



Report to: Policy & Performance Improvement Committee Meeting - 12 September 2022

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Report Summary	
Report Title	Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood Community Safety Partnership Progress and Performance Update and Review of Priorities.
Purpose of Report	To provide an update on the work undertaken by the Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood Community Safety Partnership. The report will set out the current performance and explain the choice of priorities for the current year.
Recommendations	That Policy & Performance Improvement Committee review the Community Safety Partnership performance and priorities.
Reason for Recommendation	To ensure that the Community Safety Partnership is addressing the right priorities in the right way.

1.0 Background

1.1 The existence of a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a statutory requirement under Section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 (“the Act”), as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police & Justice Act 2006. There are a number of ‘Responsible Authorities’ that form the partnership. They are:

- i. The District Council(s)
- ii. The County Council
- iii. The Chief Officer of Police
- iv. The Fire and Rescue Authority
- v. The Clinical Commissioning Group

1.2 In the practical process of operating, the CSP needs to create a functioning local partnership that develops and promotes multi-agency working with the aims of reducing crime and disorder, misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and reducing reoffending in its area.

1.3 The Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood CSP (BNSCSP) has three layers to its existing structure with a single strategic group (Joint Strategic Group; “the JSG”), a single delivery group (Partnership Delivery Group; “the PDG”) and a number of operational groups.

- 1.4 The chair of the JSG represents the CSP at the Nottinghamshire Safer Neighbourhoods Board and this role alternates between the two district councils on a biennial basis. The BNSCSP is administered by the Community Safety Partnership Support Officer which is a full-time post based at Castle House in Newark. Other posts that service and support the CSP are the Domestic Violence Co-Ordinator and the Partnership Analyst.
- 1.5 The CSP has a well-established schedule of meetings that are administered by the CSP Support Officer. Meeting attendance does vary with attendees fluctuating based primarily on the value that they derive from attendance.
- 1.6 The priorities of the CSP are intelligence led but need to reserve the right to include its own priorities as a matter of local determination for the benefit of the communities it serves. To a certain degree it will always be the case that elected members and communities themselves will feedback intelligence to the individual organisations that make up the CSP about what is concerning them at any point in time. The CSP needs to be capable of responding to those needs.

2.0 Proposal/Options Considered

- 2.1 Each month the CSP analyst produces a performance report based on all crime and a separate smaller report based on antisocial behaviour. This shows the comparative performance of the Community Safety Partnerships in the county (there are three) and each district. This shows the change in all crime/ASB compared to the same period last year as well as providing some more detailed analysis on the locations and causes of any hot spots.
- 2.2 The performance for Crime for 2021/2022 is shown below

	Performance
Force	-7%
County	-7.7%
BNS CSP	-5.9%
NSDC	-14.5%

The performance for ASB for 21/22 is shown below

	Performance
Force	12%
County	17%
BNS CSP	22%
NSDC	15%

- 2.3 The Joint Strategic Group of the CSP is responsible for setting the priorities. This process is informed by a strategic assessment of crime and disorder, substance misuse and re-offending drawn from the evidence of the previous year.

2.4 The priorities that have been agreed for 2022/2023 are:

- Domestic Violence
- Burglary
- Rural Crime
- Area based work/Town Centre Issues (ASB)
- Gypsy and Travellers (Newark)
- Community Cohesion
- Knife Crime
- Exclusions (Bassetlaw)

2.5 The table below sets out the rationale behind each priority.

Priority	Evidence	Current Structure	Local concerns/response
Domestic and Sexual Abuse	<p>A high proportion (approx. 50%) of violence related crimes are linked to domestic abuse.</p> <p>The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a new duty on local authorities.</p>	<p>Countywide structures are in place, with the PCC commissioning DV services and our CSP structure is well established.</p> <p>Intelligence is in place and referral mechanisms well established and well known.</p>	<p>We have a possible issue of under reporting of Domestic Abuse and so promotional work continues.</p> <p>Domestic Homicide Reviews have to be organised and signed off at a local level.</p>
Burglary (not specifically mentioned in the P&C Plan but covered under All Crime)	<p>Locally we will experience spikes and are vulnerable to travelling gangs and known individuals so remains a priority at a local level and a Police priority.</p>	<p>Response is led by the Police and partners would be guided by the Police on any 'value added' work that can be done. Well established and tested response techniques are available to the Police.</p>	<p>BNS has some specific vulnerabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality/high value residential burglaries (including key thefts for high value cars) Rural burglary in isolated locations ATM thefts in isolated rural sites
Rural Crime (this is specifically mentioned in the P&C Plan).	<p>BNS is predominantly a rural area and therefore vulnerable to specific crime types not experienced in other areas.</p>	<p>Chief Inspector Heather Maelor is the county lead on rural crime. The CSP is currently working on a specific rural crime initiative.</p>	<p>BNS are likely to maintain this as a priority because of the geography of the area which is vulnerable to off road bikes, hare coursing, fuel theft, fly tipping and other such crimes.</p>

Priority	Evidence	Current Structure	Local concerns/response
Area Based Work (not specifically mentioned in the P&C Plan)	This area of work is very much led by local intelligence.	Area based work is currently delivered in N&S through the Community Safety team and Community Engagement team. A	N&S has a focus on low level ASB, and local environmental quality in Newark with the recent appointment of wardens and upgrading of CCTV. The Safer Streets 4 project will focus on this priority.
Gypsy Romany Traveller Community not specifically mentioned in the P&C Plan but Hate Crime and Community Cohesion are.	Newark has the largest G&T community in Notts. The G&T community faces a range of challenges around education, access to services, victimisation and hate crime, and perception from the settled community. Unauthorised encampments affect the whole of Notts, particularly in the summer months	Land use and planning issues are particularly controversial. Police resource for the G&T community has been identified.	Political concern in N&S around planning on Tolney Lane and other sites. Public perception that the G&T community are not subject to the same level of enforcement as other sections of society. Concerns aired that organised crime gangs are operating out of Tolney Lane. Lack of services for Travellers causing a feeling of disconnect and lawlessness in the community.
Community Cohesion (in the Police and Crime Plan under the heading Supporting victims, survivors, witnesses and communities)	In Nottinghamshire, just under half (48%) of residents consulted via the annual Resident Survey feel that their area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together.	N&S has developed its Community Engagement team and has developed a number of 'days of action' within communities N&S has recently delivered days of action aligned to the CSG agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the Eastern European community • G&T Community • New and Emerging Communities • Hate Crime
Knife Crime	Knife enabled violence in Notts predominantly involves young males aged between 16 and 25 years committing offences in public spaces (43%), some of which can be attributable to evolving crime networks and disputes over drug dealing territories.	Nottinghamshire has a Knife Crime Strategy and the Violence Reduction Unit has this as a priority.	There is no evidence that Newark and Sherwood has a gang culture that is leading to the carrying of weapons. The biggest risk to the CSP area would appear to be linked to 'County Lines' and 'Organised Crime Gangs' expanding into the outlying areas to sell drugs. Violence and knife crime associated with this activity is of potential concern.

2.6 Over the past 2 years the CSP has delivered 2 Safer Streets Projects within Newark. This have been primarily addressing burglary and vehicle crime but have also had an impact on the feelings of safety and community cohesion. A survey following the completion of the Safety Streets one project found the outcomes:

83% of respondents feel safer

53% feel the area is cleaner

40% of respondents feel safer after dark

44% of respondents feels the community looks out for each other better than it did

2.7 A submission by the CSP for Safer Streets 4 funding was submitted to the Home Office earlier this year. The bid was successful and the project funding a proved. This is funding of £750,000 across Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood which will have a focus of:

Anti-social behaviour,

Violence against Woman and girls

Perceptions of safety

2.8 The Newark and Sherwood elements of the bid is centred around the Market Square and St Mary's Church Gardens and will seek to improve lighting and CCTV coverage. There are smaller elements of the bid addressing ASB in St Marks precinct, improving ShopWatch, awareness rising for staff and public working/using the night-time economy and projects for reducing vehicle thefts.

2.9 The Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner has in previous years provide funding for the CSP to carry out local activities aimed at delivering its local priorities. This has been used in Newark & Sherwood to provide a wide range of very localised interventions such as graffiti projects, taxi marshals, water safety campaigns and other diversionary activities. A bid has been submitted for 2022/2023 but the outcome is not yet known.

3.0 Implications

3.1 The following implications have been considered

3.2 Financial Implications

The posts that support the work of the CSP are fully budgeted. Any activities that are undertaken to support the CSP are funded from existing budgets or are subject to bids to a variety of sources.

Background Papers and Published Documents

None