

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Thursday, 14th March 2024, 6.30 pm

Council Chamber, Town Hall, Chorley and
www.youtube.com/user/ChorleyCouncil

I am now able to enclose, for consideration at the above meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the following reports that were unavailable when the agenda was published.

Agenda No	Item	
------------------	-------------	--

8	Community Safety Partnership/Crime and Disorder	(Pages 3 - 68)
----------	--	----------------

	Report of the Director of Communities and Leisure attached.	
--	---	--

Chris Sinnott
Chief Executive

Electronic agendas sent to Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

If you need this information in a different format, such as larger print or translation, please get in touch on 515151 or chorley.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank



Report of	Meeting	Date
Director (Communities and Leisure)	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Thursday, 14 March 2024

Community Safety Partnership/Crime and Disorder

Is this report confidential?	No
------------------------------	----

Is this decision key?	No
-----------------------	----

Purpose of the Report

1. To provide an overview of the work of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The report demonstrates the resilience of the CSP and its capability to provide a dynamic response.

Recommendations

2. To note the report.

Reasons for recommendations

3. To provide challenge to the CSP that they are fulfilling their statutory duties and appropriately responding to community safety issues.

Corporate priorities

4. The report relates to the following corporate priorities:

Housing where residents can live well	A green and sustainable borough
An enterprising economy with vibrant local centres in urban and rural areas	Healthy, safe and engaged communities

Background to the report

5. Section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 established Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) which is an alliance of organisations who generate strategies and policies, implement actions and interventions concerning crime and disorder within their partnership area.

CSPs are statutorily responsible for reducing crime & disorder, substance misuse and re-offending in each local authority area. Each CSP is made up of five 'responsible authorities'.

- Local Authority
 - Police
 - Fire & Rescue Service
 - National Probation Service (NPS)
 - Integrated Care Board (ICB)
6. Lancashire is a two-tier authority, of which South Ribble Borough Council and Chorley Council, are neighbouring districts with similar demographic profiles. Therefore, have formed a partnership to work more efficiently, allowing for better communication, sharing skills, knowledge, and project opportunities.
 7. The success of the partnership is dependent on the collaborative working across the responsible authorities plus the valuable contributions of other agencies such as Registered Social Landlords, Drug & Alcohol Services, Citizens Advice Bureau and Voluntary Community Faith Sector (VCFS) organisations.
 8. Chorley Council continues to engage in a strong and cohesive working relationship with the CSP and wider agencies which continues to enable an effective response to community issues.
 9. Chorley hosts and chairs what is known as the officer working group (OWG) following the Covid-19 pandemic Chorley has rejuvenated the working group through dedication and commitment. Ensuring good attendance and contribution of all partners to improve its success. The group operate a hybrid model allowing wider attendance, meeting bimonthly and combined with GENGA which specifically addresses organised crime.
 10. An assessment of the evidence base is undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership Analysts this is completed on a 3-year cycle, the most recent being The Strategic Assessment 2022 Shown in Appendix A. Then further broken down in to Local District Profiles – Shown in Appendix C, highlighting the key issues and risks across Lancashire.
 11. Utilising the information contained with the strategic assessment, local knowledge and intelligence and the Lancashire Talking survey the CSP has drawn together a Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership Action Plan – shown in Appendix B. The plan details the established key priorities and the commitment of the Responsible Authorities towards each priority. A partnership event was held on the 21st July 2023, which was a great success with great attendance and engagement across the partnership and VCFS organisations.

Governance and Partnership Arrangements

12. In addition to above Lancashire and District Local profiles there is in place the [Community Safety Agreement 2022-2025](#) and [Plan on a Page](#) which sets out how Lancashire -12 will work together to address the community safety priorities.

13. Furthermore, The [Police and Crime plan](#) sets out the strategic direction and priorities for the Police and Crime Commissioner. Each local district and unitary authority in Lancashire also produce plans to show how they are dealing with crime and disorder in their locality, based on the strategic assessment.
14. The [Pan Lancashire Hate Crime Strategy 2022 2025](#) sets the tone and direction for a range of public bodies and organisations across Lancashire to collectively address hate crime in all its forms, by educating, promoting, and implementing hate crime legislation through a cohesive partnership approach. It is governed by the Strategic Hate Crime Group representatives and endorsed by all the local authorities in Lancashire including Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool, along with Key Stakeholders such as CPS, Lancashire Victim Services and the Football Association.

Integrated Offender Management- Reducing reoffending

15. The aim of the IOM is to make communities safer by reducing reoffending to provide community protection and confidence within the criminal justice system. This is achieved by identifying offenders who commit crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft and putting in place effective supervision, by the police offender managers and national probation service. To support desistance, rehabilitative pathways are put in place to address the criminogenic need of the individual in order to reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

A dedicated IOM review panel has now been established for Chorley and South Ribble in order to target repeat offenders and is committed to work closely with the CSP. The panel is currently working with 6 individuals.

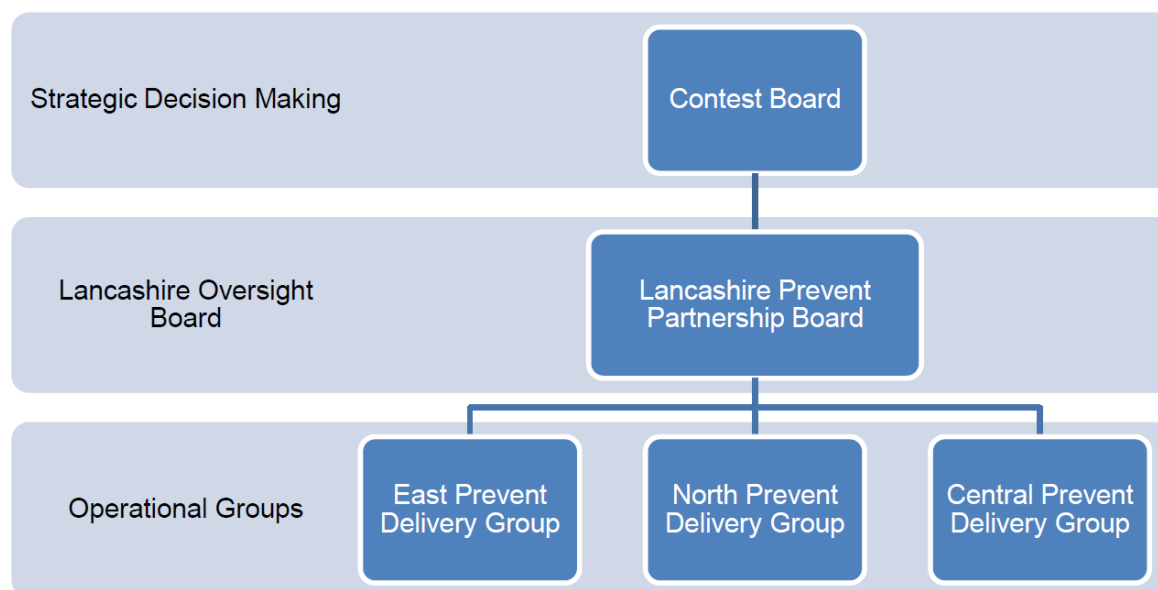
Prevent

16. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on certain bodies to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. The Specified Authorities identified in the Act, are Local Authorities, Police, Prisons, Young offender institutions, Probation services, Schools, Colleges, Universities and NHS bodies.

Local Authority duties under the Prevent Duty Guidance are:

- Coordinate Prevent using multi-agency groups.
- Assess risk of at-risk adults and children being drawn into terrorism using Counter Terrorism Local Profiles.
- Develop an action plan to reduce risk to identified vulnerable groups.
- Identify and train staff to recognise radicalisation and extremism.
- Refer identified vulnerable adults and children to Channel where there is an evidence base of risk factors.
- Establish responsible booking policy for public venues.
- Refrain from working with extremist organisations.

The countywide Prevent governance structure (below) was agreed in May 2020. All meetings will provide both Prevent and Channel oversight.



17. There are currently 26 open prevent referrals in Lancashire. There has been a reduction in numbers shown through the Prevent Dashboards in each reporting month. Schools are the most frequent referral originator, followed by both Policing (Counter Terrorism) and Policing (Non-CT). There are currently no open referrals within Chorley.
18. The Channel is a multi-agency panel, which includes the police. Channel works in a similar way to existing multi-agency partnerships for vulnerable people. Channel panels work with local partners to develop an individualised support package.

Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

19. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Andrew Snowden launched the Police and Crime Plan 2021 – 2025. The plan identifies its key 5 priorities as;
- Getting tough on Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB),
 - Disrupting and dismantling organised crime,
 - Tackling domestic abuse and sexual violence,
 - Cracking down on burglary and robbery,
 - Targeting dangerous driving.
20. **Operation Warrior** targets the individuals and gangs involved in crime, as well as associated issues such as violence and intimidation, large scale drug supply, exploitation and fraud, all of which can cause serious harm to local communities.

It involves a dedicated team of officers working with other agencies including HMRC, immigration, local authorities and organisations like the Regional Crime Unit and National Crime Agency, to use every tactic available to bring offenders to justice and seize their criminal assets. The successes of the operation so far;

- Every week officers arrest 17 organised crime gang suspects and seize 2kg of Class A and B drugs.
- Every month officers seize over £55,000 in cash from criminals.
- From August 2021 to August 2022, evidence secured has helped to put organised crime gang members behind bars for 485 years.
- Every month officers safeguard 17 vulnerable children and adults.
- Officers seize over 400 cannabis plants every single month.

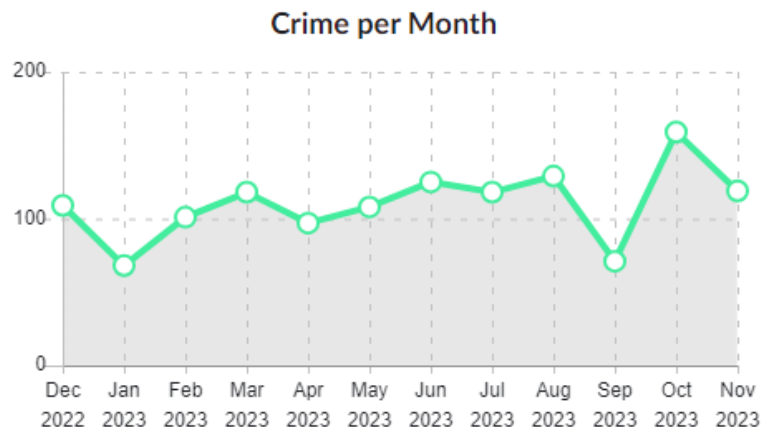
21. **Operation Centurion** was launched by the PCC In July 2023 targeting ASB hot spots areas. It has seen an additional 5,700 policing hours in in across Lancashire providing hardened tightening and increased visible foot patrols. Since the launch officers have attended more than 700 incidents, carried out over 1,500 stop checks, close to 300 stop searches and made 75 arrests.
22. Due to the increased ASB in Chorley specifically in relation to the town centre. Chorley Councils Public Protection Team made a funding application to the PCC to further support Op Centurion. The application offered additional dedicated patrols by Public Protection Officers at peak times, supporting the police and showing a united front in tackling and reducing ASB.
23. The application was successful, 6 month funding was awarded. The extra funding to support extra staffing capacity in this area has been invaluable. Patrols have provided increased intelligence, enforcement and improved relationships with business operators and young persons.
24. Below provides some details of the enforcement action that the public protection team have undertaken in the last 12 months. This is not an exhaustive list, some of which has been supported through Op Centurion:
 - 8x Community Protections Warnings - issued on local problematic businesses, beggars and shop lifters
 - 4x Community Protection Notices – where the above are not complied with escalated to Notice
 - 2x Fixed Penalties – where the above notices have been breached, or other offence including breaches or the Public Space Protection Order
 - 1x Closure Order Power – In an exceptional case of persistent ASB and non-compliance from the business operator. The Council has obtained its first business closure. Which is restricted to 3 months, an extension application obtained for a further 3 months.
25. A review of the number of ASB related reports made to Chorley Police has been undertaken comparing the period of July-September 2022 against the same period of 2023 Shown in the table below. This shows a decrease in all areas as a result of Op Centurion:

AREA		Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Total	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Total	% Change
CHORLEY	Environmental		2		2	1	1		2	0%
	Nuisance	40	71	38	149	44	52	26	122	-18.1%
	Personal	6	10	9	25	9	6	8	23	-8%
	Total	46	83	47	176	54	59	34	147	-16.5%

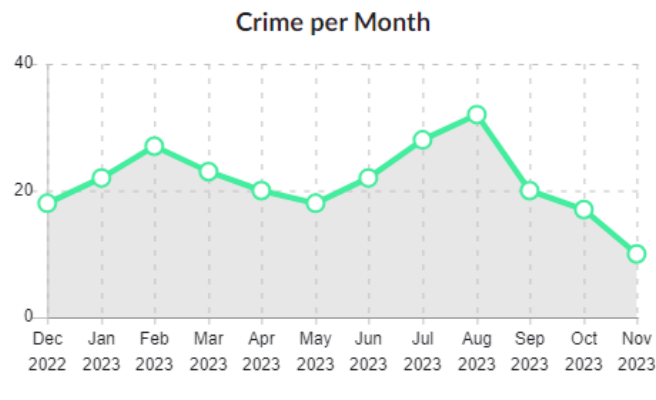
26. **Operation Snap** is continuing to tackle anti-social driving offences through a streamlined and secure online portal where members of the public can upload digital footage of suspected traffic offences which they have witnessed. Since its launch towards the end of last year, more than 1,400 submissions have been made by the county’s road users as Lancashire Police and the public work in tandem. Using that footage, Lancashire Police have been able to take positive action in 58% of cases.

27. **Impact** – The PCC has set out various funding streams, Chorley Council has been successful in an application to support a project surrounding Serious Violence Duty. Impact will target 20 high schools across South Ribble and Chorley. The aim is to deliver sessions called 'Natural High Schools Programme' to year 7 pupils. The programme aims to divert young people from criminality and exploitation by looking at their natural talents, 'proving that positive healthy alternative highs can be found without resorting to 'fake highs' from different types of anti-social behaviour'.
28. **CELLS** - The second part of the bid is to fund the delivery of the CELLS project to year 9 pupils. The project offers unique, lived experience, the project provider challenge current behaviours and provide explanations as to where this activity will take them. CELLS have over 13 years' experience delivering initiatives and have engaged over 360,000 children and young people throughout North West England.
29. **OP Sunshine** The Public Protection Team as part of their efforts in tackling ASB undertook an informal consultation exercise to engage with young people to understand their opinions on diversionary activities. Specifically, those engaging in ASB and considered hard to engage. In summary the findings showed that those over the age of 13 were aware of the provisions such as Inspire Youth Zone, however that they did not wish to attend, they believed the facilities to be for younger people and was not 'cool' to attend.
30. Therefore, it was identified that there was a lack of diversionary facilities that appealed to some of the teenage cohort and that this group were hard to reach and engage with. The team used the information to make funding applications to the Police Crime Commissioner and LANPAC to deliver alternative diversionary activities during school half terms in ASB hot spot areas.
31. The applications were successful, which allowed the delivery of short-term diversionary activities. Operation Sunshine offered three sessions a week throughout the six-week summer break and through the half terms. The sessions consisted of different sporting activities, arts, crafts, and baking sessions.
32. Outreach work was delivered by members of the public protection team, with support from partners including the local policing neighbourhood team, Chorley communities' team and Preston North End Community Trust.
33. The sessions were advertised by engaging with local schools, social media, word of mouth and patrolling the hot spot areas to steer the young people to the provision. The sessions were highly successful engaging over 300 young people. It was noted, where you would normally see a spike in ASB in this period, a significant drop was evident, highlighting its success.
34. The sessions were delivered at 3 locations, Devonshire Rec, West Way Sports Hub Euxton and Clayton Green Sports Centre. Below shows how impactful the sessions were on the reduction of ASB during this period at two of these locations, where it is normally common to see a spike due to the school half term:

Chorley Town Centre – Devonshire Rec:



West Way Euxton:



- 35. Furthermore, the fantastic attendance was recognised by PNE Community trust. Due to the project’s success, PNE have now committed to take over these sessions and fund it on a permanent basis at the Clayton Green Sports Centre.
- 36. Operation Cauldron followed in October and Op Valentine in February which offered the same provisions and engagement was even higher per session than it was in the summer. With an average of 40 young people attending each session.
- 37. Operation Sunshine has been so successful, it was nominated by LANPAC to the High Sheriff awards. The team have been notified they have been chosen for the prestigious award – The Rose Bowl Award.

Domestic Abuse Service Commission

- 38. Lancashire’s Police and Crime Commissioner has secured over £7m to enhance domestic abuse and sexual violence support across Lancashire. The funding, awarded by the Ministry of Justice, will benefit a wide range of local organisations and services over 3 years and will ensure that victims have access to specialist support to help them move

forward and recover. The additional funding will be used to strengthen existing services and to bolster Lancashire's programme of placing specialist support in health settings.

39. The tables below show the breakdown of relevant allocated funding across Lancashire 2022 – 2025;

Provider	Description	Funding (3 years)
Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	Domestic abuse training (IRISi)	£677,593
Trust House	Sexual violence counselling – focusing on disabled clients	£176,525
PACE – Parents against Child Exploitation	Support for parents of sexually exploited children	£216,800
Paladin	Independent Stalking Advocacy Caseworker and stalking counselling provision	£180,000
The Emily Davison Centre	Support workers for "Loving Me, Loving You" Trans project	£170,715
Victim Support	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) immigration and early years advocates	£411,682
Humraaz	Immigration IDVA	£120,000
Victim Support	Domestic abuse caseworkers (incl. BAME specialism), Op Provide, Child Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (CHIDVA), Stalking advocate, Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVAs), Child Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (CHISVAs)	£2,469,111

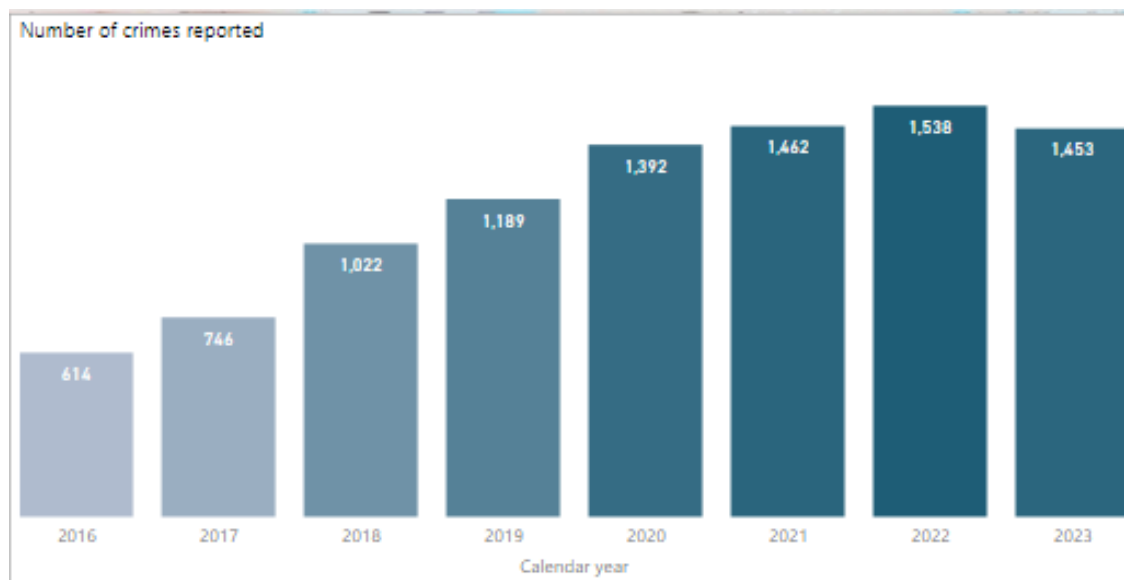
South Lancashire funding;

Provider	Description	Funding (3 years)
Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Health IDVA	£118,915
Southport and Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust	Health IDVA	£151,200
Release	Counselling for domestic abuse/sexual violence	£48,235
Preston Domestic Violence Services	Outreach worker (Ethnic minority support)	£39,737

40. Lancashire-12 contribute towards the commissioning of Domestic Abuse Support Services to provide support for high, medium and standard risk victims. Lancashire Victim Services has been recommissioned to deliver this service as of 01/04/22, Chorley Council's contribution remains at £9,082 for 2022/23 and 2024/25 .

41. Below shows a high level overview of the data available relating to domestic abuse in Chorley and comparisons to Lancashire-12.

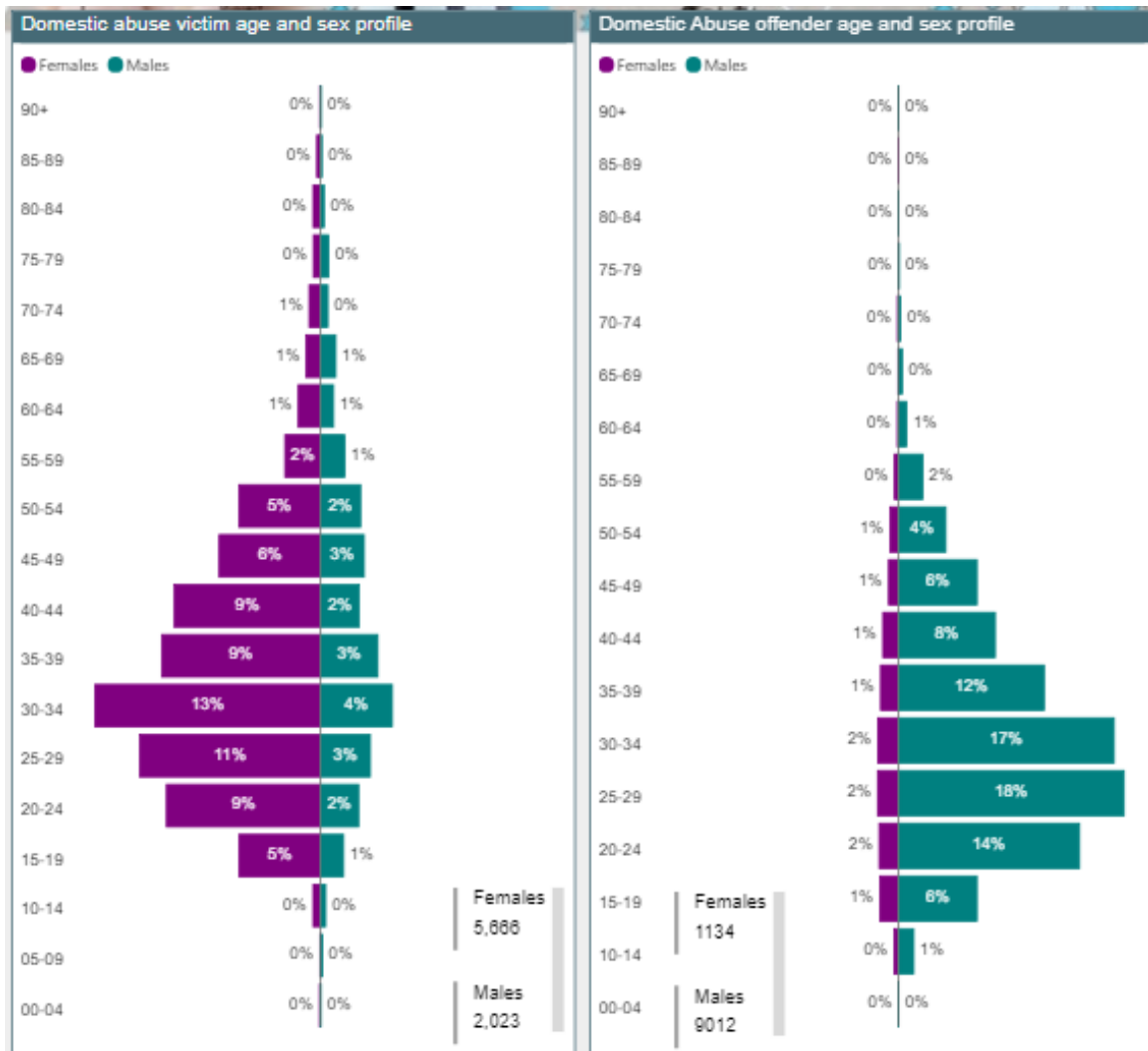
42. There has been an overall decrease in the number of domestic related crimes reported, below shows those relating to Chorley from 2016-2023;



43. The below table shows the total number of domestic incidents reported to Lancashire Police during the period of March 2023-September 2023 in comparison to Lancashire-12/14;

District	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23
Blackburn with Darwen	182	168	212	219	239	215	245
Blackpool	307	342	368	420	370	386	353
Burnley	149	141	157	159	172	143	135
Chorley	107	133	106	125	105	147	128
Fylde	65	56	70	92	65	75	96
Hyndburn	115	134	144	155	159	135	168
Lancaster	122	133	154	180	165	173	178
Pendle	95	116	108	123	134	128	136
Preston	175	208	246	235	211	222	249
Ribble Valley	30	29	60	29	39	33	41
Rossendale	45	57	60	78	85	73	79
South Ribble	86	86	103	128	110	111	111
West Lancashire	78	88	116	116	109	107	98
Wyre	95	105	111	123	136	125	133
Lancashire Average	0						
Lancashire-14	1651	1796	2015	2182	2099	2073	2150
Lancashire-12	1162	1286	1435	1543	1490	1472	1552

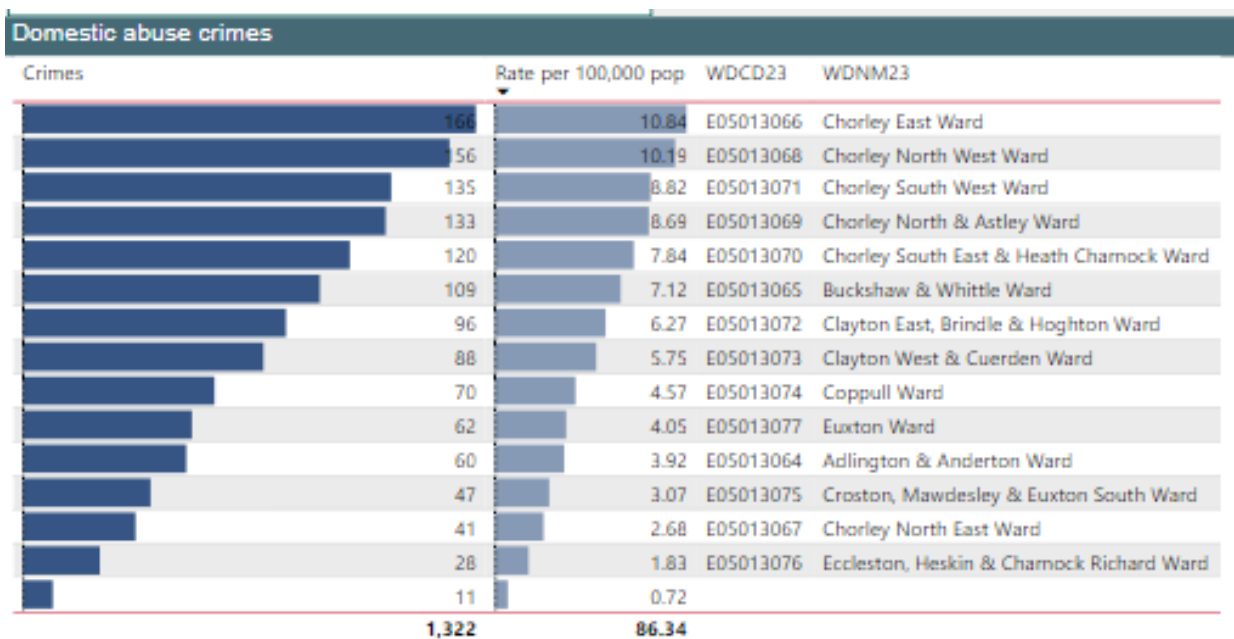
44. The below shows that statistically females continue to be the highest reported victim of domestic abuse in Chorley with the age range of 30-34 being most common. Males in the age range of 25-29 are the highest committer of the domestic related abuse.



45. Below shows the number of Domestic abuse incidents or crimes which have a child victim or witness (aged 0-17) for Chorley and comparing to Lancashire12/14;

Area	Apr - Jun 23	Jul - Sep 23	Oct - Dec 23	Jan - Mar 24	Total
East	242	-	-	-	242
North	258	-	-	-	258
Central	187	-	-	-	187
Western	163	-	-	-	163
Northern	95	-	-	-	95
Southern	76	-	-	-	76
Central	111	-	-	-	111
Eastern	117	-	-	-	117
Pennine	125	-	-	-	125
Blackburn with Darwen	50				50
Blackpool	147				147
Burnley	71				71
Chorley	28				28
Fylde	16				16
Hyndburn	61				61
Lancaster	55				55
Pendle	44				44
Preston	111				111
Ribble Valley	6				6
Rossendale	10				10
South Ribble	23				23
West Lancs	25				25
Wyre	40				40
Not Geocoded	3				3
Lancashire-12	490	-	-	-	490
LANCASHIRE-14	690	0	0	0	690
Children involved in MARAC process, Lancashire-12	877	863	898	3,472	6,110
Children involved in MARAC process, Lancashire-14	1,246	1,178	1,232	4,797	8,453

46. The below demonstrates that for the period of February 2023- January 2024, that Chorley East, Chorley North West and Chorley South West have the highest number of domestic abuse crimes reported;



47. The post of a dedicated Domestic Abuse Prevention Co-Ordinator has now been in place across Chorley and South Ribble Councils since July 2022. The contributes towards the required duties detailed under part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act for safe accommodation are being met effectively.
48. Work continues with partner agencies, including local refuges and Women's centres, specialist outreach support providers (KEY charity) and commissioned victim services (Lancashire Victim Services), Children's Services and immigration services, under multi agency frameworks (MARAC and Community Safety forums), will ensure there is capacity to offer relevant support for victims and their families under the continuing development of the Lancashire Domestic Abuse Strategy.
49. Chorley Council continues to be affiliated as a ambassador for the White Ribbon Campaign. This year's campaign was #ChangeTheStory which continues the focus on tackling behaviours that lead to violence against women and girls. Networking brought together support providers in the areas and also local authority officers and elected members who all signed the promise to never use, excuse or remain silent about men's violence against women. The accreditation for White Ribbon will be renewed for a further 3 year period for the council and new ambassadors will be appointed to support the ongoing message of White Ribbon.
50. Chorley Council further supported the national campaign 'YES' Matters (contextual safeguarding), Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) forms part of the Serious Violence Duty, and further campaigns and initiatives will be identified and supported especially with support for male survivors and specific support for people with disabilities or cultural barriers.
51. Training has been identified as an area for improvement and this has been discussed at the Lancashire Domestic Abuse Forum and a new series of 7-minute briefings have been designed and can be accessed by Chorley Staff through the E-Learning Platform.
52. All council staff have now received the basic domestic abuse training and was delivered in person to those members of staff who do not have access to the intranet – e.g. neighbourhood officers, cleaners, waste officers. The provision for all elected members to receive basic domestic abuse training which has now been identified and will be delivered at throughout early 2024.

Domestic Homicide Reviews

53. Chorley Council is currently coordinating 2 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR).

Under section 9(1) of the 2004 Act, domestic homicide review means a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by—

(a) a person to whom he¹ was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or

(b) a member of the same household as himself.

¹ Section 6 of the Interpretation Act 1978 - words importing the masculine gender includes the feminine.

54. It should be noted that an ‘intimate personal relationship’ includes relationships between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexual orientation. Where a victim took their own life (suicide) and the circumstances give rise to concern, for example it emerges that there was coercive controlling behaviour in the relationship, a review should be undertaken, even if a suspect is not charged with an offence or they are tried and acquitted. Reviews are not about who is culpable. *(Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews, 2016).*
55. DHRs have previously been funded by The Police Crime Commissioner. Earlier in 2023, The Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board received notification from the PCC that the funding was being withdrawn. Despite challenge the decision has been upheld.
56. Therefore, the Lancashire Board have agreed to develop a collective pooled funding approach based on proportionate calculation per are based on the population and number of domestic abuse relate crime data based on 22/23. All statutory partners of each CSP are to contribute annually as detailed in the table below;

District/Area	Average %	£60,000	Cost per each Statutory Partner in each CSP
Blackburn with Darwen	10.6%	£6,334	£1,267
Blackpool	13.0%	£7,798	£1,560
Burnley	7.4%	£4,418	£736
Chorley	7.0%	£4,219	£703
Fylde	4.3%	£2,551	£425
Hyndburn	6.3%	£3,798	£633
Lancaster	8.5%	£5,110	£852
Pendle	6.2%	£3,709	£618
Preston	10.8%	£6,487	£1,081
Ribble Valley	2.9%	£1,723	£287
Rossendale	4.1%	£2,484	£414
South Ribble	6.5%	£3,892	£649
West Lancashire	6.0%	£3,624	£604
Wyre	6.4%	£3,853	£642
Lancashire -14 area	100.0%	£60,000	£10,471
Each CSP partner contribution			
District & unitary councils			as above
Lancashire Constabulary			£10,471
Lancashire Probation Service			£10,471
Lancashire Fire & Rescue Service			£10,471
LSC Integrated Care Partnership			£10,471
Lancashire County Council			£7,645

PIVOT – Multi Agency Vulnerable Adult Hub

57. Chorley Council continues to host the highly successful and sustained multi agency vulnerable adult hub, which meets every other week to discuss case referrals. These cases discuss families and individuals with multiple complex needs such as vulnerability,

safeguarding, hoarding, self-neglect, declining mental health, family support, isolation, substance misuse, housing needs, financial issues. Self-neglect and Mental Health make up a large proportion of the referrals. The authorities agree the most appropriate courses of action and support offers to lend towards a sustained resolution to families or individuals' issues. The multi-agency hub has received a total of 71 referrals throughout 2023/24 so far.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

58. A MARAC listing high risk cases of domestic abuse is held each month to covering South Ribble and Chorley as a CSP. The multi-agency meeting facilitates the sharing of up-to-date information with police, social care, health, housing and homelessness, refugees. Actions are put in place to safeguard the victims, children and other vulnerable members of the household.

59. The figures for the Chorley & South Ribble MARAC show that between April 2022 -March 2023;

- High risk cases received 390 cases
- MARAC cases identified and discussed 534 cases (including lower scored cases, referred to MARAC on professional judgement)
- Percentage increase compared to 2021/2022 is 46.7% which includes repeat cases and increases in young and older people who are victims of domestic abuse.
- Repeat victims recorded 360 cases
- 16/17 year old victims 42 cases
- Over 65 year old victims 46 cases
- Percentage of male victims 2.3%

Lancashire Violence Reduction Network (LVRN)

60. Lancashire Violence Reduction Network is made up of several partners from across public services and the third sector. The aim of the network is to facilitate a system wide trauma informed approach to preventing and tackling the root causes of serious violence. The LVRN will support the CSPs in their approach to prevent serious violent crime.

61. The LVRN is also key to the implementation of the new Serious Violence Duty. The Duty aims to ensure that agencies are focussed on their activity to reduce serious violence whilst also providing sufficient flexibility so that the relevant organisations will engage and work together in the most effective local partnership for any given area.

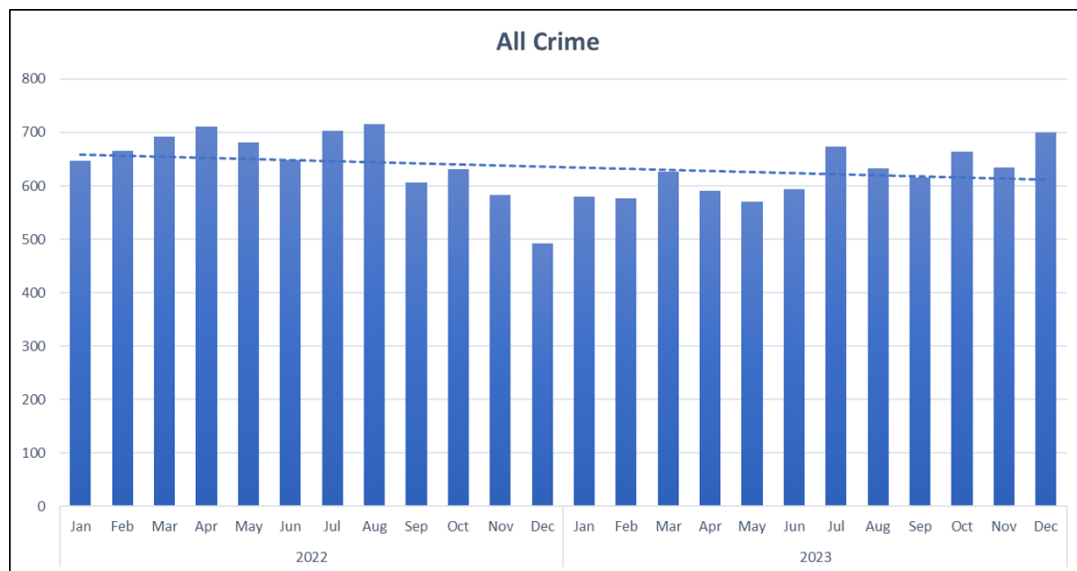
62. The Duty is a key part of the Government's programme of work to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence: taking a multi-agency approach to understand the causes and consequences of serious violence, focusing on prevention and early intervention, and informed by evidence. The new duty has been introduced as part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 and follows the publication of the government's Serious Violence Strategy in 2018.

63. This requires LA's and other statutory agencies to understand their local issues and to prepare and implement a strategy. The LVRN will offer leadership and strategic coordination working with CSPs in their local response to serious violence.

Lancashire Constabulary Data

64. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour data covering 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023 with comparator periods. This data has been Lancashire Constabulary systems on 29th February 2024, and also from MADE (Business Intelligence systems Lancashire County Council). *Provided by Senior Partnership Intelligence Analyst Lee Sculpher for the purposes of the Chorley Scrutiny Report.*

65. All Crime;



66. The above chart shows the monthly crime totals for Chorley with a trendline. The trend shows little change over the last two years.

67. There has been a total of 7458 recorded crimes in Chorley during the period January to December 2023. This is a 4% (n=-319) reduction compared to the same period 2022 when there were 7777 crimes. Lancashire wide there has also been a 4% reduction during this period.

68. The wards with the largest volume of recorded crime have been Chorley North West Ward (18%, n=1337), Chorley South East & Heath Charnock Ward (10%, n=715) and Chorley East Ward (9%, n=699). When looking at the rate per 1000 population, the peak wards have been Chorley North West, Chorley East, and Chorley North & Astley Ward.

69. Seven wards have seen an increase in crime, with seven showing a reduction. The largest increases have been seen in Chorley North & Astley Ward (n=+74), Chorley North West Ward (n=+57), and Chorley South West Ward (n=+43). Healthy reductions have been seen in Adlington & Anderton Ward (=-123), Buckshaw & Whittle Ward (=-129), Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton Ward (=-118), and Coppull Ward (=-85).

70. The below table breaks down the recorded crime into their Home Office Code Groupings for the last to calendar years, with numerical and percentage change per year. Eight of the groups have reduced with notable reductions in violence against the person, arson

and criminal damage, public order, burglary, and vehicle offences. Theft has increased the most by volume – with shoplifting offences having increased by 9% from 467 to 511.

HOC Group	2022	2023	Change	% Change
Arson and Criminal Damage	984	899	-85	-9%
Burglary	390	325	-65	-17%
Drug Offences	108	103	-5	-5%
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	221	248	27	12%
Possession of Weapons	94	87	-7	-7%
Public Order Offences	524	452	-72	-14%
Robbery	39	51	12	31%
Sexual Offences	282	275	-7	-2%
Theft	1224	1302	78	6%
Vehicle Offences	436	364	-72	-17%
Violence Against the Person	3475	3352	-123	-4%
Total	7777	7458	-319	-4%

71. **Anti-Social Behaviour** There has been a 6% (n=+186) increase in reported incidents of anti-social behaviour during 2023 (n=3327) compared to 2022 (n=3141). Chorley is one of three districts across the county that has seen an increase. Countywide there has been a reduction of 8%.

72. The table below shows the hours and days that the ASB incidents have been recorded during 2023.

Day/Hour	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Monday	13	10	7	3	13	3	6	2	8	24	19	27	27	24	17	34	33	29	42	40	36	24	25	17	483
Tuesday	10	10	6	9	4	8	4	7	7	17	16	22	23	20	25	30	32	27	34	36	35	27	19	16	444
Wednesday	14	7	10	6	6	5	4	3	11	18	26	22	22	33	33	36	30	31	27	27	30	23	20	14	458
Thursday	8	9	11	6	11	3	3	9	10	19	16	12	25	21	19	34	32	38	31	31	27	25	14	8	422
Friday	6	4	8	8	2	8	2	6	11	27	21	17	18	17	37	31	30	38	32	40	51	46	27	29	516
Saturday	18	16	14	12	9	8	7	11	5	16	21	15	26	23	43	33	24	30	30	39	18	34	21	20	493
Sunday	14	13	12	15	12	8	4	6	10	13	15	22	23	16	36	44	35	43	32	45	36	29	12	14	509
Total	83	69	68	59	57	43	30	44	62	134	134	137	164	154	210	242	216	236	228	258	233	208	138	118	3325

73. Peak days were Friday to Sunday with 46% of all ASB occurring on these three days. The average number of incidents per day of the week was 475. The peak times were between 2pm-10pm which accounted for 55% (n=1831) of all incidents.

74. The wards with the highest number of ASB incidents recorded during 2023 were Chorley North West (23%, n=766), Chorley South East & Heath Charnock (10%, n=342), and Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton (10%, n=320). The largest volume increases were seen in Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton (n=+93), Chorley South West (n=+82), and Chorley North & Astley (n=+77). Coppull Ward saw a reduction of 44% (n=-96), Buckshaw & Whittle Ward a reduction of 20% (n=-43), and Euxton Ward a reduction of 30% (n=-34).

75. The below table breaks down the recorded ASB incidents into the month they were recorded during 2023 financial year, and the proportion per month. The youth related ASB shows the number of incidents per month, and the proportion of youth related compared to all ASB within that particular month.

Month	All ASB		Youth Related	
	Incidents	%	Incidents	%
Jan	206	6%	51	25%
Feb	236	7%	62	26%
Mar	238	7%	52	22%
Apr	281	8%	62	22%
May	303	9%	83	27%
Jun	292	9%	56	19%
Jul	278	8%	81	29%
Aug	323	10%	80	25%
Sep	294	9%	60	20%
Oct	339	10%	123	36%
Nov	297	9%	85	29%
Dec	238	7%	40	17%
Total	3325	100%	835	25%

76. For all ASB, the average monthly total was 277 (8%) incidents. Peak months were May, August, and October. 25% all of ASB was youth related, with the peak months by volume being May, October, and November. The peak wards for youth related ASB have been Chorley North West (n=321), Chorley South East & Heath Charnock (n=92), and Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton (n=84). These three wards account for 60% of all youth related ASB across the district. 42% of all ASB within Chorley North West Ward has been youth related.

77. The peak days for youth related ASB have been Friday to Sunday – with 47% occurring during this period (similar to all ASB as per above). 80% of the incidents occurred between 2pm and 10pm. Peak repeat locations include in and around the bus station, supermarkets, and fast-food restaurants.

78. **Domestic Abuse Crime** There have been 1430 domestic abuse related crimes recorded in 2023, which is a reduction of 6% from 2022, compared to 8% across the county. 19% of all crime has been domestic abuse related, compared to 17% across the county. The peak crime type during this period has been assault without injury (n=438) and accounts for 31% of all domestic abuse. The home office crime group of stalking and harassment, which consists of offences including stalking, harassment, malicious communication, and controlling and coercive behaviour, also accounts for 28% of all domestic abuse offences.

79. Three wards are showing an increase, although small in numbers. The wards of Adlington & Anderton, and Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton have both seen notable reductions of 30% and 29% respectively.

80. In this most recent 12 month period, the gender breakdown of victims has been 71% female, 29% male, which is the same as in 2022. With the overall reduction of domestic abuse crimes, the number of both female and male victims has reduced by 7%.

81. **Hate Crime;** There has been a 31% reduction in hate crime during the last 12 months, from 163 offences to 112. 50% of the offences have been violence against the person, with 40% of the offences being public order related (e.g. verbal abuse towards the victim).

72% of the offences have been race/religious related, with 20% being sexual/transgender related.

82. The peak wards have been Chorley North West and Chorley East. Peak months were in the first half of the year. The number of hate crimes recorded during the last four months is as low as at any time during the last four years.
83. **Burglary;** There have been 325 burglaries recorded during this latest 12-month period compared to 390 in the previous year – a reduction of 17%. From April 2023 the recording of what was previously a residential burglary was split into two categories – residential burglary and burglary non-dwelling. The non-dwelling element covers the likes of a shed, outbuilding or garage which is within the boundary of the residence, and was previously recorded as a residential burglary. Residential burglary will now only be offences committed at a location where the victim resides – the actual house, flat, caravan.
84. Of the 325, 68% (n=222) were residential burglaries/burglary non-dwelling and 32% (n=103) were business burglaries. Residential/non-dwelling burglaries have reduced by 11%, with the peak wards being Chorley South East & Heath Charnock, and Chorley East. Peak months were January, February, and November.
85. Business and community burglaries have reduced by 26% during this latest period, from 140 to 103 offences. The peak wards have been Chorley North West, Chorley East, and Chorley North & Astley. Peak months have been March, May, and July.
86. **Vehicle Crime;** All vehicle crime has reduced by 17% in 2023 compared to the previous year, from 436 to 364. Across Lancashire there has been a 3% increase during this period. Of the sub categories, theft from vehicle has seen a 27% reduction, whilst theft of vehicle has seen a 10% increase.
87. The majority of wards have seen a reduction, and those that have had an increase are all small in number (<10). The peak wards for vehicle offences have been Adlington & Anderton (n=43), Chorley North West (n=42), and Chorley South East & Heath Charnock (n=41). These three wards account for 35% of all offences within the district.
88. The peak wards for theft of vehicle offences have been Chorley North West (n=20) and Chorley South West (n=16). The peak wards for theft from a motor vehicle have been Adlington & Anderton (n=21), Chorley North West (n=18), Chorley North & Astley (n=18), and Chorley South East & Heath Charnock (n=18). 46% of offences have occurred in these four wards.
89. **Violence Against the Person;** offences includes different crime types ranging from minor offences such as harassment and assault without injury, to more serious offences such as assault with injury and murder.
90. During the 2023, a total of 3352 Violence Against the Person crimes were recorded in Chorley, which is a 4% reduction compared to the previous year (n=3475). Injury related

violence has seen a reduction of 3% this year, whilst across the Lancashire there has been a 1% reduction.

91. The peak wards for all Violence Against the Person Offences are Chorley North West (n=528), Chorley East (n=364) and Chorley South West (n=318). When looking at the rate per 1000 population the peak wards have been Chorley North West, Chorley East, and Chorley North & Astley. The largest reductions by volume have been in the wards of Adlington & Anderton, Buckshaw & Whittle, and Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton.
92. Peak offence types were assault without Injury (35%, n=1168), followed by assault with injury (26%, n=860), and malicious communication (11%, n=379).
93. The peak wards for injury related violence have been Chorley East, Chorley North West, and Chorley South West. These three wards account for 39% of injury related violence across the district.
94. **Knife Crime** figures within this report match those provided to the Home Office for the Annual Data Return 160 in relation to knife crime. As per the annual data return, a crime is considered to be a knife crime where it involves a sharp instrument capable of piercing the skin. This could include a stabbing or attempted stabbing, but also relates to offences where the knife was used to threaten a victim.
95. During 2023 less than 1% (n=65) of all crimes in Chorley were recorded as knife crime under the above definition. There has been an increase of 3 offences from 2022. The peak month was December with 11 offences, with the next highest months being March and September with 7 offences. 20 (31%) of the 65 offences were classed as domestic abuse related, compared to 18 (29%) in 2022.
96. Of the total 65 knife crimes, 72% (n=47) fell into the Violence Against the Person Crime group, of which the highest recorded offences were assault with intent to cause serious harm (n=18) and Assault with Injury (n=15), which were also the highest offences across all of the crime groups.
97. The peak wards have been Chorley North West, Chorley South West, and Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South.
98. Where the gender has been stated, male victims account for 68% and females 32%. There has been an increase in the number of male victims this year from 37 to 43, with females reducing from 23 to 20.

Climate Change And Air Quality

99. The work noted in this report has an overall does not impact on the Councils Carbon emissions and the wider Climate Emergency and sustainability targets of the Council.

Risk

100. The report demonstrates the council is aware and is fulfilling its duty under section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 to suitable respond to, prevent, reduce and eliminate where possible the associated risks in connection with crime and disorder.

Climate change and air quality

101. The work noted in this report does not have an overall impact on the Councils Carbon emissions and the wider Climate Emergency and sustainability targets of the Council.

Equality and diversity

102. Are there any equality implications or considerations that should be documented? Considerations should reflect potential impacts on individuals based on the proceed characteristics such as age, sex, disability etc.

103. Has an Impact Assessment been completed? Assessments are required for all new policies/services and or changes. If no impact assessment has been completed please state why.

Comments of the Statutory Finance Officer

104. The report is for noting. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Comments of the Monitoring Officer

105. This is a comprehensive report on the work of the Community Safety Partnership. The purpose of the report is for noting and discussion. There are no direct legal implications arising from it.

Appendices

- Appendix A – Strategic Assessment Chorley Local Profile 2022-2025
- Appendix B – Chorley and South Ribble CSP Action Plan 2022-2025

Report Author:	Email:	Telephone:	Date:
Laura-Jean Taylor (Head of Public Protection)	Laura-Jean.Taylor@chorley.gov.uk		28.02.24



**PARTNERSHIP
INTELLIGENCE**

LANCASHIRE STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2022 - 2025

December 2021

CONTENTS

AIM 3

PURPOSE 3

METHOD..... 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4

RECOMMENDATIONS 7

RISK/THREATS 8

VULNERABILITY/VICTIMS 9

DOMESTIC ABUSE 9

CHILD EXPLOITATION 10

HATE CRIME 12

JUSTICE/REOFFENDING 14

CHILD AND YOUTH JUSTICE – LANCASHIRE..... 16

PUBLIC SAFETY..... 17

VIOLENCE/VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK 19

ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION 22

TRADING STANDARDS YOUNG PERSONS SURVEY 2020 23

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME 24

ROAD SAFETY 26

BIBLIOGRAPHY 28

Email: CSPAnalysis@Lancashire.pnn.police.uk

Website: MADE (Multi-Agency Data Exchange) available via www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/community-safety/

AIM

The strategic assessment (SA) is a statutory requirement for community safety partnerships as outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The aim of this SA is to provide an account of long-term issues and threats from crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) across Lancashire¹. This SA is produced on a 3-year cycle, which increases capacity to develop partnership intelligence assessments on significant threats, issues and gaps in knowledge. These assessments provide extensive research and understanding of strategic issues.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this SA is to highlight significant crime and ASB threats and issues that impact on community safety. It is the key evidence base that supports the community safety agreement, local partnership plans, the policing and crime plan and the Constabulary control strategy. Research, study and analysis draw out key conclusions to aid strategic decision-making in developing control measures to reduce the threat and harm from crime and ASB.

This assessment is a concise account of key strategic issues impacting across the county. For a more in-depth understanding of localised issues, this assessment should be read alongside the strategic assessment local profiles (14 in total, 1 for each of the 12 district authorities plus 1 each for the two unitary authorities), existing partnership intelligence assessments and strategies, and the serious and organised crime local profile. The serious and organised crime local profile provides detail on organised crime groups and gangs and the impact of their activity within the local communities. The local profile is based on Home Office guidance for police and community safety partners.

This assessment does not provide an exhaustive account of all threats and issues: The Counter Terrorist Unit (at Lancashire Constabulary) produce a separate assessment that details the threats and issues from terrorism and extremist activity.

It is not the purpose of this assessment to provide a commentary on performance or management information.

METHOD

This assessment (along with 14 SA local profiles) is the result of 6 months research, analysis, engagement and consultation with key stakeholders, community safety partner agencies and all 14 local authorities. The process included 3 area² workshop consultations (June 2021) attended by councillors, partners and service providers. The Lancashire Talking community survey tool has been used to gather the concerns of the residents of Lancashire regarding crime, ASB and community safety. The Trading Standards Young Persons Survey 2020 has also provided an insight into young persons behaviours, thoughts and perceptions around alcohol and knives.

¹ Lancashire in this document refers to pan-Lancashire, which includes all 14 local authority areas.

² Police divisional areas (also known as BCU – Basic Command Unit)

This assessment is accompanied by 14 local SA profiles that detail significant issues in each area of the county. Existing partnership intelligence assessments, and local analytical profiles have been used to provide supporting evidence, additional research and analysis. These are listed in the bibliography.

The date parameters for trend analysis are April 2018 to March 2021, unless otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This assessment highlights some of the key issues and risks across Lancashire which affect the local communities. They require multi-agency engagement to improve safeguarding, reduce vulnerability, reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, and improve the well-being of our residents.

- The key risks and threats impacting across the county include:
 - Domestic abuse
 - Violence
 - Exploitation – criminal and sexual
 - Serious Organised Crime
 - Road safety

- Health and well-being issues have become more and more apparent as factors relating to community safety (crime and disorder) – this is supported by wider research. Therefore, a public health approach and partnership working is necessary to tackle the symptom's linked to crime and disorder. The 'causes of the causes' can be placed under a number of headings with many factors to be considered. These include:
 - Alcohol and drug use
 - Child poverty and unemployment
 - Education, employment and training
 - Parenting, families and communities

- The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic throughout 2020/21 cannot be underestimated, especially when looking at the behaviours of people within the communities. There have been many of the residents and local communities that have 'pulled together', whilst a minority have failed to adhere to national guidance and local measures put in place for their own safety. Recorded crime reduced throughout 2020/21, whilst the overall number of reported incidents to services remained similar to previous years. Further research will be undertaken to assess the impact throughout Lancashire.

- Victims, vulnerability and safeguarding are a theme throughout the assessment. The below provides a brief summary.
 - Research from Project Empra provided insight into opportunities which are evident in terms of child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation.

- When dealing with missing from home investigations, emphasis to be on the importance of professional curiosity and adopt an investigative mindset.
 - By moving the child to another care setting, it was providing a basis to increase the social network of the child, hence expanding the victim network, and this in turn gave the perpetrators wider opportunities to exploit them.
 - Child criminal exploitation in the form of drug networks were found hand in hand with scenarios of child sexual exploitation.
 - Exploitation awareness training has been provided for business owners and employees aiming to raise awareness of the signs of child exploitation, generate intelligence and act as a warning to those who may choose to ignore signs and continue to facilitate child exploitation during their daily business.
- Domestic abuse can be described as a pattern of abusive behaviours by one or both partners in an intimate relationship. It is increasingly identified as a public health problem, as it can lead to an increased risk of poor health, depressive symptoms, alcohol and drug use and development of chronic disease as well as injury.
 - Exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) such as domestic abuse and childhood abuse has profound effects on childhood development. Those exposed to domestic abuse are more likely to suffer from mental health problems, have less success at school and experience domestic abuse later in life.
 - Operation Encompass is a national initiative with the aim of helping to protect children who experience domestic abuse by sharing information with the education institute the following day. This was launched across Lancashire in 2019 and now covers all vulnerable person's notifications, not just domestic abuse. This initiative currently covers the education age range from reception to college.
 - The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 has created a statutory definition of domestic abuse. The Act also places a duty on local authorities to provide accommodation-based support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation.
 - Hate crimes do not just affect the individual victim, but also their communities who share the targeted characteristic.
 - The majority of reported hate crimes are racially motivated, but an increase has been noted in the reporting of sexual orientation and transgender motivated hate crimes recently.
 - Guides have been developed to encourage businesses and employees to become more hate crime aware – raising awareness, challenging perceptions and improving understanding of hate incidents and crimes.

- Future activity will include increasing awareness in reporting and dealing with online hate crime by working closely with educational institutions.
- There will be increased activity on social media platforms to ensure all communities are reached. This includes working with communities and groups that are historically more at risk of hate crime to ensure they are aware of reporting methods and support networks.
- Violence Reduction Network (VRN) – the National Serious Violence Strategy places an emphasis on partnership working across a number of sectors including law enforcement, education, health, social services, housing, youth services and victim services. Focus is drawn to the role of the communities in prevention of violent crime and their involvement in supporting those at risk to engage in positive activities. Headlines from a recent assessment show that:
 - Serious violence is prevalent across all districts.
 - Knife crimes account for less than 1% of all serious violence across Lancashire.
 - Victims of gun crime, violence with injury and aggravated burglary are most commonly aged between 25-31 years old.
 - Victims of homicide are most commonly aged between 46-52 years old.
 - Victims of rape and domestic abuse are most commonly aged between 18-24 and 25-31 years old, and white females.
 - The most common group of offenders of knife crime and rape are aged 18-24 years old.
 - Offenders of violence resulting in injury, domestic abuse, aggravated burglary and gun crime are most commonly aged 25-31 years old, and white males.
 - From a survey undertaken in 2019, 44% of young people were worried about knives, with only 2% disclosing having carried a knife.
- Serious Organised Crime takes many forms and includes drug trafficking, human trafficking, fraud and financial crime, counterfeiting, organised acquisitive crime, cybercrime and exploitation. There are a number of organised crime groups (OCG's) operating within Lancashire, with further groups living outside the county, but having an impact within.
 - Majority of known OCG's typically involved in drug related activity and associated violence and exploitation.
 - Modern day slavery, trafficking and exploitation (criminal and sexual) is evident within communities.
 - Operation Genga (partnership approach) is committed to ensuring safeguarding and protection across individuals and communities.
 - The public, businesses and communities must work cohesively to help prevent themselves from being targeted by criminals and to support those who are.

- Road safety is seen by many residents as a key issue within their local communities, particularly collisions, parking and speeding. The road network carries a significant risk of road traffic collisions as well as offering criminals the means to offend.
 - Disproportionately affected groups at risk of collisions include cyclists, motorcyclists and young road users (17-24 years of age).
 - Almost one-fifth of all killed or seriously injured casualties are aged between 17 and 24 years.
 - Lancashire Road Safety Partnership will be focussing on the top priorities for the county in terms of road safety. These will include geographical locations, road user groups and causation factors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Strategic Assessment enables future work streams to be identified. It is evident that continued work and research is required to better understand issues and how they affect the people and communities of Lancashire. Governance will be provided by the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board (LCSPB). Further work in the themes listed below, and others, will assess the impact on the communities across the county:
 - a. Domestic Abuse
 - b. Exploitation (criminal/sexual)
 - c. Vulnerability and safeguarding
 - d. Cyber crime
2. Community Safety Agreement – key themes within the assessment to feature within the CSA, which include vulnerability, victims, justice, public safety and serious organised crime.
3. The Strategic Assessment and Local Profiles are to be used as evidence to support commissioning and targeting of issues across the county. They are to support the local delivery of the partnership plan, and the setting of the priorities for the next three years.

RISK/THREATS

The MORILE (Management of Risk in Law Enforcement) assessment tool has been used to rank various threats and issues identified by Lancashire Constabulary. There has been a review of a number of documents which have identified priorities/issues which impact upon Lancashire. These documents include

- Serious Organised Crime National Strategic Assessment
- Lancashire Partnerships Strategic Assessment 2018
- Lancashire Police and Crime Plan 2016-21
- Lancashire Force Management Statement 2020
- Serious Violence in Lancashire (Strategic Needs Assessment) 2021

The risk matrix considers the mitigation of the organisational position through scoring its capacity and capability.

Table 1: Identified threats

Rank	Crime/Issue	Organisational Risk Indicator
1	Gun & Knife Crime	3
2	Domestic Abuse	3
3	Violence Linked to Drug Supply	3
4	County Lines	3
5	Modern Day Slavery/Trafficking	2
6	Child Criminal Exploitation	3
7	Anti-Social Behaviour	2
8	Road Safety	3
9	Cyber Crime	3
10	Fraud	3
11	Child Sexual Exploitation	3
12	Homicide	2
13	Robbery & Burglary	1

The 'organisational risk indicator' is a numerical indicator from 1 through 5. It describes how effectively the organisation is currently positioned to effectively tackle the threat. The higher the ORI the less effectively the risk is being mitigated or managed – therefore a score of 5 is a higher risk than 1. The effectiveness to achieve results against the threats/issues is not the sole responsibility of one organisation across Lancashire, and continued partnership working is necessary to make Lancashire a safer place for its communities.

VULNERABILITY/VICTIMS

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse is an issue for all districts of Lancashire. It accounts for approximately 14% of all crime, however, this could be an underestimation.

Domestic abuse can be largely hidden but is a significant concern and an increasing problem for health and social care services. Domestic abuse includes a wide range of harm including physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse.

Exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), such as domestic abuse and childhood abuse has profound effects on childhood development. Childhood exposure to intimate partner violence can result in physical and mental difficulties that continue through a person's lifetime. Domestic abuse has a long-term impact on children. Growing up in an environment with domestic abuse can affect a child's development and wellbeing, with the effects lasting into adulthood. Those exposed to domestic abuse are more likely to suffer from mental health problems, have less success at school and experience domestic abuse later in life.

Operation Encompass is a national initiative with the aim of helping to protect children who experience domestic abuse, through better communication between the police and schools. Operation Encompass was launched across Lancashire in 2019 and is an initiative which allows the Police to share information in respect of a child with whom they have had contact with a school's trained 'Key Adult' prior to the start of the next school day. This was initially in respect of domestic abuse incidents but now covers all vulnerable person notifications. This enables appropriate support to be given to the child, dependent upon their needs and wishes. Over 700 schools signed up to Operation Encompass. The initial roll out was confined to children in Years R to 11, however this has now been expanded to include college age students to the scheme, while work has started to plan how early years providers could also be included.

Domestic abuse and mistreatment tend to co-occur with other risk factors such as substance abuse and mental illness occurring between family members, adding to their vulnerability (Herrenkohl, Sousa Tajima et al., 2008). Children living in deprivation are at particularly high risk of abuse and neglect although neither form of mistreatment occurs in exclusively poor families (Fortson et al., 2016).

Adolescent to parent violence is extremely gendered, a study found that of offences reported to the Metropolitan police, 87% of the offenders were male and 77% of the victims were female. Boys are more likely to be reported for violence against their parents, and mothers are more likely to report violence than fathers. Studies also suggest, child to parent violence is more common in families of white ethnicity, than other ethnic groups.

Domestic abuse can be described as a pattern of abusive behaviours by one or both partners in an intimate relationship. This could be marriage, dating, family and cohabitation. Domestic abuse is increasingly identified as a public health problem, as it can lead to an increased risk of poor health, depressive symptoms, substance misuse and development of chronic disease as well as injury. Other conditions known to predispose individuals to domestic abuse are alcoholism, depression, physical disability, previous abuse, childhood abuse and external stressors such as poverty and loss of employment. If these factors are known to make victims vulnerable to domestic abuse, they should be the focus of service provision in the future.

Partnership intelligence research across Lancashire undertaken in 2019/20 supported the issues around alcohol and deprivation. Alcohol was noted as being a key driver in relation to domestic abuse, with at least a quarter of all offences being alcohol related. This varied across the county with Blackpool having the largest proportion, and Pendle having the lowest. Also, it was noted that the highest number of domestic abuse offences occur in the wards with the highest levels of deprivation.

Other points to note from the research was that domestic abuse victims are not just females, with almost a quarter of reported victims being male. Males victims tended to be older than females. Also, there is a higher rate of males accessing domestic abuse support in Lancashire than the national average.

Recent legislation in the form of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 creates a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical violence, but can also be emotional, controlling or coercive and economic abuse. The Act also extends the controlling or coercive behaviour offence to cover post separation abuse and extends the offence of disclosing private sexual photographs and films with intent to cause distress (known as 'revenge porn' offence) to cover threats to disclose such material. The Act places a duty on local authorities to provide accommodation-based support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation. The aim of the Bill is to help transform the response to domestic abuse, helping to prevent offending, protect victims and ensure they have the support they need.

CHILD EXPLOITATION

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) was first identified as a threat in Lancashire in 2004 and it has remained a threat since. The aim of Project Empra (2019) was initially to consider all current live operations and investigations being undertaken across Lancashire Constabulary involving CSE and assess if crossovers or links exist and establish if common elements across victim, perpetrator and location are evident. It has provided further insight into organisational issues and opportunities which are evident in terms of both child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation.

It was highlighted that during the investigation of a missing vulnerable child the focus was typically upon locating and returning that child. Where that child had been, how they had arrived there and with whom they had spent time were areas rarely progressed. The perception that the child was the problem, particularly when repeat missing episodes were recorded, was not uncommon. Since the initial Project Empra findings were published training has since been developed and delivered to front line staff emphasising the importance of professional curiosity and the need to adopt an investigative mindset. Missing from home investigations were dealt with in isolation, and the missed opportunities to identify offenders and the push and pull factors which influence behaviour. The focus tended to be one of "safeguarding" through various means such as returning the child home, placing them in care or moving them to an alternate care provision.

Several of the case studies highlighted associations and corresponding missing episodes of children in care settings which transcended several BCU areas. Research suggested that their association was probably borne out of a common location at a point in time, that location potentially being the care setting they were placed in where friendships were founded, wider social networks formed and accessed, although not necessarily captured within police

systems. It is highly likely that moving these vulnerable children across multiple settings is contributing to the expansion of victim networks – thus creating a network of vulnerable children and therefore the wider opportunities for perpetrators to exploit them. Therefore, minimising the number of times that children are moved between care settings and the distances between those moves will act to limit the social network that is built between the vulnerable children and therefore the network which is available to the perpetrator.

The research showed that more extensive networks (cross divisional/force boundaries) were evident between the victims rather than the perpetrators, particularly if the child was in a looked after setting, their associations typically borne out of social connections as they moved between care locations. Child criminal exploitation in the form of drug networks were found hand in hand with scenarios of child sexual exploitation. Focusing on the safeguarding of an exploited child in isolation may ultimately offer immediate albeit limited impact but understanding the wider network; the push and pull factors that influence their lives, explores a more holistic approach and an opportunity to fully explore contextual safeguarding at a neighbourhood level.

A communications data aggregation exercise highlighted numerous businesses that operate as part of the nighttime economy who may be instrumental in the exploitation of children or conversely can be used to protect them. This relatively simple exercise flagged up a number of business areas supporting existing community intelligence and was shared at partnership level via Genga. Genga co-ordinators utilised the findings to inform targeted exploitation awareness training for business owners and employees aiming to raise awareness of the signs of child exploitation, generate intelligence and act as a warning to those who may choose to ignore the signs and continue to facilitate child exploitation during their daily business.

The aggregation and analysis of data, particularly across the digital arena, offers potential to highlight previously unknown associations across our victim / perpetrator networks. These common connections offer the opportunity for further intelligence development and investigation and can help to inform our neighbourhood tasking, our targeted operational focus, as well as our partnership work and response.

The Project Empira Action Plan has been developed and has a number of actions categorised into themes which require a partnership approach and response which aims to safeguard those at risk:

- Early Intervention and Prevention
- Protecting, Supporting, Safeguarding and Managing Risk
- Diversionary Activity
- Information, Intelligence, Data Collection and Management of Information
- Effective Investigation and Outcomes

The Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership (CSAP) Contextual Safeguarding Strategy 2021-24 states that it aims to work together to support children and young adults who require a contextual safeguarding response, to reduce harm, increase safety and improve wellbeing and outcomes. Through partnership working and a relationship-based, trauma-informed, child and young adult-focussed approach, it aims to ensure that children and young adults are safeguarded from exploitation, modern day slavery and going missing. This includes looked after children placed in our area by other Local Authorities in view of their additional vulnerabilities, and to support the effective delivery of these strategic objectives by ensuring effective multi-agency data gathering, intelligence sharing and profiling.

Traditional approaches to protecting children from harm have focussed on the risk of violence and abuse from inside the home, usually from a parent/ carer, or other trusted adult, and do not always address the time that children spend outside the home and the influence of peers on young people's development and safety, whereby the applied contextual safeguarding definition is 'an approach to understanding and responding to children and young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families'.

The 4p's approach has been adopted with the strategic objectives being:

- Prevent – to prevent children and young adults experiencing exploitation, modern day slavery and going missing; and to ensure children and young adults, and their families and their communities are supported to build resilience against exploitation.
- Pursue – to successfully prosecute those who perpetrate or facilitate the exploitation of children and young adults. Robust offender management post-conviction and/or effective intervention strategies reduce the risk presented by identified abusers.
- Protect – to provide appropriate support, protection, intervention, information and services to children, parents, carers, friends and communities via a multi-agency whole family approach.
- Prepare – divert, disrupt and actively pursue those intent on exploiting children and adults. Those who seek to exploit children and vulnerable adults are identified, disrupted and convicted.

HATE CRIME

Lancashire Constabulary and partners are committed to keeping people safe and feeling safe. In order to achieve this, it is imperative that we remain focused on the reporting and detection of Hate Crime. In Lancashire, the majority of hate crimes are racially motivated, but we are seeing an increase in sexual orientation and transgender motivated hate crimes recently. This increase in transgender-related hate crime is potentially linked to the increasing number of gender-critical views infiltrating the media. Hate Crimes do not just affect the individual victim, but also their communities who share the targeted protected characteristic, and so it is vital that we deal with these reports robustly, but with sensitivity.

The Constabulary is the main driving force behind the Pan-Lancashire Strategic Hate Crime Strategy and Delivery Plan, and is chair of its governance body, the Strategic Hate Crime and Cohesion Group (SHCCG). This represents a joint approach by all of the local authorities to tackle Hate Crime.

Based on the evidence obtained from four years of qualitative Hate Crime victim data in Lancashire, we have progressed our approach to building partnerships and networks through the SHCCG. Four key areas in focus are:

- Preventing hate crime by addressing the beliefs and attitudes that can lead to it.
- Responding to hate crime in our communities with the aim of reducing the number of hate crimes and incidents. We will focus on settings that have been identified as high-risk environments for hate crime, including public transport and the night-time economy.
- Increasing the reporting of hate crime. We will continue to work to make it easier for victims and witnesses to report incidents of hate crime including working with the public

to understand barriers to reporting and increasing capacity and use of third-party reporting centres. To ensure victims are instilled with confidence that their complaints will be taken seriously we will publicise successes by demonstrating positive outcomes.

- Improving support for the victims of hate crime. Research has shown that hate crimes cause victims' greater distress than similar crimes without the same motivation. We will work to ensure victims get timely and effective support both at the time of reporting their crime and through the criminal justice system supported by the Lancashire Victims Service, commissioned via the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

In partnership with Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust (LSCFT) a strategy and delivery plan has been developed to increase awareness and recording of Hate Crime against staff across the trust. There has also been a project which included working with all further and higher education providers across Lancashire, resulting in all appropriate staff attending Hate Crime awareness training and over 30,000 students being shown a specifically developed Hate Crime video.

Guides to encourage businesses and employees to become more hate crime aware were launched in 2020. Two digital guides were developed: one for employers and one for employees, with the aim of raising awareness, challenging perceptions and improving understanding of hate incidents and crimes. The employer-focused guide helps businesses become more hate aware by giving hints and tips on how they can improve their response to hate incidents or crimes within the workplace to ensure that everyone is treated with dignity and respect. The effects of hate incidents and hate crime on staff can also have a significant impact, especially in the workplace, where victims may not have the opportunity to avoid the perpetrator. The employee guide is designed to help workers find out more about hate incidents and crimes in the workplace, where to report and where they can go for help and support.

A recent consultation with local authority partners identified key themes in the following areas which will form a template for future activity:

- Increase awareness in reporting and dealing with online hate crime by working closely with educational institutions to encourage awareness of this key area.
- Increase activity on social media platforms to ensure that we are reaching all our communities. This includes working with communities and groups that are historically more at risk of hate crime to ensure they are aware of reporting methods and support networks.

JUSTICE/REOFFENDING

Proven reoffending rates across Lancashire, produced by the Ministry of Justice, have fluctuated for the last 4 years between 27% and 30%, which is a notable reduction from 10 years ago when they stood at 35-36%.

The characteristics of the reoffenders continue to be similar over time, and to those highlighted in local research undertaken in 2017:

- 85% of reoffenders are male, with 15% being female.
- Almost half of all reoffenders are aged between 25 and 40 years old.
- Half of all female reoffenders were aged 32 years+.
- Less than 10% of reoffenders are youths.
- 10% of reoffenders are Asian/BME – this is consistent with census data for the county.
- Peak crime types committed have been theft from shop, assault with injury and assault without injury.
- As a proportion, females (20%) commit more theft from shop offences than males (10%).
- Reoffenders commit 36% violence against the person offences, and 25% acquisitive crime offences.

Table 2: Proportion of all reoffenders per age group.

Age Group	Proportion of Reoffenders
10-17	8.5%
18-24	18.7%
25-31	22.4%
32-40	26.2%
41+	24.2%

Table 3: Proportion of crime types committed by reoffenders

Offence Group Type	Total
Arson & Criminal Damage	9.8%
Burglary	6.1%
Drug Offences	9.3%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	3.9%
Possession of Weapons	3.6%
Public Order Offences	9.8%
Robbery	1.2%
Sexual Offences	2.6%
Theft	14.5%
Vehicle Offences	3.5%
Violence Against the Person	35.8%

The Strategic reoffending Board sits on a quarterly basis and its membership consists of statutory and voluntary partners. The strategic priorities will be delivered through the local boards (East, North, South, West and Female) to ensure locally based services work in an integrated way to deliver shared objectives. The strategic priorities are:

- Key and Priority Offenders – Integrated Offender Management
- Accommodation
- Female Offenders
- Health
- Lifestyle

Key and Priority Offenders – Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

‘Provide clear referral pathways and an effective partnership approach to deal with individuals who cause the most harm to the community.’

Cohort numbers have generally been low, but with partners increased involvement, momentum has been gained and there has been improvement. The new IOM refresh strategy has contributed to this and the working relationships between partners involved is good. In the East of the county the cohort numbers are now in excess of 30 and these are based on the new cohort requirements of FIXED, FLEX and FREE and the move back towards 'neighbourhood offenders'. The other areas across the county will follow this process to provide a consistent approach across Lancashire. A governance group has been introduced and is attended by mainly statutory partners. Also, a Task and Finish group is ensuring that we are adopting the new IOM national operational guidance. This is being progressed on a North West footprint.

Accommodation

‘Identify suitable accommodation and ongoing support for individuals prior to leaving custody’

All the local areas have a lead and these fit into the pan Lancashire housing group. There have been a number of successful funding bids to enable improvement in accommodating offenders. A recent bid for funding under Changing Lives was successful and a significant sum of £6.4 million was awarded for use across Lancashire. It is estimated that this will help thousands of people across Lancashire and some of this will be used to support reducing reoffending.

Female Offenders

‘Provide an integrated and bespoke service to women to reduce vulnerability and offending’

The Female Justice Board has attendance from voluntary and statutory partners which service all areas across Lancashire. Programmes are supported by the Violence Reduction Network and Lancashire Women.

Health

‘Take a holistic approach to the mental, physical and emotional wellbeing of individuals’

Lifestyle

‘Assist individual to access improved employment opportunities and build strong and supportive relationships’

Improvements are required in the health and lifestyle priorities. It is acknowledged that there have been difficulties in identifying key and significant people into health provision and particularly mental health, and progress needs to be made. Partners from health are being

encouraged to attend the board meetings and become involved in the process, with considerable impetus from the independent chair.

CHILD AND YOUTH JUSTICE – LANCASHIRE

The profile of offending by children January to December 2020 in Lancashire Child and Youth Justice Service (LCYJS): - Violence against the person (34.1%), Criminal Damage (11.2%), Motoring Offences (8.1%), Drugs (8%), Public Order (7.2%) and Theft and Handling (5.3%) equate to 73.9% of overall offending. Overall numbers of children receiving LCYJS Services are reducing as is the number of children reoffending, although LCYJS still strives to continue to reduce overall offending across the cohort.

As is the case nationally, the profile of offending by LCYJS children last year comprised mainly of young males. In 2020 (Jan to Dec) white males aged between 14 -17 years made up 69% of the cohort. With regards to Ethnicity Disproportionality, there is currently a slight under-representation of the White / White British (87.5%) group. Black and Ethnic minorities (including Asian/Asian British, Mixed and Black/Black British) are slightly over-represented (12.5%), (based on 2011 census and 2017 population estimates). Monitoring for children known to LCYJS from the travelling community commenced in April 2020 and records show that there are known offenders from this community. Information is broken down into a district area to enable closer monitoring of disproportionality.

LCYJS produce monthly, quarterly, and annual management information regarding Children Looked After (CLA) who offend. This enables tracking and monitoring of levels of CLA offending against the general offending population. This data is shared at the multi-agency 'In Care Out of Trouble' group. The group meets on a regular basis and has developed a 'one page' strategy with supporting action plan to address reducing the criminalisation of children looked after and care leavers. In addition, LCYJS routinely monitor the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) status of those on CYJS programmes and report findings and related actions to the Youth Justice Management Board (YJMB).

PUBLIC SAFETY

The volume of crime across Lancashire has reduced in the last two years compared to 2018/19. The most recent year has clearly been impacted by the pandemic, and as life slowly returns to pre-pandemic normality, it remains to be seen what the impact will be on crime recording. The peak crime categories include assault with injury, assault without injury, criminal damage, malicious communication, other theft and shoplifting – these are similar to those reported in the previous assessment of 2018. Malicious communication offences include the use of technological equipment (mobile phones) and the use of social media platforms. The peak crime categories mentioned equate to 56% of all crimes recorded across Lancashire, but if we look at harm using the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Crime Severity Tool³, these volume crimes account for less than 20% of harm across the county.

When looking at the most harmful crime categories – residential burglary, assault with injury/wounding, robbery, rape, sexual activity with a child and trafficking drugs – these equate to 20% of the volume but 72% of the harm. Victims of these offences are often the most vulnerable within society and are highlighted within other sections of this assessment – notably vulnerability, serious organised crime and violence.

Figure 1: % of crime count compared to proportion of harm



Residential burglary – the impact of the pandemic has seen the levels of burglary reduce across the county during 2020/21. Lockdown measures meant people were at home more than previously, providing guardianship for their property, thus negating the opportunities for offenders to commit crime. Successful bids from the Home Office Safer Streets Funding have been achieved and provide opportunities to target harden and design and deliver crime prevention measures to local communities across Lancashire.

Well-designed communities and homes play a vital role in building safe communities. Everything from street layout, levels of lighting, and the position of shrubs and trees can affect the levels of crime in an area. The Police have developed the Secured by Design Principles, which outline ways of building, or improving existing, homes with security in mind. These principles should be incorporated wherever possible to improve community safety and help prevent crime.

³ ONS Crime Severity – provides a weighting (score) per crime type based upon sentencing data.

Rape/sexual offences, like all crime, has seen a reduction in reported incidents during 2020/21. Due to the less extensive night-time economy, there was (and still is) less opportunity for potential offenders to target victims while isolated and/or under the influence of alcohol or substances or for drink spiking to occur. However, lockdown restrictions have also increased opportunities for domestic and familial offences. As domestic rape offences are most common, even if other rape categories decrease, an overall increase could be expected in the coming year. It was noted pre-pandemic that the number/proportion of 'historic' offences being reported had reduced across the county.

Anti-Social Behaviour – Recorded levels of ASB reduced between 2018/19 and 19/20 compared to previous years. Factors around this included the good work being undertaken by the partners in respect of ASB around the county. Targeting of nuisance hotspots, issues and people along with the use of ASB legislation, tools and powers, including Community Protection Notices/Warnings (CPN/CPW) and Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO) played a key role. Added to this and that in 2018, previously recorded ASB incidents where there had been excessive nuisance behaviour were now recorded as a public order offence, the volume of reports showed a 29% reduction.

During the 2020/21 period, there was a significant increase on the previous years reported ASB incidents. A number of those reports related to breaches and complaints against others regarding the pandemic lockdown measures. As we move out of these measures, it remains to be seen as to whether the levels of reported ASB incidents returns to those seen in the previous two years.

Initiatives to reduce ASB, particularly youth related, have included local targeting of moto nuisance issues and the introduction of Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP) within some areas of Lancashire. Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP) are part of a UK wide initiative set up to tackle underage drinking and reduce risk and vulnerability for young people in communities. Lancashire Community Alcohol Partnerships develop localised action plans, which in general cover the following areas;

- Tackling alcohol/substance related anti-social behaviour, vulnerability and risk-taking behaviour under 18's.
- Prevent young people becoming involved in violent crime.
- Ensuring compliance with Check 25, enhancing a responsible retail ethos within the specified geographical area.
- Reduce the proxy sale of alcohol to under 18s.
- Enhance alcohol awareness for young people and adults, including parents.
- Enhance diversionary activities for young people.

Fire Safety – Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service highlight a number of targeted groups through the use of the MOSIAC socio-demographic profiling tool. They also state within the latest assessment of risk document of 2021-22 the concerns in relation to a growing aging population across the county. The growing number of people aged over 65 and above presents significant challenges not only for LFRS, but also for partners as demand increases

for services. To address this LFRS works collaboratively with partners to identify and support the most vulnerable individuals within our communities.

Living alone may not necessarily affect an individual's fire risk; however, living alone combined with specific demographic characteristics can do so. Age, mental health, physical wellbeing and living environments can all play a part in contributing to an individual's circumstances for them to be considered at a higher risk of death or injury caused by fire.

When overlaying accidental dwelling fire data with MOSAIC data, two groups in particular stand out as cause for concern of being at risk. They are the type known as 'renting rooms' – and are typically aged 26 to 35 living in rented accommodation, with no children and on low discretionary income. The second type are 'flatlet seniors' – retired singles aged 66 and above, often have low income and live in council or housing association properties.

Reducing fire safety vulnerability is a key driver for and following the events of Grenfell Tower in 2017 Lancashire Fire and Rescue have worked with partners through the building risk review to address fire safety matters in high rise residential buildings along with broadening the local actions to include other buildings with the aim of providing greater public safety and early business support.

Trading Standards play a key role within the partnership environment, to assist in the prevention of crime and also the apprehension of criminals. The work undertaken not only aims at reducing the fear of the public but to improve behaviours and well-being. Targeted test purchasing for underage sales of alcohol, tobacco, e-cigs and knives are all aimed at improving the lifestyle and behaviour of young people. Delivery of talks to promote doorstep crime and scam awareness to vulnerable community groups, who are often repeat victims, are provided across the county – the most vulnerable, generally the aging population, are often the target for such occurrences.

A key element of the work undertaken by Trading Standards is to raise awareness, educate and inform the public of the threats they face. Recently this has included targeting of doorstep crime, scams – telephone, post, online, sales of unsafe products, and linking in with educational institutions to provide contractual and tenants fees advice, as there has been an increasing number of enquiries in relation to letting agent legislation and non-return of deposits.

As mentioned later in this assessment organised crime groups target a number of different commodities – for example people, alcohol, drugs, illicit tobacco and counterfeit goods. With the legislative powers at its disposal, Trading Standards is a key partner in the disruption and dismantling of organised crime groups, both through its preventative and enforcement elements.

VIOLENCE/VIOLENCE REDUCTION NETWORK

In April 2018, the UK Government produced a Serious Violence Strategy to address increases in serious violence since late 2014, especially those which involve knives and firearms. The Government's strategy is framed around four key themes:

- Tackling county lines and misuse of drugs
- Early intervention and prevention

- Supporting communities and partnerships
- Effective law enforcement and criminal justice response

The National Serious Violence Strategy places emphasis on partnership working across a number of sectors including but not limited to law enforcement, education, health, social services, housing, youth services and victim services. Focus is drawn to the role of communities in prevention of violent crime and their involvement in supporting those at risk to engage in positive activities.

There is no official definition of “serious violence”. The Home Office Serious Violence Strategy acknowledges that serious violence extends to a wide variety of forms. The scope of the Government’s strategy is particularly concerned with:

‘specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat are inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing. It also includes emerging crime threats faced in some areas of the country such as the use of corrosive substances as weapons’

At the inaugural meeting of the Lancashire Violence Reduction Unit leadership board back in 2019, data was presented to contextualise the local picture and the definition of Lancashire Serious Violence was agreed to contain the following crime types and descriptors:

- Homicide
- Knife crime
- Gun crime
- Assault resulting in injury
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated burglary
- Domestic abuse and violence
- Child exploitation (sexual and criminal)

The preventable nature of violence naturally lends itself to a public health approach. Violence reflects many of the other common facets of important public health issues. There are wide inequalities in the prevalence of violence, with the greatest impacts being felt by the most deprived communities. There is also a cyclic nature of violence. For example, there is sound understanding that exposure to violence in childhood (amongst other adverse childhood experiences), increases the likelihood of an individual becoming involved in violence later in life. There are also masses of routine data sources from across a range of partners, which support the implementation of life-course prevention strategies from those at a universal through to a targeted level.

Through a public health approach and highlighting the causes of the causes, it becomes apparent that partnership working is necessary to impact upon serious violence and all violent crime. The causes of the causes can be placed under a number of headings with many factors to be considered

- Alcohol and drug use
- Child poverty and unemployment
- Education, employment and training
- Parenting, families and communities

Within each of these are a number of factors which include health, mental health, hospital admissions for substance misuse, alcohol specific conditions, child development, school attendance, levels of children in low income families, deprivation, and adult unemployment amongst others.

The headlines within the Serious Violence in Lancashire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2021 were:

- Homicides are showing an increasing trend.
- Knife crime features less commonly in homicides in Lancashire, with a significantly higher prevalence of 'punching to body or head'.
- Knife crimes account for less than 1% of all serious violence across Lancashire.
- The Crime Harm Index indicates that gun crime in Lancashire has a higher level of relative harm caused than knife crime.
- Serious violence is prevalent across all districts of Lancashire. Areas with highest levels of serious violence relative to population are Blackpool, Burnley, Preston and Blackburn with Darwen.
- Victims of gun crime, violence with injury and aggravated burglary are most commonly aged 25-31 years old.
- Rape victims in Lancashire are most commonly aged 18-24 years old and white female.
- Domestic abuse victims in Lancashire are most commonly 25-31-year-old white females.
- Victims of homicide in Lancashire are most commonly aged 46-52 years old.
- Offenders of violence resulting in injury, domestic abuse, aggravated burglary and gun crime in Lancashire are most commonly aged 25-31 years old and white males.
- The most common group of offenders of knife crime and rape in Lancashire are aged 18-24 years old.

In 2019, Lancashire Constabulary commissioned Planning Express to undertake insight work to understand local perceptions of violence and knife crime in order to inform communications and marketing approaches. Although there was a relatively small sample size, some of the pertinent findings from the survey work include:

- 44% of young people surveyed described a lack of after school activities for young people.
- The main concern of young people surveyed within their community is drug use (48%) and exposure to drugs (42%).
- Whilst 44% of young people surveyed were worried about knives, only 2% of young people disclosed having carried a knife.
- 38% of young people surveyed in Lancashire do not feel safe out at night.
- When asked about solutions to knife crime in Lancashire, young people that were surveyed expressed solutions that they can influence and described solutions which lie within communities and not enforcement.
- When asked about solutions to knife crime in Lancashire, adults that were surveyed expressed solutions outside of their community and responsibility with a greater focus on enforcement and harsher sentencing.

ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION

Public feedback has been obtained via the 'In the Know' community messaging system. 'In the Know' is supported by Lancashire Constabulary, Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service and Lancashire County Council. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Action Fraud also send alerts.

Lancashire Talking is an add-on community survey tool. It is used for residents to identify their top 5 community issues, so that Neighbourhood Policing Teams and partners can prioritise problem solving and targeted activity in their neighbourhood on the issues that matter most to their community. Teams then use ITK to provide updates to their community and this can be done by issue raised, or by locality (ward, district, BCU).

It can be considered a modern day digital version of the traditional PACT approach to identifying community concerns but is more effective as it involves thousands of residents in setting priorities and can provide residents with instant updates about the issues raised.

With over 80,000 residents signed up and over 40,000 completed surveys, the survey tool is proving an excellent method of obtaining public concerns.

The key community issues identified across the county are:

- Anti-Social Behaviour (noise nuisance, neighbours etc)
- Road safety (speeding, nuisance motorbikes, highways obstructions, drink driving)
- Drug dealing and drug taking
- House burglary
- Criminal damage (including graffiti and arson)
- Alcohol
- Fraud (including bogus callers, courier fraud and cyber-crime)
- Violent crime (including knife crime)

Consultation has also been undertaken with partners across the county. Three area workshops took place, with questions being asked of the partners as to what the threats/keys issues were across the county. The responses are reflective of issues highlighted by the public and within this assessment:

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Serious Organised Crime (drugs, county lines, cuckooing)
- Health issues (impact on people's lives and wellbeing caused by others actions and behaviours, mental health)
- The need for a trauma informed approach
- Vulnerability (exploitation of both young persons and adults)
- Lack of youth provision
- Cyber-crime (on-line abuse)

TRADING STANDARDS YOUNG PERSONS SURVEY 2020

The survey titled 'Attitudes and Behaviour towards Alcohol, smoking and Knives' was undertaken from November 2019 to February 2020. The target age group was 14-17 year olds. Findings in relation to the questions around alcohol include:

- Increase in those that drink alcohol.
- Consume less units per week than previous survey data.
- More young people are drinking under the supervision of parents.
- Source the alcohol from family members.
- Slight reduction in those claiming to purchase alcohol themselves.
- Fall in percentage of those asked for identification across Lancashire 12 area, but an increase within Blackburn with Darwen authority area.
- Young people have become more sensible to drinking over time – lower percentages are drinking due to peer pressure or just to get drunk.
- There are differences in behaviour by gender with females appearing to be slightly more reckless, but also worried about being left on their own or their drink getting spiked.

Findings in relation to the questions asked regarding knives include:

- 1 in 10 claims to have witnessed a knife related incident.
- 3% of those surveyed have purchased a knife.
- One-third believe there to be an issue with knife crime where they live – females in particular are more concerned.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

Serious and organised crime poses a risk to our national security costing the UK more than £37 billion a year and presents a very real threat and austere concern across our communities of Lancashire. Organised crime takes many forms and includes drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal immigration, fraud and financial crime, counterfeiting and illegal supply, organised acquisitive crime, cybercrime and exploitation.

We currently have a number of identified active organised crime groups operating within Lancashire, with further organised crime groups living outside our county but still having an impact within the force area. Our borders with the metropolitan forces of Greater Manchester and Merseyside mean that we suffer from the crimes of travelling criminals particularly those of an organised nature.

A greater understanding of the threat from SOC, the mapping of new and emerging threats and our approach to monitor and review disrupted OCG's within the appropriate tiered response means our OCG numbers are amongst the highest regionally.

All three BCU areas across Lancashire have recorded varying increases in their numbers of OCG's over the last 3-year period. The majority of newly mapped OCG's across the County over this period are typically involved in drug related activity with associated violence and criminal exploitation. West BCU (Blackpool, Lancaster and Morecambe) has notably been targeted by out of force OCGs (county lines) seeking to establish themselves within the drug market, whilst East BCU (Blackburn with Darwen and Burnley) has recorded the most number of OCG's involved in modern day slavery. South BCU remains consistent in numbers whilst experiencing an increase in associated violence both within and from rival OCG's.

The nature and scale of organised crime has changed considerably over the last few years with a heavy focus on people as the commodity. Criminality such as modern-day slavery, trafficking and exploitation (sexual and criminal) is now evident within our communities. The threat from serious organised crime is often hidden and/or unreported. The most direct harm continues to be through the distribution and supply of controlled drugs, the adverse impact of drugs and vulnerabilities associated with this crime remains one of the most significant threats within Lancashire. The secondary impact from drug dealing is the associated violence and threats, including the use of weapons and firearms by OCG's to enforce territories and establish new drugs markets. The continued emergence and more sophisticated model of 'County Lines' is a strategic threat with the exportation of criminal gangs from other Force areas infiltrating Lancashire's towns and cities whilst exploiting children and vulnerable adults. County lines within Lancashire has seen a recent increase in serious violence and murder and is seen as a factor in increasing levels of violence, thus having a major impact on communities.

Operation Genga is Lancashire's partnership approach to tackling serious organised crime. Genga was launched in 2011 to compliment the Home Office pilot 'extending our reach'. Success in tackling the problem of serious and organised crime must be in collaboration with partners and not solely the responsibility of the police. Since its inception, Genga has grown in both strength and numbers and now with embedded co-ordinators across all the districts of Lancashire, this is a testament to the commitment and drive to tackle organised crime across all partner agencies. Genga co-ordinators have an important role to play in overseeing and co-ordinating activity through referrals aligned to the 4P Framework of the National Serious and Organised Strategy. The Genga team assist in managing the threat from organised crime from neighbourhood policing through to specialist departments using a variety of overt and covert tactics. It is recognised that in addition to targeting offending behaviour and disrupting

organised crime, Genga is also committed to ensuring appropriate safeguarding and protection across individuals and communities. Alongside this, civil officers are aligned across the districts that use a collection of tools and enforcement powers from both police and partners to target the threat from organised crime.

Despite the challenges faced by the police and our partners, we are determined to work as a collective to make Lancashire a safer place to live, work and visit. Operation Genga will continue to learn how to optimise each agency and organisation's assets, ideas and powers. This will maximise our ability to disrupt and dismantle organised criminal networks to protect and safeguard the vulnerable who are affected by this activity.

The SOC Strategy 2021 states that it will target the highest harm networks and the most dangerous criminals who exploit vulnerable people. It will use all the available tools and powers state to deny them access to money, assets and infrastructure. Nevertheless, the government recognises that we will not achieve this through disruption alone. Everyone must work together - the public, businesses and communities must work cohesively to help stop themselves from being targeted by criminals and support those who are. We must also intervene early with those at risk of being drawn into criminality. The strength of our approach, through Operation Genga, will be adopting a shared vision and achieving buy-in from partners, charities, voluntary organisations and communities across the entire county of Lancashire.

ROAD SAFETY

A complex and extensive road network forms the skeleton of transport in Lancashire. Whilst this pivotal infrastructure of five thousand miles is a key enabler of business, education and leisure, it also carries significant risk of road traffic collisions as well as offering criminals the means to offend.

The requirement for new housing stock continues to drive new housing developments throughout Lancashire and also across the region tens of thousands of new homes have already been built and there are large developments at the planning stages. Out of town developments continue to be the favoured option for both home buyers and developers and this, in some cases, is stressing already insufficient road infrastructures. Decades of developments, sometimes on greenbelt land, have created the need for substantial infrastructure improvements, such as the M55 link road and new Singleton bypass. The wider landscape of road and transport networks are forever changing, and it is vital that the police and road safety partnerships adapt accordingly.

Such a diverse and extensive road network such as Lancashire's offers offenders opportunities to travel. It is a double edged sword that Lancashire can handle such large volumes of traffic over five billion vehicle miles per annum whilst identifying and targeting those who choose to use the road network as an enabler of criminal enterprise is a significant undertaking, very resource intensive and can carry substantial risk.

Whilst there are numerous predictions surrounding the long term effects of the Coronavirus pandemic on road traffic volumes and the habits of road users, it is expected that certainly in the short to medium term, the commuting habits of many thousands of Lancashire residents will remain changed from what they were prior to March 2020. A positive change in road usage following the outbreak of COVID 19 is the appetite for walking, running and cycling. Cycling continues to grow in popularity and the number of people, of all ages, who took up running as a form of exercise during the pandemic was significant. However, these greater concentrations of vulnerable road users bring an increased risk of collisions and casualties. Lancashire Police and partners must monitor and react to these dynamic changes as we enter a new era of road usage.

Almost four in every ten casualties of road traffic collisions in Lancashire are from three disproportionately affected groups. In Lancashire, Motorcyclists, Young Road Users (17-24 years of age) and Cyclists are disproportionality at risk of serious injury due to a road traffic collision when compared to other road users groups. When these three groups are 'weighted' to the 'vehicle miles' travelled, they are even more disproportionality at risk. This is reflected across both the north west region and Great Britain.

Motorcyclists have been a particularly vulnerable road user group for many years. Whilst casualty numbers have slowly and steadily reduced, motorcyclists continue to be heavily overrepresented in casualty statistics. There also continues to be skewed perceptions and tolerances of motorcyclist casualties by the public, despite many collisions being attributable to other road users.

Almost a fifth of all killed or seriously injured casualties in Lancashire are aged between 17 and 24. This stark statistic has concentrated minds and efforts for many years and Lancashire has made much progress in reducing casualty numbers. However, there is much work left to do if figures are to further improve and fewer young people are to become road traffic collision casualties.

The renaissance in leisure cycling over recent years and the desire for greener and healthier travel bring many positives, with benefits that include better physical and mental health whilst reducing noxious vehicle emissions. However, steady and continuous increases in the number of miles travelled by cyclists each year increases the risk of road traffic collisions. It is hypothesised that until there is better provision for cyclists, increases in collisions and casualties will continue. There also continues to be a 'battle for road space' with often little respect between cyclists and vehicle drivers. This cultural divide between road users must improve if the roads of Lancashire are to become a safer and more inclusive place to travel.

The use of the road network to commit crimes can be tracked back to the early days of highways. Traffic volumes, crime volumes, miles travelled, and harm caused to individuals have all increased over many decades and continue to rise. The complexities of crimes and investigations have also increased significantly.

Many of county's priorities – Modern Day Slavery, Human Trafficking and County Lines to name just three are all very much enabled by the road network. Many of our most vulnerable victims of organised crime come to harm because of offences made easier to commit by travelling by road. The requirement to 'police' our roads to reduce harm to the wider community is as great as ever and destined to become an even greater priority.

Working as a cooperative and sharing intelligence, information and data it is crucial that Lancashire and all of its neighbouring police forces, partners and key stakeholders work together to tackle the criminal use of the road network. A significant strategic risk is that information is not shared, leading to missed opportunities to prevent harm to individuals.

No one team can tackle the issues of road safety and effectively police our road network. Only teamwork and partnerships can do that. Road safety teams and partnerships have been subject to reductions in budgets and members since 2010. Every effort must be made by partners and key stakeholders to support all aspects of roads policing. Only a dedicated and holistic multi-agency approach can achieve reductions in harm on the road network of Lancashire and beyond the county boundary.

The Lancashire Road Safety Partnership website now contains mobile speed enforcement sites for each month. The partnership website is striving to become even more transparent about enforcement activity and the targeting of drivers who still fail to adhere to speed limits. Educational programmes have been delivered online throughout the pandemic with a greater than expected uptake.

For the next few years, the Lancashire Road Safety Partnership will be focusing on the top priorities for the county in terms of road safety. This list is in the initial stages of planning for responses and includes geographical locations, road user groups and causation factors. It is anticipated the response will include education, engagement, engineering, and enforcement if necessary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ashley, A (2021) Pan Lancashire Reducing Reoffending Board report – April 2021
- Ashley, A (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Blackburn with Darwen
- Ashley, A (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Burnley
- Ashley, A (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Hyndburn
- Ashley, A (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Pendle
- Ashley, A (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Rossendale
- Ashley, A (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Ribble Valley
- Ashton, J (2021) Lancashire Fire and Rescue Overview and Assessment of Risk
- Auton, C & Lavery B (2020) – Young Persons Survey 2020
- Burrow, J (2021) Operation Empira
- Cartmell, H (2020) Domestic Abuse in Lancashire
- Children’s Safeguarding Assurance Partnership report Sept 2020
- Children’s Safeguarding Assurance Partnership Contextual Safeguarding Strategy 2021-24
- Entwistle, C (2021) Child and Youth Justice Lancashire
- Groeneveld, L (2020) Rape problem Profile
- Groeneveld, L (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Chorley
- Groeneveld, L (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Preston
- Groeneveld, L (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: South Ribble
- Groeneveld, L (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: West Lancashire
- Hoyle, C (2021) Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2021
- Lomax A (2021) Trading Standards Assessment Consultation
- Pan Lancashire Hate Crime Strategy 2021-24
- Reduce Reoffending Strategy – plan on a page 2018-2021
- Sculpher, L & Birdsall N (2017) Offending and Reoffending Behaviour in Lancashire
- Sculpher, L (2021) Lancashire Talking Results – May 2021
- Sculpher, L (2021) Strategic Assessment Partner Consultation Feedback
- Temple, S (2021) Hate Crime Overview
- TONIC (2020) Gap analysis Domestic Abuse and sexual violence
- Violence Reduction Network Strategy 2020-25
- Westgarth, E (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Blackpool

Westgarth, E (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Fylde

Westgarth, E (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Lancaster

Westgarth, E (2021) Strategic Assessment Profile: Wyre

Whiffing, T & Youansamouth L (2021) Strategic Needs Assessment – Serious Violence in Lancashire

Wright, A (2021) Road Safety Strategic Threats and Risk Assessment

Youansamouth L & Srivastava J (2020) Trauma Informed Organisational Development Framework

This page is intentionally left blank

Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership Plan 2022-2025



FOREWORD

As Chair of the Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership (CSP) I am pleased to introduce the Partnership Plan for 2022-2025. This plan sets out how we are going to ensure that your community remains one of the safest in the county.

The CSP has a proven track record for responding to changes in legislation and emerging issues that affect our local communities. We have established an effective and proactive partnership working to enable a consistent response to address community safety issues. This collaborative way of working will help to sustain the low level of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) already achieved. This plan has been developed to ensure that we respond to current and emerging issues that affect our local and diverse communities.

We recognise there are still significant challenges ahead and that tackling crime and ASB is very important for our residents. We will continue to listen to our communities to improve health, wellbeing and safety and we trust the plan gives you the assurance of our commitment to making Chorley and South Ribble one of the safest places to live, work, visit and play.



Jennifer Mullin, Director of Communities Chorley and South Ribble Councils
Chair, Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership

INTRODUCTION

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on the police and local authorities to work together with key partners and organisations to develop and implement local crime-reduction strategies.

Before developing these strategies, the Partnership must identify the key local crime and disorder priorities through consultation with residents, businesses, and community groups. They must also analyse crime and disorder levels and patterns in the area and have regard for the objectives set out in the local police and crime plan.

The Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership is made up of the below 'responsible authorities';

- Local Authority
- Police
- Fire & Rescue Service
- National Probation Service
- Integrated Care Board

Lancashire is a two-tier authority, of which Chorley Council and South Ribble Borough Council, are neighbouring districts with similar demographic profiles. Therefore, both Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnerships ('the partnership') work collaboratively in order to work more efficiently allowing for better communication, sharing skills, knowledge and project opportunities.

The success of the partnership is dependent on the collaborative working with Lancashire County Council and the valuable contributions of other partner agencies such as Registered Social Landlords, Drug & Alcohol Services Citizens Advice Bureau, voluntary community faith sector (VCFS) organisations and commissioned services.

The work of the CSP is underpinned by the strategies and action plans listed below.

- Hate Crime Strategy
- Child Exploitation
- Violence Reduction Strategy
- Reducing Reoffending Strategy
- Lancashire Community Safety Agreement
- Road Safety
- Modern Slavery
- Domestic Abuse
- Lancashire Prevent Action Plan
- Police and Crime Plan
- Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) allocates £10000, annually to each CSP. This money enables positive initiatives to be put in place aligned to the action plan. Previously this money has contributed towards mediation services, educating young people regarding child exploitation, preventative initiatives around knife crime and violence reduction, shed secure schemes, awareness campaigns and positive activities for young people and families.

The CSP responsible authorities and the wider partnership members are signed up to the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership, Information Sharing Protocol (ISP)

The ISP facilitates the exchange of sensitive, personal and depersonalised information pursuant to the power contained in Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The ISP ensures the secure exchange of information to support the CSPs which allows them to implement an effective strategy to reduce crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending.

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

The strategic assessment (SA) is a statutory requirement for community safety partnerships as outlined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The purpose of the Strategic Assessment is to highlight significant crime and ASB threats and issues that impact on community safety. It is the key evidence base that supports the community safety agreement, local partnership plans, the policing and crime plan and the Constabulary control strategy.

This SA is produced on a 3-year cycle, which increases capacity to develop partnership intelligence assessments on significant threats, issues and gaps in knowledge.

Research, study and analysis draw out key conclusions to aid strategic decision making in developing control measures to reduce the threat and harm from crime and ASB. This assessment is a concise account of key strategic issues impacting across the county.

For a more in-depth understanding of localised issues, the assessment should be read alongside the strategic assessment local profiles, existing partnership intelligence assessments and strategies, and the serious and organised crime local profile.

The serious and organised crime local profile provides detail on organised crime groups and gangs and the impact of their activity within the local communities. The local profile is based on Home Office guidance for police and community safety partners.

The assessment does not provide an exhaustive account of all threats and issues: The Counter Terrorist Unit (at Lancashire Constabulary) produce a separate assessment that details the threats and issues from terrorism and extremist activity.

The 2022- 2025 Strategic Assessment can be found [here](#)

Chorley Local Profile can be found [here](#)

South Ribble Local Profile can be found [here](#)

Districts Needs assessment for Chorley here



District Needs
Assessment Chorley

District Needs Assessment for South Ribble



District Needs
Assessment SR

The strategic assessment and local profiles highlight the local key risks and threats areas the below areas have been presented as the top priorities:

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Vulnerability and Exploitation
- Domestic Abuse and Violence Reduction against Women and Girls
- Road Safety and Vehicle Crime

The below intends to provide information on the work undertaken by the partnership in response to the priorities set out.

PRIORITY - ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-Social Behavior (ASB) covers a wide range of unreasonable behavior that can cause alarm distress and harassment to an individual, a community or their environment. Data patterns of ASB crime and disorder over the last two years have been substantially affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and government restrictions on social contact. The CSP recognise that being a victim of ASB can have a detrimental effect on the quality and will remain a firm priority for the responsible authorities to continue proactively target.

WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

- We aim to reduce the amount of people at fear of crime and ASB and promote a better quality of life
- Increase the understanding and confidence of the work undertaken by the responsible authorities
- Increase the reporting of ASB through increased confidence to ensure an accurate local profile to build an effective response

WHAT WE CURRENTLY DO

- Members of the partnership attend a variety of working forums and meetings to contribute to the reduction of ASB including:
 - Lancashire Reducing Re-offending Board
 - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
 - Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
 - Weekly Neighbourhood Police Tasking Meetings
 - Multi agency youth ASB task meetings
- Promote early action initiatives
- Engage with Communities
- Provide and promote diversionary and positive actions
- Access suitable funding to tackle ASB
- Use formal enforcement sanctions where required
- Mapping of ASB problem areas for targeted patrol
- Address causes of first come entry to youth criminal Justice system

WHAT WE WILL DO

- Utilise support systems such as the Problem Orientated Policing System
- Work with partners to increase access to specialist mediation services
- Continue to support and promote early action initiatives and prevention strategies
- Continue to engage with our communities to establish and tackle emerging trends
- Continue to provide, and promote diversionary and positive activities
- Will keep up to date with current civil and criminal prosecution processes
- Support outreach initiatives
- Continue a coordinated multi-agency approach to tackle and reduce ASB
- Use information and intelligence effectively to target ASB
- Engage in Youth panels and local schools
- Encourage referrals for one to one education

PRIORITY - VULNERABILITY AND EXPLOITATION

Exploitation can involve grooming, being forced or coerced into doing something that you do not want to, or convinced it is the right thing to do for someone else's gain. This can most commonly be recognised as offences such as sexual exploitation, modern day slavery involving vulnerable children, adults and families. The CSP has identified vulnerable adults and children being exploited by organised crime gangs as a key priority risk through multi agency information sharing.

WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

- To protect vulnerable members of the public from exploitation
- Reduce the impact, harm, capability, and presence of organised crime groups
- Prevent human trafficking and modern slavery offences and support victims that are identified
- Increase the local knowledge and intelligence across the responsible authorities

WHAT WE CURRENTLY DO

- Members of the partnership attend a variety of working forums and meetings to identify and support victims of exploitation and share information to identify perpetrators, these include:
 - Genga - multi-agency partnership for strategic and organised gangs
 - Violence Reduction Unit
 - SRIT South Ribble Multi Agency Integrated Team
 - PIVOT Chorley Multi Agency Integrated Team
 - MARAC - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
 - MAPPA - Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
 - CONTEST (Counter Terrorism) Board
 - Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership (PLASP)
- Map out and target Organised Crime Gangs
- Utilise relevant risk assessment tools, deployment, and engagement with vulnerable people/children
- Use of enforcement tools where appropriate
- Offer interventions for young people and targeted group work for schools, colleges and other partners

WHAT WE WILL DO

- Provide training to front line professionals across the partnership including volunteer partners relating to the awareness of exploitation, including modern day slavery, trafficking, domestic servitude, child exploitation and sexual exploitation
- Promote awareness campaigns
- Establish stronger links in communities for better intelligence gathering
- Referral through multiagency hub and utilise established pathways through early intervention teams to identify hidden risk
- Attend and effectively participate with the Genga meeting and process
- Regularly promote the referral pathways to specialist support and services
- Provide resources to support the work of the Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership days of action
- Refer to the National Referral Mechanism as appropriate first responders to support potential victims
- Strengthen alignment and links between the Community Safety Partnerships and:
 - Operation Deter - more information can be found [here](#)
 - Cross reference Safeguarding Adults Boards and Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership - More information can be found [here](#)

PRIORITY - DOMESTIC ABUSE and VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Domestic abuse, or domestic violence, is defined as any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality. Abusive behaviour can consist of physical or sexual abuse; violent or threatening behaviour; controlling or coercive behaviour; economic abuse; psychological, emotional or other abuse, whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct. There has been a concerning increase of domestic abuse recorded locally across both Chorley and South Ribble. With 6 Domestic Homicide Reviews completed in the last 3 years, and 2 ongoing so far for 2023.

WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

- To reduce the number of incidents of domestic abuse
- Provide support and after care to victims of domestic abuse
- Hold perpetrators accountable
- Specifically target the reduction of violence against women and girls

WHAT WE CURRENTLY DO

- Members of the partnership engage and support several campaigns, schemes, working forums and meetings to identify and support victims of domestic abuse and share information to identify perpetrators, these include:
 - Pan Lancashire Domestic Abuse Steering Group
 - Lancashire Domestic Abuse Forums
 - MARAC
 - MASH - Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub
 - Lancashire Victim Services
 - White Ribbon Campaign
 - Refuge / helplines
 - Sanctuary Scheme
 - Nest - support for young person's victims of crime and abuse
 - PLASP - Pan Lancs Anti-Slavery Partnership
- Undertake Domestic Homicide Reviews
- Chorley and South Ribble Council have appointed a dedicated Domestic Abuse coordinator
- Apply and Obtain Funding to support change
- Delivery of By Stander Training and Personal Safety Training

WHAT WE WILL DO

- Work in partnership with statutory and voluntary organisations
- Provide a safe environment for people to disclose in our organisations
- Promote awareness campaigns
- Continue to contribute towards specialist services
- Provide annual multi agency domestic abuse awareness training
- Have organisational employee domestic abuse policies
- Continue to actively participate in the White Ribbon Campaign
- Regularly promote referral pathways to specialist service providers for both victims and perpetrators
- Attend, contribute and review with Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference and executive meetings taking place to commit resources/ commitment this will then lead to operational targeted change
- Engage with secondary and college age youths to educate on Violence Against Women and Girls
- Engage with organisations such as YES! Matters, WISH and Key for specialist advice and training
- Promote a trauma informed approach to interventions recognising the impact of domestic abuse on victims and young people in the context of providing health support

PRIORITY - ROAD SAFETY and VEHICLE CRIME

Road Safety is making a safer place to walk, ride or drive by reducing road casualties through the management of speed, speed enforcement, driver education and training and through developing collaborative approaches to education, awareness, engagement, and other measures. In the Lancashire-12 area, there were 2,068 reported road traffic collisions (RTC) during 2021. Regrettably 32 people were killed, and 717 people were seriously injured. The numbers of road users killed and seriously injured has reduced over several years and continues to fall across Lancashire however the CSP believe road safety must remain a priority across the responsible authorities.

The Lancashire Road Safety Partnership is the coordinating body for Lancashire, which aims to reduce road casualties through the management of speed, enforcement, engineering, emergency response, driver education and training and through developing collaborative approaches to education, awareness, engagement and other measures.

Incidents of vehicle offences have increased in both Chorley and South Ribble. MADE (Multi Agency Data Exchange) figures for years ending March 2022 and March 2023 show South Ribble increasing 18% (from 255 to 302) and Chorley increasing 61% (from 234 to 378).

WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

- Members of the public to feel safe when using the roads
- Promote information and advice on how to stay safe on the roads
- See a continued reduction in the number of road traffic collision casualties
- To reduce Vehicle crime, high impact acquisitive crime and dangerous driving

WHAT WE CURRENTLY DO

- Install Speed Indicator Devices (SpID's)
- Facilitate multi -agency action days
- Promote educational campaigns
- Inform communities
- Road safety talks to all year 6 schools, education packages for high schools and education sessions for motorbike riders
- Addressing road safety concerns through partnership working
- Awareness campaigns
- Alive to Drive campaign
- Operation Propulsion
- Operation Seizure

WHAT WE WILL DO

- Review and install SpID's according to district data and emerging trends
- Neighbourhood Policing to compliment response deployments ensuring target hardening, crime prevention and visits to neighbours
- Task force and tac - ops interoperable working
- Facilitate multi-agency road safety and vehicle compliance action days
- Continue to support educational and awareness campaigns including, Road Safe, Wasted Lives and Winter Safe
- Drink driver targeting and organised crime groups car usage targeting
- Interdepartmental and partner working through GENGA and officer working groups
- Strengthen links between the CSP and Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) public health approach to reviewing child deaths, prevention and modifiable factors

INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

CSPs provide the platform to drive Integrated Offender Management (IOM) locally and partner agencies to co-ordinate the management of offenders. The IOM brings a cross-agency response to crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together.

The IOM helps to improve the quality of Life in communities by:

- Reducing the negative impact of crime and offending
- Reducing the Number of people who become victims of crime
- Help to improve the public's confidence in the criminal justice system

The IOM 'Pathway' support ensures that the most appropriate intervention and service is available to address the causes of the individuals offending and in turn support them towards getting out of a life of crime and becoming a productive member of society.

The eight pathways we have support available for are:

- Accommodation
- Employment, Education and Training
- Physical and Mental Health
- Substance misuse
- Finance, Debts and Benefits
- Children and Families
- Lifestyle and Associates
- Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour

SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY

On 28th April 2022 the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts (PCSC) Act received Royal Assent it includes provisions for Serious Violence Duty. Serious violence Duty entered into effect on January 31st 2023.

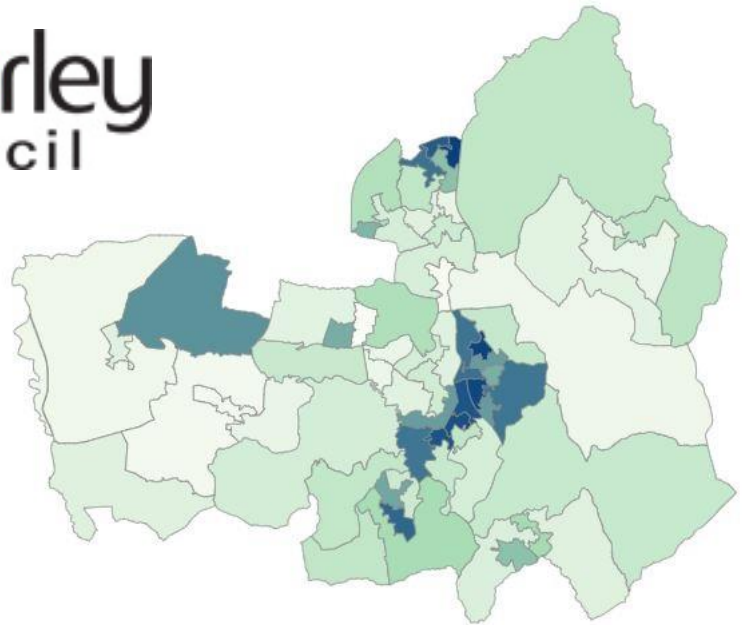
The Lancashire Violence Reduction Network (VRN) is key to the implementation of the new Serious Violence Duty. The Duty aims to ensure that agencies are focused on their activity to reduce serious violence whilst also providing sufficient flexibility so that the relevant organisations will engage and work together in the most effective local partnership for any given area.

The Duty is a key part of the Government's programme of work to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence: taking a multi-agency approach to understand the causes and consequences of serious violence, focusing on prevention and early intervention, and informed by evidence

This imposes a duty on district councils and other statutory agencies to understand their local issues to prepare and implement a strategy. The LVRN will offer leadership and strategic coordination working with CSPs in their local response to serious violence.

The CSP will Engage in the work of the Lancashire Violence Reduction Network to facilitate a systemwide trauma-informed approach and the development of Trauma Informed Lancashire. Recognise trauma and enhancing staff knowledge around the importance of facilitating a trauma informed care approach.

Statutory Guidance can be found [here](#)



Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

Chorley Lower Super Output Area deprivation map. The darker the colour the more deprived the area.

CHORLEY 2021

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Chorley is an authority in Central Lancashire that contains 20 wards.

The number of people per square kilometre is similar to the North West average.

Health varies compared with the England average.

Chorley is ranked 192/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation compared to all local authorities in England.

The district has approximately 11.2% (2,195) of children living in **low income families**.

Life expectancy is lower than the England average. In the most deprived areas of the district, life expectancy is 9.6 years lower for men and 9.1 years lower for women compared to the least deprived areas.

Alcohol related hospital stays are better than the region and England average, however, are increasing slightly.

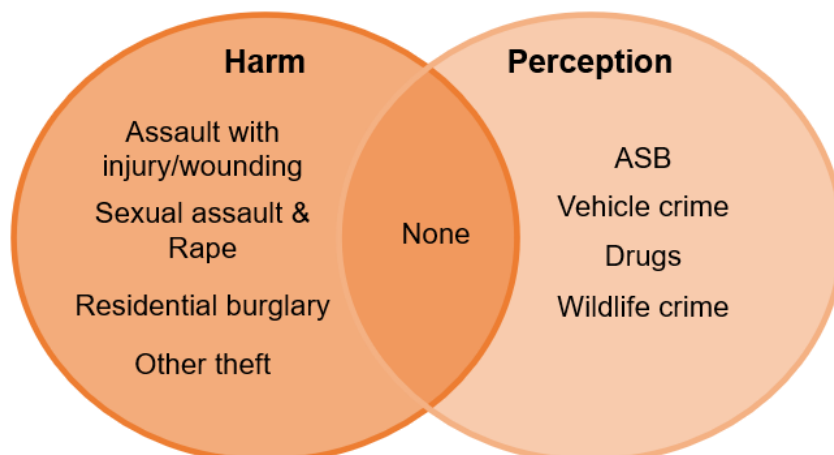
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are reducing and are lower than the region and similar to the national average. **Suicide** rates are increasing and are higher than the region and national average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are reducing and are lower than the region and England average.

HARM AND PERCEPTION

Office for National Statistics crime severity tool was used to calculate the level of **harm** of crime in Chorley.

Lancashire Talking provided an indicator of the public's **perception** of the crime and community safety issues important to Chorley.



There were no crimes that were both a concern to the public and caused a high level of harm.

RISK AND THREATS

A threat assessment undertaken by Lancashire Constabulary using Management of Risk in Law Enforcement methodology found these crime types were the **highest risk** across Lancashire.

- Gun & knife crime
- Domestic abuse
- Violence linked to drug supply
- County lines
- Modern day slavery/trafficking
- Child criminal & sexual exploitation
- Anti-social behaviour
- Road safety
- Cyber crime
- Fraud
- Homicide
- Robbery & burglary

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

As part of Operation Genga (partnership approach to tackling organised crime) the following were highlighted in the **Serious Organised Crime** profile as **key issues** for Chorley:

- County Lines OCGs (organised crime groups) travelling from Liverpool and Manchester to supply Class A drugs.
- Exploitation of vulnerable drug users and children to deal Class A drugs.
- High performance vehicles and motor bikes stolen.
- Theft of catalytic converters.
- Illicit tobacco and alcohol sales funding OCGs.



ROAD SAFETY

- During the period 2010-2019, counts of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties peaked in Chorley in 2011 with 512, reducing by 190 casualties (37%) in 2019.
- The motorway network in Chorley – comprising substantial stretches of both the M6 and M61 as well as four miles of the M65 – accounts for 19% of all casualties in the district and 11% of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties.
- Excluding the motorway network, 29% of all KSI casualties are motorcyclists with a further 15% being pedal cyclists.



VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 55% of all victims are female and 45% are male.

Predominant group of victims were **White British**, aged **30-34 years**.

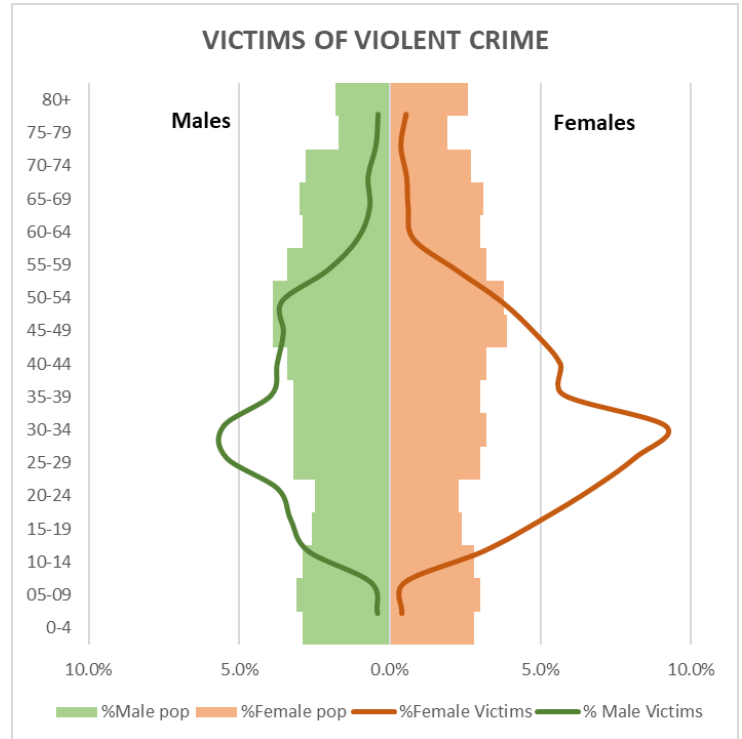
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 18% of cases.

Assault without injury was the most common recorded offence type for both males and females.

There is an overrepresentation of **male** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-44 compared to the overall male population breakdown for those age groups.

A greater disproportionality can be seen amongst **female** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-49 compared to the overall female population breakdown for those age groups.

The **elderly** are less likely to be victims of crime.



The chart depicts the Chorley **population** breakdown by age and gender within the bar charts, whilst the line depicts the breakdown of **victims of violent crime** by age and gender.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

- Females accounted for 73% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 27%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British.
- A quarter of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury was the most commonly reported DA crime type in Chorley, followed by assault with injury.
- The highest number of DA offences were in Chorley South West ward and Chorley South East ward.

In Chorley, a third (33%) of all domestic abuse victims fell within the “Financially Stretched” category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- All ages
- House tenure – social renting
- Children at home – mixed
- House – semi-detached or terraced



This is disproportionate when compared to the Chorley district population, where 19% make up this category. Therefore, showing an overrepresentation of DA victims within the Financially Stretched category compared to the district population.

REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for Chorley is 26%, which is slightly lower than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

Previous research has shown that the **gender** split is 84% male, 16% female – similar to the Lancashire picture.

Peak crime types are **theft from shop, assault with injury** and **assault without injury**.

Peak age groups are **25-31** and **32-40 years** – almost half of all reoffenders are within this age range.

More than half of all **female reoffenders** are aged 32 years and over.

Female reoffenders commit a higher proportion of theft from shop offences than males.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) features as one of the primary concerns for the people of Chorley in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Chorley South East, Chorley South West** and **Chorley North East**.

Mental health is a common factor in anti-social behaviour and **neighbour** disputes.

22% of all ASB in Chorley is **youth related**, which involves groups **congregating**, being **rowdy** and causing **other issues**.

Seasonal trends within ASB include **moto-nuisance** in and around parks, open fields and residential areas.

There is a direct correlation between the increase in ASB and the **Coronavirus pandemic**.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



For young people in Lancashire **Cannabis** is the primary substance, followed by alcohol use.

In young adults there is an increase in the use of illicit **Benzodiazepines** commonly linked with mental health issues. (Source: WAWY)

40% of individuals in treatment services are aged between **40-49**. (Source: CGL Inspire Lancashire)

Of the adults that required substance misuse treatment following **release from prison**, 41% successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment, compared to the national average of 37%.

The number of individuals entering **drugs treatment** – opiate, non-opiate, alcohol and alcohol with non-opiate – who were also identified as requiring **mental health** support was higher than the national average.

The number of **deaths** in treatment for opiate, non-opiate and alcohol in Lancashire were above the national average.

(Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES

Health and deprivation are determining and interlinking factors in community safety.

The average **life expectancy** in Chorley is lower than the England average. In the most deprived areas of the district life expectancy is 9.6 years lower for men and 9.1 for women compared to the least deprived areas.

Chorley has a lower rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 4.4% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020). The rate is highest for those aged between **18-21**.

Hate crime impacts individuals and communities. A high proportion of hate crimes are **racially motivated**, however there is currently a rise in **sexual orientation** and **transgender** motivated offences. The monitoring of **community tension and cohesion** increases confidence.

The **elderly** are more susceptible to cybercrime (including **fraud** and **online scams**) anti-social behaviour and health related injuries.

The growing elderly population coupled with **technological advancements**/changes and the impact of **COVID** (more people reliant on technology than ever before) has led to an increased risk of the elderly becoming a victim of these sorts of crimes.



Chorley records the 3rd lowest rate of **NEET** (not in employment, education or training) across Lancashire.

Within Lancashire, Chorley has the 4th lowest rate of **fixed period exclusions** and 2nd lowest rate of **permanent school exclusions**.

Chorley has the 2nd highest **attainment 8 score** across Lancashire. (average grade across 8 core subjects)

The impacts of COVID have affected not just the elderly, but the wider community. With young people and the vulnerable likely feeling the effects of **isolation**, increasing the risk of them being coerced into **exploitation**.

The **economic downturn** and **deprivation** as a result of COVID has **reduced living standards** for many, and again links to the possibility of more people becoming victims and being exploited.

PROCESS

This profile forms part of the output of the 2022-25 Pan-Lancashire Strategic Assessment – it is accompanied by 13 other profiles covering the Lancashire district authorities and unitary authorities, along with a strategic overview at a pan-Lancashire level. Here you will find more detailed references.

Analysis in this profile is underpinned by the strategic threat matrix, developed on a Lancashire wide footprint and highlighting key threats at a local level. Existing Partnership Intelligence Assessments and local analytical products have been used to provide supporting evidence; additional research and analysis was conducted where necessary.

Consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through local area Consultation Workshops (June 2021).

The data parameters for analysis within this profile (unless otherwise stated) is within the last 3-year period.

For any queries relating to the information and analysis contained within, or underpinning, this profile, please contact the **CSP analyst team using the email address:**

CSPAnalysis@lancashire.police.uk

This page is intentionally left blank