Committee Ref:
OSB C&DC/03/21

Luton

Notice of Meeting

Scrutiny Crime and Disorder Committee

Date	**:**	Thursday, 11 March 2021
Time	**:**	18:00
		(Or at the conclusion of the Overview and Scrutiny Board meeting)
Place	**:**	Virtual meeting via*Skype
		.
Councillors	**:**	Pedersen (Chair) J. Hussain
		Agbley (Vice-Chair) Javed
		Petts (Vice-Chair) Keens
		Ahmed Nicholls
		P. Chapman T. Saleem
		Franks Wynn
		A. Hussain
Quorum:		3 Members

Eunice Lewis (01582 547149) Email eunice.lewis@luton.gov.uk
Skype Meeting Link
Item Description

PURPOSE

The Crime and Disorder Committee is held annually to review and scrutinise the work of the Community Safety Partnership in relation to crime and community safety. This is in accordance with legislative requirement and in line with the Provision of Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Police and Justice Act 2006, which extends the remit of local authorities to scrutinise crime and disorder functions.

*SKYPE: During the Covid 19 emergency period, this meeting will take place virtually, via Skype. To access the meeting, please click on the link to the meeting above.

AGENDA

Members are reminded that they must disclose both the existence and nature of any disclosable pecuniary interest and any personal interest that they have in any matter to be considered at the meeting unless the interest is a sensitive interest in which event they need not disclose the nature of the interest.

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest must not further participate in any discussion of, vote on, or take any executive steps in relation to the item of business.

A member with a personal interest, which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice the member's judgment of the public interest, must similarly not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or take any executive steps in relation to the item of business.

Disclosable pecuniary interests and Personal Interests are defined in the Council's Code of Conduct for Members and Co-opted members.

5   **Urgent Business**

The Chair to report on any business which is considered to be urgent and which should be discussed at the meeting in accordance with Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972 and to determine when, during the meeting, any such business should be discussed.

6   **References from committees and other bodies**

Reports

To consider whether to pass a resolution under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of any item listed above if it is likely that if members of the public were present during those items there would be disclosure to them of exempt information falling within the Paragraphs of Part1 of Schedule12A to the Local Government Act 1972.
Date of Next Meeting

TBC – After the Council's Annual Council Meeting in May 2021

Members of the Community Safety Partnership		
Name	**Organisation**	**Job Titles**
Robin Porter	Luton Council	Chief Executive, Luton Council /Chair of CSP
Vicky Hawkes	Luton Council	Strategic Regulatory Manager- Neighbourhood Delivery, Luton Council
Nicola Monk	Luton Council	Corporate Director Customer & Commercial, Luton Council
Dave Collins	Luton Council	Service Manager, Youth Offending, Service, Luton Council
Amanda Lewis	Luton Council	Corporate Director for People Luton Council
John Murphy	Bedfordshire Police	Bedfordshire Police
Jaki Whittred	Bedfordshire Police	Bedfordshire Police
David Cestaro	Bedfordshire Police	Bedfordshire Police
Aaron Kiff	Bedfordshire Police	Bedfordshire Police
Alison Harding	National Probation Service	National Probation Service
Ali Smith	National Probation Service	National Probation Service
Jay Ali	HMP/YOI Bedford	HMP/YOI Bedford
Ian Evans	Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue	Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue
Sarah Hall	Luton Council	Service Director Public Protection, Luton Council
Sophie Langston	Luton Council	Senior Intelligence Analyst, Luton Council
Laura Church	Luton Council	Corporate Director Population Wellbeing, Luton Council
Nicky Poulain	BLMK Clinical Commissioning Group	BLMK Clinical Commissioning Group
Kathryn Holloway	Police and Crime Commissioner	Police and Crime Commissioner, Bedfordshire
Cllr Hussain	Luton Council	PH - Children's, Families and Education Services, Luton Council
Cllr Simmons	Luton Council	Leader, Luton Council
Cllr Burnett	Luton Council	PH - Inclusive Economy, Luton Council
Sarah Pinnock	Luton Council	Prevent Coordinator, Luton Council
Alan Caton	Central Beds	Central Beds
Marek Lubelski	Luton Council	Social Justice Manager, Luton Council

MINUTES OF SCRUTINY – CRIME AND DISORDER COMMITTEE

2ND MARCH 2020 AT 7.00 P.M – VENUE COMMITTEE ROOM 3

PRESENT: **COUNCILLORS**
Councillor Pedersen (Chair), Agbley (Vice Chair), Councillors, Ahmed, P. Chapman, Franks, A. Hussain, J. Hussain, G.R.Javed, Nicholls, T. Saleem, and Wynn.

PRESENT: **SUPPORTING OFFICERS AND CSP OFFICERS**

SURNAME	FIRST NAME	JOB TITLE
Porter	Robin	Chief Executive / Chair of CSP
Collins	David	Service Manager, Youth Offending Service
Church	Laura	Corporate Director – Place & Infrastructure
Hawkes	Vicky	Service Manager, Public Protection, Luton Council
Pinnock	Sarah	Prevent Coordinator – Luton Council
Whittred	Jaki	Police Superintendent Bedfordshire Police
Khan	Cllr A.	Councillor – Luton Council
Lewis	Amanda	Corporate Director for People Luton Council
Shaw	Tom	Councillor – Luton Council
Taylor	Gerry	Corporate Director Public Health and Wellbeing
Cestaro	David	Police Detective Superintendent Bedfordshire Police
Wyatt	Jennifer	Neighbourhood Operations Manager – Luton Council
Lynch	Tara	ASB Case Management Officer – Luton Council

01.	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (REF: 1)**	
	Resolved: Apologies for absence from the meeting were received on behalf of Councillors Keens and Petts (Vice Chair).	
02.	**MINUTES (REF: 2)**	
	Resolved: That the minutes of the meeting held on 5th March 2019 be agreed and taken as a correct record and the Chair be authorised to sign them.	
03.	**CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENT – WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS (REF: 3)**	
	The Chair, Councillor Anna Pedersen welcomed everyone present and led the introductions. She explained that the Crime and Disorder Committee had the responsibility to review and scrutinise the work of the Community Safety Partnership in relation to crime and community safety in line with legislative requirement and to hold the Community Safety Partnership to account. Explaining further, the Chair informed everyone present that the Committee would not be able to address individual queries about crime in Luton as it this was not a public meeting rather a meeting in public. However, opportunity would be given at the conclusion of the meeting where time permits to take written questions which would be collected towards the end of the meeting otherwise, written response could be forwarded at a later date where email or contact addresses had been provided. She further explained the structure of the meeting with the opportunity for Members of the Board to ask question of officers at the conclusion of each item. **Resolved:** That the Chair's announcement be noted.	
04.	**WELCOME FROM THE CHAIR OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY (REF: 7)**	
	Robin Porter Chief Executive and Chair of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) welcomed members of the committee, colleagues and members to the Annual Crime and Disorder Committee, 2020. He expressed gratitude to the Crime & Disorder Committee for the opportunity to review the work of the Community Safety Partnership. He stated that the annual review marked the end of the current CSP plan for the period 2017 – 2020. The CSP had focused on two key complex areas of activity, firstly, reducing violence and exploitation and secondly, keeping Luton safe & tidy.	

He explained the significant progress made across these areas of work namely:

- Anti-social behaviour incidents reduced by 50%. The Partnership were on tract to exceed the ASB reduction targets this year (Neighbour ASB, Town Centre, Youth ASB & Nuisance Motorcycles).
- The new Neighbourhood Enforcement Team launched had driven a substantial number of actions to tackle environmental crime and taken in excess of 13,500 positive actions to drive this down.
- Deliberate fires had a long term downward trend over 2017-2020.
- There had been improved confidence to report hate crime with increases in reporting across all protected characteristics.
- Increased domestic abuse reports increased numbers of victims seeking help and assistance.
- Stabilised most serious violence levels.
- More victims of exploitation had been identified - including victims of forced prostitution, modern day slavery and material exploitation where people's homes had been taken over and this had led to greater chances to escape these situations.

The Chair of the CSP further explained that sitting behind these achievements was a great deal of care, planning and effort from across the partnership to deliver effective solutions for the people and communities of Luton.

In relation to the moving forward into the next Community Safety Partnership Plan, he further advised:

- One of the CSP ambition would be to work towards building on existing good practice and fine-tuning responses where needed.

- A new delivery model to meet the challenge had been established.

- There was significant opportunity for the CSP to positively contribute towards the Luton 2040 agenda and plan to adopt a strategic approach to ensure that CSP connected its approach to targeting drivers/generators of crime, prioritising prevention alongside robust action when crime or anti-social behaviour occurs.

- A new set of values had been adopted to help shape the new culture for CSP, that would be driven by performance and outcomes and to ensure best use of resources, trust, and proactive delivery of action plan, challenging and supporting each other.

- The CSP would continue to provide the strategic platform for coordination and oversight of the overall objectives of reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in the Town.

The Chair of the Partnership concluded and emphasised the need to continue to work collaboratively, to rise up to the challengers and make meaningful positive change to Luton either as Partnership, individuals or collectively.

Responding to a question about the increased level of hate crime, the Chair of the Community Safety Partnership explained that the significant work of the CSP on hate crime, had led to increased high levels of reporting and it had made it easier for people to identify hate crime and therefor able to report it as such consequently it had allowed the partnership to build trend to tackle it.

Resolved: That the introductory speech the Chair of the Community Safety Partnership be noted.

| 05 | **DELIVERY OF CSP BUSINESS PLAN 2019-20 (REF: 8)** | |

The Service Manager Public Protection introduced the report (Ref: 8) on the Delivery of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Business Plan 2019-2020. She explained that the CSP plan sets out the priorities supplemented the Business Plan as the key action plan. She stated that the details of the plan as stated in the report gave a highlight of the CSP planning towards the CSP from 2020 onwards including work needed to support this.

A Member of the Committee commented on the Partnership Plan regarding how to report crime. He said that there had been a lot complaints about the 101 access number for reporting crime and advised that Officers could point out that there had been a massive improvement from the new access route via the police website with the details on the report. The Service Manager in response advised that there had been a positive feedback from the Police and the advantage of this access route was the call back service, where people were unable to speak to a police officer immediately, they then get a call back. This had been very encouraging to members of the public.

Councillor Shaw commented that he would like to see public confidence improved with a proactive support from the police. He said the nuisance motorbike issues had deteriorated in the Lewsey Farm area. This had always been a challenge for the residents, and so it would be good to see how the Police could help people to grow their confidence in terms of reporting crime. He said what was happening in reality was completely different from figures and the biggest challenge was to help local people in terms of having confidence in the police that when crime had been reported, that the police would take prompt action support the victims and address the issues.

The Chair of the CSP in response explained that the advice from the Police was that people should continue to report crime, the number of crimes reported would help to build a trend and a realistic picture of the situation that would enable the Police to put a workable action plan together to address those issues long term.

Another Member of the Committee stated that most constituents were of the opinion that the Police had consistently failed to take prompt action, hence they were no longer willing to report crime, however, local people should be continuously be encouraged to report crime if not the Police would then assume that the problem had gone away. He said, there was need for positive collaboration to continue to encourage local people to keep reporting crime.

	The Portfolio holder commented that the collaboration would offer the opportunity to invite the Police to the community for discussions in order to encourage residents to report crime and to help build intelligence. **Resolved:** That the report (Ref:8) regarding delivery of the CSP Business Plan 2019-2020 and plan to encourage people to continue to report crime be noted.	
06	**CSP PLAN 2020 – 2024 (REF: 9)**	
	Vicky Hawkes Service Manager, Public Protection Luton Council delivered the report (Ref: 9) about the Community Safety Plan 2020 – 2024. This plan sets out the priority area of work for 2020 – 2024. The partnership had undertaken a thorough review and assessment of its delivery model to facilitate the delivery of the plan for 2020 – 2024 as outlined in the report. The new model was created in recognition of the fact that delivery of the CSP objectives would be best delivered by local experts actively engaged within their respective theme areas. Within the new model of delivery – the CSP Executive had been retained as the overarching strategic governance board at which overall oversight of the work would be monitored to ensure strategic coordination. Theme leads, who were present at the meeting, had been identified to steer and drive the delivery of work to target the priority areas. She gave highlights of the CSP values and stated that: • The new model would help build trust in the local experts to own the agenda and drive it forward. • It would create a platform for the plan to be delivered in a strong collaborative environment. • The Theme Leads would help the delivery model that was right with their specific area of work and ensure a collective collaboration. A Member of the Committee referring to the delivery model 2020 – 2024 advised that if "Reduced Re-Offending" right at the top as a priority and the more you work on this, most of the other areas would become less offensive. It was stated that the Probation Service were currently doing some significant work about re-offending. The Chair called on each of the Theme Leads to give overview of their specific areas of work and action plan. **<u>Town Centre & Neighbourhood Crime Direction of Travel – Delivered by Laura Church Corporate Director Place and Infrastructure & Superintendent Jaki Whittred</u>** The Corporate Director Place and Infrastructure gave an overview of the direction of travel and the approach to deliver collaboration as a priority for the town centre. She explained the approach and informed the Committee that a significant part of the approach was to increase resources in relation to partnership work and collaboration and broader extension and link with local businesses. She said that	

a new strategic board had been set up to address some of the issues and concerns expressed around the town centre.

She further explained that a new piece of work had commenced to create new spaces in terms of the future of the town centre and seeking support from local businesses to improve the town centre area and generally talking about enforcement of the bylaws. She said there was a strong focus and positive work around the environment to drive forward this agenda.

The Police Superintendent for Bedfordshire Police, Jaki Whittbred also explained the meaning of neighbourhood crime which she said could be a lower level of crime to organised crime and the Police had to work to strike the balance on local issues and crime. She described the approach to tackle these sorts of crime in Luton and why it was necessary to have initiatives to address these. She stated that the Police had not been able to make some contributions in the way that the Police would have liked to but things were gradually improving in terms of tackling crime as a priority on the agenda.

One positive achievement was that there was now a dedicated Inspector, Ian Taylor, now the Lead for the Community Safety specifically attached to Luton. Furthermore, there had been increase of up to 24 Police Constables added to the team so it was good to see more resources coin in to do visible policing to make and impact in the town centre. She said that the additional resources meant that by the end of 2020 there would be up to 54 Police Constables recruited for the Bedfordshire area, however, there would also be 100 Police Officers that would be lost to retirement. She said that the Police was guided by HMIC on how well the Police were engaging. A few more resources would give the Police good opportunity to support the process and overview to contribute to the plans going forward.

A Member commented that the new approach should include and local councillors as a key part of the approach and should be incorporated in the plan at an early state. Responding the Director stated that she would be happy to have a 1-2-1 outside the meeting.

In relation to this new approach and in terms of resources Dallow ward had received funding for CCTV and 2 speed cameras in the area. She stated however, that 2 senior Officers of the Team had been replaced and the consistency of progress had been broken. She added that it would be good progress to have a permanent Police Officer in that role for consistency and increased police confidence for local people. The Police Superintendent in response stated that the new approach would mean that there would be a dedicated Officer in specific area who would provide some consistent support in one particular area. She further stated that they were currently in discussions about a 10 year to address this issue and to deliver intelligence. This was a work in progress.

A Member also stated that it was crucial to get stability in the neighbourhood policing team and in some areas a number of police officers had been lost due to progression but that this was not the only reason why they moved on. Members were pleased that there was now a Chief Inspector who would hopefully provide consistency in Luton and acknowledged the improvement made.

The Police Superintendent informed Members of the Committee that she would be happy to distribute the Police Chart to help understand how they interacted with local people.

Another Member stated that the town centre footfall had just been reported to the Overview and Scrutiny Board and expressed concern that the numbers were constantly and consistently decreasing. He said the town centre was the face of the town and the main issue was that the town centre was littered with a lot of vulnerable people with alcohol issues and that they continue to drink. The area near the former BHS store was usually were they congregate. He said that whilst it was a step forward to establish a partnership board, it was more important to have yearly plan with the councillors incorporated in the plan. As a consequence of the alcohol issues in the town, businesses and individual were now moving out of the town and taking their businesses elsewhere. He stated that this was crucial to the dwindling footfall numbers and there was need to focus on the town centre and establish a process of involvement as a priority for the town. Members of the Committee acknowledged the need to be joined up and involve councillors at an early stage in the process and the address the issue of the level of alcohol consumption by people who were already vulnerable.

Drugs, Alcohol and Mental Health – Delivered by Gerry Taylor, Director Public Health and Wellbeing, Luton Council.

The Director Public Health and Wellbeing introduced the theme regarding drugs, alcohol and mental health and stated that one key area was the inter link between outcomes and that it was impossible to separate these issues, drugs, alcohol and mental health. She said that a significant issue was the understanding of the link and how to support and tackle these. She said, this report had also be submitted to scrutiny to ensure comments which would be taken on board.

There had been increase in the number of people who misuse drugs or alcohol as they continue to be at increased risk of physical and mental ill health and social issues combined. The priorities started to identify areas of concern and some the impact on the town in relation to tackling behaviour of people and their complex needs and long term outcome. She stated that collaboration would allow the necessary support tailored around people's complex needs to be delivered. Furthermore, she explained that there had been a link between suicide and alcohol. Members were pleased to hear that Luton's suicide rate was far lower than the rest of the country and national average, however, there was a need to continue to address these issues.

There was also considerable increase in crime which all link to the issues but it was everyone's responsibility to look at for these signs in order to address these complex issues.

The priority for this Theme of work was the need to ensure that the relevant people were brought together to focus on specific needs relating to drugs and alcohol

Responding to questions, comments and statements by Members the Director provided the following responses:

- In terms of mental health and the public health issues, the effect of drugs and alcohol affecting mental health, the impact on the town and the town centre, walk ways, verandas, and access information for the vulnerable, the Director explained that no specific work had been commissioned in terms of specific needs and support. However, this could be considered as a separate piece of work.

- In terms of gathering intelligence and drugs and reporting crime through a statutory person or through the website, it was stated that all partners could play active role in terms of the collaboration.

Young People – Delivered by David Collins - Service Manager, Youth Offending Service

The Service Manager, Youth Offending Service outlined the 2 key strategic priorities. The number one priority was to prevent young people from becoming involved in reoffending whilst the second priority was to reduce the re-offending of young people already involved in offending.   He explained that early intervention was key to addressing the risk and vulnerability factor in order to build upon strengths and to prevent young people already identified to have risk of offending from progressing to being established offenders.   He stated that the desired outcome would be for that young person to have a chance of improving their life, reducing the harm caused to themselves and others.

The Service Manager said that the Service would aim to achieve its priorities by maintaining close partnership working with Children Services and other partners. He explained that from April 2019 to present there had been 35 entrance into the criminal justice system and 237 young people diverted from the Criminal justice system over the last 21/2 years. He stated that the percentage of reoffending in Luton was low at 33% which was better than national figures.

The Service Manager further explained that Luton's current benchmark was very encouraging and the challenge would be the difficulty of how to match this in the coming year or even how to beat this benchmark. Another work stream would be a focus on how the Service would be able to improve partnership with the Police in the coming year.

Following comments, statements and questions from Members of the Committee, the Service Manager provided answers as below:

- In relation to public perception in terms of violence crime, knife crime and the bad perception in Luton, it was stated that knife crimes included exploitation something that would be addressed as this was a serious challenge. One in four young people live in poverty.   Unfortunately, people associated these sort of crime to young people, however, this was not always the case and there was need to look at the whole picture.

- In relation to the community county lines, there had always being young people exploiting other young people so in the last 3 years the Service had been taking a coordinated response as an action to tackle these issues. This would help in terms of protecting young people from exploitation. He added that this was a complex situation.

- In relation to the 33% rate of reoffending in Luton, the Service looked at young people and their progression. The Probation Service do not offer intervention service but the journey was not great for young adults when they reach 18. However, a transition service exist, to support the young adult where a young person was only with the Probation Service on the length of their statutory order.

- Responding to a comment whether the young offending service was letting down young people, the Service Manager challenged the statement and explained that the Youth Offending Service had no responsibility for criminal records but the Service fulfils its statutory responsibility to deliver statutory order.

- Where young people had exhibited risk issues, they could be progressed to Prevention Services.

A Member of the Committee stated that there were definitely some positives in terms of the work of the Young Offending Service. The Service Manager explained that the DART project gave young people training opportunity to train as part of the process and then developed progression into work and education.

Violence and Exploitation Reduction Unit – Delivered by Superintendent David Cestaro

The Police Superintendent Bedfordshire Police, David Cestaro gave an overview of the Violence and Exploitation Reduction Unit and stated that its key aim was the prevention of violence and exploitation, and to reduce the harm caused for the improvement of health and wellbeing across Bedfordshire. He stated that violence and exploitation were wrapped up together.

He further outlined the key strategic aim of the Unit and advised of the current activities of the Unit as follows:

Strategic aims:

- To review and use data and intelligence (strategic needs assessment) to inform the short term and long-term priorities;
- To highlight and identify actions required to address the "causes of the causes";
- To develop a strong focus on prevention (including primary, secondary and tertiary prevention);

- To ensure that a co-ordinated plan exist and a multi-agency approach to protecting, preventing and supporting children and young people who are involved in, or at risk of, serious violence and exploitation.

He described the approach which was key to delivery of the plan as below:

- Established Operation Thame – To tackle organised crime routes bringing in young girls from Europe
- Established Operation Yellow in Bedfordshire – Working closely with prisons to prevent further criminality
- Helped to bring down over the last 12 months incidents of violence and exploitation.
- Public Health approach had been adopted by the Units to deliver sustainable work, a wider approach and early intervention, etc.
- The Home Office had cited the Unit as best practice and plan to collaborate more in the coming year

Following comments, statements and questions by Members, the Superintendent of Police provided responses below:

- The new role was specifically to tackle organised crime and bringing together statutory and non-statutory partnership work with a whole range of organisation in order to identify where exploitation was taking place
- In terms of available resources £4k had been given out into the community groups to do this work, this was all about joined up working and raising the profile of Luton.

The Police Superintendent called on community support including local councillors to partner with the work of this Unit.

Councillor A. Khan added that he believed that there was room for improvement and this was where local councillors come in handy to ensure that they lead on this theme.

Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy

The Service Manager Public Protection advised that the Officer responsible for this these was unavoidably absent from the meeting. Any question on this issue would be forwarded to the Officer. There were no questions in relation to this theme of work.

Extremism – Delivered by Sarah Pinnock – Prevent Co-ordinator Luton Council

The Prevent Co-ordinator introduced this theme and stated that Luton had been tagged a prevent area an area of priority in terms of extremism by the Home Office. The Local Prevent Model would explore and identify what drives radicalisation, the real issues, and hope that the Prevent initiative would be on track to address the issues of extremism which was a main concern in Luton. She advised that the Luton Prevent Model was predominantly funded by the Home Office to develop this work. She said there was need to have a better

understanding of the cases that were of major concern to local people, as well as the need to understand the dynamics of the core issues in terms of prevent. She stated that asking the right question, whether Luton was doing enough, there was no denying that Luton had a profile by the media. Across Luton's delivery model, what action should be put in place to enable robust engagement and meaningful conversation.

A Member of the Committee asked the sort of extremism and prevent that should be tackled whether the communication was about Islamic extremism and or the far right extremism in Luton and to ensure that these sort of issues were completely faced out of Luton. In response, the Prevent Co-ordinator explained that the word prevent focuses on all forms of extremism. A significant part of this theme was about preventing extremism as well as dealing with and putting the right support in place for vulnerable people and looking deeply at the impact in terms of influencing the vulnerable in the community.

The Chair of the Community Safety Partnership responding to some of the issues expressed by Members including whether the Council gave Britain First a platform, he categorically stated that no form of extremism would be welcomed to Luton including Britain First. However, as long as they operated within their fundamental human rights, freedom of speech which everyone was entitled to, they would just as anyone else have the freedom to operate. He emphasised the need for the local community to speak in one voice and to send a strong message that no form of extremism would be tolerated in Luton. There would be need to also invigorate this message in the Luton in Harmony agenda that Britain First were not welcomed in Luton.

The far right profile was a major concern as it had been extended to all of the East of England. There were concerns in terms of safeguarding and keeping the Luton community safe and therefore an honest conversation about the risk of extremism to Luton needed to take place. In terms of how the recent incident of extremism had been addressed, the need to reenergise Luton in Harmony was emphasised as well as compliant with the law and close collaboration not just with the police but with colleagues also was needed to take place to ensure that no one steps over the legal line and that these issues were addressed promptly.

Councillor A Khan commented that people knew the boundary of the law and they play on it, however, it was essential for the dialogue to take place. He said that in terms of the Moslem community and perception, he said extremism meant extremism, nothing to do with religion. A Member explained that as a Moslem the feeling was that they were being targeted and that in order to alleviate worries, fears and concerns communication and engagement were essential tools for a better understanding of what Prevent was about. She said a strategic consultation should take place as soon as possible. Members of the Committee were assured that where there was need for the process would be invigorated going forward.

A Member of the Committee stated that in 2005 when the Prevent initiative was introduced, they were advised by the then Council Administration that it was narratively focused on Islam, however, although the context was now much

broader, it was still almost tainted on the early years when it was very concentrated at its establishment.

<u>Domestic Abuse – Amanda Lewis, Director For People – Luton Council.</u>

The Director of People Luton Council, explained that the Domestic Abuse Strategy would strive for Luton to be a place where young people women and men would be able to live free of fear, violence and abuse. She said the Domestic Abuse Strategy was underpinned by nine priorities and highlighted in the report. She asked that the Strategy be supported by the Committee.

The Director advised that a new Domestic Abuse Forum had been established with all the partners involved including front line services delivered through the LLAL funding. She further stated that the Forum had been very well supported under the CSP framework. Like the other themes already discussed tonight, the Domestic Abuse theme would work towards a partnership approach to work on the priorities and whether there was a clear and holistic picture of the Strategy and some of the challenges and experiences that individual support would look like.

She went on to explain that coordinating responses received was another priority whilst the theme would look at sustainable coordination to support domestic abuse victims. A phased approach would be adopted to deliver the action plan and response to all partners, however, it was acknowledged that there would be challenges in the process. In terms of reaching out to the hard to reach community, the role of councillors would be significant in relation to raising awareness , what happens in a family setting, focus on false marriages, and female genital mutilation and the need to identify the challenges in order to challenge effectively and also to safeguard.

In terms of mental health and the hard to reach a Member of the Committee suggested that organising workshops and raising awareness including media involvement would be useful in reaching out to these communities. It was stated that Luton Women's Centre would be organising workshops with various themes in the next couple of weeks and the theme Lead would be looking at how to promote this in terms of awareness.

Resolved: (i) That the report (Ref: 9) regarding the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020 to 2024 be noted and that the recommendations as proposed in the report and listed below be supported by the Committee;

(1) That the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020-2024 with the aim to provide specific feedback that would assist the Partnership to deliver on its priorities be endorsed by the Crime and Disorder Committee.
(2) That the recommendation for the Community Safety Partnership Executive requesting Theme Leads to develop robust performance monitoring regimes to fully evaluate the work within the priority areas be supported by the Committee.
(3) That the Community Safety Partnership Executive be recommended to integrate opportunities for community consultation and the involvement within the delivery of the CSP Plan.

	(4) That the Domestic Abuse Strategic Document be endorsed; and recommend that the Community Safety Partnership Executive approve the Strategy and Overview Action Plan.	
	(5) That the Crime and Disorder Committee in agreeing with all 4 recommendations (1-4) above request the relevant theme Leads and the Groups involved to take into account the comments made by Members of the Crime and Disorder Committee at this meeting.	
07.	**PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER - LUTON TOWN CENTRE (REF: 10)**	

Vicky Hawkes Service Manager, Public Protection Luton Council delivered the report (Ref: 10) in respect of the proposed amendment to the Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) which came into force in July 2018.

The Service Manager explained that the new focus on the (PSPO) was in the context of begging which should not be viewed in isolation due to other areas embedded into the PSPO.

She explained that when the PSPO was enacted 18 months ago, it was an offence to fail to stop begging when requested to do so, however, following a review a public consultation took place setting out proposal to amend the begging term within the PSPO. She further explained that enforcement in begging was integrated within an overall strategic approach to tackling begging which includes care, support and intervention alongside prevention. She said although compliance was very high at the moment when people were requested to stop begging, but there had not been a longer term behaviour change. The new approach, currently under consultation/assessment would remove the requirement 'to ask somebody to stop begging'. A number of options would be made available to officers when a breach occurs – these would include warnings, referrals to support services, restorative justice options and fixed penalty notices or prosecution.

She called on Members of the Committee to support the new approach and amendment to the PSPO in the context of begging.

The proposal to amend the PSPO in the context of begging was positively received by Members of the Committee. A Member of the Committee stated that what was really important was to utilise every opportunity to break the circle of poverty and use all the tools required to achieve this.

The Service Manager stated that the Service had demonstrated absolute commitment to achieving this and she assured the Committee that this commitment would carry on in terms of the amendment being proposed.

Councillor A. Khan stated that the conversation had been based on the Town Centre and increasing the profile of Luton, therefore enforcement was necessary otherwise people would continue to abuse the system. He explained that shelter top the agenda with various charitable organisations working collaboratively to support the vulnerable and make a positive change.

The Chair of the Community Safety Partnership commended the Luton community and stated that it was wonderful to note that the Luton community was

	a caring community, however, the begging in Luton was more associated to drugs than anything else. He called on all partners to take this seriously.	
	Resolved: (i) That the report (Ref: 10) regarding the proposal to amend and vary the terms of the Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order in the context of begging be noted and supported;	
	(ii) That the Crime and Disorder Committee call on all members of the CSP to do something about the low level enforcement in light of all the Anti – Social behaviour in the Town Centre.	
08.	**OVERVIEW OF BEDFORDSHIRE POLICE'S COLLABORATION WITH HERTFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE (REF: 11)**	
	The Chair of the Crime and Disorder Committee requested for this item to be brought to Committee in order to have an understanding of the collaboration of the Bedfordshire Policing with Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. The Police Superintendent of Bedfordshire Police, Jaki Whittred gave a brief overview of the collaborative work between Bedfordshire Police, Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire including other partnership work. One key collaboration was within the major crime units for the purpose of efficiency and financial viability. The collaboration had been going since 2006. The Police Superintendent cited other collaborative work that was taking place including: • Firearms • CCTV • Penalties/Ticketing • Policing Units • Scientific working towards a PCH Model. Members were informed that a detail information sheet about collaboration could be circulated to Members of the Crime and Disorder Committee. **Resolved:** That the oral briefing by the Police Superintendent of Bedfordshire Police regarding the collaborative work of the Bedfordshire Police (Ref: 10) be noted.	
10.	**PUBLIC QUESTIONS (WRITTEN QUESTIONS ONLY) (REF: 12)**	
	The Chair announced that no questions had been received for this meeting.	
	(Note: (i) Councillor J Hussain declared a personal interest for this meeting, in that her sister works as a Police Officer serving in the Bedfordshire Police Unit; **(ii) That the work of the Community Safety Partnership be commended and that the Committee's thanks to all partners who supported the process one way or another be recorded.** **(ii) Meeting ended: 21.10pm)**	

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 March 2021
Subject:	**Community Safety Partnership Delivery Model and Plan 2020 - 2024**
Report Author:	**Marek Lubelski, Social Justice Manager**

Purpose

1.   To provide the Committee with the background and context of the Community Safety Partnership delivery model and Plan 2020 – 2024 with reference to the following detailed Theme Lead reports and recommendations to the Committee.

Recommendations

2.   The Committee is recommended to note the report and the opportunity to review the recommendations of the Theme Lead reports: **Agenda Items 8.1 – 8.7.**

Report

3.   The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on the local responsible authorities to formulate a plan to:

   - Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour;

   - Reduce re-offending;

   - Tackle drug, alcohol and substance misuse

4.   As recorded in the minutes, at the previous Crime and Disorder Committee held in March 2020, the CSP coordinator set out its new approach to delivery for the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020 – 2024 (See attached Appendix).

5.   The Community Safety Partnership Plan for 2020 – 2024 is focussed on the following priority areas being reported by the Theme Leads:

   - Item 8.1 - Domestic Abuse

   - Item 8.2 - Drugs, Alcohol and Mental Health

   - Item 8.3 - Youth Offending And Targeted Youth Service

   - Item 8.4 - Progress Report Extremism & Prevent

   - Item 8.5 - Violence and Exploitation

   - Item 8.6 - Town Centre & Neighbourhood Crime

   - Item 8.7 - Reducing Re-offending

6. The CSP Executive has agreed and designated Theme Leads for each of these priority areas. This delivery model is set out in the Partnership Plan 2020 – 2024. Detailed Theme Leads' reports follow subsequently on this Committee's agenda.

7. The CSP Executive continues to meet on a quarterly basis to address matters of Community Safety in Luton and review progress with the delivery of the Plan. A yearly prioritisation review is undertaken with Theme Leads to help ensure delivery plans remain evidence based, focussed on current issues and challenges, and relate to the broader strategic context of Luton 2040.

8. Following organisational changes within the Council in 2020-24, the coordination of the CSP has been transferred to the Council's new Social Justice Unit in Chief Executives'.

Proposal/Option

9. To note the Report

Appendix (if any)

10. Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020 - 2024

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

11. None

Luton Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020-2024
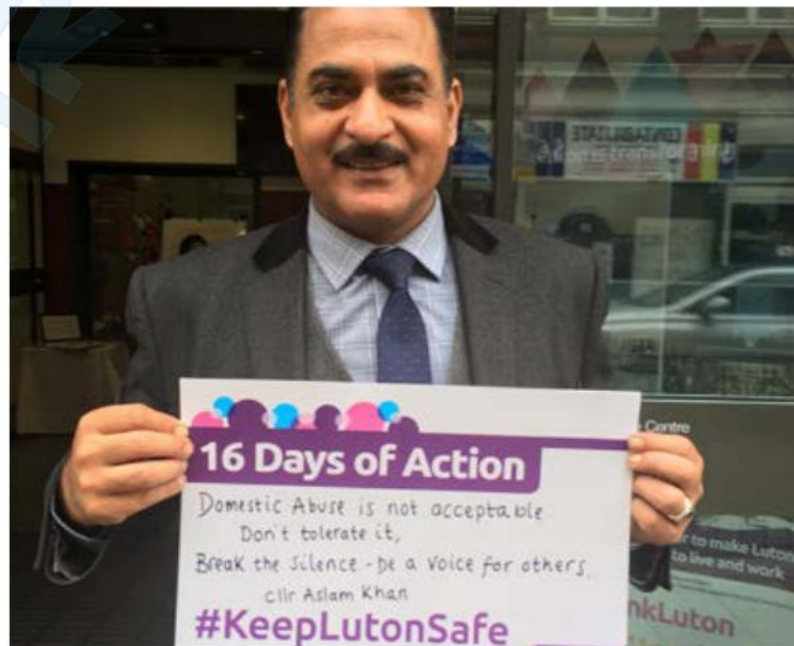
Working together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in Luton.

BEDFORDSHIRE POLICE
fighting crime, protecting the public

NHS
Luton
Clinical Commissioning Group

National Probation Service

Bedfordshire Northamptonshire Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire
Community Rehabilitation Company

Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Service

Luton

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Introduction by the Chair of the Community Safety Partnership

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Welcome to the 2020 - 2024 Community Safety Partnership Plan for Luton.

I am delighted to hold the role of Chair of the Community Safety Partnership – crime reduction and improving community safety are of absolute importance for our Town and play a significant role in meeting our vision for Luton 2040.

We have a hugely ambitious agenda in Luton to ensure that no-one is in poverty by 2040. We are very much aware of the stark links between the impact of criminal activity and a whole range of socio-economic factors. We are wholeheartedly committed to doing everything we can to tackle these issues to ensure that all people living in, working in or visiting Luton live good lives and meet their aspirations.

We will take a strategic approach to ensuring that our crime reduction and community safety work supports our agenda to eradicate poverty. We will connect our approach with other areas of work to tackle the causes of crime and the factors which enable crime to flourish.

This includes:

- addressing levels of deprivation which makes crime an option

- tackling domestic and sexual violence which perpetuate repeat offending and victimisation

- improving housing standards and the availability of safe accommodation

- creating safe and accessible public spaces

- confronting the harm caused by drugs and alcohol and driving this down

This partnership plan will set out the priorities we have identified as targets for action over the next four years. We have a new set of values which will create a re-energised, outcome focused partnership that will strive to deliver longer term change, increased opportunities for the co-production of solutions and a Town where crime is not an option for anyone.

Robin Porter,

Chief Executive, Luton Council

Chair of the Luton Community Safety Partnership.

What is Luton Community Safety Partnership?

The Community Safety Partnership is a collective of statutory agencies, local organisations, charities, businesses, residents and community groups who are committed to working together with the strategic aim of reducing crime and anti-social behaviour across Luton.

This partnership is overseen by the Community Safety Partnership Executive which is made up of the statutory partners (Luton Council, Bedfordshire Police, Bedfordshire Fire & Rescue, Luton Clinical Commissioning Group, National Probation Service & Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company).

The main role of the partnership is to actively lead on the development and delivery of strategic approaches to a range of priority crime and community safety issues. The priorities for 2020-2024 are set out on the next page of this plan.

Delivery

The Community Safety Partnership Executive will appoint theme leads from the partnership who will oversee delivery of work within that work area.

Theme leads will lead the collaboration and delivery of work in these areas and will report back to the CSP Executive on outcomes and performance.

An annual review will take place by the Crime & Disorder Committee who will independently scrutinise the work of the partnership.

Our priorities for 2020-2024

We have undertaken a review of current crime and community safety issues and identified the following areas as priority work areas for 2020 -2024.

Luton Community Safety Partnership Delivery Model 2020-2024

Priority	Lead Agency
Reducing re-offending	Probation
Violence & exploitation	Bedfordshire Police
Young people	Youth Offending Service
Extremism	Prevent
Town Centre & Neighbourhood Crime	LBC Public Protection & Neighbourhood Policing
Drugs / Alcohol / Mental Health	LBC Public Health & Clinical Commissioning Group
Domestic abuse	LBC Children's Services

CSP Executive 2020 onwards

Our values
- Trust
- Accountability
- Delivery
- Outcomes
- Collaboration

Luton 2040

No-one in Poverty

Our Key Targets

REDUCING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR **ACROSS THE TOWN**

CO-PRODUCING **OUTCOMES WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

PROMOTING AN EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION APPROACH

ENSURING ALL PEOPLE **ARE GIVEN ACCESS** TO SUPPORT SERVICES

WORKING TOWARDS **LASTING** BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

DRIVING DOWN THE AVAILABILITY, **PREVALENCE AND** IMPACT OF DRUGS

CREATING SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE **PUBLIC SPACES**

5

Achievements 2017-2020

Keeping Luton Safe and Tidy

■ Launch of the 'Keep Luton Safe, Keep Luton Tidy 'campaign which has supported many community clean ups over the last 3 years, involving hundreds of volunteers collecting thousands of bags of rubbish and fly tipping

■ A Public Spaces Protection Order for the Town Centre was launched in July 2018. 2228 interactions have taken place and 52 fines issued. Interactions have supported us to achieve civil injunctions for persistent persons and also helped safeguard individuals

■ We've commenced Operation Octans, selecting a geographical area of focus, with the overall aim being to reduce overall crime levels, improve confidence and trust of the public and reduce fear of crime

■ We've made significant use of tools and powers within the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014, including Closure Orders, Criminal Behaviour Orders and Community Protection Notices to tackle ASB

■ We worked with Wenlock Church of England Junior School, to deliver a safe school parking campaign

■ We carried out a number of afterhours parking enforcement operations, resulting in 15,009 tickets issued across Luton

■ Since 2017, 1791 adults (25+) have engaged in structured treatment for alcohol and/or drug misuse, with 540 adults completing treatment successfully

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- Since 2017, 6191 outreach sessions have been delivered to young people, 4,990 accessing interventions for advice and guidance

- Luton Town Centre was awarded 'Purple Flag' status, a sought after accreditation for towns and cities that provide a vibrant mix of dining, entertainment and culture, while promoting the safety and wellbeing of visitors and residents

- The Big Change Project was launched in December 2019, giving the community an alternative way to donate to local charities, supporting people living with homelessness in Luton

- The Neighbourhood Enforcement Team has grown to 12 officers and 2 team leaders, focussing on a number environmental issues affecting residents and visitors to the town

- Our Dog Wardens Service won the RSPCA Gold Stray Dog Award for the 6th year running, for special recognition of their consistent high standards in promoting responsible dog ownership

- Introduction of the Police Town Centre Community Team, basing themselves in The Mall

We met our targets for reducing ASB:

- Reduce Town Centre ASB by 25%

- Reduce youth ASB by 20%

- Reduce reports of nuisance motorcycles by one third

- Reduce neighbour related ASB by 10%

- Funding awarded to address rough sleeping across Luton. The funding allows for innovative new approaches, helping to meet the council's ambition to end poverty in Luton by 2040

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■ Due to successful external funding bids, Luton has recently benefitted from 2 new basketball facilities, a new play provision, better located outdoor sport facilities and a number of outdoor fitness equipment stations

■ Parks Service continues to support and work in partnership with the Friends of Luton's Parks and Greenspace on projects that deliver corporate targets including Green Skills programmes and Health and Wellbeing programmes such as the Food Hub

■ Since the introduction of vehicle removals for parking contraventions, 120 illegally parked carshave been removed, which had a combined number of 2,691 unpaid penalty charges. To date, 55 had been disposed by way of scrapping. The service continues to pursue outstanding cases in line with regulations
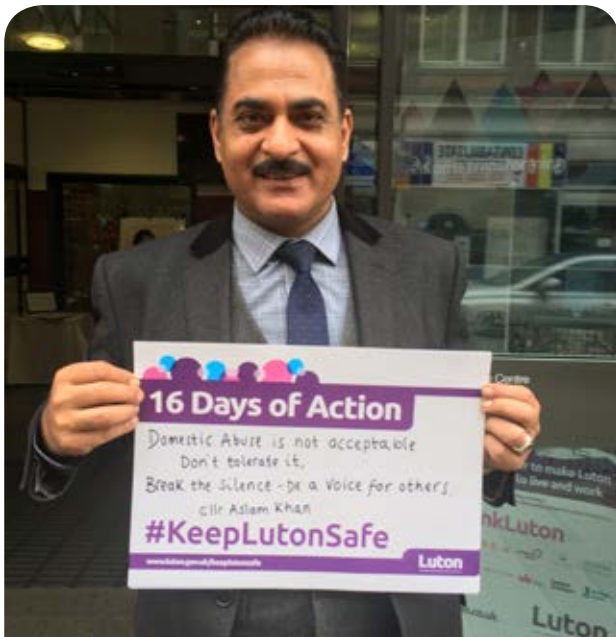
8

■ Luton is home to 6 parks that have been awarded a Green Flag, the national quality indicator for parks

■ The Parks Service are supporting 'Garden The Town' – an initiative enabling local community groups to plant and maintain areas of local open space, historically been targeted for vandalism and ASB
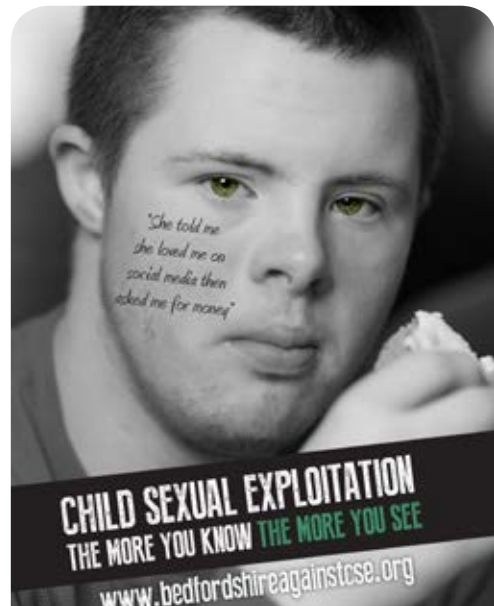
Achievements 2017-2020

Reducing violence and exploitation

- ■ 'Hidden Victims' campaign launched, raising awareness of all forms of exploitation, including: domestic abuse, sexual exploitation, forced labour and cuckooing

- ■ Partial closure on 60 properties, the first of its kind in Bedfordshire, preventing 'unauthorised visitors' from the properties and communal areas to prevent ASB and criminal activity

- ■ A Serious Youth Violence Community Engagement Strategic Plan was produced, to ensure more frequent and better communications with the community

- ■ The Amber Unit was launched to address serious youth violence and respond to concerns of possible tensions. The team have regular contact with schools, young people and the community

- ■ External Domestic Abuse grant funding from the Home Office awarded for housing support

- ■ The 'Signpost for Bedfordshire' unit launched in April 2018 and they have received 12,873 referrals, supported 4093 victims and scored 97% on victim satisfaction

- ■ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government funding was awarded and been used to fund a project addressing Female Genital Mutilation in Luton

- ■ A Child Sexual Exploitation settings disruption toolkit was created, alongside a programme of work with local hotels and taxi drivers, to help them be better equipped to identify CSE

- ■ A multi-agency meeting was established to identify vulnerable people who are at risk of having their home taken over, seeking to put in support, preventative measures and taking action against offenders

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Community Safety Partnership Plan | 2020-2024

- We ran a social media campaign during the World Cup 2018 as we typically see an increase in domestic abuse during major football tournaments

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- Violence and Exploitation Reduction Unit (VERU) has been established, creating a network of different agencies and groups to tackle root causes of issues such as gang membership

- The CSP are working alongside a number of local voluntary community sector groups, working to address and tackle youth violence

- Around 200 knives collected from Bedfordshire's weapon bins have been transformed into a sculpture of a Phoenix, a symbol of breaking free from violence and rising into life. Arranged by St. Mary's Church, with sculpture made by Joe Carey

- The VERU are distributing £400,000 to projects across Bedfordshire to tackle the problem of young people's involvement in gang, gun and knife crime

- A multi-agency operation saw 15 warrants being executed at properties suspected of operating as brothels and housing sexually exploited women. 8 arrests were made and 9 victims supported

- Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 knife crime prevention programmes continue to be offered and delivered to all schools in Luton. The programmes are highly innovative and are part of a sustained programme

- Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy was launched, alongside a VAWG Champions programme within the Council

- Winner of the PCC's 'Pan Bedfordshire Impact Award', the VARAC (multi-agency group led by Bedfordshire Police) supports and case manages the most vulnerable adults within our community and has achieved successes in safeguarding individuals. Partners include Police, Victim Support, Probation, Sodexo Justice, NHS, CCG, Penrose, Stepping Stones, Mental Health Services, ELFT, local councils and adult safeguarding.

- NHS Luton has employed a Multiagency Safeguarding Hub Nurse for Adults, which is located within the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Adult team, to support complex adult safeguarding referrals relating to a person's health needs.

- The CSP are working alongside a number of local voluntary community sector groups, working to address and tackle youth violence

- The Multi Agency Gang Panel (MAGPan) remains the intelligence and safeguarding hub for all agencies taking a collective responsibility for young people who become exploited through gang associated behaviours.

THE ROUGH SLEEPER PARTNERSHIP CONFIRMED THAT BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 2018 AND DECEMBER 2019 OVER 300 INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN MOVED OFF THE STREETS INTO ACCOMMODATION

11

- A toolkit has been designed to support women, exploited by the on street sex trade, to access support from any services they may engage with. The toolkit helps practitioners to understand complex needs of the women, the barriers they may encounter and possible life journeys they have experienced. The ultimate aim being to support women to exit street sex work and disrupt perpetrators.

HOW TO REPORT

Residents can report crime, anti-social behaviour or intelligence through **101; or 999** in an emergency. You can also report online via **www.bedfordshire.police.uk/report**

· ·

Environmental crimes can be reported to the council through **01582 510 330** or online at **www.luton.gov.uk/communitysafety**

· ·

Hate crime can be reported at **www.report-it.org.uk**

· ·

If you have safeguarding concerns, you can seek advice or report to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub on **01582 547 653,** out of office hours: **0300 300 8123** or via **mash@luton.gov.uk**

Support for those affected by crime in Bedfordshire

Whether it is you, a partner, friend, relative or colleague who has been the subject of a crime, the Signpost Hub is the way for you to find the help that meets your specific needs.

· ·

The Signpost Hub is an innovative approach to supporting those affected by crime in Bedfordshire, putting victims at the heart. The Hub offers free and confidential support to anyone affected by crime, whether it has been reported to the police or not.

This includes victims themselves, bereaved relatives, parents or guardians of victims under 18 and members of staff where a business has been the subject of a crime.

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fighting crime, protecting the public

NHS
Luton
Clinical Commissioning Group

Bedfordshire
Fire and Rescue Service

National Probation Service

Bedfordshire Northamptonshire Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire
Community Rehabilitation Company PROBATION

Luton

Item No:
8.1

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 March 2021
Subject:	**Domestic Abuse**
Report Author:	**Jenny Bull**

Purpose

1. To provide summary of activities and progress of response to domestic abuse (DA) in Luton over the last 12 months.

Recommendations

2. To consider and provide feedback on the updated Domestic Abuse Strategy.

3. To note the determined efforts to ensure domestic abuse coordination and staff resource to coordinate Luton's overall local response to domestic abuse. This will ensure it remains a highly visible priority with a comprehensive and proactive strategy and will drive forward progress, working with all service areas, statutory and non-statutory partners and the Pan Beds partnership.

Report

4. <u>Current Position</u>

- Domestic abuse remains a significant concern across Luton, affecting a disproportionate number of families and children & young people across the town and limiting the ability of individuals and families to live safe, happy, productive and fulfilling lives.

- Over the last year COVID-19 has affected every aspect of our lives and for anyone (child or adult) also living with or otherwise affected by domestic abuse, the impact of the resulting lockdowns has been significant.

- Lockdown restrictions have made disclosure or accessing support even more challenging. For some front line professionals it has meant that they can offer only remote telephone or on-line support for families or individuals, and their ability to address and challenge unhealthy behaviours or effectively safeguard victims and their children, has been compromised. For other key workers/professionals such as those providing health care (Health Visitors, Midwives, Nurses, GPs), children and adults social care, teachers or emergency service providers their work to safeguard vulnerable children and adults has continued despite the many new demands and restrictions placed upon them.

- Police continue to receive a high number of domestic abuse crime reports and have seen an increase in non-crimes and arrests for first time offenders. Reports of both crimes and non-crime incidents are following a long slight upward trend.

Domestic abuse – Police crimes and incidents
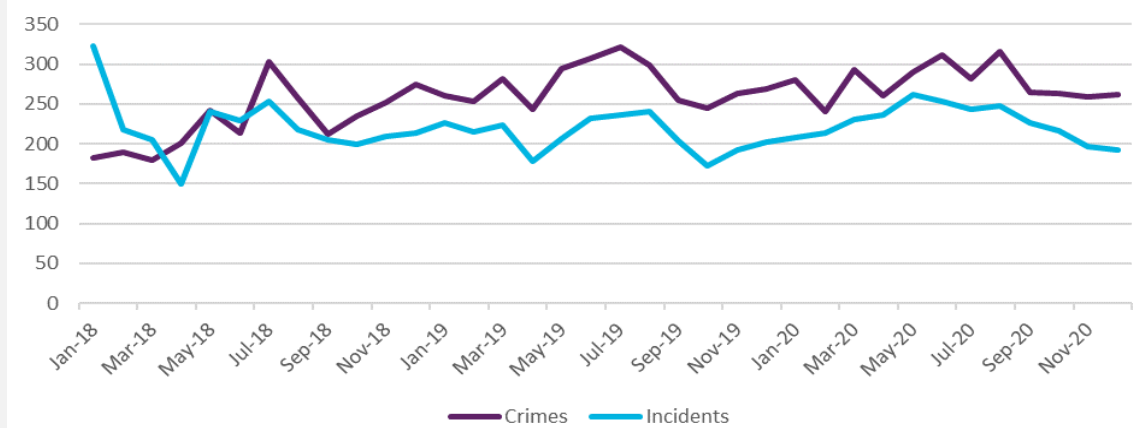
- Luton Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) dealt with over 10,000 contacts about children and young people during 2020; 25% of which related to concerns about domestic abuse.

- Luton Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) heard 451 high risk domestic abuse cases throughout 2020, a decrease of 19% from previous 12 month period. However numbers of referrals overall continue to follow an upward trend as you can see in the chart below.
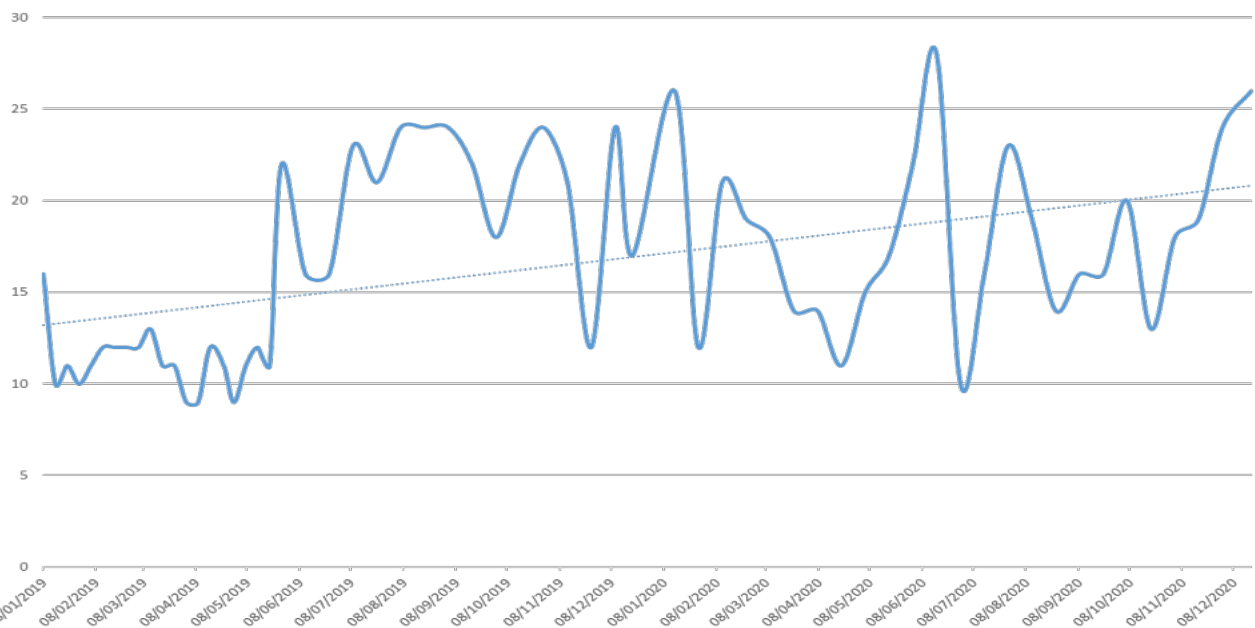
- The number of individuals at high risk of harm has increased and calls to helplines and demands on our voluntary and community support services remains high with four of our key specialist services providing a range of support to over 1700 service users between April and Dec 2020, the majority of which was provided on-line.

Progress/achievements over the past 12 months

- Following a year-long domestic abuse consultation led by Joy Piper (Strategic Manager for Domestic Abuse, Central Bedfordshire Council) our Luton Domestic

Abuse Coordinator resource started in Sept 2020, to support the work of the DA Development Forum which in January 21 transitioned into our DA Local Partnership Board (DALPB) as a response to the new duties being introduced by the Domestic Abuse Act in April 21 (subject to Royal Assent).

- Our new DALPB meet quarterly to ensure progress is being made towards achieving our strategic goals and that we are on target to meet our new statutory duties which requires that we meet the support needs for victims and their children in safe accommodation.

- To support the Board's activities we have an updated DA Strategy (see Appendix) and Action Plan covering the period from April 2021 until March 2024, which will be presented to the Council's Executive for agreement and sign off

- Relationship and Sex Education (RSE) in schools became compulsory in Sept 2020 and the vast majority of schools have completed Local Authority 'approved' training.

- Our School Health Education Specialist provides a range of support to all schools that includes; head-teacher conferences, staff training and awareness, on-line resources recommended, approved and backed by research (in a range of community languages), student surveys, annual parent consultations and engagement with our free/faith schools and communities.

- Over the course of the year the DALPB continued to work closely with statutory, voluntary and community partners across Bedfordshire to share expertise, resources and ensure a joined up response to domestic abuse during lockdown. Part of this response was to take our partnership on-line with regular meetings to discuss current position, priorities and raise any concerns about the impact lockdown was having on service users relying on support from our partnership services.

- As a result of this work with partners we developed a Pan Beds Safe Spaces scheme working with supermarkets then GP's and pharmacies and also then bringing Leisure Centres and Children's Centres into the scheme across Bedfordshire to raise awareness of the issue of DA and provide essential information for anyone affected by it. This has prepared us for the National 'code-word' Ask for ANI scheme launched by the Home Office in January 2021 which provides further strength to our current local messaging around domestic abuse and the support available.

- Following a successful joint recruitment a Pan Beds DA Coordinator has been appointed who will now support the work of the pan Beds partnership. This role will be hosted and managed by Luton Borough Council and will work closely with all three local authority partners to coordinate any Pan Bedfordshire strategic actions and responses. This post was made possible as a result of funding provided by the Office of Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) via the Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

- The Children's Services Effective Support strategy is being developed in consultation with partners and a key element will be the implementation of the Family Partnership Service which will provide comprehensive 121 intervention with parents identified as being domestic abuse perpetrators. Between July and Dec 2020 the current support and intervention service received 23 referrals, with 9 individuals successfully completing the programme with a further 5 individuals currently engaging. The

feedback from both social workers and service users is very positive and indicates that the programme delivers positive changes in behaviours.

- MDAP (Management of DA Perpetrators) started in September 2020 to jointly identify the most high risk perpetrators, led by Bedfordshire Police Offender Management Unit the purpose of the MDAP is to plan any intervention opportunities, ensure organisational awareness and prioritise any investigative opportunities. The group meets every 6 weeks to identify the current top perpetrators and review any actions on those previously identified. Up to 10 perpetrators are nominated at any one time through an internal Police matrix or via MARAC.

- As in other years our Luton partnership has helped coordinate the 16 Days of Action to end Gender Violence/Domestic Abuse campaign across Luton and Bedfordshire, which runs annually from 25 November to 10 December. This year we had two parallel campaigns running almost entirely on-line, one lead by group of local women's services and the other an inclusive campaign. Alongside themed social media and other remote communications there was also a series of events run across Luton and Bedfordshire, ranging from training session to creative arts and therapeutic dance, aimed at both the general public and professionals.

- During the 16 Days campaign we also 'soft' launched a Step Forward Project in order to encourage survivors to come forward and tell their story in the hope that it would empower others to seek support. The response has been small so far however with ongoing careful promotion it will also be a useful way to capture the 'voice of the survivor' to inform the work we do to address the impact of domestic abuse.

- It remains a priority to ensure all front line practitioners can recognise and respond appropriately to domestic abuse. Throughout the year a range of new resources were made available on-line; including specific domestic abuse toolkits, seasonal newsletters and MARAC guidance for professionals. In addition both our internal and external domestic abuse web pages were redesigned and updated. Work is ongoing to ensure resources are effective and responsive to change or learning through Serious Case Reviews (SCR), Domestic Homicide (DHR) or other Safeguarding reviews and audits.

- We have participated in variety of audits and reviews throughout the year, such as the Pan Beds Case Audit, led by our Local Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB) and both a local and a Pan Beds MARAC case review. There have been no new DHR this year however learning from previous reviews has been embedded where possible.

- Communication with both colleagues and potential service users is vital to ensure anyone affected by domestic abuse knows that support is available and how to access that support. A series of briefings to raise the profile and awareness of our own domestic abuse policy and the current domestic abuse referral pathway have been delivered to colleagues across many service areas and training and awareness sessions designed for front-line staff have been provided during the Children Families and Education Practice Week, the 16 Days Campaign and during scheduled team meetings.

- With the support and engagement of our domestic abuse Portfolio Holder a social-media communication plan was created to ensure stronger messaging was in place across our community.

- The CSP also renewed a web-based advert on the Luton Town Football Club website, linking users to domestic abuse resources on the Bedfordshire Domestic Abuse Partnership website.

Barriers/challenges that have been navigated this year or that continue.

- The availability of consistent funding has long been an issue, in particular for voluntary and community services across Luton and Bedfordshire. It is therefore welcome news to receive the recent announcement from the Government (MHCLG) that we have been allocated with just over £500k of funding to provide support for victims of domestic abuse and their children in Luton for 2021/22 linked to the new duties under the DA Act 2020, with the proposal of a further identical amount for support during 2022/23 and 2023/24 (subject to interim Government spending review).

- Partners across all areas of work report that throughout lockdown there has been a rise in complex cases with an increase in sexual abuse and physical violence, extreme controlling behaviours where there is also a long history of abuse. It is vital that we continue to adapt our response and delivery to find ways to support victims despite the impact of COVID on our operations and resources.

- Availability and sharing of data remains a challenging priority for the partnership. Currently we have reliable access to Police and Public Health data. We continue to work with voluntary and other key partners to establish an agreed data set that can be easily extracted and analysed. At the moment progress is slow and our main challenge is the range of systems and methods in use and the lack of any dedicated resources available to extract the data.

Overview of direction of travel for the next 12 months.

- The DA Local Partnership Board will now be responsible for ensuring a robust needs assessment is completed over the next few months to inform our activities and future strategies and they are also responsible for reporting back to central government that all new obligations have been met.
- The board will also work with partners to formulate a comprehensive spending plan for the next year based on the current MHCLG funding allocation. This plan will also need to take into account any gaps in service delivery identified by the needs assessment.

Proposal/Option

5. To ensure robust delivery of the Domestic Abuse Strategy through a determined partnership approach

Appendix (if any)

6. Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021 to 2024

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

Luton Domestic Abuse Strategy
April 2021 to March 2024

Contact: jenny.bull@luton.gov.uk

Version: 1.0 (published)

Last updated: 10 February 2021

Table of Contents

Introduction

Domestic abuse has a devastating impact on victims, their families, friends and the wider community. It is an issue which threatens the physical and mental wellbeing of those it affects, damaging relationships with others and limiting the ability of individuals and families to live safe, happy, productive and fulfilling lives.

Currently domestic abuse is defined as:

"Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse; psychological, physical, sexual, financial, economic and emotional".

This strategy aims to raise awareness of the impact, prevalence and causes of domestic abuse in all its forms, to improve outcomes for those affected by it and help them to break the cycle of domestic abuse and go on to live a life free from its effects.

The forthcoming DA Bill will introduce a new two part cross-government statutory definition of domestic abuse[1] and will also place a new statutory duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation.

Domestic abuse costs society around £66 billion pounds annually. The largest element of which is the physical and emotional harm suffered by the victims themselves (£47 billion). The next highest cost is for lost output relating to time taken off work and reduced productivity afterwards (£14 billion). The estimated cost to society for a single victim of domestic abuse is £34,015. [2]

Who is affected by domestic abuse?

Domestic abuse is considered a gender biased crime, with significantly more female victims coming forward to report abuse than men. Women are more likely to experience repeat victimisation[3] and according to the Office of National Statistics in 2019, are much more likely to be physically injured or killed as result of domestic abuse. Women are also more likely to experience higher levels of fear and are more likely to be subjected to coercive and controlling behaviours.[4]

- **Locally, data from Bedfordshire police shows that between April and December 2020 approximately 76% of the 4582 domestic abuse crimes and incidents reported, were those against women.**

Men are also subjected to abuse by female partners and both men and women experience abuse from same sex partners. Data provided by Mankind suggests that only about half of male victims tell anyone about the abuse they are experiencing[5]. The proportion is significantly less for men and women experiencing abuse from same sex partners who may also have their sexuality and gender identity used against them by their perpetrator.

- **3.5% of cases being heard at Luton's Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) during 2020 were for male victims and less than 1% were for victims that identified as LGBT+.**

Children experiencing or exposed to domestic abuse suffer a range of harms that can last into adulthood and have multiple physical and mental health consequences. Research by SafeLives[6] suggests that 62% of children living with domestic abuse are directly harmed by the perpetrator of the abuse, in addition to the harm caused by witnessing the abuse of others. One in seven (14%) of children and young people under the age of 18 will have lived with domestic violence at some point in their childhood [7] and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in March 2020 showed that females aged 16 to 19 years were significantly more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse than all other age groups.

- **Luton's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) dealt with over 2400 contacts related to children and domestic abuse in 2019-20 which represented 25% of all contacts for the reporting period.**

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[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-factsheets/statutory-definition-of-domestic-abuse-factsheet

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-domestic-abuse

[3] Walby & Towers, 2017; Walby & Allen, 2004

[4] (Dobash & Dobash, 2004; Hester, 2013; Myhill, 2015; Myhill, 2017).

[5] https://www.mankind.org.uk/statistics/statistics-on-male-victims-of-domestic-abuse/

[6] https://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/effective-help-children-living-domestic-abuse

[7] https://www.womensaid.org.uk/the-survivors-handbook/children-and-domestic-abuse/

Domestic abuse can affect anyone; regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, sexuality, background, circumstances or status. There are a variety of characteristics that can make some individuals more vulnerable to abuse, these characteristics include: being female, being aged between 16 and 25 years of age, on a low income, being pregnant, having separated from your partner, previous criminality of the perpetrator, having a disability, misuse of drugs and alcohol and mental health issues.[8]

There are other characteristics that have been found to affect disclosures and reporting of domestic abuse. Some of these characteristics are: being male, identifying as LGBT+, having a disability, belonging to a minority ethnic group and, crucially, being a victim of domestic abuse.

- **It is estimated that less than 24% of domestic violence crime is reported to the police.[9]**
- **For every 10,000 of the female population Luton MARAC handles 60 high risk cases per year. The national average is 43 cases.**

It is clear that for individuals and families in our community the harm caused by domestic abuse is significant. We believe that if all local statutory and community partners work together, they can help to empower victims to recognise and disclose abuse and accept support, whilst challenging those who continue to perpetrate domestic abuse.

Our vision
Our vision is for Luton to be a place where children, young people and adults can live free of fear, violence and abuse. Working with all our partners and our communities, to ensure this vision becomes a reality we will work to improve our response, benefit from innovation and learn from our and others experience to continue to improve outcomes for victims and perpetrators and help reduce the incidence of abuse.

Purpose
The purpose of this document is to set out what our partnership (Community Safety, Children's Safeguarding, Adult Safeguarding and the newly established Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board) intends to do over the next three years in order to break the cycle of all forms of domestic abuse within our families and communities in Luton. The detail of this work and progress made is provided in a separate domestic abuse action plan which supports this document.

Principles
The partnership accepts that domestic abuse is a complex and sensitive issue and one which no single organisation can tackle alone. This is a strategy that will be owned by all partners & the four partnership boards.

Underpinning this strategy is the principle of collaborative working across agencies in both the statutory and voluntary sector. Furthermore, central to the strategy is the voice of the victim (adult and child). As a partnership, we are required and committed to consult with and be influenced by service users. Their experiences of domestic abuse and of the services in place to support them, will be fundamental to the partnership shaping new services and our strategic approaches.

How will we deliver our aims
Our strategy has four priorities; prevention and early help, partnership, provision and improvement and protection, these are the values that will enable us to achieve our goals.

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[8] https://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/who-are-victims-domestic-abuse
[9] Walby and Allen (2004)

Priority one: prevention and early help

This means supporting communities to prevent and build resilience to, and intervene at the earliest stage to prevent escalation and behaviours which foster, domestic abuse. To achieve this we will:

- Ensure the availability of appropriate learning material to support the promotion of healthy relationships and understanding of domestic abuse & harmful practice to young people in our schools / colleges / universities.
- Strengthen and develop early intervention work including the provision of programmes which model respectful relationships to provide individuals and families with the skills and confidence to recognise harmful relationships and behaviour.
- Work with all communities in Luton to promote a culture of zero tolerance to harmful practices, Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and domestic abuse and to provide a rolling programme of awareness raising for adults and communities on the impact of domestic abuse in all its forms on individuals, children and families.

This is important because domestic abuse is a 'hidden harm' affecting a disproportionate number of families in Luton. We believe that everyone deserves to feel safe and be healthy, happy and productive and it is vital that they are supported to understand the importance that healthy relationships have in their lives.

Our intended outcomes are:

- Learning resources that are current, consistent, fit for purpose and accessible for all.
- Age appropriate RSHE embedded in all education settings.
- Greater understanding of healthy relationships and abuse by young people evidenced by feedback from young people (i.e. SHUE Survey), increased disclosures, reporting and referrals for support across all service areas and settings.
- Evidence of positive outcomes across Adult and Children's Social Care and Safeguarding Boards.
- Reduction in police reports, MARAC cases and safeguarding board audits or reviews involving repeat domestic abuse.
- Evidence of perpetrator engagement with available programmes and support.
- Increased referrals at all levels of risk across all support services.
- Ongoing use of social & wider media to promote awareness and report positive stories about response to DA.

Priority two: partnership

This means all practitioners (voluntary sector, children's services, health, housing, adults' social care, community safety, education, police, probation) work together to achieve the best possible outcomes for the individual or family. To achieve this we will:

- Share and review data from all partners to develop a better understanding of needs and provision within Luton
- Supported by our partners ensure that we have the right knowledge and services in place to accommodate the needs of all victims.

This is important because domestic abuse is a complex and sensitive issue that no-one agency can tackle alone. It is vital that all partners share their knowledge, experience and resources to support each other to ensure that all victims of domestic abuse have access to the right support when they need it.

Our intended outcomes are:

- Clear and effective governance structure agreed and active by end of March 21 including an agreed Terms of Reference for the DA Local Partnership Board (LPB).
- Availability of accurate and relevant data that facilitates effective design of services, aids LPB in commissioning/de-commissioning decisions and that supports completion of Home Office reporting.
- Local Needs Assessment completed.
- DA Strategy updated and reviewed in line with needs assessment outcomes.
- LPB is able to support all partners to meet the support needs of victims and their children.
- Increased reporting/disclosure of all domestic abuse types across all levels of risk and across all service providers.

Priority three: provision and improvement

This means ensuring the services provided in Luton are timely, consistent and deliver appropriate outcomes that enable victims, perpetrators and children to cope and recover from domestic abuse. To achieve this we will:

- Develop co-ordinated service provision and pathways to provide access to services for victims which are predicated on the different typologies of domestic abuse and that recognise the gendered nature of domestic abuse.
- Ensure that there is a clear oversight on how organisations in Luton work both individually and collaboratively to effectively respond to and prevent all forms of domestic abuse.

This is important because we all have a duty to safeguard anyone vulnerable to harm or abuse. To ensure that we can meet the support needs of those affected by domestic abuse as effectively as possible, we want to utilise all existing resources, as well as identifying new ones, and best practice to provide the best possible response for individuals and their families.

Our intended outcomes are:

- Increased awareness and use of 'access to support' points/front door by service users.
- Greater understanding and use of DA Referral Pathway by professionals and service users, evidenced by feedback and reporting from DA partners and key service areas.
- Feedback from partners about response and outcomes for victims and families, including performance reporting.
- Evaluation from service users surveys.
- Joint working on key activities, projects, campaigns and services (where appropriate).

Priority four: protection

This means responding to risk, protecting vulnerable victims and families affected by domestic abuse. To achieve this we will:

- Ensure all frontline practitioners are trained to recognise and offer appropriate support and signposting to all victims including those with additional vulnerabilities, from minority groups or from groups with characteristics that may inhibit reporting.
- Strengthen our response to challenging, disrupting and holding perpetrators to account.

This is important because we know that domestic abuse will usually get worse over time if left unchallenged but that recognising and acknowledging the abuse is incredibly difficult for the victim. It means that all our partners and front line practitioners must feel confident to be able to recognise and respond to the signs and effects of domestic abuse and be able to assess the risk to victims and children as well as safely respond to unhealthy or abusive behaviours.

Our intended outcomes are:

- Quarterly reporting from BDAP & Luton's Learning & Development team showing completion of learning & development by front line practitioners.
- Evaluation and feedback from learners.
- Line Management reporting & evidence of best practice outcomes.
- Increased referrals to suitable support programmes and existing (DA Pathway) services, including increased awareness and appropriate use of safeguarding processes and specialist DA risk assessments.
- Understanding of safe working with perpetrators by frontline officers with learning and change evident in frontline cases.
- Perpetrator outcomes that evidence they are being held to account for their offences and behaviours.

Governance

This strategy and its activities will be accountable to the Community Safety Partnership. It will be reviewed annually and delivered by the Local DA Partnership Board in collaboration with the two local safeguarding boards and with support of the relevant Pan Bedfordshire partnerships.

Contact

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Figure 1 Our Luton Domestic Abuse Partners

Luton

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 March 2021
Subject:	**Drug and Alcohol and Mental Health Theme Update Report**
Report Author:	**Sally Cartwright**

Purpose

1.   To update the committee on work around drugs and alcohol and mental health, as a theme of the Community Safety Partnership

Recommendations

2.   That the committee reviews and agrees with the continued focus on support for drug and alcohol misuse and mental health

Report

Update on drug and alcohol services:

3.   Change, grow, live (CGL) were awarded the contract for delivering the ResoLUTiONs service in Luton, from 1st April 2017. The service includes all aspects of alcohol and drug interventions, ranging from needle exchange, harm reduction, targeted prevention, early interventions, engagement and treatment including detoxification and residential rehabilitation and measures to reduce drug and alcohol related deaths. ResoLUTiONs has a particular focus on those at higher risk of harming themselves, causing harm to their family or friends or harm to the wider community. It also includes those who are vulnerable to serious harm from others. The contract provides an integrated service for adults and young people.

4.   A performance group has been set up on a quarterly basis to monitor the data provided and to ensure outcomes are being achieved.

5.   The data in this report is taken from the service provider - The Year 4 performance has been impacted by the national COVID pandemic. This report covers Q3 data for 2020/21. Please note that this data has not been verified.

6.   COVID has changed how the service is engaging with service users. The ResoLUTiONs site is COVID secure by facilitating home working, social distancing measures, hand sanitisation and limiting the foot fall through the service. Frontline staff are working on a rotation basis in bubbles to reduce the amount of face to face contact that individual staff members have. Those in higher risk groups (e.g. physical health issues, BAME, etc) have had their face to face contact reduced to a minimum.

7.   The majority of appointments are conducted via the telephone. Telephone contact for service users has been increased compared to face to face engagement to ensure that adequate support is provided. Prior to the latest lockdown face to face key work appointments were due to be alternated with a telephone appointment but following the second lockdown, unfortunately this had to return to telephone contact unless there is a clinical need.

8. Service users who need to be seen face to face (e.g. outreach, No fixed Abode (NFA), pregnant) continue to be seen using social distancing, PPE and using a well-ventilated room, alongside limiting the appointment time lengths. In addition, from January 2021, all new alcohol referrals and new opiate presentations will be seen face to face by a clinician (unless the service user is shielding or showing signs of Covid). Group work is conducted over Microsoft Teams or Zoom. Service users have a zero day wait for a triage assessment and 1-2 day wait for prescription starts. Those who were change to 14 day prescriptions at the start of the pandemic have all returned to 7 day or less prescriptions.

9. 910 service users were in structured treatment during Year 4 YTD. 594 were for opiate use, 73 non-opiate, 165 for alcohol misuse and 78 for alcohol and non-opiate use. 1152 service users were retained in treatment for at least 12 weeks or successfully completed treatment within 12 weeks.

10. From April 2020 to July 2020 the provider took the decision to not discharge service users from treatment or action reductions in medication during the height of the pandemic. This was to ensure that service users received adequate support at a very challenging time. This decision was discussed with the commissioner at Luton Borough Council who supported this approach. Therefore, the performance target of top quartile for successful completions was not achieved during Year 4 to date.

11. During this period, Q3 (unverified data):

   - 38 (5.19%) opiate service users successfully completed treatment in Luton
   - 25 (25.51%) non-opiate service users successfully completed treatment
   - 90 (35.29%) alcohol service users successfully completed treatment
   - 37 (32.17%) alcohol and non-opiate service users successfully completed treatment

12. The treatment completions are lower than the same period last year due to the impact of COVID. These figures should begin to show an increase as service users are discharged from treatment.

13. From 01.10.2020 – 31.12.2020 a total of 238 referrals were received which amounted to 235 service users. 130 of these attended an assessment. 85 (65%) of all assessed service users were White British. This was the largest cohort from the total group, and over represented compared to the Luton population.

14. Following the Black Lives Matter movement in 2020, the provider is working in conjunction with ELFT recovery college to deliver a 12-month diversity programme within ResoLUTiONs. The initial focus will be on Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups but the programme will encompass other areas of diversity as the year progresses.

15. The high risk women's team at ResoLUTiONs work with 42 women on a weekly to biweekly basis, offering targeted interventions both at the service and in an outreach capacity. Of these, 33 are currently actively sexually exploited. 8 are housed in hostels, 7 in temporary accommodation 11 are housed, 4 NFA, 8 sofa surfing, 3 housing first and 1 private rent. During the previous 12 months there have been 3 deaths in this cohort. Support for this group includes; pharmacological support (prescribing methadone or buprenorphine), 1:1 motivational interventions, needle exchange and harm reduction advice.

16. The Rough Sleeper Initiative outreach worker has conducted 26 BBV testing whilst on outreach. 46 Naloxone kits have been distributed to rough sleepers and hostel staff in Luton. The outreach worker has supported 15 rough sleepers into temporary accommodation in Luton and referred 9 rough sleepers to the mental health outreach service. 24 rough sleepers have engaged in structured Alcohol & Drug treatment, 6 are now engaging well with 11 remaining supported in structured treatment with the rough sleeper worker. The CGL nurse provides outreach interventions in the town centre and to the local hostels and hotels.

17. In addition to the outreach provision, ResoLUTiONs continue to ensure that harm reduction is maintained as much as possible during the pandemic and now provide mail order needle exchange services and mail order BBV testing.

    Update on mental health services:

18. All Mental Health services are open, but are struggling with sickness and isolation which is impacting on capacity. Significant numbers of staff have already been vaccinated and this is increasing daily. Planning for vaccination of inpatients and in due course assisting with community SMI patients

19. Improved Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services:

    - Working with primary Care, sending text messages out to patients prompting them to self-refer
    - Enhanced digital offer, with 20 separate webinars available to Luton Patients, including those offered by ELFT and CNWL. These are publically accessible to anyone living or working in Luton
    - Increased staffing capacity available to support prompt access to appropriate treatment
    - Targeted digital marketing though Facebook, Amazon Music and Spotify to increase reach

20. Learning Disability:

    - Further patient deaths in this group nationally
    - BAME, underlying health conditions, Down's Syndrome appear to be factors
    - Significant impact on staff team and this community

21. Adult and older adult inpatients

    - Despite stringent protection measures, number of CV19 positive cases on the wards including clusters of cases and needing to temporarily close to admissions at times
    - Significant staffing challenges due to positive cases and self-isolation staff but safe staffing levels maintained by redeployment of staff from non-critical services. Nil ward closure due to staffing issues.

- High levels of bed occupancy and demand for admission has not dropped off in the way it did with first lockdown.
- Maintaining therapeutic offer on wards through limited face to face session and remotely facilitated groups.

22. Community mental health teams

- Significant staffing challenges due to COVID infection, isolation in Wardown CMHT in particular
- Referral demand has not dropped off
- Prioritising depot and clozapine and physical health support
- Primary care experiencing high levels of mental health demand and we are reviewing what we can offer/how we do things differently
- Older Adults CMHT experiencing high levels of sickness; redeployment of staff from memory assessment to support more urgent work (will entail delays on non-urgent memory assessment) including welfare checks

23. Crisis Pathway

- Luton crisis team experiencing significant sickness and isolation
- Psychiatric liaison service busy
- Mental health hub working well
- 24/7 crisis line and NHS 111 for mental health with local warm transfer are in operation

Proposal/Option

n/a

Appendix (if any)

n/a

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

n/a

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11th March 2021
Subject:	Youth Offending and Targeted Youth Service
Report Author:	David Collins

Purpose

1. The Youth Offending and Targeted Youth Service report two of the three statutory performance areas to the Community Safety Partnership. These are the number of young people that enter the youth justice system for the first time and the re-offending of those young people who have previously been subject to statutory interventions.

Recommendations

2. The Crime and Disorder Committee have oversight of the work of the Youth Offending and Targeted Youth Service in relation to two of three key statutory functions detailed above.

Report

First Time Entrants

3. Luton has continued to record a minimal level of first time entrants and we are on track for annual performance reductions on last year. Luton continues to exceed the performance of all comparative groups, significantly the national and regional position.

4. The reporting year of 2019/20 represented Luton's lowest ever return on new entrants to the justice system. Our current performance for 2020/21 demonstrates between 25-32 actual young people who have entered the system. This is best understood against the fact that through the preventative work and analysis we undertake, there are around 200-250 young people at risk of entering the youth justice system at any one time. Significantly though, these are only the young people who have come to the attention of our Service.

Risks to FTE Performance

5. Release under Investigation (RUI) and bail cases continue to present an issue. As of February 2021, Luton has over 40 young people on bail or RUI awaiting further action, these young people could be committed to court or given a youth caution which could immediately make them first time entrants and thus raise throughput levels.

6. The internal Out of Court Scrutiny panel has identified a number of cases where there was no involvement of YOS in the delivery of Community Resolutions. This situation combined with the use of RUI allows vulnerability to go unnoticed during this period of flux, risking entrenchment triggering costly statutory interventions. That includes young people coming into care through exploitation linked to contextual safeguarding factors.

7. Local analysis for 2020/21 has identified the rising visibility of some of Luton's key community groups as first time entrants. There is a greater visibility of South Asian

young people and continued entrenchment of Black young people when looking at referral coverage and engagement.

Exploitation cases amongst First Time Entrants

8.	Over the last 12 months covid has upended the lives of children and families, with school closures and movement restrictions disrupting children's routines and support systems. There are also added new stressors on caregivers who may have had to forgo work and it is widely accepted that this pandemic has left some children more vulnerable to violence and psychosocial distress. Vulnerable children are now at a heightened risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence and the pandemic is causing an exponential rise in the online exploitation of children.

9.	This has created a sharp rise in cases that is having a significant impact on staff delivering services to children and the ability to manage cases. Reports to the YOS Strategic Management board (Feb 21) highlighted 37% of new entrants came via offence categories that could me mapped to exploitation using the 2019 Children's Society report 'Counting Lives.' This correlates to a third of all cases currently within the 2020/21 service case tracker with identified exploitation markers across this broad spectrum. This is worrying increase in a short space of time.

Reoffending

10.	Latest data period provides mixed results for Luton. The 'frequency' measure identifies that Luton remains a top 5 YOS (out of 155 YOS nationally) however this is balanced by a rise in the binary measure of reoffending. Whilst Luton continues to exceed the performance of the national and comparative family, the performance is still below an average of the past 5 years but nevertheless up on the last annual position.

11.	It is important to highlight the two contrasting interpretations. Firstly, the rise in number of young people reoffending represents greater entrenchment of issues with those young people who reoffend within one year of their original outcome. However, those that go onto offend averaged nearly 2 further less offences on average than their national counterparts.

12.	The finalised reoffending data will not be available until earliest April 2021 so our local data outcomes should be treated with caution. Comparison to this stage at previous equivalent years ranged from as low as 25% and then 40% for the previous year which emphasises the volatility.

Risks to Performance

13.	Case level data used for local analysis from this period highlighted a small but potent group of young people whose behaviour led to a number of outcomes in a small period of time in the last quarter.

Key Performance points

14.	The Service would cite 3 key areas:

   i.	Reduced rates amongst young people managed on statutory programmes compared to those young people not required to receive intervention.

ii. Early identification of those young people diverted from court order or youth caution/conditional cautions whether that's via Diversion or Prevention programmes.

iii. Sustaining the rising level of engagement of these groups of young people. Luton hovers around a 75% engagement level with young people on our early intervention programmes.

Proposal/Option

15. N/A

Appendix (if any)

16. N/A

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

17.

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 March 2021
Subject:	**Progress Report Extremism & Prevent**
Report Author:	**Sarah Pinnock - Prevent Coordinator - Luton**

Purpose

1. This report will provide an overview on the progress of the Community Safety Partnership priority of Extremism/Prevent. It will also inform the Crime and Disorder Committee of the direction of travel for the next funded cycle 2021/2022.

Recommendations

2. The Crime and Disorder Committee are recommended to note the report and to:

(i) Note and support the ongoing delivery of the Prevent and Channel programmes in relation to protecting vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorism or supporting terrorism

(ii) Provide feedback or recommendations in relation to measures being taken to tackle extremism

Report

3. Current Context

Luton remains an area where there is an enduring and stable risk of radicalisation and for the 11th year in succession the local authority has been designated a priority Prevent area using Home Office metrics. Luton remains the only funded area within the Eastern Region.

Whilst the Luton extremism picture continues to outstrip our neighbouring authorities, for 2021/2022, the case for Luton/Bedfordshire to be viewed as a formal area of cooperation was submitted and accepted by the Home Office.

This is a positive and practical move and whilst it does not assume any additional extension of Luton's Prevent Duty responsibilities as these will remain with each specified authority, it will allow the Luton Corporate Prevent team to increase areas of cooperation and coordination with Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough local authorities (LA) in the following areas:

i. Geographically it will bring us into line with the existing Channel delivery model and mirrors both the Police force and CONTEST areas. Prevent is one of the four elements of CONTEST, the government's counter terrorism strategy. Prevent aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism and provides practical help to prevent individuals from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.

i. Provides additional strength and rationale to the emerging governance arrangements for the Pan Bedfordshire Prevent Board (led by Luton but with representation from both LA's.)

ii. Opens up the potential for greater cooperation between the three LA's in terms of professionals training, interventions and community dialogue. This latter point is crucial as the structure and timetable for the Independent Review of Prevent becomes clearer

iii. Increase our responsiveness to emerging threats. Whilst Prevent activity continues to focus in the areas of early intervention and safeguarding, the Covid 19 Pandemic has increased the awareness across the Prevent network of the volume of extremist content moving to online platforms and unregulated messaging forums.

iv. Improve our collective understanding of trends over time, utilising the annual Channel and Prevent Programme data published by the Home Office – **see Appendix 1** and police owned data, which we as a trusted partner have access to. Whilst the Channel information has not been disaggregated down to LA area, it does allow a collective understanding of where the Eastern Region sits within the context of both near neighbouring regions and across the UK as a whole.

The Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU) will continue to be local allies both in terms of their counter terrorism policing activity and in terms of the cooperation with Luton through the regional and local Prevent policing structures and activities. They will retain oversight of extremist activity and Subjects of Interest (SOI's) with support from local policing on the more high profile individuals of concern.

Current Context and Direction of Travel

As part of the annual reassessment process for funding the Local Authority is required to submit a situational analysis as a contribution to the Home Office and other partner agency data used to assess the risk within a given area.

Following the combined risk and counter terrorism assessment, Luton submitted a detailed Prevent and Channel Programme proposal for 2021/2022. This submission was completed in October 2021 and funding support has now been confirmed for 2021/2022.

The broad profile of activity is organised along the lines set out in the diagram below:

Prevent/Extremism Delivery Model:

Desistance and Disengagement (DDP) – is one of the existing Prevent theme areas that sits in the local Prevent funded space. DPP has a focus on exploring the rehabilitation opportunities to work with Luton individuals who have been involved in terrorism or terrorism-related activity and reducing the risk they pose. The Prevent lead is part of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Executive Board, which has oversight of this area but where specific activity is covered by other agencies.

Direction of travel for 2021/2022

At a local level, this should see an increase in the collaboration of local Prevent approaches with other elements of CONTEST and support the broader operational and strategic work of MAPPA concerning these individuals. Prevent in Luton will seek to use the learning/ understanding of the circumstances around these offenders to inform more community based resilience programmes.

Safeguarding Interventions - The work of the Pan Bedfordshire Channel Panel provides the broad framework for the support and casework management of those deemed the most vulnerable to radicalisation, across age ranges and communities. The monthly panels and casework are managed by Luton and have continued to operate throughout the Covid 19 pandemic. They continue to address issues across the extremism spectrum. Luton/Bedfordshire data is fed into the Home Office to inform the regional data which is published annually.

Despite the challenges of Covid, activity this year continues to focus on (i) improving the consistency and range of support to individuals referred to Channel; (ii) implementing quality assurance measures to drive the operational practice at Panel; (iii) and finally continually seeking to support, encourage and identify community

interventions. This latter point is crucial for a long term and sustainable approach to extremism in Luton. The ambition is that this will evolve alongside more formalised interventions, such as bespoke 1:1 ideological engagement where this is appropriate.

Direction of Travel for 2021/2022

Comparatively Channel referrals are smaller compared to other forms of local safeguarding concerns. However, we continue to refine our own understanding of trends and drivers that push individuals into this space, some of which overlaps with other Community Safety Partnership priority strands. The expectation is that we will use this local knowledge to not only support the national overview of Prevent but also identify trends and cross overs that are local and pertinent to us.

The Channel Duty Guidance (reissued in November 2020) will also be a prominent development during the coming year as it provides a checklist to quality assure local Channel performance and compliance. Expectations on this how this will work has already been received by Luton and will form a core operational activity for Luton as the lead authority and will be reported to the Home Office. Progress will be monitored through the Community Safety Partnership Executive and Prevent Board.
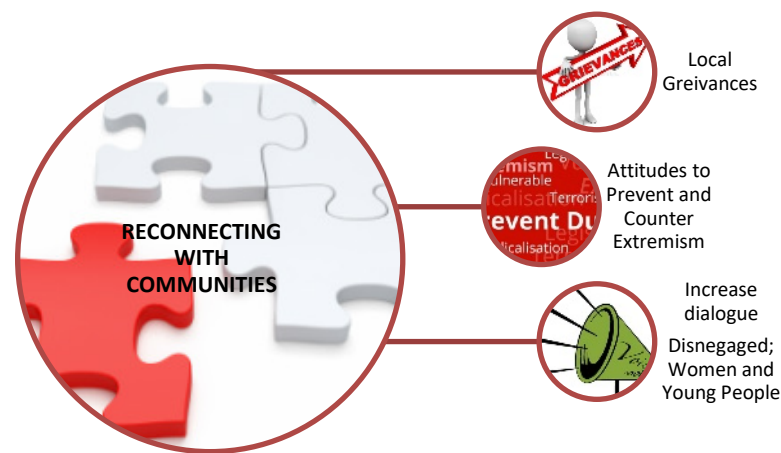
Tackling the cases of radicalisation

During 2020/2021, this continues to be the broadest area of activity as it encompasses the efforts to support both community and professional partners' activity regarding extremism. The presence of known extremists and subjects of interest remains the dominant Luton extremism risk factor but by no means the only issue of local consideration. The threat picture in Luton continues to evolve represented by other emerging risks alongside existing risk factors.

A key theme has been to gain a better understanding of any causal links of place or theme and any vulnerabilities to extremism that may exist. Prevent programme activity whilst disrupted by Covid 19 has continued to support local schools, specific groups and faith institutions to work with their constituent groups.

Online training and courses, focussed community based mentoring and insight from Prevent research projects continue to be used to explore the specific cluster themes under development. An example below:

Local Greivances

Attitudes to Prevent and Counter Extremism

Increase dialogue

Disnegaged; Women and Young People

RECONNECTING WITH COMMUNITIES

Direction of Travel for 2021/2022

This can be charted as a number of questions that require significant attention during 2021/2022:

- What ignites and sustains these attitudes/ behaviours that lead individuals towards radicalising influences?

- How do we work collaboratively to mitigate the real risk posed from the presence of extremists within and outside of our locality

- Where are the critical points of intervention for internal services?

- How can we secure/ encourage real community dialogue within the Independent Review year?

- How do we build trust and understanding within Luton on this agenda?

Luton based projects have submitted their 2021/2022 programme proposals based on the **Theory of Change Approach** (sometimes called a Logic Model or Results Framework.) It is a way to map out and present the steps that lead defines project activities to the changes it seeks to achieve. From our perspective, it helps to connect a project to the wider goals and objectives of Prevent.

To create a theory of change, proposed projects have been asked to identify several key project elements:

> - **Problem** – what is the problem that your project is trying to solve?
> - **Audience** – who are the key target groups that you will be engaging?
> - **Activities** – what activities will you conduct to address the problem?
> - **Outputs** – what will be the immediate, measurable outputs of your activities? (E.g., how many people will receive your services or participate in your activities?)
> - **Outcomes** – what short and medium-term changes will result from your project? (e.g. improved knowledge, increased resilience, increased awareness)
> - **Impact** – what is the long-term change that you see as your goal? This should reflect and connect with the overall goal and objectives of Prevent.

Proposal/ Option

4. It is proposed that the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee considers this report and:

   (i) Provide any feedback on the Extremism priority theme

   (ii) Provide any specific feedback or recommendations regarding Channel or Prevent Programme delivery

Appendix (if any)

5. Appendix 1 – Home Office Data 2019 – 2020 Prevent Referrals and Prevent Programme

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

6. None

Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme

England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020

This release contains Experimental Statistics **on individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme** due to concerns they were vulnerable to a risk of radicalisation. Following initial screening and assessment, referrals may be passed to a multi-agency 'Channel panel' where a risk of radicalisation exists. Chaired by Local Authorities, these panels determine the extent of an individual's vulnerability to radicalisation and whether a tailored package of support is necessary and proportionate to address the vulnerabilities.

Key results

In the year ending 31 March 2020, there were **6,287 referrals to *Prevent***. This is an increase of 10% compared to the record low in the previous year (5,737 in the year ending March 2019).
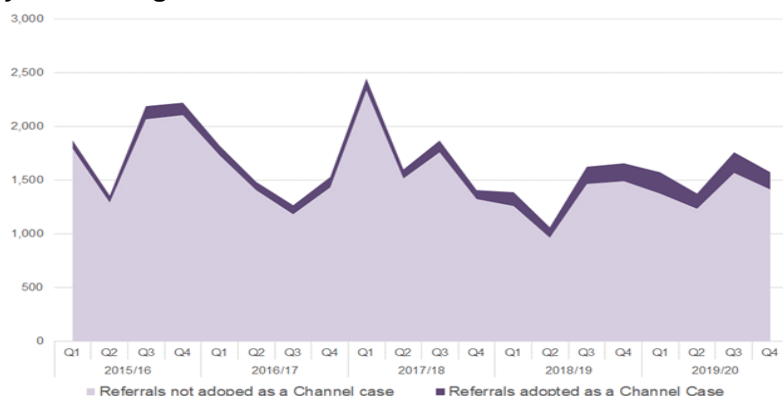
The Police made the **highest number of referrals (1,950; 31%)**, followed by the Education sector **(1,928; 31%)**.

As in previous years, most referrals were for **males (5,514; 88%)**, and over half of all referrals were for individuals aged **20 years or under (3,423; 54%)**.

The number of referrals **discussed at a Channel panel (1,424)** and **adopted as a Channel case (697)** continued to increase and were the highest recorded compared with previous years (highs of 1,328 and 556 respectively, in the year ending March 2019).

Of the **697 Channel cases**, the most common were cases referred due to concerns regarding **right-wing radicalisation (302; 43%), followed by Islamist radicalisation (210; 30%)**.

Proportion of *Prevent* referrals adopted as a Channel case, years ending March 2016 to 2020

Legend: Referrals not adopted as a Channel case | Referrals adopted as a Channel Case

1 Introduction

1.1 Coverage of this release

This release contains Experimental Statistics on the number of individuals recorded as having been referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme in England and Wales, from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The statistics cover their journey from referral to adoption as a case, broken down by demographic statistics and geography.

> *Prevent* forms part of the Government's wider counter-terrorism strategy, known as CONTEST. *Prevent* aims to safeguard people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. For more information, please see the following publications on the GOV.UK website: *Prevent* duty guidance, Channel duty guidance and 2018 CONTEST strategy.

Experimental Statistics are Official Statistics undergoing development. Work is underway to improve the level of consistency in recording *Prevent* referrals across different regions in England and Wales. More information about Experimental Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website. The Home Office aims to improve the quality of data recording and assurance procedures so that these statistics can be designated as National Statistics in future years. Please see section 5 Data quality for further information.

More detailed tables relating to this release can be found in Annex A. This includes data for *Prevent* and Channel in the year ending March 2020, annual comparisons between *Prevent* and Channel data for the years ending March 2016 to 2020, and historic Channel data from the year ending March 2013.

1.2 Identification and referrals

If a member of the public, or someone working with the public, has a concern about a person they know who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation, they can raise their concerns with their Local Authority safeguarding team or the police for an assessment.

Staff working in public-facing organisations may receive training to help identify people who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation, and what to do about it. Local Authorities, schools, colleges, universities, health bodies, prisons, probation organisations and the police are subject to a statutory duty through the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to include in their day-to-day work consideration of the need to safeguard people from being drawn into terrorism.

1.3 Initial assessment

The police screen all referrals to check that the individual is not already or should be part of a terrorism investigation, as these individuals are not appropriate for Channel support. *Prevent* referrals that may be appropriate for Channel are recorded on the Police Case Management Tracker (PCMT). Once this has taken place, in many cases, the initial assessment concludes that no further action is required. In other cases, a person's vulnerability may be assessed as not linked to radicalisation and they may be referred on to

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another form of support. All *Prevent* referrals are confidential and do not result in a criminal record or any other form of sanction.

1.4 The Channel programme

The Channel programme in England and Wales is an initiative that provides a multi-agency approach to support people vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation. For those individuals where the police assess there is a risk of radicalisation, a Channel panel chaired by the Local Authority, and attended by other partners such as representatives from education and health services, will meet to discuss the referral. They will discuss the extent of the vulnerability, assess all the circumstances of the case, and decide whether to adopt the individual as a Channel case. Cases are adopted in order to further assess the vulnerability, or to provide a tailored package of support where necessary and proportionate to do so. A Channel panel may decide that a person's vulnerabilities are not terrorism-related and will refer the person to other forms of support. Information shared among partners is strictly within the terms of the Data Protection Act and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The Home Office collects, processes and shares personal information to enable it to carry out its statutory functions as part of Channel. For further information on how personal data is stored and used for the Channel programme, please refer to the Channel Data Privacy Information Notice (DPIN).

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed the Channel programme on a statutory footing and created a duty on each Local Authority in England and Wales to ensure there is a panel in place for its area. Statutory guidance for Channel panels was published in March 2015.

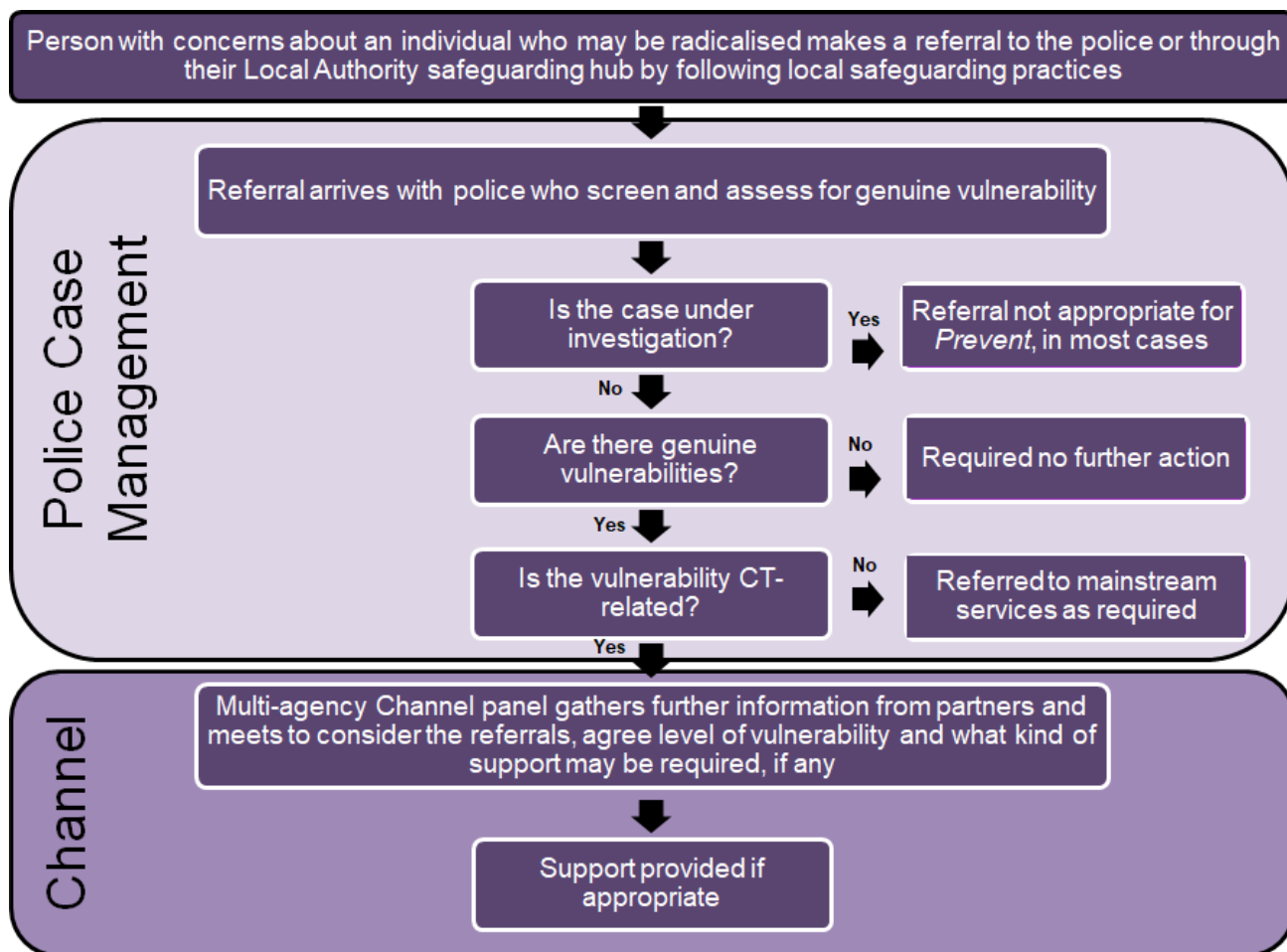## 1.5 Providing support and leaving the programme

Participation in the Channel programme is confidential, and consent is obtained before Channel support is provided. Many types of support are available, addressing educational, vocational, mental health and other vulnerabilities. Ideological mentoring is common. Tailored support is provided based on the needs identified for an individual. The role of the Channel panel is to coordinate new activity through statutory partners and/or Channel-commissioned Intervention Providers (IPs), or oversee existing activity depending on what is most appropriate and proportionate for the case.

A Channel panel will, on a monthly basis, review the progress of an individual in the Channel programme. The panel decides a person will leave the Channel programme when there is no further risk of radicalisation. Support to address non-radicalisation-related concerns could continue in some cases and would be managed outside of the Channel programme.

The Local Authority or other providers may provide alternative forms of support to people who drop out of the Channel programme. In these circumstances, the police will manage any risk of terrorism they might present.

After an individual has left the Channel programme, their progress will be reviewed after 6 and 12 months. If the individual shows further radicalisation-related concerns, they can re-enter the Channel programme and receive further support.

Figure 1: *Prevent* process flow diagram

Person with concerns about an individual who may be radicalised makes a referral to the police or through their Local Authority safeguarding hub by following local safeguarding practices

Police Case Management

Referral arrives with police who screen and assess for genuine vulnerability

Is the case under investigation?
— Yes → Referral not appropriate for *Prevent*, in most cases
— No ↓

Are there genuine vulnerabilities?
— No → Required no further action
— Yes ↓

Is the vulnerability CT-related?
— No → Referred to mainstream services as required
— Yes ↓

Channel

Multi-agency Channel panel gathers further information from partners and meets to consider the referrals, agree level of vulnerability and what kind of support may be required, if any

Support provided if appropriate

Source: Home Office

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2 People referred to the *Prevent* programme

This section presents statistics on the number of referrals to *Prevent* due to concerns that an individual is vulnerable to radicalisation. It includes the sector of referral and information on how the individuals referred were assessed and supported, including those who required no further action, a referral to another service or were reviewed by a Channel panel for support through the Channel programme. In Figure 2, referrals received that 'required no further action' include but are not limited to: individuals already receiving support, those presenting a higher risk than can be managed by *Prevent*, and those who were found to have no vulnerabilities at initial assessment.

The data presented in this release represents activity recorded by the police and Local Authority partners. Although quality assurance is undertaken to confirm these numbers, the statistics rely on recording of information and so the overall completeness and accuracy of reported totals cannot be guaranteed. Please see section 5 Data quality for further information.

Throughout this release, the number of referrals reported includes a few individuals who had been referred more than once during the year ending March 2020. This information is included as each referral may not contain the same information (e.g. different sector of referral or type of concern) and may not have the same outcome (e.g. signposted to statutory partners, discussed at a Channel panel). Including multiple referrals provides a full picture of all support recorded and provided through the *Prevent* programme in the year ending March 2020.

2.1 The referral process

In the year ending March 2020, there were 6,287 referrals for 6,068 individuals due to concerns they were vulnerable to being radicalised (Figure 2).

Of these 6,287 referrals, 197 individuals were referred twice, 9 individuals were referred three times and 1 individual was referred four times. The police made the most referrals (31%; 1,950), closely followed by the Education sector (31%; 1,928).

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Figure 2: Sector of referral and subsequent journey, year ending March 2020
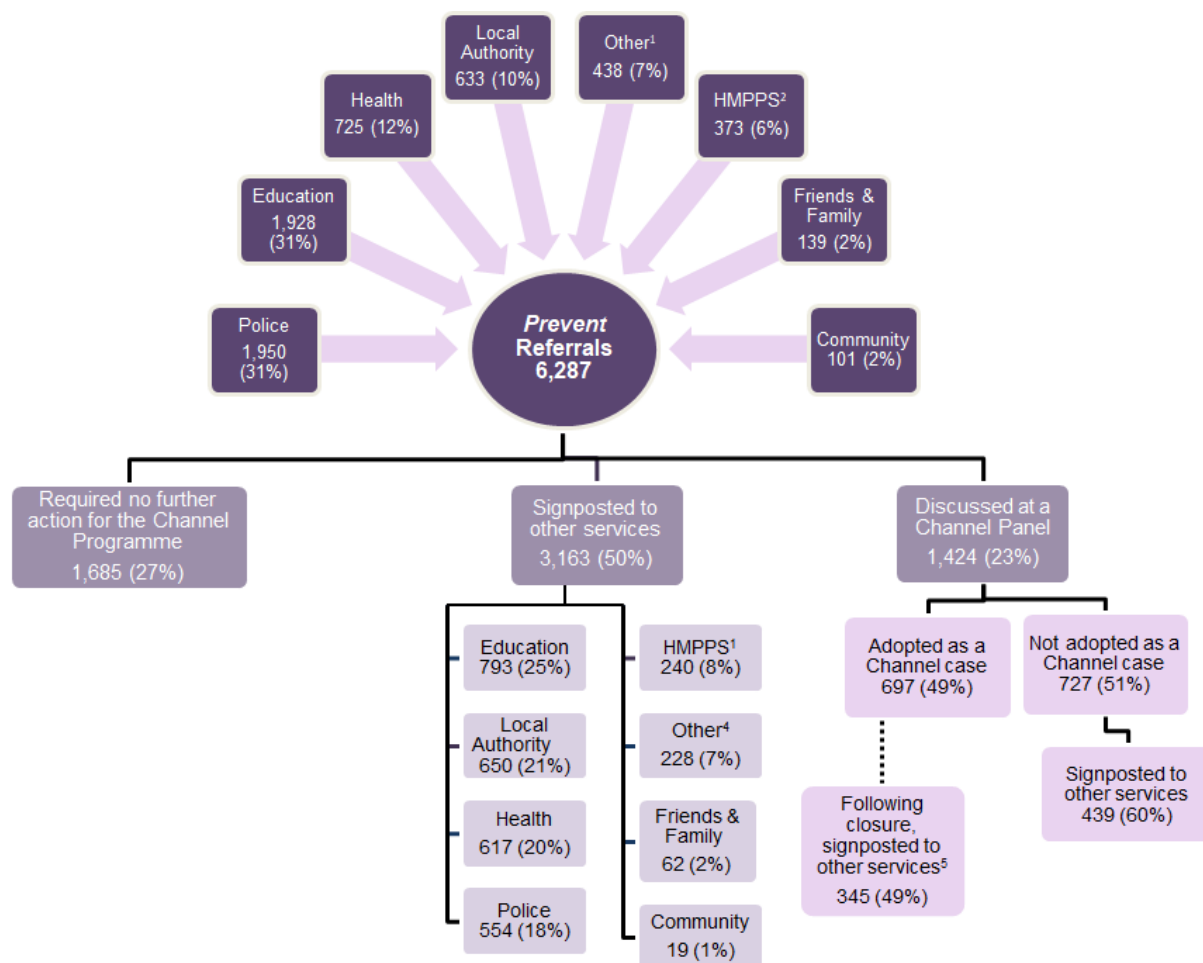
Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 2

Notes:
1. 'Other' sector of referral includes employment, military and government (including Home Office Immigration Enforcement & HMRC), for example.
2. Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service.
3. The sum of 'Required no further action', 'Signposted to other services', and 'discussed at a Channel panel' do not equal the total number of *Prevent* referrals due to 15 open cases at the information gathering stage at the point of data collection (23 September 2020).
4. 'Other' services signposted to may include HMRC, employment, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and military, for example.
5. Individuals can be signposted after a Channel case has been closed to ensure that they continue to receive support for any non-radicalisation-related vulnerabilities.
6. Individuals can be signposted to statutory partners to address wider vulnerabilities depending on what the panel assess as being necessary and proportionate.
7. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Of the 6,287 **referrals** to *Prevent* in the year ending March 2020:

- 77% (4,848) were deemed not suitable for Channel consideration and exited the process prior to a Channel panel discussion; of which the majority were signposted to other services (65%)

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- 23% (1,424) were considered for Channel support

- Ultimately, 11% (697) were adopted as a Channel case[1]

Of the 3,163 referrals signposted to alternative services for support, they were most commonly directed to the Education sector (793; 25%).

Of the 1,424 referrals deemed suitable through preliminary assessment to be **discussed at a Channel panel** in the year ending March 2020:

- 727 (51%) referrals were not adopted as a **Channel case**; of these, the majority (439; 60%) were signposted to alternative services[2] where the panel deemed the individuals to have non-radicalisation-related vulnerabilities. Those not adopted and not signposted at this stage may have either been found to have no vulnerabilities, appropriate support was already in place, or they may not have consented to support.

- 697 (49%) referrals were adopted as a **Channel case**, of which most (550; 79%) of the individuals concerned have now left the Channel process; 147 (21%) remained a Channel case at time of data extraction (September 2020).

Of the 550 referrals adopted as a **Channel case** in the year ending March 2020 that subsequently exited the process, 450 (82%) exited with no further radicalisation concerns. This can include individuals:

- who had a vulnerability to radicalisation addressed by a Channel-commissioned Intervention Provider

- for whom the Channel panel oversaw existing support already in place through statutory partners

- who were adopted as a Channel case to further assess whether a vulnerability to radicalisation was present and determine whether additional support was needed

The remaining 100 referrals (18%) were for individuals who withdrew from the Channel programme (90), or who were withdrawn because it was no longer deemed appropriate (10), although in some cases support from other services may still be in place. Any terrorism risk that might be present is managed by the police.

2.2 Referrals over time

In the year ending March 2020, 6,287 **referrals** to *Prevent* were recorded, a 10% increase in comparison with the previous year (5,737). As in previous years, the number of referrals recorded generally fluctuated across the year, with an overall decrease of 0.2% from the 1,575 referrals made in Q1 to 1,572 in Q4. As shown in Figure 3, referrals to *Prevent* have decreased each year in Q2 during the school holidays.

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[1] An additional 15 cases were open at the information gathering stage at the point of data collection (23 September 2020).

[2] The sector that the individual is signposted to upon exiting the *Prevent* process may engage other statutory partners to appropriately address the concern for that individual.

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- There was a 7% increase in the number of referrals for individuals deemed suitable through a preliminary assessment to be **discussed at a Channel panel** (1,424 in the year ending March 2020, 1,328 in the previous year). However, the proportion of referrals discussed at a Channel panel remained stable (23% in the years ending March 2020 and 2019).

- In the year ending March 2020, 697 referrals were adopted as a **Channel case** following a Channel panel, a 25% increase (an additional 141 cases) in comparison with 556 in the previous year. However, similar to discussions at panel, the proportion of *Prevent* referrals adopted as a Channel case remained relatively stable (11% in the year ending March 2020, 10% in the previous year).

Figure 3: Proportion of *Prevent* referrals adopted as a Channel case, years ending March 2016 to 2020
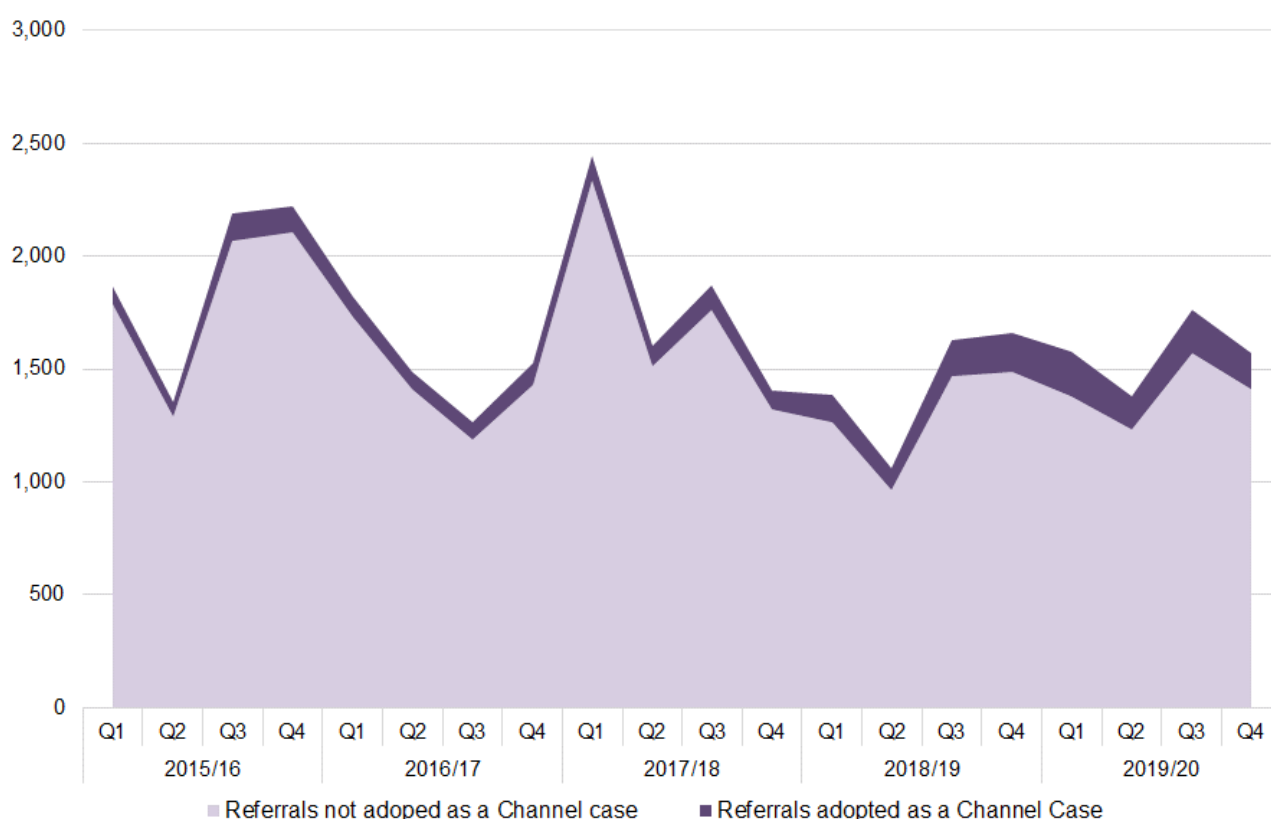
Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 1

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3 Demographics

This section reports statistics on the individuals referred to *Prevent* due to concerns about their vulnerability to the risk of radicalisation. Demographics (including age and gender) are reported according to their progression through *Prevent* as well as the type of concern raised by the initial referee.

3.1 Age

In the year ending March 2020, of the 6,287 **referrals**, the majority were for individuals aged 20 years or under (3,423; 54%) (Figure 4). Those aged 20 years or under also accounted for the majority of the 1,424 individuals **discussed at a Channel panel** (789; 55%) and the 697 individuals adopted as a **Channel case** (402; 58%).

This is in line with previous data since the year ending March 2016, as individuals aged 20 years and under have consistently accounted for most **referrals**, **discussions at panel** and **Channel cases**.

Figure 4: Age group from youngest to oldest of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2020
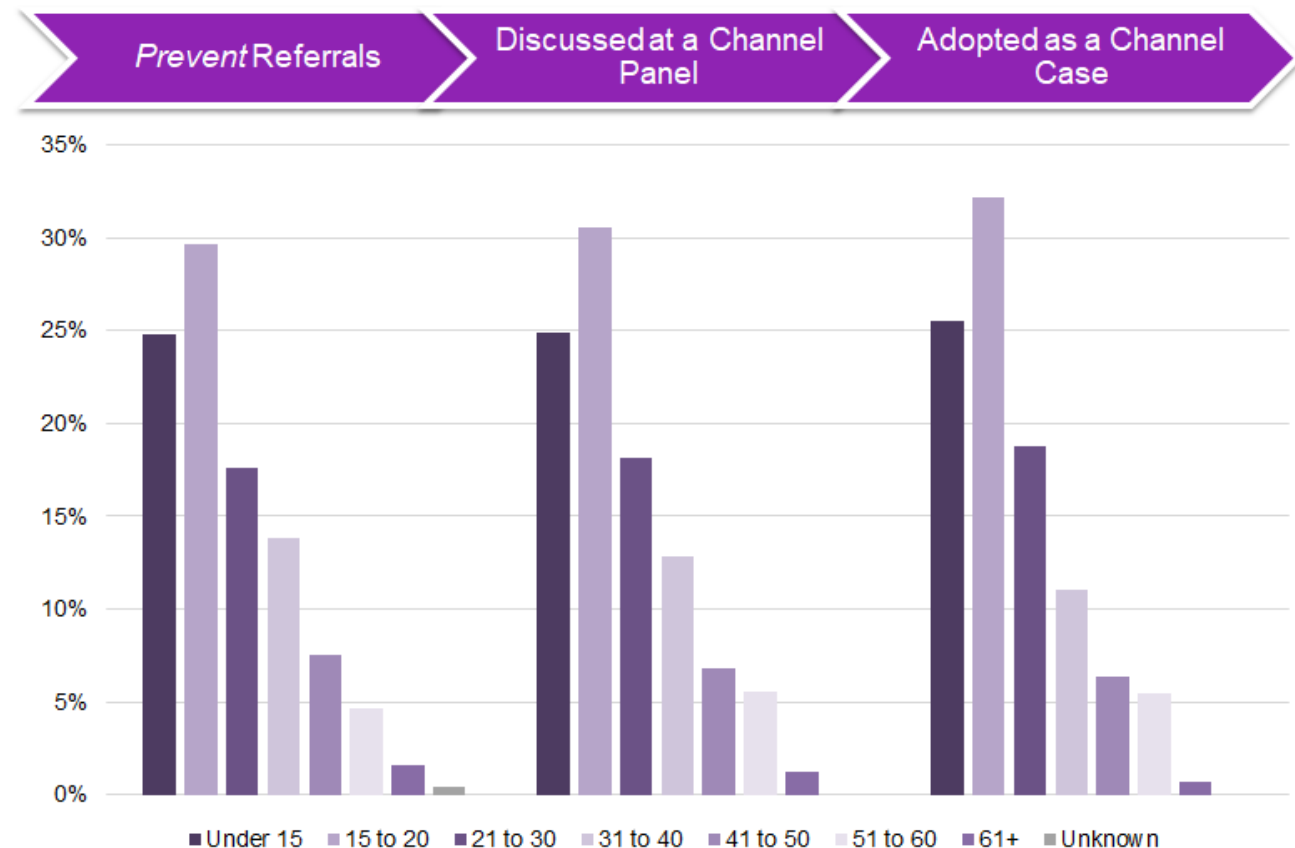
Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 4

Age by sector of referral

The median age is the age of the middle person, when sorted from youngest to oldest. Using the median provides a good indication of the age of the 'typical' person referred by each sector.

Reflecting the demographic composition of the institution, **referrals** for individuals from the Education sector had the youngest median age (15). Referrals from the Community had the oldest median age (31). Median ages for the other sectors of referral were as follows: Local Authority (17), Friends & Family (23), Police (25), Other (27), Health (27) and HMPPS (30).

3.2 Gender

In the year ending March 2020, of the 6,287 **referrals**, the majority were for males (5,514; 88%). Males also made up the majority of the 1,424 referrals **discussed at a Channel panel** (1,273; 89%) and the 697 referrals adopted as a **Channel case** (625; 90%).

From the year ending March 2016 to March 2020, there were increases in the proportion of males **referred** (78% to 88%), **discussed at panel** (80% to 89%) and adopted as **Channel case** (85% to 90%).

Figure 5: Gender of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2020
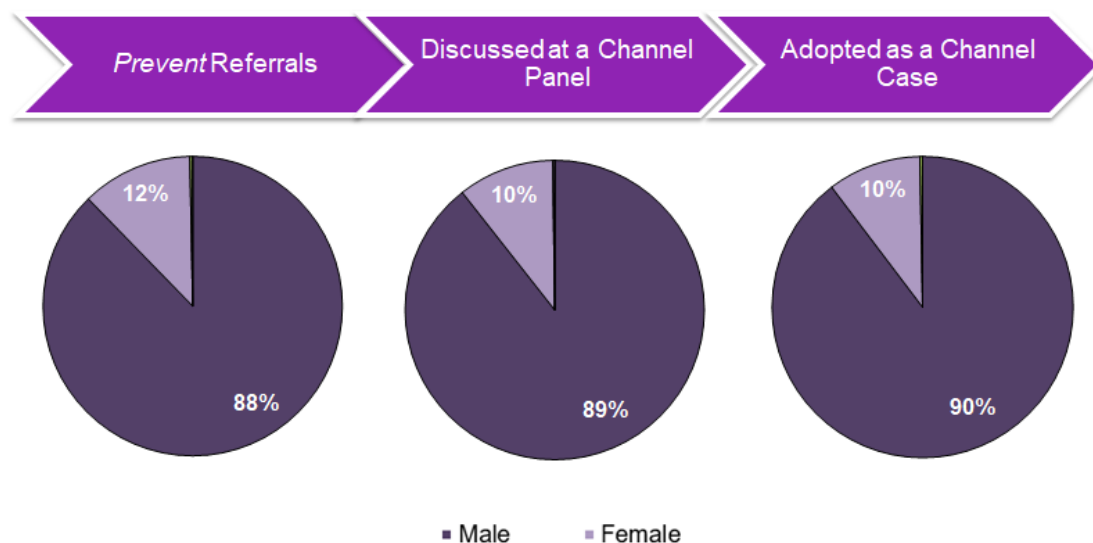
Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 5
Notes: The 'Other' and 'Unspecified' gender categories each accounted for less than 1% of referrals, Panel discussions and Channel cases.

3.3 Type of concern

Following the more balanced proportions between **referrals** for right-wing and Islamist radicalisation concerns recorded for the first time in the previous year, this continued within the year ending March 2020.

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Referrals for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation increased by 6% in the year ending March 2020, compared with the previous year (1,404 to 1,487). This is the first year-on-year increase in referrals for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation since the year ending March 2016.

In contrast, the number of *Prevent* **referrals** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation decreased by 0.1% in the year ending March 2020 when compared with the previous year (1,388 to 1,387) and has remained relatively stable within the last three years.

Figure 6: *Prevent* referrals by type of concern, years ending March 2016 to 2020
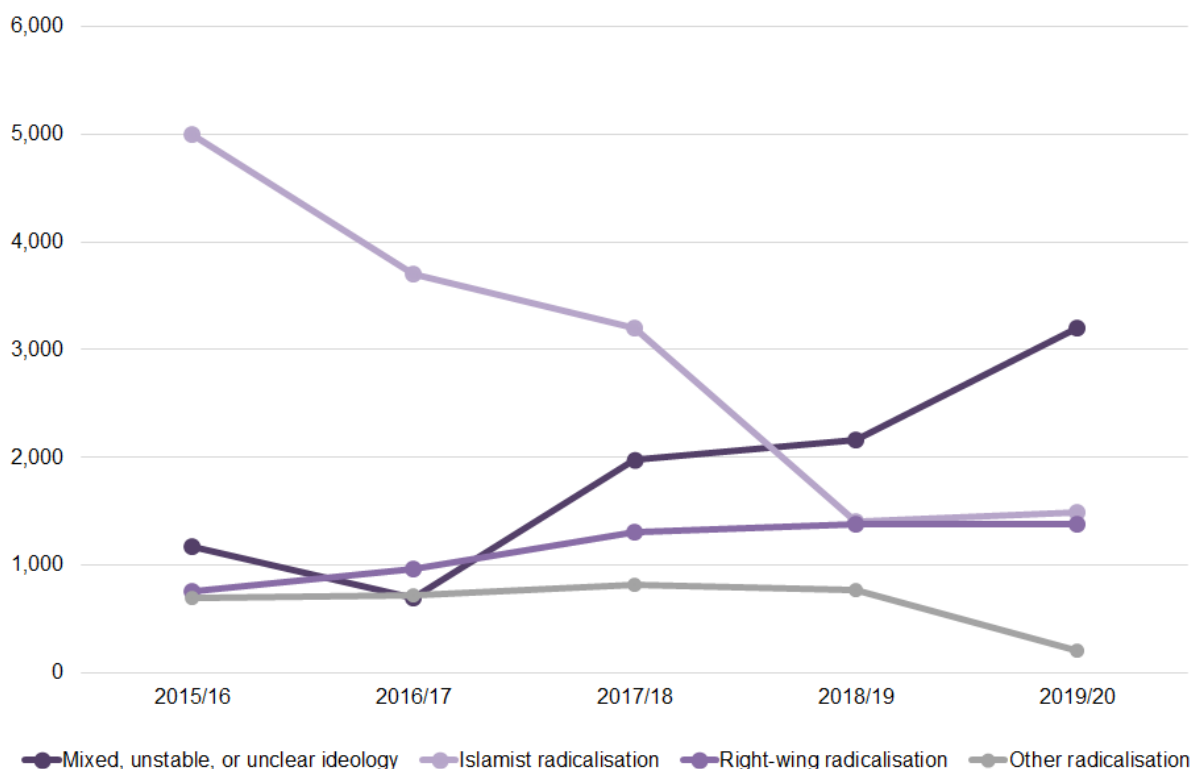
Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 6
Notes: Prior to the year ending March 2018, 'Mixed, unstable or unclear' referrals were categorised as 'unspecified'.

Since the category of 'mixed, unstable or unclear' ideology was more clearly defined in the year ending March 2018, **referrals** for this type of concern have continued to increase. This category reflects instances where the ideology presented involves a combination of elements from multiple ideologies (mixed), shifts between different ideologies (unstable), or where the individual does not present a coherent ideology yet may still pose a terrorism risk (unclear).

The number of *Prevent* **referrals** regarding individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology increased by 48% in the year ending March 2020 when compared with the previous year (2,169 to 3,203). In contrast, referrals regarding individuals with 'other' radicalisation concerns decreased by 73% (776 to 210). Within the year ending March

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2020, further guidance was circulated to *Prevent* stakeholders regarding individuals that may present with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology. The increase in referrals for this ideology type and the decrease in those with other radicalisation concerns may reflect increased understanding and better recording.

In the year ending March 2020, of the 6,287 **referrals** to *Prevent*, 3,203 (51%) were for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, of which almost half (1,521; 47%) had no concern identified following an initial assessment.

A total of 1,487 **referrals** (24%) were regarding individuals referred due to concerns related to Islamist radicalisation and 1,387 (22%) were referred due to concerns related to right-wing radicalisation.

The remaining 210 **referrals** (3%) were for individuals referred due to concerns related to other types of radicalisation. Although numbers were comparatively low, this includes concerns regarding international radicalisation groups and left-wing radicalisation, for example.
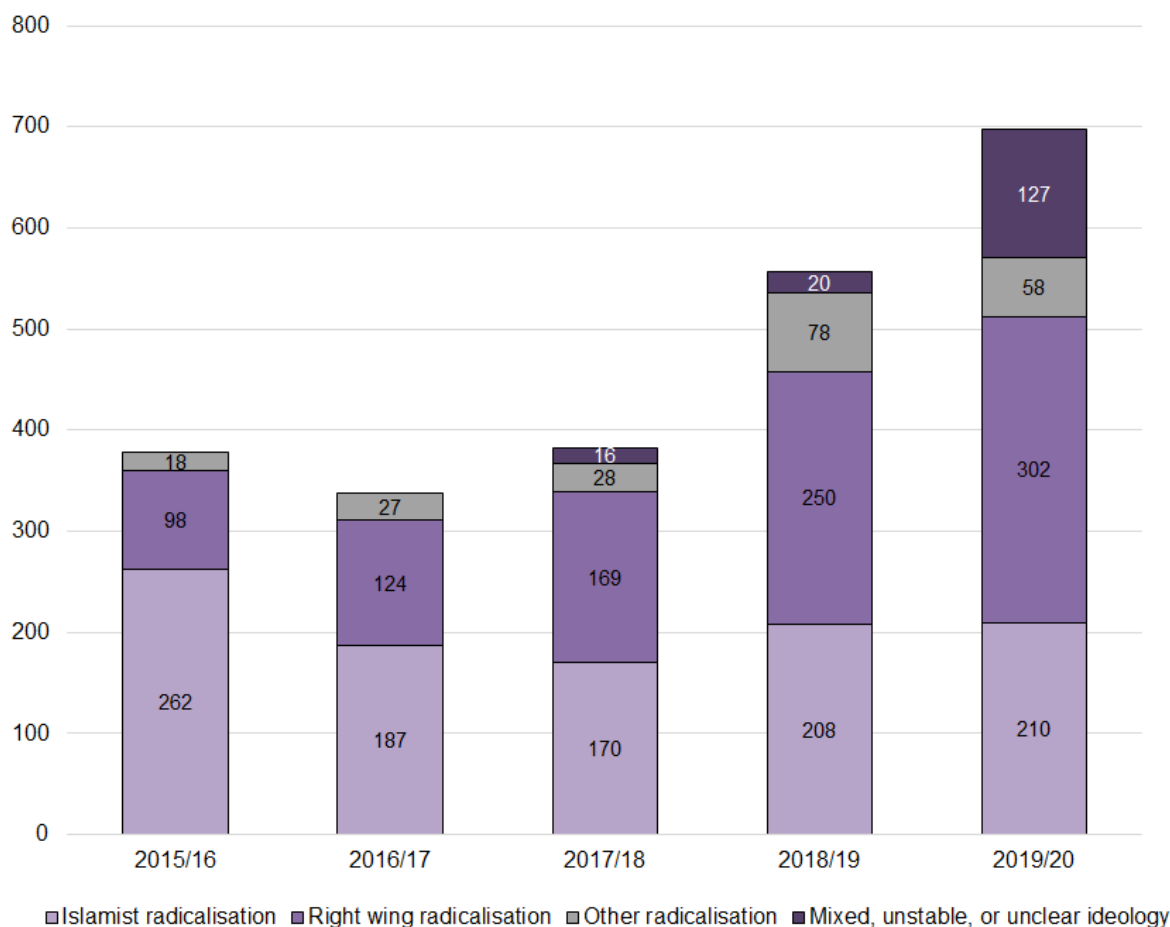
Figure 7: Type of concern of those referred, discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case, year ending March 2020
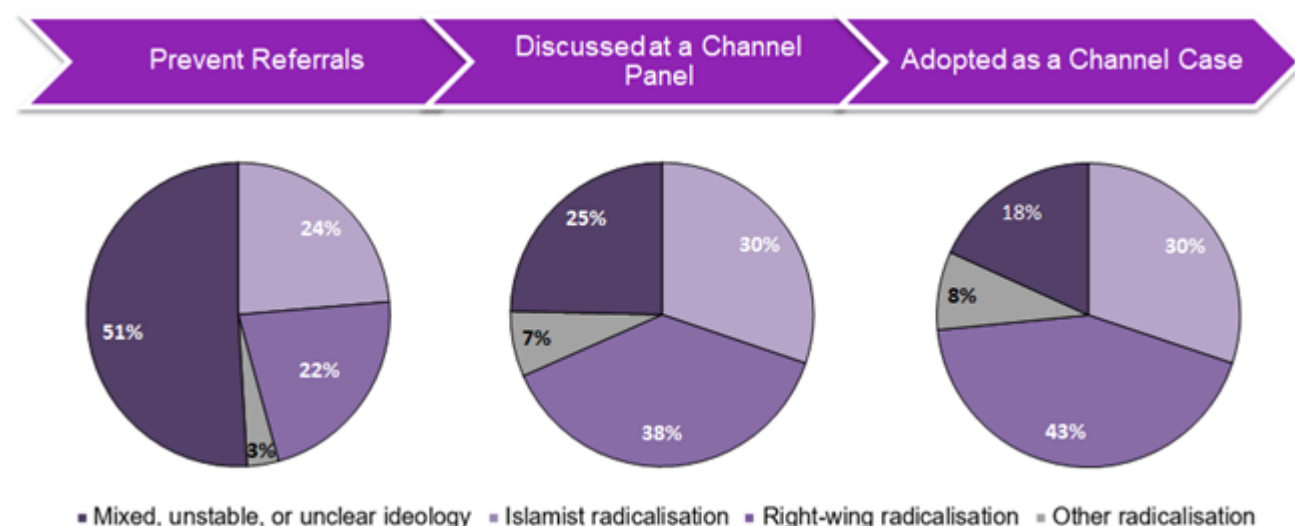
Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 6

A total of 697 referrals were adopted as a **Channel case** and for the second consecutive year since comparable data is available (year ending March 2016), more adopted cases were for individuals referred for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation (302; 43%) compared to individuals with concerns related to Islamist radicalisation (210; 30%). The remaining adopted cases were for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (127; 18%) and other radicalisation concerns (58; 8%).

Figure 8: Channel cases by type of concern, years ending March 2016 to 2020

Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 6

The number of referrals adopted as a **Channel case** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation increased by 21% from the year ending March 2019 to the current year (250 to 302), continuing the upward trend since the year ending March 2016. From the year ending March 2019, the number of referrals adopted as **Channel cases** for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation increased by 1% (208 to 210).

Likelihood of adoption as a case by type of concern

Referrals discussed at a **Channel panel** for individuals with right-wing radicalisation concerns were more likely to be adopted as a case (302 of 544; 56%) than those with concerns related to Islamist radicalisation (210 of 430; 49%) and a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (19 of 44; 43%).

Overall, the likelihood of a referral being adopted as a case has increased for all types of concern since the year ending March 2019, except referrals for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology. However, the total number of referrals discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology increased substantially by 680% (45 to 351) and 535% (20 to 127) respectively since the year ending March 2019.

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Age by type of concern

For individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, those aged under 20 accounted for the largest proportion **referred** (1,853 of 3,203; 53%), discussed at a **Channel Panel** (308 of 544; 57%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (105 of 302; 61%).

For concerns related to Islamist radicalisation, the age of individuals **referred** was more equally distributed across the three youngest age groups of under 15 (351 of 1,487; 24%), 15 to 20 (361 of 1,487; 24%) and 21 to 30 (338 of 1,487; 23%). Those within the three youngest age groups also accounted for similar proportions of those discussed at a **Channel Panel** (111 of 430; 26%, 111 of 430; 26%; 93 of 430; 22%, respectively), and those adopted as a **Channel case** (56 of 210; 27%, 54 of 210; 26%, 53 of 210; 25%, respectively).

For concerns related to right-wing radicalisation, individuals aged under 20 accounted for the largest proportion **referred** (741 of 1,387; 53%), discussed at a **Channel Panel** (308 of 544; 57%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (175 of 302; 58%).

Gender by type of concern

For all types of radicalisation concern, the proportion of males **referred**, discussed at a **Channel panel** and adopted as **a Channel case** was higher than females. **Referrals, panel discussions and cases** for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation and mixed, unclear or unstable ideology were proportionally more likely to involve males (93%, 94% and 94%; 89%, 94% and 94%, respectively) than those related to Islamist radicalisation (81%, 81% and 81%, respectively).

Sector of referral by type of concern

Of the 3,203 **referrals** for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, the Education sector made the highest number of referrals (1,071; 33%). The Education sector and the police accounted for the majority of referrals **discussed at panel** (both 99 of 351; 28%) and the Education sector also accounted for the majority that were adopted as a **case** (42 of 127; 33%).

Of the 1,487 **referrals** regarding individuals for concerns related to Islamist radicalisation, the police made the highest number of referrals (566; 38%), followed by the Education sector (281; 19%). The police also accounted for the highest number of referrals that went on to be **discussed at panel** (138 of 430; 32%) and adopted as a **Channel case** (69 of 210; 33%) for concerns relating to Islamist radicalisation.

Of the 1,387 **referrals** regarding individuals for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation, the Education sector made the highest number of referrals (508; 37%), followed by the police (423; 30%). The Education sector also accounted for most of those **discussed at panel** (207 of 544; 38%) and adopted as a **case** (116 of 302; 38%).

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4 Regional trends

This section reports regional trends in referrals for individuals due to concerns about their vulnerability to the risk of radicalisation. Geographic regions are reported according to their progression through *Prevent* and the type of concern raised by the initial referee. The geographic regions presented are those covered by Regional Prevent Coordinators (RPCs) and therefore within this statistical collection, the North East also covers Yorkshire and the Humber.

In the year ending March 2020, the region that received the highest number of **referrals** per million population was the West Midlands (130.8), followed by the East Midlands (124.9).

The region that had the highest number of referrals **discussed at a panel** per million population was the East of England (39.1), followed by the North West (35.6).

The region that had the highest number of referrals adopted as a **Channel case** per million population was the North West (20), followed by London (15.8).

There have been large fluctuations in the number of **referrals, discussions at panel** and adopted **Channel cases** within each region from the year ending March 2016. Please see Table 7 in Annex A for more detailed breakdowns.

Figure 9: Total number of referrals, those discussed at a Channel panel and adopted as a Channel case by region, year ending March 2020

Region	*Prevent* Referrals		Discussed at a Channel Panel		Adopted as a Channel Case	
	Total	Per million population	Total	Per million population	Total	Per million population
North East	938	114.8	169	20.7	85	10.4
North West	887	120.8	261	35.6	147	20.0
East Midlands	604	124.9	146	30.2	53	11.0
West Midlands	776	130.8	141	23.8	84	14.2
East	594	95.3	244	39.1	70	11.2
London	907	101.2	221	24.7	142	15.8
South East	867	94.4	144	15.7	72	7.8
South West	440	78.2	75	13.3	28	5.0
Wales	274	86.9	23	7.3	16	5.1
Total England and Wales	**6,287**	**105.8**	**1,424**	**24.0**	**697**	**11.7**

Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 7.
Office for National Statistics, Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2019
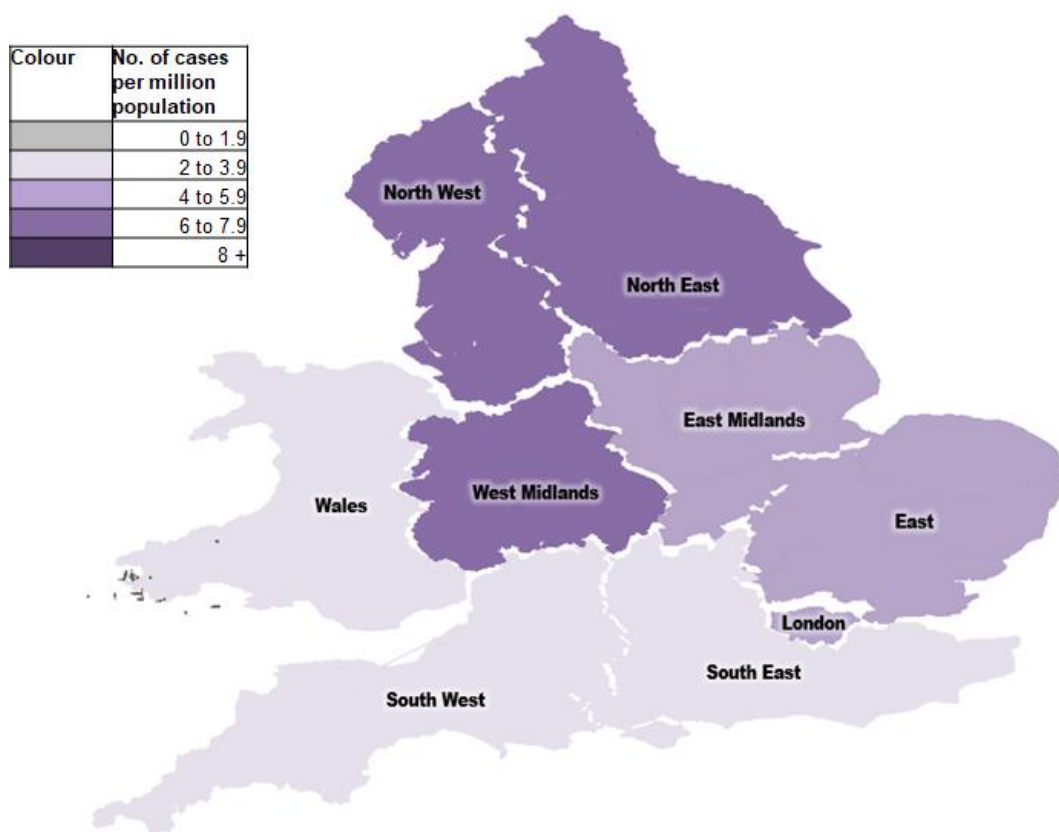
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4.1 Region by type of concern

In the year ending March 2020, for concerns relating to right-wing radicalisation, the region that received the highest number of referrals per million population was the North East (33.4). However, the region that had the highest number of referrals per million population **discussed at a panel** (13.8) and **adopted as a Channel case** (7.6) was the North West.

In contrast, for concerns relating to Islamist radicalisation, the region that received the highest number of **referrals** per million population was London (46.3). London also had the highest number of referrals per million population **discussed at a panel** (12.3) and adopted as a **Channel case** (7.6).

For concerns regarding individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, the regional distribution of referrals per million population that progressed to each stage of the *Prevent* Programme was more varied. The region that received the highest number of **referrals** per million population was the West Midlands (69.9). The region that had the highest number of referrals per million population **discussed at a panel** was the East of England (13.0), and the region that had the highest number of adopted **Channel cases** per million population was the North West (3.8).

Figure 10: Channel cases for right-wing radicalisation concerns per million population by region, year ending March 2020

Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 7.
Office for National Statistics, Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2019

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Figure 11: Channel cases for Islamist radicalisation concerns per million population by region, year ending March 2020

Colour	No. of cases per million population
	0 to 1.9
	2 to 3.9
	4 to 5.9
	6 to 7.9
	8 +

Source: Home Office, Individuals referred to and supported through the *Prevent* programme, England and Wales, April 2019 to March 2020. Annex A, Table 7.
Office for National Statistics, Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2019

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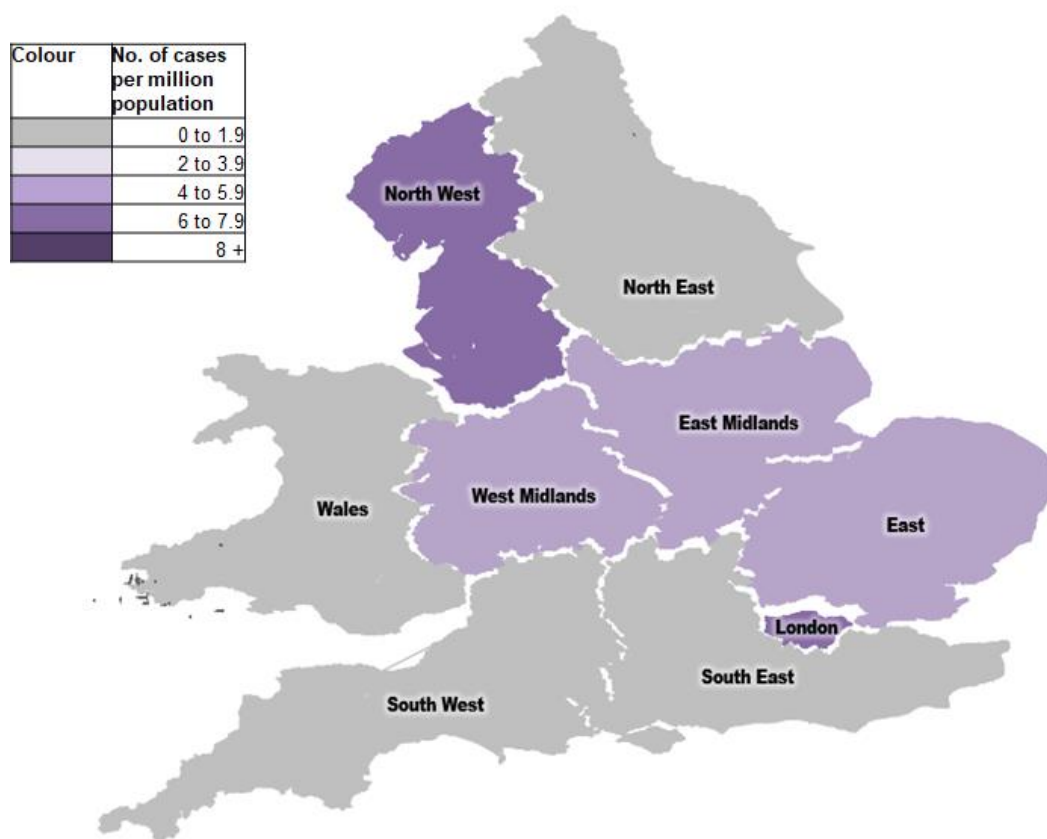
5 Data quality

5.1 Data quality

As the data presented in this release is still newly established and subject to data quality issues (detailed below), these statistics are currently designated as [Experimental Statistics](). Quality assurance is undertaken to confirm the figures presented in this release; however, the statistics rely on recording of information by police and Local Authority partners, so totals cannot be guaranteed to be complete and accurate. Home Office analysts will continue to work with data suppliers to improve the quality of these statistics as the collection continues.

5.2 Quality and process checks carried out

These statistics are compiled by Home Office analysts who have worked closely with police forces to quality assure the data. These checks include:

- Identifying duplicate data.

- Ensuring the data provided are complete (for example, ensuring each case has originating referral details) and working with police forces to correct the data where possible.

- Querying contradictory data (for example, where the sector of referral recorded for the same individual differs within the *Prevent* referral information and the case details) and working with police forces to correct the data.

- Dip-sampling cases recorded to have received Channel support and comparing the recorded case statuses and outcomes with case information.

The preparatory and quality assurance exercises have shed light on various issues with the collection that limit how the data may be used or interpreted. Part of this work found inconsistencies in using case statuses and outcomes within parts of the data recording system, which has led to instances of inaccurate recording. Furthermore, a lack of consistency in recording final signposting was found. This has informed improvement work already underway, and it is expected the quality of these statistics will mature as the collection continues.

5.3 Improvements to data quality

As part of the steps taken to improve the quality of these statistics, Home Office analysts have worked with policy colleagues to develop further guidance and inform the updated training delivered to Channel Practitioners to improve consistency of recording. Furthermore, in preparation for the collection of data for future releases, updates and improvements will be made to the data recording system, which should improve the coverage and completeness of incoming data.

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6 Further information

6.1 Changes to this release

In this release, the format of the accompanying data tables in <u>Annex A</u> have been updated in line with new legislation to increase the accessibility of our statistics.

We are always looking to improve the accessibility of our documents. If you find any problems, or have any feedback, relating to accessibility please email us at <u>PreventResearchTeam@homeoffice.gov.uk</u>.

The data tables have also been expanded to include previous years' data (from the year ending March 2016) and filters have been added to allow users to view and extract the data as they wish. This is part of a wider programme of work to promote transparency and to improve and modernise our statistical releases. Within the notes section for the data tables, there are further instructions on how to use the filters.

6.2 Revisions

It is standard practice across all Home Office statistical releases to incorporate revisions to previous years' data in the latest release. Corrections and revisions follow the <u>Home Office's statement of compliance</u> with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

In this release, as detailed above, the data tables have been expanded to include previous year's data. The data within the tables for the years ending March 2016 to March 2019 include any updates to cases open at the time of their original publication. Any further analysis regarding previous years' data should be conducted using the data from the most recent published data tables, as these figures provide a more complete picture of the referrals and the subsequent support provided through the *Prevent* Programme in each year.

6.3 Uses of the statistics

Uses of these statistics are listed below using the standard categorisation for Official Statistics.

a) Informing the general public

- About the state of the economy, society and the environment – figures are made available to increase transparency around the *Prevent* programme and provide the public with an accurate source of information on referrals.

- About the activity of the police – figures are requested via Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests.

b) Government policy making and monitoring

Statistics are used to inform government policy by providing a national overview of how the programme is working on the ground.

c) Resource allocation – typically by central and local government

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These statistics are used, alongside other information, to help determine the locations where the threat from terrorism and radicalisation is greatest, in order to allocate resources accordingly.

d) Third parties

These statistics are used by a range of third parties from civil liberty groups to academics.

6.4 Other related publications

Forthcoming publications are pre-announced on the statistics release calendar on GOV.UK website.

Previous releases of these statistics can be found here.

6.5 Feedback and enquiries

If you have any feedback or enquiries about this publication, please contact PreventResearchTeam@homeoffice.gov.uk.

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OGL

21

Luton

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 March 2021
Subject:	**Violence & Exploitation**
Report Author:	**David Cestaro**

Purpose

1. To inform The Committee of progress made in tackling Violence & Exploitation within the town during the previous year.

Recommendations

2. That The Committee endorse the achievements of key partners in delivering sustained improvements in measures of Violence & Exploitation during this reporting period.

3. That The Committee support the institution of a cross-thematic assessment of an individual's vulnerability, as expressed in the Vulnerability Assessment Tool.

4. Report

Crime & Disorder
Cttee March V&E.doc

4. .

Proposal/Option

5.

Appendix (if any)

6. See attached

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

7. Crime & Disorder Cttee March V&E

Violence and Exploitation

YEAR-END REPORT

SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE
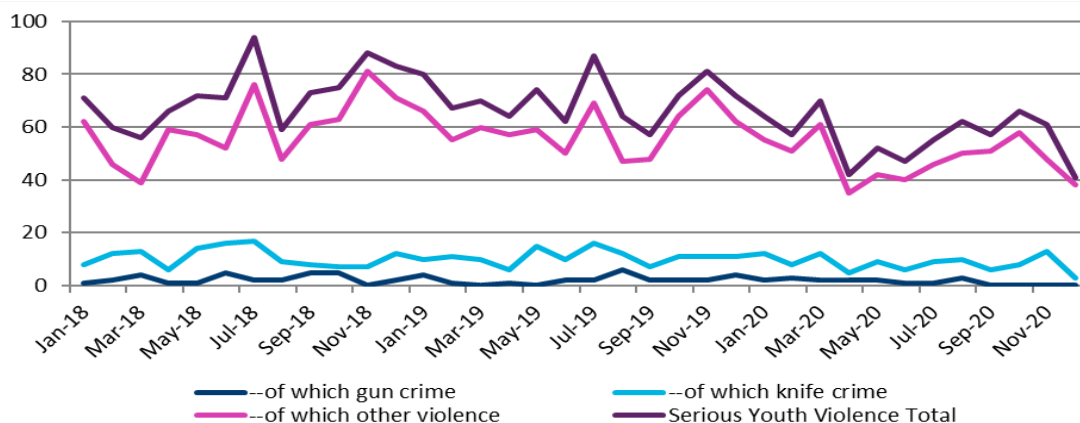
Recorded
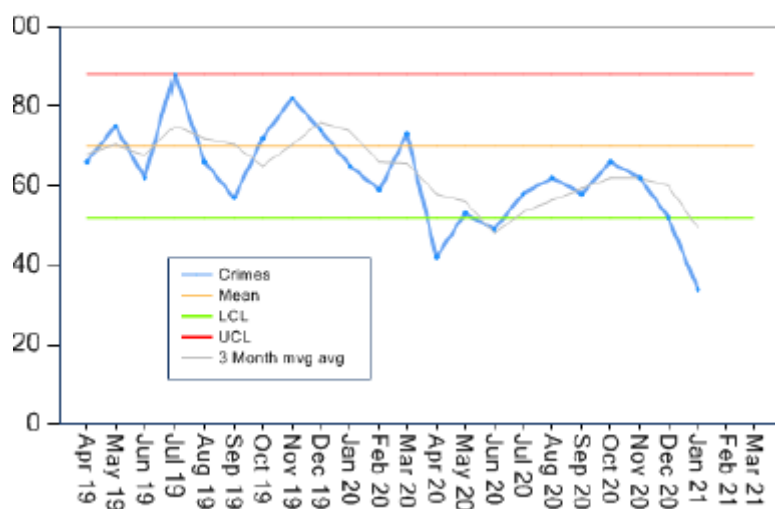
Month	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20		Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21		Monthly Averages	
									FY 19/20	FY 20/21
Serious Youth Violence Total	81	71	64		61	52	32		68.6	53.3
-- of which gun crime	2	4	2		0	0	1		2.3	1
-- of which knife crime	11	10	12		13	6	6		10.8	7.8
-- of which other violence	74	62	55		48	48	25		58.1	45
Solved Crimes	15	18	15		5	8	12		15.9	11.7
Solved Rate	18.5%	25.4%	23.4%		8.2%	15.4%	37.5%		23.2%	23.2%

Long term levels of offending of this type have followed a downward trend.

This long-term reduction was already apparent pre-Lockdown 1, was emphasised by those restrictions, but, importantly, given the national picture, did not see the significant upturn experienced elsewhere in late summer. With the most recent restrictions, rates have fallen even more remarkably.

These police-recorded crime figures are borne out by Accident & Emergency data which show a sustaining of the fall from 2017/18. There is no discernible gender or ethnicity differences in that fall, other than an increase in ethnicity classified as "unknown", betraying a potential data quality issue which has been raised at the VERU Oversight Board. There has been a slight rise in cases involving those aged 20 to 29, albeit down from 2017/18 levels. There has been a heartening fall in episodes involving those aged between 10 and 19, at a level less than half it was two years previously.

As well as with lockdown, these decreases coincide with informed activity from resources across the force and Region. These include dedicated Operation Sparkler patrols of 'hot-spots':
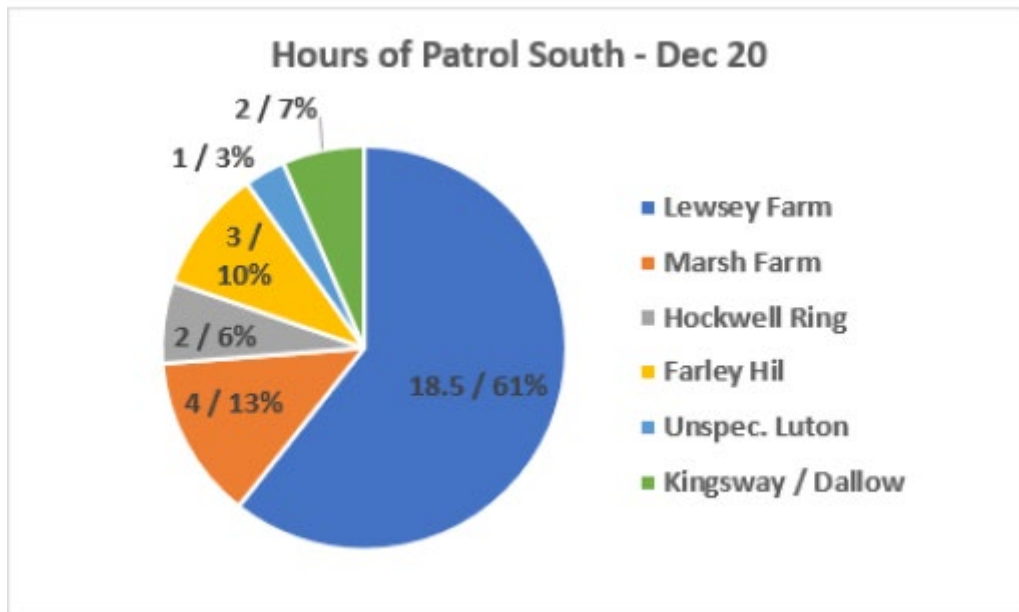
December's figures were lower than usual, due to re-institution of lockdown, though this successful tactic has been re-instituted to get ahead of eventual easing of restrictions.

Over the year to January 2021, there were 230 stop & searches for firearms or bladed articles, one-fifth of them yielding positive results. Disproportionality, based on 2011 census data, indicated Black persons were twice and Asians two and a half times as likely to be stopped as Whites. Mixed ethnicity individuals were half as likely to be stopped and searched. Positive rates across all ethnicities are similar.

The year has seen continuous seizing of firearms and concerted identification of those holding deal-lines, whether they be established gang members or those exploited into this activity. The overlap of offending and exploitation is considerable and complex and one in which partnerships are invaluable in providing sustained safeguarding.

Part of this established partnership working involves:

Referrals to MAGPan

open ■ closed
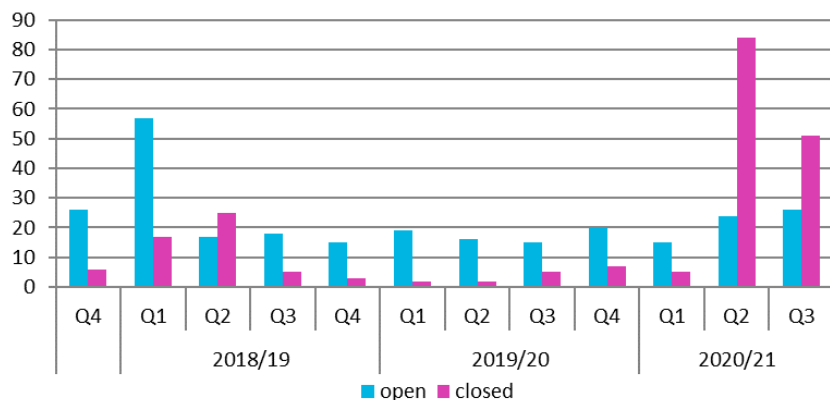
With last year showing a determined refreshing of the managed cohort. To give more focused attention to those at greatest risk.

Personal robbery
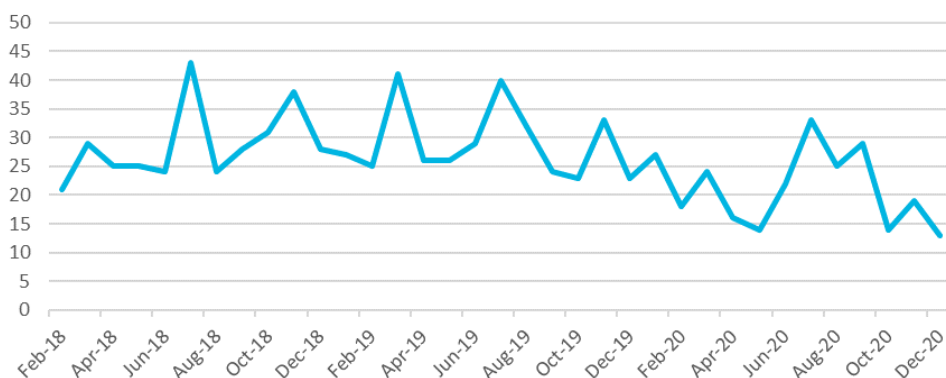
Cases of personal robbery, a key national driver of knife-crime, have shown a sustained, medium-term downward trend.

The graph below shows the number of **cases identified as being relating to cuckooing** based on referral date to the cuckooing group. Bedfordshire as a whole saw a **spike in cuckooing** during April/May 2020 and this was **believed to be linked to the COVID 19 restrictions**.

County Lines, so associated with cuckooing, and Operation Boson, the primary police resource targeting gang-related and firearms crimes, are now jointly led by a Detective Chief Inspector. Similarly, Exploitation is now managed in partnerships as an integral theme, breaking down previous crime-type themes. This places Bedfordshire Police and partners in a vanguard position, as, nationally Police have began instituting this joined-up approach in its Tackling Organised Exploitation initiative.

.
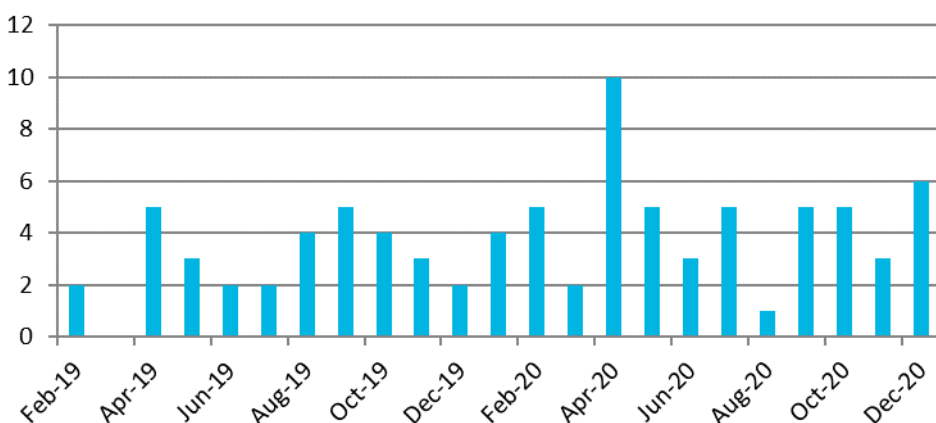
Exploitation by sex working
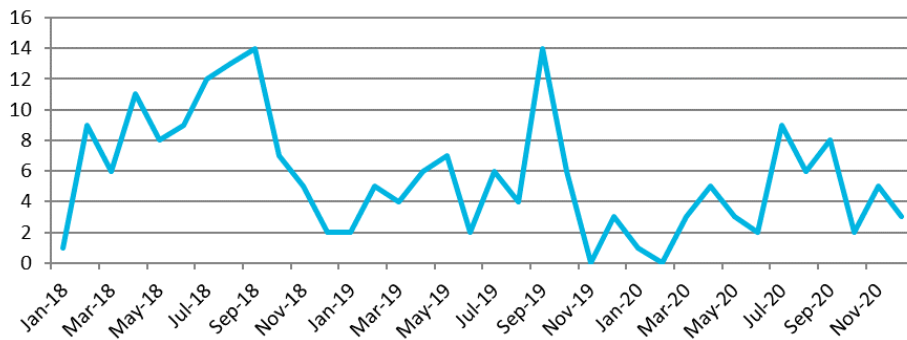
The primary evidenced type of this facet of exploitation continues to be that of off-street East European females, largely exploited by Organised Crime Groups of the same background as their victims. Operating out of 'pop-up brothels', they continue to be targeted by the Community Team, supported by partners, including those brigaded through Luton Against Sexual Exploitation. This brings a safeguarding and diversion element to the response. CoVid restrictions, especially relating to travel, appear to have had a dampening effect on this crime type.

The **number of child sexual exploitation (CSE) offences is overall low** but higher levels were seen in October and November 2020.
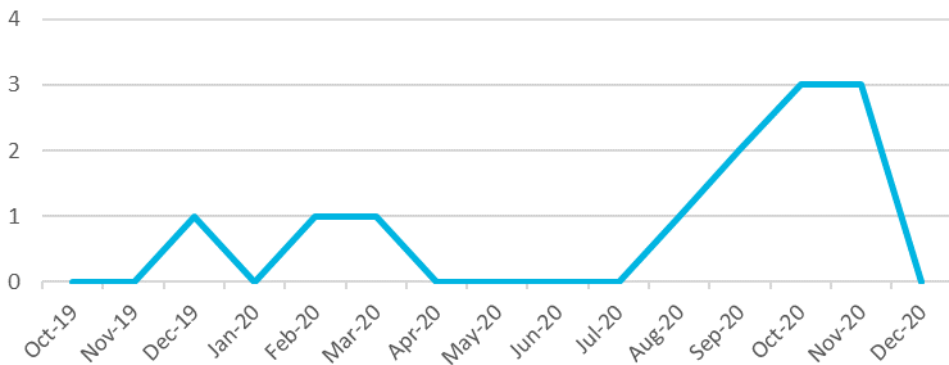
Bedfordshire Police is introducing a Vulnerability Assessment Tool, a method developed by the National County Lines Co-ordination Centre which allows for a range of police and partner data to come together to reach a more rounded appreciation of an individual's vulnerability. Adopted by 27 forces, it also enables this assessment to travel with a person, between force and local authority areas. It is something we would commend to partners to support.

	Item No: **8.6**

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 March 2021
Subject:	**Progress Report – Town Centre and Neighbourhood Crime**
Report Author:	**Nicola Monk – Corporate Director – Inclusive Economy** **Superintendent Jaki Whittred – Bedfordshire Police**

Purpose

1. This report will set out an overview on the progress of the Community Safety Partnership priority of Town Centre and Neighbourhood Crime. It will also inform the Crime and Disorder Committee of the direction of travel for the next 12 months.

Recommendations

2. Crime and Disorder Committee is recommended to note the report and to:

    (i)   Note and support the continued delivery of the programme of work in relation to the Town Centre and Neighbourhood Crime.

    (ii) Provide any specific feedback or recommendations in relation to the potential extension of the Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this report.

    (iii) Endorses the Town Centre and Neighbourhood Crime delivery model for 2021 - 22 as set out in paragraph 8 (i).

Report

Current profile

3. A Town Centre and Neighbourhood Crime profile was completed to establish what the key areas for attention were in relation to this priority. This led to the identification of anti-social behaviour, street drinking and begging, environmental crimes and acquisitive crime within neighbourhoods. The current profile and trends, in terms of reporting levels of these issues are set out within the graph set below.

4. Anti-social behaviour – reports are following an overall downward trend which is expected to continue. Additionally, priority anti-social behaviour cases have maintained consistently high standards with an overall positive outcome rate of 92%.

ASB
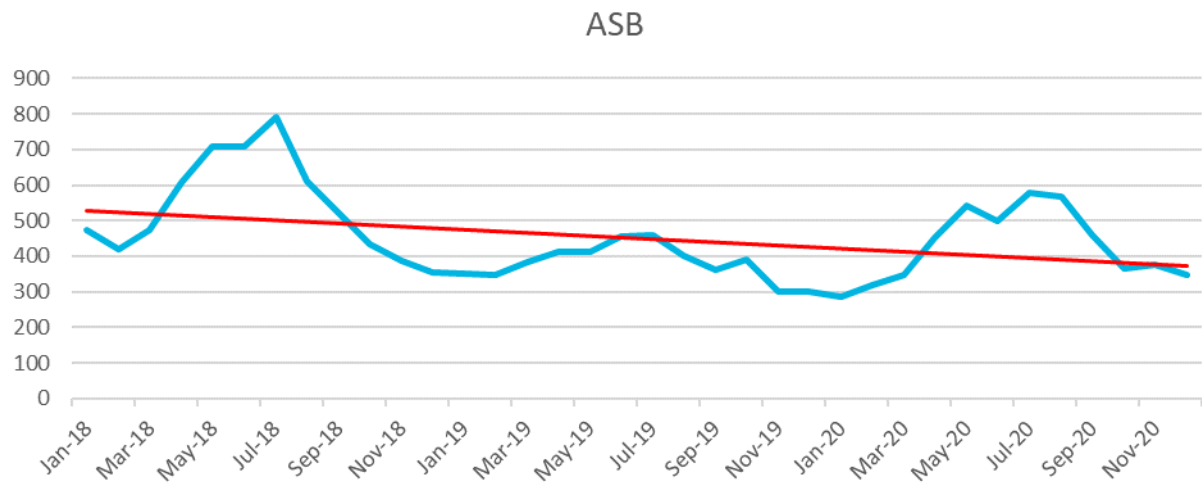
5. Residential burglary – has shown a steep downward trend over the past three years. This significant reduction has been influenced by lockdown and the national/local measures that has meant residents have been at home on an increased basis. The long term downward trend does demonstrate the commitment and effectiveness of the sustained partnership prevention approaches.

Burglary - residential
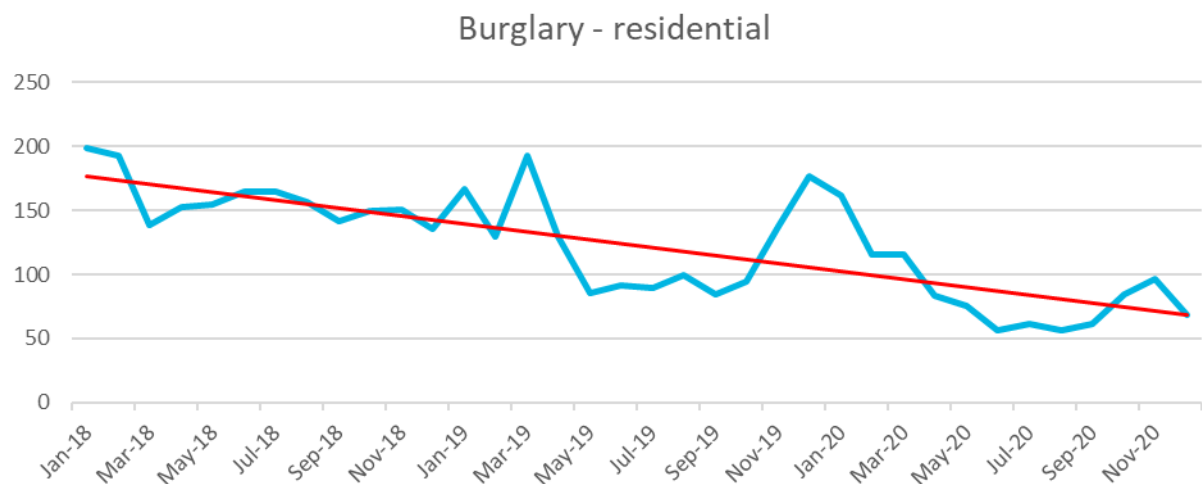
6. Hate Crime – long term trends of hate crime have followed a stable trend. Reports are received across the personal characteristics, the largest portion of which are racially motivated.

Hate crime
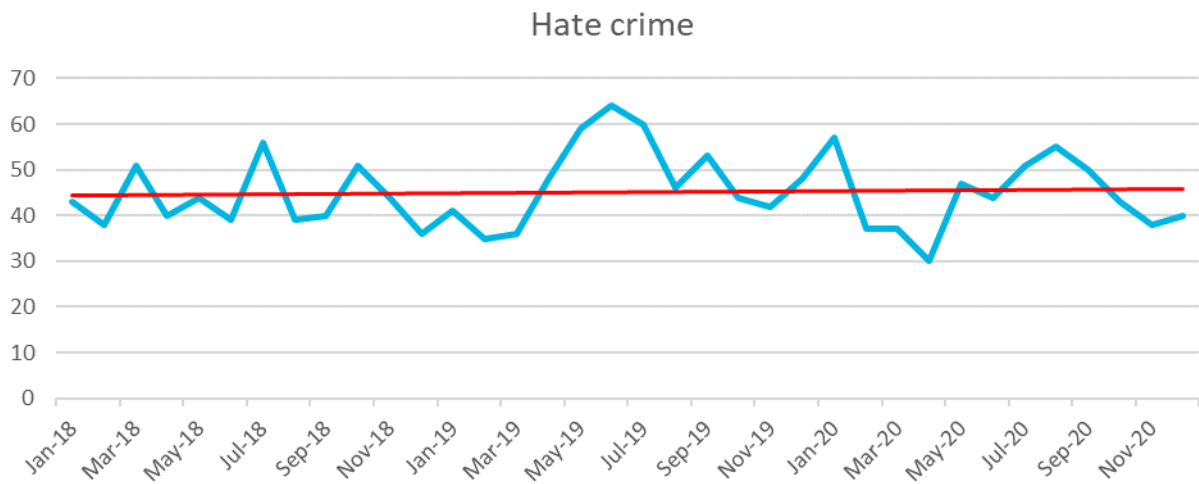
7. Environmental Issues – there has been a significant decrease in the number of environmental issues reported overall. Lower levels were seen during periods of lockdown. Fly tipping remains the highest volume offence, followed by noise nuisance and vehicle related issues.
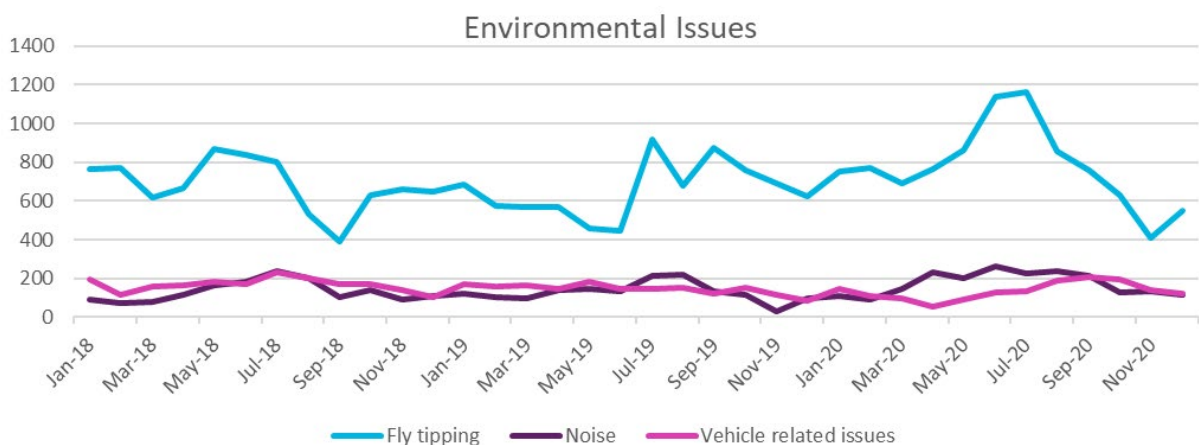
Progress & Achievements – The Town Centre

8. The focus for 20-21 in relation to the town centre fundamentally shifted with the emergence of the covid-19 pandemic, with resources and approaches necessarily re-deployed to the management of social distancing, individual and commercial compliance with the new regimes and work to support the safe re-opening of the Town Centre following the initial national lockdown.

9. This provided a platform to re-affirm and further strengthen the strong partnership platform on which the response to Town Centre issues is based. Some key elements of this can be seen in the following examples:

   - A strong and robust approach to outreach, support, intervention and care planning around individuals has continued. Increased access to housing through the pandemic has provided additional support to at risk individuals.

   - The council and police strengthened their shared response to enforcement through joint patrols and daily tasking approaches between the police, the

neighbourhood enforcement team and the commercial regulation team. This approach integrated the broader resources including the covid marshalls, covid champions, Luton BID and the Mall management and security resources.

- A new Town Centre taskforce has been created to focus on the substantive issues in the town centre, this is a shared resource between the Neighbourhood Enforcement Team and the Town Centre policing team who are now co-located in an office in the Town Hall. This allows for joint resource planning and deployment as well as joint evaluation and direction setting. The taskforce has a set of shared objectives which are seeking to work with the wider resources to address issues in the town centre.

> Town Centre Taskforce – Agreed joint objectives
>
> Thematic priorities – street drinking, begging, environmental crime, inappropriate use of spaces (both public highway, private land and empty properties.), tackling the drugs market.
>
> Overall strategic objectives – to make the Town Centre a safer, more pleasant place to be, demonstrably improving the business , shopper and resident experience in the Town Centre.
>
> Priority 1 – adopting a consistent and continual approach to focused enforcement in the Town Centre to change the behaviour of those who street drink and/or beg.
>
> Priority 2 – taking steps to tackle the drugs market that is underpinning the need for individuals to beg.
>
> Priority 3 – reclaiming spaces (both private and public) that are currently being used inappropriately.
>
> Priority 4 – targeting environmental crimes and issues to improve the visual experience of the town centre.
>
> Priority 5 – making the action we take much more visible to businesses, residents and stakeholders.
>
> Priority 6 – coordinating and connecting the operational response to the longer term goals and ambitions for the Town Centre.

- To date, since April 2020, a large number of actions have been taken to support the delivery of the objectives. Over 1650 actions were taken by the Neighbourhood Enforcement team to enforce the Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order and address enviro-crime. The Police made applications for a number of criminal behaviour orders to tackle repeat offending and have carried out a number of warrants to disrupt the drugs market.

- A key step in the re-strategizing the availability of alcohol in the Town Centre (and broader neighbourhoods) was taken through the introduction of a new Statement of Licensing Policy which sets out to ensure that public protection remains central to delivery of the licensing objectives. Cumulative impact zones have been introduced in particular areas where there are high numbers of licensed premises and includes the Town Centre. This means applicants need to provide robust plans to demonstrate how their proposed operation will not impact adversely on the area or contribute to anti-social behaviour.

10. Incident levels in the town centre are following a downward trend, as highlighted in the following graph.
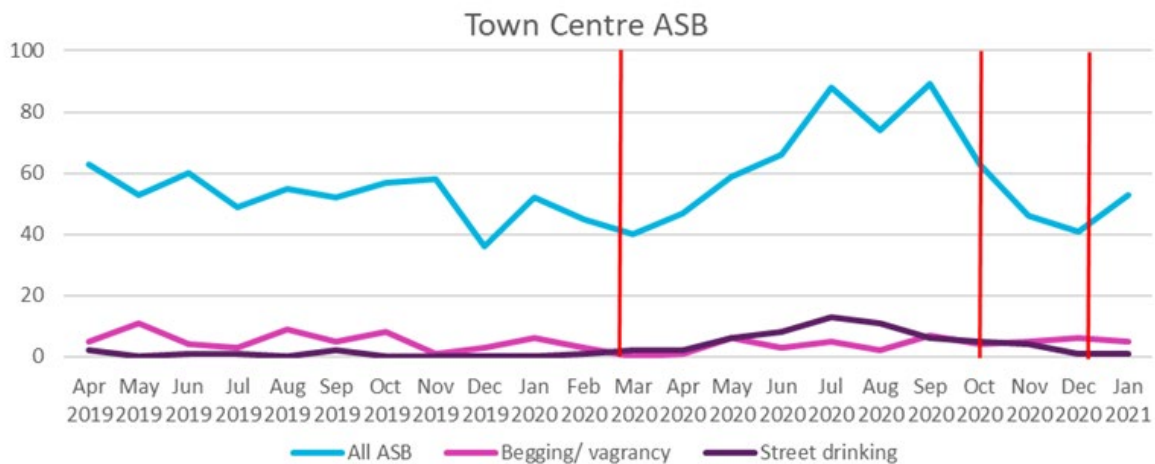
Town Centre ASB

11. The Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order has been in place since July 2018, its introduction was the result of a substantial amount of work to both understand the profile, issues and evidence base to implement the PSPO but also to shape the approach to tackling long-standing issues in the Town Centre. The PSPO covers a range of issues including street drinking, begging, dog fouling, dog control, urinating, defecating and spitting.

12. The PSPO is part of the integrated approach to tackling these issues in the Town Centre. It sits within the support, outreach, intervention and engagement offer that is in place. The PSPO lasts for three years and will expire in July 2021. A public consultation is currently underway to seek views on the PSPO with the potential to extend the duration of the order – either on the same terms or a variation of the existing terms. The results of the evidence gathering and consultation will be presented to Overview and Scrutiny Board on the 23rd June 2021 prior to a report to Executive on the 28th June 2021 to consider the case for extending the duration of the PSPO.

13. The PSPO is enforceable by the Council and the Police and sits within the overarching approach to tackling issues in the Town Centre. Whilst a fuller report will be presented to Overview and Scrutiny Board in due course, Crime & Disorder Committee is invited to provide any specific/initial comment or recommendations in relation to the potential extension of the PSPO.

Neighbourhood Crime

14. As set out above, neighbourhood crime broadly focuses on the issues of anti-social behaviour, environmental issues, residential burglary and hate crime. The theme also seeks to take into account over issues raised during the course of the year which do not fit within this category but which are affecting local residents. Some of the key work projects and programmes which have been delivered over 20-21 have been:

   • Introducing new models to deliver efficient and targeted services. This has included integrating the new Council Investigations Hub, the Hub deals with a broad range of case investigations including noise, enviro-crime, and regulation of residential and commercial issues. The Hub commenced in October 2019 and has already achieved a successful case outcome rate of 83%.

- A case triage system was commenced to ensure that all cases/incidents reported to the council are routinely assessed and allocated to the correct team.

- Fly tipping response – an integrated team between Operational Street Scene and Public Protection was introduced in December 2020 which integrates the removal of fly tipping with inspection and evidence collection. This has led to over 350 individuals who have been identified and investigated for this offence within the first 2 months of operation.

- A new noise recording phone app has been launched to provide a more resident friendly and efficient way to report noise nuisance.

- Hate Crime – This has continued to see a national rise, however this is believed to be as a result of increased confidence in reporting. Locally we have seen that a large proportion of cases reported are in relation to ongoing neighbourhood disputes. Alongside this there has also been continued partnership working particularly around Brexit Planning and Local Resilience Forum in relation to COVID-19. The hate crime policy is currently under review, to note incidents involving staff members and further training being organised to internal members of staff.

- Safer Streets Fund – Luton Council, with support from the Police & Crime Commissioner were issued with Home Office funding totalling £448,000. This was to tackle serious acquisitive crime within 8 streets of the High Town Ward. As a result of this funding the project has secured improved street lighting, 7 additional CCTV units, Public Spaces Protection Order – Gating of two alleyways and a number of crime reduction opportunities for residents within the area. Alongside this the funding has also supported community projects in relation Sex Trafficking and the Bobby Scheme.

- The Luton Community Policing team now have 4P Plans (Prevent, Pursue, protect, prepare) for Burglary and Robberies. This has allowed us to focus much more closely at neighbourhood crime types and have a clear structure which includes our Design Out Crime Officers (DOCO's), previously crime reduction officers who have been upskilled.

Direction of travel / plans for 2021 – 22

15. Three keys areas of focus have been identified for 2021 – 22, which are:

I.   Embed a new delivery framework that supports the implementation of our approach to tackling these issues. This is set out in the following diagram:

Neighbourhood Crime Delivery Framework
Priority Issues within Neighbourhood Crime

Enviro-crime | Anti-Social Behaviour | Hate Crime | Burglary | Town Centre

The Day Job

Recording systems and processes

Data share

Problem solving

Case conferencing

Collaboration

Joint oversight of performance

Partnership Tasking
- Tackle hotspots
- Manage key issues
- Platform for link with other themes for operational issues

Community

Co-delivery

Ongoing engagement opportunities

Community Responses – enabling framework

Recognition

Burglary Reduction Intervention Meeting | Serious Organised Crime | Drug/Alcohol Board

ii.   Focusing on core skills and values displayed by operational staff within the partnership setting. This priority will focus on skills such as problem solving, collaboration, co-production and community engagement so that we can maximise the reach to address issues.

iii.   Working with other themes, in particular, drugs, alcohol and mental health on both the prevention agenda and to ensure join up of service delivery to tackle these issues.

Proposal/Option

16.   It is proposed that Crime & Disorder Committee considers this report and:

i.   Provides any feedback on the Town Centre and Neighbourhood Crime priority.

ii.   Provide any specific feedback or recommendations in relation to the potential extension of the Town Centre Public Spaces Protection Order.

iii.   Endorse the Town Centre and Neighbourhood Delivery model for 2021 – 22. (Set out at point 7i.)

Appendix (if any)

17.   None

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

18.   None

Scrutiny Committee:	Overview & Scrutiny Board (OSB) – Crime and Disorder Committee
Date of Meeting:	Enter date
Subject:	**Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy**
Report Author:	**Alison Harding: Joint Chair of the Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Board; Head of Local Delivery Unit for the National Probation Service in Bedfordshire**

Purpose

1. To provide information on the work of the Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Board 20/21, and the Reducing Reoffending Strategy and priortiies

Recommendations

2. The Board to note the report

Report

3. The Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending board (RRB)is a sub group of the Bedfordshire Criminal Justice Board (CJB) and it reports to the CJB. The priorities of the Board are agreed by the CJB and are formulated in discussion with Community Safety Partnership colleagues and other stakeholders.

    The work of the Board has of course been impacted over the past year by the COVID19 pandemic in that the services and support available to offenders has had to adapt to the pandemic and deliver differently.

    However, the OSB should note that

4. The RRB has continued to meet bi-monthly and focus on its priorities as well has being used by members as a means of sharing information about models of delivery and service during the pandemic.

5. Agencies represented at the RRB have continued to provide statutory services to offenders albeit applying different approaches. For example, Probation Services (both the National Probation Service and BeNCH Community Rehabilitation Company – 'the CRC') have continued to have face to face contact with those offenders in the community assessed as posing the highest risk of serious harm and vulnerable offenders. Blended models of supervision have been developed, with much greater use being made of telephone and digital contact with offenders, and doorstep visits. Youth Offender Services have similarly continued to fulfil their statutory responsibilities with face to face contact with young people. Both Adult Probation services and Youth Offender Services have continued to provide the Courts with advice about suitable sentencing.

6. The pandemic has impacted on the range of interventions and support available to support offender desistance from crime. An obvious example of this is that Probation Services have not been able to bring groups of offenders together to deliver the usual range of accredited programmes that focus on Thinking Skills, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offending. One to one work has been delivered instead, with offenders being

prioritised for this work based on the level of risk they pose. Another example is Drug and Alcohol Services that have largely been delivered over the phone rather than face to face.

7. Direction of Bedfordshire, a Police and Crime Commissioner funded initiative that signposts offenders to services in the community, has been invaluable during the pandemic and has supported the statutory services to access support for offenders

Strategic Priorities;

8. Housing - Housing will always be a priority of the RRB, because it is very difficult for an offender to desist from crime if they do not have someone to live. The work the RRB expected to be doing to address the housing needs of offenders – which in broad terms was to improve offender access to housing by bringing local partners together – changed significantly as a result of the pandemic. The anticipated early release of prisoners during the first lockdown resulted in the establishment of a Homelessness Prevention Taskforce (HPT) in each Probation region (which for Bedfordshire is East of England). Whilst the anticipated early release of large numbers of prisoners did not happen, the teams remained in place to support offenders released from prison into accommodation. The OSB should note that the HPT is not an accommodation provider and does not replace the responsibilities of the Local Authority. Rather, funding is available for short term emergency accommodation (14 nights in a hotel) and for rent deposit or rent in advance to help an offender secure more permanent accommodation.

9. It has recently been announced that the East of England is one of 5 probation regions chosen as part of Project Vanguard which will see the HPT remain in place, with funding available for the first 12 weeks following release. Accommodation providers will be commissioned and wrap around support will be available. The OSB should note that the availability of move on accommodation for offenders, be this via the local authority or third sector providers, will be crucial if we are to significantly impact on offender homelessness. The bullet points identified under the 'Housing' priority thus remain very relevant.

10. Offender Management, Wellbeing and Employment, Training and Education

11. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) provides a framework for the management of some cohorts of offenders, determined by local partnership priorities. Many schemes lost their way following the split in Probation Services in 2014, and this was commented upon in a HMIP thematic inspection of IOM schemes in 2019. Bedfordshire's IOM scheme remains in place and is hosted by YouTurn Futures and it has continued to operate during the pandemic. The most recent performance report presented to the RRB is provided to give a flavour of the scheme. A new, national IOM strategy has been published (November 2020) with Operational Guidance due for publication in April 2021. Bedfordshire is well placed to respond to the strategy which in broad terms refocuses IOM on serious acquisitive crime. A task and finish group is currently underway to review the current cohorts, and to scope which offenders will be brought under IOM under the new strategy.

12. Reducing reoffending pathways are an essential part of supporting offenders to desist from crime. As noted above, Direction for Bedfordshire has become a key player in identifying these pathways, operating as a one stop shop of services.

13. With regards to Mental Health, the Board will wish to note that Luton is a pilot area for Community Mental Health Treatment Requirements which can be made by the courts as part of a Community Order.

3 Serious Violence

14. The arrangements in place to manage offenders who have either committed serious acts of violence, or who are risk of doing so, have continued to operate during the pandemic. The RRB has good links with other Boards who have oversight of this agenda, for example the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Strategic Management Board, and the YOS SMB – the Chair of the RRB sits on both of these Boards.

15. MAPPA Level 2 and 3 panels have continued to meet throughout the pandemic to ensure robust risk management of those offenders who pose a high risk of serious harm and where a partnership approach is required. Indeed, the transfer of meetings onto a digital platform has resulted in approved attendance by duty to co-operate agencies.

16. The multi agency gang panel (MAGPAN) has also continued to meet to focus on children and young adults involved in gang activity, and to provide support and interventions to desist.

17. The OSB is also asked to note the Probation Reform Programme whereby the Probation Services currently delivered by the Community Rehabilitation Company (since 2014) are brought back in to the public sector (the National Probation Service) from 26th of June 2021. This means the reunification of the Probation Service and is good news in terms of reducing reoffending as it means that Probation will once again be able to speak with 'one voice' in the partnership arena. It means that all offenders subject to statutory supervision will be under the supervision of the National Probation Service (part of Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service). A new Target Operating Model has been published and describes how Probation Services will be developed and delivered over the next few years.

Proposal/Option

18. For comments and or recommendation

Appendix (if any)

Appendix A - Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy

Appendix B - Direction for Bedfordshire Newsletter

Appendix C - IOM Performance Report

Appendix D - IOM strategy

List of Background Papers - Local Government Act 1972, Section 100D

19. None

Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Strategy

Aim: To reduce crime, prevent harm and repeat victimisation by understanding and responding to local crime and needs trends and ensuring offenders receive equitable access to services and support that will best effect their desistance from crime.

Bedfordshire Reducing Reoffending Strategic Priorities 2019/21

Housing	Offender Management, Wellbeing and Employment, Training & Education	Serious Violence
▪ Improve access to housing for people leaving custody ▪ Ensure all statutory partners are exercising Duty to Refer ▪ Improve support to people experiencing homelessness ▪ Identify and support innovative projects to increase housing opportunities	▪ Further develop and map IOM Cohorts to manage risks and impact on communities ▪ Identify new partnership opportunities via the Direction Hub ▪ Improve access to all other reducing reoffending pathways: drugs and alcohol, Education Training & Employment, Finance Budgeting & Debt, Children & Families, etc. ▪ Support a personalised approach to the complex needs of offenders ▪ Ensure those leaving custody have access to health and social care needs assessment and continuity through referrals to Community Mental Health Teams ▪ Agree and design collaborative working practices and work together under Mental Health Treatment Requirement ▪ Support the commissioner in evaluating Mental Health Service provision in Bedfordshire ▪ Support and develop pathways for Women Offenders and for Veterans	▪ Raise awareness among partner agencies about ongoing work and The Bedfordshire Strategy ▪ Identify and share information about emerging needs and partner plans to address these needs ▪ Exit young people from gangs and crime – promote success

Break down the barriers to partnership working and promote wider multi-agency opportunities to deliver this strategy for Bedfordshire

DIRECTION FOR BEDFORDSHIRE
FEBRUARY 2021

Direction for Bedfordshire

DIGITAL NETWORKING FORUMS

Direction for Bedfordshire was created under a two-strand vision: firstly, to connect individuals who engage with/are at risk of criminality with services that can help them get back on track; secondly to promote better partnership working in Bedfordshire and connect services with each other.

COVID-19 limited our face to face engagement with both partners and service users, and one solution to this was to virtually connect our various partners across the county. By using Zoom we have been hosting two forums to cover the North and South areas of Bedfordshire since April 2020. Since then, we have received a wide range of interest with 20+ different services and organisations attending across the two forums. This initiative has given partners from across the sector an opportunity to discuss how their service delivery has changed due to COVID-19, what is working well, and what issues or concerns they're facing. We have been overwhelmed by the positive response and feedback and are really proud of what has been achieved during these difficult times. Collaborative working has been enhanced as a result of the forums, and new partnerships have continually been formed.

We would like to thank all the partners and professionals that have contributed to the forums and we continue to invite professionals to come along and get involved.

Please get in touch via phone or email if you would like to join the future forums.

This newsletter is an overview and update for partners of all that has been going on with regards to the Direction for Bedfordshire Offender Hub in February 2021.

Written and Edited by: Lauren Cox (Offender Hub Coordinator, YouTurn Futures)

Direction for Bedfordshire Coordinators: Lauren Cox, Emma Freeman and Lucy Whitwham

The recent government roadmap plan for transitioning out of lockdown and restrictive measures may be a light at the end of the tunnel for some, and others may be sceptical or anxious about returning to normal life. From previous experience professionals know that restrictions being lifted means that there will be an increase in service users coming forward for support and disclosing information. Therefore, Bedfordshire partners across the different community pathways need to be working together to cope with this influx and provide the best service possible to those who have been made vulnerable, or had their vulnerabilities exacerbated, by the pandemic. Collaborative working means that we can all use our different skills and expertise to move people forward in their lives.

So, what have we been up to:

- We have been supporting **Bedford Borough Council** with the **Safer Streets Project** in the Midland Road area. We have attended the operational meetings throughout the project, offering our support for any residents who may have convictions that need help to make positive changes to their lives. We have also aided surveying by knocking on doors in the area with Council representatives and partner agencies to find out what residents think about their area, and supporting them with some crime prevention initiatives such as Smart Water and Ring Doorbells.

- We met with **Penrose Synergy** this month to discuss their new **CATE project** for women across Bedfordshire with complex needs, including offending histories or risks of criminality. There will be a Specialist Women's Support Coordinator who will tailor the service to each individual's needs; whether this be advocating, accompanying to appointments or meetings, signposting etc. We discussed how the *Direction+ Conditional Cautioning* scheme could be a useful referral route so that women who present in custody can be made aware of this new support.

- Central Bedfordshire Council now have Jayne Richards as their **Community Champion for Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller families**. Jayne is working to increase engagement with these families and communities to offer support for their individual needs. We met with Jayne to give more information about *Direction* and the Supported Pathway for young people work that YouTurn Futures is delivering in the local authority.

- There has been some great training opportunities offered this month: Central Bedfordshire Council offered training around **Working with Challenging Families** and **Working Together to Safeguard Adults at Risk.** These were extremely valuable for professional development and refreshing our knowledge. Although training has had to move online, these gave us an opportunity to connect with professionals to share experiences and ideas. Similarly, the **Trans Awareness** training delivered by the Recovery College gave a good insight into this community and a safe space to ask questions.

- We joined nearly 200 other professionals and parents of those affected by exploitation for the **VERU Conference 'Exploitation Life through the Lens of Parents'.** The VERU are keen for communities and multi-agency partnerships to work together to tackle this issue.

CASE STUDIES

All names have been changed to protect the service user's identity

"Kelvin's probation officer referred him to *Direction* asking if there were any courses that he could be signposted to. We contacted him directly and discussed his situation. It was clear that rather than a training course for the purposes of finding work, Kelvin was really looking for a positive use of his time to support his recovery from substance misuse and mental health issues. *Direction* suggested the **Recovery College** who have a wealth of workshops and groups available at the moment online. We passed on the prospectus and contact number and within a week, Kelvin was signed up to some groups that he was really enjoying."

"Jamie was in temporary employment and applied for a permanent role with his employer. He had verbally disclosed that he had some convictions but needed support with completing a written disclosure with the necessary details required from his employer. We were able to support him with how to complete the disclosure; what convictions he was required to disclose and ensured that he did not disclose more than he legally had to. We followed up by sending him the information from the **Unlock Information Hub** that details everything you need to know about the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, and provides examples of how to write disclosure letters or statements. We were so pleased that Jamie completed his disclosure to explain his unspent convictions to his employer, and as a result was successful in gaining a permanent contract."

"The forums are one of the most brilliant things to come out of the last year"
Penrose Synergy

"This information will be extremely useful for not only this service user but others in the future. I really appreciate your guidance with this."
National Probation Service

"A massive thank you for putting us in touch with the probation service, we have a meeting booked in the diary. Also, you have been amazing providing us with all the other information. Thanks so much!"
Community Led Initiatives

"This forum is a fantastic medium to connect and work with other people. I can't speak highly of it enough!"
Project NOVA

- **Luton Homeless Partnership** have hired a Homeless Health Participation Coordinator to work on improving the health outcomes for rough sleepers and those facing homelessness in the town. To support this role, they are also looking to take on **Volunteer Homeless Health Peer Supporters** to enhance this initiative and the engagement of service users. They are looking for volunteers who have lived experience of being homeless to support those who currently find themselves in that situation, in order to help them access healthcare. This is a great experience for people in the community to have their voices heard, influence support and services, and gain skills and experience that can be added to their CV. Please see the poster and information pamphlet for more details and circulate this information to colleagues and clients who would be interested in getting involved!

- **Digital poverty and exclusion** has been a persistent problem during this pandemic period, and it has been difficult to find solutions to cover all the different types of individuals in need. **High Sherriff of Bedfordshire Susan Lousada** has been working tirelessly throughout her year in post to get nearly 1700 young people a digital device to stay connected and engage with home schooling. Sue has provided a detailed statement about her great work – thank you Sue for all your hard work in not only this initiative, but also for all the support you've given to the voluntary sector. Sue has been a valuable regular attendee at our Digital Networking Forums and has collaborated with many services as a result!

- **International Women's Day** is coming up on Monday 8th March and this year's theme is 'Choose to Challenge'. In support of the day there is a social media campaign where individuals are taking a picture of themselves with their hands raised pledging to challenge inequality. At our recent Bedfordshire North Forum, the group got a picture of everyone raising their hands in support. Please keep an eye out for various partner events and campaigns happening in March in honour of this day.

- **WE'RE HIRING!** We're looking for two passionate and dedicated individuals to join our evolving Direction for Bedfordshire service and brand. If you're adaptable, have great customer service skills, and an understanding of criminal justice and rehabilitation then please follow this link to find out more about the role.

Service Shout Out!

Need to get back into work or build your personal & professional confidence? **SSG Training** have free accredited **courses and CPD support programmes** for everyone aged 16-65. If you're struggling with lockdown, maybe build your confidence with **Wellbeing, Maths & English, Digital Media, Business Admin, Health & Social Care** qualifications and pathway to success. If you just need a chance for an interview, join a programme that will link you with employers and vacancies such as **NHS, Civil Service, Amazon, Active Luton, teaching, sales, admin, cleaning, hospitality and lots more!** Since the start of the pandemic over 98% of candidates either achieved or progressed onto further education or work. At SSG, we're proud to help individuals of all abilities no matter what their background. **No laptops or ICT required with programmes having 1:1 and group based tuition to support next steps.**
Express your interest by contacting courses@ssgservices.co.uk OR www.ssgservices.co.uk OR (01234) 340782 (opt. 3).

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YouTurn
Restore, Reform & Reintegrate

Bedfordshire Police & Crime Commissioner

National Offender Management Service

National Probation Service

Criminal Justice Board

NPS South East and Eastern Division

Bedfordshire

**NPS South East and Eastern Division
Performance & Quality Team**

Quarter 3 2020/21
Version 2.1
Data Period: 01/04/2019 – 31/12/2020

Item 8.7 – Appendix C

1.0 Transforming Summary Justice

1.1 – Court Report Timeliness

All Pre-Sentence Report (PSR) types are included (Standard, Fast and Oral), with the table displaying the percentage of reports completed within the timescales set by the court.

It should be noted the below figures include all court reports completed by staff based in Bedfordshire, therefore a small proportion may have been completed for out of area courts. This measure currently forms part of the NPS Performance Dashboard, with a target of 95% to be completed by the requested date set by the court. The RAG status applied to figures 1.1 and 1.2 below are based on the following targets:

Green = above 95%, Amber = between 90% – 95%, Red = below 90%

Magistrates' Court
Figure 1.1 – Reports completed for Magistrates Court

Completed Month	Report Type			Total	Completed on Time	% of Reports Completed on Time
	Fast	Oral	Standard			
Apr-20	4	3	0	7	7	100.0%
May-20	4	4	0	8	8	100.0%
Jun-20	3	9	0	12	12	100.0%
Jul-20	9	4	0	13	13	100.0%
Aug-20	17	3	0	20	20	100.0%
Sep-20	24	4	0	28	28	100.0%
Oct-20	21	6	1	28	28	100.0%
Nov-20	23	16	0	39	39	100.0%
Dec-20	18	2	0	20	20	100.0%
Total	**123**	**51**	**1**	**175**	**175**	**100.0%**

Crown Court
Figure 1.2 – Reports completed for Crown Court

Completed Month	Report Type			Total	Completed on Time	% of Reports Completed on Time
	Fast	Oral	Standard			
Apr-20	15	0	5	20	20	100.0%
May-20	12	0	1	13	13	100.0%
Jun-20	17	0	1	18	18	100.0%
Jul-20	29	0	2	31	31	100.0%
Aug-20	22	0	3	25	25	100.0%
Sep-20	28	0	3	31	31	100.0%
Oct-20	23	1	4	28	28	100.0%
Nov-20	33	0	2	35	35	100.0%
Dec-20	23	1	6	30	30	100.0%
Total	**202**	**2**	**27**	**231**	**231**	**100.0%**

1.2 – Reports Completed on the Day

The NPS is currently undertaking the Effectiveness, Efficiency and Excellence (E3) change programme, of which court delivery is a key priority area. Changes to Court delivery focus around an increase in the number of PSRs completed on the day. The PSR targets for the E3 programme are:

1. For all reports to be completed by the court team (currently some reports are completed by an offender's existing Probation Officer outside of court).
2. For 90% of PSRs to be completed on-the-day, with 60% in oral format and 30% in written format.

Same day reports are those requested and completed on the same day. The below information relates to reports requested by and completed for Courts within Bedfordshire, which is why the figures differ slightly to those displayed within figures 1.1 and 1.2. Reports written by written by a Bedfordshire report writer for a court outside of Bedfordshire will show against the area in which the offender was sentenced.

Figure 1.3 – Reports Completed on the Day: Court Type

Completed Month	Crown			Magistrates'			Combined Total		
	Reports Completed On The Day	Crown Total	% Comp on the Day	Reports Completed On The Day	Mags' Total	% Comp on the Day	Reports Completed On The Day	Combined Total	% Comp on the Day
Apr-20	0	20	**0%**	3	7	**43%**	3	27	**11%**
May-20	0	13	**0%**	4	8	**50%**	4	21	**19%**
Jun-20	0	18	**0%**	8	12	**67%**	8	30	**27%**
Jul-20	0	31	**0%**	3	13	**23%**	3	44	**7%**
Aug-20	0	25	**0%**	3	20	**15%**	3	45	**7%**
Sep-20	0	31	**0%**	4	28	**14%**	4	59	**7%**
Oct-20	0	28	**0%**	4	28	**14%**	4	56	**7%**
Nov-20	0	35	**0%**	16	39	**41%**	16	74	**22%**
Dec-20	1	30	**3%**	2	20	**10%**	3	50	**6%**
	1	**231**	**0.4%**	**47**	**175**	**26.9%**	**48**	**406**	**11.8%**
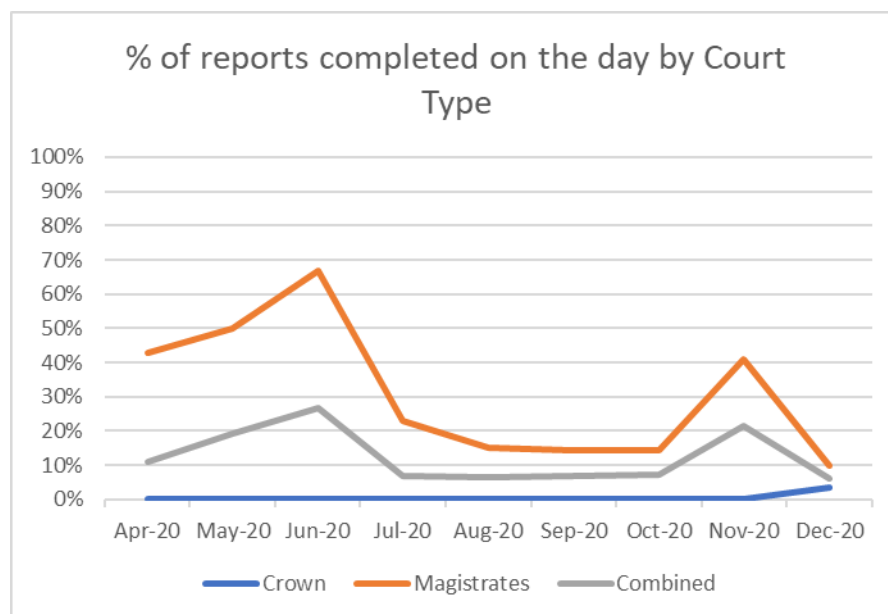
Figure 1.4 – Reports Completed on the Day: Report Type

Completed Month	Oral Report			Fast Report			Standard Report		
	Reports Comp'd On The Day	Total	% Comp On The Day	Reports Comp'd On The Day	Total	% Comp On The Day	Reports Comp'd On The Day	Total	% Comp On The Day
Apr-20	3	3	**100%**	0	19	**0%**	0	5	**0.0%**
May-20	4	4	**100%**	0	17	**0%**	0	1	**0.0%**
Jun-20	8	9	**89%**	0	22	**0%**	0	1	**0.0%**
Jul-20	3	4	**75%**	0	39	**0%**	0	2	**0.0%**
Aug-20	3	3	**100%**	0	40	**0%**	0	3	**0.0%**
Sep-20	4	4	**100%**	0	52	**0%**	0	3	**0.0%**
Oct-20	4	7	**57%**	0	44	**0%**	0	5	**0.0%**
Nov-20	16	16	**100%**	0	56	**0%**	0	2	**0.0%**
Dec-20	3	3	**100%**	0	43	**0%**	0	6	**0.0%**
	48	**53**	**90.6%**	**0**	**332**	**0.0%**	**0**	**28**	**0.0%**
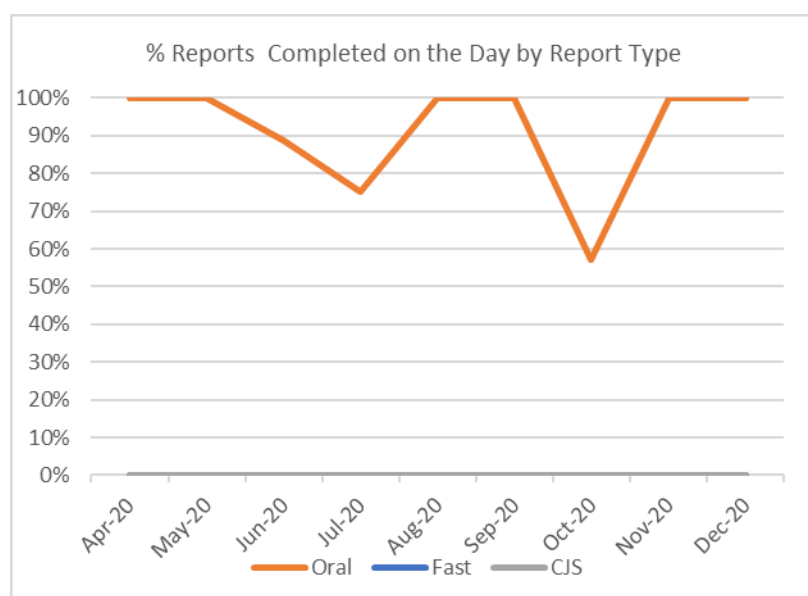
2.0 Public Confidence

2.1 – Community & Suspended Sentence Order Completion Rates

The below figures display the number of Community and Suspended Sentence Order terminations during the reporting month, where the offender was managed by Bedfordshire at the time of termination. Based on the reason for termination, a successful percentage has been calculated. For example Completed (Early) is deemed a successful termination, whereas a termination reason of Revoked (Further Offence) is classed as a failure. This measure currently forms part of the NPS Performance Dashboard, with a target of 75% (improvement trigger target = 65%). The RAG status applied to figure 2.1 is based on the following targets: Green = above 75%, Amber = between 65% – 75%, Red = below 65%

Figure 2.1 – CO/SSO Completion Rates

Month/Year	Success	Failure	Total	% Successful
Apr-20	5	2	7	71.4%
May-20	8	3	11	72.7%
Jun-20	5	1	6	83.3%
Jul-20	6	2	8	75.0%
Aug-20	4	0	4	100.0%
Sep-20	2	0	2	100.0%
Oct-20	3	2	5	60.0%
Nov-20	9	2	11	81.8%
Dec-20	3	0	3	100.0%
Total	**45**	**12**	**57**	**78.9%**

2.2 – Completion of Licences and Post Sentence Supervision Period

The table includes the number of orders terminated during the reporting month, where the offender was managed by Bedfordshire at the point at which the licence/post sentence supervision period was terminated. A successful termination is based on whether the offender was terminated using a successful termination reason and hadn't subsequently been recalled to Prison after release. This measure currently forms part of the NPS Performance Dashboard, with a target of 65% (improvement trigger target = 55%). The RAG status applied to figure 2.1 is based on the following targets: Green = above 65%, Amber = between 55% – 65%, Red = below 55%

Figure 2.2 – Licence/PSS Completion Rates

Month/Year	Success	Failure	Total	% Successful
Apr-20	12	11	23	52.2%
May-20	6	6	12	50.0%
Jun-20	9	10	19	47.4%
Jul-20	7	14	21	33.3%
Aug-20	6	7	13	46.2%
Sep-20	7	5	12	58.3%
Oct-20	6	7	13	46.2%
Nov-20	8	11	19	42.1%
Dec-20	6	6	12	50.0%
Total	**67**	**77**	**144**	**46.5%**

2.3 – Caseload Mapping

Caseload figures were extracted on 10/02/2021, where the order is managed by Bedfordshire. All Order types are included and have been split into three categories Community (Community Orders/SSOs), Released on Licence and Offenders currently In Custody. Also provided are the teams/office of the Offender Manager currently supervising the offender.

Figure 2.3 – Caseload Mapping

Order Manager Team	Community		Community Total	On Licence		On Licence Total	In Custody		In Custody Total	Total
	M	F		M	F		M	F		
Bedford	78		**78**	133	17	**150**	103	5	**108**	336
Luton	76	3	**79**	209	9	**218**	213	14	**227**	524
Total	154	3	**157**	342	26	**368**	316	19	**335**	860

2.4 – Victim Contact

Information is not currently available due to the introduction of a new Victim Case Management System

2.5 – Victim Satisfaction

Every Victim who agree to face to face contact with an NPS Victim Liaison Officer is given the opportunity to feedback on how satisfied they were with the level of service received. The below table includes all feedback returns received by the Bedfordshire Victim Unit between 01/04/2020 – 30/09/2020 and the proportion who were satisfied with the level of service received.

Figure 2.5 – Victim Feedback

Quarter	Gender	Number of Victim Surveys Returned	Number of Victims Satisfied with the Service Received	% of Victims Satisfied with the Service Received
Q1 20/21	Male			
	Female	No Returns Received for Quarter 1		
	Total			
Q2 20/21	Male			
	Female	No Returns Received for Quarter 2		
	Total			
Q3 20/21	Male			
	Female	No Returns Received for Quarter 3		
	Total			
Q4 20/21	Male			
	Female			
	Total			

3.0 Reducing Re-offending

The figures below are limited to offenders under Probation supervision who were released from custody, or received a non-custodial sentence within a three-month period. These offenders are then tracked for a further 12 months to see if they go on to commit a proven re-offence. A proven re-offence is defined as any offence committed in a one-year follow-up period that resulted in a court conviction, or caution in the one-year follow-up or a further six month waiting period (to allow time for cases to progress through the courts).

These statistics are produced by the Ministry of Justice using various data sources. Further breakdown of this data by the National Probation Service is not currently possible as there is no access to the raw data. The summary data used in this report is published on the gov.uk website. *Note – NPS SE&E = NPS South East & Eastern.*

3.1 – Divisional Proven Re-offending

Figure 3.1 – Binary & Frequency Rates of Proven Re-Offending

Oct-15 to Jun-18	Binary %	Δ	R	Frequency #	Δ	R	Cohort #	R	OGRS 4 Avg #	R
NPS London	34.12	▼	2	4.08	▲	2	1064	5	40.53	5
NPS Midlands	34.73	▼	3	4.56	▲	5	1362	3	41.91	4
NPS North East	41.98	▲	6	4.59	▼	6	1627	1	46.34	2
NPS North West	35.79	▲	5	4.05	▲	1	1453	2	43.97	3
NPS SE&E	33.71	▼	1	4.98	▲	7	1151	4	40.12	6
NPS SW&SC	34.85	▼	4	4.26	▼	4	1013	6	39.69	7
NPS Wales	48.50	▲	7	4.08	▼	3	734	7	46.90	1

Binary Rate = the proportion of offenders who reoffend

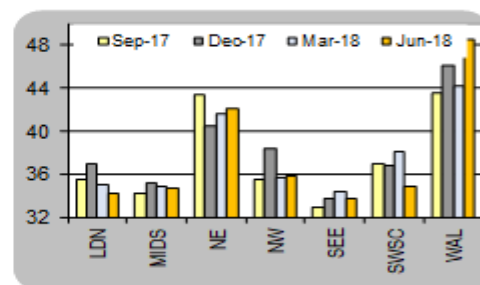**Frequency Rate** = the average number of reoffences per reoffender

3.2 – Binary Rate of Re-offending
The binary rate of re-offending details the proportion of offenders who re-offend.

Figure 3.2 – Binary Rate

Binary Rate: Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend

Binary Rate	Sep-17 %	Dec-17 %	Mar-18 %	Jun-18 %	
NPS London	35.42	36.85	35.00	34.12	▼
NPS Midlands	34.13	35.18	34.87	34.73	▼
NPS North East	43.39	40.36	41.59	41.98	▲
NPS North West	35.43	38.37	35.63	35.79	▲
NPS SE&E	32.81	33.63	34.36	33.71	▼
NPS SW&SC	36.93	36.72	38.00	34.85	▼
NPS Wales	43.53	46.05	44.15	48.50	▲

3.3 –Frequency Rate of Re-offending
The binary rate of re-offending details the average number of re-offences per reoffender.

Figure 3.3 – Frequency Rate

Frequency Rate: Average Number of Reoffences per Reoffender

Frequency Rate	Sep-17 #	Dec-17 #	Mar-18 #	Jun-18 #	
NPS London	3.70	4.14	3.71	4.08	▲
NPS Midlands	4.34	4.15	4.33	4.56	▲
NPS North East	4.50	4.56	4.79	4.59	▼
NPS North West	3.87	3.91	3.86	4.05	▲
NPS SE&E	4.88	4.64	4.37	4.98	▲
NPS SW&SC	4.55	4.58	4.28	4.26	▼
NPS Wales	4.57	4.45	4.31	4.08	▼
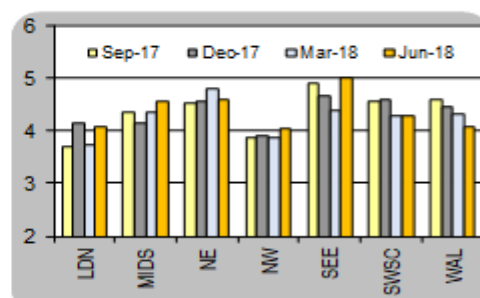
DATA Period Reported: Oct 15 – Jun 18.

4.0 Sentencing Trends

The following information details sentences at Courts within Bedfordshire and the order was subsequently located to a National Probation Service provider. Includes sentences made between 01/04/2020 – 31/12/2020, summarised by Order Category and Gender.

4.1 – Sentencing Trends: All Cases

Figure 4.1 – All Cases

Disposal Category	Disposal Quarter/Year				
	Quarter 1 20-21	Quarter 2 20-21	Quarter 3 20-21	Quarter 4 20-21	Total
CO Standalone UPW		1	1		2
CJA CO Non-Standalone					
ORA CO Non-Standalone With RAR	5	8	13		26
ORA CO Non-Standalone Without RAR	2	2	3		7
ORA Custody With PSS <12 Months	4	5	7		16
ORA Custody With PSS 12 Months Or More	9	12	5		26
ORA Custody Without PSS 12 Months Or More	12	23	13		48
SSO Standalone UPW		2	2		4
CJA SSO Non-Standalone					
ORA SSO Non-Standalone With RAR	8	9	21		38
ORA SSO Non-Standalone Without RAR	6	12	7		25
Other Custody < 12 Months	2	2	4		8
Other Custody 12 Months Or More	4	6	9		19
Other	1	1	3		5
Total	53	83	88		224

4.2 – Sentencing Trends: Males

Figure 4.2 – Males

Disposal Category	Disposal Quarter/Year				
	Quarter 1 20-21	Quarter 2 20-21	Quarter 3 20-21	Quarter 4 20-21	Total
CO Standalone UPW		1	1		2
CJA CO Non-Standalone					
ORA CO Non-Standalone With RAR	5	8	13		26
ORA CO Non-Standalone Without RAR	2	2	2		6
ORA Custody With PSS <12 Months	3	5	7		15
ORA Custody With PSS 12 Months Or More	8	12	4		24
ORA Custody Without PSS 12 Months Or More	12	23	12		47
SSO Standalone UPW		2	2		4
CJA SSO Non-Standalone					
ORA SSO Non-Standalone With RAR	8	9	21		38
ORA SSO Non-Standalone Without RAR	6	10	6		22
Other Custody < 12 Months	1	2	4		7
Other Custody 12 Months Or More	4	6	9		19
Other	1	1	3		5
Total	50	81	84		215

4.3 – Sentencing Trends: Females

Figure 4.3 – Females

Disposal Category	Disposal Quarter/Year				
	Quarter 1 20-21	Quarter 2 20-21	Quarter 3 20-21	Quarter 4 20-21	Total
CO Standalone UPW					
CJA CO Non-Standalone					
ORA CO Non-Standalone With RAR					
ORA CO Non-Standalone Without RAR			1		1
ORA Custody With PSS <12 Months	1				1
ORA Custody With PSS 12 Months Or More	1		1		2
ORA Custody Without PSS 12 Months Or More			1		1
SSO Standalone UPW					
CJA SSO Non-Standalone					
ORA SSO Non-Standalone With RAR					
ORA SSO Non-Standalone Without RAR		2	1		3
Other Custody < 12 Months	1				1
Other Custody 12 Months Or More					
Other					
Total	3	2	4		9

4.4 – Sentencing Trends: BAME

Figure 4.4 – BAME

Disposal Category	Disposal Quarter/Year				
	Quarter 1 20-21	Quarter 2 20-21	Quarter 3 20-21	Quarter 4 20-21	Total
CO Standalone UPW		1			1
CJA CO Non-Standalone					
ORA CO Non-Standalone With RAR	2	4	3		9
ORA CO Non-Standalone Without RAR	1		1		2
ORA Custody With PSS <12 Months	3	1			4
ORA Custody With PSS 12 Months Or More	5	8	1		14
ORA Custody Without PSS 12 Months Or More	5	10	4		19
SSO Standalone UPW			1		1
CJA SSO Non-Standalone					
ORA SSO Non-Standalone With RAR	1	4	7		12
ORA SSO Non-Standalone Without RAR	2	1	4		7
Other Custody < 12 Months			1		1
Other Custody 12 Months Or More	3	3	2		8
Other	1		2		3
Total	23	32	26		81

Further Information

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IOM Strategy Refresh

1. Integrated Offender Management is the joint management of offenders by police, probation and other partner agencies (including local authorities, drug and alcohol support services, mental health services, accommodation providers and voluntary sector organisations). All partners are involved in the case management of IOM offenders, and work with offenders to offer priority access to rehabilitative interventions and services. In the event of reoffending, police and probation will take necessary enforcement action. These strands of work are facilitated by close partnership working and information sharing between police, probation and other partner agencies. IOM aims to rehabilitate offenders, addressing underlying criminogenic needs, to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

2. IOM is not a statutory management arrangement. In recent years, IOM has been driven locally, and schemes have selected their IOM cohorts based on local, rather than national, priorities. Across the country, schemes have worked with a wide range of cohorts: serious acquisitive offenders, gangs, domestic violence perpetrators etc. Offenders managed on IOM can be either on licence or serving a community order, and, in instances where a licence or order expires whilst an offender is still engaged with IOM, can be non-statutory.

3. A recent inspection by HMIP and HMICFRS found that IOM had 'lost its way.' They noted an absence of national strategic leadership for IOM, and that the diversity of cohorts being worked with across England and Wales has exacerbated IOM's lack of national consistency. HMIP and HMICFRS recommended that the MoJ and HO should refresh the joint IOM strategy, and provide clear leadership and support for the delivery of IOM and sharing of best practice.

4. We (the MoJ and HO) have now undertaken this work and refreshed the joint IOM strategy. The strategy seeks to bring consistency to IOM around aims and cohort selection. IOM aims to **make communities safer by reducing reoffending**. The strategy refocuses IOM on **neighbourhood crime** (burglary, robbery, theft from the person and vehicle theft). The strategy also enables schemes to retain their local flexibility, and to work with other cohorts when they have sufficient resource to do so, by using a 'fixed, flex and free' model for cohort selection. The 'fixed' portion of the cohort should draw from offenders who have committed specifically neighbourhood offences; the 'flex' portion is space for offenders who may not have committed neighbourhood crime offences but who would benefit from a neighbourhood crime IOM approach; and the 'free' portion enables schemes to work with entirely different cohorts, requiring a separate tailored approach with different pathways (e.g. domestic abuse offenders).

5. The decision to focus IOM on neighbourhood crime has been made for several reasons. These include:

    *   The IOM approach works well for this cohort of offenders, who often have multiple criminogenic needs. Taking a needs-based approach to managing these offenders can reduce the underlying drivers of crime.

- The aim of IOM is to make communities safer by reducing reoffending. Neighbourhood crime offences have some of the highest reoffending rates across all offence types. Reducing reoffending within this cohort will have a significant impact on overall reoffending rates.
- It is one of this Government's criminal justice priorities to drive down neighbourhood crime. Neighbourhood crimes have low suspect identification rates, undermining public confidence in the justice system.
- There is a tried and tested model for IOM with acquisitive offenders – many of the necessary partnership relationships are already established, and working with this cohort does not create additional training needs.

6. Following the publication of this strategy, we are committed to publishing operational guidance in 2021. This guidance should assist schemes with the implementation of the strategy, and ensure that schemes feel supported by the centre in their local delivery of IOM. We also plan to conduct a national evaluation of IOM once the strategy has been operationalised, to increase the evidence base for IOM and ensure that IOM is meeting its aims.