



South Warwickshire  
Community Safety Partnership  
(Safer South Warwickshire)

## Partnership Plan

**April 2014- March 2017**  
**(Updated June 2016)**

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## **1. Vision Statement**

The South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership (SWCSP) vision for South Warwickshire is that it should be an attractive and desirable place to live, work and visit, with a sense of safety which reflects the low risk of becoming a victim of crime in the area.

## **2. Introduction**

The production of a Partnership Plan is a statutory duty and is updated annually following agreement of the SWCSP priorities and can only be produced following agreement of the County Community Safety Agreement (see Appendix 12.1)

It is a public document.

This version of the Partnership Plan has been updated with details of performance against the 2015/16 targets, confirms priorities and targets for 2016/17 and sets out how we will utilise resources to achieve maximum impact during the forthcoming year. It will be revised on an annual basis until it is completely re-drafted in 2017.

This Plan has been revised following approval of the 2016/17 Partnership Strategic Assessment and takes into account a number of existing strategies and plans which complement this Partnership Plan and contribute to its aims and objectives including:

- Warwickshire Community Safety Agreement
- Warwickshire Alcohol and Drugs Implementation Plan
- Warwickshire Violence against Women & Girls Strategy
- Warwickshire Strategy for Reducing Reoffending.
- Warwickshire ASB Strategy
- South Warwickshire Violent Crime Action Plan
- South Warwickshire Antisocial Behaviour Approach & Action Plan
- Warwickshire Police & Crime Plan
- Youth Justice Plan
- Warwickshire Prevent Strategy
- South Warwickshire Rural Crime Action Plan

### 3. Performance 2015/16

June 2016

## Community Safety Performance Monitoring Report

South Warwickshire  
End

2015/16 Report – Year

### 1a. Performance – South Warwickshire

VIOLENT CRIME* Local Indicators	2014/15 Baseline	2015/16 Target	Year End 2015/16	Change on Baseline 2014/15	Status vs Target
Violence Against the Person & Sexual Offences	2,107	-	3,681	75% (1,574)	-
<i>Violence with injury</i>	986	-	1,388	41% (402)	-
<i>Violence without injury</i>	840	-	1,893	125% (1,053)	-
ACQUISITIVE CRIME Local Indicators	2014/15 Baseline	2015/16 Target	Year End 2015/16	Change on Baseline 2014/15	Status vs Target
Serious Acquisitive Crime	1,716	-	1,591	7% (125)	-
<i>Domestic Burglary</i>	514	-	521	1% (7)	-
<i>Robbery</i>	84	-	63	25% (21)	-
<i>Theft from Vehicle</i>	924	-	812	12% (112)	-
<i>Theft of Vehicle</i>	194	-	195	1% (1)	-
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR Local Indicators	2014/15 Baseline	2015/16 Target	Year End 2015/16	Change on Baseline 2014/15	Status vs Target
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (All)	6,545	6,544	5,967	9% (578)	G
<i>Personal</i>	1,466	-	1,206	18% (260)	-
<i>Nuisance</i>	4,616	-	4,183	9% (433)	-
<i>Environmental</i>	463	-	578	25% (115)	-
Criminal Damage & Arson	1,608	-	1,672	4% (64)	-
Deliberate Small Fire Incidents**	97	-	100	3% (3)	-
				Change on Baseline	

June 2016

				2014/15	
<b>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME</b>	<b>10,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>18% (1,964)</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Warwickshire Police

Notes:

\* Violent crime target and status vs target columns left blank due to impact of changes to the crime recording method and inclusion of back record conversion figures which make comparison to 2014/15 unfeasible.

\*\* Deliberate Small Fire incidents reported to Warwickshire Fire & Rescue Service

For this 2015/16 year end report the RAG scale represents whether levels were higher than, the same as or less than at year end 2014/15:

**Green** = below year end total 2014/15  
**Red** = above year end total 2014/15  
**Amber** = equal to year end total 2014/15

#### Changes to Police Recording 2015/16

The assessment period for this year's report has been influenced significantly by a number of changes to crime recording. Chief Constable Martin Jelley addressed the significance of the changes to CSPs in a briefing note, the key points are summarised below:

- ❖ Home office counting rules changed following a HMIC inspection of all forces into crime data integrity.
- ❖ All offences reported to police under these rules are now recorded as a crime on first contact prior to investigation, whereas previously this was not always the case and varying degrees of investigation used to sometimes take place in order to ascertain if a crime had been committed.
- ❖ The Home Office have introduced new categories such as ones around malicious internet/phone communication e.g. harassment utilising Facebook which has created an uplift in what the police now record that would not have been necessarily in the past.
- ❖ In addition to the above, Warwickshire Police undertook an audit into the 2014 crime data and as a result of this a number of additional offences were identified, crimed and added to the 2015 crime figures. The main categories affected by this were violent crime and serious acquisitive crime. This process was referred to as 'back record conversion' and has resulted in inflated 2015 crime figures. These back record conversion figures are included in the crime data used within this report.

Warwickshire Police have stressed that although the crime figures show increases, they have no reason to believe that there has been an increase in day to day crime in our communities. It must also be noted that Anti-Social Behaviour figures have not been affected by any of the recent changes and remain comparable to last year.

For the reasons outlined the 2015/16 crime data will become the new baseline from which to compare figures in future Strategic Assessments.

June 2016

#### **4. Context -Horizon Scanning**

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to provide an accurate picture of the crime and disorder issues affecting South Warwickshire and to inform the review of the existing Partnership priorities. The report identifies long and short term trends and issues affecting SWCSP. It also aims to predict any increase/decrease in crimes/incidents and identify new and emerging threats.

When the Strategic Assessment was produced in March 2016, Warwickshire Observatory identified some broad political, economic, social and organisational issues which might impact on SWCSP. These are detailed in Horizon Scanning in Appendix 12.2.

#### **5. SWCSP Priorities and Targets 2016/17**

At a Special Meeting of the Strategic Member Board held on Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016, it was resolved that the SWCSP Priorities for 2016/17 would be:

##### **Violent Crime**

Violent crime to remain a priority with a focus on:

- ❖ Domestic violence.
- ❖ Domestic abuse.
- ❖ Alcohol and drug related violent crime.

##### **ASB**

- ❖ ASB to remain a priority for SWCSP.
- ❖ Continue to support the implementation of E-CINS.
- ❖ Support proactive, educational initiatives around substance misuse and ASB and street begging.

##### **Reducing Re-offending**

- ❖ It is proposed that Reducing Re-offending remains a priority for SWCSP with a focus on offender management.

##### **Alcohol and Drugs**

- ❖ Alcohol/Drugs to remain a cross cutting theme, particularly in relation to violent crime and anti-social behaviour.



## 6. Funding 2016/17

SWCSP has no independent resources and relies instead on the core funding of partner agencies and now the outcome of a bidding process to the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC).

In 2016/17 SWCSP was successful in a bid for £88,043 to the PCC:

- Going Out & Staying Safe (GOSS)- £83,933  
Outcomes are to reduce violence and reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce re-offending. GOSS is the early intervention approach developed to reduce late night violence and rowdy behaviour in the two hot-spots in South Warwickshire being Leamington and Stratford Town Centres. This model is intelligence led in terms of times, locations and offenders and has proved to be very effective. It is aimed at the 16-25 age group who are the most likely perpetrators and victims of violence and most likely perpetrators of rowdy behaviour.
- Deliberate small fires - £4,050  
Outcomes are to reduce small deliberate fires and anti-social behaviour. We will re-introduce anti-social behaviour intervention teams (ASBiT) which are joint Fire & Rescue and PCSO patrols in the hot spot areas during the evening.

One of the PCC's priorities is to reduce crime in the rural areas. A grant of £51,762 has been approved to fund a full time Rural Crime Coordinator post for South Warwickshire and projects for 2016/7.

- Reducing Crime in the Rural Area -£51,762  
Outcome – to increase reporting of rural crime; increase public confidence; empower individuals and communities to protect themselves; reduce crime in rural areas. Utilising Police crime data and Stratford-on-Avon District Council's survey data, details of crimes, their impact and residents' concerns will be used to provide targeted responses in rural areas and raise awareness with residents of how to protect themselves. Reporting of rural crime is also encouraged which may likely lead to an increase in reported crime figures.

Projects for 2016/17 include: i) protecting vulnerable adults; ii) combating heating oil fuel theft; iii) repeat and vulnerable victim visits; iv) community crime prevention events & property marking; v) tackling agricultural vehicle theft.

## **7. Supporting work coordinated at a county level**

The Partnership also supports the following areas where work is co-ordinated countywide to address both local and national concerns.

- Domestic Abuse.
- Counter Terrorism – principally the Prevent Strand, but including work on Hate Crime & Community Engagement.
- Integrated Offender Management including Priority & Prolific Offenders
- Tackling alcohol abuse as a cause of crime and disorder

## **8. Countywide Community Safety Agreement & Priorities**

In two tier areas such as Warwickshire, there is a requirement to produce a community safety agreement each year. This agreement should:

- Identify ways of co-ordinating across the county to address priorities
- Identify how responsible authorities might otherwise contribute to reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse through closer joint working across the county. (see appendix 12.1)

## **9. Reducing Violent Crime**

**Lead Agency: Warwickshire Police**

**Lead Officer: Superintendent David Gardner**

**Performance Indicators:**

- Number of violent crimes
- Number of domestic violent crimes
- Number of alcohol related crimes

**Measurement:**

- Police and Observatory performance data

**Target:**

- A reduction in number of violent crimes

**Definition:** The Home Office definition of violent crime includes robbery, sexual offences, and a group of Violence Against the Person offences ranging from assault without injury, through wounding, to homicide. Similarly, the **British Crime Survey** definition of violent crime contains a wide range of offences, from minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm through to serious incidents of wounding and murder. Categorisation is largely a matter of professional judgement and may be based on perception of intent as well as the outcome of the assault.

**Main Points from the 2016/17 Strategic Assessment**

- In the period November 2014 to October 2015 there were 3,117 violent crimes and this is up 1,215 (+64%)
- The 5 SOA wards with highest number of offences are Clarendon (13%), Brunswick (6%), Saltisford(5%), Sydenham(4%) and Guildhall(4%)
- The typical offender is male (80%), British and aged 20-29 years
- The typical victim is female (53%)/male (47%), British aged 21-30 years
- Domestic violence accounted for 34% of all violence
- Of those DV offences 37% had an alcohol element and 4% involved drugs

**Domestic Abuse:** SWCSP is fully committed to the countywide approach which encourages victims of domestic abuse to come forward and seek help. The Partnership has contributed to a countywide Violence Against Women & Girls Domestic Abuse Strategy which includes key messages for perpetrators, victims and witnesses, including language and terminology; the place of alcohol in domestic abuse (previous analysis has shown that violent crime is linked to key sporting events); the effects of family and the wider community; appropriate media to communicate the campaign, e.g. website, phone line, e-mail. The lead agency in tackling DA is Warwickshire County Council.

Encouraging victims to report incidents of domestic abuse will inevitably increase the overall incidence of recorded violent crime.

**Focus – `Going Out & Staying Safe` – Tackling Violence in the Night time Economy (Leamington & Stratford Town Centres)** In 2016/17 SWCSP will further develop its early intervention approach to reducing late night violence and rowdy behaviour in the two hot-spots in South Warwickshire being Leamington and Stratford Town Centres. This model is intelligence led in terms of our known busiest nights re events and public holidays but also trends re peaks in violent crime over a 3 year period. It is aimed at the 16-25 age group who are the most likely perpetrators and victims of violence and most likely perpetrators of rowdy behaviour.

Operation `Your Town, Your Choice` initiatives will be used prior to peak periods in both Leamington & Stratford Town Centres in order to engage with the key target group but in this year we will also target younger users of the town centre by working with school sixth forms and colleges. A new campaign will be launched with the University of Warwick and the Students Union.

There are 3 elements being Early Intervention; Licensing Enforcement, and Engaging with the Target Group.

**Early Intervention** -Led by the Partnership Harm Reduction Police Sergeant we will staff the busiest nights, not just pay-day weekends and public holidays but for example the first big student night in Leamington. Additional Police Officers, Street Marshals & Taxi marshals will provide a high visibility, presence supported by an additional CCTV operative during the busiest hours. Street Pastors will provide calming and reassuring presence and support vulnerable people. Tools used to ensure that problems do not escalate include confiscation of alcohol under Designated Public Places Orders and Power of Dispersal. When the new ASB legislation was introduced in October 2014 we lost the S27 Direction to leave authority. The Power of dispersal authority is now a maximum of 48 hrs but the will to utilise this power in order to prevent problems escalating has improved considerably and now Police officers welcome referrals from both CCTV Operators and Street Marshals.

**Licensing Enforcement** - We need more people to take responsibility for the safety of our town centre users. We will work more closely and effectively with our licensees including regular proactive meetings with our busiest premises. In order to ensure that we are reducing re-offending we will offer the Alcohol Diversion Scheme to those in custody. Licensing Enforcement will be led by district council licensing multi agency teams made up of Police, Trading Standards, Environmental Health & Fire & Rescue Officers. We will visit licensed premises to ensure that the licensing conditions are being complied with.

**Engaging with the target group** - we will reach more of the 16-25 age group developing our `Your Town, Your Choice` events as follows:

- Greater and improved use of Social Media – more trending, more tweeting and re-tweets. We will utilise a large inflatable screen to attract the target group and get across key messages
- Target Students – following the successful events in 2013 and 2014 we will work with the Students Union at The University of Warwick to organise an event located on Spencer St aimed at the first big student night in Leamington.

**Delivery Plans:** SWCSP has a 50 point action plan (see appendix 12.3) and 15 of these are high impact. We use a traffic-light monitoring system and currently 42 are green, 7 are amber and only 1 is red. Action plans are monitored at quarterly meetings of the South Warwickshire Operational Group (SWOP).

Building on actions already in place, we will be evidence driven using sharper analysis, better profiling and better information, the delivery plans will adopt a high-harm approach, identifying those individuals, locations and time periods which give rise to the greatest number of reported incidents.

We already know a lot about what works - high visibility multi agency operations piloted in specific micro-beats within Leamington and Stratford town centres as part of 'Your Town Your Choice' (YTYC) have impacted positively on violent crime - and new initiatives are being piloted that could emerge as best practice.

## **10. Anti-Social Behaviour**

**Lead Agencies: Stratford-on-Avon District Council & Warwick District Council**

**Lead Officers – Karin Stanley & Pete Cutts**

**Performance Indicators:**

- numbers of ASB incidents
- risk reductions for High Risk victims
- numbers of criminal damage
- numbers of deliberate small fires

**Measurement:**

- Police and Observatory performance data

**Target:**

- Reduction in ASB incidents

**Definition:** *the definition of anti-social behaviour as amended in the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act (2014) is 'behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person'.* \* The SWCSP interpretation encompasses a broader range, is not dependent on the tolerance and perception of the person affected, and includes behaviour which adversely affects the quality of life of communities. SWCSP have agreed that this Partnership Plan should also include criminal damage within the definition, as it impacts on communities and the environment and strategies to reduce ASB and Serious Violence are likely to impact positively on reducing criminal damage.

#### **Main Points from the 2016/17 Strategic Assessment**

- In the period November 2014 to October 2015 there were 5,715 ASB incidents in South Warwickshire a reduction of 1,379 (19%) on the same period 12 months ago (7,094)
- 72% of incidents were classified as nuisance, 22% personal and 7% environmental
- Personal ASB was down 553 incidents or 32%
- The top five wards are Clarendon 12%, Brunswick 5%, Saltisford 5%, Leam 5% and Guildhall 4%
- The level of criminal damage fell by 76 incidents -5%
- The level of small deliberate fires increased by 11 from 89 to 100 (+12%)

#### **Focus: Rowdy Behaviour & Victim Centred Approach**

SWCSP will build on the early intervention approach (outlined in the Violence Action Plan) it has developed in partnership with the Police and other agencies over the last three years, with the objective of modifying individual behaviour at first contact. Through this approach, the SWCSP also aims to reduce the impact of alcohol in incidents of ASB, criminal damage and violent crime.

The early intervention approach will impact on the volume rowdy nuisance behaviour in the town centres. There will also be action plans in other hot-spot areas usually to address youth related ASB in our open spaces.

This approach is in line with current government thinking for reducing ASB and was rooted in the national Respect agenda with, links to the Warwickshire ASB Strategy.

In parallel with the early intervention approach to perpetrators is the risk assessment of victims and witnesses to ensure that the most vulnerable get the support they need.

A victim-centred approach is now in place with all personal ASB victims now risk-assessed. A common risk matrix is used and in order to manage the risk of the most vulnerable there are clear owners (lead agency) and an action plan for each case. All high risk cases are re-assessed. The workload is such that an additional case management meeting is now in place.

A three-strand approach adopted as the South Warwickshire Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy, incorporating prevention/diversion, education, and enforcement is in place. It centres on people taking responsibility for their actions as individuals and neighbours whilst at the same time trying to increase understanding and tolerance between those with possibly opposing viewpoints.

Sharing information is key to managing the risk and the E-CINS web-based system is now online to assist in the management of cases.

### **Deliberate small fires**

Outcomes are to reduce small deliberate fires and anti-social behaviour.

Most small deliberate fires are carried out within 300m of the perpetrators home and the perpetrators are usually mid to late teens. These individuals are often the same individuals we are dealing with for other anti-social behaviour.

We will re-introduce anti-social behaviour intervention teams (ASBiT) which are joint Fire & Rescue and Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) patrols in the hot-spot areas during the evening and covering the hours between 20.00 and 22.00 when 20% of incidents occur.

### **Delivery Plans**

SWCSP has a 25 point action plan (see appendix 12.4). These are mainly operational and all are ongoing. All initiatives have been completed and there are no reds. Actions are monitored at quarterly meetings of the South Warwickshire Operational Group.

Taking Responsibility and Going Out & Staying Safe (GOSS) are key messages in the plans and resources are targeted at specific groups including householders in terms of being good neighbours, parents, young people and the 16 -25 age group.

When a particular hot-spot is identified then additional resources can be directed to that area utilising an appropriate mix of the 3 elements.

## **11. Monitoring and Review**

As outlined in its Terms of Reference, SWCSP is made up from a number of Responsible Authorities which meet at Operational and Strategic levels. The SWCSP Board is the Strategic level group and meets in order to carry out the statutory duties as follows:

- May – receive end of year performance and agree targets
- November – receive six monthly performance and review priorities
- January – a special meeting to receive and sign off the annual picture of crime and disorder and agree priorities.

The South Warwickshire Operational Group (SWOP) meets quarterly (February, May, August & November) to monitor the actions plans for tackling violence and anti-social behaviour.

It is essential that SWCSP maintains its ability to respond to changing influences on its business. While it has clearly identified what its core business is, the partnership will review, as part of its regular monitoring; other emerging local and national issues and seeks to respond to them appropriately.

Although this Partnership Plan is current for the period April 2015-March 2017, it is, as required by legislation, subject to an annual Strategic Assessment and Review.



## **12. Appendices**

**12.1 County Community Safety Agreement** – <http://safeinwarwickshire.com/key-documents-and-links/>

### **12.2 Horizon Scanning**

#### **POLITICAL**

##### **Young Offenders**

Reflecting the proactive approach of the youth justice service, National Government have proposed the creation of 'Secure Colleges' throughout England and Wales, with the first opening in Leicestershire in 2017. Focusing on increasing educational standards for individuals in youth custody, initiatives adopt an-holistic approach to reducing re-offending rates and subsequent costs of youth custody. Doubling the time spent in education, the colleges are intended to up-skill offenders addressing one of the underlying factors of re-offending, leaving the custody service with relevant skills and aptitudes to join the labour market.

##### **Prison Security**

Prison security provisions were strengthened in the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015. Introducing a new offence of the unauthorised possession of a knife or other offensive weapon in prison, the act aims to increase safety within and surrounding prisons. Accordingly, it also confers on courts the power to compel Mobile Network Operators to disconnect mobile communication devices operating without authorisation in prison.

## **ECONOMICAL**

### **Unemployment**

At October 2015, 276,900 people were in employment in Warwickshire, an estimated 80% of the working age population (those aged 16-64 years). Job Seekers Allowance claimants (JSA) continue to decline in Warwickshire, standing at an estimated 2,960 people (0.9% of WAP) at August 2015.

The main concern raised in this year's Quality of Life report, produced by Warwickshire Observatory, is around long-term unemployment and those residents who have been out of work for 12 months or more. In June 2014, 1,320 were long-term unemployed, although this is lower than levels over the last 12 months, it remains significantly higher than levels witnessed before the recession.

### **Budgetary pressures**

The impact of public sector austerity is well documented, with many highlighting the risk posed by prolonged reductions in budgets to the protection of the most vulnerable. To this end, concern has been raised over the impact on partner agencies beyond law enforcement agencies.

## **SOCIAL**

### **Population**

Reflecting national projections and trends, Warwickshire has an ageing, expanding population, expected to reach 623, 900 people by 2037. Resultant pressures for services are continuously monitored, with many services adopting a proactive, individual-centric focus, strengthening personal resilience and independence to live long, fulfilled lives. Protecting society's most vulnerable in this climate will be of increasing importance, especially given that those aged over 85 years of age in society are projected to increase by 180% by 2037.

### **Housing Shortage**

The national housing shortage is putting pressure on local councils to provide new homes. In Stratford District it is expected that an additional 14,000 homes will be built over the next 15 years. This will put additional pressure on public services including those providing crime and disorder services. In order to provide the infrastructure to support these new homes, partners are seeking funding through the Section 106/Community Infrastructure Levy arrangements to secure funding from developers, for example in Stratford District additional CCTV provision is being requested.

### **Syrian Refugee Resettlement Programme**

In response to the global refugee crisis, the UK will resettle 20,000 Syrians during this Parliament. Home Office guidance was issued to Local Authorities in October 2015, setting out the Government's twin priorities for providing humanitarian aid to those of greatest need and actively seeking an end to the crisis. Expanding pre-existing resettlement schemes, the Home Office works with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), ensuring the resettlement programme targets those of greatest need.

Finer detail and numbers remain unknown but an overview of the process is as follows:

- ❖ The UNHCR refers cases to the Home Office<sup>1</sup> who carries out medical and security checks, reserving the right to reject cases on security, war crimes or other grounds.
- ❖ The HO then liaises with Local Authorities on referral details and appropriate relocation settings;
- ❖ Local Authorities are asked to accept or reject cases based on access to housing, school places, social care services and others.

In the year ending June 2015, 166 Syrians were relocated to the UK under the Vulnerable Person Relocation scheme, in addition to almost 5,000 Syrians granted protection under our normal asylum rules since the crisis began in April 2011. When the relative size of resident populations of the 28 EU countries is accounted for, the UK is ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in terms of asylum seekers per head of the population in the year ending June 2015.

At October 2015, discussions were ongoing, assessing the suitability of Offa House as an assessment centre for Syrian Refugees. Assessments would focus on safeguarding and other social care needs, before being resettled across the region.

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<sup>1</sup> (HO hereafter)

### **Legal Highs**

Concern over the emergence and increasing use of legal highs is widely recognised. While conceptual confusion dominates discussions, it is widely held that uncertainty and inconsistencies contribute to a distorted picture and understanding of their prevalence, resultant dangers and popularity. Further, concern over their criminalisation and connections with the 'underground economy' is well-documented, with many suggesting that a consequence of their criminalisation could be their transmission into the 'underground-economy,' increasing both uncertainty and interest.

### **TECHNOLOGICAL**

#### **CCTV Codes of Practice**

The Surveillance Camera Commissioner released an updated CCTV codes of practice guide in May 2015 and it provides 12 guiding principles that must be considered and complied with when installing a CCTV camera. An Information Commissioners Office (ICO) CCTV self-audit tool was sent out to all local authorities and should be used to audit existing CCTV cameras to see whether they comply with the new codes of practice. Stratford District has also been awarded certification of compliance with the 12 guided principles.

Complimenting this, both Warwick District and Stratford District have been awarded the BS7958, the national standard for CCTV operation. Assessed annually, awards were renewed in June 2015.

#### **Draft Communications Data Bill, 2015**

The Draft Communications Data Bill is legislation proposed by the Home Secretary which would compel internet service providers and mobile phone companies to maintain records of individual users' browsing activity, e-mail correspondence, voice calls and mobile phone messages for 12 months. Nicknamed the 'Snoopers Charter' by its critics, it is challenged by human rights and freedom of speech groups and organisations for creating a giant database of individuals' activities, susceptible to hacking, blackmailing and invasions of privacy.

## **ECOLOGICAL / ENVIRONMENTAL**

### **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Widely discussed in national and local media and the subject of the 2014 London 'Girl Summit', the protection of women and girls from FGM is an increasing priority for local and national organisations. Accordingly, the Serious Crime Act (SCA) 2015 extended provision for the protection of potential and actual victims of FGM, both to UK nationals and those habitually residing in Britain. Modelled on Forced Marriage protection, control orders were introduced, aimed at strengthening multi-agency collaboration. Instituting lifelong anonymity for alleged victims, the SCA introduced a new offence of 'failing to protect a girl under the age of 16 from FGM,' in addition to a duty of persons in 'regulated professions' (healthcare professionals, teachers and social care workers) to notify the police if they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a female under 18 years of age. Further, the Home Office issued resource packs for schools and other public facing agencies, providing guidance, case studies and support materials for local authorities, professional services and specialist voluntary organisations. These are available electronically here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-resource-pack>.

### **Child Abuse Image Database (CAID)**

At the "We Protect" summit held in 2014, the Prime Minister announced the creation of CAID, intended as a contribution to the fight against online child sexual exploitation and abuse. Developed by the Home Office, the database aids the investigation of online child sexual abuse offenders in addition to protecting the victims of abuse. Hosted by West Yorkshire Police, the database offers an example of effective multi-sector working between the Home Office, the police and industry partners.

Supported by the National Crime Agency (NCA), the database has now reached national coverage, bringing together sources, facilitating a comprehensive, collaborative approach. To date, the database has been praised for reducing investigation times, increasing investigative effectiveness and efficiency. Within the last six months, authorities have identified over 185 victims, more than for the whole of any previous year.

On 16 November 2015, the Home Office published guidance on what CAID does; how it works; and what more needs to be done to keep up with perpetrators' exploitation of technological advances. These can be accessed here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-abuse-image-database>

### **Trading Standards**

Reflecting global inter-connectivity, Warwickshire Trading standards took part in the national 'Safety at Ports' project, working alongside the National Border Agency at the Parcelforce Worldwide Hub, Coventry Airport. Intercepting counterfeit cosmetics, children's toys, and other freight goods, illegal substances and label irregularities are monitored. Between October 2014 and September 2015, £146,290 worth of dangerous cosmetic goods and £200 pounds worth of dangerous chargers (20) were seized through the scheme.

During 2015, two 'illicit tobacco action days' were held throughout the County, with officers visiting premises in Nuneaton, Atherstone, Rugby and Leamington Spa. A total of 41,400 cigarettes (of which 28% were illicit, totalling £6,210) and 15kg of hand-rolled tobacco (of which 36% was illicit, totalling £2,996) was seized.

### **LEGISLATIVE**

#### **Technological**

Reflecting technological advances and the prevalence of technological communications in society, a new offence was created within the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 (CJCA) concerning 'revenge porn.' Criminalising the malicious disclosure of photographs or films with the intent of causing distress without the consent of those featured, offences carry a maximum custodial sentence of 2 years. Awareness may be needed to ensure people are aware of the potential criminalisation for this offence.

Technological advances are also impacting on the future tracking of offenders, possibly increasing community safety. The CJCA introduced powers to facilitate the tracking of offenders serving custodial sentences through GPS and other location tracking technology. Delays in technological integration have delayed the implementation of these initiatives (as of July 2015) but Home Office officials advise that further testing is being carried out, strengthening infrastructure for the new electronic tags.

## **ORGANISATIONAL**

### **Organisational: ECINS**

The use and awareness of ECINS has continued to expand since its launch in 2014, demonstrating the potential for low-cost, joint working across public sector agencies. Built for practitioners, it enables agencies to upload data concerning individuals in their services, 'connecting the dots.' A successful pilot was launched in 2014 with great success. Used by a range of agencies in the police, social care, education, trading standards and others, the tool's potential for joined up, collaborative working, protecting our most vulnerable through joined-up support and intervention is widely recognised.

### **The Prevent Agenda**

Changes have been introduced to the Serious Crime Act 2015, permitting the prosecution of people suspected of planning, training or preparing for a terrorist attack, both in the UK and overseas. Previously, British courts were unable to prosecute those operating overseas.

The Warwickshire Prevent Action Plan is currently out for consultation with partners, communities and other bodies. Developed in accordance with the Prevent agenda of central Government, the Plan aims to develop and confirm the priorities and themes of the County's response to the Prevent Duty, afforded to Local Authorities. The Prevent Working Group will be responsible for the plan, reporting to the Safer Warwickshire partnership Board as necessary. A final draft of the plan will be agreed by the Prevent Working Group in November with a launch thereafter. Further information and copy of the draft plan can be requested from Louise Williams: [louisewilliams@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:louisewilliams@warwickshire.gov.uk)

The Home Office has allocated £10,000 to each Local Authority to support the deliverance of the Prevent Duty, adopting a risk-based, preventative approach to protecting both local communities and individuals who may be at risk of radicalisation and exploitation. At the time of writing, discussions were ongoing with Government regarding the allocation of resources.

**National Probation Service**

During consultations, practitioners highlighted the intelligence gap that has existed during the last year for the National Probation Service in relation to offender details. A consequence of changes to the probation service that saw the creation of the CRC and NPS, HR and data gathering information on offenders reduced considerably for the NPS, with the ‘original’ systems transferring to the newly created CRC and the NPS transferred into the Civil Service systems. Though data sharing between the two agencies has been successful, additional pressures of both agencies should be recognised in regards to data collection and sharing, resulting in possible weaknesses in available data for this transitional year.

**‘Follow That Van’!**

The period from mid-November 2015 to mid-January 2016 will be one of heightened risk in terms of attacks on cash carrier vehicles. Whilst this is a national threat, the nature of the Warwickshire Police and West Mercia Police alliance area, and it’s closeness to some major urban areas, means that we are vulnerable to travelling offenders from the West Midlands Police area in addition to Merseyside Police and Greater Manchester Police areas.

It is requested that overt operational staff in marked vehicles look to 'Follow That Van' whenever liveried cash carriers are encountered and when other operational commitments and/or priorities allow. In addition, all staff engaged in uniformed foot patrol are encouraged to observe cash deliveries as and when appropriate. To monitor our ongoing efforts in-line with this initiative, all staff performing these tasks are asked to book on and off the master OIS and STORM log for ‘Follow That Van’. Force Control Room will have details of the relevant OIS and STORM references which will also be published via force and local intranet briefing pages.

**12.3 SWCSP Violent Crime Action Plan**





**Footnote :- YTYC – Your Town Your Choice**

This is a multi-agency event that is planned in partnership with various agencies such as :-

Police, WDC/SDC Community Safety, WDC/SDC CCTV Staff, WDC/SDC Environmental Health, WDC/SDC Licensing, WDC/SDC Event planning, WCC Community safety, Recovery partnership, Fire & Rescue, trading Standards, Warwickshire Ambulance Association, St Johns Ambulance, local councillors & MPs, Street Marshals, Street Pastors, Warwick University, Licensees

It is an event that can be transformed to suit any given situation, location, demographic, target audience, and messages. An example of the activity that can take place is :-

Multi Agency Licensing Visits	Multi Agency taxi Enforcement	Additional visible policing	Street Breathalysers
Multi Agency Awareness tents Triage	Driving Simulators st Aid advice	Beer goggles Substance misuse advice	health Awareness messages DPPO enforcement
Drink spiking messages	Social Media messages	Sexual health messages	Safety item give away's
Large projected screen display messages		Engagement with target audience age group	
Multi Agency Young people engagement		Going Out Staying Safe principles	

**12.4 SWCSP Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan**

