimate personal relationship' includes relationships between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexual orientation.

Where a victim took their own life (suicide) and the circumstances give rise to concern, for example it emerges that there was coercive controlling behaviour in the relationship, a review should be undertaken, even if a suspect is not charged with an offence or they are tried and acquitted. Reviews are not about who is culpable. (*Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews, 2016*)

## **South Ribble Integrated Team (SRIT)**

32. During the period of April 2021 until March 2022 the South Ribble Integrated Team have received 77 referrals. These cases have been for families and individuals with multiple complex needs such as hoarding, declining mental health, loneliness, isolation, substance misuse, homelessness, financial issues and bereavement. This is a decrease on the previous year and reflective of the nation coming out of Covid restrictions. The SRIT has worked in partnership to provide support and intervention, together they have closed 71 cases within the 12-month period, with 1 case being supported past March 2022 and 4 cases escalated to Lancashire County Council Safeguarding Team.

## **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)**

33. A MARAC listing high risk cases of domestic abuse is held each month. The multi-agency meeting facilitates the sharing of up to date information. Actions are put in place in order to safeguard the victims, children and other vulnerable members of the household.

34. The figures for the Chorley & South Ribble MARAC show that between April 2021 -March 2022;

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<sup>1</sup> Section 6 of the Interpretation Act 1978 - words importing the masculine gender includes the feminine.

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- 364 Cases were discussed
- 39% Increase from previous year (possibly due increased referrals following lockdown)
- 576 Children in the household
- 2 Victims aged 16-17
- 6.9% Declared having a disability
- 4.2 % Males

## **Lancashire Violence Reduction Network (LVRN)**

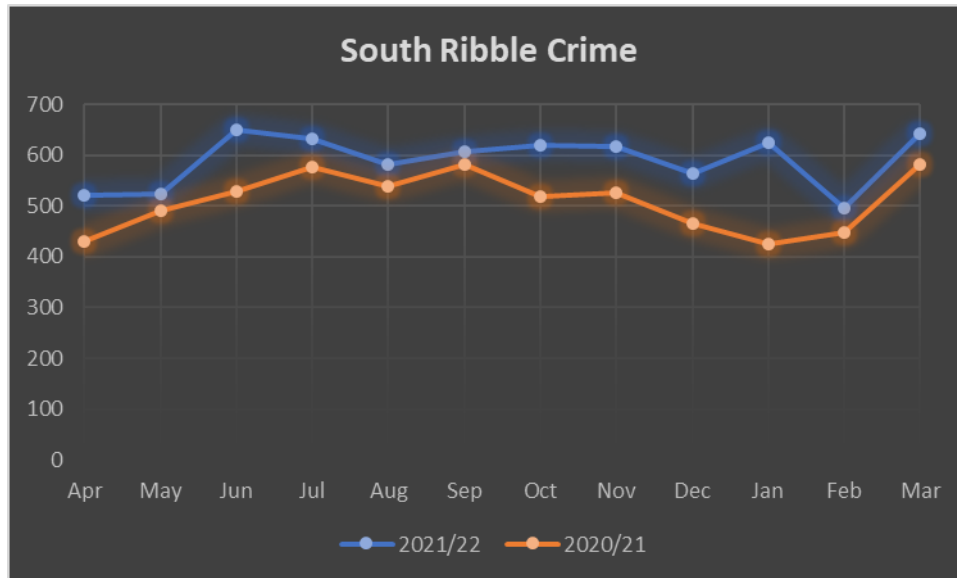
35. Lancashire Violence Reduction Network is made up of several partners from across public services and the third sector. The aim of the network is to facilitate a system wide trauma informed approach to preventing and tackling the root causes of serious violence. The LVRN will support the CSPs in their approach to prevent serious violent crime.
36. The LVRN is also key to the implementation of the new Serious Violence Duty. The Duty aims to ensure that agencies are focussed on their activity to reduce serious violence whilst also providing sufficient flexibility so that the relevant organisations will engage and work together in the most effective local partnership for any given area.
37. The Duty is a key part of the Government's programme of work to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence: taking a multi-agency approach to understand the causes and consequences of serious violence, focusing on prevention and early intervention, and informed by evidence. The new duty has been introduced as part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 and follows the publication of the government's Serious Violence Strategy in 2018.
38. This requires LA's and other statutory agencies to understand their local issues and to prepare and implement a strategy. The LVRN will offer leadership and strategic coordination working with CSPs in their local response to serious violence.

## **LANCASHIRE CONSTABULARY DATA**

39. The below data has been provided by the Community Safety Partnership Analyst for the purposes of the South Ribble Scrutiny Report. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour data covering 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022 with some reference to data from 01/04/2020 to 31/03/2021, which was obtained from Lancashire Constabulary systems on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2023. Using Northgate XD mapping software the crime and incidents were mapped and extracted from the South Ribble CSP area for further analysis.
40. Lancashire Constabulary installed a new IT system on 27th November 2018. Please note that crime data obtained from police crime intelligence system is subject to change. From dip sampling it is believed there is an underestimation due to issues with quality assurance, geocoding and additional coding problems. The collection and extraction of incidents and anti-social behaviour data has remained unchanged.

## **ALL CRIME**

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41. There was a total of 7080 recorded crimes in South Ribble during the 2021/22 financial year. This is a 13.6% increase compared to the 2020/21 financial year which recorded 6115 crimes. The graph above shows the total number of crimes recorded each month in South Ribble in both the 2021/22 and 2020/21 financial years. The total number of crime recorded is higher in every month during the 2021/22 financial year compared to the 2020/21 financial year. This will be due to COVID-19 restrictions during the 2020/21 financial year. From June 2021 the number of crime increases and then stables until a drop in February 2022, with a sharp increase in March 2022. There are also slight dips in August and December 2021. This increase in June 2021 coincides with lockdowns from COVID-19 easing.

42. The highest wards for all recorded crime in 2021/22 are Seven Stars Ward, Broadfield and Middleforth.

43. The below table breaks down the recorded crime into their Home Office Code (HOC) Groupings for both the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years, with the right column showing the difference between the two years. There is an increase for all HOC groups in the 2021/22 financial year except for burglary and drug offences, although these are small differences. The biggest difference is seen in Violence against the person offences which has a difference of 396 between the two years.

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HOC GROUP	2020/21	2021/22	Difference
ARSON AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE	726	905	179
BURGLARY	415	413	-2
DRUG OFFENCES	128	89	-39
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	164	202	38
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS	60	68	8
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	428	553	125
ROBBERY	49	54	6
SEXUAL OFFENCES	201	284	83
THEFT	791	920	129
VEHICLE OFFENCES	326	369	43
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	2827	3223	396
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6115</b>	<b>7080</b>	<b>965</b>

## ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

44. During the 2021/22 financial year, 3329 incidents of anti-social behaviour were recorded, which is a decrease by 66% from the previous 2020/21 financial year which saw 5038 incidents recorded. However, it is an increase of 13.7% from the 2019/20 financial year prior to COVID-19. 2020/21 is likely to have had an increase in ASB incidents due to reports for COVID-19 regulation breaches at the very start of COVID-19 lockdown in March 2020.

45. The table below shows the hours and days that the ASB incidents have been recorded on during 2021/22. The most incidents were recorded on a Saturday 17.2%, and most incidents were recorded during 15:00-21:00 hours (range from 188-258), which accounts for 42% of all ASB incidents.

HOUR/DAY	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL
MON	17	13	7	3	3	7	3	7	5	20	21	23	26	33	26	33	23	29	32	32	35	20	10	12	440
TUE	12	6	12	5	3	6	3	5	13	15	18	23	21	30	14	29	23	29	45	32	26	16	12	18	416
WED	6	9	7	5	2	7	8	4	14	10	24	15	21	19	28	52	28	26	37	33	38	25	19	16	453
THU	5	8	4	6	6	4	2	8	15	23	18	23	21	18	25	25	39	21	39	48	33	24	23	11	449
FRI	9	7	6	6	5	6	4	7	11	21	17	13	29	21	19	27	35	24	35	33	36	27	35	30	463
SAT	25	29	11	7	4	10	3	5	11	16	14	19	31	27	29	34	37	27	40	39	48	42	35	30	573
SUN	33	20	21	12	7	6	2	13	16	12	21	33	24	28	24	41	35	32	30	36	22	21	29	17	535
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>3329</b>

46. The wards with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded during the 2021/22 financial year were Leyland Central (9.4%), Seven Stars (7.8%) and Middleforth (7.2%).

47. The below table breaks down the recorded ASB incidents into the month they were recorded during the 2021/22 financial year, as well as providing an annual percentile breakdown. The monthly average for the year is 8.3%, showing that the highest number of incidents were recorded in April 2021 (12.2%) which is approximately 4.1% above the monthly average. The first four months between April 2021-July 2021 account for 42.1% of all the incidents and every month exceeds the monthly average. The lowest number of incidents were recorded in February (6.1%) which is 2.2% below the monthly average.

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Month 2021/22	All ASB		Youths	
	Number	%	Number	%
Apr - 21	405	12.2%	84	21%
May - 21	335	10.1%	99	30%
Jun - 21	338	10.2%	72	21%
Jul - 21	321	9.6%	54	17%
Aug - 21	272	8.2%	54	20%
Sep - 21	275	8.3%	68	25%
Oct - 21	269	8.1%	70	26%
Nov - 21	229	6.9%	63	28%
Dec - 21	211	6.3%	46	22%
Jan - 22	235	7.1%	80	34%
Feb - 22	204	6.1%	64	31%
Mar - 22	235	7.1%	78	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3329</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>25%</b>

48. An overview of youth<sup>2</sup> related incidents can also be found within the table. Overall, 25% of all incidents were youth related during the 2021/22 financial year, with May 2021 30%, recording the highest number of youth-related incidents throughout the year, however January 2022 recorded the highest percentile (34%) of all the months. Within May 2021, the ward with the highest number of incidents was Leyland Central (15.2%) with two locations within the ward that recorded the highest number of incidents; Olympian Way and Towngate (both 6.1%).

49. In January 2022, the ward with the highest number of incidents was Leyland Central (17.5%) and a single location with the highest number of incidents was Towngate (5%) which referred to youths being a nuisance at Tesco.

50. The top wards for youth related ASB for the 2021/22 financial year was Leyland Central (11.8%), followed by Lostock Hall (9.4%, and Bamber Bridge East (9%).

51. More than a third of youth related anti-social behaviour was recorded between 18:00 and 21:00 hours (39.3%) with Saturdays being the most common day of the week (18.1%).

## DOMESTIC ABUSE CRIME

52. During the 2021/22 financial year a total of 1404 crimes recorded a Domestic Abuse marker<sup>3</sup> which is a 10.9% increase from the 2020/21 financial year. The highest recorded offence for Domestic Abuse during 2021/22 was Assault without injury – common assault and battery, which accounted for 31.6% of all Domestic Abuse related crime.

<sup>2</sup> Youth related incidents identified using both the youth related marker and a keyword search of the following: child, youth, kid, teen, juvenile

<sup>3</sup> Domestic Abuse markers are added to the file where the officer deems the offence to be domestic abuse related.

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53. The below table provides a breakdown of the recorded victim gender for all Domestic Abuse Crimes during the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years for comparison. There is a small percentile increase for female victims, and a small percentile decrease for male victims in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21. There is also a slight decrease in not recorded/unknown gender in 2021/22, which could mean officers are more accurately recording victim gender compared to the previous year. The reason for the increase in recorded crime for Domestic Abuse in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21 can't be exactly known, however COVID-19 restrictions at the start of 2021, the European Cup in football also being held in the summer of 2021 where England came 2<sup>nd</sup> place, and a push in Domestic Abuse positive action over recent years could be possible reasons.

VICTIM GENDER	2020/21		2021/22	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female	859	67.9%	1038	73.9%
Male	342	27.0%	315	22.4%
Not recorded/unknown	65	5.1%	51	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## HATE CRIME

54. In 2021/22 financial year, 111 of hate related crimes were recorded, an increase of 6.7% from the previous year. Most recorded crimes came under the Public Order crime group, with racially or religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress (17.1%) and religiously aggravated harassment, alarm or distress (11.7%) being the highest two offences within this crime group. Violence against the person crime group was the second highest for recorded crimes (32.4%) with Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (12.6%) being the highest offence within this crime group.

55. The highest number of hate-related crimes were recorded in June (17.1%), followed by July (12.6%) and then May, September and November (all 9.9%). The ward with most hate-related crimes was Seven Stars ward (13.5%).

## BURGLARY

56. A total of 413 burglaries were recorded during the 2021/22 financial year, a 0.5% decrease to the 415 recorded from the previous year. Of the 413, 67.1% were residential burglaries and 32.4% were business burglaries.

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MONTH	2020/21			2021/22		
	Residential	Business	Total	Residential	Business	Total
Apr	21	10	31	28	6	34
May	31	10	41	10	3	13
Jun	18	6	24	21	12	33
Jul	22	7	29	30	12	43
Aug	20	12	32	16	3	19
Sep	48	14	62	17	8	25
Oct	22	16	38	30	21	51
Nov	28	9	37	38	19	58
Dec	24	8	32	27	18	45
Jan	19	7	26	23	13	36
Feb	21	2	23	18	6	24
Mar	28	12	40	19	13	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>413</b>

57. Residential burglaries have decreased in 2021/22 by 8.3% compared to 2020/21, whereas business burglaries have increased by 18.6% in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21.
58. November 2021 (14%) was the highest recorded month for all burglaries, and residential burglaries (13.7%), whilst October 2021 was the highest recorded month for business burglaries (15.7%).
59. The top wards for residential burglaries were Earnshaw Bridge Ward (8.3%), Seven Stars Ward and Middleforth (both 7.2%).
60. The top wards for business burglaries were Bamber Bridge East (11.9%), Lostock Hall Ward (10.4% and both Farington West Ward and Salmesbury and Walton Ward (both 7.5%).

## VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

61. Violence Against the Person offences includes different crimes types ranging from minor offences such as harassment and assault without injury, to more serious offences such as assault with injury and murder.
62. During the 2021/22 financial year, a total of 3223 Violence Against the Person crimes were recorded in South Ribble, which is a 14% increase compared to the previous financial year. The top wards for all Violence Against the Person Offences are Seven Stars ward (9.9%), Middleforth (8.7%) and Broadfield (7.6%).
63. The highest offence recorded was Assault without Injury – common assault or battery (32.8%), followed by Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (22.3%), Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (18.5%), Harassment without violence (8.5%) and Harassment - Pursue course of conduct in breach of Sec 1 (1) which amounts to stalking (6.1%).
64. The top wards for Assault without injury are Seven Stars ward (11.2%), Middleforth (8%) and Bamber Bridge West ward (7.8%).



# Agenda Item 5

## KNIFE CRIME

65. Knife crime figures within this report match those provided to the Home Office for the Annual Data Return in relation to knife crime. As per the annual data return, a crime is considered to be a knife crime where it involves a sharp instrument capable of piercing the skin. This could include a stabbing or attempted stabbing, but also relates to offences where the knife was used to threaten a victim.
66. During the 2021/22 financial year, 0.87% of all crime in South Ribble were recorded as knife crimes. This has increased by 1.7% compared to the previous financial year. The top months in which the crimes were recorded were December (13.1%, n=8), followed by April and July (both 11.5%. Earnshaw Bridge Ward was the top ward for knife crimes (16.4%).
67. Of the total 61 knife crimes, 75.4% fell within Violence Against the Person crime group, of which the top offences were Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (34.4%) and Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm (31.1%) which were also the highest offences across all of the crime groups.
68. The table breaks down the gender of the victim as recorded for both 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years. For both years, the majority of victims have been male. However, a small decrease in the number of male victims and a small increase in the number of female victims can be seen between years.

Victim Gender	2020/21		2021/22	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female	17	28.3%	22	36.1%
Male	40	66.7%	38	62.3%
Unknown	3	5.0%	1	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## UP TO DATE OVERVIEW

69. In the table below shows an overview of all crime and the above crime groups from time periods 01/04/2021-31/12/2021 and 01/04/2022-31/12/2022 to compare more recent figures for your information. This data has been taken from the recorded crime PowerBI dashboard on 12/01/2023. Only April – December has been included as the most up to date data available. The percentage column shows the percentage of the crime type compared to all crime.

# Agenda Item 5

Crime Type	Apr 21 - Dec 21		Apr 22 - Dec 22	
	Number	%	Number	%
Domestic Abuse	1110	21.6%	1061	19.6%
Hate Crime	97	1.9%	117	2.2%
All Burglary	311	6.1%	297	5.5%
Residential Burglary	210	4.1%	193	3.6%
Violence Against the Person	2334	45.4%	2412	44.7%
Knife Crime	47	0.9%	41	0.8%
All Crime	5138	100%	5400	100%

70. Apr-Dec 2022 has seen a 5.1% increase in all recorded crime compared to the previous year. Offences within Domestic abuse, All Burglary, Residential Burglary and Knife Crime have all seen a decrease, whilst Hate Crime and Violence Against the Person have seen an increase during April 2022-December 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY

71. The work noted in this report has an overall does not impact on the Councils Carbon emissions and the wider Climate Emergency and sustainability targets of the Council.

## EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

72. There are no known equality impact implications.

## RISK

73. The report demonstrates the council is aware and is fulfilling its duty under section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 to suitable respond to, prevent, reduce and eliminate where possible the associated risks in connection with crime and disorder.

## COMMENTS OF THE STATUTORY FINANCE OFFICER

74. This is a progress update report and as such there are no direct financial implications arising from it.
75. The Council's role in the Community Safety Partnership is set out in the report and the financial implications, including staffing resources and the contribution to the Domestic Abuse service across Lancashire, are contained within existing budgets

## COMMENTS OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

76. This report is for information and noting, There are no direct legal implications arising from it.

# Agenda Item 5

## BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Scrutiny Committee – Community Safety Partnership, Tuesday, 13 July 2021

### Appendices

Appendix A – Strategic Assessment

Report Author:	Email:	Telephone:	Date:
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## Appendix A

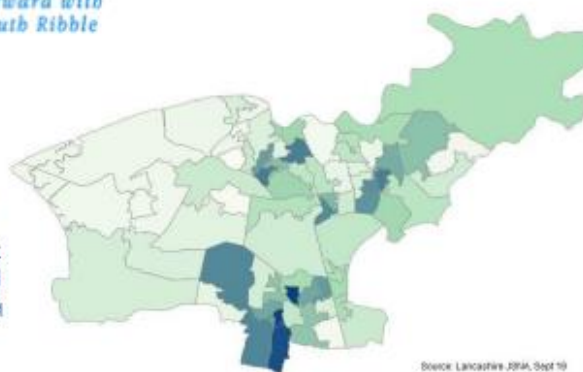


### SOUTH RIBBLE 2021

#### STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

South Ribble is an authority in Central Lancashire that covers 113 square kilometres. It has 23 wards and twice the number of people per kilometre than the England and Wales average.

There are three motorways that intersect South Ribble.



South Ribble Lower Super Output Area deprivation map. The darker the colour the more deprived the area.

Health varies compared with the England average.

South Ribble is ranked 210/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation compared to all local authorities in England.

The district has approximately 10.2% (1,990) of children living in **low income families**.

**Life expectancy** for both men and women is similar to the England average. Within the most deprived areas of the district however, life expectancy is 7.8 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women compared to the least deprived areas.

**Alcohol** related hospital stays are reducing and are significantly better than the region and England average.

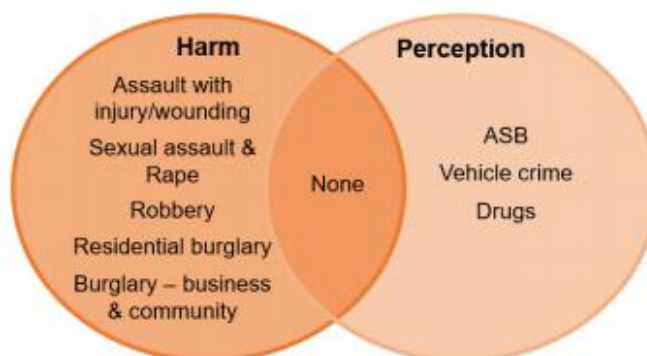
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are increasing but are lower than the region and national average. **Suicide** rates are reducing within South Ribble and are similar to the national average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are increasing slightly but are lower than the region and England average.

#### HARM AND PERCEPTION

Office for National Statistics crime severity tool was used to calculate the level of **harm** of crime in South Ribble.

Lancashire Talking provided an indicator of the public's **perception** of the crime and community safety issues important to South Ribble.



There were no crimes that were both a concern to the public and caused a high level of harm.



## RISK AND THREATS

A threat assessment undertaken by Lancashire Constabulary using Management of Risk in Law Enforcement methodology found these crime types were the **highest risk** across Lancashire.

- Gun & knife crime
- Domestic abuse
- Violence linked to drug supply
- County lines
- Modern day slavery/trafficking
- Child criminal & sexual exploitation
- Anti-social behaviour
- Road safety
- Cyber crime
- Fraud
- Homicide
- Robbery & burglary

## SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME



As part of Operation Genga (partnership approach to tackling organised crime) the following were highlighted in the **Serious Organised Crime** profile as **key issues** for South Ribble:

- County Lines OCGs (organised crime groups) travelling from Liverpool and Manchester to supply Class A drugs.
- Exploitation of vulnerable drug users and children to deal Class A drugs.
- High performance vehicles and motor bikes stolen.
- Theft of catalytic converters.
- Illicit tobacco and alcohol sales funding OCGs.

## ROAD SAFETY

- Within South Ribble the overall count of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties has reduced by 46% during the ten-year period of 2010-2019.
- South Ribble records a lower proportion of RTC casualties involving pedestrians than many other Lancashire districts.
- 8.4% of all RTC casualties are motorcyclists with 20% of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties being riders of motorbikes.
- The motorway networks managed by the Highways England (parts of M6, M61 and M65) account for almost 16% of all casualties recorded in South Ribble.





## VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 54% of all victims are female and 46% are male.

Predominant group of victims were **White British**, aged **30-34 years**.

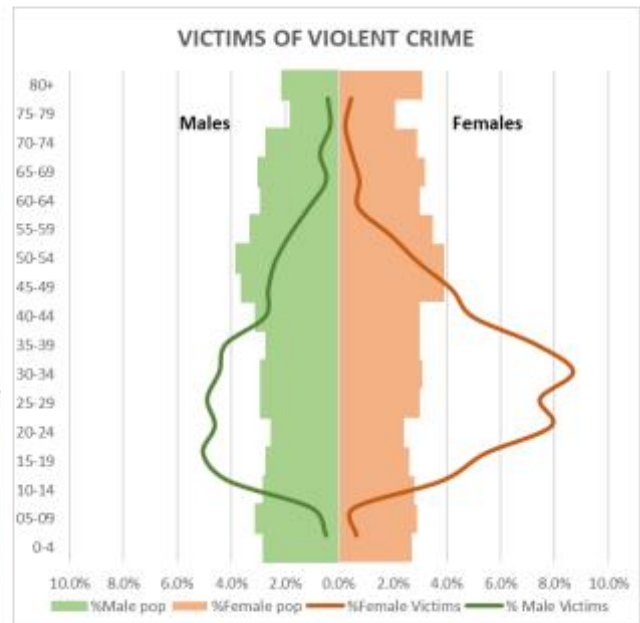
**Domestic Abuse** was a factor in 17% of cases.

**Assault without injury** was the most common recorded offence type for both males and females.

There is an overrepresentation of **male** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-39 compared to the overall male population breakdown for those age groups.

A greater disproportionality can be seen amongst **female** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-49 compared to the overall female population breakdown for those age groups.

The **elderly** are less likely to be victims of crime.



The chart depicts the South Ribble **population** breakdown by age and gender within the bar charts, whilst the line depicts the breakdown of **victims of violent crime** by age and gender.

## DOMESTIC ABUSE

- Females accounted for 75% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 25%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British.
- A quarter of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury was the most commonly reported DA crime type in South Ribble, followed by assault with injury.
- The highest number of offences were in Middleforth ward, followed by Seven Stars ward.

In South Ribble, almost a third (30%) of all domestic abuse victims fell within the "Comfortable Communities" category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- Age: 35-64
- Children at home: 0-2
- House: semi-detached or detached
- House tenure: owned outright or mortgaged



Although the "Comfortable Communities" category records the highest proportion of DA victims in South Ribble, as 39% of the South Ribble population makes up this category, the overall number of DA victims within this category is slightly disproportionate.

## REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for South Ribble is 17.5%, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

Previous research has shown that the **gender** split is 84% male, 16% female – similar to the Lancashire picture.

Peak crime types are **theft from shop, assault with injury** and **assault without injury**.

Peak age groups are **25-31** and **32-40 years** – almost half of all reoffenders are within this age range.

More than half of all **female reoffenders** are aged 32 years and over.

Female reoffenders commit a higher proportion of theft from shop offences than males.

## ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) features as one of the primary concerns for the people of South Ribble in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Leyland Central, Middleforth** and **Seven Stars**.

**Mental health** is a common factor in anti-social behaviour and **neighbour** disputes.

23% of all ASB in South Ribble is **youth related**, which involves groups **congregating**, being **rowdy** and causing **other issues**.

Seasonal trends within ASB include **moto-nuisance** in and around parks, open fields and residential areas.

There is a direct correlation between the increase in ASB and the **Coronavirus pandemic**.



## SUBSTANCE MISUSE



For young people in Lancashire **Cannabis** is the primary substance, followed by alcohol use.

In young adults there is an increase in the use of illicit **Benzodiazepines** commonly linked with mental health issues. (Source: WAWY)

40% of individuals in treatment services are aged between **40-49**. (Source: CGL Inspire Lancashire)

Of the adults that required substance misuse treatment following **release from prison**, 41% successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment, compared to the national average of 37%.

The number of individuals entering **drugs treatment** – opiate, non-opiate, alcohol and alcohol with non-opiate – who were also identified as requiring **mental health** support was higher than the national average.

The number of **deaths** in treatment for opiate, non-opiate and alcohol in Lancashire were above the national average.

(Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)





## SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES

**Health and deprivation** are determining and interlinking factors in community safety.

The average **life expectancy** in South Ribble is similar to the England average. However, in the most deprived areas of the district life expectancy is 7.8 years lower for men and 5.7 for women compared to the least deprived areas.

South Ribble has a lower rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 4.1% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020).

87.4% of **16-64** year olds are in **employment**, compared to 74.2% across the North West.

**Hate crime** impacts individuals and communities. A high proportion of hate crimes are **racially motivated**, however there is currently a rise in **sexual orientation** and **transgender** motivated offences. The monitoring of **community tension and cohesion** increases confidence.

The **elderly** are more susceptible to cybercrime (including **fraud** and **online scams**) anti-social behaviour and health related injuries.

The growing elderly population coupled with **technological advancements**/changes and the impact of **COVID** (more people reliant on technology than ever before) has led to an increased risk of the elderly becoming a victim of these sorts of crimes.



10.2% of children (under 16) live in **low-income families** compared to 15.1% in Lancashire (2016).

South Ribble records the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of **NEET** (not in employment, education or training) across Lancashire.

Within Lancashire, South Ribble has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of **permanent school exclusions** and the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate of **fixed period exclusions**.

South Ribble has a higher **attainment 8 score** than the Lancashire average. (average grade across 8 core subjects)

The impacts of COVID have affected not just the elderly, but the wider community. With young people and the vulnerable likely feeling the effects of **isolation**, increasing the risk of them being coerced into **exploitation**.

The **economic downturn** and **deprivation** as a result of COVID has **reduced living standards** for many, and again links to the possibility of more people becoming victims and being exploited.

## PROCESS

This profile forms part of the output of the 2022-25 Pan-Lancashire Strategic Assessment – it is accompanied by 13 other profiles covering the Lancashire district authorities and unitary authorities, along with a strategic overview at a pan-Lancashire level. Here you will find more detailed references.

Analysis in this profile is underpinned by the strategic threat matrix, developed on a Lancashire wide footprint and highlighting key threats at a local level. Existing Partnership Intelligence Assessments and local analytical products have been used to provide supporting evidence; additional research and analysis was conducted where necessary.

Consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through local area Consultation Workshops (June 2021).

The data parameters for analysis within this profile (unless otherwise stated) is within the last 3-year period.

For any queries relating to the information and analysis contained within, or underpinning, this profile, please contact the **CSP analyst team using the email address:**

**CSPAnalysis@lancashire.police.uk**



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