

Community and External Scrutiny Committee

Monday, 22nd January, 2024, 6.00 pm

Shield Room, Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland PR25 1DH and [Youtube](#)

Agenda

1 Apologies for Absence

2 Declarations of Interest

Members are requested to indicate at this stage in the proceedings any items on the agenda in which they intend to declare an interest. Members are reminded that if the interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (as defined in the Members' Code of Conduct) they must leave the room for the whole of that item. If the interest is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, but is such that a member of the public could reasonably regard it as being so significant that it is likely that it would prejudice their judgment of the public interest (as explained in the Code of Conduct) then they may make representations, but then must leave the meeting for the remainder of the item.

3 Minutes of meeting Monday, 27 November 2023 of Community and External Scrutiny Committee

(Pages 3 - 10)

To agree the minutes of the last meeting, held on Monday 27 November 2023, as an accurate record for signing by the Chair.

4 Road Safety Partnership

Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner and Chair of the Lancashire Road Safety Partnership, Andrew Pratt MBE will be attending to discuss the work of the Partnership.

This item will be an opportunity for an informative question and answer session to explore issues around road safety that affect residents across the borough in more detail.

5 Community Safety Partnership Update

(Pages 11 - 32)

Report of the Director of Communities and Leisure attached.

6 Committee Matters

<p>6a Lancashire County Council Health Scrutiny Committee Update</p> <p>Councillor Lou Jackson, the Council’s representative on Lancashire County Council’s Health Scrutiny Committee to provide a verbal update.</p>	(Verbal Report)
<p>6b Task Group Update</p> <p>Councillor Lesley Pritchard, Chair of the Cost of Living Scrutiny Task Group to provide a progress update.</p>	(Verbal Report)
<p>6c Meetings and training attended by Scrutiny Committee members</p>	(Verbal Report)
<p>6d Community and External Scrutiny Committee Forward Plan</p> <p>At the request of the Committee, an additional meeting has been arranged for 6pm Thursday 14 March 2024. The focus of this meeting will be to consider how our housing partners and others are working together to reduce housing waiting lists in the borough.</p>	

Chris Sinnott
Chief Executive

Electronic agendas sent to Members of the Community and External Scrutiny Committee Councillors Angela Turner (Chair), Lou Jackson (Vice-Chair), Matt Campbell, Colin Coulton, Keith Martin, Lesley Pritchard and Paul Wharton-Hardman

The minutes of this meeting will be available on the internet at www.southribble.gov.uk

Forthcoming Meetings
6.00 pm Thursday, 14 March 2024 - Shield Room, Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland PR25 1DH

Minutes of	Community and External Scrutiny Committee
Meeting date	Monday, 27 November 2023
Members present:	Councillors Angela Turner (Chair), Lou Jackson (Vice-Chair), Matt Campbell, Colin Coulton, Keith Martin and Lesley Pritchard
Officers:	Darren Cranshaw (Head of Democratic Services) and Ben Storey (Democratic and Member Services Officer)
Guests:	Gary Doherty – Director of Strategy at Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Sarah James – Integration Place Leader (Central and West Lancashire) at Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board, Dr Sakthi Karunanithi – Director of Public Health at Lancashire County Council, Chris Oliver – Chief Executive of Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust and Laura Walsh – Director of Operations at Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust
Other members:	Councillors Clare Hunter, Kath Unsworth, James Gleeson, Michael Green and attending virtually Councillors Paul Wharton-Hardman, Caleb Tomlinson, Hilary Bedford, Phil Smith, Karen Walton, Haydn Williams, Will Adams and Paul Foster
Public:	1

1 Apologies for Absence

No apologies for absence were received.

Councillor Paul Wharton-Hardman was not present at the Civic Centre but did join the meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams.

2 Declarations of Interest

Councillor Keith Martin declared a personal interest in item 3 - Health Question Time as an employee of Lancashire County Council.

Councillor Lou Jackson declared a personal interest in item 3 - Health Question Time as the South Ribble Borough Council representative on Lancashire County Council's Health and Adult Services Scrutiny Committee.

Councillor Matt Campbell declared a personal interest in item 3 - Health Question Time as an employee of Lancashire County Council.

Councillor Paul Wharton-Hardman declared a personal interest in item 3 - Health Question Time as a member of the Council of Governors for Lancashire Teaching Hospitals.

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3 Health Question Time

The Chair welcomed a panel of senior health partners to the meeting, invited them to introduce themselves and provide an overview of their role.

The Panel comprised of:

- Gary Doherty – Director of Strategy at Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust.
- Sarah James – Integration Place Leader (Central and West Lancashire) at Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board
- Dr Sakthi Karunanithi – Director of Public Health at Lancashire County Council
- Chris Oliver – Chief Executive of Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust
- Laura Walsh – Director of Operations at Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust

The Panel were asked a number of questions by the Committee, with responses outlined below:

(Q) How do you work together to make sure opportunities are seized, health is co-ordinated, and we provide a holistic approach to residents?

(A) Recent changes in the NHS landscape had seen greater collaboration between different organisations, particularly around community health services with clearer work programmes that were supported by localised neighbourhood teams. Links had been strengthened with other partners such as voluntary sector organisations and local authorities with services such as social prescribing and other initiatives that they can offer.

Practical examples of this collaborative approach were demonstrated by bringing a number of teams together to provide better care at home and avoid hospital admission and any subsequent challenges any recovery and returning home that may arise. From this, the 'Care Connections' initiative had been developed, bringing together a multi-disciplinary team to expedite triaging and referring patients to where they needed to go. There had already been a reduction in admissions to Accident and Emergency by Northwest Ambulance Service since Care Connections had been introduced, with plans to bring in additional teams to build on this positive impact.

Community Mental Health Transformation was a national scheme that looked to provide a holistic approach to mental health care and work closely with Integrated Care Boards, local authorities, charities and other voluntary sector organisations. 'Hubs' had been formed to improve the range of options available to patients which included prevention work such as tackling social isolation and other factors that have a detrimental impact on mental health.

(Q) We are conscious that the geographical footprint of your organisations covers very large and diverse areas – how do you make sure there is a local focus and the needs of individual areas, such as South Ribble and our varied communities are met?

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(A) With the extent of the geographical area, a pan-Lancashire approach to service delivery would not be appropriate or effective for every district, ward or even down to specific nuances of even smaller communities. The current 'place' arrangements provided the building blocks to integrate community teams with existing partnerships to identify areas of need and direct relevant resources to those areas, in South Ribble this is undertaken through the Chorley and South Ribble Partnership. A key focus of the Partnership at the moment was ensuring the best start in life with the aim of supporting school readiness.

The wealth of data available to the organisations at a local level also informed decisions at a strategic level on how resources are best used, with additional feedback from staff on the ground as to what is working well and where there are areas of improvement to address. There were also senior representatives from each of the localities that are represented on the various networks to ensure local issues are highlighted.

There had been a good history of partnership working between NHS bodies and local government around prevention, family and housing initiatives as well as supporting warm homes were noted examples.

(Q) How do you engage with district councils on health and specifically what is your experience of working with South Ribble Borough council? Is there anything that we could do to improve?

(A) In South Ribble, there was a direct network between the council, NHS partners and other key stakeholders through the Chorley and South Ribble Partnership. Effective scrutiny by elected representatives was noted as another valuable form of engagement to promote improvements and ensure health partners are accountable to residents. Training and briefing sessions delivered by Lancashire County Council were also available to both district and town/parish councils. The local knowledge and input from councillors is invaluable in supporting health organisations in achieving their objectives and meeting the needs of residents.

(Q) What information and evidence do you use to plan and develop health services for the long-term? We are currently reviewing our Local Plan with Chorley and Preston Councils – how are you involved in this and how do we make sure we embed health services when planning our developments and communities in the future?

(A) A number of departments across Lancashire County Council were involved in the development of the emerging Central Lancashire Local Plan but in relation to public health, officers had attended meetings to discuss around the adoption of policies that promote active travel and healthy lifestyles. A lot of information regarding population forecasting and demographic changes had also been provided to contribute to the new Local Plan.

(Q) The old adage of prevention is better than cure is more important now than ever before – what's being done to prevent ill health and educate residents more? What more can we do to tackle health inequalities?

(A) The Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Board takes a strategic approach, utilising data around population, health determinants to identify opportunities for prevention and early intervention work.

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The Board has three key priorities;

- Best start in life and preparing children for school – this includes free hours for nursery education, speech and language and mental health support.
- Healthier hearts – including work around behavioural changes around smoking and also looking to identify risk factors for heart disease through health checks in communities.
- Happier minds – focus on tackling addictions and working with partners around suicide prevention initiatives.

Wider conversations with patients will often take place where they can be signposted to other support services to promote better health outcomes.

Being conscious of and supporting the health and wellbeing of staff across the organisations was one other example in promoting healthy and happy lives.

Promoting and advertising the range of services that are available to residents was challenging but communications teams actively run a wide range of media campaigns to get the message out into communities. In addition, it was key to share information within the existing networks and through partners to meet these objectives as well.

(Q) When Scrutiny has met with the Police and Community Safety Partnership mental health seems to be an area of concern and having a negative impact on partners. What is in place to prevent mental ill-health and provide support earlier?

(A) The relationship between the Trust and Lancashire Constabulary were good with regular meetings taking place with the Chief Constable around joint concerns. The national 'Right Care Right Person' model had been rolled out in Lancashire with part of this involving the Initial Response Service that provided one contact number for anyone with mental health concerns. Alongside that sits the Street Triage team that brings together police officers and mental health practitioners to provide better and more timely outcomes when responding to someone in distress. This had already seen a reduction in the number of Accident and Emergency admissions and detentions under the Mental Health Act.

(Q) How do you work with service users, including carers to shape planning and service delivery in health? In South Ribble we have five community hubs who work together with their local communities on issues important to them – is there any way they might be engaged in the health agenda?

(A) Service users and carers form a significant part of the Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust who are represented through service user and carer council networks across the organisation. The Chair of the Trust wide network also attend monthly Trust Board meetings. This and other representatives embedded within teams across the Trust provide insight and are integral in their contribution to policy development and service transformation.

(Q) We must place on record our appreciation to all health and social care workers and all frontline workers the fantastic work they did during the COVID pandemic – what has the impact of COVID been on health services? Waiting lists seem to be an even greater challenge? What is the current financial situation with regards health services and making sure we prioritise and use resources effectively?

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(A) The pandemic had a huge impact on how we operate with many services being stopped as the scale of the pandemic escalated. This included redesigning how buildings were used to isolate Covid wards from others, the extensive use of PPE and social distancing measures whilst managing the significant pressures on the health service the pandemic presented. It led to different departments and teams working together in ways that wouldn't have happened otherwise and by extension there were rapid innovations in ways to deliver services.

Since the pandemic, there had been a gradual and safe recovery of services to address the issue of lengthy waiting times for patients. There had been progress on reducing waiting times with current targets expected to be met, subject to any impact of the winter period and ongoing industrial action.

There of course was a significant financial impact with meeting the challenges presented by the pandemic, especially around the need for additional PPE, other equipment and costs associated with implementing changes across the organisation. There were also financial implications in efforts to reduce waiting times that had been affected by the pandemic through extra clinics and appointments to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Similarly, there had been a significant impact on mental health as a result of the pandemic, with a spike in demand for children's mental health services, notably around eating disorders. It is likely that the impact of the pandemic on young people would present challenges in the future.

The work of district nursing teams in the delivery of end-of-life care was significant throughout the pandemic with steps and measures implemented to support staff through this challenging period. The organisations were conscious of the lasting impact of such a stressful period might have on their staff which initiatives in place to support them.

(Q) Delays with people being seen at Accident and Emergency departments is a common issue affecting the ambulance service and other partners – what are the key issues here and what is being done to tackle the issue? Linked to this, how much is bed blocking causing issues and how can we improve the joint work social care to help with this? What happened to the old convalescent home model of working?

(A) There is still a problem with delays at A&E departments, but this is improving. Lancashire does compare favourably to neighbouring areas of Liverpool and Manchester and with the national picture. The implementation of Care Connections and other schemes designed to reduce the demand on emergency departments had played a part in this. The presence of other services like physiotherapists at the 'front door' also helps in relieving pressures on A&E in providing better alternatives.

Looking at how efficient the whole patient journey is after they present to the emergency department is also key to alleviating demand as it requires multiple departments and teams operating effectively so patients can be triaged, diagnosed, receive treatment and be discharged as quickly as they are safely able to be.

On challenges faced in discharging patients and its impact on the availability of bed space, a new trailblazer model had been developed in the last year which was

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designed to step up rehabilitation work to enable patients to come out of acute wards into residential settings. Another common issue is patients finding themselves with no fixed abode which delayed discharge – despite working with local authority partners to find accommodation this was a growing concern.

Other factors such as the complex challenges faced by the adult social care sector as a whole and access to home adaptations are areas where improvements could be made to support the timely discharges of patients.

(Q) This is probably a question for the Integrated Care Board (ICB) as the commissioner for dental services – our residents regularly mention the difficulty in accessing local NHS and even private dental services. What is the current situation with commissioning and making these services more accessible?

(A) We know that there are issues with access to dentistry services across Lancashire, as there are across the country currently. With regards to the situation in South Ribble specifically, we don't have the detail to hand but can get that information and provide for the committee after the meeting.

(Q) Is there an update on building a new hospital for Central Lancashire and what are the next steps?

(A) As part of the New Hospitals Programme which has been in development over a number of years, there is ring marked funding for new hospitals in central Lancashire and in South Cumbria with the aim to deliver the new hospitals by 2035. As part of the process, work is being undertaken to assess what the future clinical model of care would be and whether certain services could be delivered in the community through out-patient clinics alongside producing business case and assessing suitable locations.

The Panel aren't aware that the new hospitals in Lancashire and South Cumbria had been 'rolled off' the New Hospitals Programme but would provide reassurance to the committee of the government's commitment to building new hospitals in the region.

(Q) New technology provides great opportunities to improve health care and the health of our population. We understand that 'bots' are part of the new architecture within the NHS making assessments and decisions on patients – do you think that this is morally and ethically appropriate? How concerned should we be when a family member suffering a chronic life-threatening disease awaiting treatment is assessed by a 'bot' over the phone?

(A) The use of these 'bots' have been adopted in place of traditional forms of communicating with patients who are waiting for treatment, essentially as a more cost effective and sustainable way to manage the significant numbers of patients that need to be contacted.

The scripts that the 'bots' follow are designed by clinicians and follow the same process a member of staff would follow when contacting patients in terms of identifying any responses that may require further action or escalation. As a safeguard any responses that flag as urgent will be passed to human administration teams to follow up with the patient.

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(Q) Something that we read about regularly in the press is about the amount of data held by the NHS and the potential for this to be sold to others. Do you have any views on this and how confident can we be that our personal data will not be disclosed?

(A) There are range of mechanisms in place regarding how patient data is held and shared confidentially with different partners and organisations which is covered by a suite of data protection legislation. There are instances where data is shared with partners for use in research, as part of drug trials or to model population changes, track trends in order to plan for the future health needs. Patient data is never sold on to third parties for profit and is used only to provide better care.

(Q) We've read with interest the outcome of the Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust Care Quality Committee assessment which found the Trust to 'require improvement', with the caring element found to be 'good'. What is the Trust doing to respond to this outcome and what re-assurance can you provide?

(A) The Trust was pleased that the caring element was found to be good and is a credit to the hard work of the staff in looking after our patients, but we accept that our waiting times are too long and there are gaps in staffing that need to be addressed. There are lots of areas that are good and some outstanding but overall was found that requires improvement.

Action Plans had been implemented to respond to the areas identified in the assessment and would be happy to provide an update on progress to the committee in the future.

(Q) How can Scrutiny be a resource and help you in your important roles in the future?

(A) Scrutiny offers a lot of value in terms of seeing what is important to different communities and the issues that are raised as well as holding the organisations to account. It is also another avenue in which to support the delivery of the organisations messages and a means to strengthen existing relationships.

(Q) A recent conversation with paramedic highlighted issues around frequent callers to the emergency services – are you aware of this and taking steps to mitigate any impact on services?

(A) Between the Street Triage team and the Initial Response Service it was hoped that these frequent users calling for an ambulance would reduce as alternatives to hospital admission were offered. Further work was also taking place by the frequent attendance team to identify the motivation for calls and to tackle the behaviours behind it.

It was subsequently

Resolved: (Unanimously)

That the Community and External Scrutiny Committee;

1. Thanks the senior representatives of the health partners for attending and answering its detailed questions;

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2. Welcomes the suggestion that the role of councillors providing valuable insight and feedback on health prevention, health services and determinants of health and wellbeing be explored further;
3. Places on record its appreciation to all health, social care and frontline workers for their brilliant and dedicated work during the Covid pandemic;
4. Looks forward for further information being provided on the availability of dentistry services in South Ribble; and
5. Looks forward to working more closely with health partners in the future.

4 Committee Matters

4a Lancashire County Council Health Scrutiny Committee Update

The Council's representative on Lancashire County Council's Health Scrutiny Committee, Councillor Lou Jackson, provided an update on the work of the committee and discussions from recent meetings.

Updates were noted on the progress of the New Hospitals Programme and the commitment to replace the Royal Preston Hospital and Lancaster Royal Infirmary. It was also noted that there was a commitment to maintain the Accident and Emergency department at Chorley Hospital until the new hospitals are operational.

5 Meetings and training attended by Scrutiny Committee members

The Chair highlighted a number of sessions that had been arranged in recent months, including scrutiny training with Dr Steph Snape and workshop and planning sessions.

5a Cost of Living Task Group

The Chair provided a brief update on the establishment of the Cost of Living Task Group with a meeting scheduled in December to take this forward.

5b Forward Plan of the Community and External Scrutiny Committee

The Committee noted the forward plan and unanimously resolved to schedule an additional meeting of the Community and External Scrutiny Committee in March to explore how our housing partners and others are working together to reduce housing waiting lists in South Ribble.

Chair

Date

Agenda Item 5



Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Communities and Leisure	Community and External Scrutiny Committee	Monday, 22 January 2024

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. Scrutiny Committees 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:

An exemplary council	Thriving communities
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 five 'responsible authorities'.
 - Local Authority
 - Police
 - Fire & Rescue Service
 - National Probation Service (NPS)
 - Integrated Care Board (ICB)
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. South Ribble continues to enjoy a strong and cohesive working relationship with the CSP and wider agencies which continues to enable an effective response to community issues.
11. The officer working group meetings operate as a hybrid model allowing wider attendance. These are scheduled bimonthly and combined with GENGA meetings which specifically addresses organised crime. The CSP has drawn together a Partnership Plan which was launched at an event on the 21st July 2023. The 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.

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 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

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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 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. 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 6 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.

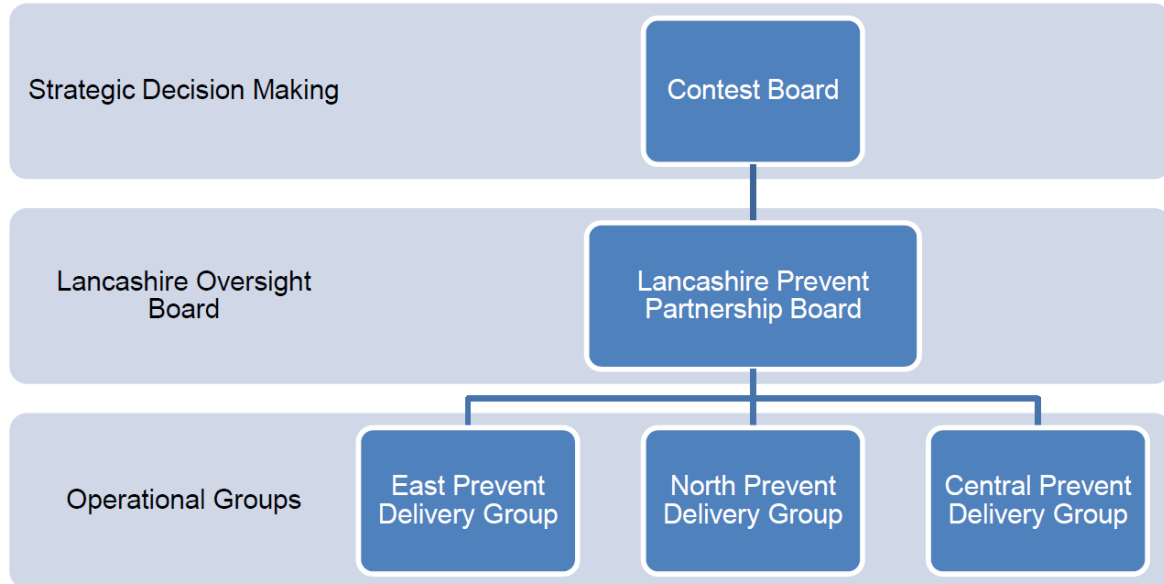
Local Authority duties under the Prevent Duty Guidance are:

- 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.

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- 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 24 open prevent referrals in Lancashire. There has been a reduction in numbers shown through the Prevent Dashboards in each reporting month. Schools are the most frequent referral originator, followed by both Policing (Counter Terrorism) and Policing (Non-CT). There are currently only two open referrals within South Ribble one at information gathering and one in channel.
19. The Channel is a multi-agency panel, which includes the police. Channel works in a similar way to existing multi-agency partnerships for vulnerable people. Channel panels work with local partners to develop an individualised support package.

Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

20. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Andrew Snowden launched his Police and Crime Plan 2021 – 2025 in December 2021. The PCC identified 5 key priorities as part of his plan. These were: Getting tough on Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), disrupting and dismantling organised crime, tackling domestic abuse and sexual violence, cracking down on burglary and robbery, targeting dangerous driving.
21. **Operation Warrior** is set to target the individuals and gangs involved in 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. Across Lancashire the PCC office state arrests of organised crime gang suspects are up by 10%, seizures of Class A and B drugs are up 1000%. Seizures of cash from criminals are up 372%

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22. **Operation Centurion** was launched by the police and crime commissioner In July 2023. It focussed on getting tough on ASB. It has seen an additional 5,700 policing hours in hotspots across Lancashire, including Leyland. Since the launch officers have attended more than 700 incidents, carried out over 1,500 stop checks, close to 300 stop searches and made 75 arrests.
23. **Operation Snap** is continuing to tackle anti-social driving offences through a streamlined and secure online portal where members of the public can upload digital footage of suspected traffic offences which they have witnessed. Since its launch towards the end of last year, more than 1,400 submissions have been made by the county's road users as Lancashire Police and the public work in tandem. Using that footage, Lancashire Police have been able to take positive action in 58% of cases.
24. **CSP Funding bids** have been successful in relation to Serious Violence Duty for a project called Impact! This will target 20 high schools across South Ribble and Chorley. The aim is to deliver sessions called 'Natural High Schools Programme' to year 7 pupils. The programme aims to divert young people from criminality and exploitation by looking at their natural talents, 'proving that positive healthy alternative highs can be found without resorting to 'fake highs' from different types of anti-social behaviour'.
25. The second part of the bid is to fund delivery of the CELLS project to year 9 pupils. The CELLS project offers something unique, through lived experience our delivery partner can engage young people at a level professional can't, with their life stories. The team are able to challenge current behaviours and provide explanations as to where this activity will take them. CELLS have over 13 years' experience delivering initiatives and have engaged over 360,000 children and young people throughout North West England.
26. CELLS aim is to educate children and young people about the effects of engaging in criminal behaviour and its related issues/consequences, by people they can trust and relate to. The heart of CELLS lies in the team's ability to re-tell real-life experiences of how they have been affected by crime and other aspects of criminality, enabling participants to engage and understand how crime is not a viable career option.

Domestic Abuse Service Commission

27. 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.
28. The tables below show the breakdown of relevant allocated funding across Lancashire 2022 - 2025.

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Pan Lancashire Funding accessible to South Ribble residents

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
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 which is accessible to South Ribble residents

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

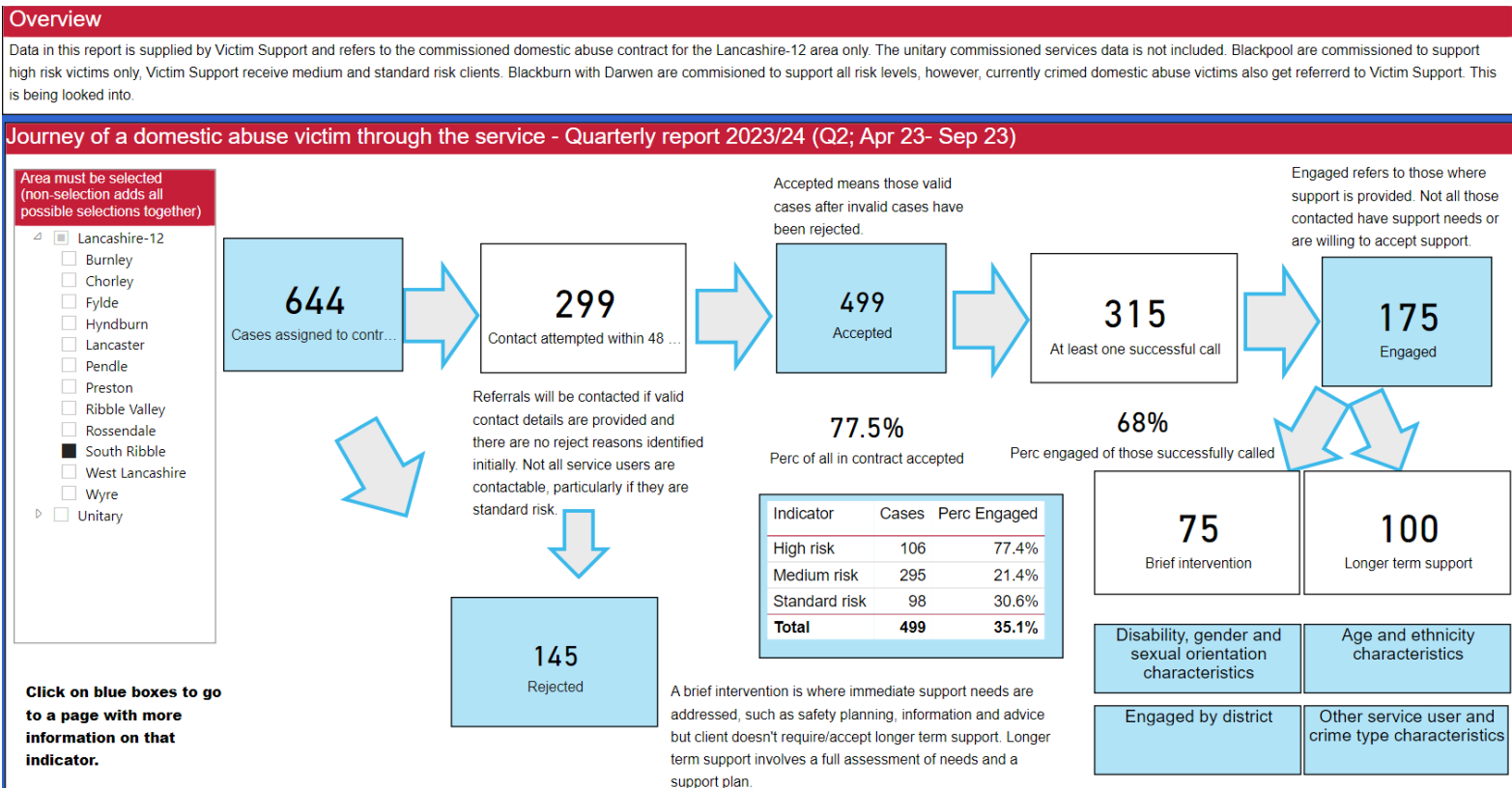
29. Commissioned Domestic Abuse service, providing support for high, medium and standard risk victims covering the Lancashire 12 area has been recommissioned from 01/04/22 as part of the Lancashire Victim Services contract. South Ribble Borough Council's contribution remains at £9,082 for 2022/23 and 2024/25

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30. For Q1 and Q2 (April - Sept. 23), commissioned services and police data shows:

- 7624 cases assigned to contract across Lancashire 12
- 6117 cases accepted (80%) across Lancashire 12
- 644 cases from South Ribble, 50% of which were referred by the Police.
- 499 cases accepted for South Ribble
- 23% of cases rejected, primarily because either the user was already in support, or it was a duplicate case.
- 41% of accepted cases had crime from violence without injury, 29% 'Other crime' and 16% Violence with injury.
- 75% of accepted case victims were female.
- South Ribble accounts for 8% of cases from Lancashire 12
- There is an 11% increase in accepted cases for South Ribble compared to Q1 and Q2 of 2021/22
- There were 11336 domestic abuse crimes for Q1 and Q2 across Lancashire
- 651 calls in Q1 and Q2 for South Ribble

31. South Ribble engagement has been as follows:



32. The post of the Domestic Abuse Prevention Co-Ordinator has now been running since July 2022 to ensure the duties of part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act for safe accommodation are being met effectively by both South Ribble Borough Council, and Chorley Borough Council.

33. Work continues with partner agencies, including local refuges and Women's centres, specialist outreach support providers (KEY charity) and commissioned victim services

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(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.

34. This year's White Ribbon UK Campaign was #ChangeTheStory which continues the focus on tackling behaviours that lead to violence against women and girls. There have been flag raising at both South Ribble to mark White Ribbon Day which fell on the weekend this year. Networking brought together support providers in the areas and also local authority officers and elected members who all signed the promise to never use, excuse or remain silent about men's violence against women. The accreditation for White Ribbon will be renewed for a further 3 year period for each council and new ambassadors will be appointed to support the ongoing message of White Ribbon within the councils.
35. Other national campaigns supported are YES Matters (contextual safeguarding), Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) forms part of the Serious Violence Duty, and further campaigns and initiatives will be identified and supported especially with support for male survivors and specific support for people with disabilities or cultural barriers.
36. Training has been identified as an area for improvement and this has been discussed at the Lancashire Domestic Abuse Forum and a new series of 7-minute briefings have been designed and can be accessed by housing and support staff.
37. All council staff have now received the basic domestic abuse training and was delivered in person to those members of staff who do not have access to the intranet – e.g. neighbourhood officers, cleaners, waste officers.
38. Also there will be a provision for all elected members to receive basic domestic abuse training which has now been identified and will be delivered at the start of 2024.
39. The post also oversees the Sanctuary Scheme which allows victims/survivors to remain in their own home if it is safe to do so. The demand on this scheme has increased during the year and to date. The team have surveyed 56 properties in comparison to 38 at this point in 2022/2023.

Domestic Homicide Reviews

40. South Ribble Borough Council is currently coordinating four Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR). One is awaiting Coroner permission to publish, one is pending Home Office Quality assurance, and two are ongoing.

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 he¹ 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.

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

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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)

41. During the period of April 2023 until 1st December 2023 the South Ribble Integrated Team have received 18 new 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. The SRIT has worked in partnership to provide support and intervention, together they have closed 23 cases within the same period, there are currently 11 open cases the partnership is working on.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

42. A MARAC listing high risk cases of domestic abuse is held each month to cover South Ribble and Chorley. The multi-agency meeting facilitates the sharing of up-to-date information with police, social care, health, housing and homelessness, refuges. Actions are put in place in order to safeguard the victims, children and other vulnerable members of the household.

43. The figures for the Chorley & South Ribble MARAC show that between April 2022 -March 2023;

- High risk cases received 390 cases
- MARAC cases identified and discussed 534 cases (including lower scored cases, referred to MARAC on professional judgement)
- Percentage increase compared to 2021/2022 is 46.7% which includes repeat cases and increases in young and older people who are victims of domestic abuse.
- Repeat victims recorded 360 cases
- 16/17 year old victims 42 cases
- Over 65 year old victims 46 cases
- Percentage of male victims 2.3%

Lancashire Violence Reduction Network (LVRN)

44. 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.

45. 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.

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46. 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.

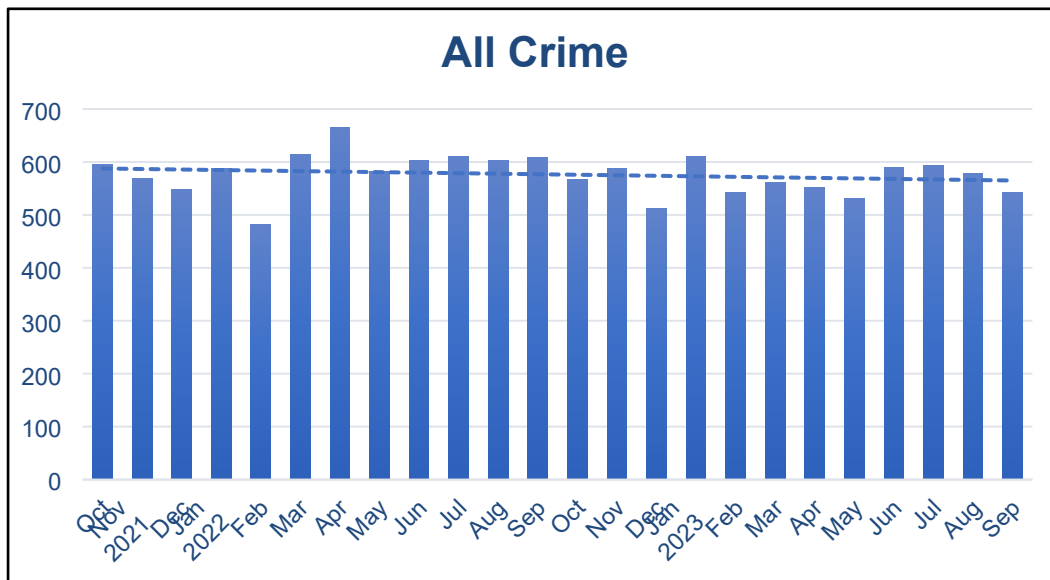
47. This requires LA's and other statutory agencies to understand their local issues and to prepare and implement a strategy. The LVRN will offer leadership and strategic coordination working with CSPs in their local response to serious violence.

Lancashire Constabulary Data

48. Provided by Partnership Intelligence Analyst Lee Sculpher for the purposes of the South Ribble Scrutiny Report.

49. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour data covering 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 with comparator periods. The data has been obtained from Lancashire Constabulary systems on 30th November 2023, and also from MADE (Business Intelligence systems Lancashire County Council).

ALL CRIME



50. The above chart shows the monthly crime totals for South Ribble with a trendline. The trend shows little change over the last two years.

51. There has been a total of 6765 recorded crimes in South Ribble during the period October 2022 to September 2023. This is a 4% (n=-302) reduction compared to the same period 2021/22 when there were 7067 crimes. Lancashire wide there has been an 8% reduction during this period.

52. The wards with the largest volume of crime have been Leyland Central (n=565), Bamber Bridge East (n=556), Bamber Bridge West (n=485), and Middleforth (n=482). When

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looking at the rate per 1000 population the peak wards have been Bamber Bridge East, Bamber Bridge West, Leyland Central, and Seven Stars.

53. Thirteen wards have shown a reduction in the latest 12-month period, with ten having an increase. Looking at volume increases the wards of Bamber Bridge East (n=+52), Broad Oak (n=+45) and Bamber Bridge West (n=+33) have seen the largest, whilst reductions have been seen in the wards of Broadfield (n=-108), Seven Stars (n=-108), St Ambrose (n=-105) and Lostock Hall (n=-63).

54. The below table breaks down recorded crime into their Home Office Code Groupings for both the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods, with the numerical and percentage change per year. There have been notable reductions in the violence against the person, arson and criminal damage, and public order groups. Six of the groups have shown an increase, with theft having the largest – two-thirds of the increase in theft are due to shoplifting offences which have increased from 372 to 488.

HOC Group	2021/22	2022/23	Change	% Change
Arson and Criminal Damage	935	807	-128	-14%
Burglary	428	483	55	13%
Drug Offences	91	82	-9	-10%
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	177	150	-27	-15%
Possession of Weapons	71	86	15	21%
Public Order Offences	500	411	-89	-18%
Robbery	43	61	18	42%
Sexual Offences	265	292	27	10%
Theft	1003	1176	173	17%
Vehicle Offences	342	396	54	16%
Violence Against the Person	3212	2821	-391	-12%
Total	7067	6765	-302	-4%

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

55. Between 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 there were 2980 incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) recorded. This is 5% lower than the previous year measured from 01/10/2021 to 30/09/2022 which had 3126 ASB incidents recorded.

The below tables show the day and hour time frame that the incident was reported.

DAY/HOUR	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
Monday	13	6	5	3	3	4	4	9	7	20	18	17	22	17	20	23	34	38	49	28	29	31	16	10	426
Tuesday	11	8	6	3	7	7	1	6	13	21	12	20	23	14	22	29	27	30	31	36	30	18	17	10	402
Wednesday	11	9	6	8	4	4	2	8	10	28	18	29	15	13	21	31	27	33	21	31	28	26	18	8	409
Thursday	9	5	4	1	3	3	5	1	5	13	20	20	23	13	14	31	25	28	35	40	31	24	8	20	381
Friday	12	5	10	6	3	6	2	10	7	13	17	19	21	16	21	21	20	33	38	30	36	31	27	21	425
Saturday	19	18	13	14	7	5	6	5	9	16	24	17	18	27	26	25	33	36	32	30	36	29	23	18	486
Sunday	19	27	11	6	4	2	4	2	3	15	20	21	20	23	37	18	34	31	42	34	31	16	16	13	449
Grand Total	94	78	55	41	31	31	24	41	54	126	129	143	142	123	161	178	200	229	248	229	221	175	125	100	2978

56. The table shows most ASB incidents occur on a Saturday as 486 (16%) incidents were reported followed by Sunday with 449 (15%) incidents reported.

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57. Throughout the week from Monday to Sunday key times for ASB incidents to be reported are between 17:00 to 21:00 equating to 927 (31%) incidents.
58. The wards with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded during 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 were Bamber Bridge East with 360 (12%) incidents recorded, Leyland Central with 295 (10%) incidents recorded and Seven Stars with 205 (7%) incidents recorded.
59. The below table breaks down the recorded ASB incidents into the month they were recorded between 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023. ²

Month 22/23	All ASB		Youths	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Oct-22	290	9.74%	92	31.7%
Nov-22	255	8.56%	86	33.7%
Dec-22	199	6.68%	53	26.6%
Jan-23	213	7.15%	53	24.9%
Feb-23	239	8.03%	76	31.8%
Mar-23	252	8.46%	50	19.8%
Apr-23	224	7.52%	72	32.1%
May-23	250	8.39%	68	27.2%
Jun-23	271	9.10%	75	27.7%
Jul-23	264	8.87%	62	23.5%
Aug-23	240	8.06%	60	25.0%
Sep-23	281	9.44%	58	20.6%
Total	2978	100%	805	27.0%

60. The monthly average of all ASB for the year is 8.33% equating to 248 incidents. October 2022 recorded the highest number of incidents, with December 2022 recording the lowest number of incidents.
61. An overview of **youth**³ related incidents can also be found within the table. Overall, 805 incidents (27%) were youth related during the period measured. Peak months for volume of youth related ASB throughout the year are October 2022, November 2022, and February 2023. By proportion the same months have been the highest with the addition of April 2023.
62. The wards with the highest number of youths related incidents are Bamber Bridge East and Leyland Central. Hotspot areas for youth related incidents include:
- Morrisons/Food Warehouse, Bamber Bridge with 48 incidents spaced out over the 12 months but mostly occurring on a Friday and Saturday.
 - Withy Park, Leisure Centre, Bamber Bridge with 38 incidents. The highest months included June when 8 incidents reported and September with 7 incidents reported.
 - Tesco Stores, Townsgate, Leyland with 26 incidents reported.

² Youth related ASB is shown as a proportion of all ASB per month.

³ Youth related incidents identified using both the youth related marker and a keyword search of the following: child, youth, kid, teen, juvenile.

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- Morrisons, Olympian Way with 20 incidents reported.

63. All the above have similar issues of youths hanging around, running in and out of the store, being abusive to the staff and members of the public, messing with stock and trolleys and throwing things at the windows and staff.

DOMESTIC ABUSE CRIME

64. There has been a reduction of 15% in the reporting of domestic abuse related crimes, from 1431 to 1212. Across Lancashire there has been a reduction of 11%. The peak crime type during this period has been assault without injury (n=354) which accounts for 29% of all domestic abuse. The home office crime group of stalking and harassment, which consists of offences including stalking, harassment, malicious communication, and controlling and coercive behaviour, also accounts for 29% of all domestic abuse offences.

65. Most wards are showing a reduction during this latest period. Any ward increases seen have been small in volume. The peak wards for domestic abuse have been Broadfield, Middleforth, and Seven Stars.

66. In this most recent 12 month period, the gender breakdown of victims has been 73% female, 27% male, compared to the previous 12 months when it was 75% female and 25% male. With the overall reduction of domestic abuse crimes, the number of female victims has reduced by 19%, and the number of male victims has reduced by 8%.

HATE CRIME

67. There has been a 10% reduction in hate crime during the last 12 months, from 127 offences to 114. 46% of the offences have been public order related (e.g. verbal abuse towards the victim), with a further 43% coming under the group of violence against the person. 69% of the offences have been race/religious related, with 24% being sexual/transgender related.

68. The peak wards have been Bamber Bridge East, Broadfield, and Middleforth. Peak months have been November, February and June. The last quarter (July-September) has seen the fewest number of offences since the beginning of 2022.

BURGLARY

69. There have been 483 burglaries recorded during this latest 12-month period compared to 428 – an increase of 13%. From April 2023 the recording of what was previously a residential burglary was split into two categories – residential burglary and burglary non-dwelling. The non-dwelling element covers the likes of a shed, outbuilding or garage which is within the boundary of the residence, and was previously recorded as a residential burglary. Residential burglary will now only be offences committed at a location where the victim resides – the actual house, flat, caravan.

70. Of the 483, 76% (n=367) were residential burglaries/burglary non-dwelling and 24% (n=116) were business burglaries.

71. Residential/non-dwelling burglaries have increased by 35%, with the peak wards being Bamber Bridge West and Seven Stars. Peak months have been May to July.

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72. Business and community burglaries have reduced by 26% during this latest period, from 157 to 116 offences. The peak wards have been Bamber Bridge East, Buckshaw & Worden, and Leyland Central. Peak months have been November and June to August.

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

73. Violence Against the Person offences includes different crime types ranging from offences such as harassment and assault without injury, to more serious offences such as assault with injury and murder.

74. During the 2022/23 financial year, a total of 2821 Violence Against the Person crimes were recorded in South Ribble, which is a 12% reduction compared to the previous financial year (n=3208). Injury related violence has seen a small reduction of 2% this year, whilst across the Lancashire there has been a 4% reduction.

75. The top wards for all Violence Against the Person Offences are Seven Stars ward (n=247), Middleforth (n=244) and Broadfield (n=214) – which are the same as in 2021/22. When looking at the rate per 1000 population the peak wards have been Bamber Bridge East, Bamber Bridge West, Broadfield, and Seven Stars. Seventeen of the wards have seen year on year reductions.

76. Peak offence types were assault without Injury (34%, n=956), followed by assault with injury (25%, n=714), and malicious communication (13%, n=361).

77. The peak wards for injury related violence have been Seven Stars ward (n=77), Bamber Bridge East (n=72), Broadfield (n=64), Middleforth (n=61), and Bamber Bridge West ward (n=61). These five wards account for 39% of injury related violence across the district.

KNIFE CRIME

78. There has been 160 Knife related incidents reported, 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.

79. During the 2022/23 financial year, 1% of all crime in South Ribble were recorded as knife crimes. This has increased by 8 offences from the previous year. Peak months have been September with 9 offences, and December, February and July with 8 offences each.

80. Of the 66 crimes, 24 were robbery of personal property, 15 assault with injury, and 15 assaults with intent to cause serious harm. Other crime types included threats to kill, and attempt murder.

81. The peak wards have been Seven Stars, Leyland Central, Broadfield and Middleforth – 45% of knife crime occurred in these 4 wards.

82. Where the gender has been stated, male victims account for 77% and females 23%. There has been an increase in the number of male victims this year from 38 to 47, with females reducing from 22 to 14.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY

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82. 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

83. There are no known equality impact implications.

RISK

84. 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

85. This is a progress update report and as such there are no direct financial implications arising from it.

86. 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

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

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Appendices

Appendix A – Strategic Assessment

Report Author:	Email:	Telephone:	Date:
Dan Chappelow (Community Safety and Safeguarding manager)	Dan.Chappelow@southribble.gov.uk	01772 625625	19/12/2023

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Appendix A

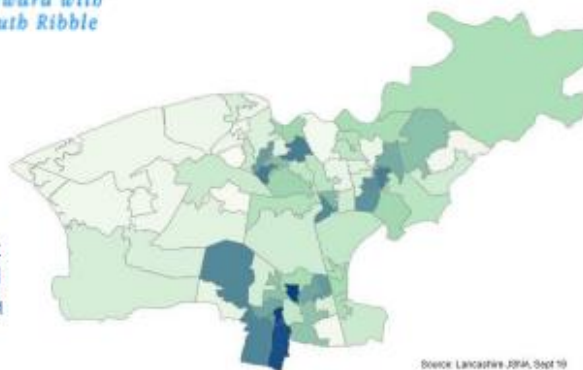


SOUTH RIBBLE 2021

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.

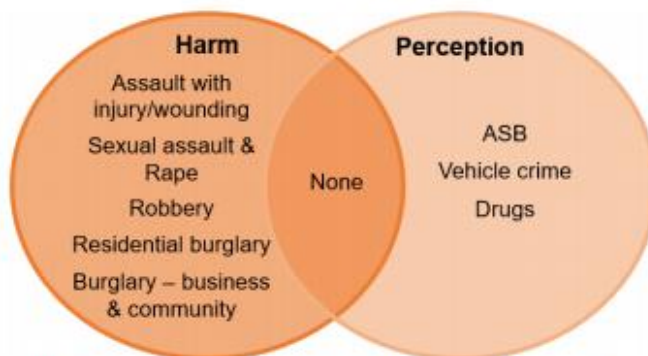
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are increasing but are lower than the region and national average. **Suicide** rates are reducing within South Ribble and are similar to the national average.

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**.

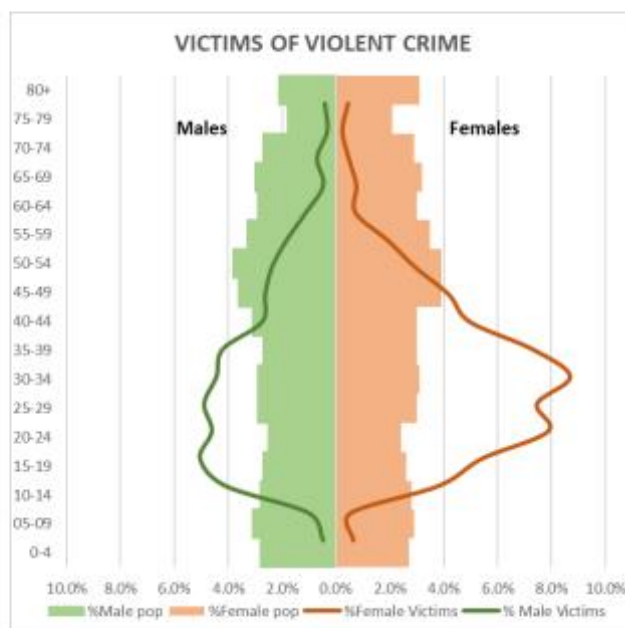
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 17% of cases.

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 2nd lowest rate of **NEET** (not in employment, education or training) across Lancashire.

Within Lancashire, South Ribble has the 3rd highest rate of **permanent school exclusions** and the 5th 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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