Safe Durham Partnership Plan 2020 - 2025
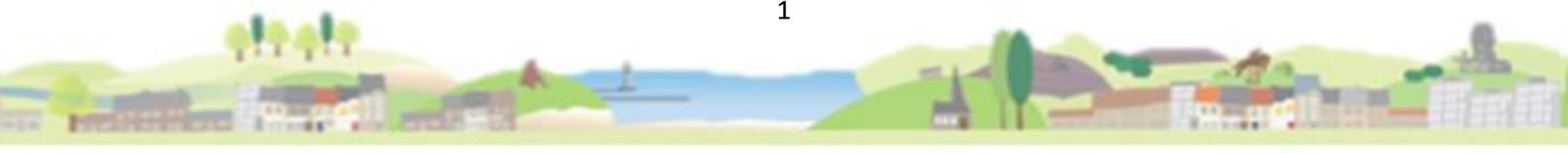
(a review will take place in 2021)

Contents

Foreword

Welcome to the Safe Durham Partnership Plan (SDPP) 2020-2025. We must acknowledge the global coronavirus pandemic, Covid-19 has impacted on all services across the County from early 2020. This plan was developed and agreed prior to the Covid-19 crisis and the refresh that takes place in 2021 will ensure that any Covid-19 related issues are addressed.

The Safe Durham Partnership was formed in 2009 and over the last eleven years we have had significant success in tackling crime and disorder through the underlying principles of working together. Over the last year we have had numerous successes, including:

- A 3-year co-commissioned contract to Harbour Support Services to ensure that resources are in place to meet the support needs of those individuals affected by domestic abuse.
- A revised Tension Monitoring Toolkit to ensure we can intervene at the earliest signs of community tensions and prevent harm within our communities.
- Working with our partners and students at New College Durham to develop a video resource called "Hack" that can be used to help deter young people away from perpetrating cybercrime.
- Supporting the Vulnerable Intervention Pathway (VIP) Project which has positively impacted on 95% of referred clients and the Community Peer Mentors, which have reduced demand on policing and other services.
- The rolling out of a fire stoppers initiative, which was successfully trialled in Easington, across all the North East.
- 70% of opiate users are engaged in treatment and recovery services.
- Durham has lower first-time entrant rates to the Youth Justice System than the average for the North East Region and a reduction in overnight custody figures.
- Raised awareness and increased reporting of crimes such as hate crime.

We will continue to work in partnership to address the issues that are most effecting those either working or living within County Durham. Those crimes that effect our most vulnerable will continue to be the focus of our partnership response such as Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime and the emerging issues around County Lines, where vulnerable individuals are preyed upon and groomed by organised criminal gangs in order to expand their reach and influence.

We need to react to the increasing use of technology to perpetrate crime by ensuring a better understanding of cybercrime. Raising awareness of how we can protect ourselves from the numerous ways that perpetrators can steal our identities, access our finances and disrupt our businesses is a continued area of work.

We are also strongly committed to supporting victims to cope and recover from their experience through a range of services customised to the specific needs of individuals.

We want to work jointly together, using the best skills and expertise in our different organisations to meet our shared objectives. We can only do this by working together and supporting our communities and voluntary sector organisations, charities and social enterprises to make County Durham a safer place.

Temporary Assistant Chief Fire Officer Keith Wanley

Chair of the Safe Durham Partnership, County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue

Cllr Lucy Hovvels MBE

Vice Chair of the Safe Durham Partnership
Portfolio Holder for Adult & Health Services, Durham County Council

What is the Safe Durham Partnership?

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.

The Safe Durham Partnership has a duty to develop an annual strategic assessment of the key risks and threats that crime and disorder pose to the communities of County Durham and a duty to produce and publish a plan which sets out the strategic approach that will be used to tackle crime and disorder throughout the County.

There are currently six 'responsible authorities' on the Safe Durham Partnership, who have a legal duty to work in partnership to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the environment, and to reduce re-offending.

Membership of the Safe Durham Partnership is made up of the following partners:

Responsible authorities	Additional members
Durham County Council	Office of the Police, Crime & Victims' Commissioner
Durham Constabulary	Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust
County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service	County Durham & Darlington NHS Foundation Trust
National Probation Service	HMP Durham
Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company	Voluntary and Community Sector
Durham Clinical Commissioning Groups	

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. 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.

The County Durham Vision 2035 contains three strategic ambitions to develop County Durham over the next 15 years:
- More and better jobs
- People live long and independent lives
- Connected communities

The SDPP will form part of the delivery mechanism for the Vision, particularly around the key vision objectives:

- 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;
- Our towns and villages will be vibrant, well used, clean, attractive and safe; and
- Communities will come together to accept and support each other.

The SDPP will have a rapid review after a year to ensure full alignment with the County Durham Vision implementation and the partnership governance review. This will ensure that the priorities set out in the Safe Durham Partnership Plan are fully embedded with the refreshed partnerships and delivery plan of the vision.
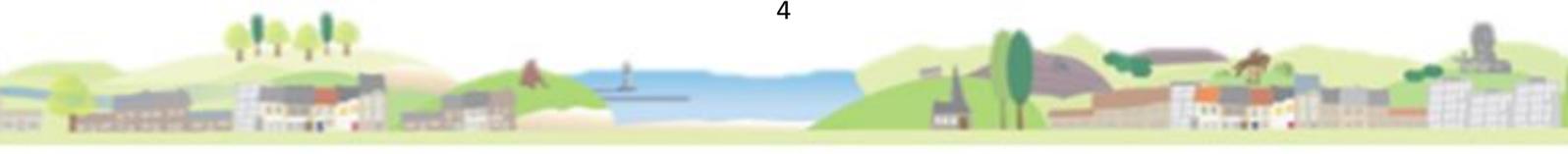
The Safe Durham Partnership's vision is underpinned
by the strategic assessment and is:

'Durham is a county where every adult and child will feel and be safe'

The Safe Durham Partnership Strategic Assessment and Durham Insight

The Safe Durham Partnership has a duty to develop an annual strategic assessment of the key risks and threats that crime and disorder pose to the communities of County Durham. A key summary of relevant statistics is provided under each strategic priority.

The Safe Durham Partnership Strategic Assessment is now part of Durham Insight which is a shared intelligence, research and knowledge base for County Durham, informing strategic planning across Durham County Council and its partners. This site includes in depth Insight factsheets and lots of topic-based intelligence including infographics, maps and story maps. New intelligence content is regularly added, and the site is continuously being developed and improved. **www.durhaminsight.info**

Evidence for our strategic priorities

Data and intelligence had been coupled with the evidence base and knowledge of local circumstances to prioritise the key areas of focus in the plan.

Where are we in 2020?

The key factors which impact on community safety have been drawn out from the strategic assessment and utilised to inform the priorities for the Safe Durham Partnership Plan.

This has been coupled with the major policy drivers for improving community safety which include:

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Cyber Crime
- Domestic Abuse Act
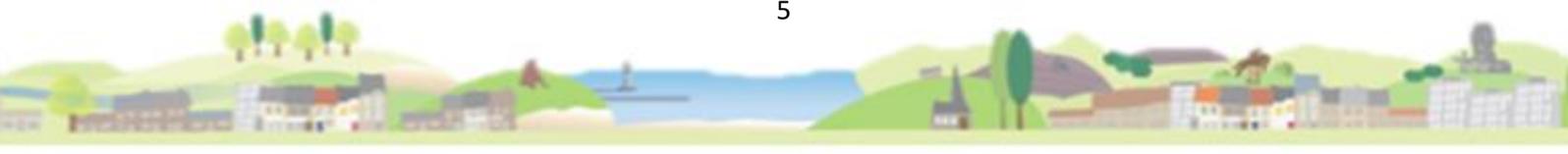
Our Strategic Priorities

The Safe Durham Partnership has six strategic priorities which set out what we will focus on to make Durham a county where every adult and child will feel and be safe. These priorities are:

- Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community
- Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm
- Prevent: Counter Terrorism, Radicalisation and Violent Extremism
- Reduce reoffending
- Alcohol and substance misuse reduction
- Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime

For each strategic priority we will firstly explain why it is a priority by interpreting the appropriate data sets and trends. We will then look at why this is important by understanding the impact it has on the area and the lives of those affected. A case study is also provided to give an example of how working together effectively we can make a real difference for people living within County Durham.

Rural Impact

It is widely acknowledged that crime in rural areas is often different to the kind of crime which exists in more urban environments, which we all need to work together to address. Rural issues have been considered throughout the development of the Safe Durham Partnership Plan and detail can be found in the individual action plans which underpin each of the strategic priorities.

Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community

Being and feeling safe both in our homes and within the wider community impacts on both our emotional and physical wellbeing. It also directly impacts on our personal resilience as well as impacting overall on a community's resilience, confidence and cohesion.

Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm

For the vast majority of victims, the experience is new and completely unexpected. Many of them are vulnerable and some have mental health problems. It's essential that appropriate support is available to help them cope and recover from their ordeal.

People can be vulnerable for all sorts of reasons including; learning or physical disabilities, mental health, alcohol and substance misuse, age or discrimination. Vulnerable people are of increased risk of being targeted by predatorial perpetrators of crime and being groomed in order to be exploited sexually, criminally or financially.

Prevent: Counter Terrorism, Radicalisation and Violent Extremism
Becoming radicalised can happen to anyone anywhere for numerous reasons, such as a traumatic event, prejudice or a skewed ideology. No matter the reason there may be warning signs that can help identify those people that may be at risk. If we can refer these individuals early enough into suitable interventions and support, we may be able to prevent devastating life changing incidents from occurring.

Reduce reoffending
Prevention and early intervention initiatives can have an impact on diverting individuals away from offending in the first place. Targeted and desistance-based interventions are also required to rehabilitate individuals effectively and reduce reoffending. The Criminal Justice System needs to be effective in turning lives around and stopping people reoffending through support rather than punishment.

This will help reduce crime, reduce the number of victims and make our communities safer. Where those people who are harmed by crime or conflict choose to, then a restorative approach can bring the harmed and the harmer together in a number of ways, enabling everyone affected by the incident to play a part in repairing the damage and finding a positive way forward.

Alcohol and substance misuse reduction
Alcohol and substance misuse have strong links to both offending and vulnerability in acquisitive crimes to further fund the addiction such as shop lifting and burglary to the impacts on reducing inhibitions and changing the behaviours of individuals leading to domestic and sexual abuse and night time economy violence.

Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime
Cybercrime continues to rise in scale and complexity, impacting on a greater number of victims, affecting essential services, businesses and private individuals alike. However less complex means are also very successful such as phishing for personal information using bogus information.

It is costing the UK billions of pounds, causes untold damage, and threatens national security.

According to the National Crime Agency home-grown cyber criminals are becoming more sophisticated and therefore a rising threat. Although young criminals are often driven by peer kudos rather than financial reward, organised UK cybercrime groups are motivated by profit.

Alignment with other key strategic plans

Protecting vulnerable children and adults is a key priority for the Safe Durham Partnership; and it is important that there are close links with the Safe Durham Partnership and the statutory Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership and the Safeguarding Adults Board.

The Safe Durham Partnership Plan has been developed in close collaboration with the Police, Crime and Victims' Commissioner's office, drawing on a clear body of evidence and understanding of the needs of communities in County Durham. The priorities which each plan sets are therefore aligned, and the partners work closely to ensure they are delivered to meet the needs of our local communities. Please refer to Appendix 1 to see how the Safe Durham Partnership Plan aligns to other plans.

Strategic priority 1: Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community

Areas of work included under this priority are:

- Antisocial behaviour
- Safer Homes
- Road Safety
- Hate crime and community tension

Why is it important?

County Durham remains one of the safest places to live, work and visit in the country, and partners are committed to ensuring that local people feel safe and are safe in communities with low crime rates which are more cohesive and resilient.

Whilst incidents of anti-social behaviour have continued to decrease year on year this is an area which can have a significant impact on our communities and individuals and County Durham remains higher than the national average. Problem solving approaches and partnership working remains key to addressing anti-social behaviour.

Hate Crime is an area subject to under reporting where the key challenge is to ensure that victims are confident to report, and that once reported, the hate element is recognised so that support and safeguarding can be provided.

Resilient and cohesive communities are more likely to engage with services and report crime and anti-social behaviour. In order to achieve this there are range of tools and powers available to partner organisations to tackle anti-social behaviour. Home safety referrals will ensure that people feel safer in their homes.

Assets available within our communities may be 'place-based' and relate to our sense of belonging within a community, our cultural heritage, and the environment we live in. These can support people and may include, for example, our civic pride and whether or not we live in areas that are safe and free from fear of crime. By providing fire safety and crime prevention advice and resources we can help people stay safe in their homes.

A safe, strong and prosperous community is also a cohesive one. It is important that people have a sense of belonging and feel proud about where they live. It is also important to understand the impact which tensions and conflict may have on our local communities. The implementation of the Community Cohesion Toolkit will ensure that issues around community tensions are identified sooner to ensure a partnership response and avoid escalation. The Area Action Partnerships (AAPs) will have a key role to play, feeding in issues around community tensions and implementing schemes that will help form a more cohesive community.

Road safety is an issue that cuts across local councils, emergency services and health. Incidents can have a devastating far reaching and long-term impact on those involved and their families. Having a road network that encourages sustainable travel and road users that are safe is a priority of the council and its strategic partners. This is achieved through a targeted partnership approach to address those key road user groups over-represented in casualty statistics and those individuals or groups who engage in risk taking behaviours.

Being safe and feeling safe in your community

On average there are around **51,000** crimes per year reported in County Durham
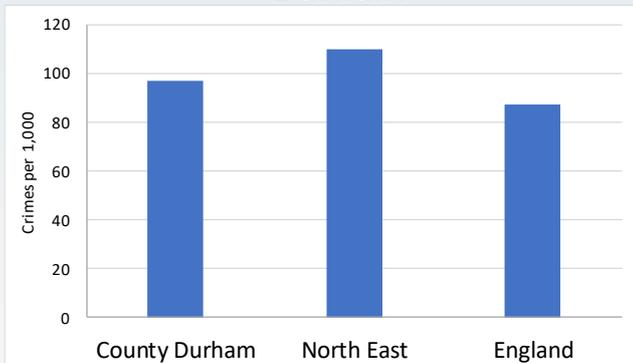
The crime rate* locally (97 per 1,000) is **similar to England** (87/1,000) **and the North East** (110/1,000)

*Jul17-Jun19, excludes ASB

1st time offender rates are **similar to England and the North East**, and have been **reducing over time**
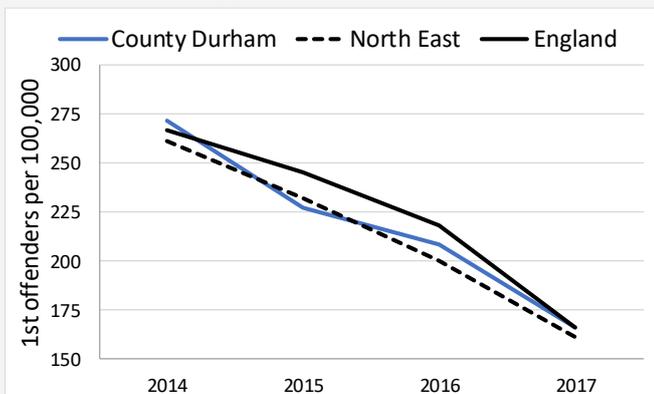
During 2018 the fire service attended **280 house fires**…and delivered nearly **17,000** home safety visits

The monthly crime rate is consistently between **8 and 10 crimes per 1,000**
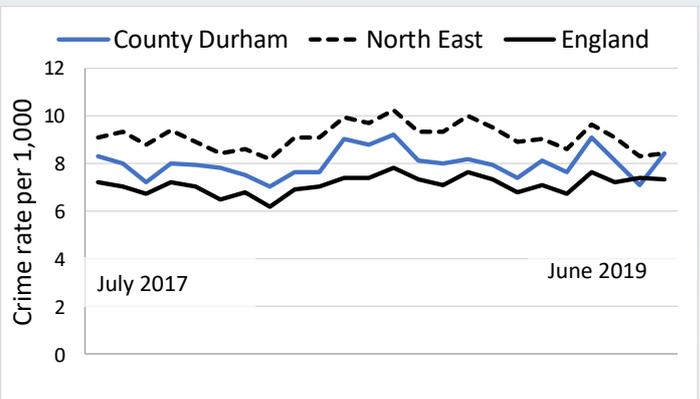
ASB rates** in County Durham (**26.1 per 1,000**) are **lower than the North East** (36.7) **but higher than England** (22.5)

**Jul18-Jun19
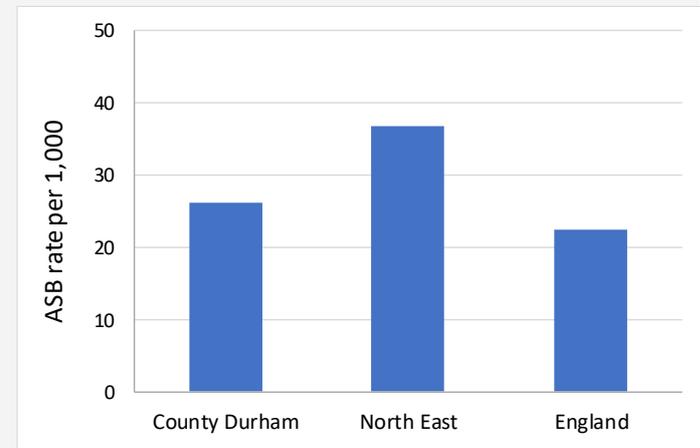
Hate crime incidents **increased locally by almost 16%** between 2013-14 and 2018-19….and crimes **by 120%** over the same period

Public confidence is not significantly different from the Most Similar Groups (MSG) average

50% of respondents to the National Crime Survey think **Council & Police are dealing with crime issues that matter to the local area**

Case Study - Community Tensions

Gypsies, Roma and Travellers have a long-established history as part of our community in County Durham. We have a duty to encourage race equality, eliminate discrimination and foster good relations.

A large unauthorised encampment arrived in the county during the early summer. A resident in the locality reported this to the local authority. During the conversation the complainant become very angry and made a threat to damage the caravans belonging to the families and threatened to set fire to them.

The Gypsy Roma Traveller Services (GRTS) team was informed immediately about the comment made who then contacted Durham Constabulary to follow up the report.

Key partners and Durham County Council Health and Safety were contacted to make them aware of the incident and advise they should assess potential risk in respect of any contact/visits to the area and the DCC Equality and Diversity team to make them aware of the incident.

Durham Constabulary visited the complainant and issued a verbal warning about his conduct. It was explained that his behaviour was totally unacceptable and further incidents could lead to him being convicted of a racially aggravated offence.

A tension monitoring form was completed and then discussed at the local multi-agency problem solving meeting to make partners aware of the situation.

In order to help reduce further tensions in the community further interventions were arranged to help educate and inform residents about the Gypsy, Roma, Traveller community such as the Holocaust Memorial Day event and Community Safety Roadshows as well as plans to set up a community forum. This forum brings together members of the GRT community with key members of the community and officials to ensure that these issues are less likely to happen in the future.

Strategic Priority 1	Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community			
Work areas	**Anti-Social behaviour (ASB)**	**Safer Homes**	**Road Safety**	**Hate Crime and Community Tension**

Core Deliverables	• Focus on redesigning our response to high demand areas including:
	   o Deliberate Fires
	   o Fly tipping
	   o Derelict/ abandoned properties
	   o Horses
	   o Noise
	   o Other statutory nuisances
	in order to be more efficient and effective in combatting these issues
	• Improve public confidence in the Police and Council for tackling crime and ASB
	• Communicate successes in order to build confident communities
	• Clear use of a partner problem solving approach to improve the delivery of agile interventions utilising the Local Multi-agency Problem Solving (LMAPS) process
	• Collaboration with Area Action Partnerships and the Voluntary and Community Sector in tackling long term anti-social behaviour in high impact areas
		• Deliver a range of interventions to improve private sector housing and living standards
		• Work with identified residential licensed premises to support them to review their annual risk assessment to ensure that safety control measures are maintained in good condition
		• Provide annual assurance to SDP around fire safety issues including safe and wellbeing visits
		• Ensure referrals for target hardening properties for a specific need i.e. domestic violence, harassment, self-neglect, hoarding for those most vulnerable
		• Fire safety awareness training delivered to partners
			• Focus on those road user groups that are overrepresented in casualty statistics.
			• Undertake an annual review of all reported injury collisions to establish those road user groups or risk-taking behaviours that contribute to casualties in the county.
			• Task the County Durham and Darlington Casualty Reduction Forum with coordinating delivery of and the review and evaluation of road safety interventions.
			• Provide annual assurance to SDP around road safety issues including reporting of performance, delivery of campaigns and initiatives
			• Work with partners to produce a Road Safety Strategy for the County by Summer 2020
				• Understand and reduce the true level of hate crimes and incidents
				• Increase reporting of hate incidents through the Hate Hurts Campaign
				• Develop a multi-agency communications strategy, demonstrating a cross-organisation and cross-sector approach, including a message that there should be zero-tolerance of hate crime. This to be aimed at all sections of society.
				• Review of reporting mechanisms and pathways
				• Review how organisations share intelligence
				• Review of the use of evidence to ensure effective prosecutions
				• Map the support for victims and identify gaps in effective support
				• Understand the issue of incitement in relation to 'disability hate crime', and the common connections between 'disability hate crime' and 'crimes against disabled people' through joint working with the Joint Hate Crime Action Group and the Law Commission

Strategic Priority 1	Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community			
	• Introduce wide-scale licensing of private landlords			
Delivery plan mechanism	Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy (in development)	County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue - A Safer County Durham and Darlington 3-year plan	County Durham and Darlington Road Safety Strategy (Currently in development)	Joint Hate Crime Action Plan

Strategic Priority 2: Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm

Areas of work included under this priority are:

- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Organised Crime and County Lines
- Victims

Why is it important?

Domestic abuse and sexual violence are hidden crimes that are significantly unreported. This violence and abuse have a major and long-lasting impact on victims, witnesses, children and young people, whole families and the wider community. Most victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence are women and girls, but men and boys can also be victims.

Durham Constabulary expects to see an increase in demand from domestic abuse incidents as improvements are made in identifying victims and increasing confidence amongst victims to report abuse. The harm of domestic abuse to the victim is substantial and is often linked to complicating factors such as alcohol, drugs and mental health.

A recent Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) focused on children affected by Domestic Abuse. This inspection highlighted that greater consideration should be given to the long-term impact and risks associated with children and young people who are affected by domestic abuse and that information sharing across agencies should be improved. Sexual offences against children remains an area of concern, specifically in relation to contact offences which are largely committed by persons known to the child and often within the family unit.

We aim to significantly reduce the number of repeat victims and serial perpetrators of domestic abuse through early intervention and ensuring that more hidden victims are identified and offered support.

County lines facilitates the purchase of illicit drugs by drug users in smaller towns and rural areas and requires exploitation of the vulnerable, including children and those with mental health or addiction problems, at all points of their drug supply routes. Albeit relatively rarely, UK investigations have encountered children from what people might perceive to be more stable or more affluent backgrounds who have been groomed for county lines dealing.

We are working with Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership to raise awareness with staff and partners of what criminal exploitation and county lines is, what to look for and where to report concerns and intelligence.

We are also working with the Safeguarding Adults Board to raise awareness of modern slavery. Durham County Council has developed a Modern Slavery Charter which focusses upon three key aims; prevention, protection and partnership working. Making sure the appropriate agencies disrupt the organised criminal gangs involved in this activity effectively and ensuring partners understand the nature of this harm to enable practitioners to recognise its signs and respond appropriately so that potential victims get the support and help that they need.

Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm

Violence and sexual offences are the most reported crimes locally, at a rate of **40.7 per 1,000*** *Jul18-Jun19*
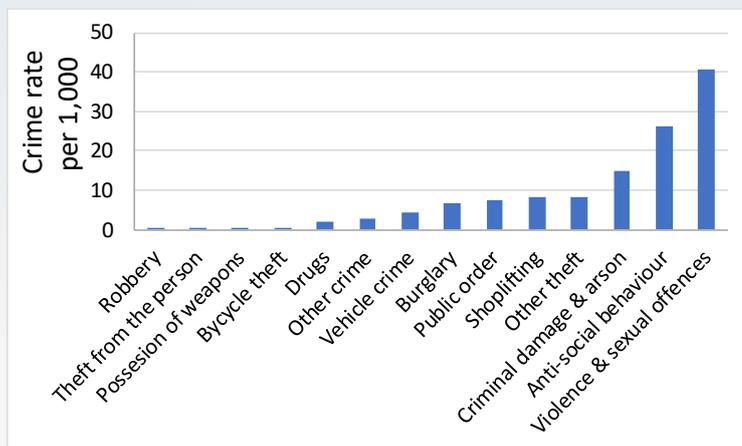
.....*similar* to the North East but *higher* than England
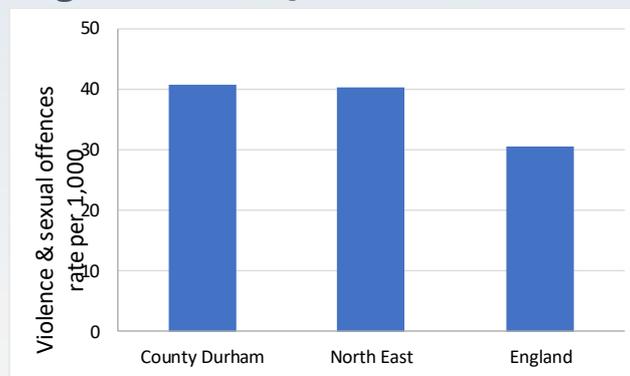
There were over **10,626** domestic abuse related crimes recorded in County Durham (2018/19)........ equivalent to **20 crimes for every 1,000 people**

There were almost **1,500** sexual offences in County Durham in 2018/19, at a rate of **2.8 per 1,000**...a rise of **45%** between 2014/15 and 2018/19.
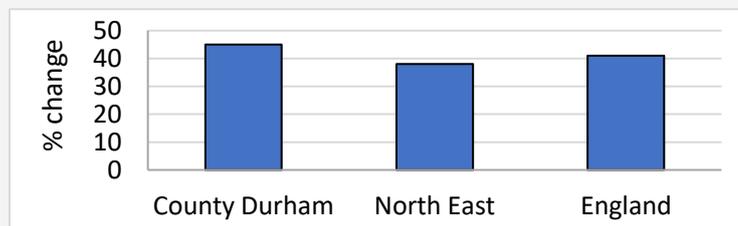
6,982 referrals to Harbour (2018/19), compared to **5,140** (2017/18) a rise of **38%.**

611 victims of crime took up the offer of help from VCAS (2018/19)

The number of children in the youth justice system has been **falling over time** locally...

...but the 2016/17 rate (**5.7 per 1,000**) was *statistically significantly higher* than England (**4.8 per 1,000**)
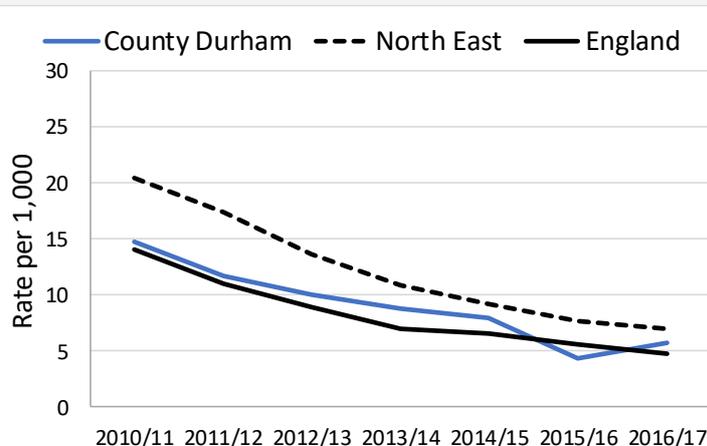
There were **169 child sexual exploitation referrals** in County Durham during 2018....a **22%** *reduction* from 2017

Case Study – Domestic Abuse

K was in a controlling relationship with emotional and occasional physical abuse. This led to her self-referring into the Harbour Adult Outreach scheme.

A support plan was completed with K and safety advice was given and explained.

K was offered and accepted legal advice during the assessment as the Solicitor was in the building running a drop-in clinic at the time. After legal advice, Harbour staff and K discussed a plan to leave the home in a planned move whilst her partner would not be present.

Harbour liaised with K regularly during the period of her initially leaving the family home as planned. They liaised with the Solicitor over K's case providing supporting documents when required.

Another intervention by Harbour was to provide a report for a Court hearing involving child contact arrangements.

K received 1:1 emotional support by way of fortnightly face to face meetings, and fortnightly telephone support where she was encouraged to speak to her GP to discuss her low moods and report the abuse to the Police.

K feels she has got her life back and is feeling happier and more positive every day.

Strategic Priority 2	Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm		
Work Areas	**Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence**	**Organised Crime; County lines**	**Victims**
Core Deliverables	• Ensure that all agencies have a good understanding of the impact of domestic abuse with a specific focus on coercive and controlling behaviour • To continue to further develop a suite of sustainable intervention providers to ensure a consistent approach to work with perpetrators • Continue to monitor and meet standards in respect of risk and needs assessment to ensure the needs of people affected by domestic abuse and sexual violence are met • To educate children and young people on the importance of respectful and healthy relationships in order to prevent future offending or victimisation • Ensure that all Operation Encompass notifications are processed within timescales and appropriately responded to by education settings • To continue to support and promote appropriate campaigns in relation to domestic abuse and sexual violence • Maintain strong links between Domestic Abuse Sexual Violence Executive Group and the Durham Safeguarding Children partnership to ensure issues requiring multi-agency and individual partner response are identified and	• Children Partnership to raise awareness with staff and partners of what is county lines, what to look for and where to report concerns and intelligence • Appropriate agencies to disrupt the organised criminal gangs involved in this activity effectively • Work with Durham Safeguarding to raise awareness and explain the nature of this harm, enable practitioners to recognise its signs and respond appropriately so that potential victims get the support and help they need	• Provide co-ordinated, end-to-end care and support for victims and witnesses • Deliver positive outcomes for victims and witnesses • Enable the victim's voice to be heard throughout the criminal justice system processes

	addressed as recommended through the JTAI action plan		
Delivery plan mechanism	**Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Group (DASVEG) Action Plan**	**Operation Sentinel Action Plan** **Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership Strategy** **Child Exploitation Group Action Plan**	**County Durham and Darlington Victims and Witnesses Group Delivery Plan** **Reducing Re-offending Strategy**

Strategic Priority 3: Prevent: Counter terrorism, radicalisation and violent extremism

Areas of work included under this priority are:

- Preventing people being drawn into terrorism
- Support the work to strengthen our protection against terrorist attacks and mitigate the impact of such an attack

Why is it important?

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed Prevent on a statutory footing and requires all specified authorities to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". Local Authorities and their partners therefore have a core role to play in countering terrorism at a local level and helping to safeguard individuals at risk of radicalisation. The Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) 2018 confirms that the threat to the UK comes from Islamist terrorists while extreme right-wing terrorism is described as a growing threat.

Counter Terrorism Strategy 2018 has the following objectives:

- **Pursue** - To stop terrorist attacks (the remit of the police and security services)
- **Prevent** - To stop people becoming or supporting violent extremists
- **Prepare** - Where we cannot stop an attack, to mitigate its impact
- **Protect** - To strengthen our overall protection against terrorist attacks

Prevent awareness is a key strategic objective of the local contest delivery plan. Through the Safe Durham/Safer Darlington Partnerships the Silver Contest Group's plan has now been updated to incorporate activities across partners to ensure training is aligned to the Counter Terrorism Local Profile but also to ensure we understand strategic delivery.

The Channel Programme is a key part of the Prevent strategy. There is a requirement for local authorities and others to provide support for people who are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, before they commit an offence. This process aims to provide support to individuals at an early stage and help protect them from radicalisation.

Prevent: Counter terrorism, radicalisation and violent extremism

Prevent is part of the wider counter-terrorism strategy called **Contest**.
Prevent aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism

Threat level
There are five levels of threat:

- Low - an attack is unlikely
- Moderate - an attack is possible but not likely
- Substantial - an attack is a strong possibility
- Severe - an attack is highly likely
- Critical - an attack is expected imminently

The UK threat level for International Terrorism is currently Substantial* (an Attack is Likely), reduced from Severe in November 2019, but was increased to Critical (an Attack is Expected Imminently) on two occasions during 2017, a year during which there were five terrorist attacks resulting in 36 deaths and hundreds of injuries.

Since these attacks, there has been a significant increase in the volume of information received and demand for investigative resources

*As at November 2019

National statistics
During 2018 there were 273 arrests for terrorism related activity in Great Britain, a decrease of 41% compared to 2017 (due partly to the high number of arrests made in that year following the London and Manchester attacks.) Of the 273 arrests:
- 102 (37%) resulted in a charge (81 being terrorism-related)
- 99 (36%) were released without charge
- 23 (8%) were released on bail pending further investigation
- 17 (6%) faced alternative action
- 32 (12%) cases pending at the time of data provision

As at January 2019, there were a record 700 terror investigations ongoing, up from around 500 in 2017.

Case Study - Channel

J is a 15-year-old male and has recently been excluded from school for sexualised behaviour towards other students. He lives with his grandmother who has said that he is showing an interest in Nazism and has recently attended an EDL rally regarding Brexit. The referrer is concerned that J is vulnerable and easily influenced and has been speaking to far right people online.

He has a history of being bullied at school, is a strong supporter of Brexit and holds very patriotic views.

J was adopted at Channel and now has an intervention provider which is addressing his needs and exploring his ideologies and vulnerabilities.

Strategic Priority 3	Prevent: Counter terrorism, radicalisation and violent extremism	
Work Areas	**Prevent people being drawn into terrorism**	**Support the work to strengthen our protection against terrorist attacks and mitigate the impact of such an attack**
Core Deliverables	• Utilise the Prevent Duty Toolkit to assess Prevent against statutory requirements and best practice delivery • Deliver a wide range of PREVENT awareness raising to staff of specified authorities and the childcare sector to ensure they know how to recognise when someone is vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and understand how to refer them for support and intervention • Work in partnership to understand and respond to levels of intolerance and extremism that can raise community tensions • Promote the use of the adult/child referral pathways and ensure all staff know how to make a Prevent referral • Transition the Channel intervention and support programme to Durham County Council and put in place protocols for implementation as required by operation Dovetail	• Identify the threat and vulnerability from terrorism and extremism relating to terrorism in County Durham • Raise awareness of the importance of reporting suspicious incidents among professionals and the community • Collaborate with the Local Resilience Forum and County Durham Safety Advisory Group on issues of Prevent, Protect and Prepare • Raise awareness of how to protect crowded places from, and respond to, a terrorist attack
Delivery plan mechanism	**County Durham and Darlington Silver Contest Delivery Action Plan**	

Strategic Priority 4: Reduce Reoffending

Areas of work included under this priority are:

- Prevent inter-generational offending
- Prevent repeat offending

Why is it important?

In order to prevent crime and stop people who have offended from committing further crimes, partners need to work together to implement effective measures to ensure adults and young people who offend are challenged and supported to desist from crime. Durham and Darlington's reducing reoffending group focuses its work on youth offending, early intervention, volume offender management and enabling desistance pathway support.

Prevention and early intervention initiatives can have an impact on diverting individuals away from the criminal justice system. Targeted and desistance-based interventions are also required to rehabilitate individuals effectively and reduce reoffending. The Criminal Justice System needs to be effective both in terms of punishing those people who offend and stopping people reoffending through support rather than punishment if appropriate.

Challenges remain in relation to a coordinated approach to securing desistance pathway support, but we have been successful in securing a joint approach to housing needs and support as well as commissioning a specific pathway through substance misuse provision for those who offend. Effective offender management relies heavily upon all partner resources to provide critical pathways to steer people away from future offending.

The Local Criminal Justice Partnership is aligned to the community safety partnership and is committed to delivering an end-to-end system for rehabilitating offenders and reducing reoffending, ensuring that the police, youth offending services, Crown Prosecution Service, Courts, Community Rehabilitation Company, National Probation Service and Prisons, work together with those partners responsible for supporting victims and providing the services which help to prevent people offending, including Public Health, Housing, Employment and Mental Health services so that people can get access to the support that they need.

Reduce Reoffending

In 2017 there were *127* 1st time entrants to the youth system in County Durham at a rate of **250 per 100,000**. This is not significantly different to England
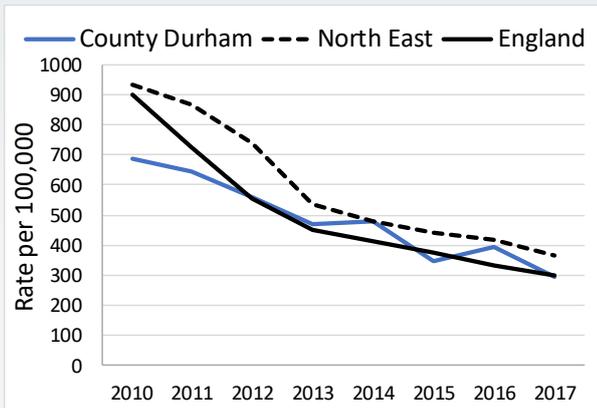
...and has been falling over time locally, regionally and nationally

Overall **7.2%** of Criminal Justice clients in alcohol and drug treatment achieved a successful completion, **5.2%** for opiates, **36.4%** for non-opiates. This has been consistent over time
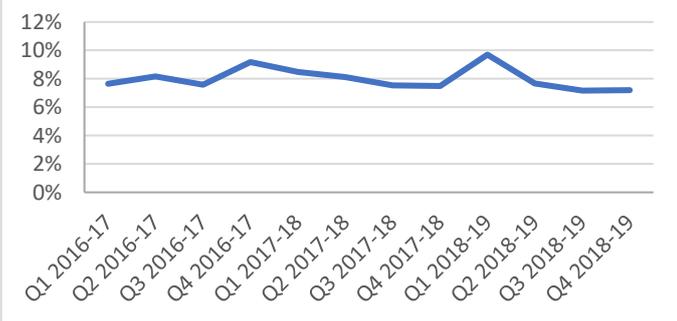
Between 2015/16 and 2018/19 pre-caution disposals fell by **41%**

In County Durham **3 in 10** adult offenders re-offend ….this rises to almost **half for children and young people**

	19/20	18/19	E&W	NE
All	30.6%	32.0%	35.5%	29.4%
Juvenile	48.4%	41.6%	39.2%	41.7%

In County Durham there are an average of *4.7* offences per offender, similar to the North East and England

In 2019 there was a **59%** reduction in detected crime for offenders in the Integrated Offender Management cohort over the last 12 months, compared with **28%** last year
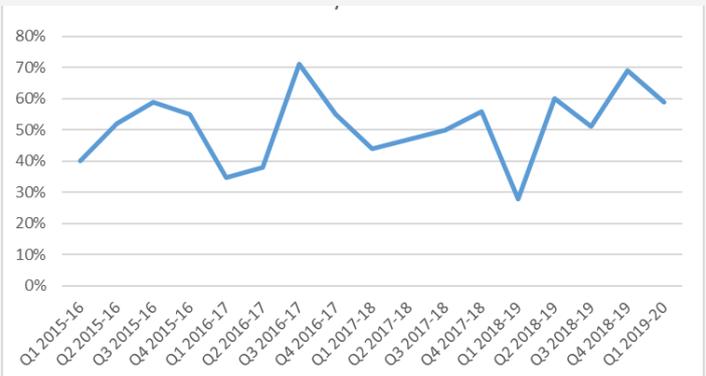
This can change over time due to the numbers and type of offenders in the cohort.

In 2019/2020, **50.9%** of families achieved a successful intervention for crime/ASB, compared to **20.4%** in 2016/17

Case Study - Restorative Justice

An incident of criminal damage occurred, where a young male H kicked open a front door of a family's home. The force of the kick caused the door to fly open and narrowly miss one of the young children. That action therefore caused great upset and worry; not just for the damage to property but most notably the possible physical harm which could have occurred and the emotional harm that did.

This led to the children fearing being in the home and unable to sleep properly – the whole family needed to know why it had happened in order to move forward.

The police were called and following an investigation H was identified.

The case was referred to The Restorative Hub by the police officer with the agreement of all concerned. In a safe and structured face to face meeting H explained his actions to the parents who in turn were able to let him know of the impact of those actions on them and their children. H was shocked that his thoughtless behaviour had caused such significant harm upon as many people, and especially children.

The parents were better able to understand H and as a consequence thanked him for his honesty and were pleased that he was not being further criminalised. They could then tell the children that they had met 'the man that did it' and that he was really sorry, which helped greatly in their recovery.

All agreed that they were pleased to have taken part and that a weight had been lifted from their shoulders. The family asked for an update in three months' time on H's behaviour, as only a period of not getting into trouble would be full proof that he had learned from this experience. This was agreed and the police confirmed that H had been in no further trouble, had got his head down in school and was not associating with the same peer group.

Strategic Priority 4	Reduce Reoffending	
Work Areas	**Prevent inter-generational offending**	**Prevent repeat offending**
Core Deliverables	**Objectives** • Identify those at risk of offending and ensure appropriate support is in place to break the cycle of intergenerational offending • Implement early intervention strategies with the aim to divert individuals from the Criminal Justice system • Ensure critical pathway evidence informs needs-based solutions using integrated offender management principles **Effective Pathways** • Building our "Think Family" approach for offenders and their families • Using and improving pathways to enable effective intervention throughout the criminal justice process including integrated offender management • Understand where gaps in service provision are, across the whole system, and working in partnership to fill them • Develop an improved understanding of the needs profile of females who offend **Restorative Justice** • Support the development and use of the Restorative Justice (RJ) Hub • Ensure restorative approaches are used when working with people who offend • Embedding the work of the RJ Hub among partner agencies • Engaging with volunteers where appropriate and developing their skills • Developing and promoting victim involvement within restorative practice **Use and completion of sentences / orders** • Using full range of diversion and sentencing powers / orders by courts • Rehabilitative and safe use of custody / prison • Raising awareness of the links between reoffending and sentencing • Ensuring those offenders posing highest risk to the community are within scope of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) arrangements • Working in partnership to deliver a range of desistance provision for offenders and families	
Delivery plan mechanism	**Reducing Reoffending Strategy**	

Strategic Priority 5: Alcohol and substance misuse reduction

Areas of work included under this priority are:

- Prevention and early intervention
- Providing specialist interventions to promote recovery
- Protecting children and vulnerable adults at risk
- Strengthening leadership, management and governance

Why is it important?

Although alcohol consumption per adult (aged over 15 years) has been declining since 2004, those that do drink are drinking at an increasing risk. Consumption habits have changed throughout the last two decades with twice as much alcohol now being sold from off-sales compared to the on-trade. Reasons for risks associated with alcohol include pre-loading and cheap alcohol sales, density of drinking establishments, high risk licensed premises and vertical drinking premises as well as changes in consumption habits.

Although alcohol related incidents such as public order, criminal damage or violence have been fluctuating since they peaked in July 2018, they still present a significant demand on resources.

Alcohol is noted as a factor in many incidents of domestic abuse, sexual violence and child exploitation. The use of alcohol is also a significant factor in why children suffer from neglect or harm. Alcohol misuse causes harm to people's health including their mental health and can impact on the ability of individuals to access or sustain employment.

Drug dependency continues to be a significant driver of acquisitive crime, causing a high demand on resources. There has also been an increase in vulnerable child and vulnerable adult incidents which are drug related. Drug related violence against the person accounted for a significant portion of all drug related crime and drug offences have increased when compared with 2017/18. Crime and drug trafficking offences have increased significantly for the same period.

Drug misuse is a serious issue not only to the health and wellbeing of the individual that is affected by it, but that of their families and the wider community. Tackling drug misuse requires a co-ordinated approach involving a whole range of partners. It is not just the responsibility of organisations however; individuals and the wider community all have a role to play in reducing and preventing drug misuse.

Partners will work together to reduce alcohol and drug misuse, campaigning in partnership for changes in the law around minimum unit pricing and tackling the organised crime groups who supply illegal drugs. Preventing further misuse of drugs and alcohol is also an area of focus for the Health and Well Being Board.

Alcohol and substance misuse reduction

There are around **2,800** opiate and crack users (OCUs) in County Durham.

The rate is statistically significantly lower than the North East but not significantly different to England

Opiate and Crack Users (OCU)			
	Rate	Lower limit	Upper limit
County Durham	**8.5**	7.7	9.5
North East	**11.2**	10.8	12
England	**8.6**	8.7	9.2
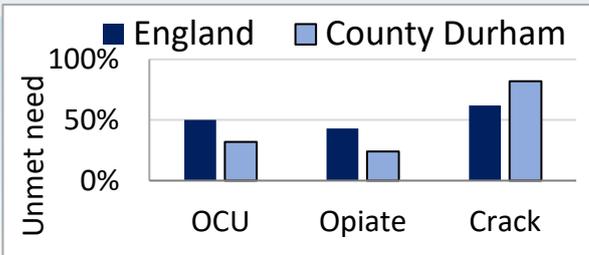
Unmet need* for OCUs is lower in County Durham than England, but it is higher for crack users

*Estimate of the proportion OCUs not currently in treatment.

Drug related incidents increased by **26%** between 2015/16 and 2018/19

Drug related	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% + -
Violence against the person	139	220	291	407	193%
Domestic abuse	146	236	299	405	177%
Anti-social behaviour	123	187	172	244	98%
All drug related incidents	2861	3214	3353	3605	26%

Between Mar-18 and Mar-19

41% alcohol related crimes

38% alcohol related domestic violence crimes

Around **25%** of all violent crime in County Durham is alcohol related. This has been consistent over time.

Alcohol related violent crime and domestic violence levels have been rising locally…….while the number of alcohol related ASB have been falling

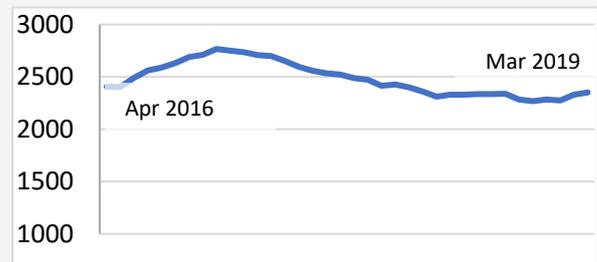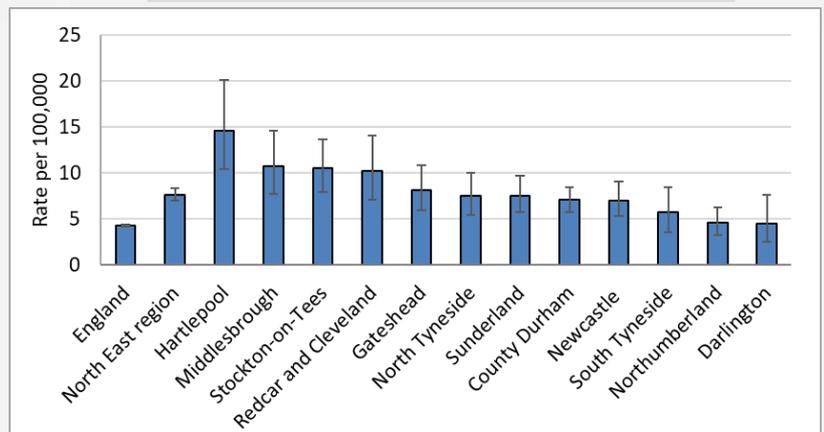Drug related death rates (2015-17) are statistically significantly higher in County Durham (**7.1 per 100,000**) than England (**4.2**), but not significantly different to the North East (**7.6**).

They have been **rising over time locally, regionally and nationally**.

Case Study – Drugs and alcohol

N, a 32-year-old male was referred to the drugs and alcohol recovery service via the court for domestic violence. He was claiming job seekers allowance. When he got paid, he would binge drink on a bottle of vodka daily and take both cannabis and street diazepam when he has no alcohol, as he has difficulty in sleeping.

Since accessing the drug and alcohol recovery service, N commenced on an alcohol reduction plan using a drink diary and alcohol workbook, which offers both visual and textualised content of dealing with the issues that surround alcohol.

N's alcohol consumption has reduced dramatically and he is currently attending a pre-detox group, and then he will move onto a community recovery programme for individuals who are no longer drinking or taking substances and want to gain skills and knowledge to maintain their recovery in the community.

Strategic Priority 5	Alcohol and Substance Misuse Reduction			
Work Areas	**Prevention and early intervention**	**Providing specialist interventions to promote recovery**	**Protecting children and vulnerable adults at risk**	**Strengthening leadership, management and governance**
Core Deliverables	• Contribute to the reduction of the availability and supply of illicit drugs and counterfeit alcohol addressing community perceptions • Increase early identification and support for those affected by alcohol and drugs across the life course within a range of settings (Making Every Contact Count) • Improve the quality and consistency of information and education about alcohol and drugs in a variety of settings including schools, colleges, University, wider community and the workplace • Promote responsible management of licensed premises through effective implementation of the Licensing Act 2003 and best practice interventions	• Promote harm reduction messages for the reduction of alcohol intake, promote needle exchange activities and overdose prevention (including naloxone provision) within a range of settings. • Ensure that individuals, families and wider partners have access to high quality information on support options available, with specific targeting for marginalised groups • Provide drug and alcohol specialist services to provide holistic package of care within a range of settings • Monitor outcomes for service delivery via the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS)	• Contribute to the effectiveness of safeguarding and risk management arrangements for children, young people and adults where substance misuse is a factor, including overdose and substance misuse related death, those at risk of domestic abuse and sexual exploitation. • Provide effective interagency responses for those experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage substance misuse, offending, homelessness, mental health, long-term chronic conditions • Strengthen an integrated approach to providing support for children and families affected by parental substance misuse (cross reference with prevention and early intervention) utilising a Think Family approach	• Review the Alcohol Declaration for Safe Durham Partnership • Implementation of Alcohol CLeaR recommendations • Promote information sharing across all partnership agencies • Ensure there are links to other strategic plans e.g. Tobacco Plan • Prioritise the voice of the service user via the County Durham Recovery Forum to make sure the service is effective
Delivery plan mechanism	**Alcohol and Drugs Harm Reduction Strategy**			

Strategic Priority 6: Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime

Areas of work included under this priority are:

- Raise awareness of the general population about staying safe online
- Reduce risk to the most vulnerable groups
- Build resilience of local businesses to the threat of cyber crime

Why is it important?

Advances in technology and cyber related crime, impacts across virtually all areas of policing. It is an enabler of crime, such as fraud, harassment, child sexual abuse and exploitation or pure cyber-dependent crime and is also a source of significant amounts of data, in both an online and offline context.

The impact on policing is significant, particularly in terms of maximising capability to exploit investigatory opportunities and capture evidence as part of investigations that are proving more complex. In relation to fraud offences key concerns are around under reporting, particularly in relation to the business sector where there may be a reluctance to report crimes due to reputational damage.

Targeting of individual victims is increasing and particularly among vulnerable groups. It is important to protect individuals and organisations from becoming victims through ensuring our communities have the knowledge and ability to protect themselves against cyber-enabled fraud and crime. Every victim coming to the attention of the victim and advice service is offered information with regard to prevention of cybercrime and targeted preventative work that is being carried out by both the force and the local authority.

The huge growth in technology and digital communications has enhanced society and quality of life for everyone. However, it comes with clear risks to homes and businesses, as cyber-fraud increases and there are new patterns of criminal activity all the time.

The significant risks associated with cybercrime alongside the widely estimated understanding that the majority of cyber-attacks are preventable, make good practice critically important.

Through the Safer Cyber Working Group, the Safe Durham Partnership will look to support and deliver this strategic priority across the partnerships structures and community sectors.

Collaboration and partnership working is needed across the county to enhance our capability to tackle cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime, which is thought to be largely under-reported. This will include programmes to raise awareness and educate communities, including the business sector, to protect themselves against cyber-enabled crime.

Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime

National context

The National Crime Agency (NCA) states Cybercrime continues to rise in scale and complexity, affecting essential services, businesses and private individuals alike.

Cybercrime costs the UK billions of pounds, causes untold damage, and threatens national security.

2 in 5 UK businesses were subject to some kind of cybercrime within the past twelve months. …

…at an average cost of around **£3,000** per business per cybercrime

*Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2018

For the year ending in March 2018, ONS** estimated that around **4.5 million** cybercrimes were committed in England and Wales.

Of those, around **71%** were fraud offences, and about **27%** were related to computer misuse (encompassing child pornography and hacking).

**Office for National Statistics

There were around **2,200** fraud and computer misuse offences referred to National Fraud Intelligence Bureau in the Durham Constabulary area during 2018, at a rate of **4 per 1,000**.

This rate is **similar to** both England and the North East, and has been rising year on year locally, regionally and nationally.

% increase 16/17 to 17/18
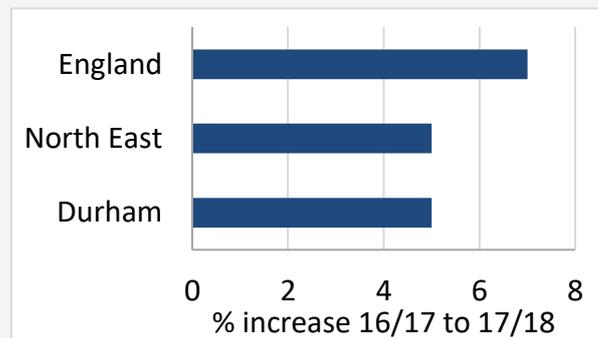
Case Study 1 – Cyber Crime

Thirteen-year-old J was referred to the intervention workshop after hacking into a bank account and receiving a caution by the police.

J said: "I like making and breaking stuff and messing around online. "I hacked a bank account and the police came to my school. My parents were shocked I suppose."

Discussions led to J taking part in the pilot North East cyber workshop where he worked with other young people in similar situations and was made aware of the serious implications of this activity. He was shown how he can enjoy a lucrative and legitimate career out of his interest whilst sticking to the right side of cyber law.

J has not been in trouble since this intervention took place.

Case Study 2 – Cyber Crime

A is a 70-year-old man who lives alone. A was contacted by an unknown person who said he was from his local bank. A was informed that his bank account had been 'hacked' and he was at risk of losing all his money. He was asked to open his online bank account in order that a new and safe account could be opened to transfer his funds to. A followed the instructions he was given believing he was keeping his money safe.

Later it transpired that A had via his online bank account transferred all his money into an account controlled by the fraudulent bank staff member. A considerable amount of money had been stolen and the bank were unable to recover that money or make a refund.

A was referred to the Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS), who gave him immediate emotional support, and the opportunity to talk about the issues affecting him.

He felt embarrassed that he been 'caught out' so easily, and also felt uneasy with regard to the fraudster knowing who he was and where he lived as he felt that he may be targeted in his own home.

Advice and support was given with regard to his future online safety and reassurance with regard to his safety at home.

Arrangements were made to carry out a 'Friends Against Scams' presentation to A and a number of his associates at a local community group.

As a consequence of the support provided A (and his associates) felt they would be more confident in identifying fraudsters both online and through other methods such as the telephone, he felt safer at home and less concerned about the embarrassment that he had suffered.

Strategic Priority 6	Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime		
Work Areas	Raise awareness of the general population about staying safe online	Reduce risk to the most vulnerable groups	Build resilience of local businesses to the threat of cyber crime
Core Deliverables	• Deliver awareness raising sessions of the risks and threats of cybercrime • Deliver a general understanding about digital hygiene through events, seminars, marketing and communications • Increase awareness of those in the public, voluntary and community sectors about protecting clients from becoming a victim • Increase confidence to report incidents of cyber-crime	• Collaborate with other partnerships to widely embed cyber-crime and exploit opportunities for joint working • Work with the voluntary and community sector to identify means of communicating digital hygiene to those who have vulnerabilities (e.g. older people) • Work with education, youth support and other networks working with children and young people to identify those vulnerable to entering or remaining in cyber-crime activity	• Work with the business sector to promote Cyber Essentials and programmes of support as a means of protecting businesses from cyber crime • Work with the education sector to develop opportunities for raising awareness of cybercrime with students • Work with the business and education sector to provide advice on recovery after a cyber-attack and encourage businesses to develop business continuity plans
Delivery plan mechanism	Safer Cyber Working Group Action Plan		

Enabling factors

There are a number of enabling factors that are relevant to all actions in this strategy to ensure that it is delivered.

Strategic focus
- Engage in cross cutting activity that enables access to external funding
- Aligned community priorities to strategic needs
- Develop innovative and effective interventions

Communication
- Marketing and Communications takes place in collaboration across all organisations
- Effective information sharing protocols
- Promoting success

Performance Management
- Strong analysis available to inform the local approach
- Performance framework to enable monitoring against outcomes, targets and delivery plan
- Comprehensive data sharing among partners
- Robust evaluation/assessment of utilised interventions

Knowledge and skills
- Upskilling through shared knowledge and expertise
- Understanding partners roles and priorities
- Making use of all available tools and powers within the Home Office guidance and partner agencies

Partnership working
- Shared resources
- Learning from best practice and commitment to replicate across the County and the community to be able to respond appropriately
- Working towards co-commissioning of services where appropriate
- Collaboration takes place within the public, private and voluntary sector
- Joint commissioning and pooling budgets where appropriate

Community Engagement
- Engagement with communities
- A cohesive and integrated society where there is confidence to report issues
- Well established community groups willing to work with partners
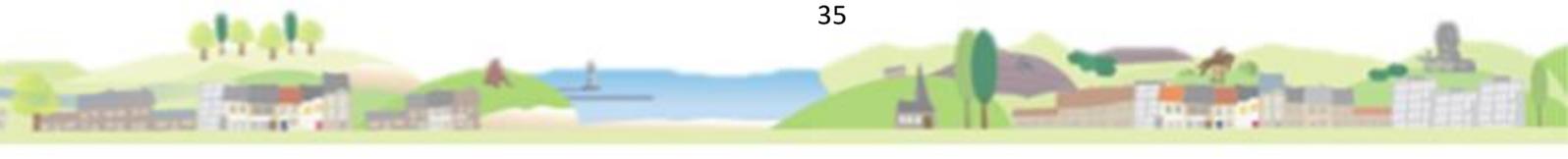
Performance Management Framework

While this Plan is ultimately owned by the Safe Durham Partnership, it is the subgroups which have a role in managing the associated actions, ensuring that they are delivered, as well as responding to any emerging trends or changes in crime and disorder patterns.

The Safe Durham Partnership has in place a Performance Management Framework structured around the strategic priorities. In addition to performance measures linked to the strategic priorities, the framework includes key indicators of crime for the Safe Durham Partnership to monitor activity trends in this area.

Performance management arrangements of the Safe Durham Partnership Plan are refreshed on an annual basis and incorporated into the Safe Durham Partnership Performance Management Framework. This ensures responsibility and accountability of the strategic actions within the Plan.

In addition, each group which supports the work of the Safe Durham Partnership has a specific action plan and performance management framework that directly supports the delivery of the Safe Durham Partnership Plan.

Each priority within the strategic plan has a separate S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timed) delivery plan that is owned by a thematic subgroup and monitored regularly by the Safe Durham Partnership through the chairs of each subgroup.

Appendix 1: Priorities and links to other partnership strategic plans.

Safe Durham Partnership priorities and alignment to other Strategic Partnership Plans					
Safe Durham Partnership	**Children and Young People's Strategy 2019-22**	**Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan 2018-21**	**Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership Business Plan 2019-20**	**County Durham Housing Strategy July 2019**	**Durham County Council Homelessness Strategy 2019-22**
Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community		Prevention and early intervention		Maintain and improve standards across County Durham's housing stock and wider housing environment	
Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm	Protect and support those children and young people in need of help and protection.	Prevention and early intervention	Reducing Child Sexual Exploitation/ Criminal Exploitation and Neglect	To provide housing advice, assistance & support for older & Vulnerable People	Provide a range of support services to reduce the risk of households becoming homeless
Prevent Counter Terrorism, Radicalisation and Violent Extremism		Prevention and early intervention	Prevent children and young people from being drawn into terrorism.		
Reduce Reoffending	Provide support for young people who have offended or been victims of crime				
Alcohol and Substance Misuse Reduction	Improve health and wellbeing outcomes for children with a specific focus on vulnerable children and young people (5-24)				
Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime					

Safe Durham Partnership priorities and alignment to other Strategic Partnership Plans				
Safe Durham Partnership	**Durham Police, Crime and Victims Plan 2018-21**	**Cleveland and Durham Local Criminal Justice Partnership Plan 2018-21**	**Youth Justice Plan 2019-21**	**Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-25**
Promote being safe and feeling safe in your community	Tackle and prevent hate crime Prevent and tackle anti-social behaviour Improve community safety in rural areas	High public confidence in the criminal justice system		Living Well and Ageing Well
Support victims and protect vulnerable people from harm	Tackle and prevent domestic abuse and sexual violence in all their forms Tackle and prevent fraud Tackle and prevent modern slavery Ensure that victims are supported at all stages of the criminal justice system	Positive outcomes for victims and witnesses	Putting victims, especially young victims, and Restorative Justice at the heart of everything we do	Starting Well, Living Well and Ageing Well
Prevent Counter Terrorism, Radicalisation and Violent Extremism	Safeguard vulnerable people			Living Well and Ageing Well
Reduce Reoffending	Address the root causes of offending and support the rehabilitation of people who have offended	Reduce intergenerational and repeat offending	Targeting our resources on those young people committing the most offences	Living Well and Ageing Well
Alcohol and Substance Misuse Reduction	Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs			Living Well and Ageing Well
Tackle and prevent cyber enabled crime	Tackle and prevent cyber-enabled crime			Living Well and Ageing Well

Please ask us if you would like this document summarised in another language or format.

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