



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

**Date** Thursday 3 November 2022

**Time** 9.30 am

**Venue** Committee Room 2, County Hall, Durham

---

### **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 on 8 September 2022 (Pages 3 - 8)
4. Declarations of Interest, if any
5. Any items from Co-opted Members or Interested Parties
6. Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group Annual Report - Report of Director of Public Health (Pages 9 - 54)
7. Quarter One 2022/23 Performance Management Report - Report of the Corporate Director of Resources (Pages 55 - 66)

8. 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  
26 October 2022

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

Councillor J Charlton (Chair)  
Councillor P Heaviside (Vice-Chair)

Councillors V Andrews, P Atkinson, D Boyes, J Cairns, L Fenwick, C Hampson, C Lines, M McGaun, D McKenna, C Martin, E Mavin, J Miller, D Nicholls, D Oliver, J Quinn, A Reed, A Simpson, D Sutton-Lloyd and M Wilson

**Co-opted Members:** Mr D Balls and Mrs A Paterson

**Co-opted Employees/Officers:** Chief Fire Officer S Errington, Deputy Chief Fire Officer S Helps, Chief Superintendent R Allen and Superintendent L Gosling

---

**Contact: Scott Hutchinson      Tel: 03000 269706**

---

## DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

### SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

At a Meeting of **Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee** held in **Committee Room 2, County Hall, Durham** on **Thursday 8 September 2022** at **9.30 am**

#### **Present:**

**Councillor J Charlton (Chair)**

#### **Members of the Committee:**

Councillors P Heaviside, V Andrews, D McKenna, E Mavin, J Miller, D Nicholls, D Oliver, J Quinn, A Simpson, D Sutton-Lloyd, M Wilson and C Hunt

#### **Co-opted Members:**

Mr D Balls

#### **Co-opted Employees/Officers:**

Chief Fire Officer S Errington  
Superintendent Lee Gosling

#### **Apologies:**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors P Atkinson, L Fenwick, C Hampson, M McGaun, C Martin, A Reed and Mrs A Paterson

### **1 Apologies for Absence**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Peter Atkinson, Councillor Louise Fenwick, Councillor Carole Hampson, Councillor Mike McGaun, Councillor Craig Martin, Councillor Anne Reed and Alison Paterson.

### **2 Substitute Members**

Councillor Cathy Hunt was in attendance as a substitute for Councillor Mike McGaun.

### **3 Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 27 June 2022 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

With regards to the item Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strategic, the Chair asked whether feedback could be provided to members as requested at the previous meeting. Owen Cleugh, the Head of Community Protection Services agreed to look into this and report back to members.

#### **4 Declarations of Interest**

No declarations were received.

#### **5 Any items from Co-opted Members or Interested Parties**

There were no items from co-opted members or interested parties.

#### **6 Horden Together Update**

The Committee considered a report of the Corporate Director Neighbourhoods and Climate Change which provided an overview of the ongoing work of the Horden Together initiative (for copy see file of Minutes).

The Head of Community Protection Services gave a detailed presentation which included development of the Theory of Change work as part of the Partnerships for People and Places Programme. (for copy see file of Minutes).

Councillor David Sutton-Lloyd noted the positive steps that were being taken by the initiative adding that communication was key and that members were aware of the project and asked if a site visit was necessary for the Committee.

Owen Cleugh Head of Community Protection Services informed the Committee that the Horden project was a flag ship and front runner and there was a need to get things right in Horden first. He noted it would not be a one size fits all approach and would move to a more area based approach in those communities that needed the support.

The Chair informed the Committee that the possibility of a site visit was being looked into, although that it may be better to organise this in smaller groups and the groups would need to contact either Joanne Waller or Owen Cleugh to organise this.

Councillor Cathy Hunt was pleased to hear residents to feed information into the system.

Owen Cleugh informed the Committee that whilst this was the case it was difficult to get residents to make reports adding that they were getting a lot of push back. The project was however actively trying to encourage engagement with regular door knocks and a more visible presence throughout the community.

Councillor Joe Quinn noted that whilst he felt the programme was an excellent idea it felt very similar to the CAT Team, where the impact on the community was good

until they left the area and the impact would fade after a few weeks. Councillor Quinn raised concerns over the long term impact of the Horden Together scheme, also asking about the possibility of similar schemes being introduced into other areas.

Owen Cleugh responded to those concerns raised by Councillor Quinn by informing the Committee that the project was looking to build a legacy in Horden that would last years and looked to educate the community on issues to create the right mind set. In response to the question about similar programmes in other communities, the Committee were informed that this would depend on resources and the geography of the area such as whether there was a location to set up a base.

Councillor David McKenna raised concerns about drugs issues across the County and asking what access to counselling had been provided and what groups the project worked with.

Owen Cleugh informed the Committee that counselling was being provided around substance misuse and links to support he commented that one of the difficulties supporting people with drug and alcohol issues was attendance at appointments. It was confirmed the project had an open door policy in terms of groups it worked with.

The Chair informed the Committee that she and the vice chair had been on a visit to the new hub and found the facilities fantastic and praised the work being done there.

## **7 Safety of Women at Night (SWaN) and Safer Streets 4 Programme Update**

The Committee considered a report of the Corporate Director Neighbourhoods and Climate Change which provided the Committee with background information regarding Durham City Safety of Women at Night (SWaN) (for copy see file of Minutes).

The Head of Community Protection Services gave a detailed presentation regarding the outcome of the fourth round of Safer Streets Funding Programme (for copy see file of Minutes).

With regards to reported incidents, Councillor Joe Quinn noted that the 'other' category had a high number of incidents at 222 and asked for clarification on the types of incidents. He also commented on whether it was known that all were welcome to the hub if they were in need.

In response to questions from Councillor Quinn, Owen Cleugh informed the Committee these were reported incidents such as a loss of a phone or someone feeling distressed. He added that a more accurate breakdown of these incidents could not be provided. In relation to awareness of the hub being open to all the

Committee was informed that whilst the funding bid had been concerned with the safety of women, the staff were there to assist everyone.

Councillor David Sutton-Lloyd commented that he hadn't appreciated just how vulnerable women felt on a night out, noting communication about the programme was key and praised the work being done.

Councillor Jake Miller noted the great work being done by the team and referred to a recent presentation at Police HQ, where he had been informed of challenges the Police had found in engaging with the University and asked had this programme experienced similar issues.

Owen Cleugh informed the Committee that Durham University had contributed toward The Hub in the City centre and advised that they had not experienced any issues with the information they had requested.

Superintendent Lee Gosling addressed the Committee noting he too was at the same presentation and confirmed that the difficulties in working with the University depended on the information being requested.

Councillor Dan Nicholls praised the work of the team, noting that the Durham economy does rely very heavily on the night life so the City needs to feel safe and questioned what the long term plans were for the programme.

In response to questions raised by Councillor Nicholls, Owen Cleugh noted that whilst everyone has been very generous the scheme did need to be more sustainable and that discussions around funding the programme had to begin to secure long term funding.

The Chair then informed the Committee that she had seen the work done by the team adding she had felt very safe when in Durham City and noted a very visible presence throughout the City.

## **8 Open Water Safety Update**

The Committee considered a report of the Corporate Director Neighbourhoods and Climate Change which provided the Committee with an update on Open Water Safety (for copy see file of Minutes).

The Occupational Health and Safety Manager gave a detailed presentation regarding Open Water Safety (for copy see file of Minutes).

Councillor Dan Nicholls addressed the Committee noting it was great to see there were no fatalities over the summer but questioned the sporadic nature of the messaging on suicide prevention. He suggested that a system be put in place for stickers with the Samaritans number on in designated areas that could be reported when damaged and replaced.

Kevin Lough Occupational Health and Safety Manager informed the Committee that posters and literature was placed at known hot spots such as Durham and Chester-le-Street noting that proactive work was being carried out by Public Health.

Councillor Jake Miller asked if there were any commonalities with these hot spots and followed up by asking what more could be done in these areas.

Kevin Lough informed the Committee that there were no particular trends throughout the County noting that the City centre used to be the main hot spot for these incidents but they were now sporadic and scattered throughout the County.

Councillor David Sutton-Lloyd noted the fantastic work being carried out adding that perhaps members should look at their own wards as he could think of a few areas in his own that may not have preventative signs or notices up.

Councillor Joe Quinn was pleased to see the County was below the national average in terms of fatalities in open water. He did have concerns about rescue equipment placed in metal cabinets with a request to call 999 for assistance to open noting that if there was an incident people do not always think rationally and often panic. He asked if the best course of action was to have the safety equipment locked in a metal cabinet.

Kevin Lough responded to these concerns by informing the Committee that this was the national approach before adding that due to anti-social behaviour, equipment was becoming damaged and needing to be replaced. He confirmed 16 pieces of equipment had previously been replaced at that location. The choice was between having it in a locked cabinet or not at all.

David Balls sought clarity on what was considered a near miss. He noted that since the group had started it had been several years since a fatality and this was to be commended. He added that across the County there had been few changes to the statistics and asked if there was anything to be learned from this.

In response Kevin Lough confirmed a near miss was any incident that had occurred with no harm, adding that the City centre was unique in that most incidents were linked with the night time economy. He informed the Committee that the main drivers for a drop in fatalities were education and awareness noting the work done in the City Centre was very specific to that area and would be difficult to apply County wide.

The Chief Fire Officer Stuart Errington addressed the Committee firstly congratulating Kevin Lough for overseeing the work and for the successful partnership, noting the positive numbers throughout the County when compared to the national average. He informed Members that the current risk was being looked at station by station and they had recently upscaled staff specifically for this area of work. The Chief Fire Officer also reassured Members that this was an area of work

that required an operational response adding that they would always look to prevention first.

The Chair informed the Committee that County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service Facebook page often had training videos uploaded, the most recent being on water training which could be shared to create more awareness.

Councillor Cathy Hunt asked for some clarity regarding the education of the project and enquired whether schools were being visited to spread awareness, asking if the Governing bodies of these schools had been approached.

Kevin Lough informed the Committee that the Dying to be Cool initiative was offered to every school but that not all schools had taken this up, adding that those schools who had not were now being contacted and encouraged to do so. He advised members that so far 1500 students had attended some form of assembly on the topic and that a video on Dying to be Cool had been sent to some schools who did not want an assembly. With regards to how these schools were being approached it was noted that everything had been considered.

The Chair advised the Committee that as members they could perhaps approach schools in their divisions and encourage them to take up the offer of the course.

Councillor David McKenna asked what qualifications were needed to deliver the course and if youth groups were being approached to broaden the audience noting that it could be tailored to specific areas and their dangers.

Kevin Lough informed the Committee that the course had been delivered at New College, Durham Sixth Form Centre and other establishments and were actively looking to deliver the course to more places.

## **9 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strategic Group Update**

The Committee considered a report of the Corporate Director Neighbourhoods and Climate Change which provided the Committee with an update on the ongoing work of the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strategic Group (for copy see file of Minutes).

In terms of mediation, David Balls commented that it was important for people to talk something through rather than have something imposed on them.

The Chair reminded the Committee that a special SSC OSC had been organised for Tuesday 11 October 2022 which would be a single item agenda to enable the Committee to consider and comment on the Safe Durham Partnership draft Anti Social Behaviour Strategy. Stephen Gwilym, Principal Overview & Scrutiny Officer reminded the Committee that this would be a public meeting held in person.

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

**3 November 2022**



**Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence  
Executive Group (DASVEG) Annual  
Report 2021/22**

---

**Report of Amanda Healy, Director of Public Health, Adults & Health  
Services**

**Electoral divisions affected:**

Countywide

**Purpose of the Report**

- 1 To provide members of the Safer & Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee with an overview of activity led by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Committee (DASVEG) over 2021/22.

**Executive summary**

- 2 Domestic abuse (DA) continues to affect communities and support services across County Durham.
- 3 DASVEG have made significant progress in ensuring that Durham County Council and its partners meet the statutory requirements as set out in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021; this includes the following achievements:
  - Completion of a Safe Accommodation Needs Assessment
  - Publication of the County Durham and Darlington Safe Accommodation Strategy
  - Development of the Safe Accommodation Project Board and subsequent priority workstreams
  - Allocation of New Burden's Funding (NBF); additional funding to ensure that the key elements of the DA Act 2021 are implemented
  - Review of the Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) Policy

- Development and implementation of a significant workforce development programme
- 4 Next steps for the DASVEG include the development of a Whole System Approach to Tackling Domestic Abuse based on the recently released national strategy and further work that addresses the needs of perpetrators.
  - 5 In addition, further development work is required to ensure that sexual violence is appropriately represented in DASVEG planning moving forward.
  - 6 Commissioned DA services across County Durham are provided by Harbour Support Services (HSS).
  - 7 Demand for support continues to increase each year; number of referrals have increase from **4996** in financial year **2019/20** to **7116** in financial year **2021/22**.
  - 8 Despite the increase in demand, **79%** of all adult victim's report feeling safer and **93%** report improved wellbeing following intervention.
  - 9 Data collated by HSS also highlights that mental health issues are the largest additional presenting need of service users in County Durham.

### **Recommendation**

- 10 Members of the Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee are asked to:
  - (a) Note the content of the report

## **Background**

- 11 It is estimated that over 2.4m people are affected by domestic abuse each year in England and Wales. Around 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men will be affected by domestic abuse (DA) each year.
- 12 Locally DA continues to affect all communities and services across County Durham and Darlington.
- 13 DASVEG continues to provide oversight of the DA system, with regular reporting to the SDP.

## **Progress to date**

### **The introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021**

- 14 The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received royal ascent on 29 April 2021 bringing in a range of new legislative measures to support victims of DA including their children.
- 15 The act brought in the first statutory definition of DA which now includes children and young people as victims in their own right and recognises emotional and economic abuse. It also places a statutory requirement on local authorities to provide residents of County Durham, and those who travel from different local authority areas, a range of safe accommodation options and broader wrap around support.
- 16 In line with the act, DASVEG was adopted as the Local Domestic Abuse Partnership (LDAP) and a revised Terms of Reference (TOR) (**Appendix 2**) was introduced to ensure that the group met the requirements of the act.
- 17 DASVEG became responsible for ensuring that all requirements of LDAP's were met, this included the completion of the following core components:
  - Completion of a multi-agency Safe Accommodation Needs Assessment
  - Consultation on Draft Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021/24
  - Publication of final Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021/24

### **Safe Accommodation Strategy 2022- 24**

- 18 The DA Act 2021 made it a legal requirement of all tier one local authorities to publish a Safe Accommodation Strategy within the first 6 months of the Act receiving royal ascent.

- 19 Following a significant multi-agency needs assessment, the County Durham and Darlington Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021 – 2024 was published on 23 December 2021 (**Appendix 3**).
- 20 The strategy identified 6 key areas of development over the lifetime of the strategy and a Safe Accommodation Project Board which reports directly to DASVEG was developed to ensure robust oversight and management of activity required; Table 1 below highlights each priority and progress made to date:

**Table 1: Safe Accommodation Priority Area Overview of Progress to Date**

Priority Area	Progress overview
Survivor voice at the heart of decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DA Victim Voice champion is in post</li> <li>• Mapping exercise of support groups completed</li> <li>• Range of focus groups/interviews to gain lived experiences completed</li> </ul>
Early Identification, Intervention and Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workstream established</li> <li>• Development of action plan</li> <li>• The introduction of Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance accreditation</li> </ul>
Effective support for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of vulnerable groups based on needs assessment</li> <li>• Development of a range of ‘by and for’<sup>1</sup> services available for DA victims in County Durham</li> </ul>
Prioritising the needs of children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of a pathway of support for families effected by child/adolescent violence and abuse</li> <li>• Development and implementation of the Domestic Abuse Recovering Together<sup>2</sup> (DART) programme</li> </ul>
Improve the use of data and intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced a regional DA group to develop shared outcome measures</li> <li>• Investment in DASEG reporting</li> </ul>
Improve the knowledge and skills of the workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior workforce Development Officer in place</li> <li>• Extensive training calendar in place</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> ‘By and for’ services are those provided by and for the community they serve

<sup>2</sup> DART helps non abusive parents and children who have experienced DA to talk about their experiences and rebuild their relationship

Priority Area	Progress overview
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Abuse Practice Standards Level 1-3 developed for the DA system</li> </ul>

### **New Burdens Funding (NBF)**

- 21 In March 2021 Durham County Council (DCC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Levelling Up, Communities and Housing (DLUCH) and received £1.16m over financial year 2021/22 and are due to receive a further £1.17m of NBF for financial year 2022/23.
- 22 The purpose of the NBF is to ensure that the statutory requirements of the DA Act 2021 are put into place and that services are commissioned in line with the priority areas identified within the Safe Accommodation Needs Assessment and subsequent strategy.
- 23 DASVEG approved the subsequent NBF Plan and a range of new programmes and pilot schemes commenced in April 2022 which will be reviewed and evaluated in advance of future NBF planning for 2023/24.

### **Workforce development**

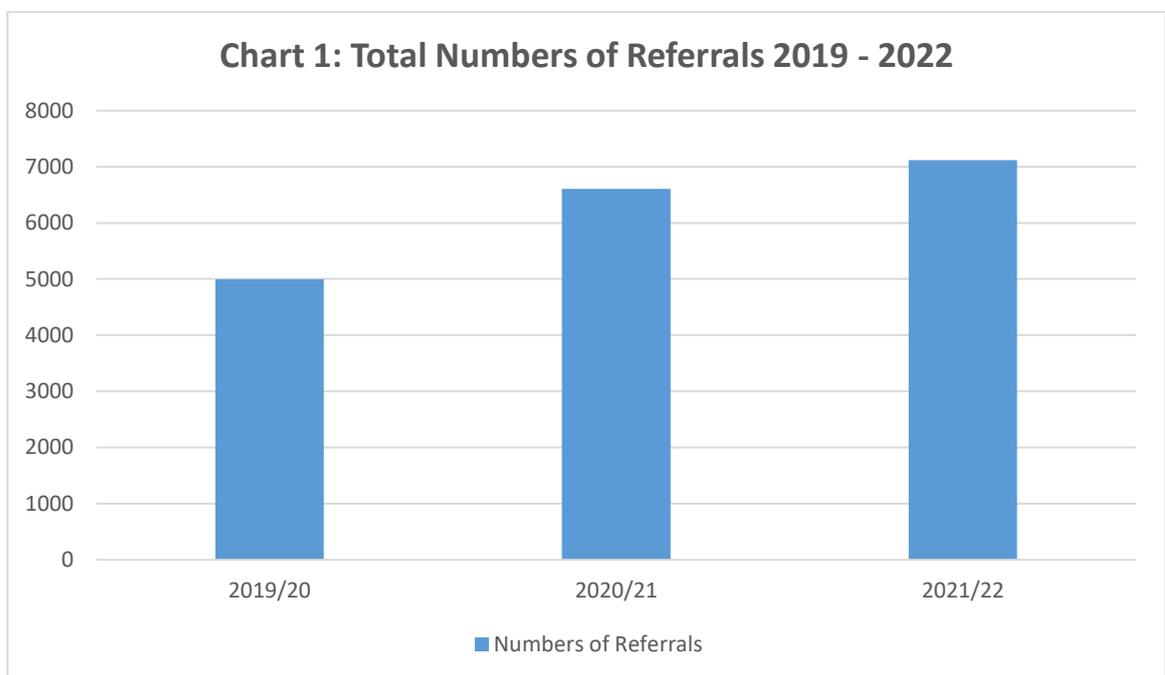
- 24 NBF has ensured the continuation of the Senior Workforce Development Officer role; the post is hosted by DCC however the extensive training programme is made available to multi-agency partners utilising the Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership and the Safeguarding Adults Board.
- 25 This post has been instrumental in improving the knowledge and skills of the workforce through the introduction of a comprehensive offer that has included:
  - Child/Adolescent Parent Violence and Abuse: Ask and Act
  - Coercion and Control workshops
  - Impact of Coercion and Control on children
  - Domestic Abuse Practice Standards Level 1 – 3
  - Predatory Marriage
  - Domestic Abuse Act 2021 briefing sessions
  - Honour based Violence/FGM
  - Stalking and Harassment
  - The use of technology
  - Hidden victims including LGBTQ, older people and people with disabilities

## Service provider update

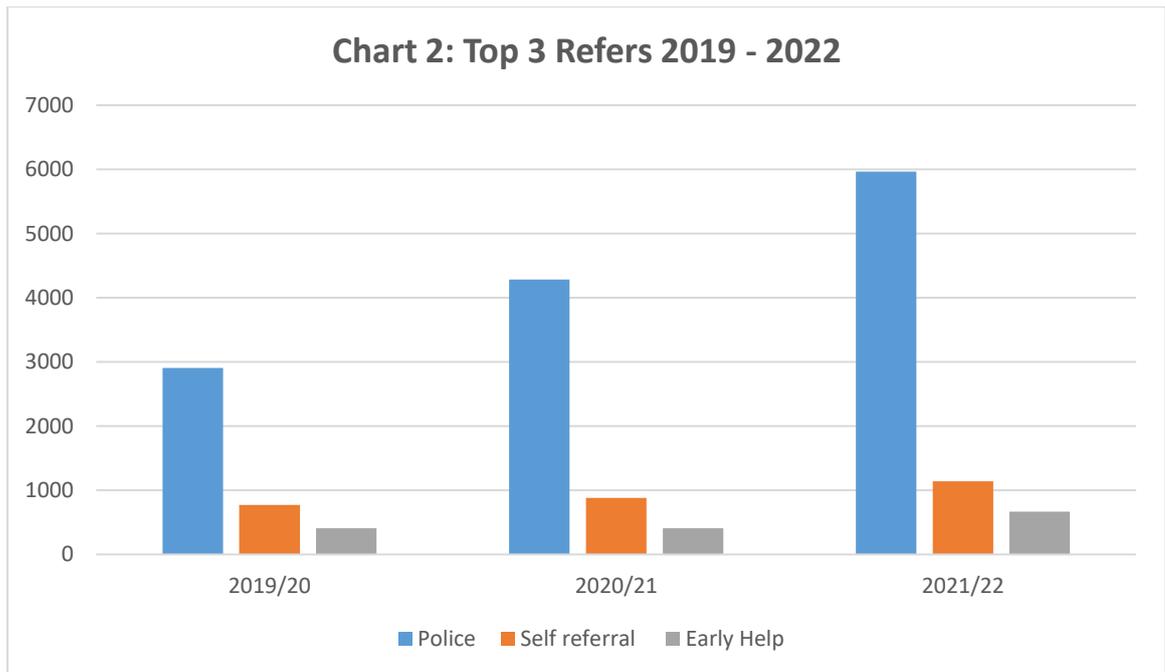
26 The Countywide Domestic Abuse Service is provided by Harbour Support Services (HSS). The service is commissioned to provide support over the following three elements:

- Support for victims of domestic abuse
- Support for children and young people (CYP) affected by domestic abuse
- Support and challenge for perpetrators of domestic abuse

27 Demand for services remains high, the chart below highlights the increasing trend of overall numbers of referrals between 2019 - 2022.



28 The highest refers into HSS remains consistent with Police significantly higher than all other agencies followed by self-referral's and the One Point Service; Chart 2 below provides the detail of the top 3 between 2019 – 2022.



29 Data from HSS Insights Report 2021 – 22 details additional presenting needs for adults accessing the service as follows:

- 51% report mental health issues
- 31% report housing issues
- 20% report parenting issues
- 17% report financial and debt issues

30 The HSS insights report provides details on the following outcome measures recorded at service exit during 2021/22:

- 79% of adult victims report feeling safer
- 93% of adult victims report improved wellbeing
- 85% of those accessing Harbour Refuge report improved wellbeing
- 98% of cyp report feeling safer/have a better understanding of safety
- 100% of cyp report improved wellbeing
- 98% of cyp report improved family relationships

31 It is clear from service level data that demand for support continues to increase each year. HSS continues to work with commissioners to

ensure that service delivery models continue to effectively meet the needs of residents of County Durham.

### **Next Steps**

- 32 Members of DASVEG and associated subgroups will continue to progress with the priority areas as set out within the Safe Accommodation strategy in preparation for the first annual refresh of data and intelligence.
- 33 In line with national strategies, DASVEG will look to develop a whole system approach plan for the wider DA system and further development work in order to address the needs of perpetrators of abuse.
- 34 DASVEG must also consider the more meaningful inclusion of work that addresses sexual violence and the broader violence against women and girls agenda.

### **Conclusion**

- 35 Next steps for the DASVEG is to continue to develop a Whole System Approach to Tackling Domestic Abuse based on the national strategy, conduct further work to address the needs of perpetrators and work toward the reduction of violence against women and girls agenda.

### **Other useful documents**

- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Domestic Homicide Review National Guidance

### **Author**

Helen Riddell

Tel: 03000 268603

---

## **Appendix 1: Implications**

---

### **Finance**

All funding for the whole-system working for domestic abuse we reviewed as part of a Budget Prioritisation process in March 2020. Within this all current contract within the DA system were reviewed. This has provided all partners with an overview of the finance associated with DA and enabled gap in service provision to be identified and addressed with New Burdens Funding.

### **Staffing**

DASVEG continually review staffing needs within the system and capacity within services.

### **Risk**

The national direction of travel aligns with the role and remit for DASVEG organisations who currently fund programme areas. There are no identifiable risks at this current time.

### **Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty**

Will continue to be a core consideration as part of DASVEG efforts to reduce health inequalities

### **Accommodation**

Addressed through the Safe Accommodation Strategy

### **Crime and Disorder**

One of the interdependency factors included the criminal justice system

### **Human Rights**

How the PH grant impacts on the population of County Durham to improve health outcomes

### **Consultation**

Completed with a range of organisations and stakeholders

### **Procurement**

Decisions on spend will in the future impact on any procurement processes

### **Disability Issues**

Equality of access at a population level considered by DASVEG

## Legal Implications

Not at this moment in time

---

## Appendix 2: Terms of Reference for Local Domestic Abuse Partnership Boards

---

### Terms of Reference for Local Domestic Abuse Partnership Boards

#### Purpose and Role

The Local Domestic Abuse Partnership Board (LDAP) is a partnership group responsible for supporting Durham County Council (DCC) and Darlington Borough Council (DBC) in meeting their duty under Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act.

*The LDAP will be known locally as the County Durham and Darlington Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Committee (DASVEG)*

DASVEG will take a whole system approach to support, advise and work in partnership with DCC and DBC to ensure victims of domestic abuse have access to adequate and appropriate support within safe accommodation and wider domestic abuse services.

To improve outcomes for victims of domestic abuse, including their children, through a strategic approach to identifying and addressing gaps in support within safe accommodation services and the wider system

DASVEG will ensure that the system has a clear focus on perpetrators and tackling repeat perpetrators through a range of multi-agency, problem solving interventions and approaches.

DASVEG will provide the governance structure for work across the system aimed at reducing and tackling sexual violence.

#### Frequency

The Board will meet on a bi monthly basis; this will be reviewed every 12 months.

#### Membership

The Board is made up of a number of responsible bodies and agencies that by law, must be represented.

<b>Name/Role</b>	<b>Deputy/Role</b>	<b>Team</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Jane Sunter, Strategic Manager	Helen Riddell, Advanced Practitioner	Public Health	DCC
Pauline Newby, Strategic Manager	Owain Green Commissioning Policy and Planning Officer	Commissioning	DCC
Tricia Reed, Strategic Manager	Peter Sterling, Strategic Commissioning Manager	Commissioning	DBC
Christine Shields Assistant Director			
Penny Spring, Director of Public Health		Public Health	DBC
Sukhdev Donsanjh, Head of Service	Bronwyn Lilley, DA Commissioning Manager	Commissioning	DBC
TBC	TBC		PCVC
Karen Blackburn, Head of Service			The Probation Service North East
David Ashton, Detective Superintendent,		Safeguarding	Durham Constabulary
Jac Tyler, Strategic Manager		Children's Social Care	DCC
Karen Davison, Strategic Manager	Alison Underwood, Operations Manager	Early Help, Inclusion and Vulnerable Children	DCC

<b>Name/Role</b>	<b>Deputy/Role</b>	<b>Team</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
David Wall, Manager Education	Alison Young	Education	DCC
Chris Bell, Head of Early Help, YOS and Front Door	Joanne Stoddart, Head of Service, Assessment, Care planning and Looked After Care	CYPS	DBC
Calvin Kipling	Virtual School Head	Education	DBC
Paige Thomason, Head of Practice		CYPS and Adults	DBC
Caren Barnfather, Business Manager	Rachael Williamson, Service Manager	Durham and Darlington	Harbour Support Services
Carole Clarkson, Service Manager		Darlington	Family Help Refuge
Jill Thorpe		Domestic Abuse Navigator Service	Foundation
Mike Egan	Jo Hall, Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator		CDDFT
Designated Nurse Safeguarding Adults	Rachael Upton  Deputy Designated Nurse, Children's Safeguarding	Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children	CD CCG

<b>Name/Role</b>	<b>Deputy/Role</b>	<b>Team</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Jen Moore Designated Nurse, Children's Safeguarding		Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children	Tees Valley CCG
Amanda Smith, General Manager	Julie Potts, Safeguarding Lead	0 – 25 Family Health Service	HDFT
Karen Agar			TEWV
Marie Smith, Housing Solutions Manager		Housing Solutions	DCC
Janette McMain, Housing Manager Options and Lifeline	Sarah Williamson, Team Leader	Housing Options	DBC
Heidi Gibson, Business Manager		Safeguarding Adults Board	DCC
TBC		Durham Safeguarding Children's Board	DCC
Domestic Abuse Victim/Survivor Champion		Durham PCC	Durham PCC
Jeanne Trotter,  Policy, Commissioning and Accountability Lead		Durham PCC	Durham PCC
Councillor Alan Shield, Portfolio Holder for Equality, and Inclusion		Durham County Council	DCC

The Board will be chaired by Penny Spring

Vice Chair of the Board will be Jane Sunter

*Members of the Board should be of a level that are able to make decisions regarding service/system delivery, budget allocation and commissioning intentions.*

Members are responsible for ensuring they report back and feed into the Board on behalf of their represented group / body. Steps should be taken to ensure

### Roles and Responsibilities

The Board will take a whole system approach to:

- Provide advice and data to support *DCC, DBC and its partners* to undertake a robust local needs assessment to identify and understand the needs of domestic abuse victims within their area (including those that present from out of area).
- Provide expert advice and data to support the development of a local strategy, agreeing the appropriate steps needed to meet the needs identified.
- Support *DCC, DBC and its partners* to effectively engage with domestic abuse victims and expert services in understanding the range and complexity of needs.
- Support DCC, DBC and its partners to support to effectively identify, engage challenge, and tackle perpetrators of domestic abuse
- Provide oversight and governance to a range of victim focused, problem solving interventions tackling complex domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Support *DCC, DBC and its partners* to make commissioning and decommissioning decisions (where appropriate). This can include when and how commissioning is undertaken to ensure the best and most appropriate services are made available for victims.
- [Members will] support in ensuring join up across other related areas such as housing, health, early years and childhood support, social services and police and crime services [not limited to]
- Advise and support in dealing with issues raised and identified from engagement through formal and informal routes.
- Escalate issues to the relevant representative / body

## Agendas

Members will be able to put forward suggested agenda items for consideration. The secretariat will circulate final agendas a minimum of 5 working days ahead of meetings.

DASVEG agendas will be structured to ensure that where necessary agenda items will be restricted to commissioning organisations only

Standing agenda items will include:

- The voice and lived experience of the child
- The voice and lived experience of the adult Victim/Survivor
- Accommodation based support
- Performance
- Sub group feedback (subject to change)

## Absence

Where members are unable to attend a meeting, they are responsible for informing the Board ahead of the meeting and, as far as possible, should ensure a representative is present on behalf of the organisation / body.

## Reporting

The chair / Board will report back to the *Safe Durham Partnership and Darlington Community Safety Partnership*.

*In addition, regular reports will be provided to members of the Durham Safeguarding Children's Board, the Durham Safeguarding Adults Board and the Darlington Safeguarding Partnership Board.*

The Board will support DCC and DBC in reporting back to MHCLG on delivering the duty in line with statutory guidance and the standardised reporting form.

---

## **Appendix 3: County Durham and Darlington Safe Accommodation Strategy**

---

County Durham and Darlington

# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy

2021-2024



# Contents

<b>03</b>	<u>Glossary of Terms</u>	<b>13</b>	<u>MARAC and MATAC County Durham and Darlington 2020/21</u>
<b>04</b>	<u>Introduction</u>	<b>14</b>	<u>Children and Young People Identified as Victims in their own right</u>
<b>05</b>	<u>The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 including Safe Accommodation Duty</u>	<b>15</b>	<u>Rural Considerations</u>
<b>07</b>	<u>The County Durham Vision 2035</u>	<b>16</b>	<u>Support for victims with complex needs and vulnerable groups</u>
<b>08</b>	<u>Darlington's Sustainable Community Strategy "One Darlington Perfectly Placed" 2008 – 2026 revised in 2014</u>	<b>17</b>	<u>Housing and Safe Accommodation</u>
<b>09</b>	<u>Safe Durham Partnership</u>	<b>18</b>	<u>Building on good practice, local context</u>
<b>10</b>	<u>Darlington Community Safety Partnership</u>	<b>19</b>	<u>Housing and Safe Accommodation Data</u>
<b>11</b>	<u>Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group</u>	<b>20</b>	<u>Survivor voice – expert by experience, utilising County Durham's approach to wellbeing</u>
<b>12</b>	<u>Local Domestic Abuse Data</u>	<b>21</b>	<u>Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities</u>



# Glossary of Terms

**DA** – Domestic Abuse

**DAHA** – Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance

**DAN** – Domestic Abuse Navigator

**DASVEG** – Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group

**DCSP** - Darlington Community Safety Partnership

**GRT** – Gypsy, Roma, Traveller

**LGBTQ+** - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning

**MARAC** – Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference

**MATAC** – Multi-Agency Tasking and Co-ordination Protocol

**SDP** – Safe Durham Partnership

**VAWG** – Violence Against Women and Girls

**WHA** – Whole Housing Approach



# Introduction

Domestic abuse is an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence, in most cases by a partner or ex-partner, but also by a family member or carer. It is very common. In most cases, it is experienced by women and is perpetrated by men.

Domestic abuse can affect anyone, regardless of age, disability, gender identity, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation. In the year ending March 2020, it is estimated that 1.6 million females and 757,000 males aged 16 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse, with more women killed as a result of domestic abuse than men.<sup>1</sup>

Every case of domestic abuse should be taken seriously and each individual given access to the support they need. All victims should be able to access appropriate support. Whilst both men and women may experience incidents of inter-personal violence and abuse, women are considerably more likely to experience repeated and severe forms of abuse, including sexual violence. They are also more likely to have experienced sustained physical, psychological, financial abuse or emotional abuse, or violence which results in injury or death.<sup>2</sup>

It is estimated that 130,000 children and young people live in households where there is high-risk domestic abuse and around 64% of high and medium -risk victims have on average 2 children. Studies have identified that 25% of children in high-risk domestic abuse households are under 3 years old; on average, high risk abuse has been going on for approx. 2.6 years, meaning these children have lived with abuse for most of their life.<sup>3</sup>

It is nationally recognised that domestic abuse is a significant cause of homelessness across the UK, however the true extent of the issue is still

unknown. Survivors of domestic abuse who become homeless face multiple barriers to gaining a safe secure place to live. Housing is a basic need that must be met before other disadvantages can be addressed and housing providers play a vital role in the response to domestic abuse.<sup>4</sup>

Victims of domestic abuse should have access to Safe Accommodation that is of the highest quality and is provided with the needs of the specific user group at its heart. The County Durham and Darlington Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021 – 2024 is a joint area strategy that sets out how both local authorities will meet the needs of victims of domestic abuse; both residents of County Durham and Darlington and those who come from outside the local area with the aim of commissioning a range of appropriate support services.



<sup>1</sup> Delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse safe accommodation services, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, 2021

<sup>2</sup> Domestic abuse is a gendered crime, Women's Aid, 2021

<sup>3</sup> Who are the victims of domestic abuse? Safelives 2021

<sup>4</sup> Safe at home: Homelessness and domestic abuse, Safelives, 2018

# The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 including Safe Accommodation Duty

In the spring of 2021, the government introduced the Domestic Abuse Act 2021<sup>5</sup>; its key aims are to improve the national response to DA by:

- **Protecting and supporting victims, including children and young people.**
- **Transforming the justice system.**
- **Improving performance; and**
- **Promoting awareness.**

The Safe Accommodation Duty under the Act is separate to the local authority housing duties under the Housing Act 1996, the Homeless Act 2002 and the Homeless Reduction Act 2017. The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a responsibility on Tier 1 local authorities to introduce the following:

- **Appoint a local domestic abuse partnership board.**
- **Assess the need for accommodation-based domestic abuse support in their area for all victims or their children, including those who come from outside the area.**
- **Develop and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their locality, having regard to the needs assessment.**
- **Give effect to the strategy (through commissioning/de-commissioning decisions).**
- **Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy.**

- **Report back to central government.**
- **Require the Secretary of State to produce statutory guidance, having consulted the Domestic Abuse Commissioner, local authorities and such as other persons as considered appropriate.**
- **Require local authorities to have regard to the statutory guidance in exercising their functions.**
- **The Act does not place a requirement on authorities to provide domestic abuse victims with accommodation.**

Safe Accommodation is defined by the Act as:

- **Refuge accommodation:** a refuge offers single gender or single sex accommodation and domestic abuse support which is tied to that accommodation. The address will not be publicly available. Victims, including their children, will have access to a planned programme of therapeutic and practical support from staff. Accommodation may be in shared or self-contained housing, but in both cases the service will enable peer support from other refuge residents.
- **Specialist safe accommodation:** specialist safe accommodation offering single gender or single sex accommodation, alongside dedicated domestic abuse support which is tailored to also support those who share particular protected characteristic(s) and / or who share one or more vulnerabilities requiring additional support. Accommodation may be in shared or self-contained housing, and the address will not be publicly available.

# The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 including Safe Accommodation Duty

## continued

- **Dispersed accommodation:** Safe (secure and dedicated to supporting victims of domestic abuse), self-contained accommodation with a similar level of specialist domestic abuse support as provided within a refuge but which may be more suitable for victims who are unable to stay in a refuge with communal spaces, and/or where peer support from other residents may not be appropriate, due to complex support needs, or where older teenage sons cannot be accommodated in a women only refuge, for example. Where two or more units share any part of the accommodation, including shared hallways or access routes, provision should be single gender or single sex. Safe (secure and dedicated to supporting victims of domestic abuse), self-contained 'semi-independent' accommodation which is not within a refuge but with support for victims who may not require the intensive support offered through refuge, but are still at risk of abuse from their perpetrator/s. Where two or more units share any part of the accommodation, including shared hallways or access routes, provision should be single gender or single sex.
- **Sanctuary schemes:** properties with local authority or private registered providers of social housing installed Sanctuary Schemes which provide enhanced physical security measures to a home or the perimeter of the home. A Sanctuary Scheme is a survivor centred initiative which aims to make it possible for victims of domestic abuse to remain in their own homes, where it is safe for them to do so, where it is their choice, and where the perpetrator does not live in the accommodation. This is done by providing additional security – 'installing a sanctuary' – to the victims' property or perimeter.
- **Move-on or second stage accommodation:** accommodation temporarily provided to victims, including their children, who are moving on from other forms of relevant accommodation and/or who no longer need the intensive level of support provided in a refuge, but would still benefit from a lower level of domestic abuse specific support for a period before they move to fully independent and settled accommodation. Where second stage accommodation is in shared housing it should be single gender or single sex. There is no expectation that every victim will require this. Many victims are ready to move straight to a settled new home from refuge. However, second stage accommodation (sometimes known as 'move-on') may be helpful in some cases.

The already well-established County Durham and Darlington's Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group (DASVEG) will act as **the Local Domestic Abuse Partnership** and will provide the oversight and governance structure for the delivery of the duty and the forthcoming 'whole system approach' strategy to domestic abuse and violence against women and girls to be published in 2022; this will also include how DASVEG will effectively tackle perpetrators of abuse.

This joint area strategy is based upon the findings of the local area needs assessment, used to inform future priorities and identify key ambitions that will be monitored and evaluated over the next 3 years.

The future whole system approach strategy will be developed in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and the Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021.

# The County Durham Vision 2035

The County Durham Vision 2035 is a document developed with partners to provide a shared understanding of what everyone wants our county to look like in 15 years time.

The County Durham Vision 2035 was written together with partner organisations and the public and sets out what we would want the county to look like in 15 years time. It provides strategic direction and enables us to work together more closely, removing organisational boundaries and co-delivering services for the benefit of our residents.

This vision is structured around three ambitions which are:

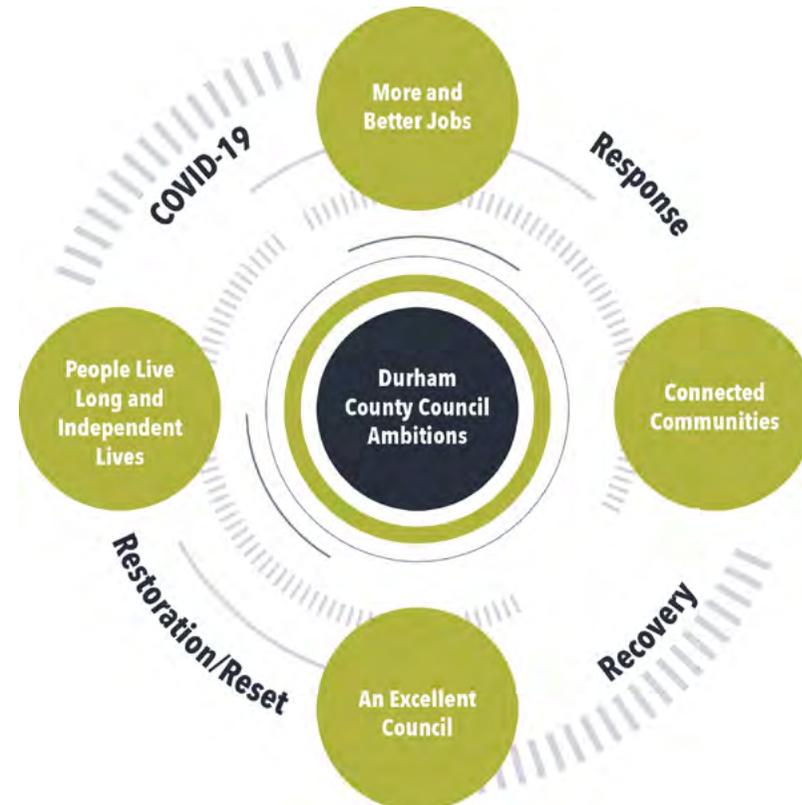
- **More and better jobs**
- **People live long and independent lives**
- **Connected communities**

A new partnership structure framework was agreed by the County Durham Partnership (the overarching partnership in County Durham) in September 2020 which ensures the County Durham partnership structure aids delivery of the County Durham Vision 2035. The vision informs all our strategies and plans, focusing our resources into the things that matter/areas of priority it identifies.

The Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021 – 2024 directly contributes to the delivery of a number of objectives linked to the ambitions of the County Durham Vision including:

- **All children and young people will have a safe childhood**
- **Victims of crime will have access to the right level of support, with services available to address their needs**
- **Communities will come together to accept and support each other**

Equality and inclusion are at the heart of our Durham 2035 Vision and the Council's core values. We understand the impact of inequality, prejudice and discrimination affecting the diverse communities which we serve and are committed to tackling this. As an employer, service provider, partner and community leader we will ensure that all communities have opportunities to access our services, be involved in decision making and be part of our workforce. Our equality objectives are embedded in the Council Plan and help us to achieve our vision and comply with our legal duties. We believe that everyone in County Durham deserves excellent public services which take account of their needs and circumstances.



# Darlington's Sustainable Community Strategy "One Darlington Perfectly Placed" 2008 - 2026 revised in 2014

Darlington Partnership brings together all those who are committed to achieving the best for Darlington and its people. Membership includes the Council, NHS, Police, Fire and Rescue Service, business leaders, community and voluntary sector representatives and people from the wider community. 'One Darlington: Perfectly Placed' is the overall vision for Darlington's future agreed by the Partnership members. The vision is that "We will improve quality of life for all and reduce inequality by ensuring we have: Children with the best start in life; More businesses and more Jobs; A safe and caring community; More people caring for our environment; More people active and involved; Enough support for people when needed; More people healthy and independent; A place designed to thrive. The Strategy;



**Outlines our approach to people, and specifically the need to make sure that people do not miss out on the opportunities arising from living and working in Darlington on account of a lack of income, where they live, or by any other potential disadvantage.**



# Safe Durham Partnership (SDP)

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a statutory duty on local authorities to form a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse, other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment and to reduce re-offending. In County Durham, the CSP is the Safe Durham Partnership.



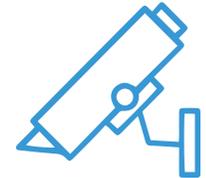
**A future free from harm due to drug and alcohol misuse**



**Support for victims to cope, recover and engage in the justice system**



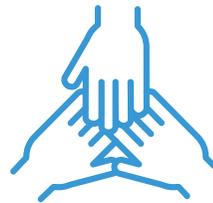
**To work with communities most affected by long-term empty properties**



**Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour**



**Address the underlying causes of crime and community tensions**



**Actively take steps to encourage community cohesion**



**Provide a range of activities and opportunities to divert people away from crime and anti-social behaviour**



**Approach to selective licensing of private landlords**

# Darlington Community Safety Partnership (DCSP)

The Darlington Community Safety Partnership Plan 2021-2026 vision is to provide a place where people treat each other fairly and with respect, and they are safe from harm or the effects of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

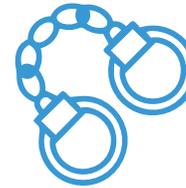
To achieve our vision for Darlington we have identified four key priorities:



**Protecting and supporting people**



**Promoting safer places**



**Tackling violent crime, including domestic abuse**



**Building strong and cohesive communities**



# Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group (DASVEG)

DASVEG, a subgroup of the SDP and DCSP, work together to achieve their shared vision for domestic abuse and sexual violence.



**Our vision for domestic abuse is that all agencies work together to seek to reduce the prevalence of domestic abuse in County Durham and continue to provide and further develop a co-ordinated community response that provides high quality preventative, support and protection services and effectively deals with perpetrators.**

**Our vision for sexual violence is that it will not be tolerated and that perpetrators will be brought to account for their actions. Victims of sexual violence will be supported, treated with dignity and respect and made to feel safe within their community whilst seeing their offenders brought to justice.**

This vision sets out Durham and Darlington's approach to developing a co-ordinated community response to domestic abuse which keeps the voice of the victim/survivor at its heart.



# Local Domestic Abuse Data

Domestic abuse is a cross-cutting issue that effects all socio-economic, geographical and cultural groups. It is a crime that is largely perpetuated in private, with few witnesses and as a consequence is under-reported and under-recorded.

## Durham Constabulary

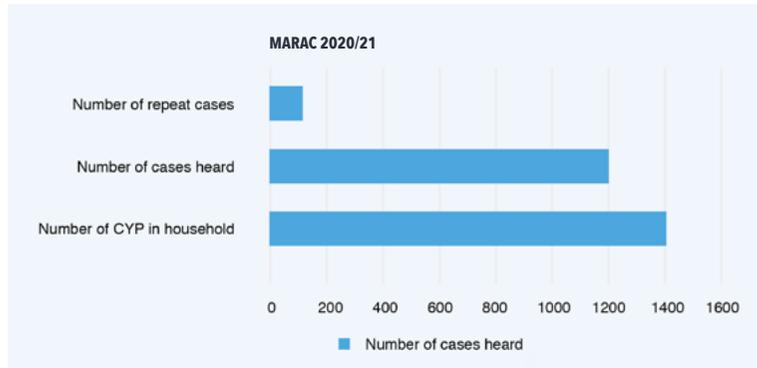
Durham Constabulary continue to respond to high numbers of domestic abuse incidents each year and are predicted to see an expected increase in demand from domestic abuse with a projected **16.8% increase** from **18,093 incidents** reported at the end of 2019/20, to **21,134 incidents** reported at the end of 2024/25.

For the period April 2020 - end February 2021, the main aggravating factors were: **alcohol in 43.1% of incidents** (increase of 3.7% to same period 2019/20); **mental health in 17.2% of incidents** (decrease of 0.6% to same period 2019/20); and **drugs in 4.6% of incidents** (increase of 1.3% to same period 2019/20).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> County Durham JSNA Factsheet, Domestic Abuse, 2021

# MARAC<sup>7</sup> and MATAAC<sup>8</sup> County Durham and Darlington 2020/21

Domestic abuse is a cross cutting issue that effects all socio-economic, geographical and cultural groups. It is a crime that is largely perpetuated in private, with few witnesses and as a consequence is under reported and under recorded.



## Countywide Domestic Abuse Outreach Specialist Service

- ↑ Demand for specialist outreach domestic abuse services continues to rise
- ★<sup>3</sup> The services top 3 referrers remain consistent and include
  - Durham Constabulary
  - Self-referrals
  - Children and Young People's Services
- ↑ Referrals for perpetrator support have increased by 35% since 2019/20

<sup>7</sup> Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference: MARAC is a multi-agency meeting is where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases

<sup>8</sup> Multi-Agency Tasking and Co-ordination Protocol: MATAAC is a Police led bespoke set of interventions to target and disrupt perpetrators

# Children and Young People Identified as Victims in their own right

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 recognises that children and young people who see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse and are related to the person being abused or the perpetrator is also regarded as a victim of abuse. Guidance acknowledges that support should be offered to victims of domestic abuse, including children within all domestic abuse safe accommodation services.

Needs Assessment data highlights the growing need for improved capacity within services commissioned to support children and young people affected by domestic abuse across County Durham and Darlington.

## Children and Young People

- **Domestic abuse is consistently in the top 3 reasons for referral into Children's Social Care**
- **In 2020/2021 a total of 3915 Operation Encompass<sup>9</sup> notifications were sent directly to education settings across County Durham**
- **There are increasing numbers of families who are experiencing child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse**



<sup>9</sup> Operation Encompass is a system that enables schools to receive alerts about Police reported domestic abuse incidents where a child/ren or young person is present

# Rural Considerations

Rural settlements across the county are diverse and differ in their scale. Larger settlements generally offer more service provision as they incorporate more houses, jobs, existing infrastructure, better public transport provision and community facilities. These settlements can provide a critical service centre role for a wider surrounding area, typical to the function of a traditional market town. It is important to also recognise that some smaller settlements also have an important role to play as localised service centres for their immediate surrounding area, particularly if they are relatively remote from one of these larger settlements.

In the context of domestic abuse victims, experience additional challenges and inequalities, this includes:

- Abuse lasts on average 25% longer in rural communities
- The more rural the setting, the higher the risk of harm
- Rurality and isolation are deliberately used as weapons by perpetrators
- Support services are often less available, less visible and less effective<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> Captive and controlled; Domestic abuse in rural areas, National Rural Crime Network 2019

# Support for victims with complex needs and vulnerable groups

Additional support for victims with relevant protected characteristics and/or complex needs is a priority. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, but some groups are identified as being at most risk from domestic abuse, these include:

- **Women**
- **Black minority ethnic groups**
- **People with disabilities**
- **LGBTQ+**
- **Children and young people**
- **GRT**
- **Older people<sup>11</sup>**

In addition, there are a range of characteristics that also increase the likelihood and risk levels, they include:

- **Gender**
- **Low income**
- **Age**
- **Pregnancy**
- **Separation**
- **Previous criminality of the perpetrator**
- **Drug and alcohol misuse**
- **Mental health issues<sup>12</sup>**

**Local needs assessment identified that information relating to the identification of victims with protected characteristics and/or additional vulnerabilities is currently not routinely collected or where information is collected it is not consistent across all agencies; this will be a key focus for development moving forward.**

<sup>11</sup>. County Durham and Darlington Domestic Abuse Health Needs Assessment 2020

<sup>12</sup>. Who are the victims of domestic abuse? Safelives 2021

# Housing and Safe Accommodation

The Whole Housing Approach (WHA) is a framework for addressing the housing and safety needs of victim/survivors in a local area. It brings together under one umbrella all the main housing tenure types alongside the housing options and support initiatives needed to help people experiencing domestic abuse to either maintain or access safe and stable housing<sup>13</sup>.

Utilising a WHA across County Durham and Darlington will create opportunities for early intervention, increase tenancy sustainment options so that people experiencing domestic abuse can remain in their homes and reduce the numbers of people who are made homeless.

Victims who need to escape from their abuser can seek refuge and safe accommodation provision at any time. It does not matter whether the victim is married to or living with an abuser, or whether they have children.

Victims can choose (subject to space and availability) whether they travel a long way away from their hometown or remain in the same area. To ensure that support is appropriately personalised, all services, including refuges, must assess the risk factors faced by individuals, take account of their needs and what provision might best meet those needs. It can be necessary for women to be accommodated away from the local area but may alternatively be able to find support closer to home if it is safe to do so.

Refuges don't generally accept local women as this might not be safe. Any refuge accepting a woman would have to be a "safe" distance away from any areas where her abuser has connections.

This strategy recognises that housing provision is a key element of support and that some victims may require support in other forms of temporary accommodation either as an alternative to refuge provision or in order to move on from refuge; this could be inside the boundaries of County Durham and Darlington or within other local authority areas in order to put a safe distance

between themselves and their abuser. These alternatives should be self-contained and/or semi-independent units able to support families with older teenage sons, male victims and/or those with complex needs<sup>14</sup>.

This strategy seeks to ensure that victims of domestic abuse:

- **Have appropriate priority under the local authority allocation scheme**
- **Those who have fled refuge to another area are not disadvantaged by any residency or local connection requirements<sup>15</sup>**



<sup>13</sup>. Whole Housing Approach, The Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance, 2021

<sup>14</sup>. Delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse in domestic abuse safe accommodation services statutory guidance, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities 2021

<sup>15</sup>. Improving access to social housing for victims of domestic abuse statutory guidance, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018

# Building on good practice, local context

There are a wide range of existing provisions in place for victims of domestic abuse across County Durham and Darlington, including:

- **Five women's refuges**
- **Domestic Abuse Navigator Service: for victims with complex needs**
- **Dispersed properties including some move on accommodation**
- **County Durham's Remain Safe Scheme: target hardening**

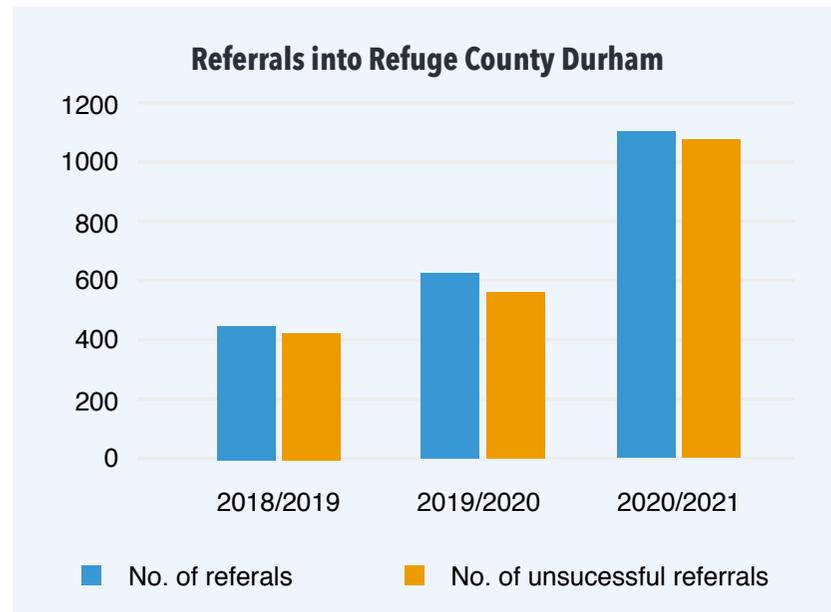
The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 ensures that this provision is appropriately needs assessed and that wrap around support is made available to victims, including children and young people, who access this provision.



# Housing and Safe Accommodation Data

High quality data and intelligence plays a key role in ensuring an effective co-ordinated community response to domestic abuse is in place. Local needs assessment work has identified a range of key issues that have informed the development of this strategy.

- There has been an increase of approx. 55% of domestic abuse victims presenting as homeless between 2018/19 and 2020/21
- The majority of all out of area homeless referrals come from neighbouring local authorities; this is an increasing trend



## Refuge

- Demand for refuge provision increases each year
- All victims presenting at refuge are women

## Homeless Data

- Most homeless presentations are accommodated in temporary accommodation (not refuge)

## Remain Safe (County Durham only)

- Victims and multi-agency partners all value the contribution of Remain Safe in ensuring victims can stay in their own home
- Despite an increase in demand across the system referrals into Remain Safe have decreased over the last 3 years

## Gender Breakdown Safe Accommodation (not refuge)



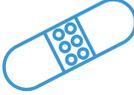
94% of victims that accessed safe accommodation were female



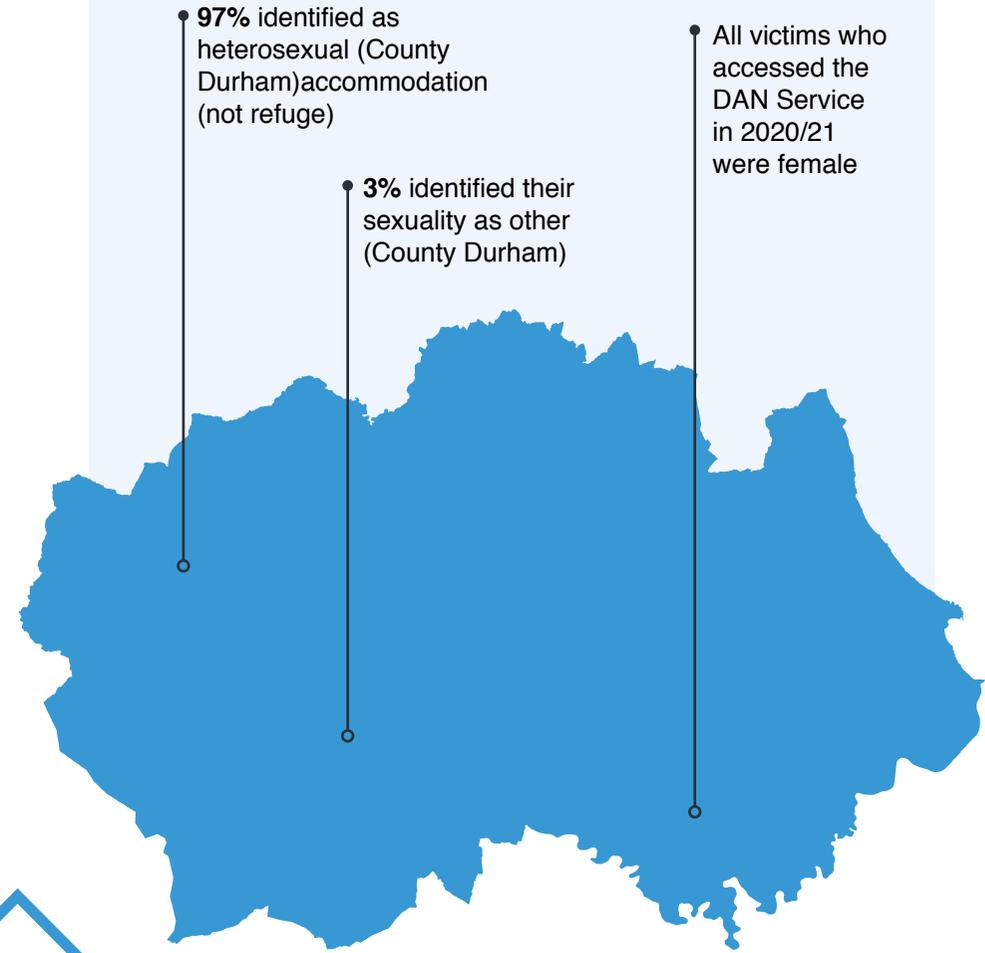
4% of victims that accessed safe accommodation were male

# Housing and Safe Accommodation Data continued

## DAN Service Risk Factors County Durham

 <b>Alcohol</b> <b>32</b>	 <b>Mental Health</b> <b>63</b>	 <b>Substance Misuse</b> <b>35</b>
 <b>Financial</b> <b>41</b>	 <b>Self-harm</b> <b>32</b>	 <b>Risk of Suicide</b> <b>39</b>
 <b>Historical Sexual Abuse</b> <b>32</b>	 <b>Estranged from family/friends</b> <b>47</b>	

## DAN Service County Durham and Darlington



# Survivor voice – expert by experience, utilising County Durham’s approach to wellbeing

After living through domestic abuse many survivors wish to speak out, tell others about their experiences and use their expertise to create change. This strategy aims to put survivor voice at the heart of everything we do and channel that experience to shape future service design.

“ We know what it’s like to live in fear, we can offer support to others, we have been through it ourselves, we are the only ones that truly know what it’s like. ”

Survivor interview Durham August 2021

We will utilise County Durham’s Approach to Wellbeing, designed to promote whole system change and to invoke a culture where the wellbeing of the County’s residents is considered in every decision that is made whether this be regarding decisions about people or places or the systems designed to support them.

Our approach has six guiding principles which are all underpinned by a strong evidence base. These principles affirm the key role that communities can play in supporting their own residents and the significant improvements in health and wellbeing outcomes that can result from involving communities more in decisions that affect them.

Our approach has people and places at its heart. Working with communities, building on the assets of those communities, supporting the positive development of the neighbourhoods that people live in and fostering the resilience and empowerment of these communities through the support offered to everyone, and importantly to those who are most vulnerable.

Our approach highlights the importance of supporting systems – encouraging alignment of activities across agencies and sectors and ensuring that services are commissioned and delivered in a way that is collaborative and supportive. For those who require more formal interventions or treatment, our approach supports person centred interventions that are empowering rather than stigmatising. Through commissioners and providers of services across the sectors the model helps to provide a framework against which we can address the needs of people, communities and neighbourhoods whilst working towards a cultural change. This means ensuring all services self-assess against the model using the structured framework that helps to reflect on current practice and will inform future decisions about how local work and activities can support the wellbeing of people living in communities. Over time it is aimed that the model will be integrated into commissioning decisions, supporting providers to deliver services that place improving wellbeing at the centre of service delivery. Finally, and most importantly, all our actions need to be informed by local conversations with people and communities – using and building on their knowledge and learning from their own experiences of knowing what they need, what is right and what works for them. In doing this, we will also ensure that the model is dynamic, adapting, changing and that it is shaped and developed over time by County Durham residents.

# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

Domestic Abuse is a complex, multi-faceted system that requires each core component to work in partnership to improve the lives of victims/survivors of abuse. The ambitions set out in the Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021-2024 will not take place in isolation but as part of a co-ordinated approach to supporting vulnerable people and families; very few victims of abuse will only experience the safe accommodation offer of support. These wider system ambitions and outcomes will form the Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse Overarching Strategy due for publication in early 2022.

The following six priority area objectives have been developed based upon the findings of local needs assessment and in line with key national and local policy drivers:

- 1 **Priority One: Survivor/Victim Voice will be at the heart of our decision making**
- 2 **Priority Two: Early identification, intervention and prevention of domestic abuse**
- 3 **Priority Three: Effective support for vulnerable groups**
- 4 **Priority Four: Prioritising the needs of children and young people effected by domestic abuse within safe accommodation**
- 5 **Priority Five: Improve the use of data and intelligence in order to better understand and respond to demand and levels of need**
- 6 **Priority Six: Improve the workforce knowledge and skills in responding effectively to domestic abuse**

It is acknowledged that for the first year of this strategy a primary focus will be the requirement to develop and implement a comprehensive performance framework which will include a range of multi-agency indicators and measurements. Once implemented, this framework will monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this strategy and how they will contribute to the achievement of the broader system outcomes set out in the future Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse Strategy due for publication in 2022.



# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

## Priority One

1

### Survivor/Victim Voice will be at the heart of our decision making

Victim participation can be one of the major contributors in the development of effective, credible and influential systemwide development and improvement. Victim participation offers several potential benefits to system processes and procedures as well as to victims and survivors themselves. Participation can promote individual healing and rehabilitation by providing victims with a sense of agency, empowerment and closure. Survivors are experts in the field due to their lived experience and are critical to system growth, they truly understand where improvements are needed and can advise how improvements can be made.

Victim/Survivor peer on peer support is an important resource within a whole system approach, whether it takes the form of independent peer-run programmes, self-help and mutual support groups, or services delivered by peers working within the domestic abuse system. Through the establishment of collaborative relationships with peer support providers, domestic abuse advocates can increase their own understanding of domestic abuse and develop their skills for supporting other survivors who are experiencing or have experienced abuse, while also sharing their knowledge about trauma and domestic abuse.

“ We know what it's like to live in fear, we can offer support to others, we have been through it ourselves, we are the only ones that truly know what it's like. ”  
Durham Survivor 2021

### DASVEG - 3 Year Focus

- **Develop mechanisms to capture the lived experience of survivors across all agencies**
- **Ensure that survivor representation is central within all relevant strategic governance arrangements and is used to inform service provision and interventions**
- **Opportunities to co-produce appropriate service provision with victims/survivors of domestic abuse are explored and implemented**

# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

## Priority Two

2

### Early Identification, Intervention and Prevention of Domestic Abuse

Taking a prevention and early intervention approach to domestic abuse, including the provision of safe accommodation, reduces risk and harm, and can prevent homicide in the most serious of cases. Without support, survivors can often struggle to access the services and support they need.

Nationally, Domestic Abuse is a leading cause of homelessness for women. Abuse is not always disclosed by survivors at the point of access to homeless support. Domestic Abuse can lead to loss of accommodation due to complaints of anti-social behaviour, rent arrears and property damage associated with the abuse. Preventing homelessness and loss of tenure achieves better outcomes for survivors and children and saves public money. Effective intervention at the earliest possible stage reduces the risk of losing accommodation and protects security of tenure. National data shows that 85% of survivors sought help five times in the year before they got the help they needed. It is vital that local services, especially housing providers, identify Domestic Abuse and intervene at the earliest possible stage.

Sanctuary Scheme is a victim centred initiative which aims to enable households at risk of violence to remain safely in their own homes through the installation of improved home security measures such as extra locks, improved lighting, police alarms.

### DASVEG - 3 Year Focus

- **Support housing providers to adopt a whole housing approach in order to effectively identify and respond to those effected by domestic abuse at the earliest opportunity**
- **Ensure victims of domestic abuse are supported to remain in their own homes if this is their preferred choice and it is safe to do so**
- **Increase system wide awareness of safe accommodation support available to victims and survivors**

 **You need to better promote what support is available, I'd have left earlier, if I'd known how much support was out there.** 

Durham Survivor 2021

# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

## Priority Three

3

### Effective Support for Vulnerable Groups

Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse however some groups are at more risk than others, these include women, those from black minority ethnic groups, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+ and children and young people. In addition, the County Durham and Darlington needs assessment identified that members of the GRT community and older people can also be at greater risk locally. Consideration must also be given to a range of complicating factors including drug and alcohol misuse and mental health issues that contribute to difficulties in accessing local provision. It is also acknowledged that although the majority of victims are female, men and boys can be victims too and that there are currently limited opportunities for male victims to access safe accommodation support.

Working together with neighbouring authorities enables pooling of resources and a proportionate approach to meeting needs of diverse survivors, this approach also has the potential to provide funding opportunities for the 'by and for' sector, often at a disadvantage when tendering.

“ There's not really information out there to help older women, it's seen as a young'uns issue. ”

Durham Survivor 2021

### DASVEG - 3 Year Focus

- **Provision of support for victims and survivors with complex needs**
- **Whole system awareness raising regarding support available for vulnerable groups and hidden victims**
- **Provision of systemwide, wrap around support that sufficiently meets the needs of vulnerable groups and those with protected characteristics**
- **Provision of a range of safe accommodation options for victims of Domestic Abuse, including those with protected characteristics and vulnerable groups**
- **Explore opportunities to work more collaboratively across the region in order to maximise resources and opportunities to support victims of domestic abuse effectively**

# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

## Priority Four

4

### Prioritising the needs of children and young people effected by domestic abuse within safe accommodation

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a statutory duty on the local authority relating to the provision of support to victims of domestic abuse and their children, as victims in their own right, residing in refuges and other safe accommodation options.

Local data and intelligence have identified the high numbers of children and young people effected by domestic abuse with further work required to understand the impact. Development of high quality, trauma informed approaches to supporting children and young people recover and break the cycle of abuse must be a priority across all agencies.

### DASVEG - 3 Year Focus

- Children and Young People have access to appropriate wrap around support within all Safe Accommodation
- Children and young people have access to trauma informed support when required and at the earliest opportunity

“ People need to listen to us - they don't realise how much it impacts on us. As siblings, we've all been through it, so in different ways we support one another and Mum. ”

Darlington Young Person 2021



# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

## Priority Five

5

### Improve the use of data and intelligence to better understand and respond to demand and levels of need

A key element of an effective co-ordinated community response is the ability to collate and interpret local data and intelligence. To ensure a robust understanding of demand and outcomes, all service elements and providers should record consistently so that meaningful comparisons can be made. Local domestic abuse partnerships must be able to map and monitor their systems in order to inform service planning and/or commissioning intentions. It is only with high quality data that demonstrates demand and levels of needs can the appropriate commissioning decisions be made.

Across County Durham and Darlington multi-agency arrangements are immature and will require significant focus moving forward.

### DASVEG - 3 Year Focus

- **Develop multi-agency mechanisms that allow information to be shared across the partnership to better understand and respond to the needs of victims of domestic abuse**
- **Develop a performance framework that effectively monitors progress of County Durham and Darlington's co-ordinated community response**
- **Development and implementation of a Joint Commissioning Plan**



# Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy - Key Priorities

## Priority Six

6

### Improve the workforce knowledge and skills in responding effectively to domestic abuse

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 highlights the need for whole system, multi-agency approach to workforce development and the move away from single agency training. Workforce development within a multi-agency context provides an opportunity for partnership links and inter-agency coordination. Domestic abuse should be a workforce development priority for all services and be fully embedded in all workforce development planning. It requires the development of a whole new framework which includes practice standards, effective evaluation and CPD accreditation. The new statutory definition provides an opportunity to increase the awareness of the dynamics of domestic abuse and how it manifests. There needs to be an understanding across all partners and services of this statutory definition to ensure it is embedded in frontline practice. Workforce development needs to be responsive to any guidance that comes from the Government regarding changes which affect Safe Accommodation providers. Workforce development plays a critical role in supporting the development of best practice, providing opportunities for those engaging in the process to upskill and build their knowledge base, which in turn better equips them to support appropriately and effectively, service users. Improving staff knowledge in relation to domestic abuse within safe accommodation and beyond alongside the development of mechanisms for active communication and the sharing of information across the system must be a priority in Durham and Darlington.

### DASVEG - 3 Year Focus

- The development, implementation and evaluation of an accredited, multi-agency training programme that supports the workforce to respond to domestic abuse at all levels
- Awareness raising of all safe accommodation options across County Durham and Darlington, this includes pathways and how to access support collaboratively across the region in order to maximise resources and opportunities to support victims of domestic abuse effectively

“ Train staff to stop blaming us, the victim, understand and support us, don't blame us. ”

Durham Survivor 2021

**MAKING DARLINGTON SAFER**

Safer People, Safer Places



**DARLINGTON**  
Borough Council



This page is intentionally left blank

**Safer and Stronger  
Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

**3 November 2022**

**Quarter One, 2022/23  
Performance Management Report**

**Ordinary Decision**



---

**Report of Paul Darby, Corporate Director of Resources**

**Electoral division(s) affected:**

Countywide.

**Purpose of the Report**

- 1 To present an overview of progress towards achieving the key outcomes of the council's corporate performance framework and highlight key messages to inform strategic priorities and work programmes.
- 2 The report covers performance in and to the end of quarter one 2022/23, April to June 2022.

**Executive Summary**

- 3 A new [Council Plan](#) for 2022-2026 was approved by Council on 22 June. This sets out a new performance framework for the Council. Corporate Management Team has agreed to the development of a new quarterly performance report format which provides greater focus on these issues. This is the first report for the new reporting period to follow this format.
- 4 The performance report is structured around the two main components.
  - (a) State of the County indicators to highlight areas of strategic importance and reflected in both the [County Durham Vision 2035](#) and the [Council Plan](#).
  - (b) Performance of council services and progress against major initiatives as set out in the [Council Plan](#).
- 5 Performance is reported against the five thematic areas within the Council Plan 2022-2026: our economy, our environment, our people, our communities, and our council.
- 6 Performance is reported on an exception basis with key messages under each thematic Council Plan areas being broken down into national, regional

and local picture, things that are going well, areas which require attention and other areas to note.

- 7 We are now transitioning into a post-pandemic world, but the impacts of COVID-19 can still be seen in our performance reporting. The last two financial years are not representative for many areas of performance and will be an unfair comparison due to pandemic impacts.
- 8 We have therefore, wherever possible, tried to make the comparison of current performance against pre-pandemic data. Whilst COVID-19 continues to impact on certain performance metrics, there is evidence of some areas returning to pre-pandemic levels.
- 9 However, the largest challenge for our residents, local businesses and the council is the current cost of living crisis. Inflation is currently running at 10.1%<sup>1</sup> with the Bank of England forecasting it to peak at 13.3% at the end of March 2023. Ofgem are expected to increase the energy cap again in October and further again in January 2023. The inflationary increase is largely driven by the rise in the cost of fuel and energy bills, which is being impacted significantly by the war in Ukraine.
- 10 The cost of living crisis has a triple impact on the council.
  - (a) It impacts on our residents. High inflation is outstripping wage and benefit increases resulting in a fall in income in real terms. This has been further exacerbated by the tax increases implemented in April. This will result in increased demand for services to help support people facing financial hardship or who are in crisis.
  - (b) Increased costs for the council. Our premises and transport costs have increased because of the rise in energy costs and fuel prices, and, also the cost of other supplies and services where prices have increased as suppliers face similar issues themselves. It is also anticipated that employee costs will increase by more than in previous years when the settlement is negotiated to accommodate inflation.
  - (c) Reduced income for the council. Users of council services may seek to save money resulting in a fall in income from discretionary services such as leisure centres and theatres.

## **Recommendation**

- 11 That Safer and Stronger Overview and Scrutiny Committee notes the overall position and direction of travel in relation to quarter one performance, the continuing impact of COVID-19 and the increased cost of living on the council's performance, and the actions being taken to address areas of underperformance including the significant economic and well-being challenges because of the pandemic.

---

<sup>1</sup> UK Consumer Price Index for 12 months to July 2022

## **Analysis of the Performance Report**

### **Areas which require attention**

#### **Our communities**

- 12 Reports of anti-social behaviour (ASB) have decreased by 16% compared to the same period last year. This reduction was mainly due to a significant fall in environmental ASB, which is masking increases across the nuisance (29% higher than pre-pandemic) and personal categories (68% higher than pre-pandemic). Reports from the frontline staff suggest this reflects less tolerance across our communities and a deterioration in mental health from the pandemic which is driving behaviour. Deliberate fires have also increased, predominantly in the east of the county.

### **Other areas of note**

#### **Our communities**

- 13 The council's selective licensing scheme, which aims to improve management standards of privately rented properties and reduce anti-social behaviour, is now live. During the first operational quarter, 2,208 properties were fully licenced, approximately 8% of properties covered by the scheme.

### **Performance Indicators – Summary**

- 14 We are now transitioning into a post-pandemic world, but the impacts of COVID-19 can still be seen in our performance reporting. The last two financial years are not representative for many areas of performance and will be an unfair comparison due to pandemic impacts.
- 15 We have therefore, wherever possible, tried to make the comparison of current performance against pre-pandemic data.

### **Risk Management**

- 16 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. The latest report can be found [here](#).

### **Background papers**

- County Durham Vision (County Council, 23 October 2019)  
<https://democracy.durham.gov.uk/documents/s115064/Draft%20Durham%20Vision%20v10.0.pdf>

## Other useful documents

- Council Plan 2022 to 2026 (current plan)  
<https://democracy.durham.gov.uk/mgAi.aspx?ID=56529>
- Quarter Four, 2021/22 Performance Management Report  
<https://democracy.durham.gov.uk/documents/s157533/Year%20End%20performance%20report%202021-22.pdf>
- Quarter Three, 2021/22 Performance Management Report  
<https://democracy.durham.gov.uk/documents/s152742/Performance%20Report%202021-22%20003.pdf>
- Quarter Two, 2021/22 Performance Management Report  
<https://democracy.durham.gov.uk/documents/s149087/Q2%20Performance%20Report%202021-22%20-%20Cabinet.pdf>
- Quarter One, 2021/22 Performance Management Report  
<https://democracy.durham.gov.uk/documents/s144872/Q1%20Performance%20Report%202021-22.pdf>

## Author

Andy Palmer

Tel: 03000 268551

---

## **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 One, 2022/23



## 1.0 Our Communities

### 1.1 Council Activity: Going Well

#### Public confidence that the Police and Local Authorities are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter to them<sup>1</sup>

- 1 A greater proportion of respondents have agreed that the police and local authority are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter to them. However, the rate is an estimate from a sample survey, so it is possible that the increase is due to random sample variation, as it is within the estimated confidence intervals (+/-4%).
- 2 The survey also asked residents, 'What do you feel is the single, biggest issue, negatively impacting on your local community at this time?'. The main themes within our communities were anti-social behaviour, police visibility, noise from students, off-road motorcycles being driven dangerously or in inappropriate public spaces, vehicle and parking issues, environmental cleanliness, burglary and theft, criminal damage, rural crime, criminal justice issues.

### 1.2 Council Activity: Areas which require attention

#### Anti-Social Behaviour

- 3 During quarter one, we changed how we define and measure anti-social behaviour (ASB)<sup>2</sup> to provide a more detailed picture of ASB and enhance our understanding of its extent across the county.
- 4 ASB continues to be defined through three strands: environmental<sup>3</sup> ASB which makes up 57% of the total, nuisance<sup>4</sup> which makes up 37% and personal<sup>5</sup> which makes up 7%. Although reports of ASB reduced by 16% during the 12 months ending 30 June 2022, compared to the same period last year, this was mainly due to a significant fall in environmental ASB, a fall which masked increases across the strands of nuisance and personal.

<sup>2</sup> Additional incident types are included within the definition and data has been included from other partner organisations (police, fire, council and Believe Housing. Durham City Parish Council and University data is included in the police data set. We are expanding the data set to include other registered social landlords.

<sup>3</sup> Criminal damage/vandalism/graffiti, environmental cleanliness (e.g., litter, dog-fouling, fly-tipping (both public and private land), abandoned shopping trolleys, discarded drug paraphernalia), abandoned cars, pollution (smoke, light, smells)

<sup>4</sup> Noise, rowdy behaviour, nuisance behaviour, drug/substance misuse/dealing, stray animals, deliberate fires, vehicle nuisance

<sup>5</sup> Intimidation, harassment, abuse

- 5 The initial rise in environmental ASB during the pandemic was mainly due to residents spending more time at home and/or in their local community, noticing more, and having more time to report issues. As we exit the pandemic, levels are returning, but remain 30% higher than pre-pandemic.
- 6 The increase in nuisance ASB during the pandemic was mainly due to a spike in noise reports. The more recent increase reflects the end of COVID restrictions and an increasing trend in deliberate fires, predominantly in the east of the county. Nuisance ASB is 29% higher than the pre-pandemic level.
- 7 Reports of personal ASB is 68% higher than the pre-pandemic level. Frontline staff have identified that these increases reflect less tolerance across our communities and deterioration in mental health from the pandemic which is driving behaviour.

### **1.3 Council Activity: Other Areas to Note**

#### **Selective Licensing**

- 8 2,208 private sector properties are now fully licenced, equating to an estimated 8% of all properties covered by the scheme. A further 2,545 applications are in the system, which equates to a further 9% of properties.

## 2.0 Data Tables

### Key to Symbols

Performance against target		Performance against comparable groups		Direction of Travel	
	meeting or exceeding target		same or better than comparable group		higher than comparable period
	within 2% of target		worse than comparable group (within 2%)		static against comparable period
	more than 2% behind target		worse than comparable group (greater than 2%)		lower than comparable period

*NB: oldest data in left column*

### Types of indicators

There are two types of performance indicators throughout the report:

1. Key target indicators – targets are set as improvements can be measured regularly and can be actively influenced by the council and its partners; and
2. 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.

### National Benchmarking

We compare our performance to all English authorities. The number of authorities varies according to the performance indicator and functions of councils, e.g., 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 - 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](mailto:performance@durham.gov.uk)

## Our Communities

Page 4 Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	12 months earlier	Performance compared to:				Direction of Travel - last four reporting periods				updated this quarter
					Pre-COVID	National	North East	Nearest neighbour					
% of Harbour clients feeling more confident in themselves on case closure	89%	Oct-Dec 2021	Tracker	95% ▲	-	-	-	-	▲	▼	▲	▲	No
% of Harbour clients feeling their quality of life has improved on case closure	76%	Oct-Dec 2021	Tracker	66% ★	-	-	-	-	▼	▲	▲	▲	No
% of children and young people completing an intervention with Harbour and reporting feeling safer	84%	Oct-Dec 2021	Tracker	85% ●	-	-	-	-	▼	➡	▲	▼	No
Respondents who agree that police and local authorities are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter to them ( <i>confidence intervals +/-4pp</i> )	30.7%	2021/22	30.4% ★	30.4% ★	-	-	-	-	▲	n/a	n/a	▲	No
Achieve 100% licensing of private rented sector properties covered by the Selective Licensing Scheme by 2027	8%	Apr-Jun 2022	Tracker	new PI	new PI	-	-	-	new PI	new PI	new PI	new PI	Yes
Reduce ASB rates within the Selective Licensing Scheme areas by 10% (against the 2021 baseline)	data from Q2	new PI	new PI	new PI	new PI	-	-	-	new PI	new PI	new PI	new PI	No
No. of ASB enforcement action taken	4787	Jul 2021 - 2022	Tracker	3626 ★	2636 ★	-	-	-	➡	▲	▲	▲	Yes
No. of fully licensed private rented sector properties in the selective licensed areas	2,208	Apr-Jun 2022	Tracker	new PI	new PI	-	-	-	new PI	new PI	new PI	new PI	Yes
No. of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents - No. of fatalities	4	Apr-Jun 2022	Tracker	2 ▲	5 ★	-	-	-	▲	▼	▼	➡	Yes
No. of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents - No. of seriously injured	44	Apr-Jun 2022	Tracker	46 ★	41 ▲	-	-	-	▲	➡	▲	▼	Yes

Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	12 months earlier	Performance compared to:				Direction of Travel - last four reporting periods				updated this quarter
					Pre-COVID	National	North East	Nearest neighbour					
No. of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents - No. of fatalities	0	Apr-Jun 2022	Tracker	0 ★	0 ★	-	-	-	➡	➡	⬆	⬇	Yes
No. of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents - No. of seriously injured	4	Apr-Jun 2022	Tracker	6 ★	4 ●	-	-	-	⬇	⬆	➡	⬇	Yes
Reports of anti-social behaviour	47,520	Jul 21 - Jun 22	Tracker	56,720 ★	36,127 ▲	-	-	-	⬆	⬇	⬇	⬇	Yes
Reports of environmental anti-social behaviour	26,633	Jul 21 - Jun 22	Tracker	37,710 ★	20,606 ▲	-	-	-	⬆	⬇	⬇	⬇	Yes
Reports of nuisance anti-social behaviour	17,644	Jul 21 - Jun 22	Tracker	16,481 ▲	13,612 ▲	-	-	-	⬆	⬇	⬆	⬆	Yes
Reports of personal anti-social behaviour	3,243	Jul 21 - Jun 22	Tracker	2,529 ▲	1,909 ▲	-	-	-	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	Yes

## Our relevant indicators

Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	12 months earlier	Performance compared to:				Direction of Travel - last four reporting periods				updated this quarter
					Pre-COVID	National	North East	Nearest neighbour					
Reduce the overall suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.3%	2018-20	Tracker	13.4% ▲	-	10.4% ▲	12.4% ▲	12.6% ▲	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬆	No
Increase % of older people who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services	89.2%	Jan-Mar 2022	Tracker	86.7% ★	87.2% ★	79.1% ★	72.1% ★	80.0% ★	⬆	⬆	➡	⬆	Yes

This page is intentionally left blank