



**Safer and Stronger Communities
Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

Date Monday 4 January 2021
Time 9.30 am
Venue Remote Meeting - held via Microsoft Teams

Business

Part A

**Items which are open to the Public and Press
Members of the public can ask questions with the Chair's agreement,
and if registered to speak.**

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Substitute Members
3. Minutes of the meeting held 20 November 2020 (Pages 3 - 14)
4. Declarations of Interest, if any
5. Any items from Co-opted Members or Interested Parties, if any
6. Probation Programme - 'plans for the future model': (Pages 15 - 26)
 - (i) Report of the Corporate Director of Resources.
 - (ii) Presentation by John Graham, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Durham Tees Valley CRC and Kay Nicolson, Head of Area for Durham and Darlington, National Probation Service.
7. Bonfire Period Activity: (Pages 27 - 60)
 - (i) Report of the Corporate Director of Resources.
 - (ii) Presentation by Stuart Errington, Chief Fire Officer, County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service.

8. Quarter Two, 2020/21 Performance Management Report:
(Pages 61 - 78)
Report of the Corporate Director of Resources – presented by Tom Gorman, Corporate Scrutiny and Strategy Manager.
9. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration

Helen Lynch
Head of Legal and Democratic Services

County Hall
Durham
17 December 2020

To: **The Members of the Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

Councillor D Boyes (Chair)
Councillor H Liddle (Vice-Chair)

Councillors B Avery, A Bainbridge, A Batey, J Charlton, R Crute, S Durham, D Hall, C Hampson, G Huntington, S Iveson, B Kellett, L Kennedy, J Maitland, E Mavin, J Stephenson, D Stoker, K Thompson, J Turnbull and C Wilson

Co-opted Members: Mr D Balls and Mr A J Cooke

Co-opted Employees/Officers: Chief Fire Officer S Errington and Chief Superintendent A Green

Contact: Martin Tindle Tel: 03000 269 713

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

**SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

At a Meeting of **Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee** held remotely via **Microsoft Teams** on **Friday 20 November 2020** at **9.30 am**

Present:

Councillor D Boyes (Chair)

Members of the Committee:

Councillors B Avery, A Bainbridge, A Batey, J Charlton, R Crute, D Hall, C Hampson, G Huntington, S Iveson, B Kellett, L Kennedy, H Liddle, J Stephenson, D Stoker and J Turnbull

1 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors J Maitland, E Mavin and C Wilson and Mr D Balls, Mr A J Cooke and Chief Fire Officer S Errington.

2 Substitute Members

No notification of Substitute Members had been received.

3 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held 22 September 2020 and were agreed as a correct record and would be signed by the Chair.

4 Declarations of Interest

There were no Declarations of Interest.

5 Any items from Co-opted Members or Interested Parties

There were no items from Co-opted Members or Interested Parties.

6 Community Protection Update

The Chair welcomed the Head of Community Protection Services, Joanne Waller who was in attendance to provide the Committee with an update presentation in relation to Community Protection (for copy see file of minutes).

The Head of Community Protection Services noted the areas covered within the presentation included: the County Durham Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) Strategy; Developing a place-based multi-agency approach; Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM); and the Area Based Interventions Programme up to September 2020.

In respect of the ASB Strategy, the Head of Community Protection Services noted it had been intended that a draft strategy would have been ready and for the Committee to have received a copy, however, the service had been heavily involved in the response to COVID-19 and therefore resources had been focussed on that response in terms of management and control and the implementation of health protection regulations that govern business opening and lockdown restrictions. She explained that work had been ongoing in relation to the ASB Strategy and that a profile was being developed for County Durham, for ASB incidents. She noted that profile would need to be updated on a regular basis, however, it would allow for key priorities to be identified to be focussed on as a wider partnership. The Head of Community Protection Services noted a number of key partners involved in the local delivery landscape, understanding their roles and responsibilities, joint working and how escalations and referrals would be handled between organisations. She noted in delivering actions identified it would be important to ensure they would help achieve the desired impacts and outcomes. It was explained that it was hoped the ASB Strategy would be in place by the end of the financial year and added that a number of the new initiatives and approaches would be piloted within key areas of the county and their effectiveness would be evaluated and help inform the longer-term strategic approach.

The Head of Community Protection Services noted that in terms of a place-based multi-agency approach, while partnership working in County Durham had been very successful, the focus of the approach was on specific geographic locations, bringing together a broad range of partners from the public and voluntary sectors with a shared interest in tackling issues within a specific location. She noted the community was at the heart of the approach and seen as a key partner. She explained that the approach aimed to build community confidence and restore social norms while also building evidence around the impact of targeted interventions in high crime areas, strengthening the case for future investment, both at a local and national level. Members noted that the approach would give communities a voice and maintain regular community conversations and would help redesign and deliver better coordinated services for people experiencing multiple disadvantage. It was added that the approach would also be “Making Every Adult Matter”.

The Committee were asked to note the Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) was a national initiative, involving a coalition of charities including The Clink Charity, Homeless Link and Mind amongst others. It was explained that MEAM approach would provide a framework on which to strengthen existing partnership arrangements, as well as facilitate change and promote the co-production of future services. The Head of Community Protection Services noted the Safe Durham Partnership had been successful earlier in the year in a bid for MEAM support and work had started on bringing MEAM into some of the place-based multi-agency work. It was added that the approach would require a step change in the delivery of local services within the defined localities which would require strong leadership, drive and motivation as well as time and effort over next three years.

The Head of Community Protection Services noted key deliverables included:

- Tackling ASB, crime and disorder- making residents safer and reducing demand on the key public services enabling them to focus on more complex crimes;
- Reduction in burglary;
- Reduction in fear of crime;
- Understanding of community needs and ongoing concerns;
- Provide a joined-up, whole community response to tackling local issues;
- Develop an advocacy strategy that would enable multiple agencies to engage with local communities and individuals through a single, end-to-end contact;
- Public authorities are trusted by communities and individuals and are confident in their response to local issues.

Members were asked to note that in terms of specific areas within the county which were being focussed upon the Horden area and short to medium term interventions included:

- The Safer Street Initiative, September 2020 to March 2021 (multi-agency approach, with an Office of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner's [PCVC's] bid securing £485,000 of funding, the initiative to be evaluated by the Home Office);
- The Community Action Team (CAT) Programme, October to December 2020;
- Establishing the 'Place' Team, January 2021;
- Making Every Adult Matter, 2020 to 2023.

It was added medium to longer term interventions:

- Empty Homes initiatives;
- Selective Licensing;
- Horden Masterplan / Area Regeneration.

The Head of Community Protection Services noted the pilot scheme and reiterated what was hoped to be achieved in the short to medium term, how it could influence the ASB Strategy, and how the approach could be rolled out to other localities within the county. She concluded by noting that an update would be brought back to the Committee in the future.

The Chair thanked the Head of Community Protection Services and asked Members of the Committee for their comments and questions.

Councillor B Avery welcomed the idea of leaving a multi-agency team after the CAT had left an area and asked whether those “legacy” teams would be permanent, citing issues when the CAT left his area, Ferryhill. The Head of Community Protection Services noted the CAT interventions were time-limited, delivering over a period of eight to ten weeks, adding that the aim was to empower communities to help themselves. She noted that some communities however needed a long-term presence and the evaluation of the work at Horden would help in looking at how to balance resources in this regard.

Councillor A Batey, Vice-Chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, noted she was reassured by the presentation and noted other areas that could benefit from such schemes. She asked how much dialogue there had been with Durham Constabulary, noting some cross-over with Police schemes she was aware of relating to ASB. The Head of Community Protection Services noted Durham Constabulary were involved and work was ongoing in terms of governance, with a high level steering group to be established, that would report back to the Committee and the Safe Durham Partnership, as well as an operational group. She explained it would be important to engage with partners as much as possible and to involve the community and it was hoped to have the team established in Horden by January 2021. She noted there had been a lot of interest in the approach and added that the approach needed to be properly resourced in order to be able to deliver. The Chair agreed that community buy-in was essential to ensure the momentum continued after CAT interventions had taken place.

Councillor J Stephenson noted the approach was welcomed and asked how it would be managed in terms of avoiding duplication of work, noting the multi-agency problem solving teams (MAPs), the Neighbourhood Wardens and the work of Town and Parish Councils. The Head of Community Protection Services explained that the “One Team” would bring together Neighbourhood Wardens, the Fire Service, Neighbourhood Policing Teams, the voluntary sector and local communities and that having a single point of contact and a joint approach would help in reducing duplication. She reiterated that it would be a change in how services would be delivered, and it would “get up and running”, with key partners at the core, then building upon that core. Councillor J Stephenson noted the current position in terms of the MAP and welcomed an overarching approach that would help tackle ASB and bring all the elements mentioned together.

Councillor R Crute, Chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, noted the excellent work of the CAT and added that an important aspect was the work in advance of the team entering into an area, the lead-in time being used to promote the scheme so that communities were ready. He noted the example of the work in his area, Blackhall, and the formation of a local “exit strategy” supported by Groundwork. He explained as regards the formation of a permanent litter picking group, residents’ association to continue the work of the CAT as well as continuing with the community walkabouts, involving Local Members, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), the Parish Clerk, the Empty Homes Team and Neighbourhood Wardens amongst others.

He noted his electoral division, like many others within the county, had a large number former colliery housing stock with associated issues including secondary fires and rubbish within the backyards. He added that it was important to maintain the impact of the work of the CAT after they left an area, adding that in order to sustain it was essential to have the community buy-in, else it would fail. He reiterated that the work of the CAT was excellent, encouraged Members to embrace the opportunity if made available, and thanked the Head of Community Protection Services and the Officers within the CAT for their work.

The Chair noted that as an impact of COVID-19, Police and Communities Together (PACT) meetings had not been taking place, Councillor Surgeries were not able to be held in the usual way and, other than the CAT, residents had noted there had not been a visible Police presence on the street. He emphasised the excellent work of local PCSOs, however, he noted that there was a need to reassure communities that there was work ongoing in the background in terms of tackling ASB. He added a current issue was ASB with people on off-road motorbikes and reiterated that while work was being done in the background, it was always reassuring when the Police, Neighbourhood Wardens or PCSOs were visible in an area.

Resolved:

That the content of the report and presentation be noted.

7 Public Protection Service - Enforcement and Intervention Activity

The Chair welcomed the Public Protection Manager, Owen Cleugh who was in attendance to provide the Committee with an update presentation in relation to the Public Protection Service, Enforcement and Intervention Activity (for copy see file of minutes).

The Public Protection Manager reminded Members he would usually give an annual update to Committee in terms of the enforcement and intervention activities, adding that the update would have different content than those usual updates as a result of the impact of COVID-19 on the work of the Public Protection Service, mainly in terms of the intervention work as a result of the regulations and restrictions that applied.

Members were reminded of the four areas within the Public Protection Service including Licensing which encompassed work relating to the enforcement and administration of Local Authority licensing regimes for taxis, private hire vehicles, pubs, clubs, off-licences, scarp metal dealers and street-trading. The Public Protection Manager noted another team was the newly formed Neighbourhood Interventions Team which included the ASB Team, the Nuisance Action Team and the CAT. Councillors noted a third area was Trading Standards, relating to business compliance and the special investigation teams that had been established.

The Public Protection Manager noted the fourth team was the Safer Communities Team which was made up of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) Service, the Vulnerability Interventions Pathways (VIP) Service and the Community Safer Officers involved in the MAPS process.

The Committee were reminded of the National Lockdown in response to COVID-19 from 23 March to 4 July 2020 which included a lot of work and enquiries relating to: business closures; confirmation of “essential” retail; COVID-19 compliance; enforcement; business advice, with over 220 requests; and diversifying businesses, such as those moving to delivery or click and collect models.

The Public Protection Manager noted that as restrictions were lifted from 4 July, there had been new guidance for hospitality and leisure industry, visits undertaken to licensed premises, with over 70 visits in the first four weekends, working with businesses in terms of the guidance. He noted the noise protocol with Durham University and Durham Constabulary, relating to how issues of house parties and noise nuisance would be dealt with and explained that in terms of compliance enquiries it had been very busy with those including in terms of what were rules, what was guidance and the measures that needed to be in place to protect workers and the public.

The Committee noted the restrictions within the North East which had included specific offences and requirements on pubs, bars, restaurants which in turn required a significant out of hours presence for four weekends, with over 800 visits. The Public Protection Manager noted the two main sanctions under law were Directions Notices, as agreed by the Council, Director of Public Health and the Police and Fixed Penalty Notices. He added that in moving into the second national lockdown there had been some businesses that had been given prohibitions, a number of enquiries as regards businesses wish to trade safely and information coming forward from the public as regards allegations of businesses trading illegally.

Members noted that Public Protection Service “business as usual” work included:

- Noise and ASB complaints, including the impact of more people working from home;
- A rise in number of types of trading standards complaints in areas such as home improvement, “tab houses” and puppy sales;
- Cases in Court and through Licensing Committee;
- CAT – a revised delivery model;
- Community Safety initiatives including the Safer Streets project;
- Unauthorised encampments;
- and assisting businesses where possible, noting a high level of compliance by businesses within the county.

The Public Protection Manager noted he would like to thank the Public Protection Service staff for their resilience and hard work, not only in doing their “day job”, but also in their work in the Council’s response to COVID-19.

The Chair agreed and seconded the thanks of the Public Protection Manager to all those involved. He asked Members of the Committee for their comments and questions.

Councillor J Stephenson added her thanks to the teams for their hard work and asked for feedback on issues raised within Members' areas, and the actions that may have been taken as a response to concerns raised. The Public Protection Manager noted he would look into any specific issues and come back to Members as appropriate.

The Chair noted mention of unpaid fines relating to COVID-19 breaches within the press and asked as regards how Durham County Council compared to other Local Authorities in the region and similarly sized Local Authorities elsewhere in terms of enforcement action. The Public Protection Manager noted that fines were issued by the Police, with Local Authorities able to issue FPN as previously mentioned within the presentation. He added that there was a period of time in which those could be paid, and there were appeal mechanisms that had associated timescales. He noted that the Council looked to recoup all fines and added his Teams were in contact with colleagues from the Council's Finance Section in terms of whether FPNs had been paid. In respect of comparisons, he noted it was difficult to make direct comparisons, with County Durham being quite large geographically, however, there had been more Direction Notices within County Durham than in other areas in the North East. He added that the Council had been very proactive after the lifting of the first lockdown to ensure a very visible presence, adding there had not been any particular problem within the county. The Head of Community Protection Services explained that the activities undertaken up to now had been within existing resources and noted the efforts of all of the staff involved was not sustainable long term without investment in capacity. She explained that there had been approval to increase capacity and recruitment was taking place with a Compliance Team to be set up by the end of the month, enhancing the existing resources, with around 20 additional Officers in three area teams to help deliver compliance work, as the country came out from the second national lockdown on 2 December.

Resolved:

That the content of the report and presentation be noted.

8 County Durham Youth Justice Service, Annual Performance Report 2019/20 and Service Improvement Plan 2020/21

The Chair welcomed the Head of Early Help, Inclusion and Vulnerable Children, Martyn Stenton and the County Durham Youth Justice Service (CDYJS) Manager, Dave Summers who were in attendance to provide the Committee with an update in respect of the County Durham Youth Justice Service, Annual Performance Report 2019/20 and Service Improvement Plan 2020/21 (for copy see file of minutes).

The CDYJS Manager noted the agenda pack contained a covering report and the Annual Performance Report and explained that in normal circumstances a Youth Justice Plan was a statutory requirement, and a requirement in terms of a Youth Justice Board grant, however, as a consequence of COVID-19 Youth Offending Teams were instead only required to submit a brief improvement plan and recovery plan, to allow them to focus on the COVID-19 response. He explained that the CDYJS Management Board had wished to maintain appropriate oversight and accordingly an Annual Report was still produced. He added that in addition there was a desire to maintain the strategic direction and therefore alongside the Annual Report a Service Improvement Plan was produced. It was noted that while in 2019 a two year Service Improvement Plan 2019-21 had been produced, normally a refresh would be undertaken after one year. Members noted that a refresh had been undertaken, however, as the Youth Justice Plan had not been a statutory requirement, it had not been considered by Council and was at Overview and Scrutiny for information.

The CDYJS Manager explained in terms of performance for 2019-20 there had been a significant decrease in the number of first-time entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system, very low use of custody in County Durham, however, there had been an increase in reoffending rate, however, concerns had been raised with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) as regards the accuracy of those figures. Members noted the Service Improvement Plan included information as regards the service response to COVID-19.

The Committee noted FTEs to the criminal justice system had fallen to by 14.6 percent year-on-year to 213, the national figure being 219 and the regional average being 299. Members were asked to recall the figures in the thousands a few years ago. In reference to reoffending, MoJ statistics showed a rate of 51.9 percent for County Durham, against a national rate of 38.4 percent and a regional rate of 41.8 percent. The accuracy of the statistics was queried, given lack of collection due to COVID-19 and revised figures gave a rate for County Durham of 39.2 percent, in line with national figures and ahead of the regional rate. The CDYJS Manager explained that the use of custody was the lowest in the North East and the use of remand bed-nights had reduced, with a 56.6 percent reduction year-on-year, from 11 to four, also representing a reduced cost to the Local Authority.

Councillors learned of the work of the service in terms of working with victims and young victims, engaging with 100 victims through restorative approaches and 57 young victims through "With Youth in Mind". The CDYJS Manager noted 1,500 hours of unpaid work had been undertaken by young offenders and items such as Christmas wreaths had been produced, with £1,000 being donated to the Great North Air Ambulance and the North East Autism Society, those charities being chosen by the young people themselves.

Members were informed of the impact of COVID-19 restrictions in terms of delivering services, with the changes to how this was achieved.

The CDYJS Manager noted no backlogs with all young people having received some form of visit, with high-risk young people having been identified and actual visits having been maintained, with lower risk young people being engaged through video and phone calls

In respect of the Service Improvement Plan, there had been continued improvements year-on-year and interviews had continued, albeit delivered remotely, impact assessments carried out and intervention plans produced. The CDYJS Manager noted data showed the work had been successful and that targeting the most prolific and serious reoffending cohort, receiving an enhanced level of service was making the greatest difference for communities. He noted that the service was listening to young people as regards its services with surveys for staff, young people cares and parents with the majority of feedback being very positive. Members noted further development of the work with victims, ensuring volunteering was central, the inclusion of mentoring as a means of developing social responsibility. The CDYJS Manager concluded by noting the need for the top quality frontline staff to have top level support and noted the management in place, databases and resources, and the support staff all in place in that regard.

The Chair thanked the CDYJS Manager and noted change in the reoffending rate from 51.9 percent to 39.2 percent and asked if the new rate had been shared with the PCVC for example to help inform their work. The CDYJS Manager noted the information was “hot off the press” and once signed off by the MoJ and Youth Justice Board the information and statistics would be shared. He noted that the service had always felt the rate had been in the 39 percent area and would work with the Police, PCVC and other agencies to continue to try and reduce the rate further. The Chair asked if the national and regional rates had seen similar changes to statistics, the CDYJS Manager noted the national rate and regional rates had increased, with the rate for County Durham having seen the significant decrease as described, with County Durham being one of the top performers.

The Head of Early Help, Inclusion and Vulnerable Children added that he had been very pleased with the work and performance of the CDYJS and therefore the initial figure in terms of reoffending was queried with the MoJ, though the figures tracked reoffending around two years ago and was somewhat out of date. He added that while the updated figures were pleasing and more in line with where the service believed it was, figures would be tracked quarter-on-quarter to ensure the figures remained at the lower numbers. He added that the methodology in terms of calculating figures was very complex, with one high quarter continuing to influence figures where others were tracking lower. The Head of Early Help, Inclusion and Vulnerable Children added he could share the Government source for the information. The Chair noted that would be useful and thanked the Officers, noting he as Chair and the Committee were reassured by the report in terms of the reoffending rate and work of the service.

Resolved:

- (i) That the content of the report be noted.

- (ii) That the County Durham Youth Justice Service Annual Performance Report 2019/20 and Service Improvement Plan for the period 2020/21 be noted.

9 County Durham and Darlington Hate Crime Action Group - Update

The Chair welcomed the Policy Lead, Office of the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner (PCVC), Jeanne Trotter who was in attendance to provide the Committee with an update presentation in relation to Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (for copy see file of minutes).

The Policy Lead thanked the Chair and Members and explained the report contained an executive summary and gave a background noting the establishment of the Hate Crime Action Group (HCAG) in November 2013 with its responsibility in holding service providers to account and to oversee the delivery of initiatives to address hate crime.

Members were informed of the recent update to the terms of reference to the Group to mechanism for:

- Collecting, collating and analysing intelligence;
- Agreeing co-ordinated action to address identified patterns and trends;
- Promoting a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime;
- Ensuring meaningful consequences for the perpetrators of hate crime;
- Commissioning and delivering support for victims and witnesses of hate crime to ensure they receive seamless, co-ordinated care and support that enables them, as far as possible, to cope and recover from their experience and participate in Criminal Justice Processes where appropriate.

The Committee noted aims of the Group remained the same with a focus on:

- Supporting the development of a common understanding of need, action and resource requirements;
- Advising on and enable collaborative working to build a comprehensive continuum of action;
- Assisting with the development and implementation of an outcomes framework that facilitates delivery of key agreed targets;
- Leading the delivery of specific, delegated activities;
- Advising on opportunities to develop and deliver consortium and collaborative approaches.

The Policy Lead explained the existing Action Plan was launched in October 2018 and progress against the actions had included: develop a multi-agency communications strategy; a review of reporting mechanisms and pathways; a review of how organisations share intelligence; a review the use of evidence to ensure prosecutions; and a mapping exercise in terms of the support for victims and identification of gaps in support. She explained that a recommendation to review and formalise referral pathways and eligibility criteria would be discussed at the next HCAG meeting.

The Chair thanked the Policy Lead, noted the work was something the former PCVC, Ron Hogg had supported strongly and asked the Committee for their comments and questions.

Councillor J Charlton noted recent work in assisting a victim of hate crime, who had multiple vulnerabilities and noted frustration in terms of the length of time it took for Police to attend and interview the victim, around two weeks and asked whether that was normal in terms of timescales. The Policy Lead noted she would look into the details relating to that response, however more broadly an assessment would be undertaken in terms of the response, whether to attend or speak via telephone. The Chair asked if there was a key performance indicator (KPI) in terms of response times to incidents of hate crime. The Policy Lead noted she would look at KPIs and feedback to the Committee and raise the matter with the HCAG if there was an issue.

The Chair asked as regards the level of buy-in at the HCAG. The Policy Lead noted that there was buy-in from all areas, the Crown Prosecution Service, Courts, Police and the review of the Terms of Reference had been undertaken to ensure that those attending the HCAG were at the correct level. She added that the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners had undertaken a piece of work in terms of identifying inequalities in the justice process and that would be taken forward to the national Criminal Justice Board and therefore the issue was high on the agenda. She added that the changes to the HCAG and having a performance framework to be able to report back on would help to focus on the issues.

Resolved:

That the content of the report be noted.

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**Safer and Stronger Communities
Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

4 January 2021

**Probation Programme- 'plans for the
future model'**



Report of John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

Electoral division(s) affected:

Countywide

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To provide the Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee with background information in advance of a joint presentation on the proposed future model of probation services by representatives from Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and the National Probation Service (NPS).

Executive summary

- 2 The presentation attached in appendix 2 will aim to provide Members with an overview of the rationale, proposals and timeframe for a future model of probation services within England and Wales.

Recommendation

- 3 Members of the Committee are asked to note information contained within this report and presentation and comment accordingly.

Background

- 4 At its meeting in September 2020, the Committee agreed its work programme to include an item on probation services. Information within this presentation will build upon reports to the Committee from the NPS in September 2018 and CRC in November 2018.
- 5 The reports provided the Committee with detail of activity by the NPS and CRC in relation to service delivery, performance, achievements and proposals within the then government consultation 'Strengthening probation, building confidence'.
- 6 The outcome of the consultation led to an announcement by the government to replace the current system where probation services are delivered by a combination of the NPS (high risk offenders) and CRC (low and medium risk offenders) with one national probation service within 11 areas of England and Wales. This will include the introduction of 10 new probation areas in England with existing arrangements remaining unchanged in Wales and each area will have a Regional Director. County Durham is included within the North East area that covers the Police and Crime Commissioner areas of Durham, Cleveland and Northumberland.
- 7 John Graham, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Durham Tees Valley CRC and Kay Nicolson, Head of Area for Durham and Darlington Probation, NPS, are scheduled to be in attendance at the Committee's virtual meeting to deliver a joint presentation on activity of both the NPS and CRC within the past year and transition to future model of probation services within England and Wales. The presentation attached in Appendix 2 provides information on current structure and the rationale, proposals and timeframe for a future model of probation services.

Main implications

Crime and Disorder

- 8 Information with this report aims to contribute to objectives within the existing Safe Durham Partnership plan to reducing re-offending.

Conclusion

- 9 The attached presentation provides an update and opportunity for Members to comment on progress on implementation of a future model of probation services and how this will impact County Durham.
- 10 Background papers
 - None

Other useful documents

- Probation Services – Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee, September 2018
- Probation Services – Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company, November 2018

Contact: Jonathan Slee

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Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

None.

Finance

None.

Consultation

None.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

None.

Human Rights

None.

Climate Change

None.

Crime and Disorder

Information with this report aims to contribute to objectives within the existing Safe Durham Partnership plan to reducing crime and disorder.

Staffing

None.

Accommodation

None.

Risk

None.

Procurement

None.



Plans for the future Probation Model



Recap

Probation services are currently delivered by a combination of the **National Probation Service** (NPS) and privately owned **Community Rehabilitation Companies** (CRC's):

- NPS – responsible for managing **high** risk offenders, advising courts, allocating cases to CRC's, supporting victims and managing approved premises. The NPS delivers some Accredited Programmes, including those which address sexual offending.
- CRC's – responsible for supervising **low** and **medium-risk** offenders, providing through-the-gate resettlement services to released prisoners. CRC's deliver Unpaid Work requirements and mandated offending related Accredited Programmes.

May 2019 - Three Strategic Priorities for Probation



1. *Getting the change right* – so that we place probation on a sustainable footing after the end of the Community Rehabilitation Companies' current contracts by delivering a new model while effectively managing risk.



2. *Professional recognition* –recognising the skills and professionalism of the probation workforce through registration, training and a performance framework. This includes the provision of a modern working environment and supports professional delivery as well as tools that facilitate better decisions and greater productivity.



3. *Maximising influence* – working with the justice system and others so that probation can deliver effective end-to-end offender management and rehabilitation as well as ministers' priority of sentencing reform.

Plans for the Future



- Responsibility for **offender management, unpaid work, accredited programmes, resettlement and court advice** – across low, medium and high-risk offenders will be held by the **National Probation Service** in England and Wales;
- There will be a continued role for the **voluntary and private sector** in the delivery of **wrap-around and rehabilitative** services through the dynamic framework and regional innovation fund;
- The North East has split from Yorkshire and became a separate probation region in April 2020.



Our plans for the Future continued ...



- The North East, **Regional Probation Director** is **Bronwen Elphick** who will provide leadership, be responsible for delivery and the commissioning of services. This will ensure effective delivery from pre-sentence stage in court, on release from prison, and in the community.
- In June 2021 – The three probation organisations locally; NPS NE, DTV CRC and Northumbria CRC will come together to form the new NPS NE
- The NE region will be subdivided into Probation Delivery Units headed by an Assistant Chief Officer grade. Durham and Darlington will be a single PDU with Kay Nicolson as the head.
- The transition process is well-underway to re-unify services with the aim of taking the best from all three probation organisations to develop the future delivery model.



The Covid-19 Challenge

The Justice System like every sector continues to face significant challenges in the face of Covid-19. Amongst the challenges nationally and locally:

- Levels of face to face contact are limited by social distancing restrictions in fixed estate.
- Unpaid work vans could previously carry eight service users.
- Accredited Programmes involved groups of up to twelve service users and two tutors.
- Victim Contact Scheme has operated utilising remote technology and there are no backlogs in engaging with victims.
- Resettlement work in prisons is restricted.
- Significant Court backlogs.

The local response to the Covid-19 Challenge

- Despite the challenges the level of face to face contact locally is amongst the highest in the country.
- There is no enforcement backlog in the local Courts, breaches and enforcement of Orders where required is up to date.
- The funding and structure for the Homelessness Prevention Team has been extended and we have had a number of successes locally.
- The delivery of Unpaid Work is the third highest in the country and we are now offering 131% of pre-Covid-19 hours.
- Accredited Programme Delivery is the second highest rate in the country and we are now at 85% pre-Covid-19 levels.
- MAPPA SMB meetings have continued, utilising technology to ensure service delivery. This will be taken forward as standard practice in the new NPS.
- HMIP have praised probation response to Covid-19 nationally and made specific reference to performance locally.

The Challenge beyond Covid-19

- There will still be backlogs to deal with.
- Transition is well underway but there is a lot to do.
- Integrating the new NE probation structure into existing local and regional structures.
- Duplication, true collaboration and joint commissioning.
- Re-offending and Protecting the Public.

**Safer and Stronger Communities
Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

4 January 2021

Bonfire Period Activity



Report of John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

Electoral division(s) affected:

Countywide

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To provide the Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee with background information in advance of a presentation from County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service on service demand during the bonfire period.

Executive summary

- 2 The presentation attached in appendix 2 will aim to provide Members with information and activity for County Durham & Darlington Fire and Rescue Service for the bonfire period between 25 October to 7 November 2020.

Recommendation

- 3 Members of the Committee are asked to note information contained within this report and presentation and comment accordingly.

Background

- 4 The bonfire period can be a challenging time for fire and rescue services and partner agencies including the council and police with associated fires and anti-social behaviour.
- 5 The presentation attached in Appendix 2 provides detail on service demand for County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service for the period of 25th October to 7 November 2020. In summary, the presentation reports that in comparison to 2019 there was an increase in calls received, incidents attended and deliberate secondary fires. In addition, the presentation also provides information on hotspot areas, false alarms, incidents of violence towards fire crews in undertaking their duties and levels of arson within the county.
- 6 The presentation will be delivered by Stuart Errington, Chief Fire Officer, County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service. Information within this presentation is linked to both Safe Durham Partnership plan priority “Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community” and previous work undertaken by the committee on arson and secondary fires.

Main implications

Crime and Disorder

- 7 Information with this report aims to contribute to the Safe Durham Partnership Plan priority to promote being safe and feeling safe in your community.

Conclusion

- 8 The attached presentation provides information on increased activity for County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service for 2020 bonfire period and an opportunity for Members to provide comment to the service and Safe Durham Partnership Board.
- 9 Background papers
 - None

Other useful documents

- Arson and deliberate secondary fires in East Durham– Safer and Stronger Communities Overview & Scrutiny Committee, June 2019
- Arson and deliberate secondary fires in East Durham – Safer and Stronger Communities Overview & Scrutiny Committee, July 2018

Contact: Jonathan Slee

Tel: 03000 268142

Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

None.

Finance

None.

Consultation

None.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

None.

Human Rights

None.

Climate Change

None.

Crime and Disorder

Information with this report aims to contribute to objectives within the existing Safe Durham Partnership plan to reducing crime and disorder.

Staffing

None.

Accommodation

None.

Risk

None.

Procurement

None.

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Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Bonfire Period Activity 2020

CFO Stuart Errington
4 January 2021

(Produced by Information Services)



Aim

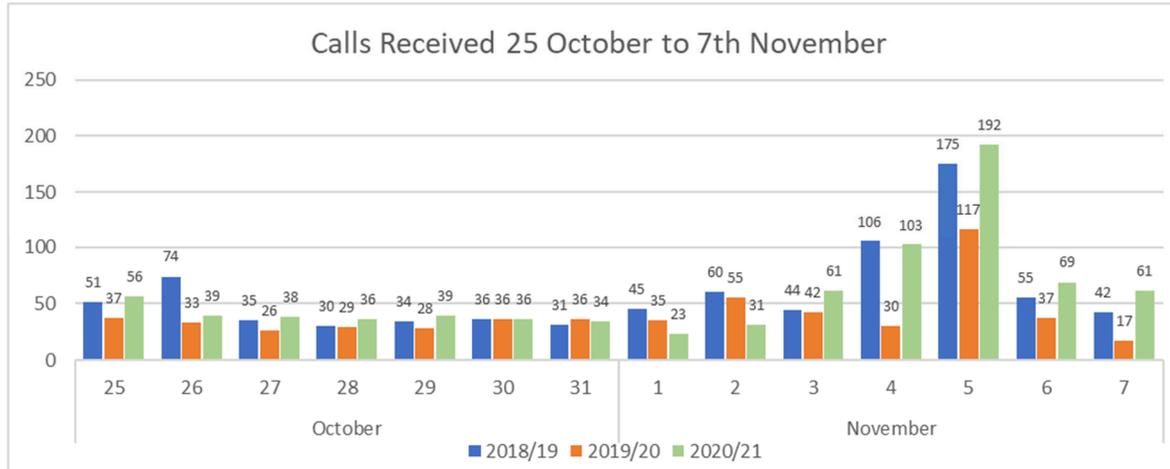
To provide a brief analytical overview of key facts, information and activity over the annual bonfire period within County Durham and Darlington. To provide the committee with an indication of the level of arson in County Durham.

(Bonfire period is measured over 2 weeks from 25 October to 7 November)

Factors to Consider

- 5 November in 2020 was on a Thursday
- Bonfire period in 2019 was particularly wet in comparison to 2020
- In 2020, Covid-19 restrictions resulted in most organised displays being cancelled

Calls Received and Incidents Attended

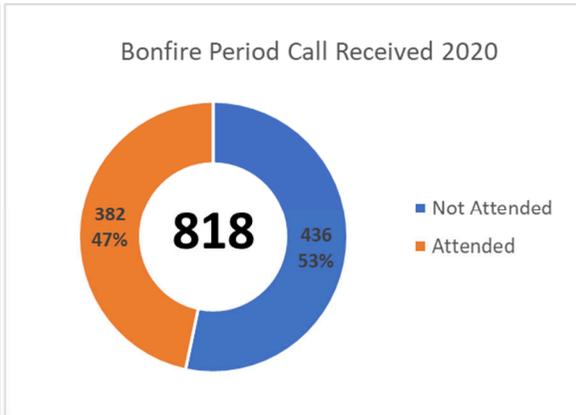
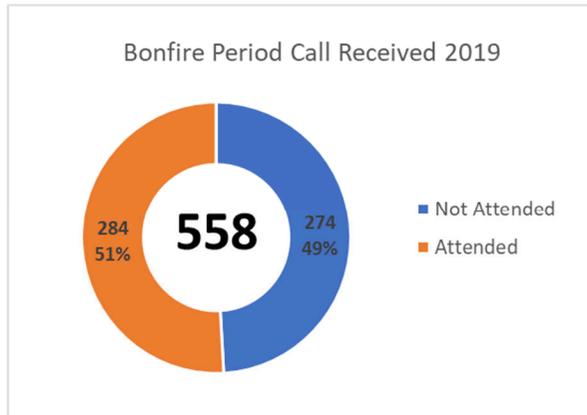


Bonfire Period
 818 Calls in 2018
 558 Calls in 2019
 818 Calls in 2020

47% (260) more calls than last year

5 Year Average = 767

Bonfire Night
 Increase in the number of calls in 2020
 from 2019
 by 64% (75 calls)



Bonfire Period

Received more calls than last year and attended more incidents

35% (98) more incidents attended than last year

Bonfire Night

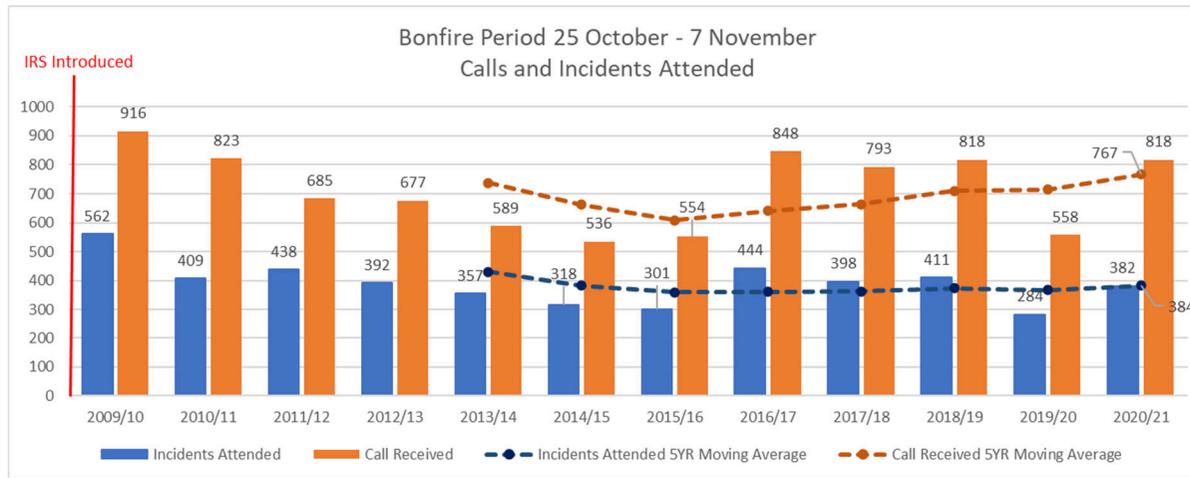
97 incidents attended

47% (31) more than last year

5 Year Average = 86



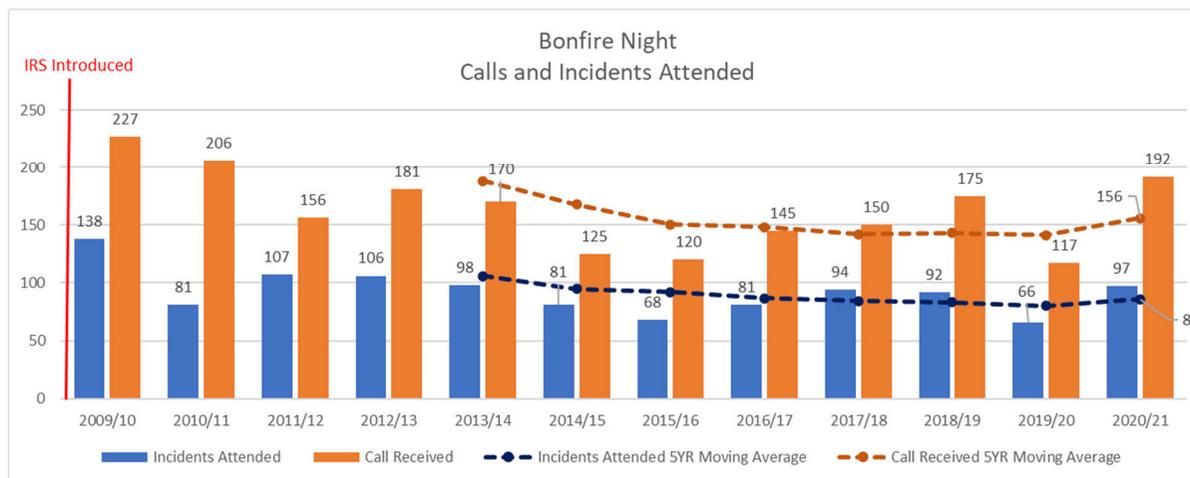
Longer Term Trend



Bonfire Period

Calls only marginally up on 5 year average

Incidents attended almost exactly on average



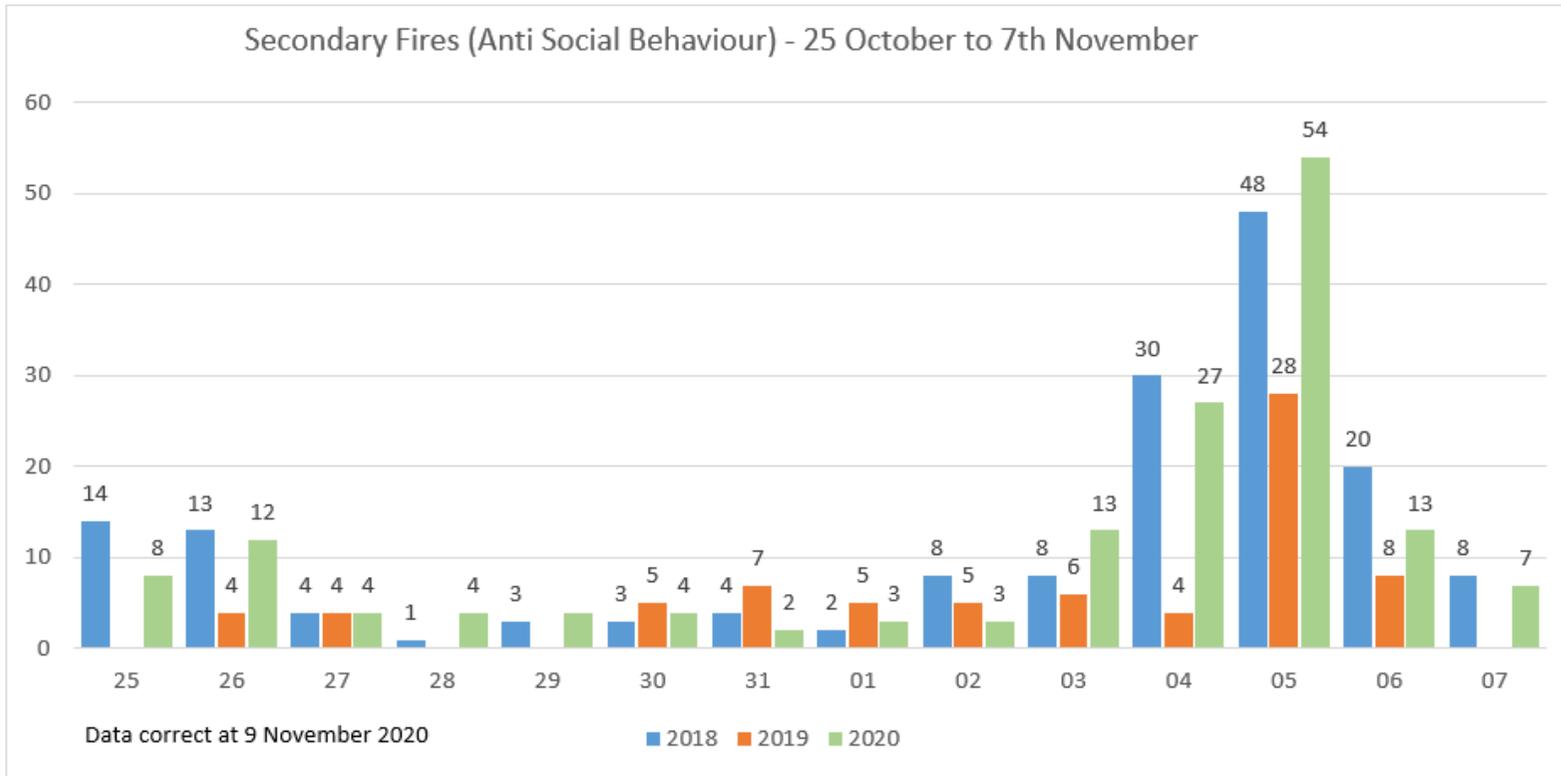
Bonfire Night

Calls up 23% on 5 year average

Incidents up 11% on 5 year average



Deliberate and Not Known (DNK) Secondary Fires - Bonfire Period by Date



Run up to bonfire night

Increase in average of DNK secondary fires per day in 2020 at 7.6 (3.7 in 2019)

110% more incidents per day than last year on average. Rise of 44 in period.

Bonfire night

54 DNK secondary fires versus 28 in 2019

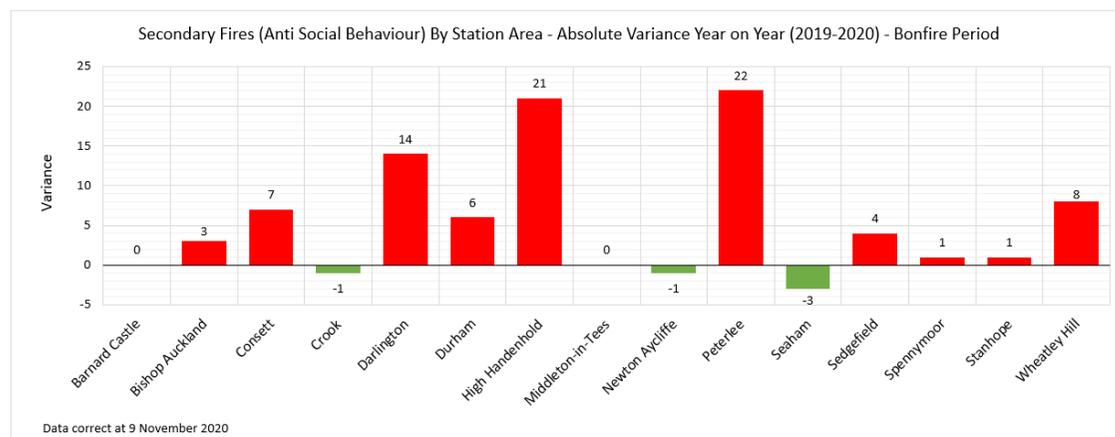
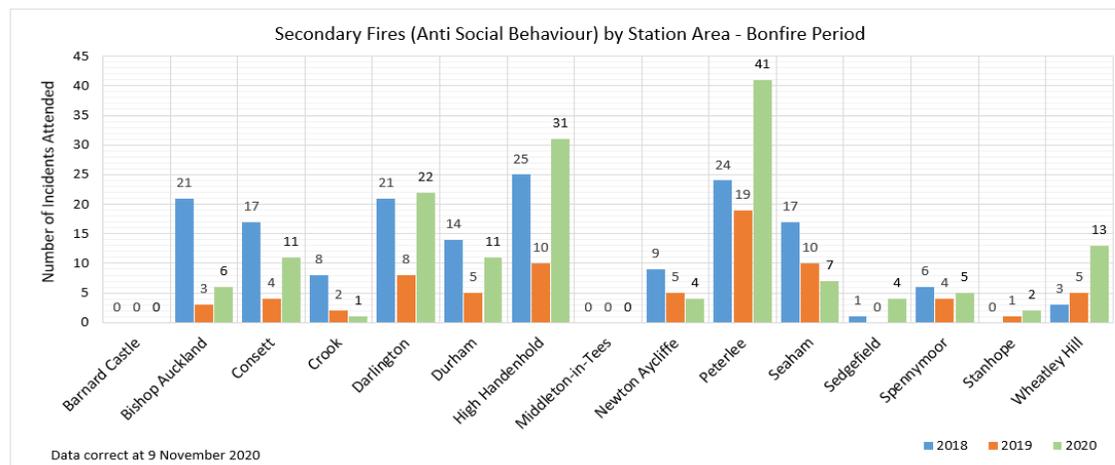
93% (26) more incidents attended than last year

After bonfire night

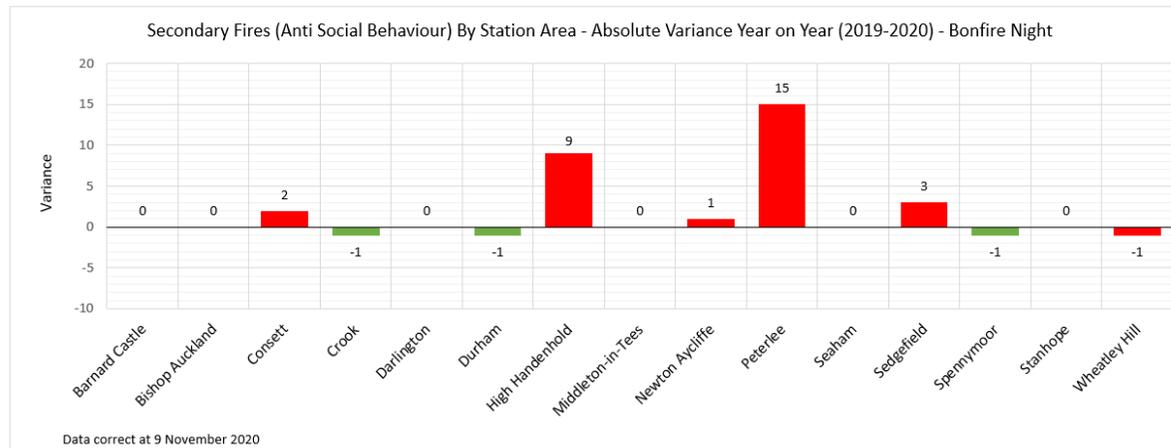
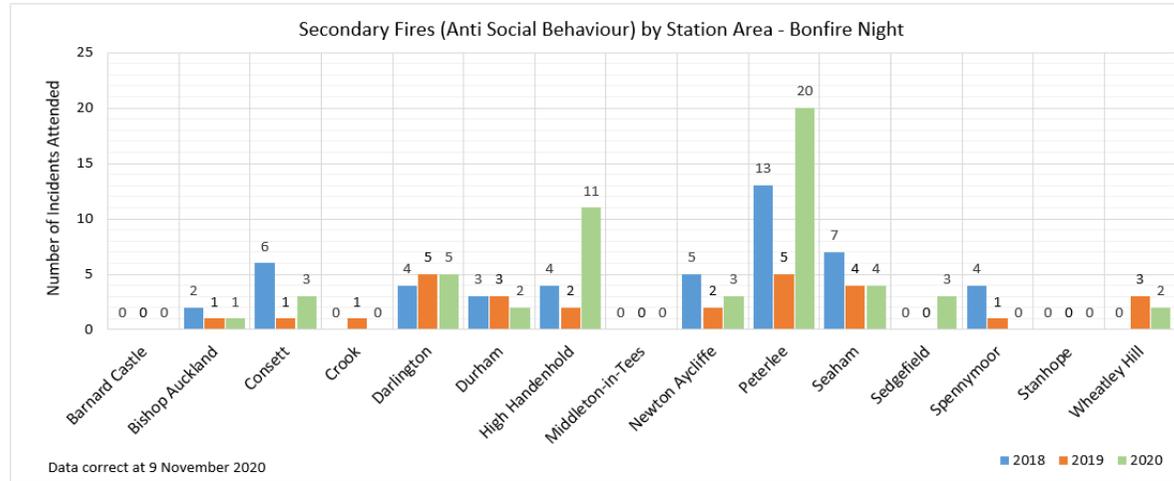
20 DNK secondary fires in 2020. An increase of 12 (150%) versus 2019



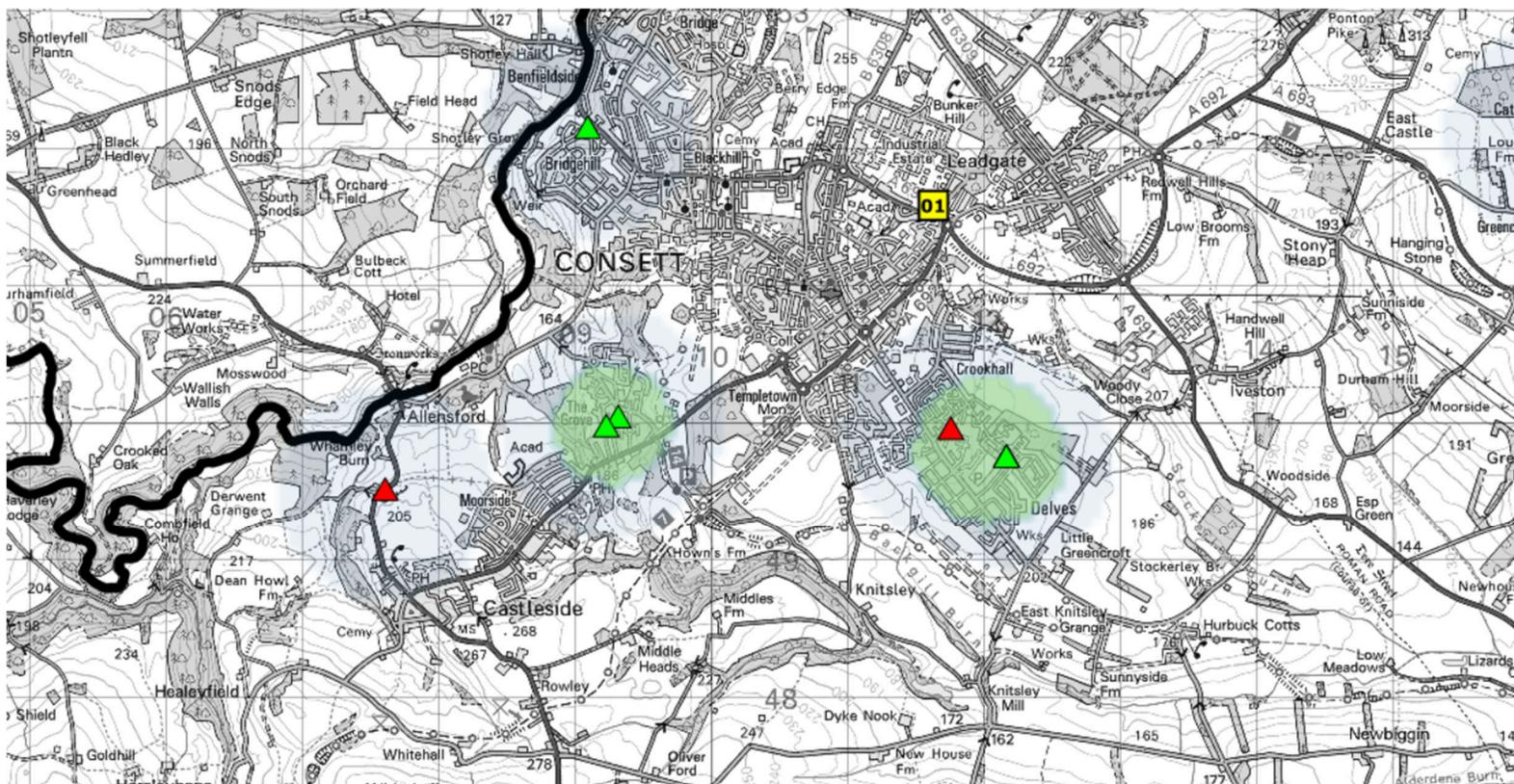
DNK Secondary Fires Bonfire Period by Station Area



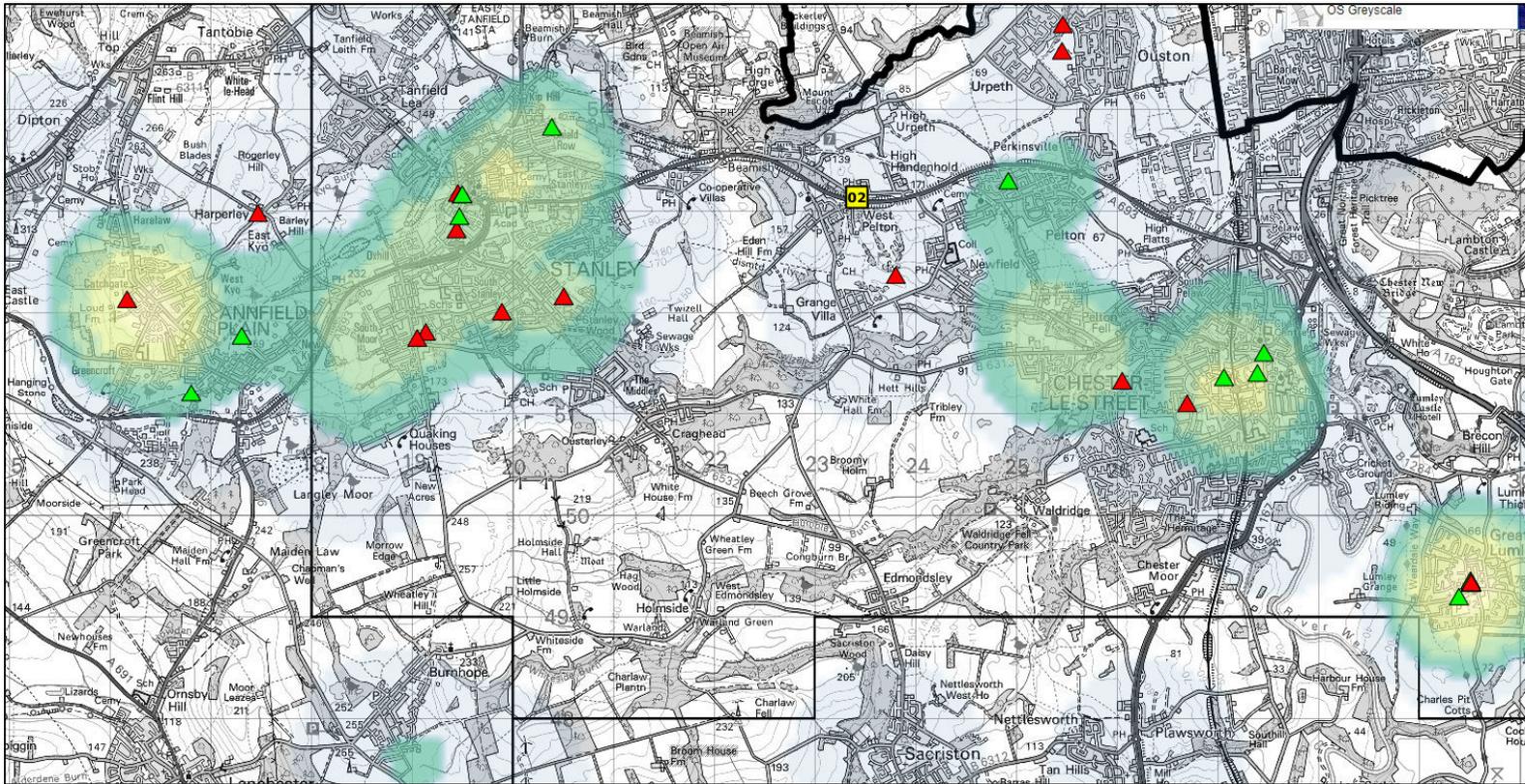
DNK Secondary Fires on Bonfire Night



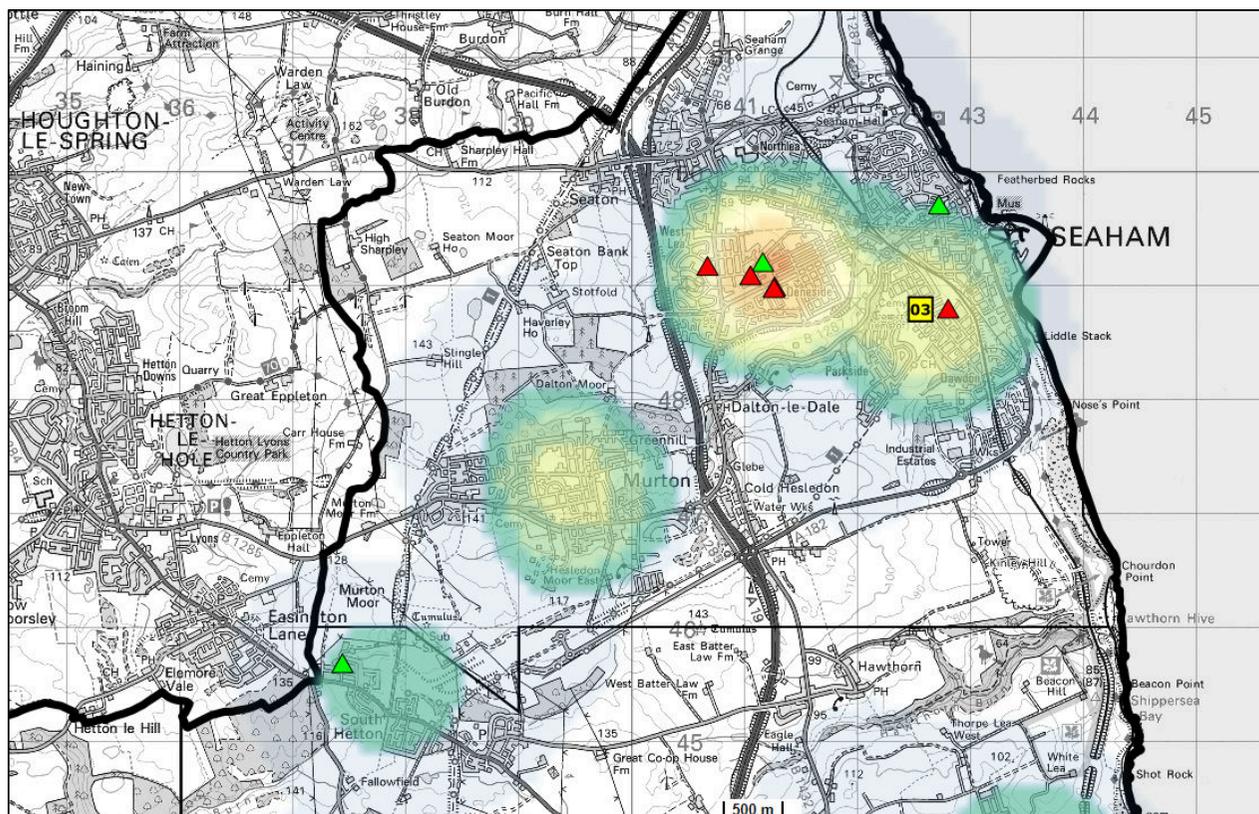
DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Consider map for Consett if needed



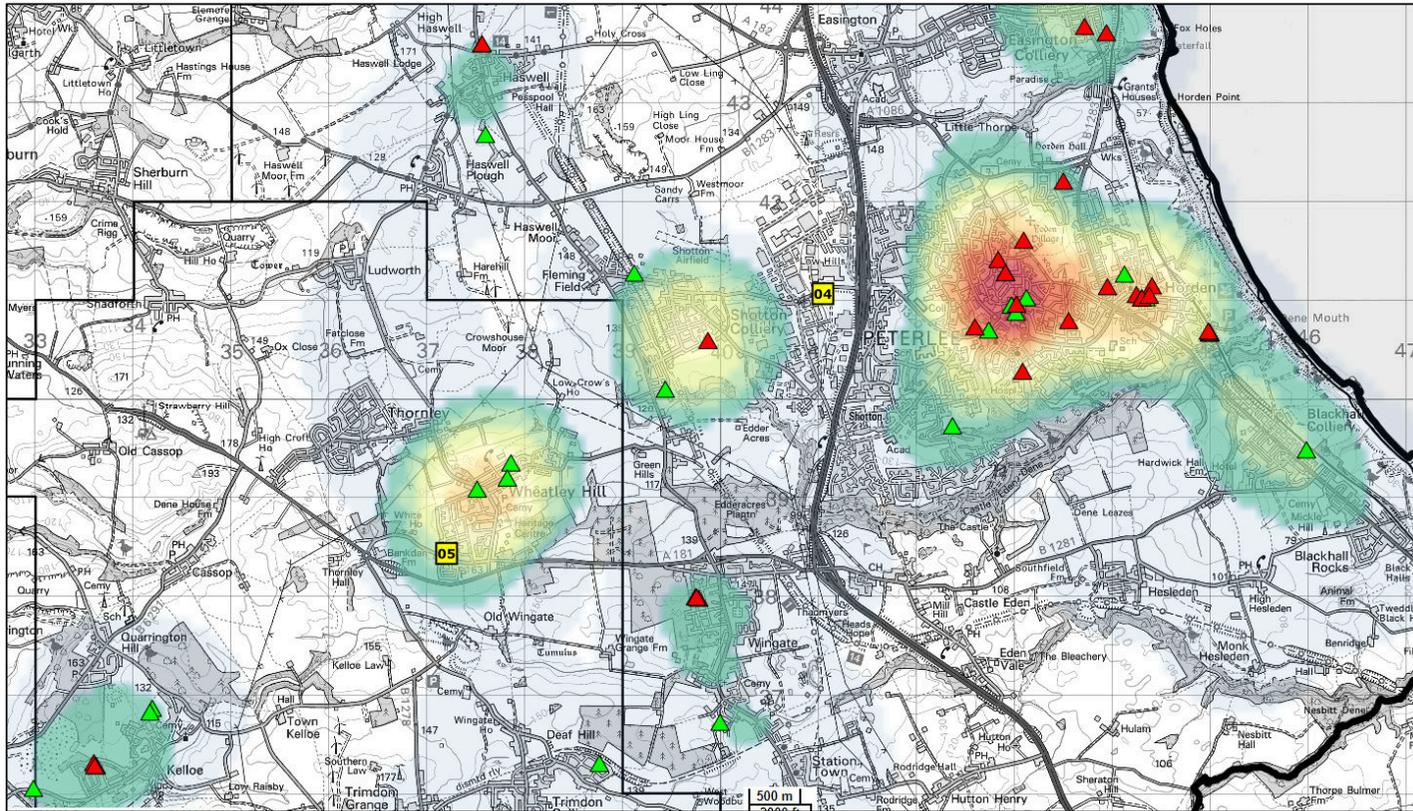
DNK Secondary Fires (25 Oct - 7 Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 High Handenhold



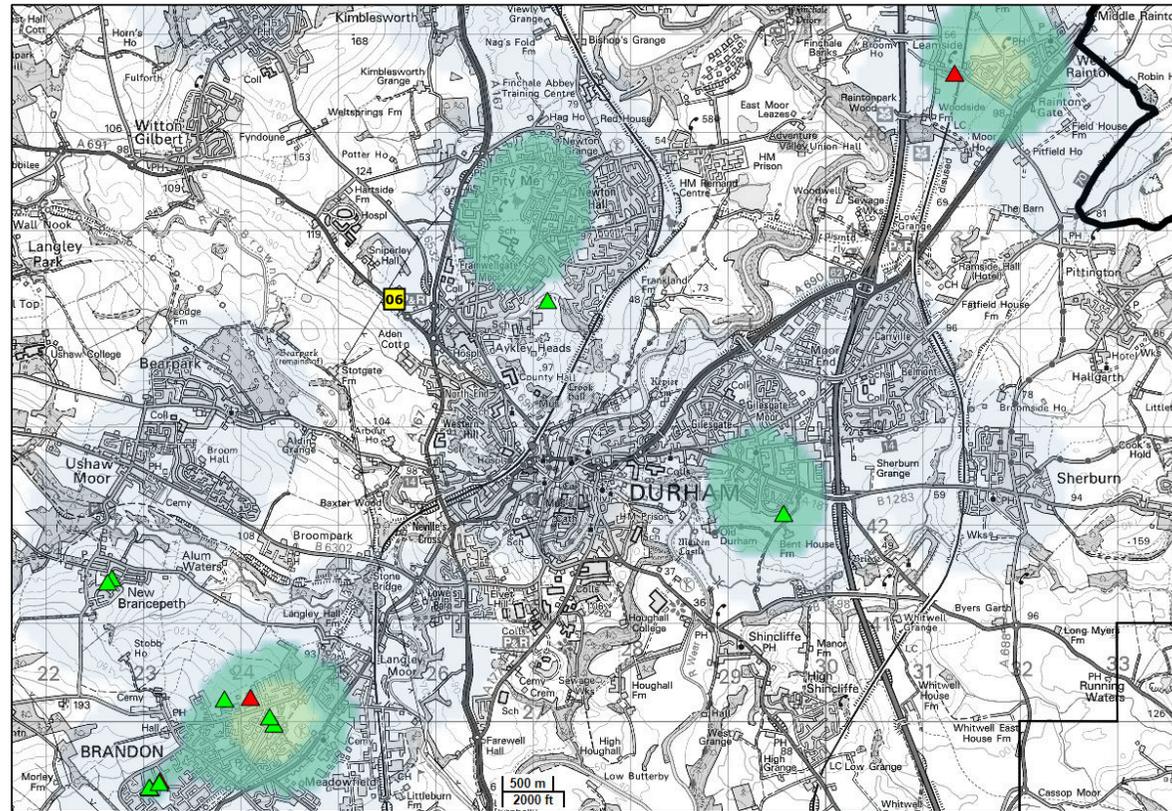
DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Seaham



DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Peterlee and Wheatley Hill



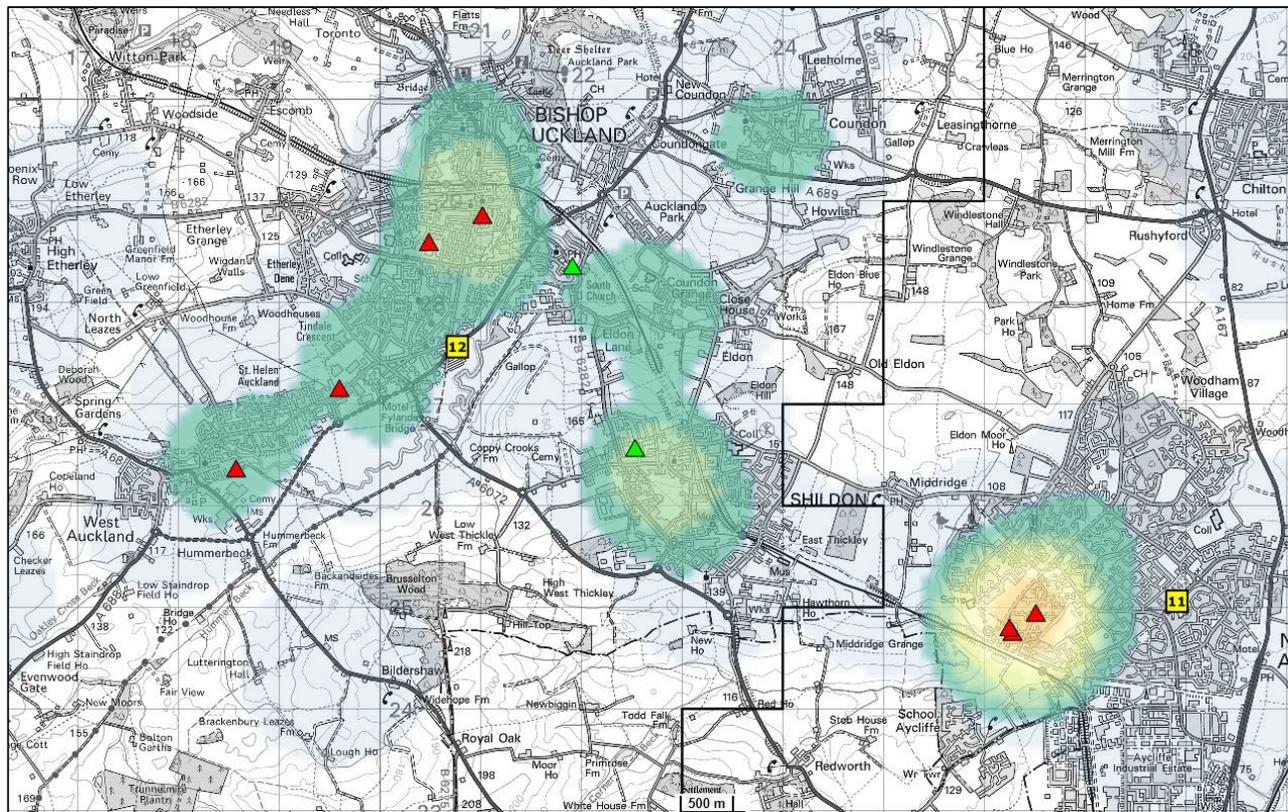
DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Durham



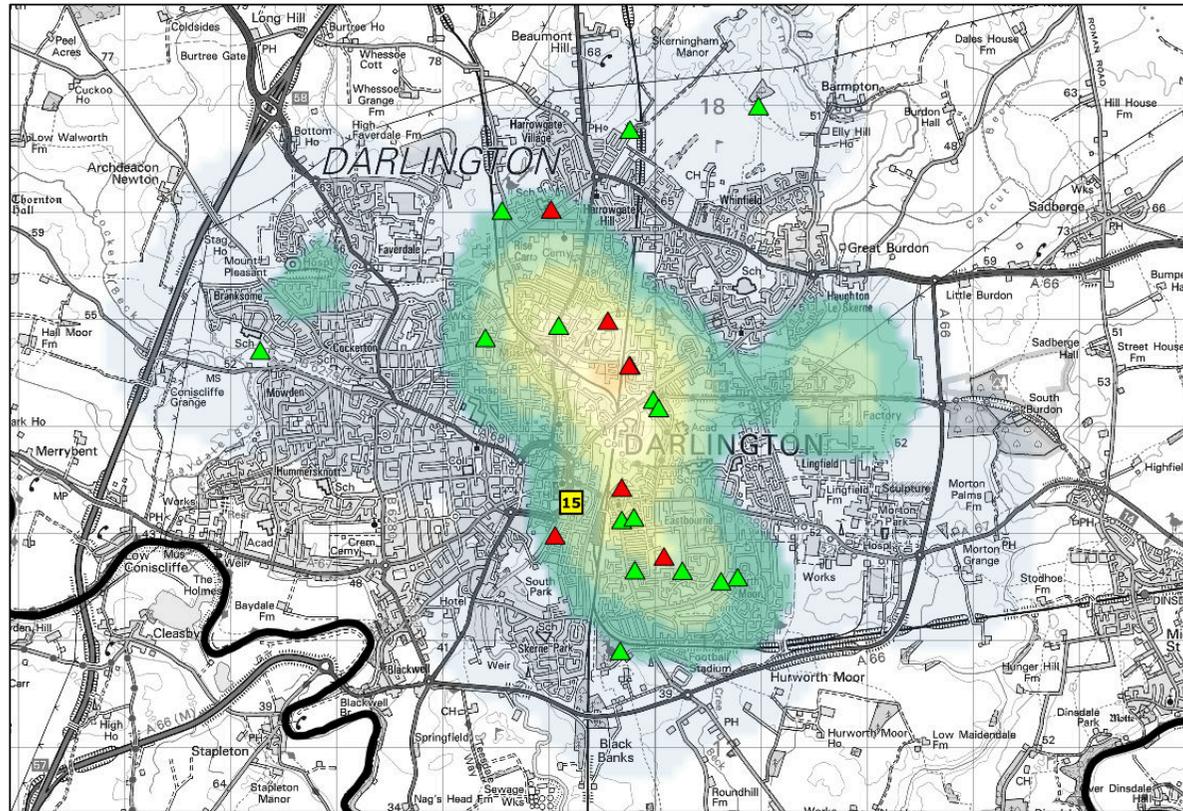
DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Spennymoor and Crook



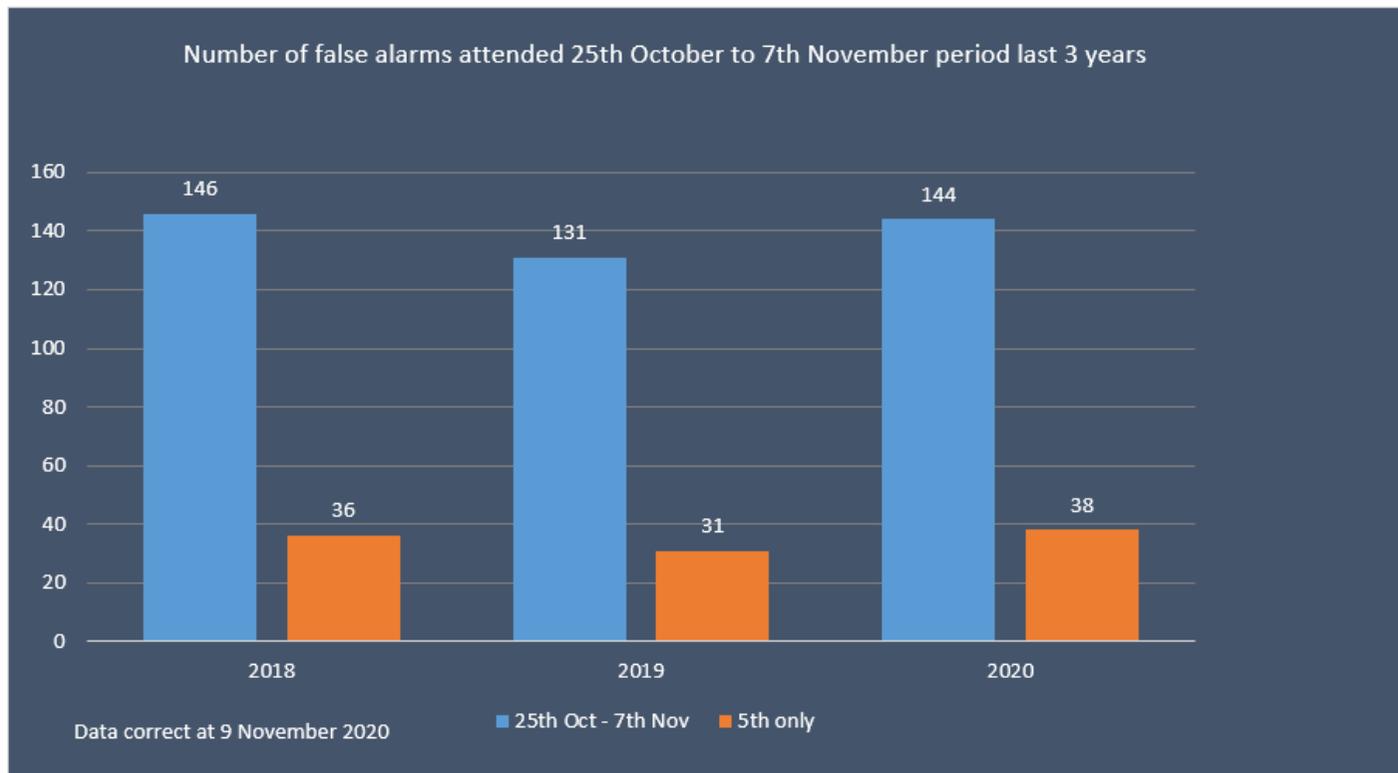
DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Bishop Auckland and Newton Aycliffe



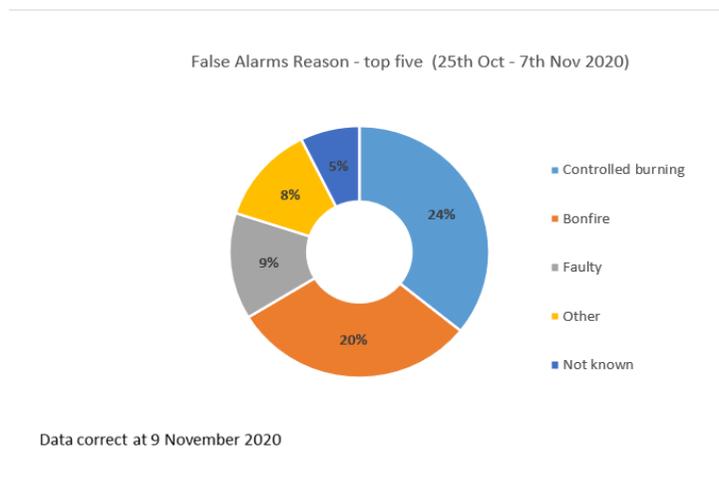
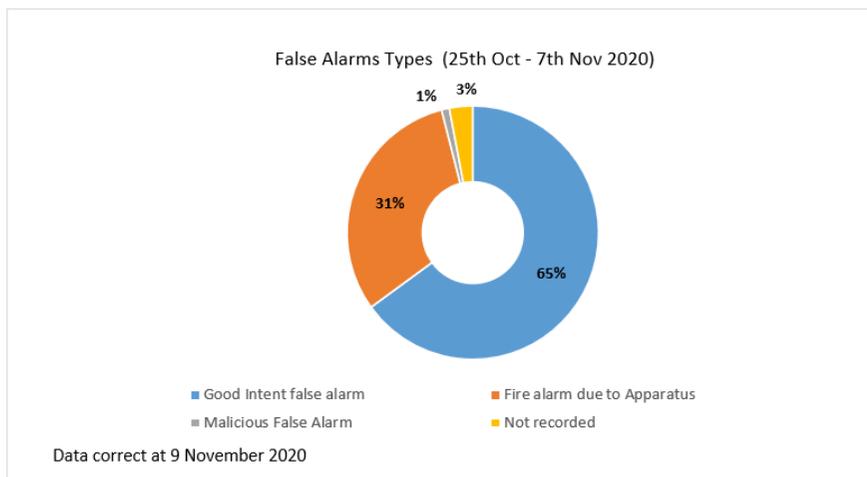
DNK Secondary Fires (25th Oct – 7th Nov 2020) and Hotspot 2015-2020 Darlington



Bonfire False Alarms – Bonfire Period

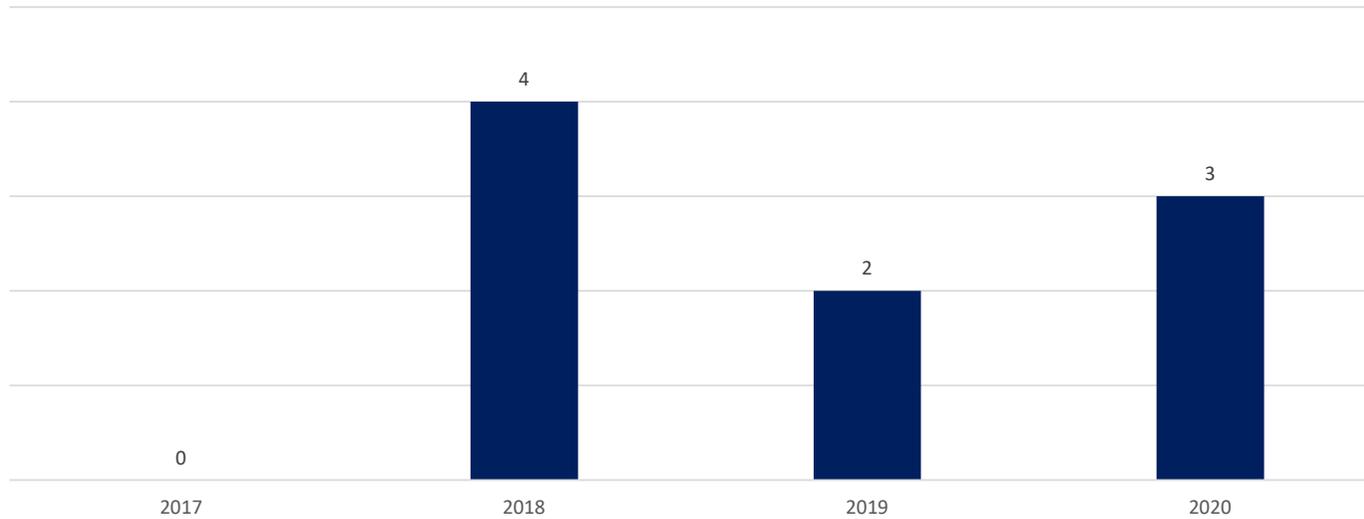


False Alarms - Bonfire Period 2020



Violence at work reports

Violence at work reports between 25th Oct and 7th Nov



Detail of violence at work reports 2020

04/11/2020	Blackhall, First street youths not allowing crews to extinguish fire and threatening to set Fire appliance on fire
5/11/2020	Wheatley Hill 20 youths in area throwing objects when crews extinguished fire.
5/11/2020	Spennymoor 20 youths in area throwing objects when crews extinguished fire.



Summary

Total calls and incidents

- 818 calls received during bonfire period - **up by 47% (260 calls) on 2019**
- 192 calls received on bonfire night – **up by 64% (75 calls) on 2019**
- 51% of all calls on 5 November were between 4pm and 10pm
 - Interoperability talk group established with TWFRS and NFRS
- 381 incidents attended during bonfire period – **increase of 36% (100 incidents) on 2019**
- 97 incidents attended on bonfire night – **increase of 47% (31 incidents) on 2019**

Bonfire related activity

- 158 DNK secondary fires during bonfire period – **up by 108% (82 incidents) on 2019**
- 54 DNK secondary fires on bonfire night – **up by 93% (26 incidents) on 2019**
- **Most station areas show increases in activity during the bonfire period (10 out of 15 showed increase)**



Arson Levels in County Durham and Darlington



Safest People, Safest Places

County Durham and Darlington
Fire and Rescue Service



Definition of Arson

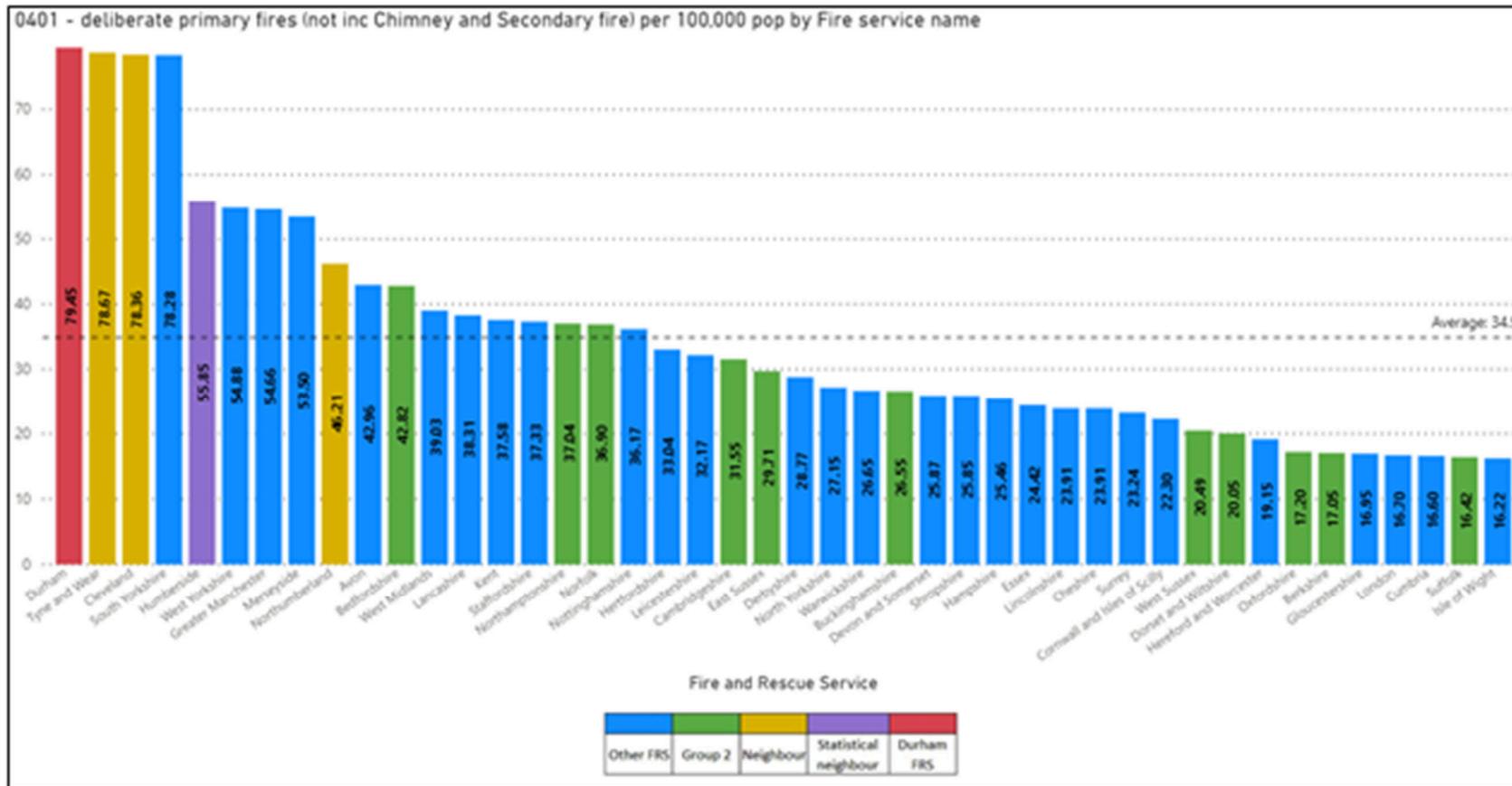
“the crime of intentionally starting a fire in order to damage or destroy something, especially a building”.

How do we measure arson?

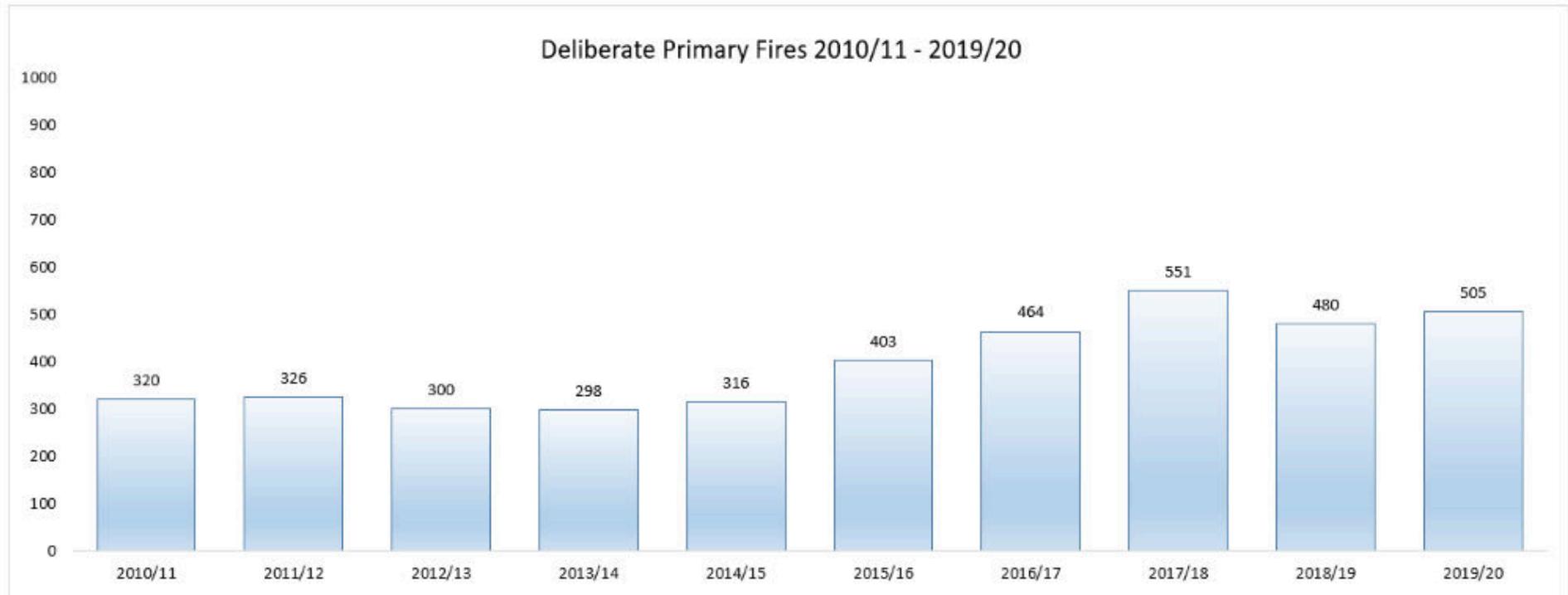
- Deliberate primary fires (buildings, vehicles, crops, woodland)
- Deliberate secondary fires (rubbish, waste-ground, grass)



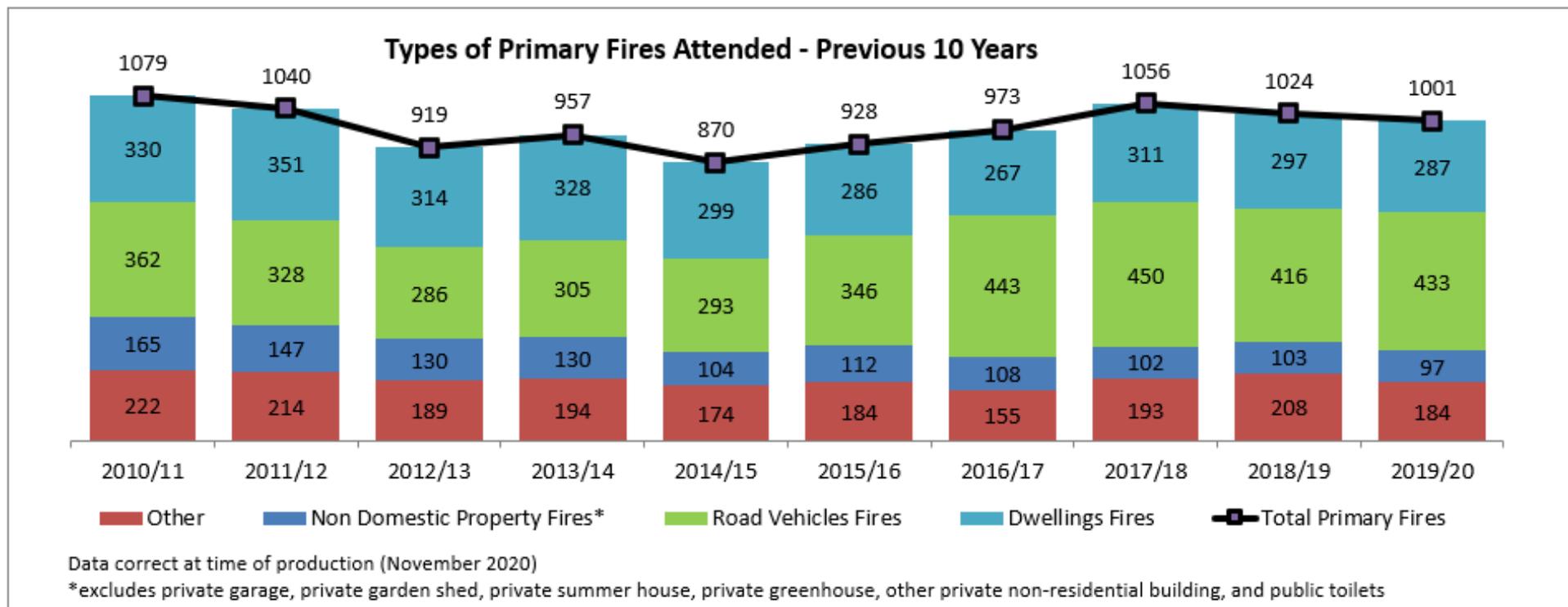
Deliberate Primary Fires



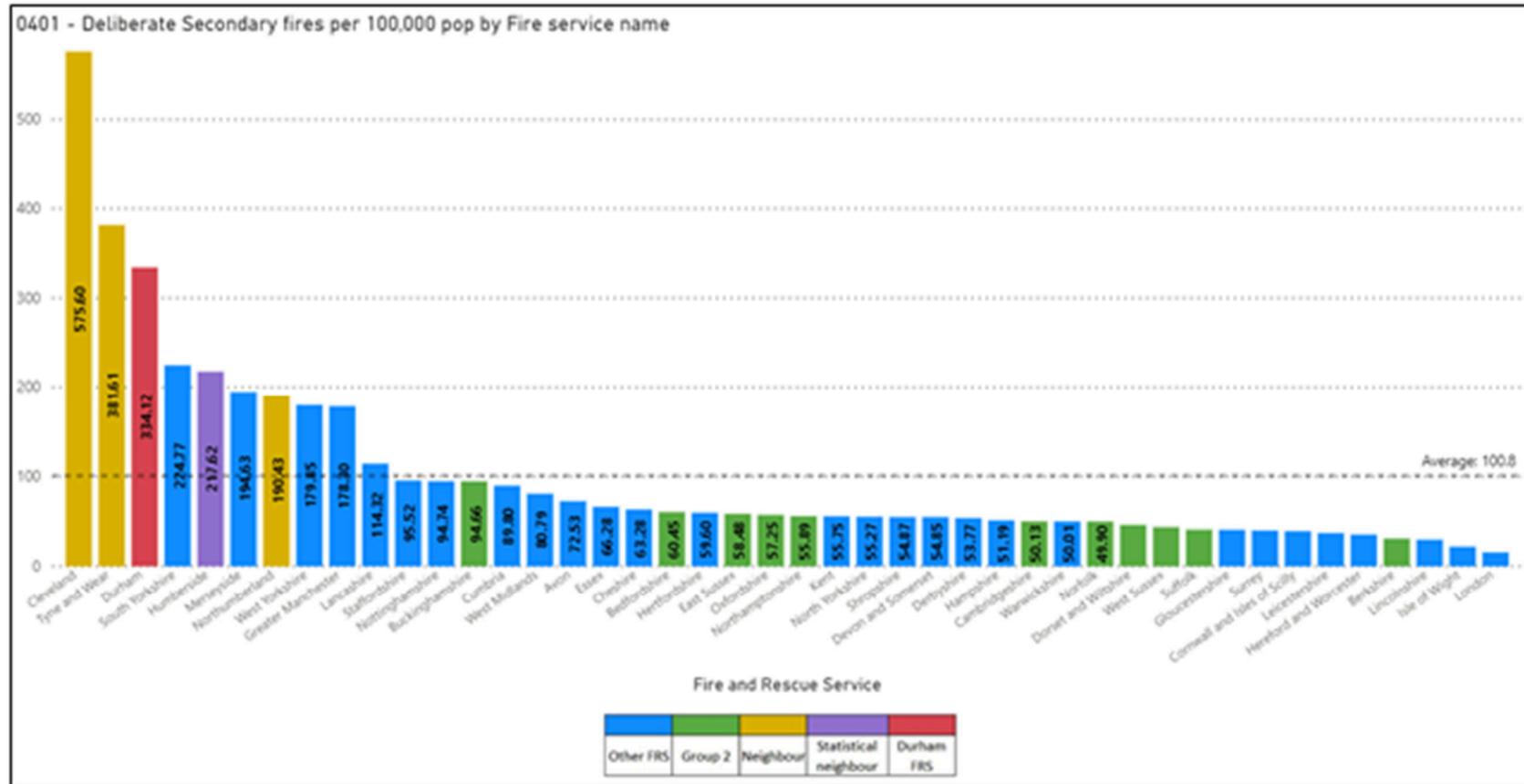
10 Year Trend in Deliberate Primary Fires



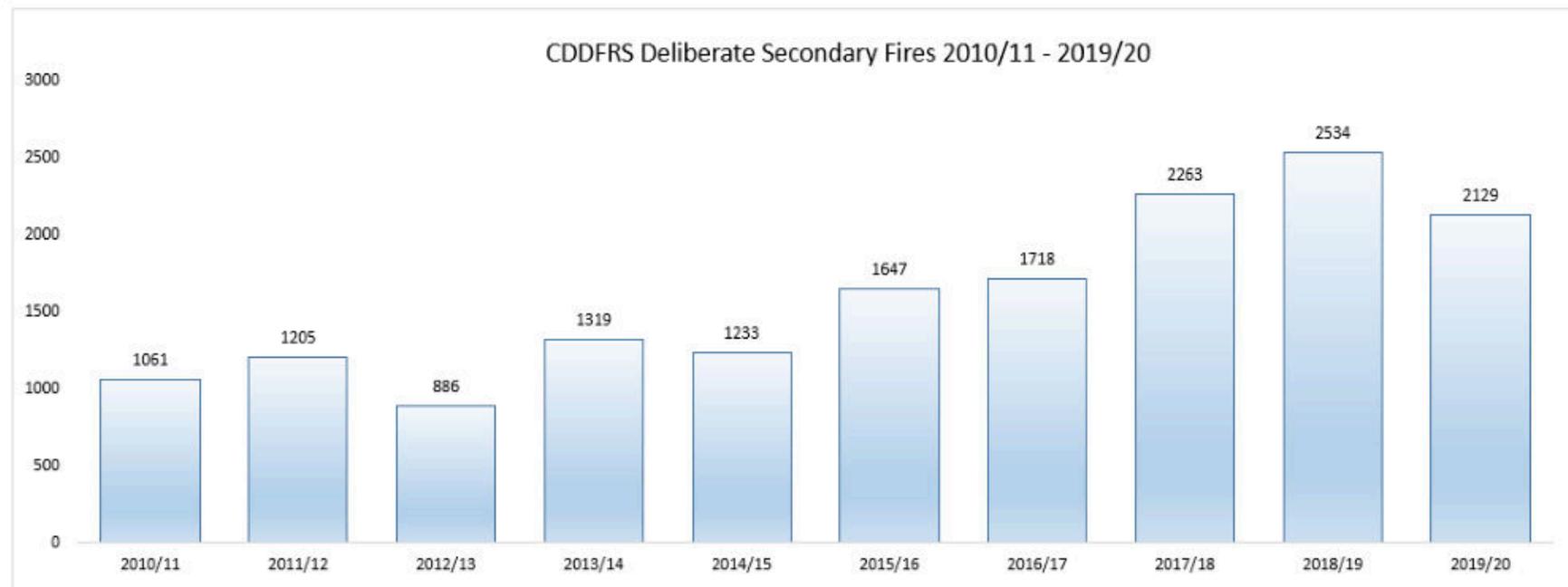
10 Year Trend in all Primary Fires



Deliberate Secondary Fires



10 Year Trend in Deliberate Secondary Fires



Where are the incidents occurring?

Primary Fires

- Nearly 50% of all primary fires occur in Peterlee and Wheatley Hill;
- 73% of these incidents are vehicles.

Secondary Fires

- Main areas of concern:
- Peterlee;
- Wheatley Hill;
- High Handenhold.



How are we tackling deliberate fires?

- In 2019 introduced Arson Reduction Team (ART);
- Significant increase in educational activity with schools;
- Diversionary activities (Phoenix Fire Champions);
- Deliberate Primary Fires linked to OCGs Activity;
- Deliberate Secondary Fires linked to illegal fly tipping;
- Requires a multi-agency approach:
 - **Police;**
 - **Local Authority;**
 - **Community Wardens;**
 - **Housing Associations;**
- North East FRS Project.



County Durham and Darlington **Fire and Rescue Service**

Any Questions?

**Safer and Stronger Communities
Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

4 January 2021

**Quarter Two, 2020/21
Performance Management Report**

Ordinary Decision



Report of John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

Electoral division(s) affected:

Countywide.

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To present progress towards achieving the key outcomes of the council's corporate performance framework.

The impact of COVID-19

- 2 A highly infectious coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2 which can cause the respiratory disease COVID-19 has spread rapidly across the world during 2020. This resulted in a global pandemic being declared by the World Health Organisation on 11 March 2020.
- 3 Significant restrictions to normal ways of life, travel and business have been put in place by the government to try to contain the spread of the virus, minimise deaths and prevent COVID-19 cases overwhelming our health and social care systems.
- 4 Durham County Council has a public health role and is at the forefront of responding to the pandemic within the county. Restrictions that have been introduced to contain the spread of the virus have also affected a number of council services. Some buildings had to be closed and a number of services have moved online. It was necessary for the council to adapt and we have significantly changed our service provision and ways of working. Communities and businesses within the county have been impacted by the pandemic and much of our work since March has been to respond to these needs and develop plans for future recovery. Gold command arrangements were activated nationwide to respond to the emergency. Locally, this involved the council working in partnership with other agencies on the local resilience forum which covers both County Durham and Darlington to protect our communities and support those affected by the pandemic.

5 The COVID-19 surveillance dashboard can be accessed [here](#).

Performance Reporting

6 This performance report is structured around the three externally focused results-based ambitions of [the County Durham Vision 2035](#) alongside a fourth 'excellent council' theme contained within the [Council Plan](#) that was recently approved. It also includes an overview of the impact of COVID-19 on council services, our staff and residents.

Connected Communities – Safer focus

7 Although overall crime levels have fallen slightly, 'violence against the person' offences and anti-social behaviour have both increased. Most of this increase was COVID-related.

8 During quarter two, we introduced some new initiatives to mitigate against the challenges we face. For example, a new triage system for domestic abuse incidents is now operational, the child exploitation vulnerability tracker has been expanded to all children (not just those deemed at high risk) and we continue to take steps to improve water safety both in Durham City and countywide.

Risk Management

9 Effective risk management is a vital component of the council's agenda. The council's risk management process sits alongside our change programme and is incorporated into all significant change and improvement projects.

10 *Failure to protect a vulnerable adult from death or serious harm.* Management consider it possible that this risk could occur which, in addition to the severe impacts on service users, will result in serious damage to the council's reputation and to relationships with its safeguarding partners. As the statutory body, the multi-agency Safeguarding Adults Board has a Business Plan in place for taking forward actions to safeguard vulnerable adults including a comprehensive training programme for staff and regular supervision takes place. This risk is long term and procedures are reviewed regularly.

Recommendation

11 That Safer and Stronger Overview and Scrutiny Committee considers the overall position and direction of travel in relation to quarter two performance, the impact of COVID-19 on performance, and the actions being taken to address areas of underperformance including the significant economic and well-being challenges because of the pandemic.

Author

Jenny Haworth

Tel: 03000 268071

Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

Not applicable.

Finance

Latest performance information is being used to inform corporate, service and financial planning.

Consultation

Not applicable.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

Equality measures are monitored as part of the performance monitoring process.

Climate Change

We have declared a climate change emergency and consider the implications of climate change in our reports and decision-making.

Human Rights

Not applicable.

Crime and Disorder

A number of performance indicators and key actions relating to crime and disorder are continually monitored in partnership with Durham Constabulary.

Staffing

Performance against a number of relevant corporate health indicators has been included to monitor staffing issues.

Accommodation

Not applicable.

Risk

Reporting of significant risks and their interaction with performance is integrated into the quarterly performance management report.

Procurement

Not applicable.



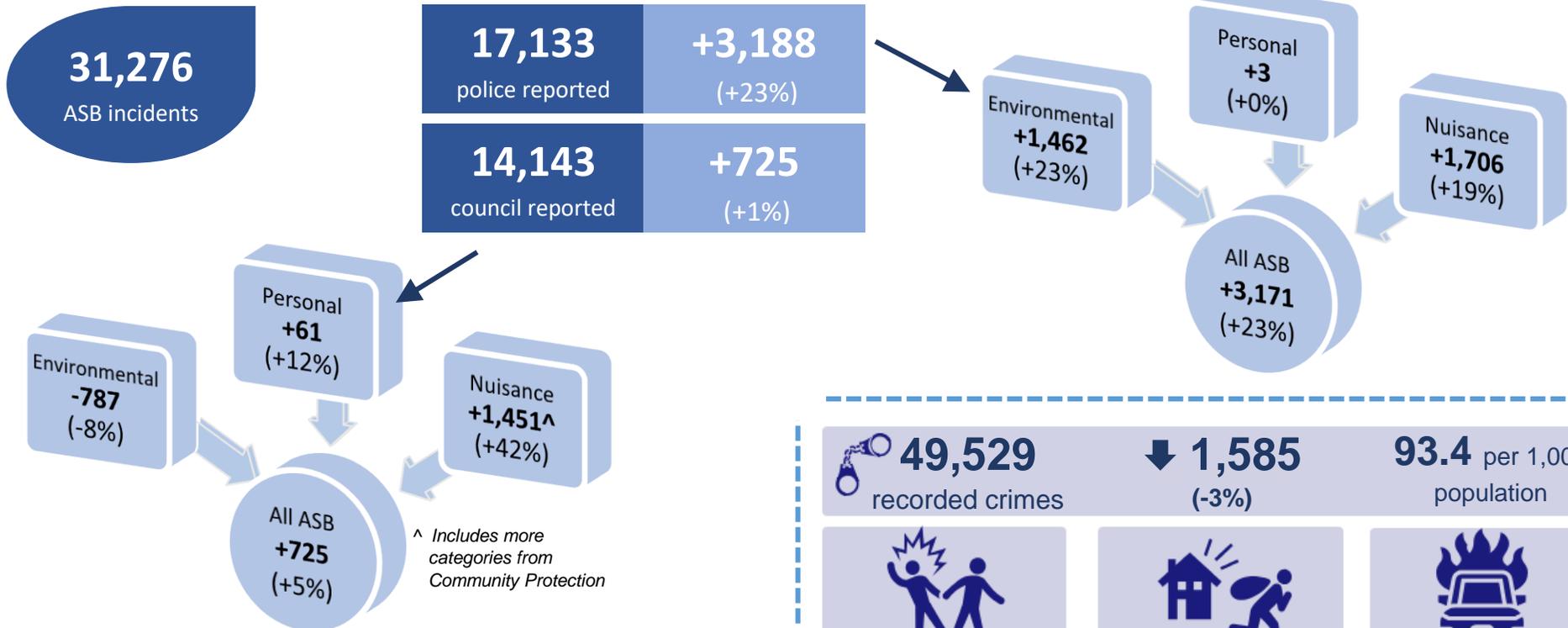
Durham County Council Performance Management Report

Quarter Two, 2020/21



CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

(a) How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder, and (b) anti-social behaviour?



Safer Streets Initiative
multi-agency initiative starting in Horden to action environmental, health and ASB issues

Neighbourhood Interventions Team active in:

- Great Lumley - Stanley - Peterlee - Durham City
- Wheatley Hill - Wingate - Seaham - Brandon



unless stated, data are Oct 2019 to Sep 2020 compared to same period last year

Connected Communities - Safer

- 1 The ambition of Connected Communities – Safer is linked to the following key questions:
 - (a) How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder?
 - (b) How effective are we at tackling anti-social behaviour?
 - (c) How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?
 - (d) How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child exploitation and radicalisation?
 - (e) How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?

How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder, and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)?

- 2 Although overall crime has decreased, most notably across the categories of theft and criminal damage, the category of violence against the person has increased.
- 3 Compared to the same periods last year, violence against the person (VAP) increased by 4% during the 12 months ending 30 September and 7% during quarter two. 39% of VAP offences during quarter two were linked to domestic violence, the same proportion as quarter two, 2019/20. All localities have seen year to date increases in VAP offences with a domestic abuse qualifier – ranging from 1% in the West to 10% in the South. The main drivers for increases in the South were Newton Aycliffe and Spennymoor, though both witnessed reductions between August and September.
- 4 Although ASB reported to the police has fallen since quarter one, it remains higher than the same period last year. This is most likely due to the large increase in incidents relating to COVID-19 restrictions over the summer months. However, the number of incidents in all categories is now falling month on month. The increase in environmental ASB was largely due to COVID-19 related incidents. Although this has now fallen, it remains 93% higher than the same period last year.
- 5 Further development of the council reporting of ASB has been undertaken, which now includes the other nuisance categories such as smoke, light, dust and odour.
- 6 Since the start of the pandemic, residents have followed government advice to stay at home and avoid unnecessary journeys. As people spend more time at

home, noise levels are increasing, and council reports of nuisance ASB, predominately noise, have increased.

- 7 We work with a range of partners to tackle ASB across the County. This included liaising with partners and local communities in Brandon, North Road and the bus station in Durham City. In the east of the county, neighbourhoods at Wheatley Hill, Wingate and Peterlee have experienced issues with off-road vehicle nuisance, fly-tipping and vehicle arson. In the north of the county, an unauthorised encampment on private land at Lumley Thicks and concerns at two properties on Front Street, Stanley have been the focus while in the south, site visits within Bishop Auckland, Newton Aycliffe and Shildon have taken place.
- 8 A virtual knowledge hub network has been established for the Reducing Re-offending Group, to enable members to share key documents, events and knowledge via threads/forums, in order to maintain communication between meetings, and in particular, during COVID-19 restrictions.
- 9 The Office of Police, Crime and Victim's Commissioner, together with Durham Constabulary and Durham County Council, has been successful in obtaining £485,360 as part of the Home Office Safer Streets Fund. This funding will be used to support situational crime prevention (i.e. target hardening security equipment to make improvements to properties that have seen burglary or repeat burglary and to properties in close proximity to the burgled property) in the Horden area with the aim of preventing residential burglaries.

How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?

- 10 During quarter two police reported alcohol related ASB increased by 26.7% compared to the same period last year. The Police are monitoring ASB levels and issues are being dealt with at a locality level.

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

(c) How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol and (d) tackle abuse of vulnerable people?

18.6%

ASB* alcohol related

up **26.7%** compared to same period last year

1.7%

ASB* drug related

down **7.7%** compared to same period last year

1 Jul – 30 Sep 2020

Compared to same period the previous year

Domestic Violence

(Jul-Sep 2020)

↑ 2%

in incidents

↑ 4.2 pp

in DV incidents classified as crimes

↑ 6.2 pp

in incidents involving alcohol

↑ 0.4 pp

of DV referrals received high risk

1,887

Alcohol related violent crime

up **251** compared to same period last year (+15%)

*police figures only

Alcohol related violent crime
12 month rolling trend



Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
2019/20				2020/21	

% alcohol related anti-social behaviour
(12 months rolling total)



Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
2017/18				2018/19				2019/20				2020/21	

Alcohol related domestic violence



Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
2019/20				2020/21	

↑ +193

+23% compared to same period last year

How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation and radicalisation?

- 11 During quarter two, levels of domestic violence incidents reported to the police were comparable to quarter one and a 2% increase on the same period last year. Between August and September levels decreased by 21% (345 incidents) which is the lowest figure recorded in recent years. The reason for this marked decrease is unclear although new local lockdown restrictions were introduced on 18 September. However, seasonal decreases have also been evident during September in the previous two years, albeit to a lesser degree (-8% 2019/20 and -3% 2018/19).
- 12 The new triage system for domestic abuse incidents is now operational with daily multi-agency screening of all incidents. This is undertaken by children's services, child health and police staff from within the multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH). The benefit of using this operational model is the multi-agency oversight of all domestic abuse incidents in County Durham, sharing of information and decision making on a daily basis which will ultimately reduce any delay for children who need to be safeguarded.
- 13 In November 2019, a Child Exploitation Vulnerability Tracker (CEVT) was set up as a multi-agency risk triage process for all young people who are assessed as being at risk of exploitation. Previously, only children who were assessed as being at high-risk were referred to children's social care Supporting Solutions Team for ERASE one-to-one CSE support, However, now all children, regardless of risk, are assessed on a weekly basis and referred. Across County Durham and Darlington 38 children were either added or re-scored during quarter two, with an average age of 15.4 years. The most common themes were sexually inappropriate behaviour, association with others being exploited and rewards/unexplained financial gain. None were for radicalisation

(e) How do we keep our environment safe including roads and waterways?



Road traffic accidents

Killed

Seriously injured

Slightly injured

All casualties
Q2 20/21
(Q2 19/20)

7
(5)

48
(57)

140
(140)

Children
Q2 20/21
(Q2 19/20)

1
(0)

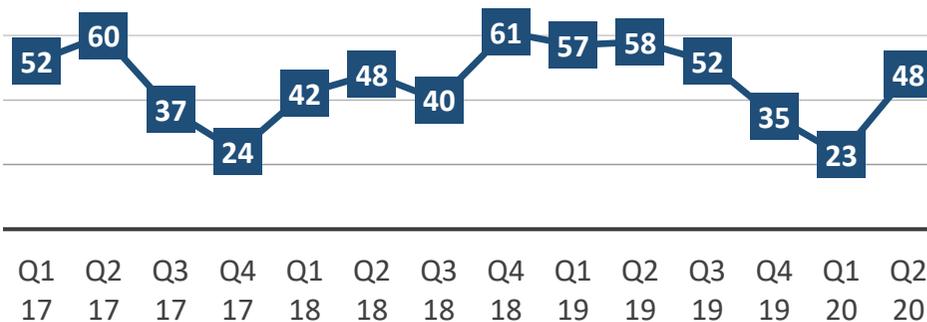
4
(8)

27
(14)

Killed



Seriously injured



How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?

- 15 Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown, traffic levels reduced across the county, however as expected, as traffic levels started to return to normal, and as schools began to open, we have seen an increase in traffic collisions and injury on our roads. There is no particular pattern to these incidents, however in-car safety is an ongoing issue, accounting for over 60% of all injuries.
- 16 School crossing patrol service re-commenced in September alongside cycling/ bikeability programmes. Online road safety resources are currently being developed and should be available mid-November.
- 17 The 2020/21 winter maintenance season commenced on the 1 October in the west of the county and on the 12 October in the east. The winter policy and plan have both been reviewed prior to the season commencing, salt stocks have been replenished and rotas are in place for all operational staff to deliver the winter service.
- 18 Both water safety forums, responsible for managing water safety in the city centre and countywide, continue to meet.
- 19 During quarter two, the City Safety Group formed a multi-agency sub-group to address the various challenges of student induction week alongside the risks associated with COVID-19. Actions involved ensuring that the movements of students throughout freshers' week complied with national guidance and legislation, that licensees understood their responsibilities and licensed premises risk assessments and COVID-related control measures were in place to support students in maintaining safety and social distancing. The student induction also included personal safety, personal responsibility in relation to alcohol consumption/health effects, risks from becoming detached from social groups and the river corridor related hazards.
- 20 From a countywide perspective, throughout quarter two, there was an extensive social media campaign in relation to open water safety targeted at 10-16 year olds during periods of warm weather. This featured the five year anniversary of the death of Cameron Gosling. Posters and information cards were placed at prominent open water locations across the county to highlight the dangers to those who may be entering into cold water. This campaign is an alternative approach to previous years where sessions were held in school assemblies and other young people's settings.
- 21 Also during the quarter, audits of higher risk locations across the county were undertaken to ensure safety related control measures previously installed, remain in place.

Key Performance Indicators – Data Tables

There are two types of performance indicators throughout this document:

- (a) Key target indicators – targets are set as improvements can be measured regularly and can be actively influenced by the council and its partners; and
- (b) Key tracker indicators – performance is tracked but no targets are set as they are long-term and/or can only be partially influenced by the council and its partners.

A guide is available which provides full details of indicator definitions and data sources for the 2019/20 corporate indicator set. This is available to view either internally from the intranet or can be requested from the Strategy Team at performance@durham.gov.uk

KEY TO SYMBOLS

	Direction of travel	Benchmarking	Performance against target
GREEN	Same or better than comparable period	Same or better than comparable group	Meeting or exceeding target
AMBER	Worse than comparable period (within 2% tolerance)	Worse than comparable group (within 2% tolerance)	Performance within 2% of target
RED	Worse than comparable period (greater than 2%)	Worse than comparable group (greater than 2%)	Performance >2% behind target

National Benchmarking

We compare our performance to all English authorities. The number of authorities varies according to the performance indicator and functions of councils, for example educational attainment is compared to county and unitary councils however waste disposal is compared to district and unitary councils.

North East Benchmarking

The North East figure is the average performance from the authorities within the North East region, i.e. County Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, Northumberland, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-On-Tees, South Tyneside, Sunderland.

More detail is available from the Strategy Team at performance@durham.gov.uk

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
77	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10 to 17 (per 100,000 population aged 10 to 17)	213	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	250	220	303	231		No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
78	Overall crime rate per 1,000 population	30.7	Jul-Sep 2020	Tracker	24.8					Yes
				N/a	RED					
79	Rate of theft offences per 1,000 population	6.5	Jul-Sep 2020	Tracker	6.6					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
80	Proportion of all offenders who re-offend in a 12 month period (%)	30.6	Apr-Jun 2019	Tracker	30.8	31.7	35.7	30.0	2016/17	No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	RED		
81	Proven re-offending by young people (who offend) in a 12 month period (%)	51.9	2017/18	Tracker	41.4	38.4	41.8			No
				N/a	RED	RED	RED			

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How effective are we at tackling anti-social behaviour?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
Page 2 Page 73	Satisfaction with the way that the council and police are dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime issues in your area.	56.4	Mar 2020	Tracker	50.1			53.7	Jun 2019	No
				N/a	RED			RED		

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How effective are we at tackling anti-social behaviour?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
83	Number of police reported incidents of anti-social behaviour	17,133	Oct 2019-Sep 2020	Tracker	13,962					Yes
				N/a	RED					
84	Number of council reported incidents of anti-social behaviour	14,143	Oct 2019-Sep 2020	Tracker	13,418					Yes
				N/a	RED					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
85	% of successful completions of those in alcohol treatment	30.6	Jan 2019-Dec 2019*	Tracker	30.1	37.8	31.2			Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	AMBER			
86	% of successful completions of those in drug treatment - opiates	5.6	Jan 2019-Dec 2019*	Tracker	5.5	5.8	4.3			Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	GREEN			
87	% of successful completions of those in drug treatment - non-opiates	30.8	Jan 2019-Dec 2019*	Tracker	27.9	34.8	25.8			Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	GREEN			
88	% of anti-social behaviour incidents that are alcohol related	19.0	Jul-Sep 2020	Tracker	28.5					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
89	% of violent crime that is alcohol related	32.5	Jul-Sep 2020	Tracker	30.3					Yes
				N/a	RED					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
90	Alcohol seizures	194**	Apr-Jun 2018	Tracker	398					No
				N/a	GREEN					

*with rep to June 2020

**under review

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child exploitation and radicalisation?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
91	Building resilience to terrorism (self-assessment). Score - level 1(low) to 5(high)	3*	2017/18	Tracker	3					No
				N/a	GREEN					
92	No of individuals with a referral for 1:1 CSE Support from Supporting Solutions Team**	50	Jul-Sep 2020	Tracker	New**					Yes
				N/a	N/a					

*under review ** New definition – Includes all children - High/Medium/Low Risk (Previously only High-Risk referred to Supporting Solutions)

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?

Page 76 Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
93	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	178	Oct 2019-Sep 2020	Tracker	233					Yes
	- Number of fatalities	20		N/a	GREEN					
	- Number of seriously injured	158								
94	Number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	16	Oct 2019-Sep 2020	Tracker	11					Yes
	- Number of fatalities	1		N/a	RED					
	- Number of seriously injured	15								

Other additional relevant indicators

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal services appropriately supported?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
27	Alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18s (rate per 100,000) ^{^^}	54.7	2016/17-2018/19	Tracker	53.1	31.6	60.0	46.8		No
				N/a	RED	RED	GREEN	RED		
28	Young people aged 10-24 admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (rate per 100,000) ^{^^}	354.3	2018/19	Tracker	350.1	444.0	536.5	589.9		No
				N/a	AMBER	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		

^{^^}next update due quarter four

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are our services improving the health of our residents?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
41	Suicide rate (deaths from suicide and injury of undetermined intent) per 100,000 population	13.4	2017-19	Tracker	12.8	10.0	11.6	12.3		Yes
				N/a	RED	RED	RED	RED		

*provisional data

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
49	% of individuals who achieved their desired outcomes from the adult safeguarding process	94.4	Apr-Sep 2020	Tracker	95.2	92.4	93.9	93.5*		Yes
				N/a	AMBER	Not comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	2018/19	

*unitary authorities

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